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NEW HOPE FOR BALLACHULISH

The case for the private financing of a non-profit making toll bridge at Ballachulish is strongly argued to be a viable project by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), who see the area as kernel to the economic revival of the West Highlands.

The report has provoked a great deal of thought since it was published at the end of January, and the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, M.P., has appointed consulting engineers to make a detailed report on the practicability of a road bridge at Ballachulish.

The Scottish Council recommends the immediate setting up of a non-profit making Board which would borrow money for the construction and operation of the Bridge. As yet there is no provision for such a project under its road programme up to 1972. However, even if money were immediately available from government sources, the Council still prefers the idea of a privately financed bridge.

It is estimated that a toll bridge could be completed by the end of 1971 at a cost of either £965,000 (with a 45 feet navigational clearance), or £1,175,000 (with 60 feet). A four shilling basic toll — equivalent to the present fare for vehicles under 13 feet crossing the ferry — would, assuming a five per cent. annual growth in traffic, yield about £130,000 by 1972; a 2/6 toll (10/- for heavy traffic and reduced prices for regular car users) would yield £105,000. The total cost of the bridge, including the interest, should be amortised in about 10 years with a 4/- toll or about 15 years with 2/6 toll.

The report points out that, at present, motorists travelling on the main arterial route of the West Highlands, between Fort William and Oban, are faced with the choice of a long detour round Loch Leven or of using the ferry, which is subject to delays, weight limitations and daylight operation only.

The Council's report calls for a sub-soil survey and an origin-destination survey of traffic, and the Secretary of State is accordingly asking the consultants to report not only on the physical feasibility and cost of construction, but also on the economic benefits or present and potential traffic, including the impact of the bridge on tourist and general development in the area.

In the case of the Fort William Pulp Mill, the extra cost of driving heavy vehicles round the loch might be as high as £40,000-£50,000 a year by the mid 1970s. If the benefits to the mill of a bridge were to be capitalised, the report says, the figure would probably be between £300,000 and £350,000 — or between a quarter and a third of the total construction cost.



Already a popular venue for tourists, the Aviemore Centre has been chosen for the National Mod, 1969 (See pp. 10 & 11)

SABHALADH £716 MUILIONN

Tha cosgais na riochadh gu

bhi air a ghearradh £300 muillion ann an 1968/69 agus £416 muillion ann ath bhliadhna. Se £15 muillion deug a thatar a gearradh an Alba sa cheud bhliadhna is £23 muillion sa bhliadhna na dheidh. So na seirbhiscean a thatar ag gearradh; tighean, rathaidean, foghlum, slainte, polais, dìon seirbhis (civil defence). Ann a bhi feuchainn ri Dìon a dhùnail air feadh an t-saoghail agus cosgais air Seirbhiscean na Stàite a dol nan teine bha an riochadh a deanamh ni gun choltas. Se £6,200 muillion a bha sinn a cur a mach ann an 1955 air cosgais an riaghaltais, nan sìor-ramachdan, agus tionnsgalan naicanta. (Chanell an riabh air fiachan air a thoirt a steach). Ach tha sinn an nis a cosg £14,300 muillion Barrachd air na tha sinn a cosnadh. Sann na seirbhiscean soirbheis a tha an t-ardachadh is meatha cor air £2,000 muillion mar 'a dh'ainmicheadh air an t-seachdain a chaidh. Tha cosgais air peannsaicnean air a dhol suas trì fic ann an 12 bhliadhna, tha foghlum ag cosg £1900 muillion-thatar a cosg £350 na ann 1955. O 1968 gu 1980 tha duil gun teid aicean clòinne bho

5-14 suas o 8,400,000 gu 10,500,000. Daoine os cionn 65 suas 600,000, mnathan as cionn 60, 580,000. Cuiridh so their cosgaiscean suas agus tha sinn a toirt an aire gu bheil corr is dara leth na tha sinn a cosg a dol air tuarasdail seirbhis a pho. bull, uidsearan, polais, dotaircan, nурсаichean agus daoine cile nar seirbhis. Nach saoidhach thu fhein gum faicheadh cuidigin gum feum sinn barrachd oibreach air na seirbhiscean sin no cha bhi airgid ann a phaigheas iad. Ach se an ni is neoin-eiche cho daor sa tha an riaghaltas ag cur airgid air isad chaneil daoine cile air an t-saoghail a phaigheas riabh cho ard air an airgid aca fhein. Can gu bheil thu fhein a togail tighe is £3,000 no: agad. A bheil thu dol a thogail riabh 8 per cent. de na tha thu cuir a mach? Uill se t-airgid fhein a tha a togail seim dealain agus air an airgid so tha an riaghaltas ag iarraidh 8 per cent. Ann an 12 bhliadhna tha thu air can 96 per cent. a phaigheadh ann an riabh, Co dia-dhuil fhein? An dean thu so led thigh fhein? Ma ni cha tig an latha a thig thu a fhaic. Ciamar a ni an riochadh air

a chaochladh? Shaoilinn gur e cho saor sa b'urrainn don riaghaltas airgid a leigil a mach gum b'e ar cuid e. Sàoil de a chanadh an World Bank nan iarraidh sinn an aor seorsa airgid sa thig iad do Seapan an deidh a chogaidh gun tigeadh an aon phiseach oirm?

EXTENSION TO UIST ROCKET RANGE

Fears are spreading in South Uist that the Defence Ministry's decision to extend the missile range to test the latest weapon systems could end crofting in the Gerinish area.

About 1,350 acres of additional land will be required to meet the Ministry's requirement and about 19 crofters in Gerinish will be affected.

Loss of Arable Land
This new move may mean the loss of good arable land and a reduction in stock is inevitable. The mere possibility of additional local civilian labour being recruited for the missile range is poor compensation for the loss of crofting land. At present 100 local civilians work at the range.

The South Uist development will entail the move of military personnel from the Anglesey Trials Establishment to the Outer Isles.

Crofters will not decide on any action until they have had a meeting with a Land Office official.

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ceann a deas Eireann agus an
adhartas a thatar a deanamh a
Alba le lealan on reactair ato
mach.

Highland Village 1970

by MARTHA M. WELLWOOD

I thought I would be happy when I managed another step in the "Jockey", but all I feel is a sore throat. I have just traded in my first car!

It was an M.G. I suppose I better add for the purists that it was a model V8 — over twenty years old when I bought it and every inch a thoroughbred. I bought it with my old-age savings and it opened up a whole new world!

Changing my job involved cashing my superannuation payments and with £150 in my hot little hand I decided to buy a car. I looked down the adverts — with that kind of money you look well down — decided on a Humber Hawk and went along to see it in my lunch hour. The H.H. looked very nice indeed but as I explained to the somewhat startled salesman, there was a hitch in the wheels. I was still too disappointed about the Humber Hawk — the blue carpets had gone so pretty! On the other hand the M.G. was shabby, the hood tatty, the wheels begrimed. It was not, as the man admitted, a lady's car. We said our farewells and set out for home, but like Loch Lomond, I went back. The evening sun glancing across the shabby street caught the lovely old lines of the M.G. in its rays. I knew in that moment how one can be so close spotting a second Arkle — I went back and bought my car!

That year we went mileage mad! As we ran (at the weekend) as well as Glasgow, Fort Wil-

liam, the Great Glen to Inverness and back over the Lecht to Tomintoul and Braemar. A 'breath of air' in the evening would mean up the lochs to Ardlara and by Crianlarich and the Trossachs — the Duke's Pass by moonlight — have you ever seen it? And for our holidays we did the grand tour by train out to Skye and back to Strone for Loch Maree and the coast road by Gairloch and Gruinard to Ullapool and the North-west. We set her nose up the Devil's Elbow, we set her down on the coast road between Lochinver and Achilshille and our car never failed us. Mind you, there were incidents!

There was the time near Morar when we hit a hidden stone in the sand. The battery came right up through the floor boards and with sparks coming from the seat of my pants I pressed the ejector button and got out! I don't know where the crowd came from on that lonely road but there were stranger gentlemen aiming helpful whacks at my 'derriere' long after I was out of danger! There was the time the brakes "went" on the climb over from Balmacara to Loch Carron. Fortunately we managed to stop at a convenient cairn and I nipped out and pinched a substantial boulder to replace beneath the wheels. The gentleman who was following (like his car, sir, he was simply not British) became rather upset at the substantial boulder to report to the first policeman he met. As my parent had bestowed on me the good name of McLennan Fergus, I felt sure the Inverness Polis and I would get

on chust final! Do you know the steep hill down to the ferry where the cars move forward two at a time? There was my better half slipping forward and pulling on the hand-brake with nonchalant ratchets and there was I crawling on my hands and knees on the off-side trying to wedge the stone at the right moment. That funny habit I have of standing around at parties like Royalty — with my hands behind my back: it isn't really nerves — it's just that I have no nails! And there was the occasion father set us on fire.

Brought up in the faith by a motor cycling fraternity, we know that one should never throw anything out of a car — it might hit a motor cyclist! Pop was in the habit of using the well of the hood to knock out his ever glowing cigarette, and one day with the wind in the right quarter we soon had a fine blaze. Incidentally, may I at this point remark that the only thing that ever struck my motor-cycling brother was a bird on the wing. My wee brother "came off," as they say, but continued in a sitting position for about 200 yards, before coming to a stop with neither trouser — nor skin — between the small of his back and the back of his knees. A wit in the Insurance Department deemed it an "Act of God!" Anyway to revert to the car, its an ill wind etc. and with some Admiralty Pattern Convexes out of Port Cessford and a W.P.S. blanket from Arrele Street, Bill and I made a fine new hood. Alas Bill! We have lost love to matrimony and the hood is fastidious in the M.G. would be com-

plete without him. A mechanical wizard with an ear like Iosannini for the note of a combustion engine. I read somewhere that the sculptor, Giacometti, refused a commission from an automobile firm because he would not accept the premise that man and machine can be one and the same. He has obviously never seen our Bill crouched under, or crawling over that car — coaxing it — or even crouching to it. The M.G. was sometimes temperamental with its owner, but with Bill's right foot on the throttle that old engine sang like a bird!

I told you earlier that I had converted my old-age savings into a car and as time goes by it becomes increasingly obvious that I'll never own such a car again. Other people may argue about the respective merits of the decimal system against pounds, shillings and pence but I have a financial system all of my own — strictly m.p.g. However there is one thing I'm sure about. Among all these horrid little red figures in my bank statements you won't find a single regret. Owning a car has enabled me to explore this lovely land of ours and my memories are beyond price: a sunrise over the Torridon Hills, Badachro on a summer's evening, Loch Broom — that valley of the showers — with a rainbow over it and our own loch in sunshine or in driving rain; Loch Lomond in its light, the most beautiful of them all.

And now to the new car. No dollar grin, no Farina plans for me. Once again I fell for the dainty rarin'-to-go lines of an M.G. — a mere infant of seven. I see from its pedigree it hails from Birmingham — one, too, will be happy among the hills

Sruth

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HILLFOOT STREET, DUNOON

Highland Village 1970

A challenge to the youth of the Highlands to show their elders how to care for the appearance of the countryside is contained in a booklet distributed to Highland Secondary schools this week.

On the cover of the booklet there is an attractive photograph which shows the effect of using colour on buildings against a wooded background. Inside are two sketches by an artist of an imaginary crofting village before and after a face lift. The illustrations show how a simple tidying up and the planting of a few shrubs and trees can transform an ugly village into an attractive one.

The booklet, which has been prepared by the Scottish Information Office, at the request of the Crofters Commission, announces a project for secondary schools entitled "Highland Village 1970". The project will be run in two stages, the first stage to be completed this summer, asks schools to prepare plans for improving the appearance of a crofting village in their neighbourhood. Directors of the schools in the seven crofting counties then select twelve schools to go forward to the second stage of the project in which each of the twelve will be given £400 to help them carry out their ideas. They will be given two years in which to complete the project.

In 1970, the Scottish Civic Trust, in association with the Scottish Education Department, will judge the projects. Each of the twelve schools which come forward will be judged on a high standard will receive a wall plaque from the Civic Trust.

This project has been made possible by the generosity of Lord Dufferin, Flassfern, who has offered the Commission the sum of £5000 in finance. It is stated by the chairman of the Crofters Commission.

"We are also very much in-

debited to the Directors of Education in the seven crofting counties for their help and guidance throughout the project. The Trust who are not only presenting plaques to the successful schools and assisting with the judging, but have also offered to give aid to any of the schools which ask for it in regard to the carrying through of their project.

"Professor Greive, chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, has also given his support to the project and has assured me that the Board will be watching the outcome with interest. The Scottish Information Office have been very helpful and have produced for us a stimulating booklet for distribution to the schools.

"We are too much inclined to think of crofting villages as old and dying. My firm conviction is that over the next ten or twenty years many of them will renew their vitality and in this project we are putting the emphasis on youth.

"What sort of future do the young folk see for the Highlands? What sort of communities do they wish to live in? This is what is important. Not what we want. Here is an opportunity for them to show their imagination, their initiative and their ability. I believe they will surprise us by what they achieve.

"The schools are free to seek advice, assistance, or even additional finance wherever they can find it.

"What we are asking from the schools, and especially from the pupils, is inspiration of the kind we badly need in the Highlands: the energy and enthusiasm which only the young can provide, and the display of the kind of energy of the countryside we all love so well."

Cha duine uasal na duine isal thu nuair a thu thu dearg ruisgte. Mar sin channail ceadar dhaelachadh san bith eadar mheithre is mairthin nuair a thu thu an saun. Tha. Bha mi a feallsanachadh mar so am measg nan Lochlanach mhara throma sin figh fhaighinn. Feadhainn eile aig an saun is cruinn, fir san mionnachaidh suidhe gu briaga air an gluinean, fear a beachdachadh ri inleith. sruth o mhalaidh sa drunnsaidh e nach pollan fallais na chorn.

Tha cuid a ghabbhas ris a mhaodal mhor gun uallach a chuireas na shuidhe air an gluinean e le molt feadhainn a dh' fhaicheas e le adhar a' d' eadha thailleur. Treidh cuid an leann is toisichidh iad air an drama ri linn tha cuid a leueas lhos n' sin sin a chuis dhaith is feadhainn a dh' fhaicheas ri leaghadh le teas bhruathan an t-sauna.

Bha droch amharas riabh a' am air feadhainn a bha fhalbh leith riagtas no dol gu camaisge. Tha an faighthead iad fhein fhailleadh agus a thaobh na Finneach an ceann a tuath na Roinn Eorpa a bhiodh a' thailleur a chelle riun troizidh (fir is mnaith) san t-saonachda a cupeudh le slatan eolach beithe a rioleaidh air an eileh an deidh a bhi san t-sauna se bha sin ach obair mhoil-obrach.

Come leat cha d'huair mise an cothrom sin nuair a chaidh mi don t-sauna. Feumadh thu 15/- a phagheadh ma thathair a' airson an t-saun saoraidh se thallan. Tha thu nuair sin do chloisaidh bhir is cuiridh thu dhioht each luideat a' thoir. D'huairachan e do chuid a' airgid a dol ann am boosa beag porm mar a bhi aig na sheudaidh ann an seota' na ciste agus bead nach Pacistani no Mohammelan thu cuiridh tha do bhrògan far go cios is bheir thu do don dorsair iad. Suanidh thu an uair sin searbhaidh dh' shoithichan ma do mhas,

Highland Village 1970

crìoslaicheadh thu fhein is lan duil gu bheil gach suil or fhaicheadh thu ri crubadh gun fhiosd eadh do bhat na Rومانach, is e an uair a' gun sauna. Bithidh seith sheirichean air an trannsa ceann an taobh am muigh gach doruis is iad lan chorp is maodail nan clòstar a leigell an anail ann an fhaicheadh an gaisidhan teas a' d'igh an suilean duinte sin beoil fosgailte san sroin ris a' ehaoin. An sud san so fogsailadh an suil dailaig gun ghluasad gun charachadh, a' cheann a' tha aig badaginn sin t-saethair. An tìll thu no an teid thu air (adhair an e' gualtair) ean a bha nad fhinneidh. Teannaidh an searbhaidh mud mhas is cum romhad.

Ra leantainn.

INVERGORDON-ALNESS PUBLIC INQUIRY

The public inquiry will be held into the Ross and Cromarty County Council's proposal to zone industrial sites at Invergordon and housing sites at Alness has been postponed for a week from Tuesday, February 20 to Tuesday, February 27.

It will be held at the County Offices, Dingwall.

The postponement is to meet the convenience of objectors who have advised the Scottish Development Department that they would have difficulty in securing professional representation on the original date.

The closing date for objections is January 29.

SRUTH

Di-ardaoin, 8mh An Gearran 1968

Thursday, 8th February 1968

An Club Leabhar Ur

Tha sinn an dochas gun teid gu math leis a' Chlub Leabhar. Rinn 'Gairm' feum do-labhairt do sgrìobhadh na Gaidhlig anns na bliadhnaichean bho 1952. Thug e còthrom do aireimh mhòir de sgrìobhadairean a dhanamh follaiseach gum b' urrainn dhaibh cuspairean eadar-dhealaichte an latha 'n diugh a chur an ceill anns a' Ghaidhlig. Is ann a chuireas e uamhas air duine an uair a smoin-teachas e air an staid anns am bithheadh sgrìobhadh na Gaidhlig an dràsda mur an robh 'Gairm' air a bhith ann idir.

Ma tha ar canan a' dol a ghabhail a h-aite fhein a measg chananach air a t-saoghail feumaidh i sealltainn gu bheil i comasach air a bhi 'na meadhan airson na nith-ean as cudthromiche ann am beatha an duine a chur an ceill ach, aig an aon am, feumaidh i bhih air bilean an t-sluagh agus air a leughadh leis an t-sluagh cuideachd. As aonais seo cha bhi i ach mar a tha an Laidean, na h-ionn-sramaidh gurg, cuimsich nach eil duine a' cleachdadh.

Cha tig leabhraichean bardach no sgeulachdan ghoidir ri cail a h-uile duine. Tha feum againn air leabhraichean aotrom cho math ri leabhraichean na sgoilearan — leabhraichean as urrainn do duine leughadh mu teid e chadal gun a cheann a chur 'na bhoil a' feuchainn r' an tuigsinn.

Tha clo-bhualairean 'Gairm' air toiseachadh a dhanamh mar tha le 'Teine Ceann Foid'. Tha sinn an dochas gun dean an Club Leabhar oidhpr air leabhraichean dhe 'n t-seorsa seo a chlo-bhualaich.

$$y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$$

The recent announcement by Inverness-shire's Education Committee to approve the go-ahead of the building of the £1 million extension to Inverness Technical College brings into focus the history of technical education in the Highlands.

It was away back in 1902 that a Report on the subject of Higher Education in Lewis was made. "Regarding the practical or scientific aspect of education... there is a clamant need of a central Technical School in Lewis." In 1899, a Bill was introduced into Parliament at the instance of the Congested Districts Board to enable that body to devote some of its funds to tertiary educational projects. The Bill passed through the various stages of the Lords. It was opposed by the Commons (members of the Crofting Counties) and then abandoned. However, by 1918, there were about 150 centres in the Crofting Counties where continuation classes were held. These Classes were later to be consolidated as the Technical Colleges at Stornoway, Thurso and Inverness, and the Further Education Centres in the Crofting Counties, such as Dumcraig.

With the interest in the new "industrial Highlands," the subject of technical education, to-day and in the future, assumes an extra dimension. It must be taken for granted that the existing and mooted tertiary-education provisions are of sufficient significance to attract the attention of industrial entrepreneurs. But we feel that much more must be done, and quickly, to provide the Highland area with a central technical institution with the power to confer degree-equivalent status on its students. All very well to offer a wide variety of craft and other vocational Courses. But incoming industry will want young people of technician and technologist status to work in their complexes. We say that these young people should be trained in their home area. For fifty years they have had to go to Aberdeen and to Glasgow for training in the special subjects of metallurgy, nuclear physics, computer maintenance and the like. They still do. We say that a much wider provision should be made in the Highlands, with a view to enhanced status, should be to call to the Scottish Education Department. The call must be made now, before it is too late.

NATIONAL MOD—DUNOON 1968

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Faicinn Bhuam

Gnothaichean Fhìrionnach Glanadh Shoitichean (2)

Siabann — meadhan bogach-dhìd. A dhàineidh a liutaid deireisich a th'air am molaidh an diugh, gach aon a' gèallaim nas gile na gal, cha tor gin barr air an t-siabann chumant sin, siabann nan sìthichean. Tha seug air innse timcheall air an t-siabann seo.

Chuala sinn uile mar bhih-eadh na sìthichean roimh Rhiadhna Thearlach a' dol a steach do thaighen àraidh agus a' cur crìch air obair gun fhios gun fhàth. Bha cailleach an Camaschros a bhih-eadh iad a' cuideachadh anns an dòigh seo. Dh' fhàs i cho èòlach orra is gun bithheadh i a' fàgail nan sìthichean deiseil aca agus a' falbh air chèillidh. Nuair a th'leaidh i bha gach soitheach gnan na àite fhèin, gun fù sgàineadh ri fhàicinn.

Chuir an t-arm dearg an t-eideachd air na sìthichean mar a rinn iad air Ghàidhlig agus iomadh rud math eile, ach mun d' fhalbh iad, dh' innis iad dha na chaillich mar a bhih-eadh iad a' dèanamh an t-siabainn a bhih-eadh iad a' cur a feum airson glanadh nan soitheachan. Tha an siabann fhathast air a dhanamh anns an aon dòigh. Tha aon mhatas eile air an t-siabann seo: ged dh' fhàghe cap beag dheth gun fhios air bil cupa, cha dèan e cron air an stamaig as laige, se sin am fìor chorra thurus a dh' fhaodas e ruigheachd cho fada sin.

Panachean Ipraisean is poitean. Tha e na fhasan aig cuid a dh' fàgail seo gu deir-eadh. Droch fhasan. Theagabh gun coinnich na poitean riad le uisge umta airson am bogach-dhìd. Far a bheil an t-uisge a ruigheachd chaneil a dhith a' a'ch suathadh, agus coinnich sin tha ceallair air cruadhachadh a chumas riut a' sgròbadh agus a thogas do dhroch naidr.

Dh' fhaodadh e tachairt aon uair gun bithheadh cuid a' fàgail an oirleach no dhà seo aig a' mhullach gun ghlanadh idir. Chuala mi mu dè an ann Breacais agus nuair a dh' fhoighnigh-eadh an gille aice dhith dè na chuireadh e de dh' uisge sin phoit theireadh i, "Lion suas a' reip i, a luaidh." Ach chaneil mise a' bruidhinn ri a lethidh sin. Tha mi sgàridh: rach timcheall nam poitean roimh na bhiaidh agus lion iad le uisge gu aon barr. Agus gheibh thu duais do ghèir-sheallaidh nuair a thòisicheas an glanadh. Cha bhi dithid orra uile ach suathadh.

Ordagh a' ghlanaidh. Tha seo aig mòran gu filanta air an teagaidh, mar a dh' ionnsach iad e a leabhar no o dhùine glic an àiteigin. Glaineachan an toiseach, an sin sgeanann, etc., cupanan, sàrasan m' sin air adhart. Glè mhath, ach chan e sin deirachd an sgeòil. Tha glocas ri ionnsachadh nacheil aon chuid an leabhraichean no am beul-aithris. Tha cuid dhe

na glaineachan soirbh am bris-eadh, eadhon le suathadh cùramach. An suidhich-eadh an dhanamh an toiseach, theagabh gun bithheadh e na b' fhaigh, chan e mhillin na glaineachan, ach na soitheachan air fadh, fhàgail airson dà uair a thide co-dhùit.

Seachnair mòran frionas ma dh'fhàgas an tioramaiche ri cupanan, gu 'n fhoir dheir-eadh. Bheir iad tad do dh' fhearsan is eile. Mar as àirde na cupanan ann as caise na truinnsearan agus a luathèa dh'ruith-eadh an t-uisge dh'fhuir. Tha an t-saotair seo gun bhuannachd mur a togar na soitheachan as an leth-orra mar a chuireas sios iad Cuideichidh an glanadair le a bithh gun cur suas gu h-òrdail, an aon seorsa an comhaidh' comhla. Chaneil ni a dh' fhàgas an tioramaiche cho crosda na gun tair agus sàsar a thogail comhla ri truinnear.

Se a dhà an àireamh as fheàrr airson togail aig an aon am. Cha leig mi leas a ràdh nach bean seo ri cupanan. Uair dhe mo bheatha chuir mise seachd trì samhradh-eadh ann am pàntair aoin de bhàtaichean luatha Chuaidh. Bha cabag an comhaidh nan obair ach bha an t-airgead feumail. An tois e ach bha mi mar gorm agus aon latha is mi gu dèilgeadh a' tioramaichidh aon truinnear an dèidh a chéile spòrt an t-òr-rùbhard leth-dusan na m' dhòrn comhla, a' cur nam chumhne, an aon briathran a shaol mi car frionasach aig an am, gu robh na bùird làn is daoinè a' fèitheamh ri biadh.

OBITUARIES

Mr GEORGE A. SMITH
Inverness

Mr George Alexander Smith, former manager of the Clydesdale Bank, Queensgate, Inverness, died suddenly last Friday at the age of 61.

Mr Smith was keenly interested in Gaelic and attended the Mòds whenever possible. He was honorary treasurer of the Gaelic Society of Inverness. Although Inverness was not his native town, Mr Smith had a strong Highland connection in that his father was in the service of the late Alfred Douglas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall.

Mr JOHN L. KINLOCH

Mr John L. Kinloch of Lethington, Kilcreggan, Dunbartonshire, has died in hospital at Helensburgh. A former Provost and Dean of Guild of Cove and Kilcreegan, he had been a member of the Council of the Royal Burghs and of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

In 1952 he was appointed a member of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, and he was, for a period, chairman of the Local Authorities Hydro-Electric General Committee. A former teacher, he was a Fellow of the Education Institute of Scotland.

John L. Kinloch was intensely devoted to his own country, and he had great affection for young people in whom he saw his country's future. He never patronised any of them or anyone. He

B'i a chòire fhèin a bh'ann ma bha sgeal no dhà as na truinnsearan agus cha d' atharrach e mo bheachd gu robh a dhà comhla eadar. A rithist ma thàis glaid cuin a sgurcas tu a shòrt am fear isead an uachdard Cunntais iad agus ni coig tursan an tair fear tioran. Se sin as cinntiche ach tha thu a' dèanamh aon togail a bharrachd air na dh' fheumadh tu nam bithheadh tu ealamh air cunnatas. Mur eil thu math air cunnatas, tha an cunnart ann gu fàg thu fear aig a' bhonn gun tioramaichidh idir. A' cumail ri a dhà, cha dèan thu mearachd.

Ma ni an tioramaiche dearmad leis a' chupa mu dheireadh a thogail ro luath tha e furasda a' tharrair ris a' chùis le truinnear (mar as motha se fhearr) a chàradh comhaidh air a' bhòrd-tioramaichidh gun taic sa bith. Tha a dhìol aig an uair sin a mheòran obrachadh cho fada fo 'n truinnear s gun tèid aige air a thogail. Bheir sin feum a' chupa a steach air mar nach dean comhairle gu bràth.

Chaneil an seo ach beagan dhe na riaghaltean a dh'fhàgadh a bith air a' deagh fhearr-taighe. Ma chuireas na tha seo fhein dhùibh an aghaidh na hobrach e gu tur, chaneil aig aig fèitheamh agus am bi comas aig air deal-in-eal glanadh a cheannach dha fhein.

Michael Spence

had a warmth and humility that enabled him to treat any younger person's views as having the same importance as his own. His latest and last dream was promoting the idea that they ought to be a new town constructed in the north-west of Caithness.

CALL AN TRALAIERAN

Mu choinneamh a' chiall neob-àiteach air tralairan a' chionn misg tha an Rìaghladh an nìs a' bruidhinn air an iasgach a stad airson uine ghoidh gach bliadhna.

B'i an Ross Cleveland am bata mu dheireadh a chailleadh an droch a' shìde aig Duthaich na Deigh agus chan eil dochas airson duine de na naoi deug de sgìoba a bh'oire.

An ceart uair ann an Canada tha na h-iasgair air ri airson greis a' gheamhradh a reir lagh riaghladh an iasgach. Tha cuid de'n bharrail gur i so aon dochas a' th' aig an Rìaghladh am Breatann a thachb stad a chuir air a' chiall iargalta so air beatha dhaoine.

A study group in Gaelic is to meet in a classroom at Killin School when it opens for further education classes, this education committee have agreed.

In spite of a request from the head teacher, however, the committee resolved not to promote a class in contract bridge at Blairgowrie further education centre.

How to win an

Review Order

MEALS WITHOUT TEARS

One of the many things that we in this country have always been good at is improvisation. Face us with difficulty, shortage and what you will we do two things: grumble and cope. This was particularly noticeable during World War II when housewives 'made do and mended,' miraculously producing meals out of allowances of food that today would seem decried to say the least.

Today nothing comparable with those dread years of privation is to be seen, thank goodness, but we do have our difficulties!

None of us needs reminding of rising prices in butchers' shops, at the grocers' and in a whole lot of other places. As far as meat is concerned, the foot and mouth outbreak, the ban on imports from a number of countries, transport charges and other factors have contributed to shortages. As far as the grocers', devaluation is already beginning to bite in a whole list of items. Greengrocery isn't so bad, although here again fruit and vegetables from overseas may well be just that bit more expensive.

And with the bill-paying month of January just behind us this is no time for expensive and expensive gestures. Purse strings have been pulled more tightly than ever and if they haven't actually pinged yet they look likely to. So where does the housewife make her savings? Obviously, the family has to be fed and perhaps more important than for many a long day, it is a little closer attention to meal planning and just that extra bit of care in shopping.

There is no need, though, for extreme measures and a rigid austerity diet. Neither is there any necessity for hysterics in the kitchen. Meals without tears — that's the simple answer, and it needn't be that difficult if you follow a few basic rules.

First, at the butchers: insist on having the less expensive cuts of meat — this applies whether you are buying beef, lamb or pork — never mind what the Jones do, unless you are really breaking out for a special occasion buy steaks and chops very warily indeed. In steaks concentrate on things like flank, brisket, skirt of beef, best end of neck, srag end and breast of lamb, belly of pork. A quick look in your favourite cookery book may give you some ideas of different ways to use them, but the simple fare, especially things like stews, casseroles, puddings and pies takes a lot of beating.

Don't neglect liver, kidney, heart, sweetbreads, otters, pig's head, sheep's head, pig's trotters and tripe, either. If you are not sure how to make use of any of them, then have a word with Mum. Or perhaps better still, Grendel!

And at the grocers' ring the changes on your cheese order and

surprise the family with a variety that they haven't had before. If you usually have Cheddar or Cheshire, try these: Wensleydale and Double Gloucester or, if it is a mild-flavoured cheese, you are after then ask for Caerphilly. For cooking, the crumbly Lancashire cheese is always reliable.

When you are buying bacon, collar rashers, cut thickly, make a first-rate substitute for the more expensive gammon steaks and if you like crispy bacon, then ask for streaky and have it cut thinly. If you buy bacon in vacuum packs, and there seem to be more and more of them about these days, make sure that you read the printed instructions on the pack. That way you will get the best out of the contents.

In the greengrocery department life isn't quite so difficult. Unless the weather has been particularly severe, making it difficult to cut greenstuff and lift root vegetables, supplies should be ample and prices reasonable. Don't despise the large, misshapen swedes and cabbages. May they wouldn't win a prize at the local horticultural society's show but once they are in the pot, nobody is going to know the difference.

Cauliflower might be kept as a week-end treat. Buy them with firm, tight heads that have curds that are creamy-white and not discoloured in any way. Use as a garnish for flavouring, as well as soups.

Dessert apples from our own orchards are scarce, thanks to the small crop last year, but you may find some Cox's Orange Pippin and Laxton's Superb about. Pears, almost all Conference, make a good sweet course. Buy them unripe and if you are going to cook them don't worry too much about shape and a bit of roughness on the skin.

Forced rhubarb is another greengrocery item that should be considered. The best should be long, smooth, free from stringiness and a pale pink colour.

To give you a start with your beat-the-budget meal planning for the week here is an economy trio of meat courses with three half crowns to serve four people.

★ ★ ★

SAUSAGE SPECIAL

Ingredients — 1 lb. sausage-meat; 3 oz. oatmeal or porridge; cats; 8 oz. mashed potatoes; 4 eggs.

Method — Mix sausage-meat and oatmeal and line a shallow eight-inch pie-dish. Divide the case into four portions by arranging two walls of mashed potato of cross at right angles, forming four triangles. Cook for a quarter of an hour at 400 deg. F. or Mark 6. Drop in eggs for 5 minutes. Turn and cook for a quarter of an hour at 350 deg. F. Mark 4.

CAULIFLOWER IN EGG SAUCE

Ingredients — 1 large cauliflower; 1 oz. butter; 1 oz. flour; 1 pint milk; 2 hard-boiled eggs; 2 salted onions; 2 rashers streaky bacon.

Method — Melt the butter and stir in the flour. Allow to cook for a few minutes without colouring, then slowly stir in the milk. Season and simmer for 20 minutes. Break the cauliflower into florets and plunge into boiling salted water. Cook for about eight minutes or until tender. Place in four individual dishes. Add the chopped eggs to the sauce and pour over the cauliflower. Cover with dried fried bacon and chopped onion tops.

★ ★ ★

BEEF PIE

Ingredients — 1 lb. diced silverside of beef; 1 glove garlic; 2 bay leaves; 1 heaped tablespoon cold butter; 1 heaped tablespoon cooked parsley; 1 pint stock; fresh breadcrumbs; 4 oz. grated cheese.

Method — Crush the garlic. Place the meat in a fireproof dish. Add the garlic and onion. Sprinkle with parsley, salt and pepper, and pour in the stock. Sprinkle generously with breadcrumbs. Leave to simmer gently for half an hour in the oven at 325 deg. F. Mark 3. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and brown under a very hot grill.

LARGES TRIBUTE

The Largs branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach held a Burns Supper last month under the chairmanship of the branch president, Mr W. D. C. McIvor. The function was well attended and to add an "international" touch to the function were girls from the Hull County of Physical Education, who were on a course at Inverclyde. The girls came from England, Ireland and Wales, and for many of them it was their first Burns Supper.

The "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr James Miller, a past president of Irvine Burns Club and a member of the committee. Irvine Burns Club proposed the toast to "The Lasses".

The musical programme was varied — with songs ranging from "The Bonnie Lass of Ayr" to a rendition of "Ilkley Moor Baa!s", and the haggis was duly honoured by being piped in by Mr George Rentfrew and addressed by Mr Tom Caldwell.

CROY BURNS SUPPER

A large company drawn from all ages was attended at the Burns Supper in Croy Hall under the joint auspices of Croy W.R.I. and Croy Hall Committee.

Mr John MacDonald, Forbes, piped in the haggis, carried by M. Campbell, Schoolhouse, who was chairman for the evening. The address to the haggis was enthusiastically rendered by Rev. D. Johnstone, Manse of Croy, who also said Grace.

The W.R.I. ladies, under their president, Mrs Danlop, handled the catering side.

A native of Ayr and headmaster of Forres Primary School, Mr T. H. Davidson, M.A., proposed the Immortal Memory. The audience listened with interest as a speech greatly enhanced by Mr Davidson's personal association with the Burns company.

Providing entertainment during the evening were: Mr Duncan Gordon, Fortrose (Violin); Mr and Mrs Jamnson and Fraser, Brechin (Soleos and Duets); Croy Secondary Girls' Choir; and Mrs Pitblado (accompanist).

MORVEN TRANSFORMED

[A Highland Parish in the 19th Century by Dr Philip Gaskell. Cambridge University Press. Price 65/-]

This is basically another book on the "Evictions," but one justifying the policy as being essential in the interests of the whole of Scotland as well as the landlords.

It traces the process of change in the group of small estates which form the parish from 1700 to modern times. The theme really develops when the Highland lairds sold out, about 1820, to wealthy Englishmen and Lowland Scots, one of whom was the infamous Patrick Sellar of Sutherland. Various appendices, plans and maps give valuable information and help the reader to understand "the local" in the "the extracts from diaries kept by young female guests to Ardornish give a charming picture of the life of the "tolls" of the seventies. A simple, clean life of long walks, knitting, shooting and fishing, and the removal from la dolce vita, but nevertheless of vast privilege, great comfort and reasonable "luxury." How little and how much of "the locals" in these communities.

In justifying the expediency of the "Evictions," Dr Gaskell makes a number of statements and positions which will only confuse the whole question further. The cover blurb contains the clue to his argument. "The Highland Clearances of the 19th century parish is shown to have been reconstructed with the aid of landowners who, far from behaving villainously, considered that their estates with huge sums from their own pockets."

The theme opens with the customary evaluation of the inhabitants at the outset of the period. They were "in every sense removed from the civilised world, a land where as spoke a foreign people." Another reviewer is quoted as saying that the conditions in 1800 would now be considered as incompatible with a civilised society. The absurdity of this is patent if we consider much of Great Britain and Europe of this period as compared with "now."

He explains the causes of the removals. "The Highland Clearances were the symptom of the inability of the Highland economy to adopt to a changing world, and of the breakdown of the old Highland way of life, not its cause; the proprietors of the farms for sheep were acting under severe economic pressure, and the fact that they did not suffer as the people did, acted to in itself make their actions wrong."

This original explanation firmly puts the blame for the wrecking of the society of the parish on "the old Highland economy" and "the old Highland way of life."

A later statement that the landlords could not be blamed for wanting to make money from sheep, appears to depart from this proposition or perhaps clarifies it. The author agrees that the changes resulted at the outset in the small tenants losing their grazings, and thus being unable to keep to their stock.

Unfortunately, he consistently overlooks this important factor in later considering "the poverty of the land" and why the landlords argued that landlords were unable to subsidise their tenants, and that the West Coast climate ensured that sheep would not survive even an 18th century level of population at a 19th century standard of living.

Having stated that the sheep farmers required all the land, it is difficult to see how the population, reduced to cottar level, could do anything, or why the climate only should be blamed.

During the 19th century, 3,500 left Morven, of whom 750 were known to have been evicted. The author states that the greater majority left because they could not make a living at home. This

might well have been true since the sheep farmers had all the land, but Dr Gaskell errs, as do many, in the use of the term "evicted." He overlooks that many left on receipt of notice to quit, a summons of removal, or the Sheriff's decree following thereon. Only those who were substituted by the author's term "evicted" are helpless required to be evicted.

The author brings the matter up-to-date. "Nowadays we do not know of the enormous amounts of subsidies taken out of public funds." Crofters who may be offended by this statement will be comforted by the author's later extension of it. The landlords at the end of the last century "alone provided the equivalents of the farming subsidies, pensions, sickness benefits, film loans, travelling libraries and so forth with which Highland society is sustained to this day." This effectively puts all Highland people in the same category, and relates the pronoun "we" to our neighbours in "the civilised world."

The author's views concede that on occasion clearances were carried out "with a culpable disregard for people's feelings." The Strathnaver Evictions were "of their nature horribly unkind to the families concerned." He agrees that the Clearances were probably responsible for the depopulation of Morvern as compared with other parishes. He justifies this by saying that their removal spared the Highland people in the same lands of 1881 and other parishes. This, of course, fits in with another admission, namely, that by the 1880s the main purpose of these estates was for the recreation of their owners.

The transformers are gone now, and with them the people, their servants, who were dependant on them. Much of their work is in ruins. The hills are sheep sick, and there are 5,000 acres of old heathland. Morvern is the memorials to them, and the same could be said of many areas similarly transformed in the Highlands.

To assess the effect of the Clearances, it is pointless to compare the state of people in 1800 with that of today. Little will be achieved by blaming the landlords; in fact, the blame often falls on them, and certainly no more villainous than their contemporaries. The industrialists of the Industrial Revolution must look at the regions where crofters have survived in number, particularly in the Western Isles, and compare them with the empty places like Morvern. We must look further to similar communities in Iceland, the Faeroes and Norway.

Simonds, a Swiss scholar of the early 19th century, went to the source of the problem when writing about the Sutherland Clearances. He pointed out that the British and the Swiss had both the Continent so that the Swiss peasant had security of tenure, but that this was not so in Great Britain. The Swiss, under Swiss law then, he postulated, been as in Scotland, several of the Swiss Republics would have been driven from their lands by the same landlords to make way for sheep."

The law of Scotland permitted landlords to remove their tenants regardless of hardship. In our own time, and under its cause, the law has permitted the activities of Rachman.

*The trial of Patrick Sellar, Dr Ian Grimble, London, 1962.

GLASGOW GAELIC DRAMA

A Gaelic Variety Show was held on February 1st in the Highlands' Institute, my members of the Glasgow Gaelic Drama Association.

The Association offered a varied programme ranging from a Gaelic Luke Box Joly to singing and dancing and short sketches.

The evening was directed by Calum Robertson.

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BOGMYRTLE

(Myrica Gale)

Gaelic: Rideag

A small shrub 2 or 4 feet high with reddish stems. The flowers appear before the leaves. The fruit is small with two wings. Yellow dots are scattered over the leaves, which have a pleasant aromatic scent.

It was used for numerous purposes: as a substitute for hops, or tanning; and beds were strewn with it, because it was supposed to destroy insects. It was also boiled and the tea drunk by children to kill 'the worms'. A yellow dye is obtained from the plant.

Badge of the Clan Campbell.

MAIREAD

LOCH ERIBOLL PLANS

GIANT TANKER PORT

The possibility of developing a deep-water port to handle ships of up to one million tons at Loch Eriboll, Sutherland, is to be discussed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board and Sutherland County Council.

The idea was first mooted last year by the late Mr John L. Kinloch, a retired Glasgow schoolmaster, and Mr Alex. Craig, of Bearsden.

Their plan was for a linear city, with a population of 100,000, in the Eriboll area.

Mr John McMillan, Sutherland's county development officer, who carried out the survey, also recommends the setting-up of a plant to manufacture magnesium metal. There are large deposits of magnesium, potash and dolomite in North-west Scotland.

Major Port

In his report, he stated — "Loch Eriboll could be developed as a major port, as it is the only undeveloped deep-water anchorage in the United Kingdom. Shipbuilders are talking of constructing vessels weighing up to one million tons, and there are few ports in Britain capable of handling these ships. Loch Eriboll is one of these places, and the only other port in Scotland which could take tankers of this tonnage is Finnart, Dunbartonshire."

Mr McMillan said recently that

CEIST

Chuala mi cada-thiangachadh air bardsachd Robert Burns 's a sgrìobhadh air "Bu do'n duine ann am bron." Tha amharas agam gur ann am mìosachan eaglais a chaidh a chlo-bhuailadh an tois-each. Bhithinn fada an comain duine sam bith aig a bheil lorg air gu h-iomlan nan innseadh e dhomh caite am faigh mi an corr deth.

So aon rann an cainnt a' bhaireid shein agus mar a chuireadh sìos an Gaidhlig e:

If I'm designed yon lording's slave
By nature's law designed —
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
His cruelty and scorn?
Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellows mourn?

Ma chaidh mo chruthachadh san run
Bu do dhomh bhith 'nam thrall
Carson a fhuair mi ciall is tur?
B'e staid na bruid a b'hear, 'S mar deach Carson a tha m'inn dras
Fo smachd is suil fir mhoir?
Carson tha cead aig neach tha laithair
A bhrathair chuir fo bhròn?
Fear-farraid

Gaelic Broadcasts

Monday, 12th February

12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

Tuesday, 13th February

12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
6.35 p.m. "Music of the West", A programme of Gaelic songs with Joan MacKenzie and Archie MacLellan (recorded).

Wednesday, 14th February

12 noon News in Gaelic.
6.45 p.m. Piping by Pipe-Major John A. MacLellan (recorded).

Thursday, 15th February

12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
3.30 p.m. In Conversation with Annie MacRae, Letterfearn (recorded).
3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Murdoch Macdonald, Edinburgh (recorded).
7.00 p.m. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaelicdom (recorded).

Friday, 16th February

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

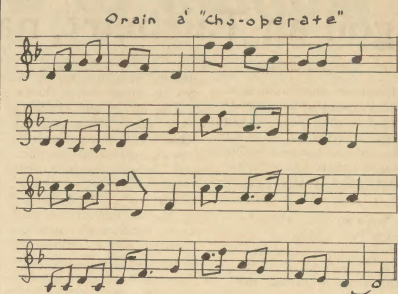
Saturday, 17th February

10.45 p.m. "Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic TV. Welcome by The Innis Gaels and The Albanachs with Rhona MacLeod as guest artist (recorded).

LIBERAL WHIST

Prizes shared by few people were a feature of the whist held by the Crown Ward Liberals last Wednesday. From that fact that six of the nine prizes were shared by three people it might be assumed that few people were present; in fact it was a very successful event. And there were more males than the prize-list would indicate, was it that the ladies were better players or merely more fortunate?

10. — Songs of the Gael



Thogainn fonn air Coperé

Hùith-òil air Coperé

Tapadh leat, a Mhòr Néill Eoghain,

"Shuidh aig Bord a' Choperate."

Bha thu carthannach 'nad ghnòis. Labhair tté eile, "Tha sin fìor
Bha thu cùmhraidh glan ad' bheus. "Gheibh sinn stiachdadh d'heath
Sheas thu dileas air a' cùl. mu'n cuairt
Chuir thu crùn 'sa' Choperate. "S' ged nach òlaidh ach fìon
Thùirt iad uile "Nì sinn plan. "Nì e rian a chur air fuhad."

Thèid gach fàirdein d'heath gu feum. Thàinig té dhiubh aig an àm
Fear a' chrùn gu faigh e dàil. Thèann i' nall a ceann ri 'chluais
"S' fear na dhà gu faigh e rèidh. "Cis na h-uinneinean sin thall?
Thèann mo bhana-ghoistidh a null. Leath-phundham 's cha bhi e
Còig puinnid Shasunnach is crùn. buan.

Thùirt i 'Is leams an Coperate." Nuair a fhuair i'n бага làn
Gheibh sinn silidh 's gheibh sinn ìm. Theannach i' fòh t-séal e suas.
Gheibh sinn tea 's gach nì bhios. Cha chumainn sealladh oirre na
Gheibh sinn min aig iomadh prìs. pàirt.

'S chon na càilleachd 'sa' ghruaig. Rinn i ùrs' air Bhàgh a Tuath.

Gheigh iad pad a théid 'nan gruaig. Chaidh té gu Claid is té gu Tuath
Gheigh iad бага ruadh nan làmh. Té gu Claid is té gu Tuath
Nuair a bhios an t-side fuaig. Té air bhalaiseite gun sìon
Gheigh iad gloine chruaidh de'n dram. Gus na fìon i'n бага ruadh.

Tha na càilleachan air an dòigh. Leis gach toilleachd a bh'ann
"G' innsedh stòraidhean dha chéil. Thòisich d'ann air feadh an t-sluaigh
"Chuala sinn aig duine còir. Mac a' Phearsain ari an ceann
"Gumh biòl 'sa' Choperate." Ruadh?

CALUM DHOMHNAIL

[Rinneadh Oran a' Choperate le Calum Dhomhnail a bhliadhna chaidh bith fhosgladh a' Bhàgh a Tuath leis an Scottish Co-operative Society. Bha an Society a toirt cuireadh do mhuintir nan bailtean mu'n cuairt airson shares a ghabhail anns a' bhuth, agus bha dòchas làidir aig càlleachan agus bodach a' bhail' gun biodh buannachd mhòr dhaibh sans a' comharsantachd òr.]

("Deoch-slaime nan Gilleann," le Mòr O. Lochlainn).

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As Na Sgoiltean Sgoil an Tairbeirt, na Hearadh

1. Leabaidh Raonailt

(Fhuair mi an seachas gasta a leanas o phluthar mo mhathar, a tha 'a teagas anns an sgoil againn, agus tha mi an dochas gu'n còrd i cho math ri daoin' eile agus a chòrd i rum fein— DOMHNALL MACILLOISA, 36).

"Muinntir nam Bàgh le 'm bàiteachan,' chleachd daoine bhith 'g ràdh, ach cha leig iad a leas bàiteachan an duigh — ann a tha an rathad mòr a' dol chun nan dorsan ach agus tha chad aca 's iad fhein is fhearr as airidh 'air a sin. Chan eil daoine air an t-saighal chad agus cho coibheil ri muinntir nam Bàgh, agus gu h-àraidh ri muinntir Chaolas Stocana, Chluithair, Chollaim agus Leac-a-li."

Chaidh mi null a Leac-a-li a shealltainn air Raonailt mo bhanacharaid agus i falbh gu ruige Glaschu a chur seachad a' gheamhradh còmhla ri h-aon nighinn. 'Nuair a ràinig mi, bha an tigh aice làn dhaoine, fir agus mnathan, agus iad air tighinn a ghabhail slàn leatha. Shaoileadh tu gur ann a bha i falbh a' dol a' amharc air Iain Mac a' Ghobha ann an Rhodusa agus gu robh Coineachd Dubh Caunda a' dol a thachairt rihte ann an còrnair teann as nach tigeadh i mach b'ò na marb, an àite bhith dol do Ghlaschu airson beagan mhiosan. Bha Dòmhnall Mòr Aonghais ann agus a bhean, Murdoch Alasdair agus a bhean, Bean Aonghais Ic Cumhais agus Màiri a' h-ighen agus mòran, mòran eile nach urrainn mi ainmeachadh.

An ceann ùine thubhairt mi fhein ri Raonailt gu robh an t-àm againn falbh 's guh an t-àm aice fhein a dol a laighe, agus i dol a' dh' fhalbh cho tràth anns a' mhàdainn leis a' bhàt-aiseig.

"Chan eil mise dol a laighe idir," ars e, "chuir mi an leabaidh air dòigh agus chan eil mi dol g'a cur troimhe-cheile

tuilleadh; bithidh i mar a tha i agus an tìll mi — ma thilleas mi. Tha mi 'n aon seòrsa ris an tuathanach a bha anns an Taobh Tuath — an cuala tu riamh an naidheachd mu thimcheall 'nuair a chaidh e fhein agus Anna a bhean chun an Tairbeirt gu na h-òidheighen?" Bha iad a' fuireach an tigh piuthar mo sheamhar agus bha 'n tigh làn mar a' b'bhàist. 'S ann anns an t-seann tigh dubh a bha iad a' fuireach an uair sin, agus 'se daoine bha thoilichte.

"Cha robh anns an tigh ach dà sheòmar-cadail agus bha na boireannaich ann an aon seòmar agus na fir anns an fhear eile. Chaidh na fir a laighe an toiseach agus shuidh na boireannaich a' deannam cupan eile tea mus rachadh iad a chadail. Cha robh fada gun an cualas na fir a' gaireachdraidh mar gu leaghadh iad an tigh. Thubhairt Anna, bean an tuathanach, air a sò-car, 'Se Dòmhnall againne tha sud ge b'e gu d'è tha e ag ràdh.' Thàinig fear a nuas agus dh' eigh e ri Anna, 'Trobadh an so ach am faic thu Dòmhnall?'"

"Dh' fhalbh i suas agus bha Dòmhnall anns an leabaidh agus a leine gheal air agus an coilear cruaidh agus an tie mu amhaich. 'Cuir dh'oil sin,' ars e, 'carson a chaidh thu chadail le coilear is tie ort?' B'e sud a' cheud uir riamh a chuir Dòmhnall air coilear cruaidh, tha e cofach. 'Ma tha, cha tig an coilear agus an tie so dhìomhas gun am bi na h-òrduigh seachad. Chan e beagan dragh a fhuair mi fhein 's tu fhein mu'n d' fhuair mi orm iad."

"Sin," arsa Raonailt, "mar a tha mise agus an leabaidh i."

2. Am baile anns a bheil mi fuireach

Tha mi fuireach ann am baile beag air taobh an iar na Hearadh ris an canar Horga-

bost. Is ann bho na Lochlan-naich a fhuair e an t-ainm so. Tha e air a chunntais air baile cho, brèagha 's a tha anns na Hearadh. Tha b'gh shios air cùl an tìghe againn far a bheil faisg air mìle de thraighe le gaincann mhìn gheal a tha air leir brèagha agus tlachdmhor le luchd turais anns an t-samh-radh. Tha mòran Shasunnach a' tighinn ann fad an t-samh-radh a champachadh agus tha e còrdadh riutha cho math agus gu bheil iad a' tighinn air ais bho bhliadhna gu bliadhna. Tha iad a' cur meas mòr air an t-samh-chair a tha aca a bharrachd air a' bhaile mhòr.

Tha coille mhòr bhrèagha ann a bha air a' choir chionn trì fichead bliadhna air 'eig an uchdaran, an Mòrur Dunmore. Tha a h-uile seòrsa eòin a' neadachadh innte. Is e aon duibh a' chorra-ghrìdhach. Bha bliadhna bha nead iolair faisg air an tigh againn. Tharrang so iomadach duine a choinneadh oirre or is ann ainneam a tha i ri faicinn faisg air daoine. Tha dealbh agam de an dà isean a bha innte.

Begann astair bho'n tigh againn tha àite a tha air a chun-nail fo dhion. Tha seachd clachan mòra ann seasamh ann agus tha beul-athris ag ràdh gu bheil seachd sagairt air an tiodh-lachd anns an àite sin. Tha mise g'è thoilichte a bhith fuir-each ann a leithid a' dh' àite.

TARMOD MACAOIDH Class 1A

3. (Fhuair mi an naidheachd so bho m' athair, Aonghus Moireasdan. An ceann-a-deas, An Taobh Tuath —

REBECCA MHOREASDAN Class 1A

Bha duine còir a' fuireach ann an Loch-nan-Madadh aig aon uair agus bha e 'na uallach mòr dha a h-uile bliadhna ann m'ail a phàigheadh. Bha leasachadh teaghlaich aige a' bhliadhna

àraidh so agus dh'fhàg sin an duine bechd le na bu lugha buileach de dh' airgead. Dh' fhalbh e far an robh am bail-lidh agus dh'innis e mar a bha, nach robh mòran dòchais aige gu'm b'urrann e am m'ail a phàigheadh. Bha e 'na éigin.

Thubhairt am bailidh ris na'n deannadh e aon cheath-rann 'brain anns an toirheadh e a stigh cha bu leis, butar is bàr, gu'n rachadh am m'ail gu a' mhairheadh dha a' bhliadhna dhoirbh uid. Thoisich an duine còir air an òran ag'us rinn e mar so e.

Is an ruda air an drùim? "Tha mise so is Dughall orm, 'Se Dughall a' chinn bhàin, Tha bean is leanaibh òg' sgom,

Ragnall Beag is Dòmhnall Bàn,

Bò dhubb, bó dhoir, is d'ò-bhliadhach,

Searach òg is làir, Sin iad air an cunntais dhuibh,

Is an ruda air an drùim, bhàn."

Chòrd an ceathramh cho math ris a' bhailidh agus gu'n do sgròbh e "air a phàigheadh le mòr thuing" air cunntais Dhùghail a' bhliadh'nud.

In view of the popularity of the song, "Uibhist Nam Beanntan," as sung by Norman MacLean on his first record, we are publishing the words by D. J. MacMillan, an Uibhistach member of the Metropolitan Police.

UIBHIST NAM BEANNANTAN

Air fonn "The Dark Island."

- Nuair a bhuinn mi lean fhuin a' m' inntinn fo lèon Bith mi cùimheachadh uair 's mi gun uallach 's gun bhrèin, 'S mi a' ruith is a ruag feadh nam bruchan 's nan lòn Ann am òig' ann an Uibhist nam beanntan.
- Séist: 'S ann gun strì rachainn sìos air dà sgàithaidh mo smuain Gu tràigh mhòr taobh an iar, 's èisdeachd fìor ghlag a' chuan Is i' g'hainmheadh gheal mhin 's i' gu h-iseal fo m' bhonn Is gach tonn a' seinn Uibhist nam beanntan.
- Ann's a' mhadainn gum b' èibhinn leam 'g èirigh moch-thràth, Clithinn an drèidh air gach geug is na sprèidh le 'n cuid àl, Is an uisge bheag mhin-ghuthach dreachd air àird 'S i' cur fàil' air Uibhist nam beanntan.
- Ged a tha mis' an dràs' ann am baile na strì Is mi fada bho 'n àit' anns na dh' àraicheadh mi, Gum bheil sàsachadh àraid toir blàths do mo chridh' — 'S e gun tìll mi do dh' Uibhist nam beanntan.

BLINDCRAFT CENTENARY

In Scotland a century ago, there was no class worse off than the blind: a handful found shelter and employment in the asylums of the Lowlands, but most had not the slightest chance of being able to work or even of emigrating. In the Highlands they lived at home, with no qualified help and with nothing to do. But 100 years ago the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read on Moon's System was founded in Inverness. This Society lives on as the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind, whose headquarters are in Ardcornel Street, Inverness.

Now there are 519 registered blind people on the Institute's books and 108 partially sighted people: all these people are visited regularly by the teachers who tra-

vel round the Highlands—there is one in Dornoch, one in Forres, one in Inverness, and a Gaelic-speaking teacher in Stornoway.

The Gaelic-speakers posed a somewhat tricky problem in the Society's early days. At that time when there were nearly 1,000 English language books in the society's library the Gaelic-speaking pupils had to make do with 12 volumes of Psalms, 24 of St John and 12 of Isaiah! But three years after the inception of the society a bi-lingual teacher was appointed and he read and preached to the elderly Gaelic-speakers who could not master reading themselves.

This is a far cry from the present day when the teacher is supplied with a tape re-

recorder and plenty of tape from Gaelic sermons and the B.B.C.

Older people who go blind late in life do not have the sensitivity in their fingertips necessary to learn Braille and a tape recorder can be their only means of real communication. There is a service provided by the British Talking Book Association in which the blind person is provided with a type of tape recorded which is easily worked by himself and almost any book he requests is provided in tape-form to listen to at his leisure. Because of the wide variety of requests this association receives — for students notes, technical books etc. — it is virtually impossible to cater for a minority group such as the Gaelic-speakers of the

West of Scotland. This is unfortunate but most understandable: they would be inundated with requests for unusual and obscure recordings.

Of the 22 workers employed at the Institute's workshop several come from the Islands and over one third of them are Gaelic-speaking. The workshop specialises in the manufacture of bedding and this it does to the exacting standards of the British Standards Institute: a fine example from an association which exists solely on donations, legacies and local authority grants. It was only with the National Assistance Act after the last world war that the provision of services for blind persons became statutory. Local authorities were given the choice of setting up associa-

tions of their own or assisting existing associations. Glasgow was the only area to opt for the former and they still administer their own association and run a Catholic School. All children coming under the jurisdiction of the Northern Counties Institute attend Craigmillar School in Edinburgh and at present nine pupils from this area are attending the school.

PRISEAN PHAIPEIREAN

Chaidh prìs an Guardian suas o' chionn ce le deug agus an Daily Mirror an airid gu '5d. Cha bh' fada gun teid an Daily Express, an Sun, agus an Daily Sketch suas an prìs cuideachd ach fuirichid iad gun toiseach ruasdh nan each mun 25 mh. Muairt, S e gantach tuar a' t'èid na paiperican suas roimhe sin. 'Se 3.95m, san latha a bha an Daily Express a creic mu dheireadh. 1967 agus an Daily Mirror 2.88m

EIGE le Eoghann Mac Fhionghuin

Part 2

Mar a tha fearagach na th-hast ri fhacinn a Cille Donain ballachan na seann eaglais. Gun tagadh chan i sin an eaglais. 's an robh Naomh Donan 's a chuid mhanach ag aoradh ach thathas dè'n bheachd gu bheil i air an dearbhlair. Bha seann doaine dè'n bharail gur e Aonghus Rabbhach nan Corc, duine fìdhach a mhinuinn Arasag, a thog i. Bha e air a radh gun deach a chur air bhrèitheanas-arach airson a chroch thatheamh baatha le bhailean nan Corc, duine fìdhach a mhinuinn Arasag, a thog i. Bha e air a radh gun deach a chur air bhrèitheanas-arach airson a chroch thatheamh baatha le bhailean nan Corc, duine fìdhach a mhinuinn Arasag, a thog i.

Ann am balla na h-eaglais air an taobh a stigh tha ri fhaicinn gheall ghaoireal. Ann an aodain na lice tha air obrachadh gearradh-air Chlann Raghnaill ach le bhith fosgailt ris na siantan cho fada chan eil e fursada leughadh an duigh. Ann an urlar na h-eaglais aig bonn na lice tha e air a radh gu bheil an tiodhlachd Raghnaill MacAilein Oig, p'obair cho ainneil agus gearr-geach cho sonnrioh 's a bha riamh 's na crìochan seo.

Ann na laithean a dh'fhalbh dh'arrah Eige ion-xh ceathrach ionmairteach ann an gearrachas agus an neart. B'ann dhuibh sin gilleas Mhaighstir Calum agus Domhnallach Laig. Bha triuir mhac aig a'mhinistear, Domhnall, Ailean agus Eoghann. 'S e Clann 'ie Asgail a bh' anna a thainig a Rudha 'n Dunain 's an Eilean Sgìtheach. Se nighnean Mhaighstir Calum a bha posda aig Aonghus Laig. 's b'easach aig a' bhlàrd a bh' ainneil a bha againn riamh 'air. Ghaidhealtachd, Alasdair Mac' Mhaighstir Alasdair. Bha ceathrar mhac aig Aonghus Laig, Ailean, Domhnall, Tormad agus Raghnaill. Bha iomadh gnìomh foghainteach, treur i aithris air a' chuid mhòr dhuibh. Tha e air a radh gun do dh'aidich Calum Thunavuil (Cimbeal-ach), a rugadh aig Colas Ulha an Mùle, gum b'e Tormad Laig duine a b'fhoineach a bheir a' chinneadh. Dh'innmhallich na lath. Bha Calum Cimbèul e

fein 'na dhuine laidir, borb ach bha an t-eagal aig e' Tormad Laig agus bu dìon dha sin.

'Se eilean gu math torach a th' ann an airson arach agus togil spreiche. Aig aon am bha eud mhor dè'n fheannair air a leigil a mach gu tuathanas air a' bheil ach an duigh tha am fearann uile a' bheagan chroitearan a tha an Ciadail agus anns a' Chuagheil.

A' toiseachadh 's a' cheann a' tuath agus an obrachadh gu das the Ciadail, a' Chuatac, Laig, Cille Donain, Sand a Bueag, Sand a Mhor, Galmadag agus Grullinn. Bha na bailean sin uile loma la' duigh aig aon am a' chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda. Ann an Grullinn bha ceithir togalachd dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda.

Ann an Grullinn bha ceithir togalachd dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda. Ann an Grullinn bha ceithir togalachd dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda. Ann an Grullinn bha ceithir togalachd dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda.

Ann an Grullinn bha ceithir togalachd dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda. Ann an Grullinn bha ceithir togalachd dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheannadh aite do chachair nuair a thainig na tuathanach Ghallda.

chur air a h'ùile mac-mathar anns a' Ghaidhealtachd ged nach b' fhiach do Gaidheal aon bhoine de dh'ùil a dh'oradh air sgath an rìghlathas a tha againn an duigh.

Taigh Laig —
Dachaidh Raghnaill Dhuibh mhic Alasdair mhic Mhaighstir Alasdair.

'S e eilean gu math innneach thachdmhor a tha ann do luchd turais. Tha a' bheann mhor thadhal an am an t-samhraidh ann a bha lathian saora aig slugh uim bailtean mora mu dheas. Nan robh cothram air barrachd a' bheann a' bheann mhor thadhal an am an t-samhraidh ann a bha lathian saora aig slugh uim bailtean mora mu dheas.

Co-dhùin sin mar a tha cuisean an Eige ar drasda. Ma leanas an slugh air crannh mar a rinn iad 's an t-ethedh biadhann mu dheireadh a chaidh sealladh agus mur a dean Dia fein a leasachadh thig faisteachd Choinneidh Odnair air a cois nuair a thubhairt e Laig an latha bhiathas Eige fo roidain 's fo chuisgean riach'a.

New A1 Centre For Skye

Cattle breeding by artificial insemination will be introduced to Skye this year. The technique is already available in Lewis, the Uist and Benbecula, where a service is operated by the Department of Agriculture.

Iomadh Siotachdha Cruidh ann an Eilean Sgìtheach, the Skye "A.I." Centre, will be a privately-operated venture under the direction of Dr Patrick Lewis, who is leaving his present post as Lecturer in Animal Health at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh.

An artificial insemination service will give every stock-owner a choice of bull or Lewis, who is leaving his present post as Lecturer in Animal Health at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Dr Barden says — "I am certain that artificial insemination, which has brought enormous benefits all over Britain and in underdeveloped territories overseas, will contribute to the economy of calf production for which Skye is famous.

WHAT SCOTLAND COULD BE

A nation which moved so fast a hundred years ago that it was one of the wealthiest communities on earth, held a greater tonnage of shipping per head than any other nation, had one of the most advanced industrial and commercial complexes in the world, and an indigenous system which was the envy of all, has in the course of three generations run out of steam. Why is this?

Scotland is suffering to-day from intense competition from countries which at the turn of the century were either of insignificant commercial importance or were great export markets for us. Japan being the prime example. Now we have to compete with the shipbuilders of Yugoslavia, Spain, Greece, and even the U.K. figure of Ireland. The great commercial and industrial upsurge of Victorian times was not consolidated in Scotland because the nation did not possess the only means of doing so—a Scottish government. In the intensely competitive world of to-day only countries with first-class

This type of planning is dangerous to Scotland, and is the cause of excessive emigration.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the figure of approximately 50,000 people emigrating each year is a net figure, and that the gross figure of emigration from Scotland is probably about 100,000 per year. Any government which permits one-fifth of a nation's people to emigrate every ten years can only be looked on as having lost control of the situation.

"Man does not live by bread alone," and a nation does have

(By DOUGLAS DRYSDALE)

administration can maintain a high standard of living, profitable industries, prevent emigration on a disastrous scale, and achieve political stability.

The future development of the Forth Valley and Scotland as a whole depends primarily on executive decisions, not on received legislation, knowledgeable planning, and a high spirit of public morale and confidence.

It is impossible to know exactly what the future of Scotland will be, but the nation did not possess the only means of doing so—a Scottish government. In the intensely competitive world of to-day only countries with first-class administration can maintain a high standard of living, profitable industries, prevent emigration on a disastrous scale, and achieve political stability.

the name of uniformity, many of the attractive features of the Scotland of sixty years ago have disappeared. In its attempt to deal with the problems of a whole, the British Government has pursued policies which are fundamentally very dangerous to Scotland. Fuel costs are very much higher than in many parts of England. The yield per head from the iniquitous Selective Employment Tax is £5 4s 6d in Scotland against £4 15s 6d in England. The bus fares in Scotland are fitted at a rate which gives a receipt per vehicle mile of over 2d more than in most parts of England.

If particular interest is the development of liner trains. This in effect is a means of obtaining additional traffic for the inefficient and under-used British railway system at someone's else's expense. It would be very much cheaper to take containers directly from the Forth ports to the Continent. And the principle of using water transport whenever possible is economically as sound to-day as it ever has been. This locks ominous the line of the commencement of erosion of Scotland's direct links to the Continent by sea as well as by air.

The basic threat behind Westminster. Thinking of trying to build up the future prosperity of Britain entirely on an industrial basis, leads to the application of pressure to drive as many people from the country into the factories, and the sacrifice of agricultural growth for fear of competing against export customers. The most obvious example of this is Denmark, where they are given a guaranteed share of the British bacon market in exchange for our share of their market for motor cars and manufactured goods of all kinds.

some pride in its tradition. People planning the future of Scotland should not forget this. Geographical situation in an ideal offshore position from Europe with ice-free seas, and far enough north to be out of the fogbelt which disturbs north air sea communications so much around the English Channel, Scotland has great advantages. Deep water harbours can easily be constructed for the huge bulk carriers of the future. And in Prestwick, Scotland has an airport with the ideal facilities for the future of the future. Common sense alone will dictate the necessity of these things being done over the years.

What is required is a courageous and sound policy of infrastructure development; new roads, new shipping lines, new air routes, new schools and social facilities to give the people of Scotland conditions similar to those of Norway and Sweden, and in particular to establish local government with real powers. The only way to produce conditions in the outlying places which will really encourage industry to move in. This is no pipe dream, as any visitor to West Norway, Iceland or the Faroes can see.

In the development of Scotland, the place of invisible exports must never be forgotten. This country, which virtually has no source of origin of the cherished accounts and investment trust, and still the home of many world-famous insurance companies, must create a reasonable space of time to create a commercial and financial complex like that of Switzerland or Sweden.

For the last few years, the Scottish people have been subjected to an almost continuous exercise which has attempted to prove that they are incapable of making ends meet with their own resources, their next-door neighbour. But the basic facts show clearly that this is not so. The tax revenue from Scotland is 295,000,000, as opposed to 275,000,000 for Norway, and £275,000,000 for Norway. Norway has during the 1960's had one of the highest growth rates of G.N.P. in Europe.

International co-operation is built on the foundation of free and independent nations working under conditions which will bring out the very best of the people in each country. Many nations are now doing this, and it is this great goal, and a free and independent Scotland will be one of them.

The author of this article is Douglas Drysdale, an Executive Vice-Chairman of the Scottish National Party, and a member of the M.B.E., and is an engineer. His war service was with R.E.M.E. with the rank of Major. He fought in the Battle of France, and in 1946 the latter contest being for Clackmannan and Fast Stirlingshire where he polled 20 per cent of the votes cast for our party. He is a Conservative second, 1,800 votes ahead.

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THE NORTHERN COUNTIES INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
Inverness Telephone 33662

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Wanted Copy of Derick Thomson's "The Gaelic Sources of Macpherson's Ossian." State price to Box No. 295 Struth.

RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL
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DEPARTMENT

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Applicants should be interested in the care and welfare of Old People, and the post offers opportunities for experience and promotion to Assistant Matron within the Council's scheme.

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BAHA'I FAITH

Equality of Men and Women

Divine Justice demands that the rights of both sexes should be equally respected since neither is superior to the other in the eyes of Heaven. Dignity before God depends, not on sex, but on purity and luminosity of heart. Human virtues belong equally to all. Further Information: Local Secretary, 42 Island Bank Rd., Inverness.

SANAS-AITHAIR

le D. R. M.

Thuirist an t-seann te-a. chailleach Thaining bhuaithe —
teo nam iadheachdan :
ged nach' eil mi an
teo gan cur mar a thaining bhuaithe-san.
Chuir e bhuaithe mu
— SPUTNIK, REULTAN,
CRAOBHAN, SATELLITE,
de theairt e nach robh
's da chuir bhaigean fonn,
Seamson, agus bagraidhean
bho lagh sibhailt mu
bhriseadh co-cheangailtean —
An seann teo an Seapan na an t-uaisle
gu bhi bheachadh feuman
an ann an tìr chein . . .

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CELTIC CONGRESS

The International Celtic Congress is to be held next summer in Brittany, starting on the evening of August 20th. The programme of lectures and discussion, which covers Wednesday 21st, Tuesday 22nd, Friday 23rd and Saturday 24th, has for subjects: "Recent developments in the Celtic Countries;" and "History and the

There will be concerts: "Breton Folk Music," "Celtic Life through Word and Song," "Celtic Spiritual Song and Music," "Celtic Folk Song and Music," "Breton Pipe Bands will take part in the concerts and festivities and tours will take participants to places of interest in the districts of Rennes, Saint Malo, Dol and Saint Michael's Mount.

On Sunday 25th there will be a Festival of Celtic Song, traditional and modern, to which young singers from all over Celtia are expected to come.

Information from and applications to: The Secretary of National Branch of the Celtic Congress, or direct from the 1968 Congress organisation, c/o Per Denez, Le Ris, Ploare, 29 S Douarenez, Brittany.

LIQUID GAS PLAN FOR STORNOWAY

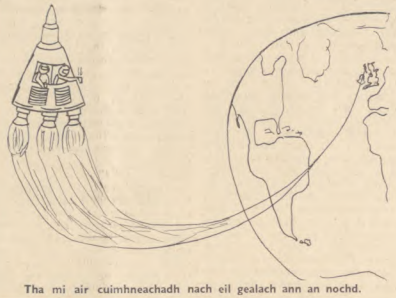
Stornoway may soon have a new liquid gas plant to replace the 120-year-old gas works in the town.

The Scottish Gas Board say that the installation of a new plant to supply liquefied petroleum gas to the town was under consideration because of the increasing demand for gas in Stornoway. The liquefied gas would be taken by tanker from an oil refinery direct to Stornoway, where it would be pumped from the quay to storage tanks at the gasworks at Newton.

Gas consumption at Stornoway has been increasing steadily during the past few years. Last year more than 50 million cubic feet of gas were sold to 1,200 consumers, compared with only 33 million cubic feet ten years ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN LEWIS AND HARRIS

There are 1,528 people (28.2 per cent.) unemployed in Lewis and Harris according to the latest figures published by the employment committee for the area. The committee, who are dissatisfied with replies to their resolution on the high freight charges which are a handicap in attracting new industries to the islands, express concern about the effects of the new Transport Bill on road haulage.



Tha mi air cuimhneachadh nach eil gealach ann an nochd.

Concession For Raasay Patients

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness, has been in correspondence with the Under-Secretary of State following representations made to him by the Skye District Council about the anomalies in the application of the Highlands and Islands Scheme for assisting patients to attend specialist clinics.

The position is that patients living or working in the Highlands and Islands are entitled to reimbursement for their travelling expenses in excess of £1 to clinics if they travel more than 30 miles by land or 5 miles by sea.

In the case of Raasay, although the normal crossing takes only 50 minutes, its timing is such that it involves patients in two or more nights' stay in Portree.

Clearly this represented an anomaly, and this has been recognised by the Minister, who has decided that when a boat and car are hired to prevent the overnight stay this cost will be reimbursed.

Mr Johnston said: "I am very happy that the Minister has taken a commonsense view of this matter which does him credit. His action will be greatly appreciated in Raasay where conditions are difficult."

Gas consumption at Stornoway has been increasing steadily during the past few years. Last year more than 50 million cubic feet of gas were sold to 1,200 consumers, compared with only 33 million cubic feet ten years ago.

Science City For The Highlands

Among the resolutions submitted for debate at this year's Annual Conference of the Scottish Council of the Labour Party at Ayr next month is one from Argyll.

It asks the Government to establish a science and technology centre in the Highlands on the lines of the Russian 'science city' of Akademgorodok, to help halt the 'brain drain' and serve as a focus for the development of the whole Highland region.

Another resolution, from Cairnness and Sutherland, asks the Government to take all salmon fishings in Scotland into public ownership.



An da mur a bheil mi air rud-eigin fhaighinn.

Rinnadh an da dhealbh so le Calum MacAmhlaidh, Peighinn a Lodain, Beinn a Bhaoghla

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC with TORMOD

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Thu=singular or familiar form.
Sibh=plural or polite form.
(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic)

Lesson 20

Nouns and adjectives in Gaelic change according to the case and gender as may be seen from the following examples using "balach" (a masculine noun) and "caileag" (a feminine noun).

Singular

Nominative and Accusative—

Masculine —
am balach mor
the big boy
am balach more

Feminine —
a' chailleag bhan
the fair(haired) girl
a'ch-al-ack vaan

Genitive—

Masculine —
ceap a' bhalach mhoir
(the) cap of the big boy
keap a-vallach vore

Feminine —
ad na caileige baine
(the) hat of the fair girl
at na cal-ecku ban-u

Dative—

Masculine —
air a' bhalach mhoir
on the big boy
air a-vallach vore

Feminine —
air a' chailleag bhan
on the fair girl
air a-chal-ack va-een

Plural

Nominative and Accusative—

Masculine —
Na balach mora
the big boys
na ballich vore-a

Feminine —
na caileagan mora
the big girls
na cal-ack-an more-a

Genitive—

Masculine —
cip nam balach mora
(the) caps of the big boys
keap nam ballich more-a

Feminine —
aichean nan caileagan mora
(the) hats of the big girls
at-eechan nan call-ack-an more-a

Dative—

Masculine —
air na balach mhora
on the big boys
air na ballich vore-a

Feminine —
air na caileagan mora
on the big girls
air na call-ack-an more-a

Notice: (1) The nominative case is used when the noun is the subject of the sentence. The accusative case is used when the noun is the object of the sentence. (2) Masculine nouns which form their plural by an internal change like balach, pl. balach are followed by the adjective following them (i.e., put an h after the first letter, mhora). Plurals which are formed by a suffix don't have this effect on the adjective. e.g., caileagan mora.

BATAICHAN CUNARD

Bata Cunard a reic da bhata eile — an Carinthia agus an Sylvania — 22,000 tunna an te. Cheannach Donus Tourist a Jugoslabbia an Caronia bho chionn seachd hainn. Tha dail ag Cunard mu £5m a dheanadh air na tha iad a creic a bhalachain, Rinn iad £24m, eadar an Caronia san Queen Mary agus tha dail ri £2m. eile annsan an Elizabeth. Cha bhi ag Cunard air a cheann thall ach trì bataichan. Tha an Queen Elizabeth 2. an Carmania, san Franconia.

New Look Mod At Aviemore

NOW A NINE DAY EVENT

An Comunn Gaidhealach announces that the 1969 National Mod will be held in Aviemore at the invitation of the Kingussie Branch.

The location of the National Mod in a country area is a break with tradition. In the past it has been held in the cities and the larger towns throughout Scotland. "The staging of the Mod at Aviemore is only possible because of the existence of the Aviemore Centre. The Board of the Centre are very keen to accommodate the Mod and we are very grateful to Captain John Wells, General Manager, for his co-operation with the initial arrangements. It will be necessary to use other hall accommodation in Aviemore in addition to what is available at the Centre," said a spokesman for An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Commenting on the Mod coming to Aviemore, Captain Wells said: "We are delighted to be offered the chance of tak-

ing on the National Mod. This presents a formidable challenge to our organisation. There is obviously a great deal of preparatory work to be carried out but we are certainly looking forward to this exciting event."

Adequate hall accommodation is of course a problem, particularly a hall of the size to house the Grand Concert on the final evening of the Mod. This has been resolved by the Aviemore Centre offering to floor the Ice Rink which can seat 4,000 people.

Extension of Mod Week

The popularity of Children's Day has created an organisational problem over the past few years. An Comunn have therefore decided to allow two full days for Children's competitions. These will be Thursday and Friday of the week preceding the Senior Section.

The Mod will start on Thursday, 16th October; the first two days will be devoted to the Children's competitions with the whole of the week commencing Monday, 20th October, devoted to the seniors. The Grand Concert will take place on Friday

of that week as in previous years, with the Annual General Meeting on the Saturday.

Fund Raising

In a fairly sparsely populated locality such as the Badenoch/Strathspey area it is anticipated that the raising of the minimum £5,000 required by the Local Mod Committee may present some problems. The Kingussie Branch are confident that such a target can be achieved with the help of all interested people and organisations in the area.

New Literary Prizes

The Literary section of the National Mod which in the past two years has attracted a great deal of comment through the withholding of the Bardic Crown in 1966 and the unique

double of the Bardic Crown and the Men's Gold Medal being achieved in Glasgow last year has come in for special consideration by the Mod and Music Committee. This year the Bardic Crown competition will have an additional £50 cash prize. The increasing popularity of Gaelic Drama is recognised by An Comunn and a prize of £20 is being awarded to the best original one-act play submitted in the competition.

In order to encourage more Gaelic writers, a prize of £75 is being offered for a novel of 35,000 - 40,000 words.

The inaugural meeting of the Badenoch/Strathspey National Mod Committee, is to be held at Aviemore on Friday, 16th February, 1968.

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gives a Highland Welcome

to

THE NATIONAL MOD
in October 1969

ENQUIRIES—TELEPHONE AVIEMORE 624/5

THE OLD WITH THE NEW

After being open for only slightly more than a year, the Aviemore Centre has been chosen as the venue of the National Mod — 1969. The choice of Speyside for this important annual event was bound to come sooner or later, but confidence in the valley's ability to cope with such an event has caused it to be sooner rather than later.

enormity this event will indeed prove a memorable challenge which not only the Centre but the whole of the area involved will have to meet.

The valley, normally quiet at this time of year, is expected to be inundated with visitors during the nine days of the 1969 Mod — October 16th to 25th. The Aviemore Centre itself is becoming well-known for its conferences, but the Mod

will without a doubt be the largest single event ever held or likely to be held here.

It is becoming more and more popular with firms and organisations who hold their annual conferences here: most notable among these so far have been the Scottish Licensed Trade Association conference when 500 delegates were catered for; the Scottish Association of Junior Chambers of Commerce conference which attracted 400, and the largest one to date — the Rotary International, when 900 delegates and their wives visited the Centre.

One of the main attractions of the Centre as a venue for such events is the availability of entertainments and sport for those who have time to spare either in between events or in the evenings. One and all have access to all the amenities that the Centre offers. These include curling, skating, swimming and table tennis, which will all be available at the time of the Mod. There are of course, the seasonal activities of sailing, pony-trekking, fishing and skiing — but there is always the dry-ski slope which is open all the year round.

Another advantage of the Centre is the variety of eating places to suit every pocket. Meals can be had for less than £1 a day at the Pinewood Restaurant or you can dine on smoked salmon and champagne every night if you like at one of the more expensive hotels! Recently opened is an Austrian style restaurant — Das Stubel, where dinner is served by waitresses in Austrian dress in pine-wood surroundings. This too, is very reasonable.

The Deerstalker Bar should prove a popular meeting place with Mod visitors and competitors. It is delightfully decorated in tartan and most appropriate for such an event.

Facilities in Aviemore itself have greatly improved since the opening of the Centre and shopping and garage facilities are excellent. There is a wide range of shops, including outfitters, newsagents, hairdressing salon and car hire service. All these will be available to Mod visitors in 1969.

One of the attractive points about the choice of the site is the activities available to the children competing. They can be accommodated in the Avie-

more chalets which are comfortable, but kind on the pocket. Each chalet bedroom has two double bunks, a shower and drying room and is centrally heated — and no bed-making either: a maid does this every morning when she tidies up!

The firm formed to take charge of the new Centre, Highland Tourist Cairngorm Development Ltd., was set up by the late Lord Fraser of Allander in early 1964. It was the idea of Lord Fraser and several other prominent businessmen who set out with three aims in mind. Two of these — to boost Scotland's tourist industry with a strong international appeal and to encourage economic development of the Highlands, must be foremost in the minds of the committee organising the Mod and make it an even more exciting challenge for all concerned.

An admirable choice for the National Mod — 1969, the Centre's real strength lies in its ability to combine a range of comfortable accommodation with on-the-spot activities and amenities whatever the weather. It should, indeed, prove a most interesting experiment.

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