

HELMSDALE PROSPECTS GOOD

New Industries And Road

TWO new industries are in view at the East Sutherland-shire village of Helmsdale, which suffered a severe redundancy shock a few years ago when British Railways reduced their interests there.

A £270,000 scheme to provide a new roadway and bridge at the southern entrance to the fishing village will probably go ahead.

One of the industries in prospect is a manufacturer of high quality fishing lures, mainly salmon and trout flies for export to the U.S., Canada and Sweden. This industry will form an integral part of the community's way of life, as will the other — a larger scale proposal concerning the building of a fish-processing and deep-freeze plant due to be completed by the beginning of May. The fishing lure industry should be under way sometime early in January, when Mr L. C. McClean, a retired journalist, and Mr Rob Wilson, the Brora rod-maker, start work in a Helmsdale hotel with 7 employees. These workers will require eight weeks' training and already evening classes have been held to

assess the aptitude of potential trainees.

Behind the larger industry of fish processing are the Helmsdale fish merchants, Alexander Jappy & Sons, who already run a fair sized lobster-fishing business.

Mr Jappy is anxious to begin work — he did have a plant with 18 employees, but this had to close down last year—but is afraid that there may be difficulty over the choice of a site.

The site where his lobster pots are is empty of houses but lacks a supply of fresh water. The site that the Sutherland Development Committee have in mind is right in the middle of a housing scheme.

There should be little to hold back the building of the

road and bridge — this is a project subject to a 100 per cent. grant, and the Scottish Development Department will be only too glad to see eliminated the two dangerous double bends at the entrance to the village and the replacement of the present bridge which is not in first-class condition and which heavy vehicles have difficulty in negotiating.

The road will run close by the ancient Helmsdale Castle which is expected to collapse into the sea as a result of coastal erosion. It has been suggested that the ruins of the castle should be removed and coastal protection work carried out. This would cost an estimated £20,000.

The Aluminium Smelter

Mr Russell Johnston (L. Inverness), has asked the Secretary of State for Scotland, whether he will list the public bodies which have made representations to him in favour of the siting of an aluminium smelter in Scotland, and what reply he has sent.

Mr William Ross, in a written reply, says: "The Highlands and Islands Development Board, The Scottish Trade Union Congress and various local authorities have brought their views formally to my attention."

"I have emphasised that the first step is for the aluminium companies themselves to prepare and submit proposals based on the Government's announcement on October 4, that in considering these, the Government will pay full regard to the employment the smelter will generate."



Deer on the high peaks, calling, calling, you speak of love, love of the mind and body. Your absolute heads populate the hills like daring thoughts, half-in, half-out this world. As a lake might open, and a god peer into a room where failing darkness glows. Deer on the high peaks, there have been heads as proud as yours, destructive, ominous, of an impetuous language, measureless. Heads like yours, so scrupulous and still, yet venomous too with the helpless thrust of spring, so magisterial, violent, yet composed.

("Deer on the High Hills," by Iain Crichton Smith).

(See "Produce Your Own Moonshots" on Page Four)

KEY ROLE FOR LONDON GAELS

THIS was the inescapable conclusion of the address given by Donald J. MacKay, Director of An Comunn Gàidhealach, to the Gaelic Society of London at their meeting in London's Royal Scottish Corporation Hall last Saturday evening, 9th December. The London Gaels are strategically placed to play a key role in the struggle to promote and recognise Gaelic. Far from being out on a limb, they are on the very doorstep of Parliament, and able to effect international contacts readily.

Bha Mgr. MacAoidh a' toiseachadh anns a' Ghaidhlig agus bha e a' toirt suil air an obair mhor a rinn Comunn na Gàidhlig

an Lunnainn re na bliadhnaich. Bha cothrom aig an comunn na Buill Parlamaid a' ghoinneadh. An sin thionndaidh e gu Beurla.

The director commenced with a review of Gaelic history. Gaelic is the longest established institution that we have in Britain. It has possessed a great strength during its history; superseding Norse in the Western Isles and resisting the incursions of English from the 5th century to the present day. Gaelic enshrines Europe's most continuous living literature and culture—older even than Icelandic. Even in the Finland Saga we find five lines of Gaelic verse. Gaelic may well have been used

in North America long before Columbus. Gaelic belongs to all of Scotland. In modern times Gaelic was spoken in Galloway as late as 1810, and in 1641 Fife apprentices were bound to use English.

In the Middle Ages Gaelic competed amongst 12 spoken languages in Britain. English was then a minority language punished in the playgrounds of the public schools. Gaelic has strength, and could do in Scotland what English did in England: survive and develop as a majority language.

Scotland's culture is Gaelic based. Take it away and little is left that is distinctively Scottish.

(Continued on Page Nine)

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SRUTH

Di-ardao, 14mh An Dodhlachd 1967

Thursday, 14th December 1967

Zeitgeist

Since the Hamilton election a few weeks ago there has been a significant increase in the numbers jumping on to the band-wagon of decentralisation. To talk of regionalisation, devolution, and the like is politically fashionable and is the theme at the moment. If nothing else, the success of the S.N.P. has forced those who once disregarded the rural areas of this country to look again, and despite themselves, and acknowledge the presence of a zeitgeist.

Whatever the political views of the matter, it must be agreed that Britain is a rural country. Even England, with its concentrations of urban blackspots, is rural in character. And Scotland is more so. With the rising predominance of both Edinburgh and Glasgow, the character of the nation has been changed during this past century. The rural parish, once the backbone of the nation, has lost heavily in both prestige and power.

It is easy to be tempted by the extra benefits afforded by city living. Better pay, jobs, educational facilities, career opportunities, entertainments, transport and the like are all baird hard to deny when one is unemployed, and the doctor is twenty miles away, and one hasn't seen one's child for months because she is away at some central school.

So it is good to see that those in power are thinking about decentralisation. But they must do more than transfer a few Government departments and a plague of officials to be housed in the smaller regions of population. The grass roots must be re-charged and watered. This can be done only if the regional development proposals are provided with growth centres sufficiently expanded, or capable of expansion, to form units big enough to counteract the pull of the cities.

The Government of Eire has decided to move some of its administrative machinery out of Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin to non-Gaels) to about six proposed new centres. This new thinking is accepted despite the fact that the moves may be accompanied by some political disadvantage to the reigning parties.

The significant aspect about the climate of decentralisation in Eire is that it is national government which is promoting regional development. How much more important it is for Scotland's non-national Government to realise that its stability and continuity is dependent on the translation of ideas about regionalisation into hard facts.

'Se seo an t-am

Annas an "Stornoway Gazette" air an t-seachdain seo chaidh bha litir bho fhear a bha ag iarraidh, a measg rudan eile, oilthigh anns am bitheadh na cuspairean air an teagas anns a' Ghaidhlig, steiseannan reidio is telebhisean nach bitheadh a' craobh-sgoileachd ach programan Gaidhlig, paipear-naidheachd Gaidhlig a bhith-eachd a' tighinn a mach a h-uile latha, agus barrachd iris-leabhraichean (magazines) Gaidhlig.

Cinnteach gun tug an litir seo gaire air iomadh fear is te. Ach ma rinn sinn gaire ro mhor, no ma shaoil sinn gu robh na rudan a bha e ag iarraidh mi-chiatach uile gu leir, bha sinn a' foillseachadh cho beag dochas agus a tha againn anns a' Ghaidhlig agus annainn fhein.

Nach ann mar seo a bhith-eachd gnothaichean mar fhaigheadh An Comunn Gaidhealach am miann? Agus nach ann mar seo a bha gnothaichean ann an duthchannan eile far a bheil cananach beaga? Nach eil cananach a' faighinn còthrom a bhith air an clo-bhualladh agus air a' craobh-sgoileachd a' nns nach nach deachaidh cail a sgrìobhadh le laimh no ann an clo gu 'n linn seo fhein no ann linn a chaidh seachd? Carson a shaoileamaid mi-chiatach e gu fhaigheadh aon de na cananach as sine tha anns an Roinn Eorpa an aon còthrom?

Bha litir anns an aon phaipear a' foillseachadh cho fada agus a tha sinn bho na còthroman sin fhaighinn. Tha am fear-sgrìobhaidh a' radh "nach faod sinn a' Ghaidhlig a chleachdadh air form na cise no air taobh a mhuigh litreach." Dh' fhaodadh e bhith air a radh cuideachd gur gann gu bheil a' Ghaidhlig air a chleachdadh airson ainmean bhailean is sgrìochan, sraidean is bhuthannan air a' Ghaidhealtachd. Tha iad a' radh gu bheil slugh a tha fada ann am bairghdeanas a' fas toichte gu leor le 'n staid, gu bheil "lave mentality" a' fas 'nam measg.

Eil fhios a bheil sin air tachairt dha na Gaidheil? Mura eil 's e seo an t-am airson certais iarraidh airson cananach, an uair a tha eagal am beatha air an dha bhuidhinn mhoir (ged nach gabh cuid aca orra e) gun tair a' Bhuidheann Naiseanta miillean bhòtaichean buaitha aig an aith thaghadh-parlamaid.

Produce Your Own Moonshots

by
Howard S.
Cotton

We all know that light is the be-all and end-all of good photography. The light of the sun; flash; indoor artificial lighting. The diffused light through a window which softens and glamourises a portrait.

Of the 13,000,000 amateur photographers in the U.K., some 12,975,983 know this simple requirement. And just about 24,017 (which is the difference in the totals) think of another wonderful source of light — the moon. And what glorious photographs they can take. There is a veritable mystical quality about moon shots (not the U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. types) which make a first-class addition to the family album among the more run-of-the-mill pictures.

The hard light of a frosty night is ideal, and you do not need any particularly expensive camera for the purpose. The requirements are simple:

(a) A tripod or immovable surface to rest the camera on.

(b) A fast black and white film (at least 400 A.S.A.).

(c) A cable release, one with a locking device is preferable.

(d) What glorious photographs that you don't have to keep your finger on it.

These three easy-to-obtain accessories are all designed to help you get a sharp picture, and to avoid camera shake; a moon shot has

to be taken by opening your camera's shutter (on the "B" setting) for several seconds. The actual time will have to be assessed by you (unless you have invested in one of those super exposure meters which will give you a moonlight reading).

Moreover, a good thing — if you have the feeling of having a darned good subject — is to bracket your exposure. If your first shot is 10 seconds at f5.6, try again with 20 seconds and 30 seconds. You should have one tip-top result.

You would of course, make things difficult for yourself by shooting on a cloudy, windy night with the moon sometimes scurrying behind the massed banks of cloud. Pick a quiet, cloudless night and it can be very rewarding. Also, look for what I call a natural reflector — white walls or buildings, wet tarmac, or sand or water in the mass of lakes, rivers or sea.

If the outdoors don't appeal, there are often good opportunities indoors (though this is trickier) particularly if you live in a house

completely detached and open to the moon on four sides — its light is bound to shine in somewhere.

It might be a bedroom and — yes, here we go again on Mum's most popular pictures — the children. A child in the moonlight, gazing at it, sleeping in its rays, or just being itself in some way or other, could be a moon shot of considerable joy.

Just another point. Tell your photographic dealer what you have been doing in such cases, and he can transmit to you instructions to the people who develop the film.

Oh, and if your first results show only the moon in the blackest of surroundings, don't worry. Have another go the next time it's out.

Those of you who do your own printing of negatives can cheat a little by making a sunlit afternoon look like a moonshot too. Simply print with an overlong exposure.

...until only the brightly lit parts are visible! Colour transparencies made on artificial light type film, underexposed to sunlight will also give moonlit like results.

RANNSACHAIDH AM BUIDHEANN TAOBH

An Iar

CAORAICH

Tha na reitheachan a' sìor-thighinn a stigh. Bu choir am breacdh no, mas e seo as fhearr leis a' bhet, meug fala (serum) a chur anna leis an t-snaithaid an aghaidh teas sgamhain (pneumonia) cho luath is a thig iad. Bu choir cuideachd am breacdh an aghaidh tinnis sam bith eile a dh' fhaodadh a bhith dol anns an sgìre.

Lobhadh ladhair (foot rot). Tha seo gabhaltach agus faodaidh e bhith air a thoirt a stigh a dh' aite le caomach a chaidh a chean-nach. Bu choir sgrudadh a dheanamh air casan a h-uile caora a thig agus na ladhair aice a bhearradh agus gabhail aice ma tha an galar seo oirre.

A' Chrith (pulpy kidney disease). Tha an galar seo marbhtach agus is ann air uain go a' bheil e. 'S e feursan a' bheil seo buailteach air tighinn air na h-uain fadaidh duine stad a chur air le bhith breacdh nan othasagan leis an t-snaithaid. Bu choir a' cheud breacdh a dheanamh an dràsda agus an ath bhearradh as t-earrach roimh am

breith nan uan.

Bithidh feadhainn a tha cleachdadh na doigh breacdh "seachd ann an aon" (7 in 1) an deidh a' cheud breacdh a dheanamh anns An t-Sultain (September) no anns Am Damhair (October). Bu choir an darba breacdh a dheanamh mu Shamhuairn.

Dupadh. Ged a tha an t-side caoran fuar a nis bu choir an còthrom a ghabhail air latha ciuin tioram sam bith airson dupadh an fhoghair a dheanamh mar a deachaidh a dheanamh mar tha. Tha cus chaorach fhathast air a bheil mialan, agus is e an dupadh an aon doigh air faighinn cuidhteas duibh.

A' Chrith. 'S e seo an t-uinn a tha air galar eile cuideachd — 's e "louping ill" a tha aca air anns a' Bheurla.

Chan eil cruith (vaccine) ri faighinn airson a' ghalar seo a nis idir. 'S e feursan a' tha 'ga sgoileadh. Chan urrainn dha sgoileadh an aonais agus, mar sin, is e an dupadh an aon doigh airson a chumail sìos agus an deannor cruith (vaccine) eile. Tha e caoran cumartach a bhith dupadh reitheachan nach eil ach air tighinn gu aite anns nach eil iad eolach fhathast ach faodaidh sinn bru gach

aon aca a shuathadh no spraidheadh le dup.

An Glupad (liver fluke). 'S e An t-Samhain (November) an t-am as fhearr airson cungaigh-leighis (medicine) a thoirt dha na caoraich airson a' ghluipad. Bu choir seo a dheanamh mu leigear na reitheachan a mach.

CRODH

Feursan (warbles). Chan urrainn sibh na cungaighen a thathas a' suathadh air a' chrodh a chleachdadh an deidh meadhan a' mhios seo (An t-Samhain).

An Glupad. Bu choir dha 'n chrodh cungaigh fhaighinn airson a' ghluipad roimh dheireadh a' mhios seo agus bu choir dhaibh tuilleadh fhaighinn anns a' Bhliadhna Uir.

Blindcraft Approaches Centenary Year

The Blindcraft factory run by the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind is now approaching its centenary year. The factory, situated in Ardconnell Street, employs 22 people in the manufacture of beds and mattresses. The craftsmanship is of a very high quality and Blindcraft work strictly to the British Standards Institute's rigid regulations.

The highlight of 1967 for this, the only factory of the Northern Counties Institute, was a visit from the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the R. Rev. Roy Sanderson, who spent some time with the staff.

Among the 22 employees at Ardconnell Street there are several Gaelic speakers.

Courier Inbhir Nis

Tha sinn ag cur mealladh naidheachd air an Inverness Courier a tha a nis ceud bliadhna gu leth a dh' aca. Chan e a' h' uile ni tha cho maireannach san latha a tha ann agus tha na h' uidhir de phaiperan naidheachd air a dhòil a bith no air an gabhail thairis aig na companaidhean mora. 'S math gu bheil paiper no dha ann a sheasas an aite fhein fhathast.

Ma bhithas na ceud bliadhna gu leth a tha romhainn cho sgrìobhaidh no 'n Chourier nis an fheadhainn a chaidh seachd bithidh aobhar gairdeachas dha nriabh ann an 2117 A.D.

Review Order

Goodbye and a fine day!

A' TREIGSINN NA RANGERS

Le DONNCHADH MAC ILLE DHUINN

Bha an seùl so air sgrìobhadh roimh an naidheachd gu robh obair Mgr. Scot Symon air crìochnachadh le ordugh na fir a tha a' ruith cuisean na Rangers. Tha e dìreach a' cheart cho math nach fhuac muintir a' bhùird an seùl so, oir na dh' fhaoidte gum bitheadh iad air cur se le feadhainn de na daoine a bha a' cluich air am lathid nd cùideachd!

Air madainn di-Sathairne a chaidh, dhuithe mi le dochas mor' nam chridhe. B'e so an latha a gheibheadh na Rangers an cothrom mu dheireadh; oir cha robh mu bheachd orra ach surach - nise fear a' feartan na Rangers (bho latha mu b'breith. Chunnac mi a' cluich urmh an t-seasan a chaidh seachd is gaidh bha mi toilichte leotha; chaidh bha mi a' dh' obair Eadain, don Eagla Bhrac agus gu Dun Pharlain, an muise chach; agus an uair a chaidh iad do Bayern Munich anns a' Ghearmailt bha mi air bhòil ach a' a' cheart am bha mi mu robadh as a' cheile le bron. A nis, bha a' cheist agam — am bitheadh na Rangers comasach buidhe a ghabhail air an naidheachd; gheall mi dhonn fhinn gu bheil fagail na Rangers deidheadh iad tromh an deuchainn. "Mo Chreach", their tu "tha am balach so ro dheonach am fagail," ach their mi riutsa gum faca mi iad dh' uair no ri "san t-seasan so agus bha iad a' cluich còlch ri daoine aig air na robh casan no euchaichin idir; air an aobhar so bha iad air a' chothrom mu dheireadh.

Thaigin an tra-onn agus an deidh ghabhail mu dhinnear, chaidh mi mu chardain 's chuir sinn romhainn a dh'ol a' bh' Ibrox anns na treanachan beaga a' ruith fo'n talamh. Mu dheireadh, raine sinn Copland Road, fhuair bha mi mach as an treana, a' sìneadh ann a' staidhir agus thionndaidh sinn a' naghaidh ri Ibrox Chunnac sinn gu cunnaidh, bha dh' aile fear a' seidsinn gum bitheadh buaidh mor' aig na Rangers an duagh- agus bha an sluagh mu thioncholl oirn de'n an intinn. Marsanta, balach beag, seann bhodach is duine-uasal, chunnac sinn iad iule g'leasidh gu coiseachd. An uair sin bha polais a' coiseachd gu ciuin rèidh; marsantaichean a' reic an "Protestant Telegraph" no fahbar de na Rangers ach chaidh sinn seachad orra agus raine sinn mu dheireadh "na gataichan oir-bhuidhe," phaidh sinn coig tas-dain, chaidh sinn troimh na gataichean, suas an staidhir agus b'e sud an sealladh as boidheach a

faireachdainnean a bha ag a' nam bhroillean.

Bha mi colach air bron air an latha sin. Cha robh slanuigheach am measg na Rangers a dh' fhuicheadh, is dh' fhuicheadh iad mu ghaich, ach cha b' uairinn dhaibh am balla a' sgaineadh.

Bhris mo Chridhe

Dh' fhaig mi Ibrox a' bagair nach tillinn a' chaidh tilleadh agus tha mi dh' bheachd sin fhast. Tha mo chomhairle dhuibhe a' leughadair, na cuiribh buir dochas ann an daoine eile, oir mu chuireas sibh, cha bhi sibh air bhrì mearlaidh gu dorainneach.

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 14th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
3.30 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Rod. Smith, Edinburgh.

7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine comment, interview, music and song from Gaidelom (recorded).
9.15 p.m. Athair Astraila (The Father, Australia) Hugh Laing talks about Colonel Lachlan MacQuarrie, Governor General of Australia (recorded).

Friday, 15th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.

Saturday, 16th December
11.00 p.m. T.V. Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic Welcome by the MacDonald Sisters and The Albanachs, with Bobby MacLeod as guest artist (recorded).

Monday, 18th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus).

Tuesday, 19th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

6.35 p.m. "Choral Gaels": This evening the B.B.C. Gaelic Choir, conductor Pat Sandeman, present a selection of favourite items from their repertoire (recorded).

Wednesday, 20th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
6.35 p.m. "Young Talent": A programme about the younger members of the piping world, compiled and introduced by John MacFadyen (recorded).

Thursday, 21st December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus). Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Rod. Smith, Edinburgh.

7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaidelom (recorded).

Friday, 22nd December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
6.35 p.m. "Eadarainn Frein": A programme for women prepared by Christine Dick (recorded).

Saturday, 23rd December
10.50 p.m. T.V. "Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic Welcome by The Edin Singers. From the grounds of Dalguise House, Perthshire.

New Factory For Campbelltown

The Highland Board have brought a new engineering factory to Campbelltown. The firm, Birtles Engineering, who have moved their entire plant to Kintyre from Swindon, are a subsidiary of Bridport-Gundry, the net-makers, who closed their Campbelltown works earlier this year, and will be using their former premises.

The factory has been completely reconstructed to meet Birtles' requirements for the work they will be doing. This would include specialised work for the heating and ventilating engineering trade and the manufacture of such things as pipe clips, pipe hangers and U bolts. He said they were already employing four men and eight girls, and hoped to increase this number.

Moreover, the new shipyard which the Board has managed to attract to Campbelltown should be operational by next summer, and the firms concerned, Thames Launch Works of London and Ferguson Brothers of Port Glasgow.

U.S.A. Baiting Of Thurso Boffins

The "particularly flagrant attempt by the American corporation Westborough to induce senior British scientists away from Dounreay," was referred to by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told him he had seen the reports about this and the speech made by the Minister of Technology to whom this point should be made.

Mr Onslow (Conservative, Working), asked if his best advice would not be that people should only stay in this country "when work is there while in their view and before this there must be considerable fiscal and political changes."

Mr Shore said there were many factors involved in the decisions of individuals to emigrate. "I would not myself have placed so great a weight on the fiscal system as you do."

Do You Know?

1. When was the Gaelic Bible first published?
2. Who is the Chief of Clan MacLeod?
3. What was the name of the Highland girl Robbie Burns loved and wanted to marry?
4. What does the surname "Whyte" mean?
5. Gu de th' an "ceithir ranna ruadh an t-saoghail"?
6. Co phos Evelyn Caimbeul?

ANSWERS

1. The New Testament in 1767. The whole Bible in 1801.
2. Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod.
3. The generally accepted name is Mary Campbell (The Highland Mary) who died suddenly at Greenock in 1786.
4. Gaelic is Mac-Gille-Bhain. The son of the fair one.
5. The four quarters of the Globe. North, South, East and West.
6. Mhgr. Andra Jeffrey.

now, say they may eventually employ something like 80.

The Board's continuing efforts on behalf of the people of Campbelltown have also brought in several other firm inquiries.

NEW LOOK PROJECT

The Saltire Society has decided to broaden the scope of the annual contest in which Scottish schoolchildren undertake a practical project.

Entries have been invited from all of Scotland's secondary schools.

The development of the competition is part of the Saltire's recently instituted campaign to extend its activities and service in Scotland.

The Society hopes that most of the schools taking part this year will choose projects that reflect life in modern Scotland. Mr T. E. M. Landsborough, convener of the Schools Project Committee, said — "Projects which are based on Scotland's national and local history continue to form the bulk of the entries. While such projects are always welcome, we would like to see an increase in the number of projects concerned with the social and economic aspects of the community in which the school is located."

School projects on new kinds of industries, the forestry programme, the effects of mechanisation in agriculture, the problem of traffic in cities, Scotland's exports, our New Towns, the role of the local newspapers in the community—all these can give the pupils who take part a valuable new awareness of their environment.

The Society will continue to welcome entries which are modest in scale and scope, as much as projects which involve the whole school.

"In the light of the range of entries," said Mr Landsborough, "we will institute new classes of awards that will reflect differences in scale between entries and also the relative resources available in terms of pupil power."

Invitations to schools to take part in the 1968 competition are now being sent out through Directors of Education. The intention is that the projects will be done during the Spring term.

The 1967 award was won jointly by two schools. The award to Paible School, North Uist, was presented by Mr Landsborough, who is Director of Education for Chackmannanshire, at a ceremony in the school on November 17. The other presentation for 1967 was made by Lord Fraser, in Orkney, to Shapinsay School, Orkney.

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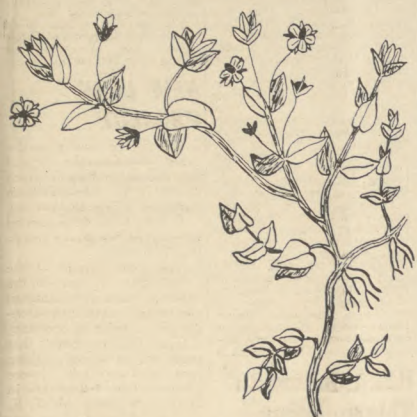
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SCARLET PIMPERNEL

(*Anagallis Arvensis*)

Gaelic: Falcair

A small slender plant spreading along the ground for about a foot. The fruit is a capsule, which splits round the middle when it is ripe looking like a little cap. It is sometimes called "the poor man's weather-glass," because the flowers close in bad weather.

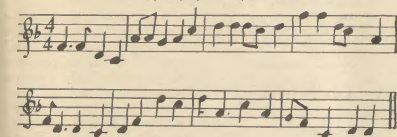
It was used as a purgative and to remove obstructions of the liver, kidneys, etc.

The distilled water or juice of the plant was formerly valued for cleansing the skin.

MAIREAD.

7. — Songs of the Gael

A' Bhirlinn Bharrach



Air a' bhàta làidir dhionach
Hug air i-a, hug air i-u
Théid i cuairt do na h-innsean
'S as a sin gu tìr a h-èilais.

Gaoth an iar-dheas far an fhearainn
'S 'is 'g iarraidh tighinn do
Bharraich;

Chur i air a sliaisd Canaidh,
'S bheas 'n gallionn gu Maol
Domhnaich.

Gaoth an iar-dheas far na linne
Muir ag èirigh 's sruth 'n mhìre;
'S 'ie nach iarradh gu tilleadh
Ach a gillean a bhith deònach.

Nuair a chuirte rithe rifannan
Pàirt de 'canabhas a' dhìobradh;
B' eutrom a ghearradh i sìnteg
Dol gu Tìr Mhìc Nill air
bhòidseachd.

Nuair a ghluaiseadh i o'n chala,
Chluinnedd gach cluas fuaim an
daraich;

Muir fo 'gualann, 's 'is 'gearradh,
'S tonnan geala 'clùich ir
bòrdalbh.

Thug iad an Cuilthionn mar ainm
ort.
Beanntainnean cho mòr 's tha'n
Albainn;

Cuiridh canabhas air falbh thu
Ged tha sud 'n sheanachas neònach.

I cho luath air bharr na mara
Ri sad gaolithe ri là gallain;
Bhiodh muir usain gleasch ri daraich
Is fallas mara air a bòrdan.

Gu ma slan a thig 's a thèid thu
Am Pìlot 's an caiptein 's an
cléireach;

Na rìr thapaidd làidir tréidheach
Chuireadh a h-èideadh an òrdan.

Caiptein Uilleam 's e fo chòram
Nuair a shuidheadh e 'g stàrdair,
'S e ach gann air tighinn an dùthaich
'S dhìlanadh e an còrsa doighleil.

("Deoch-Slainnte nan Gilleach,"

Colm O. Lochlainn a dheasach-
aidh).

AIRSON NA SGOILTTEAN

A few of our most distinguished Gaelic scholars have been adept at rendering English poetry into Gaelic! Two specimens of which are given below, and both translations of the same poem—"The Burial of Sir John Moore."

The first of these is by the well-known Dr Norman MacLeod, "Cairdnan Gàidheal," and has been eulogised as "one of the most inimitable translations ever made from one language to another."

The second and other translation is by Professor John MacLeod, a native of West Sutherland, who, for many years, taught English and History in a London College. He was a profound scholar and a powerful writer of English and Gaelic in prose and poetry. Upwards of 50 years ago he published a small volume of poems in both languages. The volume of limited circulation has long been out of print, and now very hard to obtain.

Professor MacLeod's translation of "The Burial of Sir John Moore" is thus practically unknown to the vast majority of Gaelic readers, even in his native Sutherland, who it richly deserves to be rescued from oblivion, and placed within convenient reach of those interested in the language and literature of the Gael.

It may be left to our leading Gaelic scholars to determine which of the two translations is the best in respect of poetic merit and the close rendering of the original text.

REV. CHARLES WOLFE,

1791 - 1823

Youngest son of Theobald Wolfe, Esq. Born in Dublin 14th December, 1791; entered Dublin University 1809. Attained a high rank for his classical attainments and for his poetic talent. Before he left the University he wrote a number of pieces that were truly beautiful, but especially that one on which his fame chiefly rests. (The lines on the Burial of Sir John Moore). In 1819 he was ordained as Curate of the Church of Ballyclog in Tyrone and afterwards of Donoughmore. He died of consumption, February 21, 1823, in the thirty-second year of his age.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried;

Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him dearly at dead of the night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;

By the struggling moebams misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;

But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers they said,
As a few spoke not a word of sorrow;

But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,

That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes up-braid him,

But little he'll reck if they let him sleep
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;

And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;

We carved not a line and we raised not a stone —
But we left him alone in his glory.

Record Fund Raising

At a final meeting of the Highlanders' Institute, the Convener of the Glasgow National Mod Committee, Lady Bannerman, announced that the target figure of £14,000 had been passed and the amount finally raised was £15,000. At a time when the extension of the work undertaken by An Comunn Gàidhealach makes increasing demands on financial resources, this will be a welcome addition to funds.

Apart from the two-day Feill, which brought in over £4,000, the most successful single undertaking was the Thrift Shop run on a voluntary basis in Cowcaddens.

Torradh Shìr Iain Moore

Leis an Urr. Tormoid Macleòid, D.D.,
"Caraid nan Gàidheal"

Cha chualas fònn tèise no bròn air a Mhìr,
Mar thog sinn a chorp air guailnibh,
Cha do loisgeadh urchair le saighdear mu'n àir;
Drum cha chualas a' buaidh.

Thiodhlaicheadh esan an uaigneas na h-oidhche',
Airm chatha a' cladhach na h-òrach;
A' ghealach gu fann troi' nèulaibh a' soills',
Lèus soluis 'gar seòladh gu tìrsach.

Cha robh fèum aig laoch air cist' a bhiodh buan,
No ollanach anairt 'g chuirteach;
Ach laigh e mar ghlasach a' gabhail a shuain
Le 'thrusgan cogaidh nu'm cuairt air.

B' aithghearr 's bu tearc an ùrnuigh 'chaidh suas,
'Us shìl sinn na deòir gu sàmhach,
Ag amharc air crèbh an trèin a thug buaidh,
'Us buairte mu theachd an là maireach.

Oir thug sinn fainear a' cladhach na h-uaigh
'S mar bha sinn gu truagh 'g dealbhadh,
Gu'n deanadh coirigh a' saltair le fuath,
Agus sinn air a' chuan a' seòlach.

Le tair air a spioraid gun deanadh an nàmh
Air an uaigh so suidhe 'g a chàineadh;
Ach 's suarach sinn dhà-san a' gabhail a Thàimh
Far an d' rinn a luchd dàimh a chàradh.

Ghairmeadh air falbh sinn 'o obair a' bhòirn,
'Us cian mu 'n rìobh crìoch air an Torradh
Chuals sinn toirm a' cògaidd 'teachd oirnn,
'Us gaoir nan gunnach a mòra.

Ach leig sinn è sios gu h-aithaeach, ciùin,
Mar thuit e an trèin a mhòrachd
Gun leac-luidhe 'a cheann gun clàrn os a chionn
Ach sinnte le 'ghlòir 'n a ònrachd.

A' chrìoch.

Adhlacadh An Rìdire Iain Moore

Le Mhr. Iain Macleòid, D.A., Culcinn, Stòir, Caobaoh.

Cha do bhuail sinn drum, no t'èudan a' chraidh
'N uair a gheas sinn le 'chorp fo dhion balla;
Cha do loisg sinn an urchar a nochdadh air baigh
Far na chuir sinn air curaidh f'no talamh.

Dh' adhlac iann dòrch e mu mheadhoin na h-oidhche',
Leis a bhèigneid a' cladhach na h-òrach'.
Le solus fànn galealach to' airt dubharach soills',
San lèchan neo shoilleir le giogach.

Ciste gu fhèum cha d' run sinn mu 'cheann
Na anart geal marbh-fhaigs cha d' shuain sinn;
'S ann shaoilte gur saighdear na chadal a' bh' ann
'N uair a phaisg sinn a breacan mu'n cuairt da.

Bu ànn agus goirid ar 'n ùrnuigh gu dearbh,
Mu 'n mhlaid a bh' òirn bha 'n sàmhach;
Ach dh' amhairc sinn tosdach air agaidh a' mhairbh
Agus smuachinn sinn goirt air a' maireach.

B'è ar smuain ànn an cladhach 'h leabaidh an t-Suinn,
Agus riteach a chluasg le dorran,
Na naimheadh 's no coirigh 'bh' falbh os a chmn
Agus sinne fad as air na tonnan.

Labbraidh iad faoin mu'n spiorad a theich,
'S a dhualach fo 'n casan bi dìte;
Ach 's coma leis sin ma leigeadh iad leis,
Anns an uaigh 's na chuir Breatunach sinne o.

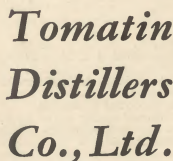
Cha d' rinnadh leinn obair no mualaid air fad;
'Nuair thug urradair rabhadh gu sgoilteadh;
Ach thug sinn le fuisim gunna mor ann a bhàd
Gu robh ar naimheadh gu coimeach gao' taomadh.

Gu sàmhach, muladach dh' adhlac ar Sònn
Air a' bhàir mu dheireadh a stùir e;
Cha do ghearr sinn aon lùir air leac aig a cheann,
Ach dh' fhàg sinn na anoir le 'chlù e.

A' chrìoch.

COSGAISEAN LEAGHADAIR

Other countries have shown an interest in the method, especially minority language groups in Holland and Spain. Students in Nor-



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UBH 'SAN SGEILIDH

by
Calum Cille

An uair a chaidh Calum riu muir cha robh dad a dhùil aige gun biodh ubh anns an sgeileid a' aige a h-uile ma-
guinn a dh'èirheadh e. Ach
thighidh iad ag radh gun b' fhearr do'n chu a dh'fhuil-
shadh na don chu a dh'fhuil-
sheadh. Co-dhiubh no co
theth an latha mus do sheol
an soitheach a New York
agus iad a' dol a dheanadh
ursu dreach air a' Chaidh
gu ann a theinig an sthubhaird
air bord le basgaid anns an
robh deach ceasran a bha e
nu a hobhraigeadh do char-
aid an ann Port Glaschu.
Cha robh ann an Calum
ch seoladair A.B. ach a' d'he-
indeoin sin gheibteabla, a
rann ann air aon de na h-
eileannan an lar a fhuair e
bheith e arach. Co-dhiubh,
hum e siul bhiorach air bas-
aid an sthubhaird agus
bhabh e beachd araid air a
thù anns am biodh na cear-
an a' breth. Sin mar a bha
bh 'san sgeileid aige fhein
agus aig an triur bhalaich
dheidheach eile a h-uile
adnuinn.

Ach aon latha 'sann a
shruidhinn an sthubhaird ris
an d'ob seachd, Mar gun
jodh na eigin de bheschd
aig an t-Sasunnach gun bu
thoir do'n Eileannach so sgeul
nann a thoisch e ag innse
do Calum an ionagain a bha
do Calum an ionagain a bha
a h-eoin ag aobhrachadh
tha. Am fear a thug dha iad
an an New York thug e
heach dha gun robh a h-uile
aon diubh a' breth gach
aracha latha, agus 'se an
umhant a rinn iad gun
aigheadh na h-ubhean Sas-
noir an sthubhaird ann a bhi
hobhraigeadh nan ceare.
Bha lan chreideas aige anns
an Ameiricanach agus cha
robh chun bith air na h-eoin,
ach bha e ag cuir iongnadh
ann air nach do rinn na cear-

can ach da ubh bho sheol
iad!
Cha do leig Calum dad
air. Bha da ubh na phocaid
agus cha mhòr mach d' fhuair
a chogus lach an uachdar
air. Ach cha b'e a h-uile rud
a gheibheadh lannh an uach-
dar air Calum agus mus
canadh tu diog bha freag-
radh aige don sthubhaird. "A
chiall," ars eam, gu neo-
lodhach, "nach robh fhios
agad fhein iud nach beireadh
cear ubh mur biodh i air
talamh cruaidh. 'S cinnteach
nach leigheadh tu a leas mise
a dh' innse sin duit." Cha
robh an corr mu dheidhinn.
Cha robh na ceasran leig
mu bhreth, agus shaoil le
Calum agus na fir eile gun
robh blas na mara far na h-
uibhean na b' fhearr na blas
a' chladaich far ubhean
Bheamaraich.

Cha luadh sin a raining am

Prisean Fiodh Coille

Tha e coltach gu bheil
deasbaid eadar coillteirann is
na muillteann phaispeir an
Nirribhidh mu phris fiodha.
Tha na muillteann ag iarraidh
20% a thoirt far na prise a
chionne gu bheil iad a paig-
headh barrnachd na tha rìgh-
achdan eile gu h-àraidh, an t-
Suaìn. Dhiult na coillteirann
an corr coile a leagail gun
tiegadh fuaasladh air a chuis.
Air an laimh eile fhads a
gheibh na muillteann fiodh
as an t-Suaìn cha bhi cabhag
ora tighinn gu aonta. Air
doigh sans is fheargd coil-
teirann Alba gun deach luach
an not sios no ma dh' fhaoidte
gun toisicheadh Wiggins Teape a tairnais
as an t-Suaìn cuideachd cha do
cheannachaid iad fiodh sa
rìghachd fhathast ach o
Choisimean nan Coilltean.

bata cala cha robh guth air
uibhean tuilleadh. Bha na
baleich mu sgaol, agus co
an seoladair aig nach eil
dachaidh an Glaschu. An
uair a thill iad air bord fèar-
gach thachair an sthubhaird
le Calum agus 'se cheud fhacl
a thubhairt e. "Cha robh
thu fada cearr, a bhuail an
Co luath is a bhuail am
bata ceatha thoisch na cear-
ean a' breth. Nach d' fhuair
mi leth-dusan ubh an diugh
mu thrath."

Cha do leig Calum dad
air. "Ach fuirich thusa," ars
an sthubhaird, "gus am faigh
mise greim air an Ameiric-
anach!"

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

with Tormod
(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic)

Under each Gaelic sentence of phrase you will find an English translation and a guide to pronunciation.
Thin-singular or familiar form.
Sibh-plural or polite form.

Lesson 16
In a recent lesson, examples were given of the irregular verbs dean, faic and cluin. In this lesson will be considered in more detail by comparison with the regular verb seinn. Faic and cluin will be similarly treated in the next two lessons.

Seinn (shay-in)—sing.
A seinn (uh shay-in)—singing.
A seinn (uh shay-in)—to sing.
Seinn mi (hay-in me)—I sang.
Cha do sheinn mi (Cha daw shay-in me)—I didn't sing.
An do sheinn mi (Un daw shay-in me)—Did I sing?
Seinnidh mi (Shaynee me)—I will sing.
An seinn mi (Un shay-in me)—Will I sing?
A seinn mi (Cha shay-in me)—I will not sing.
Dean se (jayan shaw)—Do this.
Dea thu a' deannach (Jah oo deannach)—What are you doing?
Rinn e gle math (Rhine eh glay vaa)—He did very well.

An do rinn iad an obair? (Un daw rhine ead an obair?) Did they do the work?
Cha do rinn Mairaed an leasan. (Cha daw rhine Mairaed an leasan) Margaret did not do the lesson.
Ni na leughdairean na leasain (Nee nah layavardan nah lessain)—The readers will do the lessons.

An dean mi an dinneir? (An jayan me un jeannr?)—Will I make the dinner?
In its own work.

Cha dean Barabail a' bhraicast (Cha jayan Barabail uh vrackasht)—Annabel will not make the breakfast.

Note also the use of 'a' (that) and 'nach' do (that... not) in the following sentences:
Seinnidh Peigi an t-òran a sheinn i an aoir.
(Shaynee Paykee an tawran uh hayeen eh un oir).
Peggy will sing the song she sang last night.
Sheinn i oran an nochd nach do sheinn i roimhe se.
(and then she sang an nochd nach daw hayeen eh roo shaw).
She sang a song tonight that she did not sing before.

Mr Murdo MacFarlane, Melhost, Lewis, addressed Inverness Gaelic Society on Friday, on "Bas Tigh Cheilidh" (the passing of the celidh house). Mr Donald MacCush, secretary of the Crofters Commission, was in the chair.

New Role For London Gaels

(Continued from Page One)

Through the medium of Gaelic, Scotland was converted to Christianity. Gaelic-speaking missionaries brought Christianity to Dark Age England and the Continent. Of the eight Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, Kent alone was converted. Rotho, and its immediate neighbour Sussex was converted under Celtic influence. Even Essex (in whose historic capital, London, the meeting took place) owed its conversion from barbarism to Gaelic missions. This area owes much to Gaelic speakers.

Surveying the scene of linguistic minorities in Europe to-day, Mr MacKay pointed out that each of the 800 minority languages in the U.S.S.R. enjoyed official protection, promotion and full official rights and bilingual treatments. Many Eastern European countries have written into their constitutions similar rights for minorities. In the West, Switzerland has four official tongues—none more numerous in speakers than Gaelic in Germany. Wendish with 70,000 speakers, gets full rights and a state subsidy of £25,000 channelled through an organisation called the Volksbund. In 1967, a Welsh Language Act gave official status to Welsh. Gaelic is now the only spoken language in Britain without official recognition.

Mr MacKay said that the revival of a proper attempt being made to State aid.
To-day in Scotland the Gaelic language is a charity, and relies on voluntary effort almost entirely. Only recently did an adequate treatment occur in the Gaelic language. It was not until 1967, a Welsh Language Act gave official status to Welsh. Gaelic is now the only spoken language in Britain without official recognition. Mr MacKay said that the revival of a proper attempt being made to State aid.

European conferences of linguistic minorities have sent protest to the United Nations. It is up to all of us to back them then up. It would be appropriate if we were to start to lobby M.P.s. The Gaelic Society of London will celebrate its bicentenary in 10 years' time. It would be most fitting if this body which secured the repeal of the Act proscribing the Highland dress after Culloden were to celebrate its 200 birthday, having got on to the statue book Acts of Parliament securing the Gaelic language. Political needs to be brought home to the authorities who are prepared to grant facilities to Urdu and other minority languages, but who ignore their own minorities. This could be our campaign in London.

In its own work, An Comunn Gaidhealach faces a grave situation. But the tide seems to be on the turn. An Comunn has spearheaded Gaelic into primary schools outside the Gaelic area. There is a danger that the Gaelic cause might have turned inward into a social club. This is what officialdom wants, but Gaelic is not to be contained—it is not the prerogative of An Comunn or any other society. It is for all. It is not safely to be ignored. It is a part of our culture. If we are preserving historic buildings and footpaths, so we should preserve and develop Gaelic. An Comunn has an impressive record over the years: 27 primary school and other textbooks, over 100 music books, magazines. This has gone on all the time and cannot be taken lightly. With its reform, An Comunn's internal problem has been teaching material—hence the 20-lesson L.P. language course. An Comunn has also promoted involvement of all concerned statutorily with Gaelic and its finance: universities, training colleges,

local authorities, etc. The two chief aims of the achievement of equal validity for Gaelic and the growth of Gaelic culture.

This implies development: a bilingual newspaper has been produced, Gaelic recordings have been promoted, commercial sales have been boosted, new books and revisions have come out, technical terms have been published, and traditional Gaelic music has been recorded and staged. There is no "dead stuff." So far, every deadline has been met and schedules kept. This will continue with Gaelic being a part of the Monday week, Club Leabhar, starting next June, and forthcoming developments such as an organisation for Gaelic speaking. Gaelic maps, a Gaelic Folk High School, and plans for international awareness of Gaelic (in which the London Gaels could be particularly useful).

8,700 people now participate in Mods—a greater degree of involvement than in the English Folk Dance and Song Society, a comparable body in England, which enjoys considerable Government subsidies. Gaelic is—and should be—the cultural heart of Scotland. The London Gaelic Society could undertake projects for Gaelic, involving non-Gaelic people and spreading awareness of the existence and role of Gaelic. It could be an outlet for Gaelic in the South.

Mr MacKay said to emphasise, "Mr MacKay said later, "the position of the Faroes and Faroese." Here a parallel with Gaidem is strong. Fifty years ago Faroese was dying. Danish was the language of commerce, administration and youth. Economically, the Faroese were dying. The revival of Faroese set new ventures for Faroese, increased economic activity, a growing young population, and renewed morale for the people. The same could be done through the medium of Gaelic for the Islands and Highlands of Scotland. We, too, could parallel Faroese's success economically, socially and culturally. Gaelic exists as a powerful means of inspiring the people and focusing their minds on the situation—if only it is used aright.

The Director concluded his address with an intimation of his future plans: when he goes to meet the Minister for the Arts, M.P.s and Lords on successive days. Although his time is substantially taken up, he does not mind, it belongs to us all," Mr MacKay concluded.

Ged a bha an t-side fuar le farasach, traineachan a' ruith gu h-annamh agus na h-aidhean cruaidh leis an eigh, bha moran shluagh ann a' dh' eis-deuchd do'n Fear-Stiùiridh. Bha am fearas air an rinn le Mgr. Seumas Greumach agus ghabh luchd-ionnsachaidh bhon clàs adhartach an City Literary Institute pàirt ann a' cheilidh a' leas-horaid—comhla ri Mgr. Mac-Aoidh e-fhein!

PRESBYTERY'S MOVE ON CROFTERS

Legal Aid Sought

Inverness Presbytery members recently gave their support to a resolution to help Highland crofters to obtain legal aid.

The Rev. T. N. Fraser, of the Church and Nation Committee, referred to the "denial" of legal aid for crofters and others who wish to have cases represented at a sitting of the Scottish Land Court.

The Presbytery agreed to "impress upon the Secretary of State for Scotland the urgent necessity of extending the provisions of the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act to the Scottish Land Courts so that crofters and others are not debarrd from benefits which are extended to litigants in the Sheriff Court and Court of Session.

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Letters to the Editor

AN CO-DHUNADH

Fhir-deasachaidh, — Air eagal 'sgu robh no gu bheil amharus sam bith an innitinn luchd-leughaidh "Sruth" co-cheangailte ri ri deasachaidh nan ceist airson Ceannachadh Spòilean Iùgna aise dhaoine tharraig gun puing no dha co-cheangailte ri so.

An deidh bheag rannsaichadh bha e follaiseach nach robh e gu bhith furasta reach a robb a bha ceannach is deonach air a leibidh so a ghabhail os jaime. Chuir mise an cuireadh gu Domhnall Iain MacLeod na ceistean ullachadh chan ann a mhaoin airson na sia cuirtean a bh'againn ann bliadhna ach airson an aon a bh' ag Mod na bliadhna 'n urridh agus ghabh e ris.

Feumaidh mi a rann le firinn nach cuail mi gearain air na ceistean chomhachadh. Bu chiall nach bith ach sinne fada an comann Mhìr. Mhìleoid agus an lan dochas gun b' deonach a rithist air cuideachadh leinn agus na boidhichean a' toirt air clomn deamam. Le deagh dhàrachd

DONNCHADH MACLEOD

An Comunn Gaidhealach
Tha Obair Thairbh
Inbhirnis.

A Namaid, — An Sruth, sheibear pailteas de litrichean ann beurla Shavuin.

Chaidh doimhsach a dhìnt dhuibh do litir an Gaidhlig. Ged nach eil ach ceithir ceud muillean a' labhairt nasgna, theagarr gu maireadh i heo as eughaish taic o Sruth.

Bu mhat a thàinig rinn an litir o "Gaidhealach". Bu chiall laith toisgeil i seach an tìr o "Gh-Il". Is i firinn i gu bheil na tughaidh ud 'gu labhairt mar tha i aca, oir tha iad 'gu teagasa agus a' toirt air clomn agus air foghlamaich, nach fear a labhras iad a b' bharraich.

Tha clannachaidh mhaslach ag a' chomunn do an cheannachaint iarthuathach.

Agus ag eamail Gaidhlig na B.B.C.

Agus fu ag Sruth fèin, do reir a' mhi-thuinnachaidh iouail a' theagaisgair le Tormod.

Chaidh a' innseadh dhomh an urridh gu bheil a' chomunn aca los gu seachaintean clannachaidh mu cheannachaintean, an leasanaidh Gaidhlig, etc.

Agus gum b'i a' cheannachaint iarthuathach a bha ag eil uile cheutair a bha a' chomhail sin, obair labhois!

Bu toigh lean ceist a chur air F. G. MacThomais. Rinn e icm-p' ciod iad "Highland Area, S.N.P." ciod iad na criochna, no tann, do an Ard-Albain sin aig ?

Tha mi an dochas gu bhith leudh de fhirinn ag Cinnachail Albann fha a' dheidhinn, na aig Teraich, Labraich, Lioch-lach, Legion Breatainn, Comunn Drama Albann Boid Faite Albann, Boid Leas Ard-Albain, 'suan Eilean, agus fèinachaidh eile; dream a' cheir "Highland" ri Orebh, agus Sealtainn, agus a' n deth gur e machair nan Gall a tha am monaidhean Braigh Mhair, Braigh Anghair, Mhorrach Pheirt, Leimhagh, Arann is Boid agus ur cuic a' fu Earra-Ghaidheal fèin.

Tha mi air seachnadh an ainme "Gaidhealach", oir is i "roinn Gaidhealach-labrach" as ciall di,

agus b'e "Highland Area" is cha b'e "Gaelic Area" a bha ag F. G. MacThomais.

Tha mi ag cur an aghaidh earail doaine.

Leumaidh iad uile orm agus faillte, Ocus seic mallact na seic under for ecacort Srota mad erfar doridais dam mo scribhadh do cur i celo.

DEORSA MOSS

Ceasag

Inbhirnis.

Bho'n Fhear-deasachaidh bhla tha nach de'n b' bheachd gu bhla Gaidhlig neo-neu-neu-neu-neu-neu (mhi) iarahd gun "thustadh" gun mhi-thuinnachaidh aig no ne freagradh e no i so.

B.B.C. RECEPTION

GRIEVANCE

Sir, — Many thanks for publishing my letter on radio reception. I have had a reply from the G.P.O. in Inverness saying that they would send an investigating van "as soon as possible".

B.B.C. Glasgow regret that I am still unhappy about reception.

To improve matters in the North of Scotland, they have in recent years opened V.H.F. Stations at Ballachulish, Melvaig, Fort William, Lochloven, Lochgilphead, Oban, Penit and Skriaig, and intend to open further Stations at Cambelbowl and Inlay.

With the result that V.H.F. is now available to over 95 per cent. of the population."

This is the reason they keep announcing on radio that to get improved reception one should buy a V.H.F. set.

They also say that for the remaining five per cent. it would cost between £100 and £200 per head of licence to bring suitable radio and television to the receiver. The B.B.C. is now recommending that small communities should get together and share the cost of a common aerial, from which the signals can be fed to the various houses.

Well, as about 75 per cent. of the present programmes are not worth listening to, anyway, I feel in no way bound to pay a fee for reception I do not get at present, and I am not going to pay further for the erection of a special aerial system, which is not guaranteed to work; any how. Yours etc.

JAMES ALEXANDER
Burnside
Lochcarron
Wester Ross.

GAELIC SONGS

Sir, — Readers will recall I first raised the question of the publication of Gaelic songs some time last year and have naturally followed with considerable interest the correspondence in your early issues on this particular subject.

Mr James E. Scott and Mr Duxbury. Mr Scott's observations in regard to interest and costs are also, only too true and there does appear to be some food for thought in the suggestion contained in Mr Duxbury's letter.

It would indeed be a tragedy if the "Songs of the Gaels" were to be lost more particularly since there is an obvious resurgence of interest and desire to learn the Gaelic language.

Having voiced my sentiments in this regard I am conscious of the possibility of being accused of selfishness in so far as, that everyone is not interested in music, songs, verse etc., although I would always recognize that this was part of the culture and make-up of Highland life.

Nevertheless, we have to face up to the fact that not possibly others, are pushing out our own particular boat.

So far as Mr Scott's offer is concerned, I would be willing to contribute to any fund that would be set up to publish the "Songs of the Gael" and at the

same time I think Mr Scott should be congratulated and thanked for his offer in regard to, copyright.

I wonder, however, if I might make a further suggestion; I have joined the Highland Book Club and as readers are probably aware many of the book clubs operating in this country have what they call "additional" and these are offered generally at a price higher than the monthly choice. My suggestion is that the H.B.C. should consider publishing, as an extra, something in the nature of a Gaelic Song Book possibly covering the wide range of "Songs of the Gael" and others, and incorporating some of the suggestions made by Mr Duxbury in regard to dates of poems, origin and notes on the content of composition etc.

I am aware of the tremendous duties involved in such a suggestion and Mr Scott's warning is foremost in my mind but a guaranteed number of initial purchasers might make my suggestion a paying proposition.

In conclusion, may I thank "Sruth" for printing the songs as they are doing at the moment and am assured you and I are being well preserved. Is mise

I. WALLACE
39 Rupert Street,
Glasgow, C.4.

A Charaid, — I was very interested to read the article on "Mothan" in this week's "Sruth".

In Eilean Mhannan we call it "Lus y Gheu" (the herb of the oxen) or "Lien y Ben Shee" (the fairy woman's pin). Scottish Gaelic will notice that "eilean" is a feminine noun in our Gaelic and that we use the letter "y" in our orthography (much) to our sorrow. Gaelic is spelled in a much different way from yours but phonetically it is very similar).

I have just returned home from a working fortnight in Ayrshire and also had a week-end pilgrimage to Muidart and Aird nan Murchain. I was shocked to discover the ignorance of "Sruth's" existence in the two latter areas and feel strongly that you should do something about it.

Here in Eilean Mhannan we are teaching Manx Gaelic to over a hundred students this winter and shortly hope to broadcast lessons over Radio Manninagh, our local radio station.

Another twenty people have just qualified for "An Fainne" which we, with permission from the Irish Language Movement, use as a badge of fluency in Gaelic.

The Manx Gaelic Society has cards over 4,000 Gaelic Christmas cards and over 3,000 Manx Gaelic legends so far this Autumn.

Mish, lesh ammys moar,
DUBHGHAIAS MAC
FHEARACHAIR

"Reayrt Ny Marrey,"
Bradda,
Port Erin, Isle of Man.

REPLY TO W. NEILL

A Charaid, — Is math a bha fios agam nuair a leag mi sùil air an litir ag Uilleam Neill gur e lán Ghall a bha ann. Is math breacach de Ghaidhlig na Roimh Gaidhlig idir!

Chan e seo a' cheud ionnsaidh a thug e air clainnean nan Gaidheal ach saoil de a tha aige fodha.

Ma tha clann aige fhèin, am bheil ean a' bruidhinn Ghaidhlig riutha? Oir gun togail an doigh-neu-neu-neu-neu-neu bhid iad faicinn aig cèitidhean? No ag gabhail pàirt ann an co-tharpuis aig a' Mhòd?

Is aithne dhomh iomadh duine a chaidh a thogail anns a' bhaile mhòr de phàrantan Gaidhealach agus aig am bheil deagh Ghaidhlig. Tha iad sin a togail dusanais aig a' Mhòd mar is trice gach bliadhna.

Cuimhnich air faclan an t-soisgeil, Uilleam:—

"Agus carson tha tu a' faicinn an smùirean a tha an tuid a' dèanamh nach eil thu a' faicinn an t-sail a tha na dhù shùil fèin?"

Feumaidh mi aithneachadh gu bheil Uilleam fada air thoiseach air Una Eoghann. B'p bha aithneil Gaidhlig seach Cuimhnich. Is docha gur e "party tactics" a tha seo—faicibh thu math a' a' thaisel Cuimhnich mise staigh nam Bhail Pharlamaid!

Is mise le meas.
IAIN MACIACIN,
3a Aite Leasaidh,
Dùn Eideann.

LUACH AN EISG

Chaidh luach \$20.7 muil-ionn a dh'iasg a reic an Alba an urridh, £1.5 muil-ionn a chorr air 1965 a reir aithne Roinn na lasaighe. Ged a chaidh cuideam an eisg ghl' sios 3.8% bha a luach na b' airde suas mu 6.7% gu £15.8 muil-ionn. Chaidh barrachd sgadain a ghlachadh airson an treas bliadhna agus 15% a bharrachd de mhaoinach, luach £1.93 muil-ionn. Se 1872 tunna de bhradain is bhanaighean a thoghadh gu margaidh luach \$1.78 muil-ionn, bha so 30 tunna sios luach \$1.78, Chanail an Roinn ag gabhail ris gu feumar cur as don iasg aibhne air fad mun cuirear stad air an tinnas ghrannada a thainn na measg an urridh a Eirinn. Ach cha d' thainn leighas am follais fhatath.

TASDAN AIR 35G.

Dh' aindheoin cho beag sa tha luach an nòt tha Harrods an Lunnainn ag creic buinn tri seillinn airson an cur san duff Nollaig air 1/-.

SCOTTISH CEREAL CROPS

Yields of wheat, barley and oats in Scotland in 1967 were the highest ever recorded reports the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

The following tables show the acreages, the estimated average yields per acre, and the estimated production of grain crops in Scotland for 1966 and 1967.

The 1966 figures and the average yield of the five years 1962-66 are included for comparison.

Crops	Estimated Cropped Acreage		Estimated Average Yield Per Acre		Estimated Total Produce	
	1966	1967	1962-66 cwt.	1967 (Provis.) cwt.	1966 tons.	1967 (Provis.) tons.
Wheat	63,822	79,517	32.1	31.7	39,800	158,000
Barley	670,716	653,623	29.2	27.7	328	929,000
Oats	398,504	407,535	21.6	22.4	24.9	446,000

Sruth

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by
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TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND

INBHIR-TEORSA

Air leth freagarrach airson
teaghlachan air thurus is
lagairean nan lochan 's nan
aibhneachan 's an Taobh-Taunting.

Am biadh as fearr.
Gabhar gu math riubh
le

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean
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actions of the Gaelic Society of
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Box No. 55 Sruth.

CEREALS DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

The advance deficiency payment
on wheat in the U.K. for the
first accounting period (July 1st
to September 30, 1967) for the
cereal year 1967/68 will be 2/5d
per cwt. This will be paid on
about 634,000 tons of millable
wheat qualifying for the period.
In addition, payment will be made
on the notional millable content
of about 13,000 tons of wheat not
millable by reason of the period
of excess moisture. A deduction of 2/7d
per cwt. will be made in respect
of the levy payable to the Home-
Grown Cereals Authority. The
total payment of about £1.6 mil-
lion will begin at once.

The guaranteed price of wheat for
the 1967 harvest is 25/11 per
cwt. The guarantee arrangements
for wheat are subject to the opera-
tion of a rising seasonal scale
spread over five periods to en-
courage the orderly marketing of
wheat.

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AS NA SGOILTEAN ARD-SGOIL LOCH-ABAR

'S e mo bheachd-su...

Dheanadh e feum mor do dh'Alba nam faigheadh a' Bhuidheann Naisanta cumhachd ann. An uair sin bhriseadh air falbh bho na Sasunnach a tha coma gheibh iad fhein a' chuid as fhearr de'n h-uile rud.

Rachadh sgoiltean, tighen agus rudan feumail eile a thogail ann an Alba agus bhithheadh obrach ann.

Chan eil gu leor de phrograman Gàidhlig idir air an telebhisean no air an reidio agus an uair a gheibh a' Bhuidheann Naisanta cumhachd cuiridh iad seo air doigh. An uair sin gheibh a h-uile duine cothrom fàisinn de the call an uair nach dearg e air Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn.

Chan fhaigeadh a leithid de dhaoine Alba agus air a h-uile doigh bhithheadh na b' fhearr deth nam faigheadh a' Bhuidheann Naisanta cumhachd.

Sandra Chalmers, Clas 3,

a Dalabros,
Uibhist-a-Deas.

Dh' fhuilang na h-Albannaich luchd-riaghaltais Sasunnach o na laithean a chaidh an da pharlamaid comhla. Chan fhaigh

na h-Albannaich facal a chur a stigh airson no dutcha aca fhein a riaghladh mar a tha iad ag iarraidh. Tha cuid de na Sasunnach a' smaoininn nach eil ann an Alba ach earrann eile de Shasainn agus nach eil anns na h-Albannaich ach creutairean a b'fhearr a' cleachdadh fheilthead daonna. Tha lan am aca tuigsinn gur e daoine mar a tha iad fhein a tha anns, agus gu bheil againn ri beannlaite a chosnadh.

Tha gu leor aig na buill-parlaimènt Albannaich ri radh an uair a bhitheadh iad ann an Alba, ach an uair a theid iad sìos a Lunnainn tha iad a' di-chuinnheachadh an geallaidhean do na daoine air neo chan eil iad ziron air d'fheall a chuidachadh.

Tha lan am ann Alba a bhith air a riaghladh le riaghaltais ceart; is e sin riaghaltais Albannaich.

Meag Nic an t-Saor, Clas 3,

a Smeacall,
Uibhist-a-Deas.

Chan eil e ceart nach fhaigh sinne ann an Alba cothrom eiseachd ri programan Gàidhlig air an telebhisean. Chan fhaigh

sinn ach coig mionaidean deug 'san t-seachdain de Ghaidhlig ach feumaidh sinn eiseachd ri canisnean nam Pakistanis agus nam Gearmailteach a h-uile maidain Di-dòmhach.

Tha mi gle chinnteach gu bheil barrachd dhaoine a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig ann an Alba na tha a' bruidhinn canain nam Pakistanis agus am feum sinne seo fhulang a h-uile maidain Di-dòmhach a chionn gu bheil am B.B.C. airson a bhith caireil ris an theadhainn tha a' tighinn a stigh dha 'n duithaich?

Cuideachd tha na programan sgoile uile anns a' Bheurla no anns a' Chanain Chumrich. A bheil am B.B.C. uair sam bith a' smaointinn air na h-Albannaich a tha airson Gàidhlig ionnsachadh no a bheil iad ro shuaine ann an gnòthachaidh nam Sasunnach airson fàisinn ann bheil daoine a' teagmh?

Ina Nic-Fhionngha, Clas 3,

a Dalabro,
Uibhist-a-Deas.

Cha robh moran air a chluinntinn mu'n Bhuidhinn Naisanta (Continued on Page Twelve)

Accidents Do Not Just Happen

The dreadful toll of the roads is not merely an insurance problem. It is a social one. It may be that future generations will regard our carelessness in allowing pedestrians and moving vehicles to use the same streets, and our apparent callousness to the inevitable results, with the same horror and incomprehension with which we regard the indifference of earlier generations to elementary sanitation. The problem has at various times been attributed to many features, but in the final analysis human error must top the list.

Accidents do not just happen—they are caused.

DRUNKEN AND DRUGGED DRIVERS

The increase in the numbers of drivers convicted for driving "under the influence" is alarming. It may be that the number of such should be more severe, and that in addition to suspension of licence there should be more punitive sentences. We might with advantage copy Norway, where if anyone is convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol he is sentenced to at least 21 days in jail and his licence suspended for a year. On a second conviction, the licence is withdrawn for life.

In one State of America it is the practice to sentence an offender, in addition to suspension of licence, to one month in the casualty ward of a hospital. There he will have first hand evidence of the tragedies brought about by people so foolishly as to mix drink with driving.

Aligned with drink is the taking of pep pills. Unsupervised use of these could result in excessive nervous stimulation, loss of a desire for sleep, although the body needs sleep, and impairment of judgment.

A road safety official has said that pep pills are increasingly indulged in by motorists taking their

perience and road sense, there is little doubt that his faculties and co-ordination will have become impaired. It can be argued that driving licences should only be issued on an annual basis from the age of 70, subject to satisfactory health certificate. This evidence of good health should be the responsibility of the licensing authority rather than of insurers.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

A person whose blood pressure is too high should give the utmost consideration as to whether he should continue driving. Should he unfortunately have a thrombosis whilst at the wheel the result could be tragedy for himself as well as others. This risk leads one to ask whether doctors should notify licensing authorities of anyone who is a potential danger because of certain diseases or conditions.

POOR VISION

There are reasons for believing that poor vision is responsible for more accidents than is generally realised. Even though a driver may be able to see a car ahead he may be unable to see a bouncing ball which gives warning of a child likely to run into his path. He may not be able to notice quickly enough that the car ahead is neither stationary nor moving away, but is coming towards him; something easy to mistake when the back and front is similar. Perhaps drivers should be subject to periodic eyesight examinations and the standard raised.

THE REMAINING PROBLEM

If we could manage to deal properly with the drunks, the accident prone, the immature, the experienced and the unfit, we

(By G. A. MACLEOD, Manager, Head Office Motor Department)

driving tests. People explain to their doctors that they are sitting an important examination and require something to keep their nerves under control. The doctor, in all innocence, prescribes tablets, and for the period of the test the learner-driver may be brimming with confidence, but he may crack and go to pieces in a sudden emergency.

NEW DRIVERS

It may be thought that the driving test is not sufficiently severe. A driver who can drive competently at slow speeds through city streets is passed, yet he may be a menace outside the 30 m.p.h. line on a three-lane highway. He is virtually a learner without L plates.

The passing of the test may induce a false sense of confidence, and other road users may, from the absence of L plates, wrongly assume the driver to be more experienced than he is. It may be considered that, after passing the test, the new driver should display P plates indicating he is a probationer.

There is, of course, another side to this question. Many drivers have never had a test, and one wonders how they would fare in the test which the new drivers have at least proved they can pass. Should all drivers be tested regularly—say every five years?

ELDERLY DRIVERS

So long as the law does not impose an upper age limit, it is difficult for insurers to refuse cover to an elderly driver even though they may feel the time has come for him to give up driving. Whilst he may have acquired driving ex-

perience still left with the major problem—the accidents caused by the ordinary sober, responsible, experienced and healthy person. As a human being is imperfect, we cannot expect perfection when that human is in charge of a car. With a little more care on the part of all road users the vast majority of accidents could be avoided. The problem is how this important point can best be brought home to the average person.

Much can be done to control road users by laws, regulations, road improvement and the efforts of insurers, but the root of the matter must lie in good manners and courtesy. I suggest we not only need to keep death off the roads; we need to practice the Christian Life on the road.

(Reprinted from *General's Review*, the house magazine of General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.)

LORG OLA

Tha corr air fichead tagradh a stigh an nis-airson cothrom fhaicinn a bhi lorg ola air cìrthrean na H-Olainn. Tha 56 companaidh-ean comhcheangailte ris na tagraidhean agus tha mu 20,000 mille sgaidhir de chuan ri roinn.

Major-General E. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, G.O.C. Highland District, is to pay a visit to the 1st Battalion The Royal Highland Fusiliers at Fort George, on Friday.

Children's Colouring Competition

Boys and girls here's a chance to win either a Gem Water Colour Kit or Gem Fine Writer Kit of six pens in an attractive plastic wallet.

Gem Water Colours are ideal for colouring and drawing, and Gem Fine Writers for writing and sketching.

All that you have to do is to colour in the picture with felt pens, crayons or colour pencils, cut out the picture and send it with your name, address and age to The Editor, Struth, 92 Academy Street, Inverness. Entries should arrive not later than December 30th, 1967.

The competition is split into two age groups — boys and girls from 4-8 years and 9-12 years. The six best entries in the first group will receive an Esterbrook Gem Water Colour Kit and the six best entries in the second group a Gem Fine Writer Kit.

The decision of the Editor is final and no correspondence can be entered into.

Get colouring and let's see a bumper entry.



GLASGOW IRISH SPEAKER'S EXAM SUCCESS