

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

DI-ARDAOIN, 18mh DE'N GHIBLINN 1968 THURSDAY, 18th MAY 1968

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6d No. 28

OTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL

Streamlining Tourist Industry £40,000 PROPOSALS FROM THE HIDB and a Chairman's Com-

As part of its continuing drive to develop the tourist potential of its region, the Highlands and Islands Development Board at meetings in Inverness has presented to local authority representatives and local tourist association representatives a series of proposals which, if adopted, could mean a major step forward in the tourism industry in the seven crofting counties.

Announcing this in Inverness this week, the Board member for tourism, Sir James MacKay, said, "Most local tourist associations are gallantly trying to perform miracles on a shoestring, with almost entirely voluntary work, or work which, at best, receives little recompense beyond the knowledge that -

Function of Local Bodies

Under the Board's plan,

the work is worthwhile. We with paid staff headed by a don't think that's good full-time professional who enough. will act as a leader for the

"The solution we are pro- area tourism industry. There posing to this particular will also be a place, a more problem is a strong, pro- important one in fact, for fessional system of tourism voluntary effort." organisations, and to achieve this we are recommending that the crofting counties be Sir James explained, the divided into a number of Area Organisation would "areas," each with its own have an Area Council to central Area Organisation, deal with all normal business

mittee which would meet every two or three months to deal with matters of general policy. The Board The Board ish Tourist and the Scottish Board would be represented Chairman's Committee at meetings and would try to ensure that the various areas work together in unison. The present local tourist associations would become local committees of the Area Organisations and would be represented on them.

The functions of the Area Organisations would include running one main informa tion centre all the year round and servicing all winter enquiries for the area; operating an accommodation booking service; preparing and producing "Things to Do" leaflets; and acting as contact point and liaison agent for the Board.

If Area Organisations wanted to operate special evening entertainments, they would be able to apply to the Board for funds like other bodies.

The scheme, if accepted, would cost the Board nearly £40,000 a year. It is hoped that County and Town Councils throughout the Board's area will see their way to contributing towards the scheme.

Successful Meeting

Certainly, Sir James stressed, the level of local authority and local membership contribution would determine the exact number of local information centres that could be afforded, the amount of additional literature that could be produced and the possibility of specific area advertising.

The Board had a successful meeting with local authorities last week and are confident they have their backing and support. Sir James concluded: "There are only minor problems to be re-solved and I will be reporting back to the Board as a first step towards obtaining full authority to go ahead. If all goes well this scheme should be in operation for season 1969."



by courtesy of "Feasta

Mackerel fishing - a favourite way of spending a pleasant summer's evening

Gead-Searmonachaidh Do Oileanach Gaidhealach

Air Diar-daoin, an 11mh Trianaid ann an Glaschu. Ach latha de'n Ghiblean, fhuair a réir coltais bidh na minis-Dòmhnall MacAmhlaigh, 'a tearan òga a shearmonaicheas Beàrnaraigh, cead-searmonach- ann an Gàidhlig eadhon na's aidh o Chléir Leódhais an teirce anns an bliadhnachan a Eaglais Martins Memorial ann tha romhainn. an Steòrnabhagh, agus thug An t-Urr. Aonghnas Mac Cumhais, Eaglais Ard Steòrnabhaigh seachad an searmon.

Bha Mgr Mac Amhlaigh 'na sgiobair air a' " Mhàiri Dhonn," a bha ag iasgach ghiomach amach o Bheàrnaraigh Leòdhais nuair a bha e air a ghairm gu obair na ministrealachd. Thug e amach fhoghlum ann an oil-thaigh Obair-dheadhainn. Nuair a tha ministearan Gàidhlig cho gann se adhbhar Gaidnig cho gann se adhbhar gàirdeachais a th'ann gu bheil dithis eileanach a' fàgail nan colaisdean am bliadhna. A thuilleadh air Mgr. Mac Amh-laigh, tha Ruairidh Mac Fhionghain, as na Hearadh, a' cur crìoch air cùrsa an fhòghluim ann an Colaisde na

'a tearan òga a shearmonaicheas

SELL SCOTLAND MISSION

A ten man mission to North America to boost tourism in Scotland left Prestwick Airport earlier this week.

The mission, led by Mr Robin MacLellan, deputy chairman of the British Airports Authority, and Mr William Nicholson, of the Scottish Tourist Board, will visit New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Toronto during the next three weeks in an attempt to show the unique attraction of holidays in Scotland and the ease with which they can be arranged.

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BIRTHS

Two

MACKINTOSH—At Raigmore Hos-pital, Inverness, on 30th March 1968, to Robert and Margaret (nee MacKenzie), Struan, Knoy-dart, a daughter (Hazel Anne); both well.

STEWART—At the Ross Hospital, Paisley, on 3rd April 1968. to Mary (nee Sharp), wife of Wil-liam Stewart, Mission House, Cornaigbeg, Tiree, a daughter.

DEATHS

- MORRISON—On 7th April 1968, at 11 Barony Square. Stornoway, Murdo Morrison, aged 45 years, beloved husband of Mary Mac-kay and darling daddy of lain, eldest son of Finlay and the late Mrs Morrison, Kyles Scalpay.
- McKECHNIE Peacefully at the residence of her daugther, on 2nd April 1968, Margaret Dar-roch, beloved wife of the late Donald McKechnie, Inverlussa,
- MACLEOD—At the Western In-firmary on 1st April 1968, Cath-erine MacLeod. eldest daughter of the late John and Marion Mac-Leod. 3 Middle Quarter, Sollas, Lochmaddy, North Uist.

SEAN-FHACAL

- Feuch gu bheil do theallach fhéin sguaibte ma's tog thu luath do choimhearsnaich.
- See that your own hearth is swept before you lift your neighbour's ashes

Text for the **Times**

Ach bha na h-uile a chual e fo namhas agus thubhair iad, Nach e so esan a bha 'sgrios ann an Ierusalem na muinntir a bha 'gairm air an ainm so, agus a thainig an so chum na criche so, gu 'n tugadh e ceangalte iad dh' ionnsuidh uachdaran nan sagart? Gulomharan Caib 9. v. 21

But all that heard him were amazed, and said, Is not this he that destroyed them which called that destroyed them which caned on this name in Jerusalem, and came hither for that intent, that he might bring them bound unto the chief priests?

Acts Ch. 9. v. 21.

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Faicinn Bhuam TIDSEARAN Smaointean air Gainnt is **Cinnich**

teagaisg ? aisg " a b' fheàrr leam aon uair ach tha mi a nise dhe na bharail gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig ro luchdaichte (ma cheadaichear am facal) le faclan fada slaodach, gu h-àraidh le faclan dùbailte a' tòiseachadh le "luchd," "fear," "inneal," etc. Chaneil ann an "tidsea-ran" gun teagamh ach for ran " gun teagamh ach facal Beurla air na chuineal na chuireadh dreach (Gàidhlig agus is tric a chluinnear gu bheil sinn an còmhnaidh a' cleachdadh faclan Beurla nuair a tha facal math Gàidhlig ann a tha air a dhol air dìochuimhn le cion a' chleachdaidh.

Cha bu chòir a bhith ro dheiseil faclan Beurla a ghabhail gun aobhar ach ma tha dòigh air cruth Gàidhlig a chur orra sann a bhitheas iad nan cuideachadh do na chànain. Tha e nàdarra do na Gàidhlig, mar do chànainean eile, a bhith a' toirt fhaclan a steach, agus cia as a bu dòcha iad a thighinn na a' Bheurla, a tha air fàs cho neartmhor san dùthaich seo agus air feadh an t-saoghail. Ann am meudachadh eòlais air Beurla an toiseach tha buidheannan a' chraobh sgaoilidh a' cuideachadh gu mor. Tha sin fior mu sheadh agus mu fhuaim nam facal. Ma tha teagamh ann mu fhuaim facail sa bith fuasglar a' cheist le éisdeachd ri leughadair nan naidheachd. Bithidh an doìgh fhéin acasan a thig bho thu-ath s bho dheas, bho 'n ear s bho'n iar, ach tuigear esan leotha air fad.

S cinnteach gu bheil craobhsgaoileadh a' deànamh an ni b' ann mu thuarasdal a bha ceudna do na Ghàidhlig- an othail an turus seo ach mu

"Tidsearan" no "luchd- Theagamh nacheil uiread de agaisg?" B'e "luchd-teag- eadar dhealachadh anns na seòrsachan Gàidhlig a chluin-near an diugh; dh' fhaoidte gur e comharradh mi-fhallain a tha sin. A bheil Gàidhlig ann, coltach ri Beurla, freagarrach airson craobh sgaoilidh? Ge bith dé tha tachairt a thaobh fuaim, tha craobh sgaoileadh a' cur nar comas eòlas nam facal, gu h-àraidh faclan ùrra, a sgapadh. Aon-taichidh iadsan a dh' éisdeas nacheil dearmad air a dhèanamh air a chomas seo. Ged a tha e dual do dhaoine

a bhith a' cur an aghaidh fhaclan ùra, it iongantach cho luath sa gheibh a' cheart fheadhainn thairis air an gearan. An ùine ghoirid bithidh iad deiseil, chan e mhàin airson éisdeachd gu foighidneach, ach airson na faclan a chur am feum iad fhéin.

Dh' aobharaich an ceum ùr a ghabh na tidsearan toiseach a' mhìos seo othail nam measg fhéin agus móran bruidhne am measg dhaoin eile. Ghealladh àrdachadh tuarasdail aig toiseach a' mhìos ach chan ann air sin a tha mi a' bruidhin.. Chumadh dà aobhar mi bho sin a dhèanamh: aon, am maoidheadh a tha air tighinn

gu a leithid a dh' ìre agus a bheireadh oirnn gun àrd-achadh sa bith a chunntas gus am bitheadh an t-airgead nar làmhan deireadh a' mhìos! an t-aobhar eile gum bi cuid ag ràdh gu bheil aire nan tidsearan ro thric air tuarasdal agus gur e sin an aon ni a bheir orra an guth a thogail.

Bitheadh sin mar sin, cha

'n chomunn ùr, an GTC (General Teaching Council, "Gleidheadh Thidsearan Coitchionn ") ris an do cheangail tidsearan Alba, a' chuid mhór dhiubh co dhiù, iad fhéin o 'n chiad latha dhe 'n Ghiblean.

Bha mise air aon dhiubhsan a bha fiòr thoilichte nuair a thàinig an Comunn ùr seo gu bith. Fad mhìosan roimh làimh bha mi air mo shàrach adh leis a' bhuidhinn bhig (beag an coimeas ris a' phrìomh chomunn, an EIS) a bha a' deànamh na b-urrainn daibh le coinneamhan. òraidean, litrichean anns na paipearan, ag aslachadh cumail as a Chomunn ur seo.

Sgrìobh mi fhìn litir o chionn beagan sheachdainean. litir chomasach a réir mo bharail fhìn, gu aon dhe na paipearan (cha b' e Sruth), a' gearain air an t-saorsa sgrìo-bhaidh a bha iad a' toirt do na bhuidhinn choirbte seo, agus mar sin air adhart. Aig deireadh na litreach thuirt mi gum bu chòir an t-àrdachadh tuarasdail dh' ainmich mi a chumail bho 'n fheadhainn nach bitheadh air a' reidsistir ùr.

Faisg air crìoch an cheadaichte thàinig fathann á ionadan àrda air a' cheart bhagradh seo mu thuarasdal. Bha bagraidhean na bu chruaidhe na sin ann. Cha mhór gu robh big aig dream bheag na casaid, agus bu mhath a chreidsinn, aon uair co dhiu, gur i an fhìrinn a sheasas.

Ged a dh' fhaodainnsa a ghabhail orm fhìn gun d' thug deireadh mo litreach dearbhadh dhomh gu robh beagan de fheartan an fhàidh air mo shiubhal, cha b' urrainn domh a ràdh gun do lean na h-àrd inbhich a' chomhairle a thug mi dhaibh mu thuarasdal, oir, comasach is mar a bha an litir (na mo bharail fhìn) cha d' thàinig i riamh am follais.

S tric a bhitheas mi a smaointeachadh (coltach ri feadhainn eile) gur a rud bochd a th' ann nach bitheadh an aon a bhith a taobh seo ls suaraiche ul orrasan ri buidinn uile a bu chòir r agus chareachadh a n a dhiulaobh feadbuill dhe ch gheibh ile air a' pàigheadh air còmhla eil a' pàiga tha am annachdan dhaibh le

hith againn sda comain achnadh sa

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 18mh de'n Ghiblinn 1968

RECENT BOOKS

The Skye Lochinvar. 2/4 p.p. Jura, an Island of Argyll. £1 ls p.p.

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The Lochan Wendy Wood Frank

It is too small even to have a name other than 'lochan beag' (the little loch) and this in a place where even a big boulder gull's raucous cry disturbes its may be considered important enough to have a label. The lochan lies in a shallow cup on weeds or lily pads, the sepia the far shoulder of the hill, where no one would expect it. No bustling burn churns from But on a day of tranquil sun-it, no path acts as a guide to it, shine, it can congeal the blue no rocks or pebbles decorate or

lochan has no reeds to whistle to it, not even a rowan to bless it; no sound of restless pipit or utter pancake silence. Without even the embroidery of green water runs from heather edges to its black depths.

of the whole sky into a deep



bind it, except on one side ultramarine oval, and blandly where its liquid blackness makes out-stare the very firmament. a line at the foot of a precipitous crag.

On a day of sun and breeze, because there are no stones, it This is an ominous face of does not chuckle, but silver rock, grimly expressionless, that triangles lift and change in an

It is a very small loch, not plunges straight down below hypnotising choreography, and more than a hundred yards the still water, seemingly to the a sudden squall will run over across and barely twice as long, very centre of the earth. The its face like a troublesome a sudden squall will run over its face like a troublesome thought. There must be plenty of life in it, but I never saw a fish create a bright circle, nor know the upright heron to visit it in the still half-light of the evening-and only once was I

afraid of it. That was when a thunder storm came suddenly, rising like an opera scene over the edge of the hill, a bank of indigo cumulus cloud, silveredged, gigantic and quite artificial looking. I was not far away in my dash for home when the storm broke and, looking back, I saw the lightning flash reflected only in that one huge wide-open white eye the fury of Cyclopes. Nothing normal remained, the whole world was a place of giant gods and fury, and I dropped down where I was, and remained with head in the rough rain mv sodden_heather till the storm passed, and normality and mercy returned to the friendly hills

Speaking

FUELS MARCH IN It seems that the decision on is being dumped into

the Invergordon smelter is being delayed by a consideration of the Norwegian Government's request that no smelter should be built with government aid. This gives time for me to say something about the fuel re-quirements of the smelter, should it eventually arrive at Invergordon.

First, the package deal offered by the National Coal Board. This was a good move. The coal would have come from Scottish pits-and pits in the north of England, if the Scots couldn't come up with the goods. But what about the coal at Brora? Truly Highland coal, was there never any suggestion made by, say, the Highlands Board, to look into the question of developing the seams at Brora to supply the fuel requirements of the smelter's power stations?

If not why not, seems to be the question. And if Brora coal was considered, why was it not announced that for certain specific reasons it was decided not to use the Brora resources? Or was it simply that the vested fuel interests of the south were too powerful to fight against?

The alternative fuel to be considered for the smelter's power stations is nuclear. It may be all very well to consider atomic energy as a source of heat, but have the side issues been taken out into the open and placed before the Highland public?

I mean, that the production of atomic energy is accompanied, unfortunately, by two quite easily forseeable and disastrous, as well as unavoidable

First, it yields a proportion of what is glibly called 'atomic waste,' this is not like ordinary refuse. It is a material so virulently poisonous as to constitute a deadly genetic hazard should it be leaked into the life cycle.

It has been estimated that by the year 2000 A.D. some 40,000 tons of this densely radioactive material will be produced each year. And it will remain highly dangerous for 600 years! At present this deadly stuff energy at Invergordon.

deep ocean beds. Who can tell what problems future generations may have to face because of this?

Three

The second consequence of atomic energy is that a nuclear power station has a working life of up to fifty years. This is because the cumulative effect of radiation damage to the internal structure renders it unsafe. The contamination is so great that it becomes unsafe even to dismantle it!

Hence, all these structures must be sealed off, presumably for about 600 years. It has been estimated that by 2050 A.D. there may well be some 10,000 disused radioactive power stations scattered around the world, including the Invergordon ones!

So what think you to an atomic bomb ticking away on your doorstep? Or the possibi-lity of another 'Windscale incident, which happened a few years ago and caused millions of gallons of contaminated milk to become polluted with radioactive particles and afterwards poured away to waste?

I maintain that there are sufficient natural resources remaining in the Highlands water, coal and peat) to supply the power needs of any smelter at Invergordon. In addition, there could well be natural gas and oil from the North Sea or the Moray Firth.

Have all these been really considered, not from an economic point of view, but from the social aspect? If not, why not? We are being governed more and more by scientists and economist and less and less by people who recognise they have a resopnsibility for their fellow humans and legislate accordingly.

It is up to the people of this country to see that they are represented by people who are willing, against the crack of Party whips, to apply moral determination to our present way of life. We hope the present represenation of the Highlands in Westminster possesses the philosophic criteria to draw the right conclusions of atomic

Lewis to Barra, Skye to Islay, it can be seen that incomers consequences. are in the main responsible for

French and Spanish minorities s extremely unsatisfactory-the French have in fact been accused of cultural genocide-the approach to the problem in other countries is much more enlightened. Romansh in East Switzerland is spoken by fewer than 50,000 people. The com-plications of dialectal fragmentation and the absence of a common literary language are overcome by the generous official support for the language. Faroese, Irish, Welsh and

An Comunn must use its influence to see that professional and other leading figures appointed to the Gaelic speaking areas should have Gaelic qualifications. The importance of appointing Gaelic speakers to cussions on Youth Activities all school posts in the areas cannot be over-emphasised and there must be a concentrated and continuing effort to realise this aim.

Mr D. J. MacLeod of the Celtic Department, Glasgow University, in his talk on Youth Work suggested that An Comunn had failed to make use of the energies and initiative of Gaelic speaking youth to keep the language and culture alive. Surveying the scene from running such Youth Organisations as do exist. This would indicate a lack of leadership so far as the indigenous population are concerned.

Mr MacLeod then went on to outline a scheme for a Youth Movement. This would require the establishment of a completely new youth organisation catering for all ages from 5 to 25. A trained youth worker is essential to ensure the success of such a movement and the Conference, in congratulating Mr MacLeod on his proposals felt that there exists a very urgent need for the appointment of such an organiser.

On the whole the conference was felt to be very successful and the general feeling was that it should become a twice-yearly event.

Mr Donald Grant, President of An Comunn Gaidhealach, was unable to attend because of C. M. BLACK of Dunoon Makers of the Famous

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An Comunn Gaidhealach's Conference Representatives from Branches maintenance of Gaelic and it is ing a more favourable position

Perth, on Friday and Saturday, 5th and 6th April. The theme of the conference was the future. A gathering of 40 people from all over Scotland heard talks on An Comunn's Policy, the treatment of Minority Languages and Youth Activities.

The guest speakers were Pro-fessor Glanville Price, Professor of French at the University cf Stirling and Mr D. J. Mac-Leod of the Department of Celtic, Glasgow University.

The double duty that An Comunn Gaidhealach has towards the people and the language was emphasised by Mr D. J. Mackay, the Director of An Comunn in his statement on policy. The statement recognises the need for those who are concerned with the future of the language to have regard for the social and economic development of the Gaelic speaking areas in order to arrest the decline in population. To achieve its objectives An Comunn must co-operate with and try to influence the various other bodies who have direct and statutory responsibilities in the fields of work with which it is involved.

The importance of focussing international attention on the Gaelic minority was stressed by the Director who said, "Perhaps the urgency of this question can best be illustrated by my experience in Norway last week where they are taught in some schools that the language died in the early part of the 20th Century."

and Affiliated Societies of An in the Islands that the effort han Gaelic. Comunn Gaidhealach met at a must be concentrated. The An Comu conference in the Queen's Hotel, Conference were unanimous in influence to their approval of the recom-

> An Comunn be permanently based in the Western Isles. Later on during the disthe need for a paid official in the islands was again highlighted.

> mendation that an official of

The continued growth of the National Mod presents difficulties in administration and presentation that cannot be overcome under the existing organisation. A semi-autonomous body should be formed to administer the Mod with a full or part-time Executive who will be responsible for its promotion and financial success.

Minority Groups in Europe

Professor Glanville Price of the University of Stirling gave a most interesting and enlightening talk on minority groups in Europe on Saturday morning. A comparison was made be-tween Gaelic and various European languages such as Romansh, Frisian, Basque, Catalan, Breton, Provencal, Catalan, Breton, Prov Faroese, Welsh and Irish.

While the treatment of the

There is little doubt that the Faroese, Irish, Welsh and was un Islands hold the key for the Frisian are all nowadays enjoy- illness.

SRUTH

Di-ardaoin, 18mh de'n Ghiblinn 1968 Thursday, 18th April 1968

Gradh-duthcha agus Teachd-an-tir

Air a' phrogram "Checkpoint " a tha air a chraobh-sgaoileadh a Alba leis a' Bh.B.C. chaidh an da cheist seo a chur air luchd-eisdeachd a bha an lathair anns an studio:

(1) "An oibricheadh sibh nas cruaidhe nam bith-eadh a parlamaid fhein aig Alba?" agus (2) "An cuir-eadh sibh suas le beatha nas cruaidhe nam bitheadh a cadarcaid fhein aig Alba?" parlamaid fhein aig Alba?

Fhreagair a' chuid mhor de 'n luchd-eisdeachd (a bha air an cruinneachadh leis a' Bh.B.C. gun deanadh iad an da chuid nam bitheadh Alba a' seasamh air a casan fhein.

Ge brig de a' bhuidheann de bheil sinn feumaidh sinn suim a ghabhail de na freagairtean seo, oir tha mi creidsinn gu bheil iad a' co-fhreagairt bheachdan agus smaointean aig a bheil freumhaichean domhain ann an inntinnean an t-sluaigh.

ls ann airson feuchainn ri fhaighinn a mach am b' urrainn Alba seasamh air a casan fhein a thaobh "economics" a chaidh am program a chraobh-sgaoileadh agus ' chuid mhor de 'n fheadhainn a bhruidhinn de 'n bha a bheachd gu robh a cheart uibhir a chomas aig Alba seo a dheanamh agus a bha aig torr de dhuthchannan beaga na Roinn Eorpa — gu robh i a measg rioghachdan beairteach an t-saoghail. Ach 's e an doigh anns an do sheall an luchd-eisdeachd an uidh a bha aca 'nan duthaich fhein, nam bheachd-sa co-dhiubh, an rud as annasaiche thainig ' phrogram. as a

Canaidh feadhainn nach eil co-cheangal sam bith eadar gradh-duthcha agus "economics," ach de tha deanamh "economy" math no dona ach an uidh a tha aig daoine 'nan obair agus an doigh anns a bheil iad 'ga deanamh, agus tha seo an crochadh air an doigh-smaointinn.

Tha muinntir Alba a' faireachadh an drasda nach eil cail as urrainn dhaibh a dheanamh a ni difir do theachda-steach na rioghachd. Tha fios aca nach eil moran chumhachdan aig an comhairlean ionadail. Tha cus eadardhealachadh a thaobh astair agus doigh-smaointinn eadar na buill-parlamaid agus an sluagh.

Tha mi creidsinn gu bheil cumhachd mhor ann an gradh-duthcha de nach eil sinn a' deanamh feum sam bith airson leas na rioghachd.

Sore Thumbs

"A poor region within a nation state is in many ways worse off than a poor nation state in the sense that it is more restricted in the policies that it can follow to correct a failing level of regional income. A region within a country cannot prevent capital funds flowing out across the regional frontier, nor can it impose restrictions on inter-regional trade, nor can it follow an independent monetary and fiscal policy." (M. J. Pullen, University of Leicester)

The Highlands area has always been a sore thumb to the London administration. Indeed, it has been very much so to the Edinburgh sub-administration. The Surtsey-like creation of a couple of years ago in the form of the H.I.D.B. has been passed the buck to doctor the thumb to yield a state which requires less medical attention from the nation's hard-pressed resouces.

But the Board itself is faced with a sore mini-thumb - the islands, which, were it not for the insistence of Malcolm MacMillan, of the Western Isles, would still be without access to a developing authority. The potential of the islands is at least equal to that of other island groups Yet it seems that only peripheral attenin Scandinavia. tion is being given to the development of this potential. Admittedly, the Board's fishing schemes may yet yield results, creating a useful and significant area of employment for the male population of the islands. But the land has yet to be developed. Are the reclaimed acres of Lewis being used to the full? Are crofters being encouraged to develop the best grazing policy? The horticultural use of peat is well known. Yet Britain imports thousands of tons of peat products from Eire.

To get back to our quotes. Something more than Home Rule for Scotland is needed — Home Rule for the Highlands, At least a significant degree of independence, particularly over fiscal matters, so that the area can find out its own regeneration point and begin from there to create anew. This should be investigated by the H.I.D.B. It is necessary to ensure that money generated in this area is kept in it. One Highland shop in a London-based multiple-stores company sends south some £70,000 per month. What could such a sum do if it were retained in the area?

The Highlands and the Future

lands and the Future,' the author of this article takes a the look at the possible place and state of the Arts in the Gaelic Highlands of a century hence. The author, Francis Thompson, is a native of Stornoway. He has had poetry and fiction published and broadcast. He has also won awards and prizes at London, Provincial and National Mod for setting Gaelic lyrics to music and for choral arrangements of tradi-tional Gaelic songs. Some of his poetry and fiction have been translated into Gaelic,

Last month SRUTH sent its Arts Critic, Eoghainn Mac-Thomais, to the University College for Rural Community Studies in the Hebrides. There he met the Resident Tutor of the Department of Celtic Arts, Dr Iain Mac-Leoid. The University College was established in the Seventies of last century, as an experiment in embryo. Today, the College is a focal point of international interest for those whose task it is to ensure the continuity of communities in rural areas and islands all over the world. The following in the unrendered text of the interview between MacThomais (MacT.) and Dr MacLeoid (MacL.).

MacThomais - A charaid, before we get down to discussing specific areas of the Arts today, have you a few words in summary of the Arts in 2068 as compared with their state in 1968?

MacLeoid-Now, that's a challenge in itself. But I'll try. I think the best approach to a summary would be to look back to 1968 and then to see what we have now. First, music. This was not orga-nised. Only a few scholars gave it their attention. Indeed. it was not until about 1990 that the whole body of Gaelic music became recognised as being a field virtually uncultivated so far as research was concerned. Today subsequent research has enriched the body of international folk music, even to the extent of Gaelic airs contributing to the melody for a number of award-winning international popular songs.

MacT-What about the visual arts?

MacL-A century ago this area of art activity was non-existent. Today-well look around you. (At this point D) MacLeoid waved his hand at the painting and sculptures by Gaelic artists arranged round the room). And look at the names now being accepted by international galleries. Remarkable progress in less than a century. MacT—And literature? MacL—This is the field in

Continuing our Series 'High- which the greatest impact has seventies. Learners of Gaelic been made and I'll mention too, had simplified texts made this later, if I may. When I available to them. read the records of the day about the struggles of your own paper SRUTH, in 1967, and of the valiant, and not immediately rewarding, but eventually successful efforts, of Club Leabhar, it says much for Gaelic literature that it had the necessary masculine aggression to win through against such tremendous odds, particularly the monoglot English culture, which eventually failed because it had no seed of its own from which to grow. It was, in fact, an accreted amalgam of foreign cultures

> MacT-Can we not get. down to specific fields. Since literature is perhaps the most important field, let us take up the point of progress. Com-pared with today, what was the state of Gaelic literature in 1968?

> MacL-The state was exactly what one might expect when a language-a spoken language ---- was recognised only as a second-class language. It took political pressure to raise its status to that of equal validity with English. The product of Gaelic writers a hundred years ago tended to concentrate on poetry. This was not everybody's cup of tea, though some of the poetry was really magnificent and worthy even then, of inclusion in international anthologies There were also a number of short stories in Gaelic. But these, too, were read by an extremely small number of Gaels. The reason for this was simple: there was not a sufficient medium for them.

But because Gaelic was a depressed language, these literary efforts might not have existed so far as their recognition was concerned. In the novel side, it was the setting up of Club Leabhar in 1968 that eventually boosted printed Gaelic. Following quickly on this there was the recognition of Gaeilic by the then Government of the day as the result of political pressure as I've mentioned. Opposition to this recognition came from quarters where it was least expected. The recognition was underlined by grants money made available for publishing a variety of Gaelic texts in a variety of forms. MacT-In a word, Gaelic

became commercial so far as authors were concerned?

MacL-It did-and with a vengeance which had its necessary effects. With more reading material available, not all on the same literary plane, the percentage of literate Gaelic speakers rose, particularly among the younger generations of the sixties and

MacT --- Who were the people who were writing in those days?

MacL-Oh, a long list of names, though not all were really dedicated to writing. Derick Thomson, Iain Crichton Smith, Donald MacAulay, Sorley MacLean, Colin Mac Kenzie are a few who spring to mind immediately.

Following them came a new breed of writers, all of whom recognised the twothousand years old tradition to which they were inheritors: Calum MacQueen, Donald MacLeoid, Hector MacAmlaidh and Calum Laing. These writers are all, strange to say, novelists and writers of the short-story form. Though poetry is still being written it is not having quite the same impact with readers as poetry once did.

MacT-When did full international recognition occur for Gaelic writing?

MacL-Not until just before the turn of the present century. Away back in 1968, a body called the Scottisn Arts Council, which was a chip off an English Arts body to cater for Scottish interests launched a magazine with the 'Scottish Internatitle of tional.' F tional.' For a long time it carried articles, verse and stories in English, not even Scots, mind you. Then Gaelic introduced into the was magazine, sometimes on its own: sometimes with a literal translation in French German and English. It paid off, despite the wailings of the Philistines of the day.

MacT--In what way?

MacL-Well, through the medium of translation, it was seen that Gaelic had something significant to offer world literature and was encouraged to contribute what it could.

MacT-I have a copy of Scottish International in front of me. I see that Gaelic, though not prominent, is significant.

MacL-The fact that it's there at all is an achievement for those who believed in the strength for continuity a century ago. And today the language is accepted on its own merits. The space in the magazine is not a handout for poor relation. MacT-Can you say briefly

why Gaelic writers have international recognition today?

MacL-Well, there are a few reasons. One stands out, however. It was that the Gael was able to inject a new and interesting, indeed, a refresh-ing, philosophy into the mainstream of international

(Continued on Page Twelve)

woman to woman **CUNGAIDHEAN-LEIGHIS: CUMAIBH RIS AN** mar as trice aig penicillin. TOMHAS CHEART an antibiotic as sine tha

duine an cunnart a tha ann an aon am, no an gabhail an an gabhail cus de dhrug sam drasda 's a rithis re co-labith, ach cha n eil fhios aig deug airson gum mair iad uibhir gu faod tomhas ro-bheag a bhith cunnartach cuideachd, ann an doigh eile. Tha antibiotics gle luachmhor ann a bhith gabhail aig galar-gabhail (infection) agus is urrainn dhaibh germs a mharbhadh na bacadh a chur orra ma ghabhar iad ann an tomhas mor gu leor. Ma tha an tomhas (dose) robheag faodaidh na germs lamh-an-uachdair fhaighinn orra, agus ann an uine ghoirid tha na germs a' fas gun buaidh sam bith aig na hantibiotics orra. Airson nach tachair seo thathas a toirt seachad tomhaisean mora de antibiotics do dhuine air a bheil galargabhail dona, airson ionnsaigh chruaidh a thoirt air na germs. An deidh seo tha an dhiubh, cha bu choir 'tablets' duine a' faighinn tomhaisean a chumail airson tinneis a dh' nas bige aig amannan suidh ichte (ni claran beaga no 'tablets' dhe'n drug an gnothach aig an am seo) airson cur as dha na tha air fhagail dhe na germs. Faodaidh na germs lamh - an - uachdair fhaighinn ma tha an duine tinn a' faighinn tomhaisean eadar-dhealaichte dhe 'n drug, no tomhaisean aig amannan eadar-dhealaichte dhe 'n latha no 'n oidhche. Ma tha 'Gabh seo ceithir dhol o dhuine gu duine ag uairean 'san latha ' sgrìobhte aobharachadh ghalairean a air a' bhileig: chan eil e tha gle dhoirbh gabhail aca.

Tha fhios aig a h-uile na claran beaga ghabhail aig nas fhaide. Chan eil e ceart, nas motha, na claran a thoirt do dh' fheadhainn eile dhe 'n teaghlach air a bheil an t-aon tinneas airson caomhnadh dha 'n dotair tadhal a rithis. Docha gun caomhain te a bha tinn feadhainn de na tablets mhiorbhuileach airson an ath uair a bhitheas an cnatan oirre, no airson rud sam bith a dh' fhaodadh a bhith cearr air a nabaidh. Tha an dotair a toirt seachad an aireimh cheart de na h-antibiotics

Leis a' BHAN-DOTAIR EALASAID

agus cha bu choir gum bitheadh gin air fhagail. Coeadardhealaichte.

Is e gnothach gle dhuilich a tha ann an uair a dh' fhasas cuid de na germs comasach air sabaid an àghaidh nan antibiotics. Tha na h-uiread de na germs cumanta a dh' fhas laidir anns an doigh seo, mar a tha an staphyloccus, an germ SCALPAIGH a gheibhir ann an neasgaid. Faodaidh na germs laidir a ciallachadh idir gum faodar Gu fortanach tha buaidh

againn, air streptoccus, germ a tha ag aobharachadh amhaich ghoirt agus uairean galairean nas miosa na sin.

Tha buaidh gle laidir aig na drugaichean a thathas a' cleachdadh airson a' chait-heimh ach, ma tha iad air an cleachdadh gu mi-churamach, faodaidh na germs fas laidir agus is ann airson an aobhair seo nach eil na drugaichean a thathas a' cleachdadh airson a' chaitheimn air an cur gu feum uair sam bith 'nan aonar, ach tha dha air an cleachdadh comhla.

Tha laghannan ann airson dheanamh cinnteach nach teid tomhaisean beaga de antibiotics anns a' bhainne a tha sinn ag ol (air eagal gu fas na germs 'nar bodhaig ro-eolach oirre) agus, ma thathas ag cleachdadh gin dhiubh airson mairt a leighis, chan eil am bainne aice air ol airson suas ri tri lathaichean an deidh sin.

Tha a leithid de chungaidhean-leighis laidir againn fhaodadh a bhith gu tur a nis nach bu choir dhuinn a bhith mi-churamach mu 'n doigh anns a bheil sinn 'gan cleachdadh air dhoigh nach dean iad feum dhuinn a an rithis ann an galar nas miosa.

EILEAN

Seisd :

- Gu robh mo bheannachd-sa gu buan
- aig eilean Scalpaigh 's an taobh tuath ; tuath; An t-eilean glas dha 'n tug mi luaidh tha ri fuam nam marannan.

Innis mara tha leam faoil ri sruth caithreamach a' chaoil ; an t-eilean glan mu 'n iadh a' ghaoth 's tir mo ghaoil 's na Hearadh e.

Sud an tir 's an robh mi og tir nan gleanntannan 's a' cheo; tir mo chridhe 's tir nan ob an tir is boidhch 'air thalamh

Gun cluinn thu fonn air eoin-a-

ri cois nam bearraidhean 's nan stuc

dubh-bhric ann an Loch-an-Duin a' snamh gu dluth ri tanalach.

theoir a' ghrian ag eirigh as nan neoil; laoigh is uain a' leum an coir na mointich anns a' chamhanaich.

Bataichean le' laoich air cean is anns an Acarsaid-a-Tuath; chi thu tional dlo is sguab toradh chluain is fheannagan.

Is Beinn Scorabhaig tha ciar sruthan loin a' ruith r 'a cioch ; chi thu 'n Cliseam bhuat 's an iar s chi thu fiath ri Hamarsaidh.

An t-eilean beag ud glas fo dhriuchd

air feasgar Samhraidh anns a' chiuin; gu robh mo speis dha anns gach

lub is anns gach cuil is cala dheth.

D R MOIREASDAN

Review Order

IN DAYS OF OLD

The Irish have done it again. In 'Folktales of the Irish Countryside,' they have produced a set of tales guaranteed to make one stay time for an hour or two and gain a bit of pleasure out of remembering the 'life that was once in't.

The selection of folktales in this paperback is by Kevin Danaher. He follows in the line of the storyteller of old, though he reaches a far greater audience in print.

There are tales here of giants, ghosts, kings of Ire-land and their daughters, the inevitable fairies, queer happenings (and what place for queerer happenings than in Eire ?) and of wondrous deeds.

Too often in this day and age of television, the present curse of mankind, radio and the cinema, with bingo and

other trashy pursuits of leisure, the old days are forgotten. The old days when people met each other because they wanted to, because each person was an identifiable unit in a close-knit community. The loss of even one person was a loss, not only to the family affected, but to the whole community.

Nowadays you can die in a tenement building and lie for days without anyone finding out about it.

So both the author and the Mercier Press are to be con-gratulated in bringing out this reminder of how a couple of hours' pleasure can be gained by switching off the television and settling down in a chair.

That's all you have to do, except, of course, to send 7/6d, plus 6d postage to the Mercier Press, 4 Bridge St., Cork, Eire, for: "Folktales of the Irish Countryside" by Kevin Danaher.

GAELIC ORTHOGRAPH **Recommended** Forms

R

balg banais banrigh bàr (bar) barrall bàth (foolish) beanntag beart beartach beartaich beuglaid beul heul-oideas b'fheàrr bhitheadh/bhiodh (alternative) bhitheas/bhios (alternative) bithidh/bidh (alternative) bho-bhuam bhuat bhuaidhe bhuaipe bhuainn bhuaibh bhuapa biath (verb) binndeach biogail

biorach

bitheanta bladh blàthaich blàths blonag bocsa boiceann boiteag bonaid bonn-a-sia borbair botal bracaist brag branndaidh bràth, gu bràth breacadh-sianain brèagha breòth briogais bris britheamh broclach brùdhearg brugh bruith buabhall buidilear buidsear buigire huthaid bùthan (nlural of bùth) busan (dimin. of bus)







SCOTCH WHISKY

Five

over to you: ..

A CASE OF WILFUL NEGLECT?

Sir .--- In recent years it has become customary for the press, radio and television. and the odd politician to pay lip service to the Gaelic language as a part of Scotland's cultural heritage, and to make this an excuse or even a justification for neglecting it as a living language. It is the purpose of this letter to remind you of certain factors bearing on this subject, and since we are reasonable people who believe that critiism must be constructive to be effective, to suggest means by which the presently existing situation might be improved. We are not cranks; we are not fanatics; this communication has no political motivation. We demand nothing; beg nothing. We merely seek to place before you a set of facts and suggestions, invite you to draw your own conclusions and allow your minds to give birth to their own ideas.

It cannot be denied that Gaelic has nowhere been more shamelessly neglected than by the public body who do most to promote it-BBC Television-and if independent television companies have done no better, at least they have done no worse. The BBC used to argue that their television coverage did not in-clude most of the Gaelic-speaking areas of Scotland, and while it had certain superficial logic about it, this argument ignored the fact that a great many Gaels live in Glasgow. In these days of television, programmes in or about Gaelic had a great deal less viewing time annually than the intermissions, and appeared to be transmitted for very much the same reasons. In these days, too, we suffered the indignity of having programmes in Welsh transmitted to us—"Hob y deri domdo" is the only one of these whose name comes mind, but there were to others-and this immediately invited the examination of the television status of Gaelic vis-a-vis Welsh. Compari-sons are odious, admittedly. This one more odious than most.

How has the situation improved since these dark days? Leaving aside the annual bonanza of programmes from the National Mod, we now have "Se ur Beatha" for twenty whole minutes each week for twenty six weeks of the year. Ignoring the fact that it is transmitted in competition with a full length feature film on the "other channel" this is less time than has been devoted to "Parliamo Italiano" "Kom Mit Wir Sprechan Deutch

"Vamos a Ver" and other non-English programmes. We admit the need to educate the non-English speaking element of the population, but even made to coax them to aban-

the Gaels.

The obvious starting point for any attempt at redress is an educational programme on the lines of those already mentioned, where the visual approach to language learning has already proved its worth. If the television companies incapable of producing are such a programme, help from Comunn Gaidhealach An would doubtless be readily offered. Other means of allowing Gaelic a little houseroom are many, various and obvi-ous to those who do not regard it as an archaic foreign language. Opera singers form on television in Italiau, German sometimes Latin with enormous success. Mirielle Matthieu sings at the London Palladium entirely in French. and the audience does not consider that its enjoyment has been marred. If the tele vision companies were to let little Gaelic slip into their Scottish programmes, we venture to think that they would find that the viewing public likes it fine. Gaelic singers of professional standard are not scarce-that they sing for the love of it and not for the lucre does not detract from their abilities as musicians, and a performer of quality ought not to need an agent before his abilities are recognised.

Gaelic ought not to be treated as a thing apart, an esoteric subject to be ignored by the uninitiated. It is the native tongue of a nation, and ought to take its place as an ordinary, unremarkable an ordinary, unremarkable part of Scottish life. A Frenchman, living in France and fluent in English, might be justifiably proud of his ability, but if he could speak only English, he would not proud, but ashamed. How many of us have so lost our self-respect that we do not feel ashamed to be unable to speak our native language .--Yours etc.,

> ERIC FULTON W. F M. DEANS

1 Dirlot Place.

Thurso. Copies of this letter have also been sent to:-Lord Bannerman M. A. C. Noble, M.P. Mrs W. Ewing, M.P. M. K. McMillan, M.P. R. MacLennan R. Johnston, M.P. A. McKenzie, M.P. Director B.B.C. Scotland Director S.T.V. Director Grampian T.V. G.Y. Mackie, D.S.O., D.F.C BY FAIR MEANS OR FOUL

Sir,-Now that a recen Checkpoint' programme has revealed the fact that the Scots are not to be bought off with trade beads, attempts will be

the Pakistanis do better at don their totems by other the hands of the BBC than methods.

If I were a propaganda agent on behalf of an alien government these are some of the methods I would employ.

Firstly, persuade them that their national garb is comical in time of peace, but an honourable garb to be shot in at the other side of the world.

Secondly, persuade them that particular traditional foods eaten by them, no matter how nutritious, are ridiculous and parochial.

Thirdly, persuade them

Gaelic **Broadcasts**

Thursday, 18th April

- 12 noon News in Gaelic.
- Da Cheathramh 12.05 p.m. agus Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus). "My Church": The his-tory and doctrine of the Churches of Gael-3.00 p.m. dom. Rev. Edward Campbell talks about the Baptist Church (re-
- corded) Gaelic Midweek Service 3.15 p.m. conducted by the Rev. Malcolm Smith, How-more, South Uist (re-corded).
- corded). "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded). 7.00 p.m. VHF

Friday, 19th April

12 noon News in Gaelic "Seinn an Duan 50": Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners. 6.35 p.m.

Monday, 22nd April

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

Tuesday, 23rd April

- 12 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
- Wednesday, 24th April 12 noon News in Gaelic

Donald welcomes you to twenty-five minutes of song and music with her guests — Donald MacInnes, Angus C. MacLeod and The Al-banachs (recorded).

that any indigenous language spoken within their borders is ridiculous, archaic, and not a viable means of producing literature. Ensure that the work of their own great writers is ignored in schools.

Fourthly, persuade them, through the mass media, that the culture of the alien establishment, however absurd, is better than their own: it is not too difficult to persuade a man that to dress up in white flannels to hit a wee ball with a wooden bat, is more sensible than to dress up in a kilt for the purpose of hurling tree-trunks through the air.

Lastly, convince all political nationalists that the above must be complied with if they wish to be taken seriously. Yours etc.,

WILLIAM NEILL

13 South Gyle Road, Edinburgh, 12.

NO HOPE FOR GAELIC?

Sir, -- While there is life there is hope. But not for the Gaelic, indeed, may Gaelic. be still alive, but it is a lingering death — slowly being suffocated by the Gaels themselves. They do not want it to survive. It is an embar-rassment to them. Something they are very much ashamed of, to be acknowledged among themselves only in secret, and to be hidden completely from others.

Let the Lowlander speak to the Gael in Gaelic and he 1s answered in English. It is not that the Lowlanders' Gaelic is not understood. The Gael answers - in English.

The Gaelic children in their own country learn the language at their mother's knee. It is the language used in the kitchen at home. It is the language used at play with other children. But it is not used in the presence of the stranger.

The children go to school when five years old. From then onward progress learning must be in English. Their baby talk, their "kit-chen Gaelic" is fixed indelibly in their minds but they do not progress further and, at six years, English becomes their language of thought, speech and writing.

Like the little Pakistanis and the little Indians, they become little Englanders, brain-washed of all that was precious to their ancestors.

80,000 Gaelic speakers in Scotland? Nonsense! There Scotland? Nonsense! There are not 8,000 who have got beyond their kitchen Gaelic baby talk. How many are able to read Gaelic? Not even 8,000. Gaelic has no standard pronunciation, no standard orthography, no standard syntax Every bay and every glen has its own dialect. The local patois spoken is difficult for (Name and address supplied)

the stranger from other parts to understand. Grammaterical rules are thrown out. Words are strung together in a stripped, slurred, utilitarian form of basic communication. There is no room whatever for the finer phrase. Meaning is only guessed at, for one man's method of stringing the words of his kitchen Gaelic may differ from his neighbour's.

An Comunn Gaidhealach publishes a book on Gaelic Grammar (Reid's Elementary Course of Gaelic). But even the few who do know something about the language ignore the rules. They speak and write according to tense, gender, and sequence of their own dialect. Of course, theirs is the real Gaelic! Others simply don't know any better!

Does An Comunn conduct its business in Gaelic? How many branches of An Comunn use Gaelic at their meetings? Does An Comunn or any of its branches do anything to encourage the spread and use of Gaelic? They do not! Let the non-Gael seek information or help to be-come proficient in the language and he is ignored and discouraged.

Thousands of young people their studies seldom get beyond reading. Opportunities for talk are nil.

The Greeks in Britain, foreign people from Eastern Europe publish a weekly newspaper wholly in their own language, advertisements and all. Can the Gaels do that? No! "Sruth" is ninety per cent. English and can only manage once a fortnight.

Comunn na h-Oigridh at their camps encourage the children to speak Gaelic, but the leaders among themselves speak English. Kitchen Gaelic is useless to enforce the ideas and ideals of modern

The Gaels cry out for industry. They won't work. Unemployment is ten times the British average. Will the siting of industry in the Highlands and Islands preserve the Gaelic language and way of life? No! It will mean the settlement of strangers with different habits and customs, and the Gael will become more and more the oddity that he is. English, Pakistanis, Italians, Poles, West Indians, Chinese and Africans, ready to forget their homelands and way of life, will follow in-dustry and establish the new community. The Gaels, like other aborigines, will either be absorbed or die out and their language with them.

What now?

Yes, indeed, what NOW!

	12 110011	richts in Ouene.
)	6.35 p.m.	"Chanter": A magazine programme for the pip-
-		ing world compiled and
		introduced by Seumas
		MacNeill (recorded).
	Thursday,	25th April
	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.
	12.05 p.m.	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
2	2.00	
-	3.00 p.m.	"Gaidheil Chanada":
		Geo. MacDonald talks about the people of
		Glengarry, Ontario (re-
		corded).
	3.15 p.m.	Gaelic Midweek Service
		conducted by the Rev.
		Malcolm 5mith, How-
		more, 5outh Uist (re- corded).
	7.00 p.m.	"In the Highlands": An
	VHF	all sorts magazine -
		comment, interview,
		music and song from
		Gaeldom (recorded).
	Friday, 26t	h April
•	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.
	12.05 p.m.	Da Cheatramh agus
		Fonn.
-	6.35 p.m.	"Kathleen and her
ŧ		guests": Kathleen Mac-



- Di-luain, Di-mairt,
- Fhreagair esan: Di-luain, Di-mairt,

 - Di-luain, Di-mairt, Di-ciadain.
 - Di-luain, Di-mairt,
 - Di-luain, Di-mairt,
 - Di-luain, Di-mairt, Di-ciadain.

"Ro mhath, ro mhath, thu sinne buidheach, toilichte," ars na daoine sìth, a thog àrd iolach. Thàinig an rìgh an nall a thoirt buidheachais do'n fhear a leasaich am port. "Is airidh thu air barrachd is buidheachas," ars' esan, " ainmich do dhuais agus gheibh thu i.'

"Is e an nì as motha air am bheil mise a' cuir feum,' thubhairt Gille Cas-fhliuch thubhairt "gum faighinn cuidhteas mo chroit, agus an ath nì, gum faighinn cosnadh na b'fheàrr na bhi a' giùlan lunndairean diomhain thar gach sruth, is luba is féith."

Le aon strac de'n chlaidh eamh, sgath an sithiche deth a' chroit a thilg e null do'n chiste maille ri cách.

Bu fhlathail, eireachdail an duine an Gille Cas-fhliuch, n'ar a chaill e a' chroit agus le bhi cho fada ann an comunn uaislean, bha e féin cho uasal 'na ghiùlan ris an fheadhainn a b'fheàrr dhiubh. An taobh a steach de bhliadhna, phòs e té òg, bheartach, oighre aon de mhorairean tìr-mór, is chaith iad saoghal sona, còmhla.

Airson sgeul fhada a ghiorrachadh, rinn na ceathrar eile an leasachadh ceudna air a' phort, nuair a thugadh fear an déidh fir dhiubh fa chomhair nan daoine sìth. Cha b'annasach cuideachd gur e an aon duais a shònraich gach laoch, gum faigheadh e cuidhteas a' chriot féin. Fhuair iad gu léir an iarrtas, sgathadh dhiubh na croitean a thilg an rìgh anns a' chiste anns an robh a nis, seachd dhiubh còmhla.

Cha b'e bodach an Taobh Sear, an aon fhear anns an sgìre ud air an robh croit. Bha

Maharishi nam Beatles



Cha robh 'ios 'am gu robh sud 'san duthaich

an cothrom, 's cha deach e 'n an rathad, gidheadh, bha farmad mor aige ri a choimhearsnach a chionn gu'n do chaill e a chroit.

An ath oidhche Shamhna, co-dhiù, chuir e roimhe gun rachadh esan thun a' Chnoic Phreasaich, gun seinneadh e a dhuan, 's gum faigheadh e a dhuais cho math ri cách. Seo mar a rinn e ach mo chreach, cha h'urrainn e a dhroch nàdur a cheannsachadh eadhon na mionaidean a bha e 'na sheasamh aig an t-sìthein. Le guth aithghearr, corrach ghlaodh e:

Di-luain, Di-mairt,

Di-luain, Di-mairt, Di-ciadain. Diardaoin, Di-haoine, Di-sathuirne.

Chaidh an talamh air chrith mar gum biodh crith-thal-mhainn ann. Dh'fhosgail an Cnoc Preasach, 's a mach leum am bodach colgarra. Bha bàrr a shroine air dol air faobhar le corruich agus falt a chinn 'na sheasamh cho dìreach ri gathan air druim tuirc. A' seasamh air beulaibh an fhir eile thubhairt e:

- A bhodaich leibidich na bochdainn,
- A mhill am port oirnne,

Cuiridh mise ort piseach croite Bhios uiread ti cruach eòrna!

Thill an sìthiche air ais do'n chnoc agus mun robh ùine air sùil a phriobadh, bha e a mach a rithisd le ultach cléibh de na seachd croitean a stac e, té air muin té, air uachdar croit an fhir chrosda

Leis a' mheudachd a bh'anns chroit a bha nis a sheachdamh uiread, is còrr, 's a bha i riamh tuilleadh, do bhrìgh 's ainn a dh'fhalbh.

a bha anns an àite ri mo chiad chuimhne, a' creidsinn anns na daoine sìthe cho mór 's cho diongmhalta 's a bha iad a' creidsinn ann an aon duine bha beò 'n an latha féin. Airson dearbhadh a chuir air a' chùis, theireadh iadsan-" Tha leannan sìthe air ainmeachadh anns a' Bhìobull agus is e seann foirfeach còir, a chunnaic an seo mu dheireadh iad. Nuair a chaidh Satan a chuir a mach a Neamh, do bhrìgh 's gun robh air a lionadh le àrdan is uabhar, lean aireamh mhór de spioradan eile e. Bha Satan 'na aingeal cho maiseach mun do thuit e 's gun robh a mha mar reult na maidne. Lean cách e do bhrìgh 's gun do mheall a mhaise iad. Ach chionn 's nach do rinn a luchdleanmhuinn peacadh na bu mhotha na a leantail, cha deach an cuir fo pheanas idir mar a chaidh esan. Dh'fhagadh iad a sealbhachadh an saorsa 's an toil féin eadar Neamh agus talamh agus is an diubh sin na daoine sìthe.

Ma bha an leithid de chreutairean ann ris na sìthichean, agus cò is urrainn a dhearbhadh nach robh, faodaidh sinn а ràdh mu'n déidh mar a thubhairt am port-"-Is fada bho dh'fhalbh iad!" Feumaidh gu bheil iad fathast a' feuchainn ris an ròpa gainneimh a dheanamh, air neo gun do chuir teachd nam maighstirean-sgoile Gallda agus fuaim na Beurla air feadh nan glenn, sgeun orra.

Chan aithne dhomh-sa codhiù, gum facas iad an cùil no an ceal de'n Ghaidhealtachd bho na bhliadhna anns an tàinig an dubhadh anns a' bhuntàta. Bitheadh sin mar a roimhe, is ann air a mhàgan a bhuntàta. Bitheadh sin mar a chaidh aig a' bhodach air dol a bhitheadh e, is iomadh guth a steach air dorus a thaighe agus chuala sinn umpa bho'n fheadh-

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH BONN OIR - CLAR DE MHOD 1965 SEANN OR - CLAR DE MHOD 1966 TEAPAICHEAN de Orain 'san t-seann nòs TEAPAICHEAN de Phiobaireachd - seann ruidhlean nach cluinnear ach tearc LEASAN GHAIDHLIG AIR CLAIR LEABHRAICHEAN AIRSON LUCHD-IONNSACHAIDH agus de gach seorsa; Rosg, Bardachd, Dealbhan-cluiche is eile BONN OIR - HIGHLIGHTS OF 1965 MOD SEANN OR - RECORDINGS FROM THE 1966 MOD Tape Recordings of Traditional Songs Tape Recordings of Traditional Reels on the "piob-mhór" GAELIC RECORD COURSE on Ten 12 in. L.P.s GAELIC BOOKS suitable for Learners and a wide selection of Prose, Writings, Poetry, Plays, etc.

THE DIRECTOR, AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS

More Than Ever

The latest report issued which are not covered by by the Highland Fund Ltd. normal Department loans. is packed full of information on its activities, both during 1967 and since the Fund's inception in 1954.

lt is first of all rather significant that all the grand-iose schemes of the Highland Development Board tend to leave the small man out in the cold. Which, of course, is characteristic of a Government-run agency.

The Highland Fund provides loans, limited usually to £500, to suitable applicants who must show that their schemes and ideas, properly worked out, can help themselves or their own associated communities.

It is significant, too, that the Fund loans money to applicants whose only assets are trust and faith that their scheme will succeed. Bad debts, in fact, amount to a remarkable 12 per cent.

From the report it is obvious that the role of the Highland Fund is becoming more and more important, despite the existence of the H.I.D.B. The present funds of the organisation "are fully committed." The rate of applications at present is such that if the flow is maintained "the Fund will be able to meet these requests only if additional money is obtained."

The report shows up the attitude of many Local Government bodies in the north, who either are unaware of the Fund or are not inter-ested in its work. If the former reason is true, then they must be called crass ignor-amuses. If the latter reason is true they must be called traitors. For the Fund is surely deserving of consideration even for a few hundred pounds. In 1966 northern burghs

contributed £85; County Councils contributed £190! What a shameful record !

Considering the wonderful results achieved by the Fund, one might think that millions of money were available. In fact the total capital and reserves amount to only £150,000. The admin-istrators of the Fund are to be congratulated in getting so much useful work for the Highlands and the Highland people out of so small a sum. Only the other day the Press reported a director being given a golden handshake of £93,000. There is something wrong with our sense of values if the Fund is to continue to operate on £150,000.

What could it achieve if the sum were ten times that amount?

What does the Fund do? The field of activity ranges from various agricultural purposes to housing repairs SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN

Loans for agricultural projects make up some 50 per cent. of all loans granted. Borrowers tend to be con-centrated in those areas of the Highlands and Islands suffering from gradual and continuing depopulation. The Fund's interest thus helps to maintain population levels and prevents the numerical, and so moral, reduction of a community to the point where emigration is the next considered step.

Thus, the Fund is doing a much better job with its money than the H.I.D.B. is doing with its millions. It might be relevant to ask: How much money has the H.I.D.B. invested in the Highland Fund? Perhaps even a token £10,000? Or nothing at all?

The Fund continues to provide loans for livestock, and to this end crofters in remote areas have been encouraged to retain store cattle and lambs for fattening and killing for local consumption.

The fishing industry also The fishing fine. Over receives its share. Over £15,000 is at present in-lie Gebing boats. The Fund assists in the purchase of new fishing boats of less than 50 feet.

The Highland Fund are repeating an appeal for new funds this year. In 1966 the Fund also issued an appeal which had a most disappointing result. One hopes that the 1968 appeal will result in a new flow of funds to be applied to the Highlands and Islands in the only way which will really "save" the area: by instilling new life and hope into already depressed areas and confirming the faith the rest of us have in the Highlander to make his own distinct way to salvation. Give him the means to get on the road to independence alongside his fellows and he will win through.

It would be a pity if the small gestures of encourage-ment which the Highland Fund requires were not forthcoming. Indeed, if they do not appear it would seem that there is something far wrong with our society today and its sense of values.

TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND

INBHIR-THEORSA Air leth freagarrach airson teaghlaichean air thurus is iasgairean nan lochan 's nan aibhnichean 's an Taobh-Tuath

Am biadh as fearr. Gabhar gu maith ruibh 10

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean

Highland Political Press

Youth Garries Torch Of basic value in respect for the The Future the Irish Language.

CELTIC YOUTH CONGRESS

nost important thing that has happened in Ireland in recent years is the great renewal which is taking place in Conradh na Gaeilge," said Maolsheach-lainn O Caollai, a member of the Coiste Gnotha of Conradh na Gaeilge, in Bangor, Sir Caernarfon, Cymru (Wales), on 30th

An tUas. O Caollai was the guest speaker at the Annual Convention of the Celtic Youth Congress, which was attended by delegates from Eire, Alba, Cymru, Breizh, Isle of Man and Cornwall. Continuing he said

"Those who underestimate the role played by an Conradh in the renaissance which occurred in the early years of the century may tend to scoff. Others may feel that an Conradh can never agam be a force in Irish affairs.

On the surface the people of Ireland appear quite content to take their mess of pottage.

The process of assimilation to the Anglo-American style of living-to the Anglo-American values, outlook and behaviouris well advanced and continues with great determination every

day. "A deluge of English and American publications, films, songs, radio and television programmes condition us to regard the values of the materialistic affluent society as the only normal values.

Reaction Period

" Daily we are taught to dislike, and even to hate, old allies like France and all efforts to normalise our links with Britain are condemned as isolationist. We are even conditioned to hold those links in awe and venera-

tion. "In this type of milieu on for dismissmight be excused for dismissing Conradh na Gaeilge as an irrelevancy. This point of view. however, fails to give due consideration to the facts of history and to the social movements which are occuring all over the world

"I am convinced that the Conradh na Gaeilge reached pre-eminence was a period of insense reaction to the assimila_ tion which the previous generation had willingly accepted.

"Great things were achieved during an Conradh's early days but the most essential requirements for the continuance of Ireland was not fulfilled.

'Language independence was not established. As a result, the various measures of independence achieved were built on foundations of sand- predict-

phenomona which do so.

'Periods of action and reaction are a normal pattern of social life. A period of reaction to the current assimilation and integration with Anglo-America is bound to come and is now well on the horizon.

"Conradh na Gaeilge, if it is ready to accept the challenge, can direct this reaction into constructive channels.

Youth To The Fore

" During the past few years a great number of young people have joined an Conradh and accepted responsibility. With them they have brought new thinking on old problems. "This new movement of youth into an Conradh is no flash in the pan. I see it as part of a great international movement of youth and the first sign of reaction to the pottage generation.

" The movement for freedom in Poland, in Wales and Scotland, the American protest movements are all outcomes of youthful disatisfaction with present conditions and of a desire for a better world.

Build New Life

"The movement in Poland seeks more freedom; in Scot-land and Wales freedom and national identity are sought.

Four Facts

"The new Conradh seeks to build a national community by building a distinctively Irish "The period during which culture or style of living. The Offices.

dignity of the human individual. The means is the restoration of

"The importance of language in the attempt to build a better Ireland may be outlined by mentioning four facts about language-

(a) It is through language that man achieves communion with others ..

(b) Language shapes the way in which we think

(c) Language makes possible social organisation.

(d) Language is the strongest bond uniting the members of a group. "It is in the light of those

four facts that more and more of Ireland's progressive youth ably the sand has subsided! see the restoration of Irish as "History does not repeat the basis, the sine qua non, of itself but there are certain social a better Ireland."

Agricultural Drainage Work

Grant may now be claimed on standard costs for new tile or plastic pipe drains and hill drains, announce the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. This will enable the farmer, if he so chooses, to claim grant on the basis of a cost for the relevant operation prescribed in regulations instead of having to produce receipts or other evidence of actual cost.

Grant will also be available from now on (although based on actual costs) for the cleaning of ditches and reconditioning of tile or pipe drains, provided that the drainage system in question has not previously been grant-aided. This will be a once-for-all arrangement for any system.

The rate of grant remains at 50 per cent. of the ap-proved cost of works, with 10 per cent. supplement where the work is for the benefit of hill land.

Leaflets describing the new scheme are available from the Department of Ag-riculture and Fisheries for Scotland, 20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh 3, or any of the Department's Area

enterprise have recently been sent to SRUTH Offices. They show a remarkable awareness of the effectiveness of the printed word perpetrated through the medium of newspapers. Strangely, or perhaps not so strange, these newspaper emanations all find their origin in the Scottish National Party's various organisations in the High-

First, in real newspaper for-mat, is the 'Highland Nationa-list.' It is printed each month in Oban (4 Stevenson Street) and contains both news, feature articles and columns of comment relevant to the political scene in the Highlands. Natur-ally, it is SNP biassed. But its content, and much of its comment, is relevant to the prob-lems of the area.

Significantly, it carries a good proportion of advertising, which s always the lifeblood of any paper. The editors are to be congratulated in their production of an organ which successfully attempts to bring the hard facts of Highland life and living to the people of the Highlands in a way which non-political papers can seldom hope to do.

An occasional magazine from Ross-shire is 'Aurora.' It contains material which is designed to promote thoughtful discussion rather than contemporary comment. Printed in Dingwall, it takes the form of a political multi-page pamphlet. Whether one agrees with the politics behind the features or not, it must be appreciated by any reason-able person that the magazine does a good job in bringing emulate to make Highland Highland probelms to the open market place for discussion. It Highland living.

Some examples of political recognises that only discussion nerrorise have recently been will bear fruit in the ultimate solution to many of the things that are wrong in the area

The third newspaper is not perhaps Highland. But because the north-east of Scotland is as much a depressed area, socially and economically, it has an affinity in these times of trouble with the Highlands. The 'Noreaster' is produced by the Moray and Nairn SNP people (106 High Street, Forres). It is litho-printed which makes a pleasant change from the normal newsprint. It contains articles, features and comment on matters which affect the north-east of Scotland.

Lastly, an enterprise by a branch of a political party— Lochaber. The title of this small magazine is 'Am Bratach,' the Banner, a good Gaelic name. It is printed in Fort William (New Pier Terrace) and is a monthly.

One must ask what it is about SNP politics which makes even branches embark on the production of printed words for their supporters instead of the more usual duplicated newsletter. Certainly political enthusiasm is apparent in all these publictions.

Their value is in the way they can be used as a medium of direct approach to the voting public. Certainly they are image-makers of a high order.

However much other political parties may decry the nationalists, the production of a High-land political Press is something the SNP opposition could well politics a relevant aspect of

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Mr MIKE PELLICCI

Fight



ARGYLL

The croft museum at Auchindrain, a few miles from Inveraray, is running into difficulties because of lack of finance. At a recent meeting in Dunoon of Argyll Educa-tion Committee, Mr T. G. Henderson, the director of education for the county, reported considerable difficulty in getting this museum "off the ground ' in terms of running expenses.

The resources of those behind the museum had gone largely into capital development and Auchindrain was not yet operating to the extent where there was any real income.

It was planned to appoint a guide and caretaker and this along with other running expenses might cost about £900 a year. The museum's trus-tees, said Mr Henderson, had no source of income other than the £200 contributed annually by the education authority and the secretary had written to suggest that until Auchindrain could stand on its own feet the committee might be prepared to increase this grant.

Mrs Naomi Mitchison, Carradale, suggesting that members should agree, said the museum was not at present an obvious tourist attraction. An additional grant on a

purely temporary basis would Development help to make it so.

Once the museum had been by the Royal Engineers. established on a suitable basis it was proposed to charge adults 2s 6d admission and children 1s. At the moment there was merely a collection box into which visitors would frequently put 1s for a whole party of five or six.

The committee agreed, however, not to increase the current level of their annual contribution.

SOUTH EAST

Plans to build an airstrip in the Badenoch district have been abondoned meantime by Inverness-shire Roads Committee, who were told last week that the owner of the land at Blackmill, Kincraig, had found the district valuer's lease terms unacceptable.

Mr Iain Hilleary, Skye, the committee's chairman, said that the difference between the amount offered to the owner for a 31-year lease and the amount sought was in the region of $\pounds 100$ a year, an amount, he added, that seemed difficult to reconcile.

By reducing the extent of the strip the original estima-ted cost of £29,000 had been reduced to £11,340, half of which would have been met by the Highlands and Islands

THE ISLANDS

14-bedroom all-wood hotel, complete with furni-ture, will be taken by ship at the end of next month from Norway to Salen, Mull. Within eight weeks of the prepared logs arriving on the island a team of 15 Nor-wegian carpenters will have the hotel ready for occupation

It will cost £30,000 and will replace the Glenforsa Hotel, which was destroyed by fire last December. It will stand on the site of the former hotel and bear the same name.

The designer, Mr Richard Avery (33), an Edinburgh architect, said it would have a bar, swimming pool and 14 doulbe bedrooms, seven of them with private bathrooms. It will stand only 170 yards from the islands airstrip and 200 yards from the Sound of Mull.

Special features will be Celtic designs on the wood-work in the centre of the win-dows and a grass-covered

A grant from the Highlands Islands Development Board has been applied for,

Board. The and, if allowed, could be as and it proved a striking sucwork would have been done much as 35 per cent. of the cess. by the Royal Engineers. cost of construction.

Mr Avery said he decided to have the hotel "manufactured" in Oslo and shipped to Mull because of the short time it would take compared with conventional building methods. It would also be about half the cost of a normal hotel.

Construction is expected to start on 1st June, and it is hoped to have the hotel ready for guests by 1st August.

The tiny theatre of Dervaig on the Isle of Mull, thought to be the smallest professional theatre in Britain is in future to be run by the Dervaig Arts Theatre, a new, non-profit-making company which was formed in Glasgow last week.

This remarkable venture was launched, maintained by, and manned by Barrie and Marianne Hesketh who left the stage two years ago to run a guest house on Mull. They began to put on shows for summer visitors and locals

NOW AVAILABLE

NORTH WEST

The redecorated and modernised Lochaber Yacht Club was formerly opened recently when over 50 members took part in a social evening.

Performing the opening ceremony was Mrs Sutton, Snr., who has shown great in-terest in the club over the past years.

Inverness - shire Planning Committee last week recommended that a contribution should be made towards the £1000 cost of a survey on population growth and employment needs in Lochaber. The Scottish Development Department had told the committee that the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) were prepared carry out the survey and bear half the cost, the remainder to be made up by contributions from the county council, Fort William Town Council, British Aluminium and the pulp mill.

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M.P. and Wife In **Two Trouble** Spots

On Monday of this week Mr Russell Johnston, M.P., and his wife flew to Greece as members of a group of five Members of Parliament and their wives invited by the Greek Government to examine conditions there and draw their own conclusions about the possibility of an early return to constitutional government. Full facilities have been promised to meet and talk with anyone they choose, of whatever political persuasion, and no matter how opposed to the regime. The visit is to last a week, and Mrs Johnston will be be back in Inverness next Monday.

Mr Johnston, however, is returning by way of Berlin and will not be home until Wednesday or Thursday. This visit is of particular interest in view of the student riots presently harassing that city, and he has al-ready arranged, through the German Embassy, a visit to the university and facilities to speak with members of the Senate.



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AN GAISGEACH

Is so naidheachd a chuala mi aig m'athair uair no dha, air ni a thachair coir agus ceithir fichead bliadhna air m'athair Niall agus Mor suas gu math ann am bliadhnaichean aig an am sin. Bha e na chleachdadh aig muinntir n'am bailtean a bhi a cruinnicheadh air cheilidh ann an tighean a cheile, agus b'e chleas, naideachdan air toidhsaireachd.

Bha seanair mo mhathair de'n cuideachd ach aig a cheart àm bha e gealtach 's an oidhche, ach ged a bha cha chumadh sin aig an tigh e. Dh' fheumadh esan a bhi air cheilidh air da bhodach choir a bha anns an ath chroit. Cha robh so idir a cordadh ri Mór a bhean, agus an oidhche so thubhairt i ri fhein, "Cuiridh mise sguir air a cheile aig Niall," agus an uair a bha e dluth air an àm aige a bhi tighinn dhachaidh, chaidh i sios do cheann eile an tighe agus gun ni a ghradh ri duine a bha stigh, thog i leatha plaide gheal agus chaidh i mach. Rinn i oir dal coirce, ri taobh an rathaid a bhit-headh Niall a' gabhail. Cha robh i fad a fuireach ris. Thainig e le ceum socrach, agus 'nuair a bha e gu bhi aig an aite 'san robh a bhean a falach dh'eirich ise na seasamh agus a' phlaide thairis oirre. Sheas Niall gu grad agus an

Sheas Niall gu grad agus an sin a mach e cho luath ri fiadh agus e deanamh air ceann eile na croite. Chaidh Mor dhachaidh agus shuidh i aig an teine agus fhalas gu dhalladh is e cho geal ris a' bhalla. "O dhuinne Neill gu deidh a cearr," thubhairt fear dhe'n luchd ceilidh. "Chaneil sibh a sealltainn ro mbath, suidhibh aig an teine. Am faca sibh dad ?" "Cha 'n fhaca !" thubhairt e gu doirbh, agus thug e an leaba. An ceann beagan sheach-

An ceann beagan sheachdhuinnean dh' innis a' bhean dha gu de a thachair ach cha deachaidh Niall a mach cho tric as deidh sin. NELL NIC

FHIONNGHUINN Class IIIB

AM PRIONNSA TEARLACH

Cluinnidh sinn gu leor mu'n a Phrionnsa tearlach agus an uair a bha e falach bho na saighdearan dearg anns na h-Eileanan an Iar, ach chan 'eil aon de na naidheachdan a toirt iomradh air gu'n do thadal e ann an Tiriodh.

Dh' innis seann duine dhomh a tha fuireach faisg air mo thigh ann a Ruaig ann a Tiriodh gun do stad am Prionnsa Tearlach ann an **Tiriodh** airson uisge glan

fhaotainn airson na luinge an uair a bha iad air an rathad do'n Fhraing as deidh Chùl Lodair. Fhuair e an t-uisge seo ann an tobar fon tigh agamsa agus

tha e ri fhaicinn ann an sin gu 'n latha diugh. LESLIE MACDHONNCHAIDH Class IVB

AM BAILE MEADHONACH

Tha eilean beag speisalta mach air a chuan,

'Se Tiriodh is ainm dha fhein, Is iomadh deagh shealladh a' gheibheadh tu air,

Na sealladh tu nall dha'n taobh in iar.

Tha lochan is obain is cnocan glè ghórm,

G'a chomhdach gach aimsir le cheil, Gach duine bha riamh ann

gu'n tug iad speis dha, 'Se bhi ann a' thug solas dhomh fhéin.

dhomh fhéin. ANNA NIC ARTAIR

Class IIB

SANN DOIG

Chaneil an t-aite san d' rugadh mi ach beag is e sin Sanndoig ann an Tiriodh. Anns an t-samradh tha e glé bhoidheach an uair a bhitheas na machraichean uaine agus moran neoinean a fas mun cuairt an àite.

Aig àm a chogaidh thainig bàta air tir air cladach a tha shios an rathad fon tigh againne. 'Se an "Sturdy " an t-ainm a bha oirre, chaidh i air na creagan aon oidhche mhosach. 'Sann anns a' bhliadhna 1940 air oidhche Shamhna thachair seo. Bha ma shia fichead duine innte. Bha a' mhùr cho mòr agus nach robh fios aca cait' an robh iad agus chuir iad a mach a' gheola. Fhuair i a sadadh ris na creagan agus sadadh ris na creagan agus chaill iad ochd daoine, ach chaidh aig pairt dha na bha innte tighinn air tir agus chaidh aca air tigh a'thoirt mach agus bhuail iad an dorus. Dh' eirich cuideachd an tighe agus dheisd iad ris an eachdraidh, eigeannach. Dh' fhalbh iad bho thigh gu tigh ag innse mar thachair agus dh' eirich gach duine na chabhaig agus rinn jad an råthad sios do'n chladach. Gu fortanach bha sgiobair og mhuinntir a bhaile a stigh airson tacan agus bhruidhinn e ris na bha air bòrd le solus ag radh riutha a dh' fhuireach far an robh iad-fhad 'sa bha i greumaichte air na creagan -gus an tigeadh an latha.

An ath latha fhuair an còrr dhe na daoine air tir gu sabhailte. Tha gus an latha diugh piosan de'n bhàta ri fhaicinn a stigh ma na creagan.

ENA MACKINNON

Class IV

" AN SNP"

Tha mi smaoineachadh gur fhada a bha coir aig Alba a gnothaichean fhein. Dheanadh an "SNP" sin agus mar a tha cuisean an drasda tha coltas gu bheil iad air an t-slighe cheart. Tha cus de ghnothaichean Albannach air an coimhead rutha shios an Lunnainn.

Na'm bitheadh barrachd cumhachd aig Alba coimhead ri cuisean fhein bhitheadh a h-uile dad na b'fhearr. Mar sin suas leis on SNP!

> ALASTAIR STRAKER Class IVB

Tha àite air eilean Thìriodh ris a canar an Caolas. Anns a' Chaolas tha creag àraid.

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The SCOTTISH Craft WELSH and Centre IRISH CRAFTS HILLFOOT STREET, DUNOON Mail Orders Anywhere Air a' chreag seo tha larach casan duine. Is e Eachainn b' ainm de'n duine a rinn iad sin.

Aon latha o chionn ioma bliadhna air ais bha Eachainn a' coiseachd faisg air bearradh. Thainig tarbh as a dheidh Eachainn.

Rinn Eachann air a' bhearradh agus fhad 's nach robh dol as aige leum e thar a' bhearraidh. Thuit e air creag shios fodha, agus is ann mar sin a chaidh na laraich a dheanamh. Riamh bho 'n uair sin is e " Leum Eachainm " a tha air an àite. MAIREAD NIC

DHONNCHAIDH Class IIA

Faisg air traigh Ghott ann an Eilean Thiriodh chithear sgeir far nach eil bile fea mainn a fàs. Tha eachdraidh ceangailte ris an seo.

Air fear de na h-amannan a bha Calum Cille tighinn do Thiriodh thuit ceò agus le cho dona 's a bha i chaidh an t-soitheach aige air an dearbh sgeir seo. Tha e ri thuigsinn gu'n do mhallaich Calum Cille an uair sin an' sgeir nach fasadh feur neo feamainn oirre tuilleadh — agus is ann mar sin a tha chuis. Is e a "Sgeir Mallaichte"

Is e a "Sgeir Mallaichte" a tha aig muintir an àite oirre fhathast.

FIONA LANGLEY Class IIB

BARD CAOIDHEACH

O chionn còrr is ccud bliadhn' air ais bha tamh an Duthaich 'ic Aoidh bard a bha ghath ullamh gu rann a dheanamh air ni sam bith bha tachairt 's an aite. Chaidh na dain aige chuir an clò an 1863, ach cha-neil aon de na leabhraichean nis ri fhaotainn ged is iomadh sireadh a chaidh dheanamh orra, thall 's a bhos. Gidheadh, tha be-gan dhiubh fhathasd air an cumail air chuibhue o linn gu linn. So agaibh rann a rinn e ma bhathadh cù thainig gu seann aois.

- An "Daoimean" nach ceannaicheadh an t-òr
- Thug Leac an Tir Mhòir a dhiol. Le deich oirlich fhichead de
- chord Ceangal a shroin ri shliasd.
- Thilg iad fo an tiurr nach traigh e,
- 'S bi casgannan fàs a bhian, 'Sna giomaich a falbh do gach cois
- Le criomag de theoil nam bial.
- An English translation: The "Diamond" more valued than gold
- At ledge of the mainland did fail.
- With thirty inches of cord Binding his nose to his tail.
- To the deep that ebbs not they heaved him, And cels will grow out of
- his hair, While lobsters with pieces of
- meat Will beat the retreat to
 - their lairs.



- 2. Is Moira a Scottish name?
- 3. How did the Picts get their name?
- 4. Can you give the Gaelic for hair-grips?
- . Co dheasaich Bardachd Leodhais agus gu de obair?
- . Gu de chiall tha aig an t-ainm Peadair?

ANSWERS

I. Oak.

2. Moire or Moira is one of the forms of Gaelic Mary.

 It is said they were named "Picti" (the Painted People) by the Romans.

4. Bi oran-Gruaig.

5.

lain N. MacLeoid, Maighstir-Sgoile ann a' Strath fhairgeag ann an Siorrachd, Inbhirnis.

 Bho 'n Ghrevgais Petra ciallachadh clach no creag.

GROWING and SHOWING UNVEILING CEREMO

Entering garden produce packed in a box, avoiding Potatoes -for your local horticultural or any accidental bruising be-flower show could be the fore the show. highlight of your gardening year if you take a little extra

a good idea how to set about growing and showing. Fruit should be gathered as near the day of the show as possible to avoid over-ripening -the day before is usually One or two points often forgotten in the preparation of fruit, etc., are: Never polish apples, leave natural bloom on fruit (in-cluding stalks) and choose ripe fruit.

Soft fruits which class does not include plums and gages) are more difficult to trans-port any distance, but if you do enter these make sure that all berries are bright coloured and pack them

Apples, pears, etc., should be wrapped separately and

However, it is more probable that you will be showyear in you take a intre-extra able that you will be show-care in the preparation and ing vegetables and not fruit. transport of your entries. Every gardener with a vege-Once you've read the table patch has his own show schedule you will have favourite varieties and knows exactly which to show, but one point to remember is that the judge will look for uniformity: and uniformity means similarity of size, shape and colouring.

A brief outline of what is required of the vegetables most likely to be grown by gardeners in the Highlands is given below:

Carrots - Remove the root hairs only; sponge the long tap roots with cold water; cut tops until roughly 1 in. long and tie.

Onions - Should be evenly

Peas-Well-filled pods with

leave on natural bloom.

will be the scene of an unusual shallow-eyed and blemish ceremony tomorrow at 11 a.m. when two plaques will be un-veiled by Lord Lovat at a cere-mony at which Lord Doune

For a mixed vegetable class at least four varieties are usually asked for.

A Woman's Work

Usually more in the line of the lady of the house who tends the garden are the flower classes of the local show. There is usually scope for pot plants as well as cut flowers. Obviously, flowers should be cut on the day of the show if possible, and plunged directly into water. (It is in most cases a good idea to allow the whole stalk to be submerged in the water). A cotton wool stopper at the base of a hol-low stalk will retain the water until the bloom is arranged at the show. The arrangement of the blooms can be most important, but most women who enjoy growing flowers become ex-pert "florists" as well, and some magnificent displays can be seen at shows.

One point to remember: always dry stems and flower heads for packaging. Then wrap each bloom separately in tissue or cotton wool and protect them from the elements, preferably in a box. Of course, for a local show this procedure can be forgotten.

In the next few months many of you will be busy with careful preparation for shows, small and large, but the more mundane garden tasks cannot be neglected. Most of our garden centres, nurseries and ironmongers are prepared for a rush on implements and tools for the mammoth "clean-up" of autumn and winter debris. The aids for this once formidable task are now num-erous, and a trip to your nearest stockist could prove most valuable and save in the long term a good many strained muscles !

An T-lasgach

A reir cunntas a thug Bord an Fhearainn 'san Iasgaich tha am barrachd iasg ga mar-bhadh am bhliadhna chun an so na mharbhadh an uiridh.

Ged tha aireamh is fiach gach seorsa iasg a' dol am feabhas 'sann air marbhadh tha piseach. Thainig fiach £240,554 de iasg-sligach air tir 'sa cheud da mhios de'n bhliadhna. Tha sin £82,628 a bharrachd air na rinneadh air an uiridh.

Bha iasgach a sgadain 18 per cent. na b'fhearr ach cha do bhuannaich fhiach ach 4 per cent aig £218,366.

Abertarff House, Inverness,

One plaque has been presen-ted by Lord Lovat and outlines

the history of the building and its connection with his family.

Abertarff, one of the oldest

dwellings in Inverness, was built

in 1593, and was the town house of Colonel Archibald Fraser of Beaufort and Aber-

tarff, son of Lord Lovat of the

Forty-Five. It remained Fraser

property until the mid nine-

The building was presented to the Trust by The National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd. in 1963. The Bank gener-

ously included in its gift the small courtyard between the

present Bank buildings and the

house. This space, of great value for any future extension

of the bank, was surrendered

will preside.

ance of the house which stands at right angles to the street.

The second plaque marks the presentation in 1967 of a Civic Trust award for its restoration cited as-"a model example of the sort of work The Civic Trust awards are designed to encourage.'

The work was undertaken by the Trust with Messrs Rowand, Anderson, Kininmonth & Paul, architects, and Duncan Logan (Builders) Ltd., contractors, and was helped by the generosity of An Comunn Gaidheatach and the people of Inverness, and grants from The Historic Buildings Council, The Pilgrim Trust and other benefactors. In 1967 it was leased by the

Trust to An Comunn Gaidhealach as their Northern headquarters.

At the unveiling ceremony Dr John Maclean will represent the Trust's Executive Committee. Also invited are representa-tives of the Town Council, The National Commercial Bank, An Comunn Gaidhealach, the archibecause it is vital to the appear- tects and the contractors.

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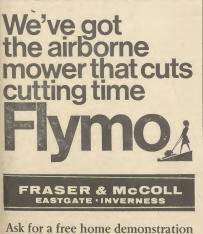
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SEANADH ROIS CHATAIBH The Highlands and the future AGUS GHALLAIBH

Choinnich Seanadh Rois Chataibh agus Ghallaibh de sluaigh anns gach cearnaidh Eaglais na h-Alba ann an Inbhir-pheofharain air an naodhamh latha de'n Ghib-lean. Tha ochd cleirean air an gabhail a stigh ann an criochan an t-seanaidh — A' Channaich agus Inbhir-pheofharain, Baile Dhubhpheomaran, baue Dhubh-taich, Cataibh, Gallaibh, Loch Carrunn, An t-Eilean Sgiathanach Uibhist agus Leodhas — agus bha suas ri trí fichead 's a deich a lathair aig na coinneamhan eadar ministearan agus eildearan.

Aig toiseach 1967 bha 9,146 'nam buill eaglais ann an coimhthionalan an seanaidh, agus aig deireadh na bliadhna bha an aireamh air a dhol sios gu 9,115 — chan 'eil sin 'na adhbhar iongnaidh nuair a tha moran dhaoine a' fagail na Gaid-healtachd. A bharrachd air an fheadhainn a tha a' togail fianuis, tha iomadh mile eile a tha fritheilteach air meadhonan nan gras nach eil 'nam buill coimhthionail.

OIGRIDH

Aig deireadh 1967 bha 152 sgoiltean sabaid anns an t-Seanadh, a dha a bharrachd air an aireamh a bh' ann ann an 1966. Chaidh aireamh nan sgoiltean an aird cuid-eachd — o 6,037 gu 6,153. Ach bha e a' cur iomagain air muinntir an t-Seanaidh, bheil na sgoilearan a gu toiseachadh ro thrath, agus bheil iad buailteach air bhith a' fagail na sgoilshabaid nas oige na chleachd Anns an 1967 chaidh iad aireamh nan sgoiltean eadar 3 agus 7 suas, ach cha robh a' chlann a bu shine anns na sgoiltean sabaid cho lionmhor agus a bha iad mu'n taca seo an uiridh.

"BEATHA AGUS OBAIR" Chuala an Seanadh iomradh feumail o'n urr. A. F. Andrew, ministear Hacraig ann an Gallaibh, air "Beatha agus Obair " cunntas ____ bliadhnail air suidheachadh taobh tuath tha a' chlann a na h-eaglais agus cor an t- tha seachad air dusan

air fiosan a fhuair e o gach cleir. Seo cuid de na cuspairean a bha air an togail.

OBRAICHEAN

Ann an Gallaibh tha an tiasgach a' tighinn air adhart, agus ann an Cataibh cuideachd shoirbhich leis na h-iasgairean a bha a' dol amach o Loch an Inbhir agus ceann Loch Bhiorbhaidh. Bha cleir Chataibh de'n bheachd gum biodh tuilleadh an sas anns an obair seo nam biodh taighean 's na bailtean aca iasgaich. Anns an eilean adhartach sin, Scalpaigh na Hearadh, tha bataichean ura a nis ris an iasgach comhla ris na bataichean eile. Ann an Cataibh bha obair rathaidean a' dol air adhart, agus ann an Uibhist tha obair an dealain a toirt cosnaidh do chuid de na h-eileanaich. Bha e na thoileachadh do chleir Uibhist gu oheil obraichean ura air an cur air chois ann am Barraigh.

LUCHD-TURUIS

Rinn moran de na cleirean luaidh air an obair a tha ceangailte ri luchd-turuis. Tha iomadh neach gu h-araidh anns an Eilean Sgiathanach an sas anns an obair seo, agus bha cleir an Eilein de'n bharail gu robh cus aca ri dheanamh as t-samhradh agus sa gheamhradh bha iad gun chosnadh mura h-eil obair eile dol. Tha cuid do'n luchd-turuis a' deanamh air an taobh tuath gun a bhith a' scalltainn rompa agus chan 'eil iad a' toirt fainear gur iad fhein is coireach mura h-eil aite-fuirich ann dhaibh nuair a ruigeas iad a' Ghaidhealtachd. Bha cleir na Cananaich agus Inbhir-pheofharain toilichte gu bheil moran de'n fheadhainn a tha a' tighinn air chuairt do'n Ghaidhealtachd a' frithealadh nan seirbhisean.

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bliadhna a dh' aois a' fagail na dachaidh agus a' dol do'n sgoil mhoir. Anns a' bhliadh-na a tha romhainn bidh cleirean an t-Seanaidh a meomhrachadh air a' bhuaidh a th aig an t-suidheachadh seo air chloinn agus air a' Ghaidhealtachd. Ann an Gallaibh a mhain chan eil seo 'na adhbhar iomagain, oir theid aig a' chlainn a tha air an teagasg anns an da ard sgoil, ann Inbhir Uig agus Inbhir an Theorsa, a bhith air ais aig an dachaidh a h-uile feasgar.

LITRICHEAN GEARAIN CHUN A' PHRIOMHAIR Leaghadair Inbhirghordain

Rinn an t-Urr Tearlach Robasdan, mniistear Chill Tighearna ann an siorrachd Rois, gearain gu robh an Riaghaltas a deanamh dail cho mor ann a bhith a' tighinn gu co-dhunadh mu leaghadair Inbhirghordain. Tha an dail seo a' fagail muinntir an aite ann an ioma-chomhairle, agus a' cur bacaidh air obraichean a dh' fhaodadh a bhith air an toiseachadh nam biodh e cinnteach gu bheil an leaghadair gu bhith air a shuidheachadh mu thuath. Tha litir a' dol ann an ainm an t-Seanaidh chun a' Phriomhair agus gu Runaire na Staite airson Alba

An Uair Ur

Bha an uair ur — British Standard Time — agus na toraidh a thig 'na cois a' cur dragh air muinntir an t-Seanaidh. Tha Cleireach an Seanaidh a' dol a sgriobhadh gu Mgr. Wilson agus gu Uilleam Ros, Runaire na Staite a' cur an aghaidh B.S.T. Tha litrichean a' dol a mach cuideachd le Ughdarras an t-Sea-naidh a' deanamh gearain air bhile ur a bhios a' de a' geadh ri goireasan siubhail agus air an "State Lottery a tha an riaghailtas an duil a chur air bhonn.

BILE NA SABAID Iomagain air na Cleirean Gaidhealach

Tha an Seanadh a' dol a sgriobhadh gu na buill-Pharlamaid Ghaidhealach a chur an ceill cho iomagaineach agus a tha iad mu'n bhile ur a bheir cead do dhaoine barrachd saorsa a bhith aca air an t-sabaid a thaobh curseachad, luth-chleasan agus eile. Cha bhiodh an lagh ur a' buntainn ri Alba, ach tha eagal air an t-Seanadh nach' eilhan seo ac a' cheud cheum, agus gum faodadh an dearbh rud tachairt 's an duthaich seo.

Lord Lovat this week attacked the Highland Development Board's apparent lack of an agricultural policy and talked about what he called "a constant knocking of hill farming when favour has been shown to industry, forestry and tourism"

(Continued from page 4)

thought, mainly because that philosophy had never been given the chance to develop as similar philosophies had done, say, in Germany, dur-ing the 1900s.

MacT-Can we turn to music now? Stands Gaelic music where it did?

MacL-We can be thankful that it does not. Do you know, it was not until the middle of the 1950s that any serious attempt was made to even classify Gaelic music. Or rather it was Gaelic folksong that was subjected to the scrutiny of James Ross, who was with the then School of Scottish Studies.

Then in 1968 there appeared the impressive volume, which is still a standard work today, by John Lorne Camp-bell and Francis Collinson. This work excited a great deal of interest. So much so that by about the 1980s, a few Hebrideans were taking degrees in music for the express purpose of subjecting their native music to the rigours of formal academic research techniques.

And the side effects were wonderful, for the songs songs yielded much material for students of history, sociology, genealogy, philosophy. MacT—Has there been a

recognition for Gaelic music in the international level in the same way that literature is recognised?

MacL-More so. Mainly because music transcends the difficulties of language. And you can add to this the appeal which national music has today, whatever the country of origin. I was recently looking at the ways in which An Comunn Gaidhealach promoted Gaelic music a century ago. It was pathetic.

MacT—How so? MacL—Well, the arrangements of songs for choirs, while they might well have been all right as music student exercises, were not on the same levels as the arrangements by such twentieth-century compose Kodaly and Bartok. composers as These composers put a flavour into the arrangements of their native folk music which was truly characteristic of their nation.

now in this stage?

MacL - Yes, definitely. Against much opposition. new characteristic arrangements of music were brought into the Mod and, even though they imposed a technical strain on many of the competing amateur choirs, the experiment was a success. I think the challenge was accepted by the choirs with a great enthusiasm which has been carried on right to the present day when we present our national music festivals. MacT-Time is running, short now and we'll have to

bring our talk to a close. Can we go quickly on to the visual arts

MacL-This is the field in

which progress has not been so great as in music and literature

MacT-Any reason for this 7

MacL-It's rather difficult to say why, exactly. Person-ally, and I don't speak for the experts here — try Seamus MacDomhnull on this one but I would say that to express the Celtic or Gaelic character, philosophy and way of life visually is a hard task. I reckon that Celtic art, as a medium of visual expression, was complete and fully developed by 1000AD. After that there was nothing to do. Like James Joyce, whose work is now experiencing a revival of interest, it went up a one-way street. MacT—But we do have

artists of international repute, like MacDomhnull and Fergus MacRath. How have they earned their recognition?

MacL-I was coming to this point. These artists have an unusual way of combining composition and colour which in some ways is reminiscent of the old Celtic art designs. Though I've just said that Celtic art tended to come to a halt because it couldn't progress further, our artists of today have in fact built up on an existing foundation rather than tried to punch through a wall-which probably leads to nowhere in any case

MacT-Can you give a forecast of what the Gaelic arts might be in 2168?

MacL-Ha! You're not catching me on that one. All I'll say is that if the progress made since 1968 is anything to go by, the Gaelic arts will be in a very healthy state indeed.

MacT-Why did you say that?

MacL-For the simple reason that Gaelic intellectuals came to life at a time when those of most other national cultures were beginning to show signs of exhaustion. So I would say that we have a couple of centuries yet. before we Gaels reach a similar state.

MacT-A charaid, moran taing.

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COMPLAINT OF SURVEY DELAY

Representatives of the North-West Highland Fisheries have complained about the H.I.D.B.'s delay in carrying out a development survey of North-West ports. The Federation of Crofters Unions have pointed out that the Board gave them firm assurance in September 1966 that such a survey would be undertaken.