

# Sruth

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

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

DI-ARDAOIN, 30 LATHA DE'N CHEITEIN 1968  
THURSDAY, 30th MAY 1968

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No. 31

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## Hydro Board Looks To Future

### WELCOME TO INDUSTRY

With a year of "solid achievement" behind his Board, and a net profit of £812,000 to prove it, Mr Tom Fraser, Chairman of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, on Tuesday presented his annual report on the Board's working for the year to 31st March, 1968.

The profit jumps up by £414,000 on the previous year and some of the other highlights of a happy year were an increase of 7.8 per cent. in electricity sales; a record 27.1 per cent. increase in the sales of appliances, and the connecting-up of another 9183 new consumers. The latter figure means that 96 per cent. of all potential consumers in the Board's area now have a supply of electricity.

"The Board's aim is to provide our Area with an electricity supply that is as economical and efficient as possible," said Mr Fraser.

"We extended supplies to another four islands—to Yell in Shetland and Barra, Vatersay and Grimsay in the Western Isles. Work is in progress on supply lines on North Uist. Diesel generating capacity has been increased to meet growth of demand on the islands. Reinforcement of supply lines all over the Area continued.

"Ninety-six per cent. of all potential consumers in the Board's Area now have a supply

of electricity. Remember that this has been achieved in an area where the average consumer density is 21 per square mile compared with 301 per square mile in England and Wales.

#### Charges Below Average

"In regard to electricity tariffs, unfortunately the Board had to increase their charges as had every other Board in the country. I am still happy to see, however, that the Board's charges are well below the average for Great Britain. You would hardly credit it but a consumer in Shetland can buy electricity more cheaply than in the heart of London.

"Another 9,183 consumers were connected to the supply system, the highest number since 1959, bringing the total to 444,463. We now have 96.2 per cent. of farms and 87.5 per cent. of the crofts connected to the mains.

"You will be interested in one particular prospective consumer—an aluminium smelter at Invergordon. The Board would welcome this new industry, and have made great efforts to bring it, and the large number of jobs it would provide, to the North. There would be no difficulty in providing the power required from the Board's Grid system now under construction and which will pass close to Invergordon. A great deal of time and effort have been



The Caledonian Canal. The entry into the Corpach Basin, enlarged last year, and now capable of taking timber boats like the one on the right, which came from Holland. The Pulp Mill can be seen in the background. This illustration, and others relating to Scotland's waterways, can be seen in the book "The Canals of Scotland," by Jean Lindsay (David & Charles Ltd., Devon. 50/-). This book will be reviewed in the next issue of *Sruth*.

devoted by the Board's staff to this project and we are hopeful that our efforts will be successful.

Mr Fraser said that the Board reaches its "25th milestone" in August—making it the oldest of the nationalised electricity authorities.

"As you know, we are continuing our campaign to attract new industry to the north."

#### FEIS CHIUL INBHIRNIS

Bha e na aobhar misneachaidh nach beag a bhi faicinn agus a cluinntinn an aireamh a thainig air adhart anns na co-fharpuisean Gaidhlig aig Feis Chiul Inbhirnis. Bha iad an siud bho aois choig bliadhna. Nach e thuit iad fhein. Tha mise mor 's mi coig an duigh? agus gu dearbh bu taitneach a bhi 'gan eisdachd. Bha coisirean a' seinn orain 's ag aithris bardachd 's an t seann Chanain. Ann an aon cho fharpuis aithris bardachd bha corr is tri fichead co-fharpuiseach, agus cha b'fharasda cur catarra. Tha fios gun tug so toileachadh mor do luchd stiùradh agus do luchd teagais na Gaidhlig. Tha Communn an Fhoghlum an Inbhirnis ri moladh airson an dealas a nochd iad a thaobh teagais na Gaidhlig. Cha mhor gu robh sgoil 'sa bhaile no mu'n cuairt nach robh air a riochdachadh air na co-fharpuisean. An tuilleadh buaidh leo air fad.

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## BIRTHS

MACDONALD—At the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, on 23rd April 1968, to John and Morag (née Macaulay), Dunkellar House, Sollas, North Uist—a son. Both well.

McGREGOR—At the Cottage Hospital, Abergfeldy, on the 14th of May 1968, to Mr and Mrs D. McGregor (née Georgina E. Mowat)—daughter. Both well.

## MARRIAGE

WOOD — LAGIMODIERE — At Taber Baptist Church, Winnipeg, Canada, on the 16th May 1968, Arthur, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Wood, 18 Kestock Road, Inverness, to Jeanette, daughter of Mrs J. Lagimodiere and the late Mr Lagimodiere, Winnipeg.

## DEATHS

CAMERON — Suddenly, on 10th May 1968, at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., Angus Cameron, dearly beloved son of the late Mr and Mrs Cameron, Claddach, Baleshare, North Uist. Deeply mourned.

MACDONALD—Suddenly at Woodstock, Ontario, David Macdonald (Whitey), son of the late Finlay Macdonald, Holm Mills, and brother of Finlay Macdonald, 16 Drynie Avenue, Inverness. Interred at Oshawa, Ontario.

## PROVERB

B'Heurr gun taiseachadh na sgur gun chricheachadh.  
Better not to begin than stop without finishing.

## Text for the Times

'Se Dia fein is buachall' dhomh  
Cha bhi mi ann an dith.  
Sàilim 23

The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want.  
Psalm 23

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EFFECTS ON GAELIC AND OTHER  
MINORITY LANGUAGES

In 1961 Gaelic was spoken by 80,978 persons in Scotland (1.66 per cent.). In the Western Isles this percentage rises to about 90 per cent., in Skye to between 51 and 94 per cent., on the West Coast northwards from Oban to between 10 and 77 per cent., in the Inner Hebrides to between 31 and 67 per cent. Approximately 1 Gaelic speaker in 3 lives in the Western Isles, 1 in 5 in the Glasgow area and no-one knows how many Gaelic speakers now reside in the rest of the UK and overseas — undoubtedly some tens of thousands.

Gaelic enjoys no legal validity or status. To date only one Arts Council grant (of £250) has come for its cultural support. In broadcasting and TV time, Gaelic is allocated far less than its fair share of time — well under 1.66 per cent. Gaelic may be taken as a single subject in the schools. There is no all-through scheme of bilingual education as in Wales. Government departments and official bodies will not conduct correspondence in Gaelic — even in Gaelic areas. Letters addressed in Gaelic are likely to be returned to sender — but not those in foreign languages.

Although not a language question, Gaelic areas suffer from high rates of unemployment. Currently the rate in the Western Isles is 28 per

cent. In South East England areas with 4.5 per cent. unemployment are allocated public works relief grants. These are so far absent in Gaelic areas.

Welsh in Wales is recognised legally. Official business and correspondence may be conducted in Welsh. Fully bilingual schools are available not only in Welsh-speaking areas.

Faroe in the Faroes was a dying language 50 years ago. Today it is the language of business, commerce, communications and youth. Danish is now spoken by a few old people. This development has been paralleled by the economic recovery and prosperity of the islands and a large increase in population. The language movement has stimulated more than culture.

Wendish in Germany and Rhaeto-Romansh in Switzerland are similar in number of speakers to Gaelic in Scotland yet the Wends and the Romansh enjoy full rights of use of their languages in all aspects of life. The governments afford similar support to their languages compared with the majority languages.

Gaelic culture and publishing suffer today from the neglect of Gaelic in the schools in previous generations. A healthy press and culture in any language cannot exist

when its speakers are uneducated in it.

Gaelic will die within a generation if it is denied rights of use, recognition and development. English in the UK receives massive economic support from official and commercial sources. English based culture receives generous financial support from the government. In an increasing measure these rights are being accorded to Welsh in Wales. They have hardly begun to be contemplated yet for Gaelic in Scotland.

The use of Gaelic on signs and notices, for placenames, and on commercial products, could be a considerable tourist and economic asset in the Highlands. More importantly, the recognition and official support of Gaelic could provide more opportunities for Gaelic-speaking people in Gaelic areas — and jobs providing in a Gaelic context the type of job opportunity which today requires migration away from the home area.

Gaelic was originally the language of all Scots throughout Scotland — placenames alone testify to this. It survived in lowland Fife and Galloway until the 18th century. The language carries the distinctive contribution of Scotland to world culture. Its literature and culture are rich, unique and lively. It is an essential aspect of Scottish history and nationhood. Today its continued existence and future development are threatened. Its support deserves the attention of all who are concerned with Scotland, with human rights and the communication of cultural values. Gaelic is possibly the most distinctive feature of Scotland's cultural heritage. Miraculously it has survived the enmities of the past — and the present — to our own day.

COTHROM NA FEINNE  
DON' GHAIHLIG  
FAIRPLAY FOR GAELIC.

(Text from London Gaelic Society's pamphlet).

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH  
AN OBAIN

At the recent Branch AGM of Comunn Gaidhealach an Obain, the following office-bearers were appointed:

President: Mr A. J. MacLeod; Secretary: Mr R. Banks; Treasurer: Miss I. MacIntyre; Entertainments Convener: Mr Hugh MacIntyre.

It was unanimously decided that an invitation be extended to hold the 1970 National Mod in Oban provided the Town Council and other local organisations give their support.

The Provincial Mod to be held on 21st June was confirmed with the note that entries would be accepted up until 27th May 1968.

## Situation Vacant

National Trust for Scotland  
Secretarial Assistant, with good typing and shorthand, required for History Department. Good situation (university graduate preferred — Scottish History or Studies) and sound knowledge of Scotland essential. A working facility in Gaelic would be welcome. Must be able to drive. Applications to: Historian and Information Secretary, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.

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# Leabhraichean Gaidhealach

## THE CLAN MACLEOD MAGAZINE — 1968

Gheibh Siol Torcuil agus Siol Tormoid mòran nithean 'san leabhar seo anns an b' àidh aca, ach tha sgrìobhaichean ann cuideachd a chòrdas ri luchd-leughaidh aig nach 'il boinne de fhuil nan Leòdach nan cùisean.

Tha an litir àbhaisteach ann o'n Cheann-chinnidh, Fionnghal, a tha cho beòthail aig ceithir fichead 's a deich agus a tha a' chuid as motha de dhaoine air leth-cheud. Tha i ag innse mu chuireann a thug i an urridh do'n Asia is gu tirmòr na Roinn-eòrpa—agus a thuilleadh air sin ghabh i comhair ann an dealbh-chluich a bha craobh-sgaolte air an telebhisean Di-sathairne sa chaidh. Bho chionn ghoirid chuir i seachd beagan lathaichean ann an Eilean Leòdhais.

Tha fear-deasachaidh an leabhrair a' toirt dhùnn cunn-tais air a thurus do Chanada far an do thadhail e air an fhoillseachadh ainmeil, Expo 67. (No "Expo Tri fichead 's a seachd" mar a chanas fear nan Naidheachdan Gàidhlig!)

Ach 'se an sgrìobhadh as luachmhoire 'san àireamh seo an t-ìomradh aig Mgr. Ailig Moireasdan air Eilean Pnab-agh ann an Caolas na Hearadh. Buinidh Mgr. Moireasdan do Bhearnaraigh na Hearadh, agus tha e air obair ìomholta a dhèanamh mu thèidh ann a bhith a' clò-bhualadh cuia de shoother nan bàrd a rugadh ann an eilean àrach. Tha an t-ìomradh taitneach seo air a stèidheachadh air seann sgrìobhaidhean agus air beul-athris. Chan 'eil an seo ach a' cheud chuibhrionn de'n rannachadh a rinn e, agus bhith fadachd oirnn gun an tig an còrr an follais.

★ ★ ★

*Cranm; iris 1.* (Air a chur a mach le Comunn Gàidhlig Oil-thaigh Obair-dheadhain.)

Tha greisag bho'n thànig ann post thugann leis an leabhar seo, ach chan fhaca mi sgrùdadh air a dhèanamh air fhathast ann am pàipear sam bith ach ann an aon an mhàin. Ach, a' cuimhneachadh air aon de na rudan a tha "Cranm" a' ciallachadh,—"Is fheàrr an treabhadh anamoch na bhith gun treabhadh idir."

'Se iris annasach a tha seo ann an dòigh nò dhà. Tha an clò-bhualadh neo-àbhaisteach chan 'eil sgrìobhadh ach air aon taobh de'n duilleig. A rèir coltais tha Gàidheal Obair-dheadhain caran dùird, ach chan 'eil iad ag innse dhùinn co a chuir ri chèile na sgrìobhaichean no co a tharrainn na dealbhan nan! (Ach chan 'eil e doirbh peann calanta F. M.—aithneachadh!) Tha "Cranm" air fad ann an Gàidhlig, agus an diugh, nuair a tha cadhonn pàipear a' Chomunn Ghaidhealach a' toir e cunn rannan na maraige do'n Bheurla, 'se fìor annas a tha sin.

Tha sgrìobhaichean de gach scòrsa anns an leabhar seo,

araon ann an rosg is ann am bàrdachd. Tha cuid dhiùbh sòluiteim agus sgoilearach; tha feadhainn cile èibhinn agus eirmesach-uairannan, tha cagal orra, a' dol ro fhaig air magadh. Se call a th'ann gun do rinn na clò-bhualadairean beagan mhearchadnan, agus an dràsda is a rithist tha an litreachadh agus an gràmar glè neònach.

Cha b'e a' mhàin gun do chòrd na sgrìobhaichean rium, ach fhuair mi toil-intinn nach bu bheag anns na dealbhan eircachdail a gheibhear an sud 's an seo 'san leabhar. Tha mìn dochas nach bi e fada gun an nochd Iris 2 de'n leabhar intinnach seo.

★ ★ ★

*Seumas Beag.* (Leabhar-sgoile air a sgrìobhadh le Murchadh MacLeòid agus air a chur a mach le Gairm, 227 Bath Street, Glaschu, C.2. 3/6.)

Tha "Gairm" air cor na Gàidhlig a chuideachadh ann an ìomachd dòigh, agus tha muinntir an ràitheachain air obair mhat a dhèanamh ann a

bhith a' cur leabhraichean an clò. 'Se seo an seachdadh leabhar de chlo-bhualaidhean "Gairm" agus bidh fèill mhòr air anns na sgoiltean agus an meas an luchd-ionnsachaidh. Tha Murchadh MacLeòid, Fear-stiùirdh na Gàidhlig ann an siorrachd Inbhirnis, air leasain fheumail a chur ri chèile, agus tha sgrìobhadh mòr shòilte, agus tha Gillesbaig Frisale air dealbhanann àlainn a tharrainn.

★ ★ ★

*Gairm, Àireamh 62.* (227 Bath Street, Glaschu, C.2.)

Nuair a bhios neach a' fàs scan cha bhì intinn cho geur no a bhuaidhan cho beòthail 's a bha iad ann an lathaichean dòige. Ach ged a tha "Gairm" air Àireamh 62 a ruigheachd a bheir e chò ogaill 's cho tachd-mhòir is a bha e nuair a thàinig a' cheud àireamh an follais.

Lionann am pàipear air fad nan tòisichinn air a h-uile rud a chòrd rium ann an "Gairm" an Earraich a chomharrachadh, ach bheir mi tarraim air cuid

dhiùbh an seo.

Tha rannachadh fìosrach aig Coinneach Dòmhnallach air a' Chomunn Oiseanach, agus bu chòir do'n a h-uile Comunn Gàidhealach anns na h-Oilthighean aire a thoirt do a bheachdan agus a chomhairle.

Tha cunnas intinnach aig Dòmhnall Iain MacLeòid air Roinn Cheiteach Oil-thaigh Glaschu, air an fheadhainn a tha an sàs ann an teagasg nan Cananan Ceiteach, agus air an obair a tha iad a' dèanamh.

Mar is àbhaist tha Tormod Dòmhnallach a' sgrìobhadh gu snasail—an turus seo 's ann air "Sàr Bhàird am Reul-athris" a tha e a' meòhrachadh.

Tha iomradh aig Tomas MacCalmain air "Politics agus Eaglais Chrìosd" anns a bheil e gu tèima a' freagairt cuid de na beachdan a thug Dòmhnall Iain MacLeòid 'sachad anns an àireamh nu dhèireadh de "Ghairm." Tha e a' nochdadh gu bheil sealladh na's còthrom- maiche agus eòlas na's doimhne aige air eachdraidh na h-Eaglais agus teagasg Chrìosd na bha aig

Dòmhnall Iain còir anns an sgrìobhadh a thug e am follais.

Is iomadh gair a thug am Bard Bochd air luchd-leughaidh an ràitheachain agus tha ràlòist air leth eirmesach aige anns an àireamh seo!

Tha e 'na cheist air an fheadhainn a bhios a' sgrìobhadh agus a' craobh-sgaolaidh na Gàidhlig an diugh, de cho fad is a tha e ceadachta fainn a dh'air a' cannt lath-eil nan Gàidheal? Air aon iomall tha a' Ghaidhlig thru-aillte, air a' luchdachadh le faclan Beurla, a tha ro thrìc air b'ilean an t-sluaigh. Gu fortan-ach, chan fhaic sinn rudan maslach mar seo ann an sgrìobhadh fhathast—Nach tu tha lath, Bha mi cho busy, Dh'enjoy mi na holidays etc. A mugh leatha fhèin air an iomall eile a' Ghaidhlig sgoilearach a tha cho diamaibh is nach tuig a' chuid mhòr i gun chuideachadh fhaotainn o'n fhaclair. Ciamar a thèid againn air a' Ghaidhlig a sgrìobhadh gu nadurra, gun dearmad a dhèanamh air gràmar agus fìleantachd?

Is toigh leam an dòigh anns a bheil Dòmhnall Iain MacLeòid a' gleachd ris a' cheist seo anns na sgrìobhaichean aige. Tha a' Ghaidhlig sìubhlach, taitneach ri leughadh agus fursad a tuigsinn. Chan 'eil eagal air facal a tha air a ghabhail mar iasad o'n Bheurla a chur gu feum—ach air amannan saoilidh mi gu bheil e a' dol ro fhada. Chan 'eil mi ro thigheach no ro mhlànach air rudan mar seo: "Tha e cion air snàmh!"

Gheibh sinn Gàidhlig eile ann an sgrìobhaichean Aonghas MhicDhonnachaidh, "Gàidhlig an fhaclair,"—caint a tha uaireannan mi-nàdurra, agus na's coltaiche ri Laidionn anns an dòigh anns a bheil i air a cur ri chèile. Cha do labhair duine riann Gàidhlig de'n t-seorsa a bhiodh ean a' sgrìobhadh—agus tha sin 'na bhean-nachd.

Mura h-eil thu a' faighinn "Gairm" gu cuphalach feuch gun cuir thu 'ga iarraidh 'sa mhionaid. Cha chosgadh "Gairm" agus "Sruth" dhuit ach 25/6 'sa bhliadhna, agus 'se fìor bhargan a tha sin. Chan e mhàin gu faigh thu fhèin toil-intinn ach cuideichidh tu a' Ghaidhlig aig an aon àm.

## IRISH FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The rising of 1916 has not provoked the number of books in Irish that one might have expected. There are many reasons for this — not least of them the difficulty of publishing a major work in Irish earlier this century. Another important factor was, of course, the unfortunate Civil War of 1922-23 which cost the revolutionary idealism much of its fervour and has made many veterans rather reticent about the period. One result of that is that by far too few biographies, autobiographies or memoirs have been published.

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Di-ardaoin, 30 latha de'n Cheitein 1968

Thursday, 30th May 1968

## Co-chruinneachadh nan Toraidh

Bha tair aig Mgr. Heath bochd o chionn seachdain no dha a' fiachainn ris gach roinn dhe 'n bhuidhinn aige a thoileachadh. Bha aige ri oraid a dheanamh aig Co-chruinneachadh nan Toraidh Albannach a chòrdadh riutha uile ach, aig an aon am, is ann dha 'n roinn dheis no 'an right wing' a bhuineadh a' chuid as motha a bha anns an eiseachd ann am Peairt.

an Ge brí ciar a chord an Co-*chruineachadh* no an "Assembly" a tha e am beachd a chur air chois ann an Alba ris a' bhuidhinn aige fhein cha do chord e ri buidhinn sam bith eile. Thuit na Liberalaich nach robh ann ach an da dhòigh air Alba a riaghladh, an darna cuid a Parlamaid fhein a bhith aig Alba gun ughdarras sam bith aig Parlamaid Lunnainn oirre, no parlamaidean beaga a bhith aig a' Chumhrig, Sasunn aig Alba airson ghnòthaichean a bhineas dha na duthchannan sin air leth aig Parlamaid Mhor airson ghnòthaichean a bhineas do Bhreutunn uile gu leir (an doigh-riaghlaidh a tha na Liberalaich fhein ag iarraidh). Tha na Seisealach ag radh gu bheil doigh eile aca-san airson barrachd cumhachd a thoirt do Alba ach chan eil ad ag innse cail mu dheidhinn fhathast. Tha fhios againn uile de tha a' Bhuidheann Naiseanta a' saoilinn de na beachdan aig Heath.

Tha e soilleir nach bitheadh an aon chumhachd as fheumaile, is e sin chumhachd airgead a chosg, aig an "Assembly" no an Co-chruinneachadh a tha na Toraidhean a' dol a chur air chois ann an Alba, agus cha bhitheadh lughdachadh sin bith ann an lamh-an-uachdar a tha air Westminster air an duineach e.

Tha aig Westminster air an duthaich seo.  
Tha e mar gun d' rainn na h-Ard-tòraidhean ann an  
Alba comhlà agus gun d' thuit iad: "Tha e soilleir gu  
bheir tiorce na h-Albannaich ag iarraidh feinnighlaigh.  
Bheir sinn dhaibh seorsa de Pharlamaid far am faod iad  
a bhih cur as an corp, ach cha dhean e difir sam bith  
dhuinne ann am Westminster oir is ann againne bhitheas  
a' cumhachd mar as abhaist." An robh rud sam bith  
anns an oraid aig Mgr. Heath a bheiradh air duine  
reusanta smaintinn gu robh mo charaid cearr 'na bharail?

## Mememto Mori

With a large financial banger, costing £28,000, the National Trust for Scotland announced last week its plans for the Culloeden battlefield site. The Highlands Board are chipping in with £16,000, as well we might expect it to do, seeing the project will attract the tourists.

The project to be unleashed in the unsuspecting cemetery at Drumossie Moor is to consist of increased facilities which will give, according to the Press release, "additional reception and information facilities for visitors to Culloden without disturbing the essential peace and sanctity of the historic site."

This is a project the full character of which has not yet been announced.

Perhaps one might gain an idea from the fact that the new facilities will include a large room for the reception of the public, where they can learn not only about Culloden "but also about life in the Highlands then and now, including of course, Gaelic culture."

Why "of course"? Surely the whole project should be centred round the fact that the Highlands were Gaelic-speaking in 1745 — as was most of Scotland. The Gaelic element in the information to be presented to visitors to the battlefield must loom large, be recognisable and be wholly relevant.

The chairman of the HIDB has said in connection with the project that "Culloden undoubtedly has a special significance for the increasing numbers who visit it each year, and it is right that this special significance should be recognised in a fitting way as the Trust is proposing."

"Well, one hopes the Board's intention is to propose, 'Glencoe' on Culloden, as the Board seems to have the main financial interest in the project. It is to be hoped too that the wishes of the National Trust's Culloden Committee are not only respected, but implemented. For too often has good advice been given to alien bodies by good Highlanders who know better, only to have the advice ignored. The Trust Committee has a heavy responsibility for it, if it must be so. It is to be hoped that the desire to make money (any way between the National Trust's desire to make money and the general requirement of Highland people that the right of the dead of Culloden to peace, quiet and tranquility must be respected,

The tourists must be told the truth about Culloden and the Highlands then, and now. Nothing less will suffice.

## *Faicinn Bhuam*

# GLANADH

“S e glaine as fhaighe ri  
diadhaidheachd”

Ged a thuit mise beagan mar tha, ris na fir gu h-àraidh, mu glanadh shoithichean, saoilidh mi gu bith eadhail a' chuid mhór dhe na bharail nach e sin an obair glanaidh as cudthromaiche uile gu léir. Gu dearbh tha beatha an duine, fir is mnathan, air a thoirt suas gu mòr le glanadh shoithichean is iomadh seòrsa glanaidh eile, mar a tha glanadh aodainn, chasan, collainn, aodaichean, airneis taighe, urlar, bhallachan, a.m. s.a.a. (agus mar sin air adhart).

Nuair a theirear gur e  
glaine as fhaigse a thig air  
diadhaidheachd, de an seorsa  
glaine a thig air a chiallach-  
adh an seo? Thor an t-abstol  
Pól, agus iomadh diadhaidhe o  
a latha-san, an guth an aghaidh  
neoghlaire an amannan  
fheùil. Chuaic sinn ár shean-  
aidhean na h-eaglais a' deam-  
aibh a' cheart rud mu 'n  
neoghlaire a chì iad air gach  
taobh. Chan e glaine o 'n  
taobh a mhuigh a tha na pear-  
sachan seo a' moladh, acn  
glaine o 'n taobh a staigh no  
bh' fhaodamaid a ràdh, glaine  
spioradail.

Chaneil e cho furasda deiligh  
geoth ris a' ghlaire spioradail  
seo sa tha e ris a' ghlaire eile,  
no a' ghlaire uachdrach.  
Ni riaghaltais dhùthchannan  
móran a chum glaine uach-  
drach a bhrosnachadh. Chan-  
eil moran aiteachan a nise air  
Gaidhealtachd, tir mór no eile-  
ann, far nacheil uisge phlo-  
ban agus, ged a bha gu léor  
toilichte le uisge an tobair,  
cha do chuir duine an agh-  
aidh coisais an dòigh ùir.

S' e cuis eile a tha anns 'a' ghlaire spioradail. Chaneil na riaghaltas na na diadhathrean ann am bharraill dhe 'n aon bharraill mu 'n neoghlaire spioradail. Ged a bhitheadh, their na riaghaltas nach eil mar fhaicibh orrasan, no nach eil e nan comas, dad a dhianamh mu dheidh. Air na laimh eile their na diadhathrean nach e a mhaigh gun bheil ann riaghaltas suarach mu neoghlaire spioradail na d'futha, ach gu bheil lad le ann dol air adhart 'a' leigil ruith leis, no eadhon ga chruithachadh.

Faodaidh a' ghlaire uachdrach a bhith aig neach gun a' ghlaire spioradail (cleas an Fharasaich) agus, tha mi cinn-teach, a' ghlaire spioradail gun a' ghlaire eile. Ma thoir mise beagan mu na ghlaire uachdrach an seo, tha mi 'n dòchas nach codhuin duine bho sin nacheil suim agam dha 'n t-seòrsa eile.

A bheil thu a' creidsinn ann an glanadh earraich? Chan e, a bheil thu a' creidsinn gur e rud laghail, math, reusanta a th' ann. Saoidh mi nach b' fìr duin idir ann nach cuala mu ghlanadh earraich, agus b' fìr é bheag a chuala mu dhéidinn agus nach fhac e a' dol air adhart le a sùilean fhéin.

S' iad na boireannaich an trise a bhitheas an sàs anns an obair seo agus mar sin s' ann nam measg-san a gheibhear an fheadhainn a theigear e obair fheumail, cheart, a' th' ann. Cha trice a dh' aontaicheas na fir riutha air a' phuing seo, ged nacheil e soirbh uaireannan am barrel air a' chùis a tharraing asda. Mur innis iad am barrel gu follaiseach, chaneil agad ach do bheithneachadh fhéin a dheanann, mar as fheàrr as urrainn duit, a réir dreach an urrainn, no giulan na bodhaig agad, no a faigh thu ach seòrsa de chomhairle a' tighinn ann comhainn na dhearbhaidh cinnteach gu leòr air de thàdol air adhart san intinn, no a' chridhe.

Chan e nacheil corra bhoir-  
cannach sein ann a tha cho  
dàna s' gun abair laidhach  
ladh ris a' cheachdach seo idir.  
Agus bheir ladh dhut an t-aobair-  
naidh le faclan cruaidhe, làidir,  
bheir iad dh' fhaicinn deannach  
beagan glanadh, mar tha  
feumail a h-uile latha dhe m' fhaicinn  
bliadhna, agus mar sin nach  
fheum sian a dh' fheum air an  
aigh a chur bun os cionn ann  
a' seachdain no cealla dhag sa'  
bliadhna. Cha ghabh an  
deachdain dhreipir ris an  
eithesgul seo. Nam barail-sin  
chàil ann beagan nach dèan  
sin glanadh bliadhna a' deannach  
glanadh làithail nas mo.  
Cha tigeadh do na fir a dh'ol  
steach ann an cospaid  
de 'n t-seòrsa seo.

[illegible]

Bha aon fhear-taighe air a  
 dh' mise glé eòlach a bhith-  
 dh' a' dol mu chuairt an  
 taighe (se sin, am broinn an  
 taighe) le da dhusaid, fear  
 oram agus fear fhiuch, am  
 air fhiuch an toiseach. Nuair  
 thuir mi ris a' bhean aige  
 cha robh barantas sa bith an  
 n dhe na leabhraichean air-  
 an an fhasain neònach seo,  
 ann a sheas i gu daingeann air

a thaobh, air a leithid a  
dhoighs s gun do cho dhùin mi  
gum b' ann buaipe frein a  
dh' ionnsaich e an dol air ad-  
hart seò. Ni mo a fhuair mi  
boireannach a 'n uair ud a  
theireadh nach b' e seo an  
dhoigh cheart. Ged nach fhaca  
mi mo charaid o chionn  
bliadhnanach cha chuireadh  
e iognadh orm ged a bhit-  
theadh e ris a' cheart sheòl air  
fearas — taighe fhathast.

Tha aon rud mu 'n dusdair  
fhlìuch, gun lean an dusd ris,  
agus gus feum e a nighe gu  
math tric. Ach tha fhios aig  
fir fhéin nach téid dusdairean  
tioram fada gun fheum air  
nighe an drásd is a rithist,  
agus gum bi dàil ann gus am  
bi iad tioram.

[illegible]

Thóisic mise ar suim a  
ghabhai de saideans a  
ghlanadh nuair a bha m'ré  
lithéan saora an oirthaigh a  
sireadh chosáillean an caiste  
mór mar "ghille talla." Thom-  
hais iad mo chomas le mo  
thóirt gu bórd agus iarraidh  
om a sgrádh. Ged nach  
robbi e, s' dócha, nuair a bha  
m' ullamh, nas gile na geal,  
feumadh gairm d' rinn e a  
chuis, ior fruar m' an t-aite,  
s' m' a bha ar mo thóisi; bha  
an oirtha bha na b'innfinne na  
b'inn oibh, bha m' fad an t-suib-  
hail bha m' adh b'inn a b'inn  
am paigheadh faile. Carson  
mar sin nach saoilín gu robh  
m' ghlaire uachdrach, cho  
math rís a' ghlaire spioradail,  
a' tighinn faisg ar an diad-  
bhaidheach?

Donnell ground

TIGH-OSDA  
PHENTLAND

Air leth freagarrach airson  
teaghaichean air thurus is  
iasgairean nan lochan 's na  
aibhnichean 's an Taobh-Tua

Am biadh as fearr.

Gabhar gu maith ruibh

le

## Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean

EORAS IS FREDA SUTHAR

# woman to woman

Deep freeze cabinets are a luxury to which Highland housewives have been far more receptive than their urban counterparts. It probably originally arose from the fact that many people were some distance from the shops and found it the most convenient and economical way to store the weekly meat and fruit and vegetable purchases without any risk of their going "off," but it's difficult to discover just why even northern housewives in the towns caught on to the idea so much sooner than anyone else.

Everyone has different ideas on what to keep in the cabinet, but one old lady I know was very philosophical about it all: an old friend of hers used to bring her salmon in the small hours of the morning and she considered it worth while to have the deep freeze just for this—"the only place the bobby won't look if he suspects I'm receiving." I was puzzled at first as I thought this would be the first place he would look (if by any chance he ever suspected the old dear of the "crime") but then she told me she kept the cabinet in a shed in the garden!

It is becoming much more common for the housewife to buy cuts of meat in bulk and an investment in a deep freeze is a very wise one indeed if it is possible for you to do this—you will field the meat costs round about half of what it would cost at a retail butcher's.

If you don't grow your own vegetables, by far the most time and money-saving way to buy them is in large-size packets of deep frozen veg. By

weight, it certainly works out cheaper than fresh vegetables purchased from the green grocer.

Bird's Eye now make a wide variety of cream sponges and clairs etc. and these keep really fresh for quite some time and are ideal to serve when someone unexpected turns up or just simply when you cannot reach the shops.

The ice cream season is upon us once again and this too can be bought in bulk tins and kept for ages—even once the tin has been opened.

In a recent survey it was estimated that 50 per cent. of British housewives own a fridge and with the "new" popularity of the deep freeze more firms are manufacturing fridges which incorporate a deep freeze cabinet. One of the biggest ranges come from Tricity and if it's a smaller cabinet you are after then this would be the best range to choose from. More and more stockists of electrical goods are selling deep freezers now and the varieties of size, price and make are numerous. In these days of rising prices, a long term investment like this would be worth considering—that is, if you haven't already joined the ranks of the most "freezer-conscious" housewives in Britain—right here in the North of Scotland.

★ ★ ★

## Blue Grass in June

Elizabeth Arden is introducing a new moisture bath in the familiar Blue Grass fragrance. If you would like to try it the firm is presenting a special offer

of a gift of the moisture bath with every purchase of Blue Gdass Flower Mist Spray. But if you want to take advantage of this, do so before the end of June—you will have to pay for it after that.

★ ★ ★

A quick and fool-proof sponge—easy to make if unexpected guests arrive:

- 3 eggs
- 4 oz. castor sugar
- 4 oz. self-raising flour

Beat the eggs and sugar until white and creamy. Fold in the sifted flour with a metal spoon. Pour into two greased and floured sponge tins, sprinkle with castor sugar and bake at 425 degrees or Regulo 6, for 8-10 minutes.

★ ★ ★

## All Change

If you feel like changing the curtains you've been hiding behind all winter for something lighter and brighter, but have neither the time nor the wherewithal to do it, I would heartily recommend you to buy at least one pair of patterned fibre-glass ones. Expensive? I certainly wouldn't call 50/- a pair too hefty on the pocket—and to make it an even more enticing proposition they are ready-made as well! There are patterns both modern and conventional and there is a size to suit nearly every window. Washing? Easier than nylon and no ironing, either.

From our Eire Correspondent

## IRISH EMIGRATION DOWN

Further detailed figures from the 1966 Census which have just been published show that in the five-year period from 1961 emigration fell from an annual average of 42,000 to 16,000.

It was estimated that the total number emigrating in the five years was 80,605 compared with 212,003 between 1956 and 1961 and 196,763 between 1951 and 1956.

Young adult groups again suffered the most from emigration, boys slightly more than girls. The rural populations contains a higher proportion of people in the upper age groups. 36.2 per cent of the people there are aged 45 and over, compared with 28 per cent. in the town areas.

There has been an increase of 66,000 in the total population bringing the number for the twenty-six counties up to 2,884,000. The number of children under 15 years rose by 23,000 and the number between 15 and 29 rose by 37,000.

# Culloden Development

Financial assistance from The Highlands and Islands Development Board has made it possible for The National Trust for Scotland to undertake to provide improved facilities for visitors to Culloden battlefield site.

The project, announced in Inverness last week consists of an information and reception hall and a house for the Trust's warden. The estimated cost is £28,000.

The Board have agreed to give grants totalling £16,000 and a loan to cover the balance. The terms of the loan can be reviewed in five years' time.

The Chairman of the Board, Professor Robert Grieve, said "We are pleased that we have been able to assist The National Trust for Scotland in this project. Culloden undoubtedly has a special significance for the increasing numbers who visit it every year and it is right that this special significance should be recognised in a fitting way as the Trust is proposing."

Dr D. J. Macdonald, vice-convenor of the Trust's Culloden Committee said: "The Committee welcome the new scheme which will give the necessary additional reception and information facilities for visitors to Culloden without disturbing the essential peace and sanctity of the historic site. It will give convenient accommodation for the warden, and will allow the battlefield museum to develop to a more effective extent in Old Leanach Cottage. The Committee wishes to be associated with the Trust in its thanks to the Highlands and Islands Development Board for making this whole project possible."

The need for the new buildings is underlined by the fact that visitors to Culloden have increased in numbers from 45,000 in 1962 to over 80,000 in recent years. These statistics relate only to those who enter Old Leanach Cottage—the small building which at present serves as reception and information point—and the use figure is much higher, probably in the region of 120,000. The Cottage is often too overcrowded for visitors to be able to study the various relics and maps, to receive information about the battle; many leave without even putting a foot inside.

Culloden has become one of the great places of pilgrimage for visitors to the Highlands of Scotland many of them expatriate Scots. The need for adequate reception and information facilities becomes more apparent each year. At the same time, the battlefield graveyard which has a special and revered place in the hearts of Highlanders must never be allowed to become a mere tourist "site."

The Board, the Trust, and in particular, the members of the Trust's local committee, have maintained this attitude at all times, since taking over from

the Gaelic Society of Inverness.

A long-term hope is that a re-alignment of the road which at present runs through the site will restore to the area a quietude and peace more suited to its history. The local committee and the Trust are working towards this end.

The increase in public attendance, however, has brought financial problems. Since 1961, Culloden has had to call on the Trust's funds to the extent of £9,500 to meet capital expenditure and annual revenue deficit on the property. These losses might have been lessened, but the Trust has always been unwilling to allow commercial exploitation of the site. One unhappy result of the scarcity of funds is that the Warden's cottage is no longer serviceable from a structural point of view.

The location of the proposed buildings is to the east of the car park, where the warden's house is presently situated, well away from the graveyard area.

First priority in the development is a new house for the warden. The main part provides a large room for the reception of the public, where they can learn not only about Culloden and the events which led up to and followed the battle, but also about life in the Highlands then and now, including of course, Gaelic culture. There will be a close connection between An Comunn Gaidhealach's headquarters at Abersaff House, Inverness.

There will also be a small room in which parties who visit the site can be given talks, perhaps illustrated by slides, on the Rising of 1745, and the battle; this will be particularly useful when weather is to inclement for the full story to be told outside on the site.

The design, in traditional style, has been deliberately modelled by the architect on the outlines and shapes of farm steadings such as may be seen in the Moray Firth area. The scale has been kept as small as possible, compatible with the space required for the purpose of the building. The walls will be white haried, with Scots slate roof. The Warden's cottage, with its conical roof is directly connected with the information centre; its hexagonal shape is derived from that of the wheelhouse seen attached to the long steadings of many traditional farm buildings.

Old Leanach Cottage, which has stood on the site since the battle, will be preserved exactly as it is now, but all material for the general information of visitors will be removed from it and will be transferred to the new buildings.

The Trust's policy, both national and through the members of its local committee, will remain as it has always been: to maintain the respect and integrity which this historic site demands while at the same time endeavouring to meet the requirements of ever-increasing numbers of visitors.

## HIGHLAND REFRIGERATION SALES

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"Tadhail's Gheibh thu Bargain"

Mr D. J. Mackay examines three aspects of development in his look at the year 2000.

Firstly he looks at the economic situation, then the administrative set-up and thirdly Gaelic.

He sees significant changes, largely brought about by local initiative with the assistance of development capital. After a period of uncertainty in the 60's during which long-term prospects seemed hazy, the communities themselves took a part in planning. Committees were formed of businessmen, officials and representatives of all organisations. Studies were made and the most likely possibilities were explored and submitted for assistance to the Highlands and Islands Development Board. The new innovations may have seemed insignificant at the time but they had tremendous impact in reviving the pride and the will of the people to do something for themselves.

The tweed industry became a direct seller, designing its own fashions and manufacturing clothes in the islands; Plankton was harvested and crofters became owner/occupiers. An oceanography college was established in Lewis and fishing prospered. Although the population fell to 12,500 in Lewis alone it now shows signs of buoyancy and is increasing. In Harris, mining was undertaken at Rodal, residential colleges in conjunction with the Highland University at Inverness were built at Scarista as were health centres.

Unfortunately certain places had to be evacuated, but it was realised that this was largely inevitable due to remoteness and lack of services. The Uists now produced large quantities of bulbs and flowers. Grass driers produce meal and pencils for sheep and beef farm factories. Fishing with electronic devices was conducted from Grimsay and fish farming provided an ancillary occupation. Inter-island transport services were provided by hovercraft and the old direct route to Glasgow was now traversed daily by a hovercraft. Tourists came for a few months and were a useful source of additional income.

On the mainland Kinlochbervie had expanded slightly but Lochinver had suffered because of the new Stornoway/Ullapool ferry and the fish factories in the islands. Applecross, part of Morar, and Skye were holiday areas, Ardnamurchan was a timber growing area with logs being floated to Cornach through a canal cut from Glenfinnan to Lochell. Lochaber town now rivalled Inverness in size. Mull is largely a forested island and Tiree and Islay grass and meat producers with some bulbs and fishing.

All this was achieved by local committees assisted by the Highland Development Board and also by the re-organisation of local government recommended by the Wheatley Commission. The islands became one adminis-

trative unit with financial assistance appropriate to their circumstances and as in the Faroes progress was swift. Almost as significant was the posting by the Highlands and Islands Development Board of Regional Development Officers to 9 areas. The Development Officer was the administrative superior of all other government appointees of whatever department with the authority to co-ordinate their work and exercise control.

This was assisted by re-organisation of the civil service structure. No longer were appointments made to the Highlands by Central Government departments. There was a unified Highlands and Islands service with the Highland Development Board as the controlling body, and all government appointments in the Highland area owed allegiance to the Board. Of the first nine Regional Development Officers the incumbent in the Outer Isles was from the Faroes and that for Skye and Wester Ross from Norway. These were contract appointments until local people were available to take over, but during their period of office they showed considerable understanding of the problems of the area, both human and economic. The composition and function of the Highlands and Islands Development Board altered as well. It is now a council of 21 members instead of seven, 16 elected from administrative authorities in the Highlands, four nominated by Central Government department in Perth and a nominated governor whose future promotion to Clerk of the Executive Council in Perth depends on his success in the Highlands and Islands. This at the moment is one region of first tier local government but there are prospects of dividing this into two or even three with the lower level units varying from 18,000, 30,000 of a population. All administrative and government contact with the Highlands and Islands is through the Highlands and Islands Development Council.

The position for Gaelic improved with its recognition as Scotland's second language. People began to realise that learning French when only 2 per cent. of the population achieved the competence to converse in it fluently seemed a bit at variance with Scottish patriotism and culture. There was a psychological reaction to recognition among Scots themselves in that bilingualism became accepted in a nation which had hitherto been predominantly monoglot and educated to this type of thinking. It added to the sense of pride and creativity in the Highland area itself.

The beginning of the century sees a greater understanding of human and social problems and a greater realisation that in order to spark off development and initiative that people most intimately concerned have to become involved in the decision making and planning progress. Population in the Western Highlands and Islands increased as the areas in the South became more densely populated as transport improved and as the immigrant population increased.

### 'Sa bhliadhna 2000

Tha mi smaoinichadh gu bheil trì cinn gu sonraichte air am feum mi suil a thoirt ma tha mi gu bhi cho goirid sa dh'fheumas san iomradh mu na h-atharraich a thainig air an taobh an Iar o 1965. 'S iad sin:

1. Cor nan daoine.
2. Gnòthaichean riaghlaidh.
3. A' Ghaidhlig.

Chaidh am Bord Leasachaidh a chuir air chois ann an 1965 agus thugadh moran bhliadhnaichean a' fhaicinn suid is so gu tionnagalan a tharraing do gach aite. Bha e nadurra gu leor gun tigeach a mhor chuid chun an taobh an ear agus fhuair eadhaibh aluminium agus plastic an Inbhirgordan obair atomach an Inbhir theorsa agus tionnagalan eile an sud san so a rinn beag no mor a chumail air slughais is a thailaidh chun air ais. Ach bha an taobh an Iar 's na H-Eileanan a sìor dhol fas a call oigridh 's gun obair ach an t-iagach san tairgse. Gun teagam bha beagan ri dheanamh air luchd turais ach cha do chum sin iad chionn nach robh sealladh aca gun maireadh oibrichean agus ma bha aca ri gluasad b'fhearr leotha falbh nan oige na togail orra nan seann aois.

Ach lonna beag is beag thoisich na Gaidheil iad fhein a faicinn gu robh moran Ghall air brath a ghabhail air gach cuideachadh a bha dol 's gu robh iad air beòshlaint mhath a chothachadh. Chuir iad an cinn comhla, tharraing iad gu comhairlean daoine a bha an sas ann an oibrichean, obair an riaghaltais, fearann, iasgach, uisge, dealan, rataidhean is eile agus thoisich iad a sealltainn ri leasachadh nan coimhearsnachd fhein. Bhatar a' tuigsinn nach b'ri rann do ann adhart as a b'ri gu feum a h-uile ceann ach gun gabhadh na h-uidhir a chuir air bhonn a thogadh uidh dhaoine agus a leigeadh fhaicinn gun gabhadh tuill-eadh a dheanamh. Mu dheireadh bha cuid de na bailtean cho goireasach 's gu gann a gheibheadh thu larach, gu h-àraidh nuair a thugear gu robh na Goill a fagail na bailtean co dhiubh leis cho (an shocair sa bha an doigh 's mar a bha iad a tiurradh le daoine a rioghachdan cein beatha). A dh'aindeoin sin bha aitean ann a chaidh fas mar a bha an Scarp, Bhatarsaidh, cuid de 'haobh an Iar Leodhas agus aitean iomallach air nach d'fhainig pìs-

each. Bha e nadurra gu leor gun biodh an slughais a teannadh ri cinn bhailtean far an robh oibrichean.

Mu dheireadh na linn cha robh an Leodhas ach mu 12,000 a dhaoine agus an aireamh a sìor dhol am meud mar a bha an oigridh a posadh sa cinnachadh. Nuair a thoisicadh a deanamh aodach den chlo mhor san aite fhein 's ga dheibh ann an fasan ura is ga chreic sna h-eileanan thainig dreach eile air. A nis bha luchd ceannach a tighinn a dh'ann sgriob a Ameiriga gu baile Steornabhagh air a phleinn 's na bha iad a ceannach a falbh nan cois. Chaidh an t-iagach am feabhas na factòiridhean sna marsantan an aithneach a cheile feuch co gheibheadh grèim air an iasg.

Mar bu ghainne bha luchd oibreach a fas air trì mor 'sann bu linnhorrha a bha slugh nan eilean a fas agus bha moit is uail na measg nach robh ann bhio chionn nach fhaig iad a' fhaicinn. Se so an ni bu mhotha rinn a dh'fheum air fad-uail gu robhas a cuir' gu feum na comasan a bha iasg daoine o thus agus gur iad fhein a thog an dusgadh.

Nuair a dh'fhosgladh Oil-thigh na Mara bha feill air linn is baigh an taobh an Iar airson a bhi togail plankton. Sann le na daoine fhein a bha am fearann a nis agus 's iad a bha deasadh a mhat, cha robh uachdarann riamh' cho ceangailte ri fearann sa bha iadsan a nis. 'S na H-Ear-radh bha a mheir mhor a cumail mu cheud an chabair agus na colaistein Gaidheal ach an co-cheangail ris an oil-thigh an Inbhir Nis a tarraing moran oileanach is sgòilearan. Eadar iad sin is osbaidh slainte bha mu dhà cheud teaghlach a deanamh de shlaint a bha socair beartach sa Cheann a Stigh.

Bha Uibhist fo fhlur agus bhualichean luach mhor ann feur ga chriomadh gu min ma a dh'fhasadh 's ga reic is iad fhadhaidh a bha beathachadh beathaichean narbhaidh fatòraidh mu duinte aca airson a bhi togail chaoarach chroch is mhuc. Mu oban Ghriomsaigh bhatar ag aiteach eise a thuillidh air a bhi ag iasgach le na linn dhealan air doinnheachd. Bha an t-iagach a snamh an nua chun an tanc sann toll,

na taobhan an sin a dunadh, bha an t-iagach a nua air bord s' chuireadh is e cheart cho allamh aig an fhaictairidh 's cha robh aig an falbh le tanc ur. Leis na bha na h-Eileanan a cumhachd le bhi fas a cuid lusan fhein 's am feol san t-iagach aig an doras bha-airgid ri sheachnadh airson naithean annasach a cheannach. Bha tigh glainne an Greinobht, bata buig aig fear Eòilgearraidh agus astrodom am Breinis.

Chaneil gnòthaichean cho math air taobh an Iar Tìr-mòr DH'fhas Ceann Loch Beirbheagan ach tha Loch an Inbhir air a dhol air ais gu mor o'n dh'fhosgladh an t-iasg eadar Steornabhagh is Ulap. Se bataichean buig (hovercraft) a tha sa h-uile aite a nis is an t-iasg is motha a ruith eadar na h-Eileanan is Glaschu a tadhal air a rathad a falbh sa tìlleadh gach latha. Chaneil an ceangal ris an taobh an Iar cho thann sa bha e ach a mhaire airson luchd turais den bhliadhna a fhaighinn urachadh an goathan san siantan a chumas an cridhe ruitha airson bhliadhna eile, 's air beagan ionnsachadh mu dhuilchais is doigh beatha nach do thug iad chun a sin. Se aite samhradh a tha sa Chomraich san cuid den Eilean Spigheanach. Tha Ardnarmurchan a nis fo choille, na bailtean gu beagnaich falbh am fiodh ga sheoladh air Loch Seile troimh 'n chanal o Ghleann Fhionghuin gu Lochall far a bhi Lochabar na bhaile uidhir ri Inbhir Nis.

Tha Muile sna h-eileanan mu dheas a cumail sluaigh; coilleatan am Muile is crodh is feurach an Tìr-dha is Ile, thill cuid de na croitearan an Tìr-dha ri bulbaichean agus tha teachd-an-ur mhath aig na h-uile.

De a nis a b'aobhar gun d'rinn na h-eileanan cho math. Rinn dreach an t-atharraich a rinn Coimisean Wheatley air doighen riaghlaidh. Chuireadh na h-eileanan a mach air an ceann fhein agus gheimeadh iad air an airgid leis an deanadh iad feum. Rinn iad an t-adhartas mar a rinnadh 's na Faroes. Chuir am Bord Leasachaidh Oigear Leasachaidh bha gach roinn ur den duthaich; fear airson nan Eileanan air fad agus ochd eile air trì mor. Bha gh-darras acasan air gach duine a bha air a shuidheachadh le buidhe eile agus on is ann ri Ard Chomhairle na Gaidheal.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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## "SGRIB MU THUATH"

A charaid — 'Se obair gun taing gun tuarasdal a th'ann a bhi cur litreachan dha'n phaisir naidheachd, ach bheir an fhoir-eigin air duine so a dheanaim uaireanam.

Cha do tharruing Domhull Grand ach daibh gun tuar air còthional Gaidhlig an t-Strath an duigh dha a bhi ag aoradh maille ruinn latha Caisg. Gun leagamh sam bith bha an còthional Beurla an latha sin na bu mhòtha na chunnaic e riann aig Caisg. Bha'n seide aluinn ag an luchd-turuis tiugh as gach ceann.

Tha an còthional Beurla a h-uile Sabaid na's motha ach 'se an airmh abhaisteach 'sa Ghaidhlig eadar dheiridh fhuichead ag a fhuichead — chan e 'dusan! A bharrachd air a so tha ceann eile dha'n pharaisde far am bi seirbhis-eigin Gaidhlig air an cumail aig uairean eile.

Is neonach gun toiraidh duine cho turail agus ionnsaichte ri Domhull Grand iomradh aithghearr mar so gun cheisd a chur ris an luchd — dreuchd. Nan d'ri'n e sin, chluineadh e mar a' dh' fhalamhaich am bas iomadh suidheachan. O chionn dusan bhiaidha bhiodh leth-cheud na chruinneachadh "math" sa Ghaidhlig. 'Smor na chaochail dh'e'n t-seann sliochd 'san uine sin Chan'eil an aon flachd aig an Oighnigh ann an seirbhis Gaidhlig an t-Strath. An gabh so leasachadh?

'Se crìoch na cuise gur e aobhar taingeachd a tha ann a bhi a fàilinn Tigh Dhe lan corra uair. Ma tha oighridh air iomradh ceann a bharrachd air latha air an tarruing a dh' ionnsuidh co-chomunn nan

suidheachan lan co a bhacadh iad? 'Si a' cheisd a's ranna-sachaidh ciod a ghine spioraid chanan leis an tig mi an la-thair an Tighearna.

Cha chuir gearaine gun a bhi eagnaich aon lamh-choille ris adhartas na Gaidhlig choir an so no sud.

Mise, Le speis,

GILLEAS BUIG

MAC A'BHICHAIR

## GAELS ACTIVE IN ENGLAND

Sir,—Your editorial of 16th May refers to the feeling of sitting around waiting for the next move in the history of the language. Some of us have not been sitting, we have been working.

Before Easter this Society circulated each MP for Scotland and the other Celtic areas of Britain asking for their support for an Act to give legal status and economic assistance to Gaelic. In addition, the party leaders, Prime Minister and Secretary of State as well as some members of the House of Lords were approached. The answers are still being received and when these are analysed the results will be sent to you.

We have contacted societies in the London area with a view to creating a postal network of interested individuals who are prepared to write to MPs, official bodies, etc., on behalf of Gaelic. We hope that through your paper we can link up with people in Scotland to do this together.

We have issued a brochure (copy enclosed) which has gone out with all our letters on this subject. It attempts to set out a case for Gaelic.

In the Autumn we hope to sponsor a public meeting in London on Rights for and

Development of Gaelic. Meanwhile we have put together a visual display which has been in use at the Richmond Highland Games and will be used also at the London Mod, on Saturday 25th May, when further promotional material will be on issue.

The need to get Gaelic into the conscience of the politicians is recognised here—and the need to get it over to the public. Probably this effort would do more good in Scotland, but it must be done and done everywhere without delay.

You have called for letters to all MPs. This society has already made a start—albeit so far overlooked by you. But as you say we need more and more—from the private into official as well as societies. We are suggesting that people write to the BBC and ITV companies, to the Scottish Education Department, to the Scottish Arts Council, to the Postmaster General, to name a few. If anyone is short of ammunition, I would be delighted to supply it.

Le gach leugh dhurachd 'nur obair airson na cananaine. Is mise le meas,

COINNEACH

MACHFIONGHUIN

Press Correspondent,

Commun na Gaidhlig an Lunnainn, 53 Noble's Green Road Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Sir,—Diarmad (page six, 16th May) need not be astonished that I write these letters in English. "Struth" is a bi-lingual paper and more readers, even among the Gaels, read English than read Gaelic. Further, it is much easier for me to write in English. I use English every day—reading, writing and speaking. I read all Gaelic that comes to my hands. I write it, too, but seldom for want of opportunity or skill. I speak it not at all. There are many like me. Therein lies the reason for these letters.

No one can dispute the fact Gaels (at least some of them) are shouting for the "just legal rights" for their language. From Madrid to Surrey, from London to Stormo, the resolutions go out for the same rights as Welsh in Wales, Irish in Eire, French in the Channel Islands. So why not Gaelic in Scotland? The answer is that these other peoples worked for the right. The Gaels in Scotland did not. (Is e coire ar daoine fein a tha ann).

They are working now, but not hard enough, and not enough of them.

Diarmad says thousands are attending Gaelic services every Sunday. If he had written "ficheadan" instead of "miltean" he would have been nearer the truth—and half of those are not "tur eolach air a chanain." As for the Gaelic in "Struth"—our own bi-lingual newspaper—

there are 60 columns in the paper and last issue there were about 20 columns in Gaelic (including letters) This is the most there has ever been—an improvement, but I want to see 30-30 Gaelic and English. Of advertisements, there is only a small one in Gaelic from Tigh-osdu Phentland (gach nas is agh a ghuath biodh 'nur caraibh, a Sheorais is Freda). Even An Communn itself prints all advertisements in English. (See page two for "Struth" page six for "Highland Book Club," and page nine for the "National Mod").

Regarding unemployment in the Highlands, let Diarmad find out the figures for Stormo. Incidentally, I hope he has seen my letter in the issue of 2nd May where I corrected a printer's error.

As you suggest, Mr Editor, in your leader "The Language Question," it looks as if Winnie Ewing and the SNP will be doing more for Gaelic than the Gaels themselves. For some years back it has been Lowlanders and a few English who have been doing most to promote the Gaelic language. Not An Communn, not Gaelic speakers. Just ordinary Scots. I have seen a class of a hundred in the Highlanders Institute in Glasgow plodding away at the language with just one teacher (unpaid) because no Gaels were interested. Even at classes under the Education Authority and Extra Mural Studies teachers seem to be at a premium. As for a class in conversation, you can get that in almost any language but Gaelic. Mrs Budden may want French in the primary schools, but 88 per cent. of parents voted for Gaelic. Therein you see the demand.

It is easy to learn to read Gaelic. A good deal of the poetry is beyond the ordinary reader. Written in "dark and deep Gaelic" it is often impossible to translate. But prose presents no difficulty. Once the rules are learned, spelling is found to be phonetic. In English you could write "Ghoti" and say it is pronounced "fish." There is nothing like that in Gaelic. There are only ten irregular verbs in Gaelic. How many in English or French?

Gaelic is an ancient lan-

By chove . . Ted Heath is Winnie Ewing a' suirghe 'sa Ghleann.



guage. That is its worst fault. It has not developed with the times. That is the fault of the Gaels and the Gaels alone. Now that there is all the hubbub about "legal recognition" and universal teaching in schools, now that we have got "Struth," with current affairs we see how handicapped the language is. We get organisations named differently by different writers (see Maol-donaigh, page 3). This is not so bad if Gaelic words are used. But too often we get English words with a "Gaelic" spelling. In the current issue of "Struth" we see "socar" for soccer (a slang word for Association Football). He writes "televisein" and later "televisean," introducing the letter "V" which is not in the Gaelic alphabet. Why not just write "television"? Put it into italics to show it is a foreign word. But he does worse than that. He writes "Seltic" for Celtic. Would he like to introduce another letter, "K," and give us "Seltik"? It is a wonder he doesn't write "Reindsers" for Rangers. Or would that be sacrilege? To me he is sabotaging and murdering the language. He saw "na Rangers air am beataidh" and "na Seltic air am beataidh cuid-eachd." He corrupts Inbhir Aora to Ionaarra, and writes Cenn a ghiusai for what I always thought should be Cinn a' Ghiuthasaich. In his penultimate paragraph he has "ramanasunais."

English and other foreign words would be better printed in italics and not given with a "Gaelic" spelling. Let us avoid such spelling as athead, beataidh, uisigeadh, factoraidh, argumaid, Labarach, Naisentach, ionnsra-maid, feur-politics.

To get back to my first letter which has never really been answered; what NOW? It is no use Societies in London or elsewhere petitioning MPs for a Bill to boost Gaelic when the Gaels themselves are so evidently indifferent. Use the language; help others to use it; make Scotland or at least the Highlands a bilingual area; or leave the language, as they are doing now, to "die on its feet," and shut up. Either the Gaels want industry with its pulp mills, smelters and oil refineries; with its crowded cities, polluted air and eventual slums; or they want to keep their language and their way of life for themselves and their children. Either the Gaels want to be themselves, dominant in their own country, or be swallowed completely.

ADHAMH

Uist.

MORE OVER TO YOU ON PAGE TWELVE

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

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## le Coinneach Patarsan

Rinneadh an cumha seo do Mhaighstir Seoras Rigg le Mgr. Coinneach Patarsan a bha fuireach air ann an Dhalabrog, Uibhist-a-Deas. Fhuair sinne an cumha bho mhac dha'n bhard, Mgr. Iain Patarsan, a tha fuireach ann an Caol, faisg air A'Ghearasdan.

Sgrìobh Fear Chanaidh mar a leanas mu dheidhinn Maighstir Sheorais anns an leabhar 'Bardachd Mhaighstir Ailein' a dheasaich e fhein:

"S e bas a'churaidh a fhuair Mgr. Seoras Rigg, saggart a chaidh a Dhalabrog an deidh Mgr. Ailein, le bhith frithealadh do sheana-bhoireannach bochd a bha 'na laighe leis an fhiabhras 's nach ligeadh an t-cagal leis na cairdean aice fhein a dhol 'na coir. Ghabh Mgr. Seoras an fiabhras buaiache, agus dh'eug e air Latha Feill Moire na Buana, 1897 (15/8/97)."

O gur cianail dùilich leis  
Gur mùladach ri inns  
Gun tugadh bhuaimean a Uibhist  
Fear cho uramach 's a bh'inn'.  
Do bhas, a Mhaighstir Sheorais  
Thug leòn do dh'iomadh crìdh  
Do pheathraichean ro-choir  
'S iad gu brònach 'gad chaidh.

Gur ann moch Di-sathurna  
Fhuaras naidheachd thug dhuinn bròn  
'Nuair chualas feadh an aite  
Gun do bhasaich Maighstir Seoras.  
Chaidh iomadh neach ri sruladh  
Gur duil ri t'fhaicinn beo,  
'S bh'n Ceann-a-deas 'gad ionndrainn  
Is 'gad chaidh ro-mhor.

Bho'n thainig thu do dh'Uibhist  
Bha thu measal air gach doigh,  
Ri feumach bha thu carthannach,  
'S ro-mhath do dhaoine leoint',  
Bha thu baigheil coibhneil,  
'S beag bha dh'fhoill fo d'chof'.  
'S ann bha annad an duine uasal  
'S tu truasail ris gach seors'.

'S ann a fhuair thu peanadh  
Meas luchd fiabhras mhoir,  
Gun agad neach 'gad chuideachadh  
Na chuireadh duin' air doigh.  
Bha 'n anseachair cho gabhaltach  
Is geallachd air gach seors  
Ach ruigeadh air gach pearsa dhiubh  
Mar ghealladh leat 's a' bhoid.

'S og a chaidh na boidean ort  
'S a ghabh thu stol 'nad laimh  
An ceann na dreuchd tha soltuime  
Bha ghloas mor 'nad chaimn.

Gum bu deagh fhear comhairle thu  
Toirt rabhaidh dhuinn 's gach am  
Sinn uile dheanamh aithreachais  
Mun tachradh dhuinn bhith caill'.

A Rìgh, bu deas air altair thu  
Le d'phearsa bha gun sgod,  
Do chulaidh 's iomadh dach innte  
Toirt Flaithean's fa'r comhair.  
An slugh a bha 'gad eisdeachd  
Toirt aoraidh dha'n Dia Mhor  
'S an iobairt naomh 'ga tairgse leat  
Airson nam marbh 's nam beo.

'S og a fhuair thu t'arach  
Leis a'mhanna bheo  
Bha aig Maoris 's aig Aran  
Aig Sadoc agus Iob.  
Is chaidh siol nan grasan  
Chuir 's an aig' seo leat ro-mhor  
Cha d-chuimhnich an t-aig' 'se thu  
No 'm blas bha 'n cainnt do bheoil.

'S ann bha annad an deagh bhuchail  
Ged thugadh bhuaimean thu og,  
Lan eireachdais is stumachd  
Gun ghruaim ri neach bha beo.  
Ri paiseann bha thu coibhneil,  
'S tu tric toirt dhachaidh d' stor,  
Ach gheibh thu duais do charthannachd  
Am Fàilteas Dia na Glòir.

'Nuair theid mi gu Cnoc Hallain  
'S a chi mi 'n t-aig' 's bheil t'uir  
Gun saoil mi gur coir dhomh  
Gun cluinn mi 'n comradh ciùin  
A b'abhaist tighinn o d'bhilear-sa  
Bha sìleadh mar an driuchd.  
Dha d'chaoirach thug thu iomladh  
Le smior a'chrùitheachd uir.

Gur i Eaglais Dhalabrùg  
Fhuair an sgaradh bha ro-mhor  
'Nuair thugadh bhuaimean an sagart  
Bha ro-mhaiseach air gach doigh.  
Ach 's e toil an Athar  
Tha fàntainn ann an Glòir  
Chaoirach fhein thoirt dhachaidh  
'S an gabhail bha 'n chro.

Nam b' e an aois thug bhuaimean thu  
Cha bhithheadh ar gruaim cho mor.  
'S ann dh'fhalbh thu 'n treun do spionnadh  
'S gur sin a rinn ar leon,  
'S nach fhaca sinn nas eireachdail  
A sheasadh ann am bròig,  
Is thug thu dhuinn an t-èisimpleir  
Nach fha'c a bheag tha beo.

## BIOGRAPHIES

The Breton Le Roux wrote two biographies, one of Pearce (L'Irlandaise Militante, La Vie de Patrice Pearce, Rennes, 1932), the other — and to my mind the better one — of Clarke (Tom Clarke and the Irish Freedom Movement, 1936). There is no biography of Clarke in Irish and the only one of Pearce, done thirty years ago by Seumas O' Searcaigh (Padraig Mac Piarais, Oifig an Solathair, 1938), is not up to Le Roux's standard. While it is good on some aspects of Pearce and the Gaelic movement, the chronology is unsatisfactory, and it fails as a study in depth.

Another biography of an old date is S.S. O' Ceallaigh's *Cathal Brugha* published by Gill in 1942. The book is an illustrative example of the bad effect of the Civil War on writing about the period since the author, himself an impor-

tant figure in the history of those days, is at all times too conscious of the fight and carries its tensions and hostilities on to the printed page, thus making his study seem at once an apologia as well as a political tract. The sufferer is Brugha, for, while some of his evry interesting early writings and speeches in Irish are given, there is no real biography in the strict sense of the early years. It is almost as if the author wanted to hurry on to the period of most agony, when he was side by side with Brugha in the IRA.

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## FEILL LOGH NAM MADADH

Bho chionn fhada bhiodh féill ainmeil air a cumail ann an Loch nam Madadh, agus gus an latha an diugh canaidh muinntir a' bhaile "Cnoc na Feille" ris an àite far an robh an crodh air an ceannach agus air an reic. An dè, an àite bhith air an Ath Mhoir, mar a chleachd i bhith fad iomadh bliadhna, chumadh féill a' chruidh ann an Loch nam Madadh. Mar sin tha cleachdadh nan lathaichean a dh'fhalbh air tilleadh. Leis an dòigh ùir, chan 'eil cho fada aig na beathaichean ri dhol an dèidh na féille, oir 'se Loch nam Madadh am port mara. Chumadh an fheill eile ann an Uibhist a Tuath anns a' Chìachan, mar is àbhaist.

## FACTORAIDH UR ANN AM MUILE?

Chualas bho chionn ghoirid mu dheidhinn taigh-òsda a chosgas £200,000 a bhios air a thogail ann an eilean Mhuile, le cuideachadh o Bhorc Leasachaidh na Gàidhealtachd.

Choinnich luchd labhairt o Chomhairle Baile Thobair-Mhoire ri riochdairean o Bòrd an Sgaidain, agus tha muinntir an eilein an dòchas gun tig obair ùr mar thoradh air na còmhraidhean seo. Tha comhairte a' Bhaile anns an obair air leigheil fhaicinn do Bòrd an Sgaidain chan 'eil iad ag iarraidh factoraidh mìn-eisg ro fhaisg air a' bhaile, agus math dh'fhaoidte gur ann ann an Tobair Mhoire a theid an obair air adhart.

## Celtic League Conference

The Celtic league, the Celtic political body, is holding a weekend conference in Bangor on the 1st and 2nd of June.

The conference is being opened with a public meeting at which Gwynfor Evans and Yann Fouere will speak on the theme: "Interceltic co-operation for national freedom."

Members of the League gathering for the annual meeting, will discuss themes on the Celtic League as an instrument for fostering an inter-Celtic spirit, and an auxiliary instrument for the National Parties of the six Celtic countries.

The Celtic League is to participate in the London Conference on the 'Fourth World'. The Editor of the League's 1968 Annual Volume, which is being printed in Inverness, is Mr F. G. Thompson who reports that the publication will be ready for distribution by the end of July.

The Volume will contain two main themes: The Contribution of the Celt in the Development of North America; and the place of the Celtic Nations in the United Europe of the Common Market.

## MANX RADIO FIGHT CONTINUES

The fight for greater power for Manx Radio continues. Discussions with Whitehall have convinced some reactionary Members of the House of Keys of the need for more self-government.

Manx Radio, in addition to its Manx Gaelic programme each Monday, has provided a programme 'Know Your Island', described as a series of interviews and word pictures.

It deals with various aspects of Manx life from geology, pre-history, history, the Constitution, the language, and the like.

Further recognition for Manx has come from the 'Isle of Man Examiner', which paper has its title translated in Manx under the English.

## BASIC BRETON

You can learn Breton, without knowing French. For £1, you can have a 3½ inch tape on which 30 simple lessons are recorded. They are translated, with minor adaptations, from the Radio/Teifis Eireann 'Buntus Cainte' Course. The tape, which lasts some 70 minutes, provides a correct Breton pronunciation. The text is reproduced on sheets which cost an extra 2/-.

Anyone interested in learning Breton, to be used in a basic form for a next holiday in Brittany, can contact Alan Heussaff, 9 Br Cnoc Sion, Dublin, 9.

# CROFTERS AS OWNER-OCCUPIERS?

## Present System Stifles Initiative

The question whether crofters should become owner-occupiers of their holdings is discussed in the Annual Report of the Crofters Commission for 1967 (HMSO, price 45 3d).

This is a major issue and the Commission have approached it cautiously. A resolution from the Federation of Crofters' Unions urged that crofters should be given the right, if they so desire, to become owner-occupiers of their crofts in exchange for a payment to the landlord of a capitalisation of the rent at a sum and over a period determinable by the Scottish Land Court.

The Federation's proposal was discussed at a conference of Commission Assessors in November and the Report states that further contact with assessors and with Union representatives are to be held in the Spring.

Although the Report does not state a Commission view on the question of owner-occupation it does point to several serious disadvantages both for crofters and the state under the present system of land tenure.

The Report states: "A considerable proportion of the Commission's time is consumed in administrative work which is required to regulate the landlord-tenant relationship but which is otherwise largely unproductive. If crofters were owner-occupiers the need for this detailed regulatory work would disappear."

It is also pointed out that the regulatory duties imposed on the Commission by the Crofters Act have little effect on the agricultural structure and in so far as there

is scope for improving the agricultural structure in the crofting areas, the Agriculture Act of 1967 provides another instrument for bringing it about.

So far as the crofter himself is concerned the Commission state: "Where non-agricultural developments are taking place the crofter suffers a number of serious disabilities. The security of tenure conferred on him in 1886 applies only to agricultural uses of land. Where changes in land use take place the crofter has no real security, he does not share in the increased land values resulting from the change, and although he has a statutory right to use the croft himself for non-agricultural purposes, in practice he often finds it necessary to acquire a more secure title from his landlord, if the landlord is prepared to give it. Under the present system, therefore, the crofter's initiative tends to be stifled and it is in his interests to resist non-agricultural development rather than welcome it."

The Commission also point out that the absentee who is dispossessed by the Commission is more favourably treated in regard to the disposal of the croft house than the resident crofter.

The Report draws attention to the close contact which the Commission keep with crofter opinion through a large Panel of Assessors who are appointed "as nearly as possible" on an elective basis; and 700 Grazings Committees, "probably the smallest unit of democratic Government which we

have in Britain"; and the Crofters Unions. The Commission also issue notes to parties explaining the reasons for the Commission's decision in any particularly difficult case.

A major part of the Report deals with the general work of the Commission in administering the Crofters Acts.

A section describing the Commission's administrative functions includes details of the changes in tenancies occurring in the course of the year and the financial assistance paid to crofters.

The total amount of grant paid to crofters and legal sub-tenants of crofts to promote agricultural development was £512,004. Of this amount £295,591 was for the cropping of marginal land (tillage and grass), and it is pointed out that these grants are subject to strict conditions in regard to the application of lime and fertilisers which have "undoubtedly served to raise the standard of husbandry markedly over the area as a whole." The balance of £216,413 was paid in grants for pasture improvement and for fencing, drainage, access roads, water supplies and other equipment. The total area of land improvement carried out by crofters with the use of Commission grants since 1956 now stands at 28,023 acres.

Attention is also drawn to the increasing interest shown by crofters in the apportionment of areas of common grazings for individual use. Since 1955 the Commission

have granted 1,062 apportionments to individuals in respect of some 20,000 acres and of this total 11,694 acres were in Shetland.

### Advisory and Review Functions

Another section of the Report covers the Commission's advisory and review functions and deals mainly with their liaison with other bodies whose work bears on the welfare of crofters. The Report brings out that one of the Commission's major functions is to co-ordinate the activities of a number of organisations, local and national, statutory and voluntary, which touch the interests of the crofter in respect of both his agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

The Report describes how this principle has been put into practice in Tires where a committee, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for the area, has been set up to act as a liaison between the local crofters and those agencies having a responsibility for development in the island.

Some of the other matters with which the Commission have been concerned are forestry on common grazings; production and marketing of calves in the Uists; the tourist industry and a schools project aimed at improving the appearance of crofting villages. The Commission have also been consulted by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland in regard to experimental schemes for the multi-purpose development of the Secretary of State's crofting estates at Sunart, Ardnamurchan and Kilmuir, Skye.

### AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

#### NATIONAL MOD

DUNOON 1968

8th - 11th October

#### Final Entries

Intending competitors in all sections, Junior and Adult, are reminded that entries must be despatched to arrive not later than Friday, 24th May.

#### Nova Scotia Gold Medal

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

#### Local and Provincial Mod Prize-winners

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

#### Conditions for Entry

Unless otherwise stated, all entrants in the Senior Section (Orals, Vocal Solos, Duets, Instrumental and Art and Industry) must be or become Branch, Annual or Life Members. Subscriptions of Branch and Ordinary Members, already on the roll must be paid for the current year, 1968-69, not later than the closing date.

The age group of Junior entrants will be determined in relation to the age on 24th May 1968. Dates of birth of all Junior entrants, individuals and duettists, must be submitted along with their entries.

Copies of the Syllabus, price 2/-, the 1968 Supplement of prescribed pieces, price 4d, Art and Industry Syllabus, Entry Forms and prescribed songs are available from An Comunn Gàidhealach, Abertarf House, Inverness, and 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G2.

### Balnafetack

#### Fresh

#### Farm Produce

#### LOOK!!

On Saturday ONLY, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

we will offer the sale the last of our **GOLDEN WONDER TATTIES** with the guarantee

15/- 1/2 cwt. with a Special Offer of 1 lb. Sausages FREE

We continue our Sale of FRESH FARM MEAT in Large Cuts—place orders for any week-day. Minimum 24 hours' notice.

#### Example of Prices —

Beef Shoulder 2/9 lb.  
Beef Leg 3/11 lb.

Whole or Half Sheep 2/6 to 2/8 lb. All guaranteed to be of the highest quality.

If possible, no Meat Order for Saturday and Sunday, please

We are pleased to intimate that supplies of DEEP FREEZES are nearly back to normal from £45 Free Half Sheep or equivalent.

Please note—if any purchase fails to satisfy we will gladly replace or refund.

**ALISTAIR MACDONALD**  
Phone INVERNESS 30473

## Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean

### Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

#### Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

#### EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

##### Ministear Cheann-loch

Air an t-16mh latha de'n Chèitean chaidh an t-Urr. Daibhidh MacAonghais a phòsadh ri eaglais Cheann-loch ann an Cléir Léodhas. Is ann do Leumrabbagh a bhuineas Mgr. MacAonghais agus thug e a mach fhoghlum ann an Oil-thaigh Dhùn-éideann agus anns a' Chòlaisde Nuaidh. Tha e air a bhith bliadhna ann an Glaschu na fhear-cuideachaidh agus an Oll. Urr. T. M. MacCallmain. Tha am ministear 'ur pòsda agus is ann a' Bail' A'páin ann an sgìre Cheann-loch a tha a bhean.

Tha eaglais Cheann-loch air a bhith bann bho'n kig an t-Urr. Ruairidh Moireach dheth uallach a' choimhthional an uiridh. Tha sinn toilichte gu bheil Mgr. Moireach a nis air ùrachadh slainte fhaighinn agus tha e a' seamonnachadh a rithist.

has, 'na ministear 'sa bhaile—tha e an duigh ann an Caldercruich, ann an siorrachd Lannraig.

##### Clach-mhìle

Ràinig an t-Urr. Aonghas MacCaoidh clach-mhìle 'na ministearlachd ann an Cille-mhoire 'san Eilean Sgiathnach—tha e a nis air a bhith ficeadh bliadhna ann an Eilean a' Chèò. Fhuair e fhéin agus a bhean tioidhlaan-spéis o'n choimthional. 'S ann do Léodhas a bhuineas Mgr. MacCaoidh, agus tha a bhean a' Uibhist-a-tuath.

**Bhiodh am Fear — Deasaichadh an comain neach air bith a chuireadh naidheachdan mu'n eaglais a steach.**

##### Boireannaich 'sa Chùbad

Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh dh'antach an t-Ard-sheanachd bho biodh boireannaich ann an leigil a steach do dhreuchd na ministearlachd. An uair a thug na Cléircean seachad am beachd air a' chùis seo bha a' chuid bu mhotha de'n fheadhainn 'san taobh tuath 'nan aghaidh—ann an trì dhiubh, Uibhist, an t-Eilean Sgiathnach agus Lochabar, cha robh fìit aon ghuth air a thogail air taobh nam boireannaich.



#### AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

##### Am Mòderator

Chaidh an t-Urr. Iain R. Aitken a shuidheachadh mar mhòderator air an Ard-sheanachd air an t-seachdain seo chaidh. Tha Mgr. Aitken air a bhith seachd bliadhna ficeadh mar ministear ann an Raogharr ann an Cataibh. 'S ann an Cataibh cuideachd a tha Mòderator na bliadhna' an uiridh—an t-Urr. Murchadh MacLéodh, Léodhasach a tha air ceann choimhthional ann an Port-mò-Cholmaig.

##### Oraid o'n Chathair

Nuair a dh'fhoghladh an t-Ard-sheanachd chualas òraid o'n Mhoderator anns an do labhair e mu'n fheum a bh'aig daoine an duigh air a bhith a' toirt àite do ùghdarras Facal Dhé ann an Durrachd. Thubhairt e gu robh na nithéan a bha càrr air an rìoghachd a' sruthadh a' adhbhar spioradail. Thubhairt Mgr. Aitken gu robh diadh-aireachdan ùra a bha air an craobh-sgaolaidh an duigh cho diamhair 's gu bheil iad do-thuigsinn, agus gu bheil a' chuid as motha dhiubh gu cur an aghaidh Facal Dhé.

## AIR TUR

### NA

### FAIRE

#### AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

##### CHLEIREACH

##### Litir gu Cuideachd Mhic a' Bhruthainn

Aig coinnèamh ann an Steòrnabhagh chuir Cléir an Eilein Fhada rompa litir a chur gu muinntir Mhic a' Bhruthainn a' nochdadh gu bheil iad gu tur an aghaidh luchd-suibhail a bhith a' dol air chuaiart ann am buiscean air an t-Sàbaid. Tha cuideachd Mhic a' Bhruthainn an dùil gum bi an luchd-turais a bhios air an Tairbeart air Latha na Sàbaid a' dol a' dh'fhàicinn Tìr Chliamhain ann an Ròghadal. Thubhairt a' Chléir gu bheil milleadh gu leòr 'ga dhanann a' cheana air naomhachd na Sàbaid.

### AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

## National Mod — Dunoon 1968

#### CAR DRAW

CASH PRIZES — 18th May 1968

£20 No. 9 — Mr Lionel Bradley  
Merridale  
KIRN, DUNOON

£5 No. 112 — Mr Anton Nelson  
156 Cuidheart Road  
INVERNESS

##### A' Fàgail Mhuile

Thug dh na slàinte air an Urr. I. D. MacGhille-dhuinn cù a chur ri coimhthional Thobar-mhoire ann an Muile. Thug e a mach dreuchd na ministearlachd ann an 1923, agus tha còig bliadhna ann bho'n thàinig e a Mhuile. Mus do shuidheachadh Mgr. MacGhille-dhuinn ann an Tobarmhoire bha an t-Urr. Aonghas MacLéodh, a' Uig ann an Léod-

## As na Sgoiltean

# Sgoil Lochpartain Uibhist-a-Tuath

### 1. An Cù Agamsa

Tha cù geal is dubh agamsa agus is e an t-ainm aige "Floss." Sinidh i fad an latha ri taobh an teine agus s'nuair a thig an cat a steach tòisichidh iad a' sabaid. Sgrìobhaidh an cat sròn a' choin agus fàsaich Floss cho cas.

IAIN MAC'ILLFHNINEIN  
PR III.

### 2. A' chuthag

Tha chuthag bhochd  
A'scinn an nochd;  
Is toigh leam bhith 'ga h-  
eidsachd.  
An ghr aice cho binna, cho  
binna  
'S gur toigh leam bhith 'ga  
h-eidsachd.

Bidh a' chuthag bhochd  
A' siubhal nan cnoc  
Is an gcoman as a déidh;  
Bidh a' chuthag ghlas  
Os cionn nan clais  
Is paigne fo a' ghiath  
Bidh a cas.

A' chuthag bhochd  
Ag iarraidh biadh  
'S an gcoman a'falbh m'a  
sgiaith;  
Chan fhaigh i null,  
Chan fhaigh i null  
Gun easan bhith a'dol m'a  
ceann.

NIALL CAIMBEUL  
PR VII.

### 3. Na h-Uain

Uain bheaga dhubha  
Agus uain bheaga gheala  
Bidh mi toirt bainne dhaibh  
Le botul a h-uile latha.

Bidh n' còmhnaidh ciste tea  
agam  
'Gan cumail tioram blàth,  
'S ma bhitheas an t-uigse  
mór ann  
Teichidh iad ann gun dàil.

M. NIC'ILLFHNINEIN  
PR IV.

### 4. Na h-Uain

Bidh uain mu'n taigh  
Bidh uain anns gach àite  
Mu'n àm -sa dhe'n bhliadhna  
Bidh dùil ri side bhlaht.  
Bidh na h-uain a'ruith 's a'  
leum

## AVIEMORE MOD PREPARATIONS

The problem of co-ordinating information on available accommodation in the Badenoch/Strathspey area has been resolved by the local Mod Committee. A detailed list of hotels and boarding houses has been prepared and is available from Rev. D. K. Keith, St Aidan's, Aviemore, or Miss C. M. MacRae, Homelands, Lynchat, Kingussie.

'Nuair a bhitheas an t-side gu  
rèidh  
Feadhainn bheaga 's feadhainn  
mhòra  
Sìos is suas an rathad mór.  
ALASDAIR MACQUAIRE  
P VII.

### 5. An cat Agamsa

Tha cat beag agamsa  
Is e a h-ainm Topsy,  
Bidh i 'na cadal  
Fad an latha ann am bocsa.

'Nuair a thig an oidhche  
'S a bhios mis 'nam chadal  
Bidh ise ann 'mugh  
A'scalg luch is radan.

'Nuair a bhios an t-acras oir'  
'S nach bi ni sic' air son the  
Thig i far am bi mise  
'A dh'iarraidh bainne 's lite.

'Nuair a bhios an sneachd ann  
'S a bhios an talamh reòidhte  
Bidh i 'na suidhe ri taobh an  
teine  
Cha déan i càil ach crònan.

'S tric a thug mi 'n aire dhi  
Cho glan 's a bha a còta,  
Tha i cho tric 'ga nighe fhéin  
'S i 'na beathach beag cho  
pròiseil.

MORAG NICLEOID PR IV.

## Gaelic Orthography RECOMMENDED FORMS

D

dà-fhaobharach

daga

daingeann

dailean, daileach

dallbhrat

damhasg

daoiread

dathan

de-dhiom

dhìort

dheth

dhith

dhinn

dhibh

dhùibh

deachdair

deagh bheart

deamhas

deargte

deante (participle)

daich-shlismeach

deidh, an deidh (after)

deilich

deileachadh

deiseil (ready)

de-tach (it-inch)

di-Di-luan

Di-màirt

Di-claidan

Diar-daoin

Di-haoine

Di-sathairn

Di-Dòmhnaich

dilleachdan

dinnear

diobair

diosgan

diugh, an diugh

diùmach, diùmbach

dleadanas

dlòch

dlùth-lean

do-dhomh

dhut

dha

dhi

dhuinn

dhuibh

dhaibh

dòbheart

do'n (to the), do'n chloinn

dorgh

draoidh, draoidhean

draoidheach

dreadh

dreon, dreunach

drìpell

drong

dubh-chlèan

dubh-ghlac

dubh-ghorm

dùbhradh

dul, g. dùla

dùrachd

durraman

dùth

act as a pace-setter for other development.

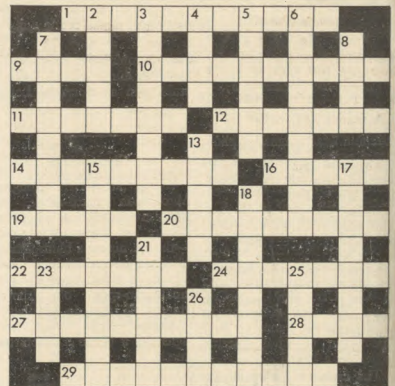
A site is being surveyed to provide possible holiday homes. Argyll County Council are to build 12 new houses and arrangements are being made to enable the Council to go ahead with the early replacement of the existing primary school. An old people's home and a new police station will be erected. An army exercise in August will carry out much of the basic work on roads, car park, levelling and demolition. The North of Scotland Hydro Board are bringing in electricity ahead of schedule and the Forestry Commission are giving close support in a variety of ways, advisory and practical. A new caravan park is being designed by the Caravan Club. A new automatic telephone exchange is going up. The Scottish Council of Physical Recreation have provided an encouraging preliminary report of the possibilities offered in the area for boating, game watching, pony trekking, climbing, walking and a variety of field studies. The local walks and nature trails are being laid out. The Highlands and Islands Development

The experiment began with a survey of the area being made and a provisional development plan drawn up. The central decision was to have a new multi-purpose building to provide shop, tearoom, information kiosk, toilets and telephone. The building has been designed and sited to make the best use of limited ground, to form a new village focus, and to catch the trade from the village, a new caravan park which is being designed, and the tourist generally. It will be built above current commercial standards to

Board are ready to give support which may take the form of financial assistance for a social project or towards a private development. In drawing up the plans a fine balance has been struck between developing a rural area and preserving an unspoiled countryside.

The Village Association and local interests were told of the general proposals and a meeting is to be held in the area next week at which the local people will be given the details of the plans which have now been worked out. This additional investment will be £70,000 in the area over the next three or four years. A second experiment with an entirely different kind of area is to be conducted at Uig the car ferry point and the first introduction of many people to Skye. This plan is at an advanced stage of preparation and local talks will be held soon. The two together will, it is hoped, provide a sound basis of information and experience on which to build up a general scheme of multi-purpose estate development, which will help to regenerate the rural areas of Scotland.

## GAELIC CROSSWORD



Tarsainn

1. Tha fuil urramach aig na pàisdean seo. (5, 2, 4)
9. "A" na mo — 's mo dhùil 'nad dhèidh. Cha fèir dhòmh all bealach le sìleadh nan deur. (4)
10. Bha e air a' Phrionnsa Teàrlach. (5, 5)
11. Sgòrath, sgàineadh. (7)
12. Chan 'eil iad fìor-agsa tha iad bun os clonn. (7)
14. "Bithidh seachd — iomlan ann." (9)
16. 'Se cruaidh-chàs a th'ann. (5)
19. "Le toil is intinn bho Rìgh na h-Airde. 'S mo sporan dìnnie le liobail —" (5)
20. Canar seo ri side gharbh — no ri dùine feargach. (9)
22. Eadar-cheangair. (7)
24. "Shaor, e Nòah, an t- —" (7)
27. Is cumanta am facal seo. (10)
28. Ged is dall a' bhàrtha tha aice. (4)
29. Slàbh ann an teanntachd? (5, 6)

Sios

2. Cha chan thu seo ris an t-seangan. (5)
3. Taisbeanadh, foillsachadh. (8)
4. Iasg anns an achadh! (4)
5. Tha grunn dhùibh ann an dàn. (6)
6. Bidh e ort ma gheith thu droch nàdeachd. (9)
7. Thig e air an droch mhar-aidhe. (8)
8. "Oir gabhadh thairis oasg ghaithi" 's cha bhi e — ann." (4)
13. Chuir i bailtinn lile fàs, a réir. Chan eil e neo—athnichte (9)
14. a' bhàird. (5)
17. Bidh iad liomhor aig an iomlan. (2, 6)
18. "Luchd (3, 5) Coill. (3, 5)
21. "Ged tha mo — air liath adh." Màiri Mhòr nan òran. (6)
23. Leabhar do'n Ghàidheal, ach fìor do'n t-Sasunnach. (4)
25. Tha trì daug ann am feadhainn an fhineadair! (5)
26. "Bheir mise r' a' — de chraobh na beatha." (4)

TORY CONFERENCE

# MacBrayne's and B.R. Statistics

## Misleading

British Rail and David MacBrayne's took a drubbing when transport facilities were debated. They were accused of connivance in feeding misleading statistics to gullible Ministers of Transport and Secretaries of State for Scotland to persuade them that outlying ports in the Islands and Scottish mainland did not warrant rail links or even port facilities.

Mr Roderick Macleod, Western Isles, moved a resolution calling on the next Conservative Government to bring in an integrated transport policy which would not only solve the problems of the Highlands and Islands but also pave the way to national solvency and prosperity.

"The figures provided by British Rail and David MacBrayne's have been deliberately cooked," Mr Macleod claimed. By using non-cargo ships and differential rates from different ports they were able to present and entirely false picture of the situation.

For example, they quoted the costs for shipping hay to Stornoway as £7 a ton from Glasgow, but nearly £12 a ton from Mallaig which was only half the sea distance.

### Communications

For the Highlands to be opened up to tourism and industry the first essential was a

### WHAT ABOUT IT GPO ?

A reader has written to us to point out the apparent short-comings of the GPO. The new postage stamps with bridges feature a bilingual (Welsh/English) inscription on the Menai Bridge. This may well be the result of Welsh having equality of status with English.

As one of the series features Aberfeldy Bridge, one may justly pose the question: Why no "Drochaid Obhairpheallaidh."

fast ferry service across the North Minch which would open up Western Ross as well as the Islands.

Tourism was a great thing but Scotland did not want to live on tourism alone. Scotland needed industry, and industry followed whenever an area was opened up by better communications.

Mr Macleod added: "We cannot have a prosperous nation until people in the South realise we are entitled to all the benefits they have enjoyed for years. Is it any wonder that the S.N.P.

## Comprehensive Report

The number of secondary school pupils in Scotland attending schools organised along comprehensive lines is nearly 50 per cent. This figure will of course rise markedly as the new comprehensive schools and extensions now planned are completed. All schemes submitted by the 35 education authorities have been wholly or substantially approved subject to further negotiations on certain aspects.

These points are made in "Education in Scotland in 1967," the annual report of the Scottish Education Department, which is published by H.M.S.O. price 9s.

### Certificated Teachers

The report also notes that the number of certificated teachers employed in primary and secondary schools rose to 39,692, an increase of 333 over 1966, and forecasts that the supply of teachers for primary schools is likely to improve substantially over the next few years. The shortage of teachers in secondary schools is, however, still serious and likely to remain so and the question of supply and recruitment is priority.

get support when things like this are allowed to happen?"

Mr Michael Noble, M.P. for Argyll and a former Secretary of State for Scotland, summed up the debate on the motion, which was passed with only two dissenting votes. He blamed the Government's attitude to transport facilities in the Highlands. In particular, he condemned the rejection of the "overland route" to Islay and Jura on the grounds that the country could not afford it.

### Taxation

He declared: "The Government have taken £2200 million in extra taxation out of our pockets. Even if Scotland is only entitled to one-tenth of this it is still £220 million." "The money is there. They have taken it from you and me, but they are not prepared to spend it on the Highlands."

The Railway Inigation Society announces the publication of a book entitled "The Great Isle of Wight Train Robbery."

False figures — bogus information — deliberate run-down; these charges made at many railway closure enquiries all over the country are proved to the hilt in this book, which takes the lid off the true facts behind the recent Isle of Wight railway closures.

The deliberately planned closure of the one remaining Isle of Wight line in 1975 is exposed from a secret British Rail document! Can the Minister of Transport remain silent on this issue after publication of these facts?

Any further information can be obtained from the author and Railway Inigation Society Isle of Wight Representative:— R. E. Burroughs, "Spring Vale," The Grove, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

### NEW HUMANE TRAP

A new humane trap, the Lloyd trap, can now be used in Scotland.

An Order amending the Spring Traps Approval (Scotland) Order 1958 has been made by Mr William Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland. The Order approves the use of the Lloyd trap, a new spring trap, for the purpose of killing or taking grey squirrels, stoats, weasels, rats, mice or other small ground vermin.

### CELTIC ART COLLEGE

The Tutors at the Saturday morning Celtic Art Classes at Larbert High School are arranging that the Drumming Class under Drum-Major Bruce give a short recital at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 22nd June 1968, in the School Hall or playground (depending on the weather) for parents and any other interested persons.

The Drumming Class will be accompanied on the Bagpipes by the two Bagpipe Tutors — Mr Hugh Wilson (Principal Tutor) and Mr John Graham.

# WENDY WOOD

## IN SKYE

Here in Skye the air is so full of larks' song that you feel you are inhaling the happiness with every breath. From the wide peat bog to the foreground to the foothills, neither eye nor mind is trauchled with detail, and then the mighty hills soar up and up to jagged crests like tidal waves of lava. From a distance the inland loch is ultramarine blue, but at its edge you look down into a moving mosaic of golden sunlight. The large amount of sky, brushed with clouds, is infinity revealed.

To look at Blaaven's majestic mass makes the text about faith removing mountains most impressive, but, as an artist, I do sometimes remove a whole range of hills an inch or two in a sketch—I thank God that I am in among the hills again. I feel so insecure in flat land, and to be honest, the lowland lumps depress me. It is good also to be again among men whose eyes are focussed for distance, and whose mouths express contentment; and with dogs who are an earnest part of working life, in contrast to the industrial underlip and underarm dogs.

I know the blue of distant hills in many lands, but the blue of Highland hills is more translucent with a penetrating luminosity. Indeed all colours are so heightened that I feel as if I am living inside a rainbow. Colour is accentuated just now by the flowers; drifts of wild hyacinths under sunlit beech leaves, patches of clean-faced primroses, and a few violets spattered here and there.

When the hay is ready, the

field has a variety of 27 blossoms, the result of dung and seaweed. When the hay is made, it smells like plumpudding and the cows definitely prefer it to the ryegrass monotony of ordinary grass-hay. I have noticed that fields that have a variety of flowers, seldom have much ragwort, biddieen or Stinking Willie. The cattle of course will not touch it fresh, but it is an accumulative poison when included in hay, and I have wondered whether it creates hallucinations, as it is said that if you sit astride a piece on Midsummer Night, you are flown wherever you wish to be — definitely damaging to Barbara Castle's Transport Bill.

Small wonder that a crofter does not bother with a garden, for forbye the fields, yellow iris runs along the shore, wild roses are as plentiful as brambles and foxgloves show their spires in the woods, as well as forget-me-nots like draped sky along the ditches. Who could find time in spring to tend a garden when spreading dung, cutting peat, and sowing is added to the usual chores? A vegetable garden yes, 'tho the things need to be caged like monkeys at the zoo, and if they are really safe from cow and deer, it's a day's work to get in to cut a cabbage.

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6th and 7th June

THURSDAY Evening, commencing 7 p.m.

All Senior Competitions; Junior Chanter and Bagpipes; Highland Dancing

FRIDAY, commencing 9 a.m.

Junior Ornl, Vocal, Choral and Instrumental

### ADJUDICATORS:

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Music — Miss Mary Hogg, Mr Peter F. Johnston, Mr Donald P. MacGillivray.

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## The Year 2000

(Continued from Page 5ix)

healtachd bha iad uile an ceangal co dhiubh, cha robh milleadh ga dheanamh a Duneideann. Se fear a Faroe a cheud oifigear a chaidh dha na h-eileanan agus Lochlan-nach air taobh an Iar an Tìr fhoir. Bha tuigse acasan nach robh aig na Goill a bha rompa. Se bna so daoine cruaidhe a thog amharb ris an Riaghaltas nuair a thoisich iad ach rinn iad an gnothuich agus se atharrachadh seirbhis a Phobuill a chuidich iad. Se seirbhis ur a tha air a Ghaidhealtachd an nis. B'fheudar do gach neach a bha seirbhis a Phobuill gabhail an Seirbhis na Gaidhealtachd agus a bhì dileas dhi, chan ann do mhaighstirean Dhuin Eideann.

Dh' atharraich an Bord cuideachd se thann a nis comhairle. An aite seachdar tha an diugh aon air fhichead air; 16 o chomhairlean na Gaidhealtachd agus 4 o'n riaghaltas an Peairt. Air ceann Ard Chomhairle na Gaidhealtachd tha Gobhleanuar a thar a suidheachadh airson deich bliadhna, se esan an uair sin a tha dol na chleir-each Ard Chomhairle air son Alba air fad, ma nì e gu math. Chanail siorramachdan ann mar a chleachd. Se a tha againn a nis ach sgriachdan le mu 30,000 a shluagh agus aon roinn mhor airson na Gaidhealtachd gu ier. 'Sann ris an Ard Chomhairle a tha gach ceangal on deas.

Agus de mun Ghaidhlig? Uill, se a Ghaidhlig anan oifigil nan eilean is si dara canan Alba. Thuig daoine nach eil an Fhrangais a dearamh feum ach don 2 per cent. a tha 'ga toirt nas fhaide nan Ard sgoil. Airson a chorra cha robh iad a dol a dheanamh feum dhi co dhiubh. A nis leis a Ghaidhlig a bhi a togail 'sna sgoiltean tha iad a tuigsinn barrachd mun dualchas fhein, mun eachdraidh is mun ceol agus le linn an da chultar tha Alba fhein air aite ur a lorg ann an litreachas san ealain. Nach eil na fir a tha an ard inbhe gu beagnach leis an da chanan. Cha chreideadh thu mar a tha iad le moit a bhi leis an da chaint.

Dh' fhoghlum sinn da rìreabh. Thuig sinn gu e na doighean againn fhein a fhreagradh agus gur e an leasachadh a chuireamaid air bhonn bu docha a bhli buadh-mhor mur a biodh se sinn fhein bu choireach. Mar a dhuin an duthaich nu dheas le tighean is sluagh sann bu mhotha a bha fuireach aig na h-eileanan agus iad math dheth ann an doighean nach creideamaid 50 bliadhna air is.

Owing to pressure on space several letters to the Editor have had to be held over until the next issue.

## BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

with TORMOD

(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic)

Lesson 27

The irregular verb *thig* compared with the regular verb *seinn*.

Seinn.  
Sing.  
Shine.

A' seinn.  
Singing.  
A shine.

A sheinn.  
To sing.  
A hine.

Sheinn mi.  
I sang.  
Hine mee.

An do sheinn e?  
Did he sing?  
An do hine e?

Cha do sheinn sinn.  
We did not sing.  
Cha do hine sheen.

Seinnidh e.  
He will sing.  
Shine-e e.

An seinn mi?  
Shall I sing?  
An shine mee?

Cha seinn mi.  
I shall not sing.

Thig a nall, Uisdean.  
Come over (here), Hugh.  
Heek a nawl, Oos-tchen.

Tha i a' tighinn.  
She is coming.  
Ha ee a-tchee-un.

Tha i a' dol a thighinn a maireach.  
She is going to come tomorrow.  
Ha ee a-doll a hee-in a ma-rach.

Thaig iad comhla rium.  
They came with me.  
Ha-nick ee-at co-la roo-m.

An tainig bhur caraid?  
Did your friend come?  
An ta-nick vur car-etch?

Cha tainig sibh.  
You (pl.) did not come.  
Cha ta-nick sheev.

Thig e.  
He will come.  
Heek e.

An tig thu?  
Will you come?  
An tcheek oo?

Cha tig iad.  
They will not come.

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's as comhfhurtail

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