

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

incorporating

THE LOCHABER DIARY

DI-ARDAOIN, 2 AN T-SAMHUINN 1967 THURSDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER 1967

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AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH Abertarff House . Inverness

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER-

UDIProspects In North Isles

servative Party Regional deplored the Government's Conference in Inverness unanimously accepted a motion deploring the Government's dictatorial attitude in enforcing amalgamation of Orkney and Shetland with mainland at local level. Scotland against the wishes of the people of the islands.

The proposal was put to the conference by Miss Grace Halcrow, of the Shetland branch, who has been helping to organise a petition to the Queen. This petition asks that a pledge of James III, giving the islands the right to their own administration, be honoured.

Gordon Campbell, Mem-ber for Moray and Nairn, said that the Government considering a pattern of administrative amalgamations "without fully considering local views of condi-

fore the Inverness conference

policy of excessive centralisation and urged that when the reorganisation of local government took place, there should be adequate provision for local decisions to be made





Inverness Cream SCOTCH WHISKY

Cataibh an gafair orra. Tha duil gum bi 30 ag obair an so am bliadhna eile ma thoisicheas iad ag obair air na glainichean.

Tha sinn cuideachd ag cur mealladh naidheachd air "seant" Thangasdal—obair ur eile. Bha faileadh briagha riamh a Barraidh ach bi e seachd fheabhas a nis. Speuclairean is seant-de nis? Pudar is lipstic!!! bochd nach lorgadh duine creag mhath den da chuid. Cha bhiadh dith oibreach ann an uair sin.

MODERATOR IN INVERNESS

The Right Rev. W. Roy Sanderson, D.D., Stenton and Whit-tinghame, Moderator of the Gene-ral Assembly of the Church of Scotland, ended his ten-day visit to the Presbytery of Inverness on Monday.

Echoes Of The Mod

Comunn Gaidhealach an Obain represented their post-Mod concert in the Phoenix Cinema on 28th October. All tickets were sold well in advance, and an extremely high standard was attained throughout the evening as one would ex-pect, considering the programme, which consisted of Norman MacLean and Bette MacDonald (the Gold Medalists), Oban Gaelic Choir (winners of Lovat Choir (winners of Lovat and Tullibardine Shield and Ladies' Voices Competi-tions), 'Nan Black and Anne MacKenzie (duet winners), Isabel Clark

companist was Morag Mc-Intyre, and votes of thanks were proposed by Robin

This is the second year that the Oban Branch have promoted a concert of this nature, and it is hoped that it will now become a regular feature of the Oban winter programme. Some winter programme. Some members of the audience travelled specially from as far away as Kyle, Ballac-hulish, Tobermory, Inveraray and Campbeltown.

Transport For Fort William Children

Anne MacKenzie (duet winners), Isabel Clark (G les g ow Skye Gold Medal), Catherine MacIntyre (junior unpublished songs), and guests: Pipe-slam (Jenner) (Je Parents and teachers have met

BIRTH

McLEOD — At Raigmore Hospital. Inverness, on 24th October 1967, to Mr and Mrs Alistair McLeod (Maria Chisholm), Achintore Rd., Fort William—a daughter. (Both well).

MARRIAGE

FRASER — ARMSTRONG — At Kennoway Old Parish Church, on the 17th October 1967, by the Rev. Peter Fraser, B.D. (father of John Clark, F.Ph.S., William John, elder son of the Rev. Peter and Mrs Fraser, Invermoriston Manse, Mrs Fraser, Invermoriston Manse, Glenmoriston, to Elisabeth Neil-son, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert H. Armstrong, Denhead, Kennoway, Fife.

DEATHS

CAMERON—At the Royal Northern Infirmary, Inverness, on the 29th October 1967, Simon Cameron, beloved husband of Isobel Mac-Donald, Faichem, Invergarry.

CAMERON—Very suddenly, on the 30th October 1967, Ewan, dearly beloved son of the late John and lanet Cameron, Gallanachbeg, Oban, and Murdieston, Greenock

ACDONALD — At Strathard, Drumnadrochit, on 20th October 1967, William Francis MacDonald, M.B., Ch.B., J.P., beloved husband of Joyce, and dear father of Frances. Interred Killmore Cem-etery, Drumnadrochit.

SEAN-FHACAL

Cha d' dhuin doras nach d'fhosgail

No door closes without opening

Text for the Times

Cha-n' eil gairdeachas agam as mo na 'bhi 'cluinntinn gu bheil mo chlann ag imeachd 's an fhirinn. III Eoin C. 1 r. 4.

I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth. III John Ch. 1 v. 4.

Wanted — Copies of the Trans-actions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness — Early Volumes. Apply Box No. 55 Sruth.

Provisional Employment Figures Bad

The number of wholly unemployed persons (excluding school leavers) registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment (1973) and Youth Employment (1974) and Young (1974) a

The number of registered un-employed school leavers on October 9, 1967, was 841.

October 9, 1967, was \$41.

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered on October 9, was 3,929 (3,070 men, 78 boys, 716 women and 65 girls). This was 1,264 more than on September 11.

The total number of persons

The total number of persons registered as unemployed on October 9 was 83.761 (60,441 men, 2,666 boys, 18,860 women and 1,794 girls), or 3.8 per cent. of the estimated total of employees. On September 11, the percentage was 3.7, and in October, 1966, it was 3.0.

On the other hand . . . Fly Air Wick

We conclude our Tourism series with a look at travel generally and future develop-

Aer Lingus and the Irish Tourist Board swamp the colour supplements with invitations to visit Ireland; yet there seems to be little co-operation between B.E.A. and the Scottish Tourist Most visitors to the Highlands come by car or bus and when one considers the volume of air travel to, say, Spain, it seems odd that there are no charter flights from the Continent and Scandinavia to Dalcross. With recollections of the stealth with which B.E.A. introduced their Inverness-London service, we rather suspect most Sassenachs think that Air-Wick is the main Highland Airline. (Air-Wick: A well known wick-in-the-bottle air freshener).

At the moment the High lands must represent the end of a one-way road to many conrinental tourists and there must surely sooner or later be grounds for some limited northern sea link to Scandinavia during the tourist season or else perhaps a re-routing of the London-Stavanger B.E.A./ S.A.S. service via a Highland airport, possibly twice a week.

We must also look ahead and prepare for ever-increasing tourist traffic on the ground as well as in the air. Europeanisation is leading to the opening of all frontiers and boundaries between countries. Within the next decade it will be possible te travel everywhere throughout Europe without passports or visas; everywhere, that is, ex-Glen Strathfarrar, where intending visitors will be required to produce the requisite permit at the locked gate

Improved roads and bridges will be necessary to cater for the increasing traffic and the Highland Transport Board's recent Report received great acclaim. It was, however, (as Donald John McKay, the Diricetor of An Comunn, said at the time it was presented)

SAFE RETURN

Sister Margaret MacDonell, the Cape Breton nun, has arrived back home safe after her holiday in Scotland, when she visited amongst other places, the Western Isles, Skyc, Eigg, Kintail, and

lengarry . Since her return she has atten-Since her return she has atten-ded a meeting of the Cape Breton Gaelic Society of Boston. This Society is of long-standing, and has a membership of 300 A good deal of Gaelic is spoken at the-meeting and there are Gaelic or of the Cape of the Cape of the Cape one fiddlers. Tea and oatcakes are served at the function. One of these, who became well-

" primarily a report of recom-mendation" and if we may cein a phrase 'Only the road to Hell is paved with good recommendations.' But it is very easy to be cynical and - who knows - by the early 1970's we may even have another Report.

In addition to improved roads there is the need for a few new link roads to open up the Highlands for visitors and locals alike. It is encouraging to read that the Army are considering constructing a new road linking Rannoch Station with King's House to complete the Road to the Isles. The Balgay Gan has been closed and it can only be a matter of time before the Glen Feshie road becomes

One other possible link road appears to have been overlooked of late, a new roadway through Glen Affric linking the Loch Benevean road with Loch Duich. Such a link-up offers immense possibilities and would open up a great deal of new

wholeheartedly favour of National Parks, but with regard to the Loch Affric National Park Scheme, we have misgivings as to the overall advantages accruing from one very large park with very limited access as opposed to two smaller parks with access from a central roadway.

We also perhaps rather surprisingly question the particu-lar appeal of Glen Affric as a big National Park. It is some time since we crossed through the actual Glen, but as we recollect it was rather uninteresting after Affric Lodge in complete contrast to the scenically outstanding lower reaches along Loch Benevean

We were intrigued by the proposal some time ago by the Countryside Commission for a hydrofoil on Loch Ness. recently did some bus travel in a very, very old bus and with thoughts of travel services generally in the Highlands, we would pose the question — 'Where are they going to get second-hand hydrofoils from?"

Travel on Loch Ness is at present catered for by the Scott II and it might be thought too forward looking to envisage more craft on the loch. We are inclined to imagine today that tourism is something new to the Highlands and it is revealing to

MORE GAELIC-SPEAKING PAKISTANIS

are served at the functione well-known at the Inverness Mod last year is Bill Lurney, the president space of the state of

quote from a June edition of the "Courier" of the year 1824 on the subject "The steam packets through the Caledonian Canal and coaches from the south and east daily bring crowds of strangers to visit the Highlands; and the three steam packets and daily coaches seem to be at present well employed.

The last time we were in London we stayed at one of the large popular hotels; it was packed with Americans. Yet, the American tourist is very much a rarity in the Highlands. This is probably due to poor salesmanship and lack of effective advertising. Who, one might well ask, has heard in Little Rock of either Glen Affric or the Callernish Stones? (Actually we half enticipate with Sruth's readership a letter from the Sheriff of Little Rock stating that he happens to be descended from a McKenzie from Harris married 10 a Fraser from Beauly).

A little more imagination might help lure the tourist. Most West-Coast hotels are either the Royal or the Caledonian and we have given some thought as to possible names for the five new Highlands and Islands Development Board projects — we would suggest the Hilton for Americans, the Angleterre for the English, the Viking for the Scandinavians, The Grand Charles for the French and the Grand Plaza for the Glaswegians.

In much the same vein more originality could be shown in bed and breakfast signs. Sucn signs are of course subject to a commendable measure of conformity in size and layout. But perhaps a more personal note might be introduced — "Stay with Mrs Nicholson, recom-mended by R.A.C., A.A. and Boswell and Johnson;" "Mrs McDonald — Highland hospirtality at its best — No Campbells;" "Mrs McKenzies for home cooking — Duke of Edinburgh's Award for crowdie and oatcakes."

Finally we would suggest that "Sruth" readers furth of Scotland book their 1968 Highland holidays now. We should perhaps warn intending visitors that accommodation may be strictly limited during the months of June, July and August in all the popular holiday centres as students and staff from Schools of Art and University Geography Departments along with business consoltants and other specialists will be carrying out massive surveys on the tourist petential in the Highlands, whilst other University students will be handing out questionnaires; on behalf of the Tourist Board, the Countryside Commission, local authorities, the Scottish Office and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

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The Little Highland Ones

Once upon a time long, long ago, there was a little Highland town with a little Highland castle, lots of little Highland houses and little Highland people in little

this and little kijghland people in little kijghland people in little kijghland provest and a little Council and everyone had very little money and little do. They were quite happy in their little ways — except when big bad Highland people who had no castles or money and nothing to do came to trouble them. The Big Bad Highland people lived in big mountains and were always at war with everyone else and even with everyone else and even with the Very Big People who wore trousers and spoke English. So they lived very happily until one day some of the Very Big People came to live in the little Highland town. The little Highland people did not really mind be-cause the Very Big People really came to punish the Big Bad High-

came to punish the Big Bad High-land People. Their chief was called Oliver Cromwell.

The little Highland people loved to listen to the language of the Very Big People. Some of the Very Big People. Some of them come from London, some from Plymouth: others from Wigan and Liverpool and Bir-mingham. The little Highland people knew they were lacky to learn such beautiful English and they spent all their time practi-ning the pronunciation although they didn't know what they were saying.

saying.

Soon the Very Big People had to go away but the little Highland people did not mind because they now had a little English and the big bad Highland people had

Another hundred years went by Another hundred vears went by and the little Highland people continued to practice their little English although they still did not know what they were saying. One day the Very Big People came back. This time they were very cross and they gave the Big Bad Highland people a big beating and they were and they were the say they were the were they were they were they were they were they were they were

Bad Highland people a big beats ing and they were never naughtly again. Sad to relate they were next naughtly again. Sad to relate they were next next to the Little Highland people who had not done anything. This time their chief was called Cumberland. Cumberland made them wear little trousers. At first they were a little bothered. But soon they were very happy because they were a little morre that they have been also they have been always the same they have been always the same and they have a same and the same and they have a same and they have a same and they have a they had to build a new one, stopped coming because there was his time they built a big beauti- nothing to see what they had not all one just like Windsor Castle already got in their own country, there the King of the Very Big The magicians, too, had copple lived.

The magicians too, had too be too be used to be used to be used to be used.

The magicians too, had too be used to be used to be used to be used.

up and they found they under-stood what they were saying now they were just like the Very Big People from London, Plymouth, Wigan and Birmingham. Their English was so beautiful that they could never stop talking it, and soon they couldn't speak to the Big Bad Highland People but they didn't mind because they felt bigger.

bigger.

After a time they began to get tired of their little houses and so they pulled them down to build big beautiful ones like those in London, Plymouth, Wigan, Liverpool and Birmingham. Sometimes they were sad because often they were quite nextly and ladd times they were sad because often they were quite pretty and had an interesting history but the thought of the big rateable values and the big prices they could get from the Very Big People made them feel happy again. In any event they wanted to be just like the Very Big People and the terrified in case anyone might the terrified in case anyone might be been considered to the constant of the property of the pro

sook for hittle kiths. But the little Highland People could not understand this and could not believe that anyone could be so. They were so happy to see the Very were so happy to see the Very Big People come, and grateful for the money they gave them. In their hearts the little Highland People longed to have lots and lots of lovely industry and linear cities with lots of exciting infrastructure. And above all they so wanted to be economically visite structure. And above all they so wanted to be economically visite like the Very Big People. One day a band of great magicians came from the land of the Very Big People. The little Highland people were of course

land people were of course frightened of them because they were so clever and so important. They rushed round trying to please them and said nice things to them and built a beautiful place for them and said nice things of paces them and said nice things to them and built a beautiful place of the said of th

6. - Longs of the Gael 'se Mo Cheist An Gille Donn



Hillean 6 na h-illean i Hillean 6 na h-illean i Dé ni mi mur' faigh mi thu?

'S e mo cheist an gille donn 'Rachadh an crannaig 'san long; Ged a bhìodh do phóca lom Gun òr gun bhonn, gun gabhainn thu.

'S e mo cheist an gille bàn Nach leigeadh a leannan le càch; Teann a nall 's thoir dhomh do làmh Cha leig mi dàil na's fhaide dhuit.

'S e mo cheist Mac-gille-Mhaoil Broilleach geal 'na léine chaoil 'S ann duit fhéin a thug mi gao Nuair bha mi aotrom, amaideach

'N giullan sin dha'n tug mi gaol Nach robh fichead bliadhn' a dh'aois Nam bu leamsa fearann saor Gur tus', a ghaoil, a gheibheadh e,

'S ged nach' eil an gill' ach òg Tha e misneachail gu leòr: 'S nuair a gheibh e long fo sheol Gu'n tig e chòir an fhearainn so.

An t-Urr. A. Mac na Cleardaidm.

("Deoch-slainte nan Gillean," le Colm O Lochlainn).

and viability, went to his friends.

The little Highland People are still there but you would not know them for there is nothing to tell you. The Magicians still sit weaving spells and making magic. But it doesn't work a

you. The ing spells and making magic. Durit doesn't work any more. The Big Bad Highlanders still live in the moutains and still live in the moutains and still make rude faces at the little Highland People. But they don't mind any more. For, when they feel any more. For, when they feel any more for which was a still the still be still

BRUSH UP YOUR GAFLIC

with Tormod

(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic)

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

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

Lesson 14

A bheil thu a' tighinn, a Chaluim? Tha a' bhracaist deiseil agus bithidh i a' fas fuar. Are you coming, Malcolm? The breakfast is ready and it will be

getting cold.

vale oo a-tchee-inn a Challum.

Ha a vrachk-esht jay-shell agus
bee-ee ee a-faas foo-ar.

Tha mi a' tighinn. De tha gu bhith I'm coming. What are we going to

a mee a-tchee-inn. Jay ha goo vee ack-een?

Lite mar is abhaist, agus an deidh sin beucan is uighean. Porridge as usual, and after that bacon and eggs. Lee-tchh mar is a-vesht, agus an jay sheen baycan is ooee-in.

Ceart. De seorsa latha a th' ann? Right. What sort of day is it? Kee-arst. Ja shorsa la-uh a hawn?

Tha e briagha an drasda, ach chuala mi air an reidio gum bi uisge ann a dh' aithghearr. It is fine now, but I heard on the radio that there will be rain

He e bree-a an draa-sdu, ach choo-a-la mee ayr an radio goom be II a yie-char.

Tha sin mi-fhortanach, ach 's docha nach tig e gus an ruig mi an oifis.

That is unfortunate, but perhaps it
won't come on until I reach the

Ha sheen mee-arstanach, achsdo-cha nach jeek e goos an roo-ig mee an offeesh.

Do you know?

- Which Scottish poems were the favourite reading of Napoleon?
 Who was Mr Donald MacIver, composer of "An ataireachd"
- What is the Crest and Motto of
- Give the Gaelic for STEAK.

 C'aite na rugadh annt-Oll Murachadh Eoghainn MacDhomhnaill
- tha teagaisg eilleanach Eaglais na h-Alab? 6. Bheir ciall do'n fhacal "flaith-

ANSWERS

- James MacPherson's.

 Born at Uig, Lewis, in 1857. He
 was for many years headmaster
 of Bayble J.S. School at Point,
- 3. Crest is a Bull's Head and the motto is "Hold fast."
 4. STAOIG.
- STAOIG. Anns na Hearradh. Brisear suas am facal le fogh-luimich mar "Flath" "Innis" se sin sa Bheurla "The land of the

faisg air au t-sruthan



St John's Wort (Hypericum Perforatum)

GAELIC: Eala Bhuidhe

(Fal, for Neul: aspect or appeance; and Bhuidhe: yellow)

The distinguishing features of Common St John's Wort are the two raised lines on the stem and the black dots on the petals and sepals. The many stamens are grouped into three bundles.

It is sometimes called St Col-

umba's flower, who is said to have

umoa s nower, who is said to have reverenced it and carried it in his arms, its having been dedicated to his favourite evangelist St John. The roots were scalded in but tor milk to remove freekles. It was also used as a remedy for los spirits and nervousness. A spirit to be a galactic around was experit to be a galactic around was created and a comparation of the con-

craft and enchantment.
The badge of the Clan Mac-

MAIREAD

If Ever . . .

If ever you have wondered what If ever you have wondered what Loyalty implied Then visit the moor where its cause once died. Where the wind sighs still o'er hearts once bold And forest trees rise in salute to

The cars cruising past once Cum-

berland's Stone And alien accents are heard to

The Scots irreverance to his invading valour
When soldiers of England slept neath ignominous heather

Aye, visit your moor where cash tills now ring To the sound of the money idle

The sound of the money idle curiosities bring Where the Gaelic is rarely heard but now in American twangs When the Brave New World calls on the long sleeping clans.

Where, of Bonnie Prince Charlie or the spot he stood Few Scots can tell . . . even less still brood.

His monument now but a field of waving corn With guardian farmer dour and

sympathy shorn. Indeed sighs still the wind o'er Culloden's moor And well it may such a legacy

When subscrvient smiles now greet the invading race
And little else is left our once
proud face.

But if you too perhaps, in silence

should cry
O'er that long lost Cause and its
Loyalty forbye
Even yet on that wind, perchance
you may hear
A thousand Highland voices shout

that cry still dear ALBA GU BRATH!

The Saltire Society

FULL-TIME DIRECTOR WANTED

The Saltire Society is about to The Saltire Society is about to begin its search for a full-time director. The task of the director will be to take charge of the plans which the Society has to expand its activities and play a wider role in Scottish life and affairs. An expansion of the Saltire's interests was made possible by the recent gift of £40,000 by an anonymous donor.

The post will be advertised

soon.

Lord Fraser, who is president of the Society, said in Edinburgh

"We shall be looking for someone who would be enthusiastic about promoting the objects of the thour promoting the objusted state of the Society. These include conserving the best of the Scottish heritage in the arts, using that word in the widest sense to include literature, music, visual arts and architecture, and also encouraging the work of modern Soots in the same fields.

"Some interesting ideas for new projects by the Society are now director would develop some of these ideas, and perhaps contribute others of his own as well as continuing the established activities of the Society.

"The position offers great scope to anyone with organising ability

on methods of achieving the Society's objects."

Some vigorous campaigning is now taking place in the Snizort parish of Skye, where four licences are threatened under the veto poll to be W. CLIMIE held there on November 21.

Faicinn Bhuam

AM MOD

Tha e a' dèanamh feum mór, saoilidh mi, a bhith a' faicinn bharailean, math no dona, a' tighinn am follais goirid an déidh a' Mhoid-fhein. Tha sin flor gu h-àraidh ma tha sinn a' cluinntinn có aig a tha na barailean sin.
Nuair a chl neach litir ann am
paipear-naidheachd gun rithe ach
ainm-pinn tha lethsgeul an

paipear-naidheachd gun rithe ach ainm-pinn tha leithsgeul an leughadair ri ghabhail muir a toir om'earn ainm dhoi aidh suidhic-fun teagamh tan nuair nach bi freagarrach do sgrìobhadair ainm a chur ri litir, cha ghabh aobhar suarach a chur as a leth airson ainm a chleith. Bitheadh sin mar sin, chaneil mar as trice paipearan a tha a' toirt cead saor do litirichean gun urra ri am paipearan a tha a' toirt cead saor do litrichean gun urra ri am moladh airson a' chleachdaidh sin. Faodar a ràdh, mureil duine deònach ainm a chur ris na beachdan a tha e a' cur an céill, agus seasamh air an son ma dh' iarrar air, gum bitheadh e cho math dha fuireach sàmhach.

A nise chan fhaca mì litrichean dhe 'n t-seòrsa mu Mhòd Ghlaschu am paipear sa bith. A thaobh am beagan a chunnaic mi bha ag aontachadh leis an fhear a thuirt nach robh Gàidhlig gu leòr i chluinntinn bho 'n àrd-

thear a thurt nach foon Gaidhig gu leòr ri chluinntinn bho 'n àrd-ùrlar. Dh' ainmich e na cuirmean-feasgair. Nuair a tha fir-cathrach againn aig nacheil Gàidhlig chaneil è furasda gnothaichean a Gàidhlig chumail a dol ann an Gàidhlig a

Dé as còir a dhèanamh? Dèanamh as aonais fir-cathrach, mar a chomairlich n-cuìd. Tha e

mar a chomairlich n-cuid. Tha e soillear có-chiu gur e barrachd Gàidhlig a tha a dhith oirm air ard-rìlera gus an àiteachan eile.

Tha sinn uile buailteach air a bhith a 'danamh lethsegul dhe na Ghall airson tionndadh ris a' Bheurla. Ach chan e an Gall a bhith sa chuideachd a tha gar cur a cheann a chail a bhith sa chuideachd a tha gar cur an leisg. Tha sinn air fàs cho lieanta anns a' Bheurla, agus cho meirgeach anns a' Ghaidhlig, sech, an tha sinn a' deanamh toileachadh ri Gall a' nochdadh air fàire. Bha na Gàidheil riamh air fàire. Bha na Gàidheil riamh cho meirgeach anns a' Ghàidhlig, s gur ann a tha sinn a' deanamh toileachadh ri Gall a' nochdadh air fàire. Bha na Gàidheil riamh cho modhail. Ma chumas sinn oirnn anns a' Ghàidhlig bithidh am fear eile a' smaointeachadh gu bheil sinn a' bruidhinn airsan, sdòcha a' magadh air. Feumaisnn a bhith modhail agus leanach a' tha dean e an gnothach. Bha an fhirinn airs an duit usasal a' an fhirinn airs an duit usasal a'

an fhirinn aig an duin uasal a

thuirt aig a' choinneimh bhliadhnail mu e an rud gur dheireadh a am fear-ionnsachaidh raidh gu sguir daoine de bhruid-hinn na Gàidhlig muair a thig an strainnsear. Ged nach tuigeadh e ach facal an siud san seo, chaneil sin gu deilir; feumaidh a chluas fàs eòlach air fuaim na Gaidhlig. Tha an leanamh a' togail comai labhairt le bhiti ag dòigh as cinntiche do 'n inbheach cuideachd. raidh gu sguir daoine de bhruidcuideachd.

Tha na beachdan a chluinnear ri an cur an cois nam beachdan a leughar. Chuala mi feadhainn ag rádh gu robh e furasda daoine a chluinntinn anns an talla mhor a chluinninn anns an talla mhor agus feadhainn eile nach robh e furasd idir. Bithidh cuid a' gearan co-dhiù, ach se gnothach fior-bhochd a bhitheadh ann turbhochd a chitheadh ann turbhochd a chitheadh ann turbhochd a chitheadh ann deidh dhuinn duine fhasdadh (le comhnadh an Arts Council) fad trì seachdainean gu bhith a' cur a' cheart rud sin air dòigh. air dòigh.

gu bhith a' cur a' cheart rud sin air dòigh.

Thuirt feadhainn gu do chòrd fosgladh a' Mhòid Di-luain riutha, agus feadhainn dhuibh sin a th' aideich rach robh mòran Gallachadh ris a' tultinn thaicinn agus a chluinntinn an co-lharpais nan sgòiltean, ach carson a bha na ceisdean cho mi-fhreagarrach? Chuir e ioghnadh orm fhin gun taghadh fear a tha cho còlach air clann-sgoile ri lain Domhnullach a leithid de cheisdean, gus an cuala mi nach b' esan a thagi an tuala mi nach o' esan a thagi an tuala mi nach a' eilach a' eil

nach d' thàinig ach ceithir buidhnean air adhart am bliadhna. (Bha a sia an Inbhirnis). Chaneil dad agams an an aphaidh a bhith a' seinn anns an nòs trach feumaidh sinn cuimhmeachadh gu bheil an nòs ùr a' gabhail iomadh dreach. Rachainn fada a sheachnadh cuid dhe na nòsan ùra; cha d' ràinig an fheadhainn Ghàidhlig fhathast an Ire nach toigh leam. Theagamh gun tig an nòs ùr, ùr, cuideachd. Ged a bhitheamaid deònach àite a thoirt dhaibh aig a' Mhòd, na toireamaid

a chreaidsinn oirnn fhìn gu bheil seo, mar a tha cuid a' cumail a mach, a' dol a chumail na Gàidhlig beò.

Gàidhlig beò.

Gu dearbh tha sinn tric air ar mealladh mu na tha seinn òran sa bith a' deanamh airson na chnain. Cia meud a chluinneas sibh, no a chi sibh, aig deireadh cuirm-chiùl. a sheinneas fu a chiadhlig Righachd fhein anns a' Ghàidhlig.

Ma chuala sibh cuid dhe na hòrain sìùdain, agus dhe na

h-òrain siùdain, agus dhe na chéilidh a thàinig na dhéidh, air an rèidio Di-haoine seo chaidh, s dòcha gun do chuir e

an rèdido Di-haoine seo chaidh, s' dòcha gun do chuir e ioghnadh oirbh, mar a chuir eo ormsa, carson a thug am BBC cunntas cho mionaideach, an Gàidhlig sam Beurla, air an othail a bha san talla aig an àm. Rinneadh mearachd an seo gun teagamh, le bàraichean aig dà cheann an talla, ach cuin a cheann an talla, ach cuin a air dramaichean aig ceilidh? Bha fear-an-aigh againn a bha comasach gu leòr air rian a chumail air gnothaichean, agus cha d' rinneadh dochann air ni no neach.

neach.
Bhá e furasda gu leòr do 'n
Bh BC taghadh a dhèanamh a
liònadh leith-uair shìobhalta shocair dhaibh, mas e sin a bha a
dhith orra Cha ròbh iad
riaraichte le a leithid sin. Cha
ghabh an cron a rinneadh Dihaoine a dhubhadh as ach, ma tha naome a dituomada as acar, ma tha sinn a' dol a reic earrannan dhe 'n Mhòd an dèidh seo, feumaidh sinn a bhith cinnteach nach toir sinn seachad, aig prìs sam bith, nì a dh' fhaodas masladh a thoirt oirnn fhìn.

Sombrall fraund

Na Breabaidearan

Tha Comhairle nan Croiteir san h-Eileanan an Iar ag comhairleachadh gum bu choir mu 400 breabadair a thoirt far na leabhraichean. Aig airde chaneil ach obsir do 800 sa Chlu Mhor. Ma tha duil aig an T.G.W.U. sha can be sha chan be sha ohi ag obair is feumaidh am maighstir an doigh oibreach a shuidheachadh. An ceart uair sann air an ceann fhein a tha na breabadairean ag obair; chancil coir aca dól, no laithean saora. coir aca dól, no laithean saora, peannsain na airgiod a thigeadh orra ann an tionnseal mar a gheibheadh iad nam biodh iad air am fasdadh aig na muilltean Gheibheadh na muiltean an uair sin £400 san t-seachdainn bhon riaghaltas na 'ghrant' tionnseal air-son an 800 a dh'fhasdaidh iad agus bhiodh na coirichean a tha an seilbh luchd oibreach eile feadh Bhreatainn air am buileachadh air na breabadairean

A Country by Keith Murdoch

In such a small space (to an American) from Highlands to Lowlands what a change of atmosphere! There's culture in Edinburgh

(to an American)
from Hungary and Liverpool
what an education!

In such a small race (to an American) from Norseman and Pict - what a colour!

There's a croft in the north content with quiet life (to an American)
— what a courage!

In the south where international business (even to an American) makes the sky grey.

There's a mixture of sentiment for London as centre or (full of history to an American) Scotland is separate. What an atmosphere!

Review Order

Scotland's Industrial Past

The industrial past of Scotland has been glorified many times. But not until now has there been a real attempt to tell its story as a subject in its own right. Too often it has been tied up with economics, politics, and social history.

politics, and social history.

"The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland," by John Butt. is a good preliminary run at the subject. It is as well that in recent years the interest in industrial archaeology has increased to the level that many industrial subjects are now being recorded if not being preserved. The book gives the results of the first full-length study of the physical remains of industry throughout the remains of industry throughout the length and breadth of Scotland.

The book is in two parts. The first is a general review of the remains in the fields of engineering, chemicals. transport, public utili-ties, mining, textiles and agricul-ture. The second part is in the form of a fairly comprehensive gazetteer covering the whole of Scotland, county by county, and parish by

Some 1,500 sites of interest are covered and will do much to stimulate the interest of local historians. But why confine the subject to historians? With so much of the past of industrial Scotland being de-molished, this is definitely a subject to be tackled by senior school pupils. Techical colleges could be drawn to this subject through their complementary studies departments. Indeed, what better way is there to introduce the past of the local trades and industry to the new en-

trades and industry to the new en-chants of today than to go on a "dig" to a nearby site.

Perhaps "dig" may not be the correct word here. But dig one must certainly do in order to get the facts of an industry's past his-tory. When so often the real arch-aeological work in confined to ex-perts qualified in their subject in-dustrial archaeology is certainly the subject of the moment and one well within the ability and interest of the amateur. the amateur.

the amateur.

Those with specific local know-ledge will probably find that the book only mentions briefly or not at all their local sites. While this might be called a fault of the book, it is appreciated that the subject of Scotland's industrial archaeology is a vast one, and the author is to be congratulated on being as com-

Darling, I can leave you never, Part perhaps yet love forever, Love you till the Muses fail to bring

Songs to poets that angels sing.

Why, from the moment that I found you

And now my heart for their hive they take

Honey, my flower, from you to make

And now you each day I adore, My perfumed poem, more and

Symphonies they've hummed around me,

Sonnet

prehensive as he is.
At least Dr Butt has thrown out a challenge with his work. And it remains for more persons to become interested in the subject to record, if not preserve, the remains of Scotand's industry. This is a of Soctand's industry. This is a cause it is it should therefore not matter of national pride. And bebe neglected. If you're not quite sure of how to go about things, the book's thoughtful bibliography will put you right.

("Industrial Archaeology of Scot-land," by John Butt. 50s. David & Charles, Newton Abbot).

The present and the future are often so vital to us that it become often so vital to us that it becomes too easy to lose sight of the past. Man has ever thrown a backward glance at the past to discover his origins, or to verify that his route into the future bears relevance to the thinking and the activities of his forefathers.

In "Man Discovers His Past."

his forefathers.

In "Man Discovers His Past,"
Glyn Daniel, a household name
these past few years, tells the tale these past few years, tells the tale from the times before history through the centuries. This is a well-told tale, in an esilly read style. In fact, the book is an edited transcript from a popular series on the B.B.C. in 1966. The book is better than radio, however, as it is illustrated to heighten the reader's interest, It is a book to browse through and just the thing to give as a gift to the

the thing to give as a gift to the older child looking around for something to occupy the mind; something that's not only educational, but thought-provoking too.
There are many questions one can ask about the past. This book answers some of them, and that adequately, It also leaves some unanswered. For the exciting aspect about archaeology is that, as Daniel says, "the past has a great future."

"Man Discovers His Past," by Glyn Daniel. Readers Union/ Gerald Duckworth. 13/6 to mem-

Truth At Last

An inordinate lot of rubbish has been perpetrated in the name of tartan for some decades now, tartan for some decades now, mainly by those with romanticised ideas of the Highlands and its clan system of society. It is good, there-fore, to read about tartan written by Lt.-Col. Iain B. Cameron Taylor. This is "The Story of Tartan," No. This is "The Story of Tartan," No. 7 in a series published by the Gaelic Information Centres Committee of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

The author pulls no punches. He derides the spurious cloths such as the "Ancient MacSo-and-so," and the "Ancient Maco-and-so," and gives useful advice to the person who wishes to buy genuine material. Also a word of caution is given in connection with the habit of connecting a tartan with a clan which has its origins in the mists of time.

which has its origins in the mists of time. Some flower illustrations (the sources of dyes) and a thread-count stick heighten the interest of the write-up of tartan. A must for anyone with only the slightest interest in the subject. And surely a summary of tartan information for the tourist to keep by his side of the courist to keep by his side of the courist to keep by his calculate. Abertarff House, Inverness, at 9d plus 3d postage.

Donald Macrae.

Highland Book Club

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Deanta Le Na Cungaidhean As Fhearr Uibhean Ur Is Siùcar Glan

DUTCH LIQUEUR

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by F. G. THOMSON

The Prospects of Tidal Minimum Charter Power

Last October, President De Gaulle inaugurated the Rance tidal power scheme and the first, large-scale production of electrical energy from the tides began. The construction of the scheme was full of innovation, for never before had an estuary with average tides of 30ft, range been closed.

There were doubts about the Rance scheme, of course,. The

main criticism was the cost. For £36 millions is a lot to pay for a net output of 544GWh per annum. The energy cost per unit is more than 0.75d, little more than half of the energy is peaking energy.

Because of this, at a time when thermal power stations produce energy at 0.5d per unit and nu-clear power is promising even cheaper costs, the French have been speaking of the Rance as the first and perhaps the last tidal power station in the world. But there are others who do not

But there are others who do not share this view and who believe that the Rance, though showing one method of how the tides can be harnessed, has produced re-sults which can be used to help

Only recently a proposal from Malcolm K. MacMillan, Labour M.P. for the Western Isles, and the Western Isles Labour Party, involved the creation of a tidal power scheme in Lewis.

power scheme in Lewis.
The site recommended for survey by interested Statutory bodies in the Highlands is Little Loch Roag. The proposal is based on a scheme outlined by a technically-qualified member of the Labour Party in Lewis. The Loch at Ungeshader is about 120 feet across and experiences significant tidal races.

As the bulk of the electricity generated on the island is by diesel-electric stations, the propodiesel-electric stations, the propo-sers of the tidal scheme say that this high-cost electricity acts against industrial development of the kind which relies on low-cost electrical energy for competitive production

It is as well to look closer into this proposal, particularly in view of the Rance scheme and other similar projected schemes throughout the world

At the present time, many years the development of high-head (high-pressure) pump-turbines, we know that pumped-storage schemes (e.g., at Loch Awe) can be built at a cost of £40 per kilowatt in-stalled. In fact, if existing hydro facilities such as Loch Sloy are used, the Hydro-electric Board have estimated a cost as low as £25/kW.

Also, the developments which have taken place in turbo-generators in recent years has led to the new idea of tidal-powerthe new liea of that-power-pumped-storage schemes with a cost of about £20 per kilowatt in-stalled as against the Rance cost of about £80/kW.

The output of the tidal-power pumped storage schemes is far more flexible than that of a Rance-type scheme. Load can be

VISIT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND TO ORKNEY

Mr Edward M. Taylor (C., Glasgow, Catheart) has asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he will make a statement on his visit during the recess to the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Mr William Ross, in a written reply, has said:—"On my recent visit to Orkney and Shetland, I visit to Orkney and Shetland, I orkney and the second shetland, I orkney and to meet medical authorities and the second second

"These meetings were of value in enabling me to assess the problems at first hand, and discuss them with the local people."

accepted within a few minutes, instead of a few hours notice. The pumped-storage element, being a separate entity, may be designed for a combined tidal power and for a combined tidal power and system requirement. The load fac tor of the conventional generating proved by using cheap night energy in the conventional pumped storage way.

pumped storage way.

The combined tidal-powerpumped-storage output can be
used to meet a peak energy requirement lasting up to 12 hours,
all the energy rectured being provided either directly from the
scheme's generators or indirectly
by regenerating from the pumped

oy regretating from the pumper storage capacity.

The great bulk of this energy would be tidal energy, either converted or directly injected. Since the tidal energy all costs the same, the tidal scheme using capacity looks extremely

Another suggestion which crisis the tidal power station into the realm of cheap-power provisions is the prefabrication of the sta-tion itself and its sluices, which tion itself and its sluices, which allow the water to be pumped into the storage basin. By making the power stations in self-contained sections which can be manufactured simultaneously at the shore or in drydocks, and subsequently towed out and sunk onto prepared rock-rubble foundations, the construction period may be shortened and the need for elaborate coffer-dams avoided.

The main focus of attention of tidal power engineers has now shifted from France to Canada. where the immense potential of the Bay of Fundy is currently unthe Bay of Fundy is currently un-Jer assessment by the Canadian Government's Tidal Power Pro-gramming Board. There are strong hopes that some of the recent thinking on tidal power in Britain may influence the Canadian in-vestigations.

Other principal sites for conother principal sites for con-sideration throughout the world are the Gulf of San Jose in Ar-gentina, the north-west coast of Australia, Cook Inlet in Alaska, and the English Bristol Channel.

It is reckoned that the Bristol Channel offers perhaps the best site for the development of tidal-power schemes anywhere in the

world.

So far as the Loch Roag scheme is concerned, one must of course think in terms of cost per head of population involved in the reor population involved in the re-sultant benefit of cheap power. But there is no reason why the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Board and the Highland and Islands Development Board should delay in setting up an Investiga-tion Committee to look into tidal power schemes in the North of

Another aspect is that in times Another aspect is that in times of national emergency, there will be a restriction in the movement of oil, a basic fuel for electricity generation so far as the Isles are concerned. The existing hydroelectric capacity in the Isles would be insufficient for all but essential

The Western Isles Scheme should not be allowed to become yet another proposal. The potential is there in Loch Roag. It just

Bretons Want

by our Breton Correspondent

(SRUTH NOTE: Our Broton Correspondent has sent us this Charter of basic requirements for Erittany. It was presented at a recent meeting of the Gorsedd. The recent incidents in France adds point to the Bret pre' request for Brittany to be recognised as a geographical entity with racial characteristics different from those of the rest of France).

Demandent que dans les textes législatifs francais le terme de "nationalité" employe abusivement dans le sens d'appartenance a un Etat souverain, soit remplace par celui de "citrovennete."

Affirment que dans le cadre de l'Etat français, le Bretagne constitue, au sens strict de ternis, une

Souhaitent que tout Breton puiss se reclamer, meme dans les actes publics, a la fois de sa nationalite bretonne et da sa citoyennete française.

Point II

Reclament l'enseignement de la Langue bretonne a tous les degres primaire, secondaire, technique et superieur an Basse-Bretagne; l' enseignement de la langue bre-tonne dans les degres secondaire, technique et superieur an Haute-Bretagne.

Reclament, en outre, l'enseigne-ment de l'Histoire de Bretagne sur tout le territoire Breten.

Sur tout le territore Breten.

Reclament ogalement l'enseignement des Arts traditionnels developpe ou generalise dans tous les etablissements d'enseignement artistque, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Conservatoires de Musique et tous etablissements de ce genre.

Exigent la creation d'un service de l'un description d'un service de l'un description d'un service de l'utilité prévoince d'un service de l'un service de l'un description de l'un service de

Culture bretonne rectorats, services departement de l'Education nationale de la Jeunesse et des Sports charge d'animer toute le vie cul-turelle dans l'ensemble de la

Point III

Estiment necessaire et urgent la creation d'une Assemblee regio-nale deliberant sur toutes les ques-tions interessant la Bretagne et composee des Conseillers Gene-raux des Cinq Departements Bre-

Exigent la mise en place d'un Conseil economique et social regional, organisme d'etude et de regional, organisme d'etude et de contestation, compose de representants des organisations syndicales patronales, ouvrieres, artisanales, agricoles, des cadres et professions independantes, ainsi que de representants d'organismes socio-professionels et culturels.

Reclament l'installation d'un confessionels des confessiones de confe

Executif regional dote de pouv suffisants notamment an mat suffisants notamment an matiere de modes de financement, assiste ar un Commissaire Regional du ouvernement.

SPRAT SURVEY FOR HIGHLANDS

survey is to be carried out the White Fish Authority to confirm the reports of !Shermen that the West Highland Lochs are "full of sprats' at certain !imes

of the year.

The Authority says that the survey will be centred on Ullapool.

The lochs involved are in the north-west.

The object of the survey is to

The object of the survey is to confirm that the shoals of sprats were large enough to justify a fishing activit, to catch the fish. If the fishing activity las potential, there may be the setting up of a meal and oil reduction factory on the west coast.

The Gavernment are reported

tory on the west coast.

The Government are reported as being interested in establishing industrial fishing to help teduce an annual imports bill of more than £20 million for fish meal and oil. The meal is an essential ingredient for animal feeding stuffs.

Life In Canada

No talk about Canada is complete without reference to its aboriginal inhabitants the Red Indian tribes or clans, Mic Macs, Iroquois, Cherokees, and others, who live on separate land reservations allotted to them by the government.

No longer do these romantic nomads roam the wilds, fishing, hunting, and scalping their conquered enemies as their ancestors were wont to do, but have

by Norman MacDonald

long ago settled down to the comparatively tamer and more civilised life of the white race, with whom they have very largely intermixed and breeded, so that now a ful blooded Indian is indeed a rarity. Nevertheless, they have on the whole retained a great deal of their native traditions, weather lore and primitive customs.

Indian names have struck me as odd, until I found out how and why they were

The moment a child is born, the father goes outside and whatever sight or sound greets eye or ear, be it bird or beast in any posture, flying, walking, running, or crying, he hastens in and calls the new born after it. Hence such expressive names as Sitting Bull. Quack in the Bush, Rushing Water, to mention only a few.

The formidable warriors bygone days now prefer to live in peace, taking pride in their handicrafts such as brightly coloured baskets, mats, beads, and leather work of all descriptions, which are sometimes sold from house to house.

Living so close to Nature for centuries, yea milleniums, it is not surprising the Red Men have succeeded in wresting many secrets from her, such as, for instance, the uncanny gift of being able, sometimes a year beforehand, of giving remarkably accurate weather forecasts by studying barks of trees, animals' furs, and water level in burns and rivers.

Over and above, they have an amazing knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants, herbs and flowers and of how to apply them, quite often with

I have heard a story about a certain man suffering from a stomach ailment, who was discharged from hospital, incurable. An old Indian from the neighbouring reservation, when he heard the bad news, called on the patient and advised him thus: If your disease is what I guess it to be, there are heros growing at the lower end of vour farm, which will cure you Put a kettle of water on fire, half fill it with this plant and let it slowly boil. After it has boiled for a while, fill a tea cup with the juice which must not be swallowed in mouth-fuls, but carefully, one sip at

If you have this disease, no sooner will the first sip or two settle in you stomach than you

will feel an excruciating pain. The pain is a sure omen the medicine will bring about a cure, if you continue taking it. If the ailment is not what I suspect, the juice will not give you any pain at all.

The sick man had tried so

many remedies in vain, and knowing that death was inevitable, ordered the prescribed herb, a species of clover, to be

gathered and boiled.

After the first few sips his pain was almost uncontrollable. He patiently continued drinking the Indian's medicine and when, after many years, this story was related to me by one knew him well, the once rapidly declining sufferer was very much alive.

There is a sense in which Canada has not yet been discovered. In many places, especially mid and eastern Canada, her towns and villages are small clearings in an ocean of unbroken forest. Leave a bit of land untilled for a couple of years and it is under thick bush. Trees grow naturally in that soil, just as grass and weeds do in ours. You can hardly put a pin point between young saplings when they first rear their heads above the carth

The enormous wealth of Canada still remains untapped, undetected, underground. Mines of every kind of precious metal imaginable, oilwells worth un told millions of pounds, await the patient explorer who is destined to become a multi - millionaire overnight.

But Canada's greatest treasures are spiritual, the ones exploited, and to be exploited by her artists, whose skill in the use of words, as well as that of brush and canvas, will yet earn for them a high place among the immortals of other nations.

(The End)

ARMY TO BUILD ROAD ?

An Army survey of the pro-posed road between Rannoch Station and Glencoc, which would provide the final link in an east-west route across the Central Highlands, will be completed this

The road, which has been un-The road, which has been under consideration for many years and may be built evenually by the army, would run for about 12 miles across rugged moorland from the B846 at Rannoch Station to the A82 at Kingshouse.

Glenco:

The survey, which began last Sunday and is on behalf of Argyll and Perth Couny Councils, 18 one of several projects being uncertaken by the Army to aid local authorities. The oilicer-in-charge, Major Geoffrey Austin in command of a team from 62 CR. Constuction). Royal Engineers, is optimistic about the feasibility of the Army to Army Council Construction. The Remove Person Council Counc

The Rannoch-Glencoc road would open up a new area for tourism, and also provide easier access from Perthshire to the pulp mill at Fort William.

Gu Léir

Fiach ma chì thu beum air càch gu faic cách coir' ort fhéin ; nach 'eil duin' iomlan air làr gu bheil fàilean oirn' gu léir.

DRM

SRUTH Thursday, 2nd November 1967 Di-ardaoin, 2 An t-Samhuinn 1967

Ceartas airson na Gaidhlig

A' toirt breith air tagraidhean Buidheann Naiseanta A tour breith air tagraidhean Buidheann Naiseanta na h-Alba as leth na Gaidhlig chuir Mgr. R. M. Mac-Leoid (am fear a tha ag iarraidh a bhith 'na Bhall-Parlamaid Toraidh airson Innse Gall) a' cheist seo: "A bheil na tagraidhean aca-san a' ruigheachd smear na cuise?" Nach bu choir dhuinn, tha esan ag radh, toiseach toiseachaidh a dheanamh le bhith deanamh cinnteach gu bheil eolais air leughadh agus sgrìobhadh Gaidhlig aig a h-uile neach a dh' fhagas an sgoil? Cha bhitheadh feum ann an rud sam bith a bha a' Bhuidheann Naiseanta ag iarradh as aonais seo, thuirt e, agus dh' fheumadh parantan Gaidhealach cuideachadh leis a

Tha sinn ag aontachadh le Mgr. MacLeoid anns na tha e ag radh mu dheidhinn nan sgoiltean. Cha mhair a' Ghaidhlig beo mur a bi i air a teagasg do 'n chloinn. Tha luchd nan sgoiltean a' deanamh an dichill. Feumaidh

feadhainn eile an t-aon rud a dheanamh.

'S e canain a tha anns a' Ghaidhlig air an deachaidh
foirneart a dheanamh re iomadh linn. Bho am Seumas VI agus roimhe sin bha an Riaghaltas a' deanamh na b' urrainn dhaibh airson cur as dhi, agus cha d' fhuair i ceartas an uair a steidhicheadh Achd nan Sgoiltean ann an 1872. Feumaidh an Riaghaltas a' chuis a leasachadh

An uair a choimheadas sinn timcheall oirnn air duthchannan eile anns an Roinn Eorpa anns a bheil barrachd is aon chanain air a bruidhinn chi sinn nach e rud mor sam is aon chanan air a duidimn Cai shin airti rud ino saib bith a tha a' Bhuidheann Naiseanta ag iarraidh. Chan eil iad ag iarraidh ach a h-aite fhein a thoirt dha 'n Ghaidhlig 'na duthaich fhein. Cha shaoileadh muinntir Nirribhidh, no na h-Eilbhis, no eadhon Ruisia gu robh iad ag iarraidh rud mi-reusanta sam bith. Nach toireadh e air parantan Gaidhealach barrachd uidh a bhith aca anns a' Ghaidhlig nam bitheadh iad a' faicinn gu robh i a' faighinn aite ann an obair na Rioghachd?

Feumaidh sinn a dheanamh soilleir dha na buidhnean uile nach bi sinn sasaichte le rud sam bith ach a h-aite dligheach airson ar canain. Cha leig duine leas a bhith 'na bhall dhe 'n Bhuidhinn Naiseanta airson sin iarraidh.

The Minority Complex

Ever since it was pushed a little to the side by royal elbows about 800 years ago, Gaelic has been regarded as the language of a minority. Subsequent attempts, such as the Iona Statutes and the efforts of Knox, have served to consolidate its position as a language of the few. Though what a few! Geographically, the area of the Highlands and Islands is hardly "minority" — it is significant: socially and economically. Therefore, these present times the area should be nationally (the broadest sense!) significant. But it isn't. In a political context, it is valid comment to say

that the area is virtually non-existent, except at, say, election times when seven seats are at stake. Let's look at this "north seven." It has a still small voice in the midst of the stürm-und-drang atmosphere at Westminster, 640-odd strong. What chance has such a voice to make itself heard among the rabble of self-interests who regard

the area as a sore thumb.

Another valid comment is that so far as the High-lands are concerned, Government from Edinburgh and lands are concerned. be just as bad as Government from London. But at least Government from an Edinburgh-based Parliament would increase the representation proportion: seven out of seventy-one seats is better than the present ratio.

With this in mind, it is good to note that two political parties with a specific Scottish connotation (Liberal and National) have implied that with Edinburgh Government the Highlands area would have a bigger voice - even though of necessity it would be a minority voice. The latter party has in fact gone far enough, through its Highland agency, to indicate that the Highland proportion would be really significant both to the area and the nation as a whole.

The interesting aspect of this increased representation is the way in which it must come about. ing the sparsely-populated character of the area, it must be with constituencies which are geographically large but numerically small. Thus, one may well surmise that Orkney and Shetland will have individual representation in Parliament. So will, say, Skye-and Lewis and Harris

and Inverness Burgh. —and inverness Burgn.
On reflection, this method of representation "by viable community" rather than by a numerical qualification is particularly suitable to the nature of Scotland's social geography. So perhaps Government from Edinburgh may not be so bad after all . . . ?

The Welsh Language BY J. I. DANIEL

Society

The Welsh Language Society is a fairly loose grouping of about 400 persons, whose main collective aim is the deliberately limited one of 'securing for the Welsh language,' in the fields of administration and government, of Efficial status equal to that of Efficial status equal atout to low Welsh in Wales.

for Welsn in Wales.

Such societies have existed before in Wales, but the W.L.S. is recent and has two inter-connected peculiarities: its leadership and membership consist in the main of persons less than 30 years old, and it is willing to use the of persons less than 30 years ou, and it is willing to use the methods of non-violent civil dis-obedience where more conven-tional methods have proved un-

successful.

The permanent background to the Society's existence is the continuing decline of the proportion of the boulding of the population of Wales that speaks Welsh. At the beginning of the century, it was 30 per cent.; in 1961, it was 26 per cent. Simple arithmetic informs us that, at the continuity of the cont well-conceived) always well-conceived) official campaigns to turn the Irish language from the speech of an isclated peasaut minority into that of a modern nation, warns as that the next 20-30 years are the

decisive ones.
It is customary, and largely correct, to explain the founding of the W.L.S. in terms of three main factors: certain individual initiatives, discontent with Plad Cymru (the Welsh National Party), and the property of the prop

interconnected.
Plaid Cymru fought the 1959
General Election in the shadow
of its failure to prevent the drowning of the Tryweryn Valley by
Liverpool Corporation. The failure
might have been expected by many
in Plaid Cymru, but what made in Plaid Cymru, but what made ir damaging was the refusal of the leadership, when it became clear that the legal battle was lost, to commit the Party to any kind of illegal action. The call for such action was especially strong among a section of younger members, several of whom are, or have been, leaders of the W.L.S. The argument over the use of summer 1959, but was shelved for the autumn General Election. It was finally settled in the Llan-It was finally settied in the Llangollen Conference of 1961, when the Party's rejection of any illegality was confirmed by a vote of the delegates. However, the spirit of discontent had been aroused, and was kept awake by the discontentment of inter-elec-

This discontent was essentially connected with Mr Saunders ewis. In 1936 Mr Lewis and connected with Mr Saunders Lewis in 1936 Mr Lewis and Lewis in 1936 Mr Lewis and Cymru had burned down some Royal Air Force property at Penyberth in Caemaronshine, and had then surrendered themselves to the police. Those who were dissatisfied with the Party's refusal to break the law over Tryweryn looked to this exploit for a relevant precedent. It was felt that the statements made by Mr Lewis about Penyberth were directly applicable to Tryweryn, and that the Party as a whole had shown itself incapable of living up to his high example.

Itself incapable of living up to his high example.

Early in 1962, Mr Lewis delivered a famour radio lecture, entilled "The Fate of the Language." In it he stated that the foundation of a revolutionary language movement was "the party excition." ment was "the only political matter which it is worth a Welshaman's while to trouble himself about to-day." The movement's main aim would be to "make it immediately impossible for the

business of local and central government to continue without using Welsh, in areas where Welsh was in daily us. This was a man To do this it required a man of Lewis's authority, speaking to men who were especially disposed

Lewis authority, speaking to men who were especially disposed to listen to him. Will also the control of the co

official use of Welsh is that more people should use Welsh, and for purposes for which Welsh was not previously used, this value will not be realised by any policy of separate publication. For separate publication means that the people will have to make a deliberate will have to make a deliberate choice of one language rather than the other, and it can be expected that the pressures that determine such choices will be in favour of English; not least because few English, not least because few Welsh people have had any experience in reading official Welsh. Separate publication would also enable direct and invidious comparisons to be made between the frequency of choice of English and Welsh terms, and would, we expect, provide ammunition for those who would argue that the demand did not justify such publications with the demand did not justify such publications with the demand did not justify such publications with the division of Wales into a publication of the division of Wales into language zones for administrative purposes. The language would thus become a real divisive factor. The W.L.S. has undertaken three main campaigns for the English; not least bec Welsh people have had

thus become a real divisive tactor.

The W.L.S. has undertaken three main campaigns for the automatic issue of bilingual summonses; for the equal recognition of Welsh in the activities of the division of the summonses. The summonses of the division of the summonses of the summons of the sum

success,
In the summonses campaign,
W.L.S. activities (which included
its first law-breaking protest)
elicited in 1963 the opinion from
the Home Office that there was
nothing positively illegal about a
norm still has to be specifically
asked for. Whether one will get
it or not still depends upon the
goodwill of Clerks of Court, or
other officials. Some Clerks even
now denv that they have a legal
right to issue such summonses.

In the G.P.O. campaign, which
has been carried on mainly by
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of the co summonses

has been achieved, after members of the W.L.S.'s Committee had been imprisoned, one for the second time. Just before the National Eisteddfed of 1966, while National Esteddfied of 1966, while the Society's then Secretary, Geraint Jones, was serving his second term in Swansea Prison, the Ministry of Transport an-nounced publication of a monoglot Welsh application form for Vehicle Taxation Licences, to be Vehicle Taxation Licences, to be available and usable under restrictive conditions. There was a general outcry, and most of the restrictions were then lifted. Some remain, in virtue of the G.P.O.'s refusal to accept such applications over the counter, even where there are Welsh-speaking staff.

It would be very misleading,

have had if it had been performed in English. It will be immediately realised that this does not of itself guarantee any increase in the actual use of Welsh, either by officials or the public. This is a point that the W.L.S. has been that the w.L.S. has been widespread, but umbiased view that equal validity will be an important contribution to the cause

of the language.

Nor have I said very much of the language.

Nor have I said very much about the temper of the W.L.S. It is exrtemist in expression, touchy, suspicious, anti-personality, and totally independent. Its ality, and totally independent. Its reveatest danger is that it should lose the habit of realistic assessment of its policies and achievements, and settle for the tedious role of enfant terrible. But the dangers of such a temper amatched by its virtues, which are mainly (and have to be in the mainly (and have to be in the substantial of the substantial

(Acknowledgments to the Celtic

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Leaghadair Aluminium THE THOUGHTS Largs Branch 'sa Ghaidhealtachd

Chunnaic buidheann de na Soisealaich Mgr U. Ros, Aunaire na Staite mun leaghadair aluminum air an t-seachdainn sonach an pairidh sa cheann a tuath ro fhuda mura faigheadh iad an ionnsgal ur. Nam measg bha Mgr R. Macllifhinnein is Mgr D. Dewar.

Dewar.

Bithidh e coltach gun tug Mgr
Ros barantas dhaibh gu robh e
deanamh a dhichill. Bithidh Bile
airson cuideachadh le airgiod
Thionnsgalan mu choinneamh
Tigh nan Cumantan air sa tseachdainn so agus bheir so cead
don riaghaltas calp airgiod a
chuir no seirichean a ghabhail
ann an tionnsgalan ma ni sn leasachadh air an coir no ma iheir sachadh air an coir no ma bheir e cuideachadh dhaibh airson feum a dheanamh de adhartas sn ealanan ura mar technologi.

'Se Alcan aon de na compa-naidhean a tha a suileachadh In-bhir gordan agus chuir am BA. cur an ceill gu robh uidh acasan cuairt litir chon luchd oibreach ag

Cisean a Bh. B.C.

Thatar ag iarraidh cisean a Bh. B.C. a thogail bho £5 gu £6 agus tha gealladh gum bi seirbhis nas fhearr againn an Alba an uairsin. Tha bliadhnaichear Alba an uairsin. Tha bliadhnaichear Alba an uairsin. Tha bliadhnaichear Alba an an abha e riamh ann gu h-araidh air an taobh an Iar san Iarthuath agus tha e doirbh a chreisinn run dean na cisean ura a chuis dad nas fhearr. Cumar a mach gur e chum air ais gnothuichean an Alba mar a bha staid na rioghachd gu h-araidh an stad cosgar and the ann an 1970. Tha cuid mhath de thaobh an Iar no Gaidhealtachd far nach fiaigh iad telebhisean s cha mho a chluinneas iad an raidio ach le spairm. Carsou a phaigheadh iadsan cis idir? Tha fhios air an dun in ce dh'iubh a tha air an dun e cha dir ? Tha fhios air an dun in ce dh'iubh a tha air aon duine co dhiubh a tha fiultadh a chis a phaigheadh gum diultadh a chis a phaigheadh gum faic is gun cluinn e na tha am B.B.C. a cur a mach cho math 's bu choir dha agus tha e coltach nacheil guth air a thoirt gu cuirt. Tha runaire Comhairle Luchd Coimhead is Eisdeachd air fios a chuir chun a Phrìomhaire gum bu choir an t-ardachadh cise so bu choir chuir gu Bord nam Prisean s nan Tuarasdal.

DOUNREAY ESCAPE

No Hazard

Mr Hector Hughes (Lab., Aberdeen, North), has asked the Minister of Technology, if he will make a statement on the cause of the escape of chemical which caused the closing for a time of Douncey Experimental Station at the end of July, indicating the extent and nature of the escape and its effect on the work of the station.

effect on the work of the station. Dr Jeremy Bray, Parliamentary Secretary, in a written reply, has said—"The Dounreay Materials Testing Reactor was shut down for a short period at the end of July because of the failure of a capsule containing specimens of materials under irradiation.

under irradiation.

"This restilted in a small local release of short-lived airborne radioactivity confined entirely to the reactor containment building. There was no significant intergraph of the reactor containment building. There was no significant intergraph of the reactor of the establishment.
"Non-essential personnel were evacuated from the building. "Essential staff remained wearing breathing apparatus, but there was no necessity for other proprotective clothing.
"There was no hazard to the establishment or the immediate district."

sa ghnothuich cuideachd ach nach

sa ghnothuich cuideachd ach nach cuireadh so casg sam bith air an obair an Lochabar is an Ceann. Loch Liobhainn. Tha an Eco-nomist cur rinn gu feum leagha-dair aluiminium air a Ghaidheal-tachd a bhi prothaideach gur e so a obeir dhuinn uaill mar Chaid-leal (Choileadh thu nach wish so a bheir dhuinn uaill mar Ghaid-heil (Shaoileadh thu nach robh prothaid fanear do dhuine a chuireadh tionnsgal air Ghaid-healtachd). Bithidh 250 megauat de dhealain againn a Dunroidh de dhealain smuirmean ach cha bhith so cunbhalach a chionn sgum feumar an reactor a dhunadh bho am gu am. Se Obareadhainn — 200 mile air falbh-an aon aite an mile air falbh-an aon aite an ceart uair a b'urrainn na tha so de dhealain a chuir gu feunn. Nan suidheachaidh iad an leaghadair aluminium an Inbhirgordan s nam biodh dealain cunbhalach is saor tha ceitair tionnsgalan cile a tha deonach brath a ghabhail air na cumhanann is an airdheachail air na cumhan air airdheachail air na cumhan air airdheachail air na cumhan air airdheachail air na cumhan airdheachail air na cumhan air airdheachail air na cumhan airdheachail air na cumhan airdheachail air na cumhan airdheachail airdheachai

trolisis.

Tha gu leor fhathast an crochadh air coinneamhan eadar an riaghaltas is na companiadhean.
Chan urrainn dhuinn a bhi cinneach nach ann a th' aite eile a theid gach duil mur a seas an righdaltas ar n' aite. Sann an 1970 a bhios a cheud leaghadair a toiseachadh agus an ath fhear an 1978. Bhitidh luehd oibreach Dhunreidh gu math sgaipte ann an 75.

START LIKELY ON £80,000 LOCHINVER PIER

After years of delay, work on the Culag Pier extension at Loch-inver, is expected to start early next year. Sutherland County Council last week invited tenders for the scheme, estimated to cost £80,000.

£80,000.

It will more than double existing landing and berthing space
and ease the serious congestion
created when a fleet of somt 30
vessels are trying to land their

catches.

The port is ideally situated for vessels fishing in the Minch, and the annual value of landings has risen from £18,000 in 1950 to £530,000 last year.

Expansion Forecast

There are only seven locallyregistered boats employing about
50 men. The bulk of the landings
are made by Moray Firth crews
who tie up their boats from Friday till Monday so that they can
spend the week-end at home.

Mr. Gorge MacKay, a director.

Mr George MacKay, a director of the Lochinver Fish Selling Company, welcomed the announcement that tenders were now being invited for the work, and said he was confident that when the scheme was finished there said he was confident that the the scheme was finished there would be an expansion of the fishing industry at Lochinver. Many boat-owners were only awaiting improved facilities before making Lochinver their base. The port already has one ice of the configuration of the configuratio



Tud! De ni De Gaulle dhuinn an Obritheachan co-dhiubh?

23. Duncan Ban Macintyre and William Ross are paper tigers. Iain Lom is not a paper tiger. 24. Sir Walter Scott is a running jackal of imperialism. 25. William Ross is a romantic deviationist in love with a

member of the petty bourgeois, instead of the collective. Love must rise from the people and return to the people. To live in an ivory tower is an affront to the protectorate.

the protectorate.

26. Why is there no Chinaman on the Highland Board?

27. The bagpipes must be used as an instrument of the proletariat. The Jews Harp, however, is a "Trojan Horse" designed to better the people.

betray the people.

28. The period of the 1000 Flowers has been successful. All Gaelic poets using more than a fixed quota of English have been issued with special kits, containing blank verse, metaphors, similes, and a selection of alliteration. The pun is outlawed. 29 "Sruth' is an imperialist

29 "Sruth' is an imperialist lackey.
30. The Comunn Gaidhealach is a front for the C.I.A.
31. All copies of "Sradag" to be confiscated as seditious, treascnable, double-dealing and examples of right-wing deviationism,

reminiscent of Rosa Luxembourg reminiscent of Rosa Luxemoourg.

32. F. . . W. . to be renamed the City of the Thousand Flowers. O. . . and A. . . to be raffled in the interests of the Revolution. Kilts to be worn in

raffled in the interests of the Revolution, Kilts to be worn in all opium dens.

33. Peat is the fuel of the fature.

34. "Suas leis a Ghaidhlig" to be suns at all party functions. Chests to be thrust forward, medals to be worn, and dictionaries to be open at all times. Containing the conta

of the Revolution).

40. Poem by Chairman

MacMao

The sun rises in the East. I stand in my collective, The Highland Board report my

and polish my "brose" style.

41. Last Poem by Chairman MacMao

I swim with strong stroke the Great Loch Ness, What do I see appearing? It is the monstrous face of the western capitalist system, We grapple in the dawn.

I C. S.

PRAWNS

Small catches of prawns are being made off the coast of North Ust, well inshore. The catches are in the nature of an experiment to see whether the prawns do come inshore. A full survey of prawn fishing between Ullapool and Skye and North and South Uist is to be carried out by the Fishery Board in the near future, when two vessels will be employed to accreain where good catches are likely to be made, and to find out, if possible, how far inshore prawns can profitably be fished.

Geilidh

At the opening ceilidh of the Largs Branch held in MacKay's Rooms on Thursday, 19th October, the President, Mr W. MacFuor, extended a warm welcome to a capacity audience. Among those present were the Rev. A. Beaton, vice-president of An Comunn Gaidhealach, and Mr Hugh MacPhee, past president, who have given loyal support to the branch. Fear an tishe was Mr Alex.

the branch.

Fear an tighe was Mr Alex.
Clark, who introduced our very
talented artistes, with a specially
warm welcome to Mr Norman M.
MacLean, Bard and Gold Medalist, 1967. Other artistes taking part
were the Lairg and District Junior
Gaelic Choir under the direction Gaelic Choir, under the direction of their very accomplished conduc-tor, Miss Norma Campbell; Ann

tor, Miss Norma Campbell; Ann MacQuarrie, runner-up to the Gold Medalist, 1967; Mrs Grant Kidd, soloist; Mr T. Wood accordionist; solo and duets by Altas MacKinnon, Nicola MacKinnon, Nicola MacKinnon and Shiela Gordon, members of the choir. Accompanist was Miss Norma Campbell. Mr Altistair MacDougall proposed a very comprehensive vote of thanks to all the artistes and all with the control of t

THA FEUM AIR DOTAIR

Tha muinntir eileanan Rum, Eige, Chanaidh is Eilean nam Muc a casaid gun do mhol Eige, Chanaidh is Eilean nam Muc a casaid gun do mhol comataí Morair Birsay an dotair a tharraing a scirbhis nan tharraing a scirbhis nan bharail gun bi Dotair a Mallaig car fad air falbh ma tha e dol a dheanamh cobharr air daoine tinn. Chan iad a mhain, tha cileanan cile gu bhi air an aon namh 's tha iadsan a gearain gu cruaidh. Se sin Papa Westray, is Fladaidh an Arcaribh.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

"Today I gird myself with great "Today I gird myself with great strength, the invocation of the Trinity, bellef in continuous of the Trinity, bellef in continuous of the Trinity of the order of the cherubin, in the obedience of the angels, in the service of the archangels, in the service of the archangels, in the expectation of resurrection to reward, in the prayers of the partiarchs, in the prophecies of the prophets . . in the acts of just men.

men.
Today I gird myself with God's
strength to guide me ... God's
shield to guard me ...
(St Patrick's Breastplate Number
One, Early Irish, 8th Century A.D.)

BAHA'I FAITH

"This is the Day in which God's most excellent favours have been poured out upon men, the Day in which His most mighty grace hath been infused into all created things."

DISCUSSION MEETING November 11th ROYAL HOTEL, INVERNESS

Further Information 42 Island Bank Road Inverness

TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND

INBHIR-THEORSA

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

Am biadh as fearr. Gabhar gu maith ruibh le

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN

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O'N TIR MHOIR ... M.P.'s Query On

With a surface area of 253,804 square kilometers, comprising six federated socialist republics: Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Macedonia and Montenegro which total more than 30 spoken languages, YUGO-SLAVIA — ninth largest country in Europe—stands out like an in Europe — stands out like an enormous rich cultural bouquet. The richness is so varied in de-tails that one hardy knows where or what to begin with. In relation to the problems of preserving Gaelic as a spoken and written language, it will be interesting to learn what is being done for all minorities in Yugoslavia, So let's confine ourselves to the languages.

Linguistic Aspect

The four principal languages spoken today are, in order of importance: Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, Slovenian and Turkish. Serbo-Croatian is the language which serves as a medium throughout the country; is the common language of the Serbs, Croats and Montenegrins. The Serbo-Croatian has two alphabets — the Cyrillic Montenegrins. The Serbo-Croatian has two alphabets — the Cyrillic and the Latin — and two dialects: "Elavski" and "Ijekavski." The Serbs, Macedonians and Montenegrins generally use the Cyrillic alphabet, while Croats and Slovenes use the Latin script. The Slovenes nes use the Latin script. The Slovenes speak the Slovenian language and the Macedonians speak Macedonian. All three languages have official status.

Minorities

The members of the minority groups use their own languages which also enjoy equal status in schools, the judiciary system, etc. Consequently every child has the opportunity to learn, pass its final examination and study in its mother's language. If, moreover, a young man who has grown up and who has been educated in one state, wishes to work in antegration of the state in which he is going to work, his prospect of getting the job is equal to a man from any other comer of the republic. corner of the republic, enquired if a student becorner longing to a minority group would get financial help for his study, I was told that minorities were the very people who got subsidies.

Rights

The members of the national minorities enjoy the same rights as the members of the Yugoslav nationalities. The members of the national minorities are entitled to elect their own representatives to all assemblies. This refers particuall assemblies. This reters particularly to the larger minority groups (Shiptars and Hungarians) who elect a certain number of their assembly members to the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly. These deputies, together with the delegated members of the republisher assemblies constitute the lican assemblies, constitute the Chamber of Nationalities. In certain cases these deputies may demand the convocation of the Chamber of Nationalities.

Violation of the rights of the national minorities is punishable under the Constitution and by

law. The members of the national minorities are authorised to use their native language whenever addressing an assembly. In districts and communes with a minority ropulation, all official documents and inscriptions on public institu-tions are in the native language of the population and in Croatian, Slovenian or Macinian. If a member of a nation Macedo minority addresses an assembly, the public authorities, or a law court in his own language, his statement must be translated into

Education

After the liberation following the occupation in the second world-war, the Socialist Federative Republic was faced with the enormous task aimed at bringing about an equal standard of living in all the country. In some parts notably the south-east — after 500 years

of Turkish occupation which ended on December 1st, 1918 — the situation could be described downright as underdeveloped. Ildownright as underdeveloped. In-literacy was great, living and housing extremely poor. Money coming from the other federal states was used to improve the liv-ing in the underdeveloped parts.

Elementary education lasts eight years and is compulsory for all children from 7-15 years of age. Tuition is free of charge and all pupils have health insurance.

Grammar Schools. The course study in these schools last Grammar Schools. The course of study in these schools lasts four years and consists of obligatory subjects, optional subjects and training in certain practical activities. The general curriculum is obligatory for all pupils, while pupils choose optional subjects according to their relativistic interest. ding to their individual interest

Classical Gymnasiums more extensive instructions in classical languages and humani-

considerably. Before the war there were only three universities, to-day there are nine, comprising 91 faculties in all the republics and faculties in all the republics and autonomous provinces and in many cities and industrial centres. The number of university graduates (200,040) has increased fourfold during the past fifteen years. (Technical science 27 per cent., natural science 21 per cont. science 21 per cent.

ocial sciences 52 per cent).

Instruction for members of the Instruction for memoers of the national minorities is given in their OWN LANGUAGE in special schools or departments. Bi-lingual schools are established where necessary. The curriculum of the national minority schools included in the school of the national minority schools in the school of the national minority schools. include instruction in the national culture of the minority.

Attended by Bulgarians, Czech and Slovaks, Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Shiptars, Turks and Ruthenians, the Survey of Natio-Ruthenians, the Survey of National Minority Schools in 1964/65 shows a total of 1,419 Elementary Schools with 244,516 pupils; 89 Vecational Schools with 11.724 pupils and 31 Grammas 51.724 Vecational Schools with 11.724 pupils and 31 Grammar Schools with 4.902 pupils.

Radio

There are 8 main and 41 local radio stations in Yugoslavia. Each station has its own programme and broadcasts in the language or languages of its region. Besides. languages of its region. Besides. Radio Belgrado has its own foreign language programme in: Albanian, Arabic, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Polish, Russian and Spanish. The radio stations are financed with revenue from subscription rates, advertising and other ser-

Television dates back only as far as 1956 and a regular pro-gramme started in 1958. There are 9 television studios today For the present there is a singl national programme which national programme which is transmitted by all studios, Al-though some studios also have local programmes.

Puhlishing

About 6,000 new titles are pub-

About 6,000 new titles are published annually in over forty milion copies of which many are translated. Apart from the 1.072 papers (690 million copies) and 904 periodicals (45 million copies) and 904 periodicals (45 million copies) which were published in 1965), there were also 23 dailies: 15 in Serbo-Croatian, 3 in Slovenian, 2 in Hungariana 1 in Shiptar, 1 in Hungariana 1 in Shiptar and the series of the

(Continued at foot of next column)

Raasay Home Farm

In an oral answer on 26th October to a question by Mr Russell Johnston, M.P., asking the Secretary of State for Scotland whether tary of State for Scotland whether he has yet received payment for Raasay Honie Farm, which had been sold by his Department. Mr Buchan replied: "My right

Mr Buchan replied: "My right hon, Friend expects payment in full of the purchase price not later than 31st October, 1967."
Mr Johnston: I hope that the expectation of the hon, Gentleman will be realised. May I ask him if he will now admit that the activities of Dr Green of Rasasy are a public scandail? Can he now assure me that his Department or the Highlands and Islands Development Board will do something to release the strangeloudd thing to release the stranglehold on development which this man has on the island?

has on the island?

Mr Buchan: This is one of those questions where it would not be helpful for me to nake

into be helpful for me to make any further comment. I know that the Highlands and Islands Development Board have discussed the position with the hon. Member, and no doubt would be prepared to do so again. Russell Johnston commented: "The situation in Rassay is becoming quite intolerable. The hotel which was purchased by the property of the property the fact that other properties also are vacant. Now it transpires that the farm has not even been paid for, though the Under-Secretary Norman Buchan indicated in his answer to me that payment is anticipated at the end of this month.

"I was told in the House on 27th July, 1966, that the Secretary of State for Scotland had no evidence of improper land use on Rasasy but that he was asking the Highlands and Islands Develop-ment Board about the scope for development in the Island. In my opinion stagnation is improper land use and there is stagnation in Rasasy. This is related to the failure or inability of Dr Green to do anything with the property he has obtained. I raised this matter first in 1965. It is now near the end of 1967 and we have still made no progress. I am writimproper land use near the end of 1967 and we have still made no progress. I am writ-ing again to the Highlands and Islands Development Board to ask that they take steps to break this deadlock with all urgency."

MINISTEAR A' FAGAIL DUTHAICH MHICAOIDH

Air an t-seachdhain so chaidh dh' fhag an t-Urr. Iain MacAoidh Innis Nan Lion (Rosehall) an Cataibh far an robh e a seirbhis o chionn deich bliadhna. Bidh falbh Mhgr. MhicAoidh na chall rord do 'n Faglais agus a

chall mor do 'n Eaglais agus a thuilleadh air an sin bha e cho dichiollach an aobhar na Gaidhlig an aobhar na Gaidhlig dichiollach an aobhar na Gaidhlig'sna dhuine le eolas cho farsuinn air litreachas a chanain 'sgum bì ionndrain air leth air co-cheangailte gu sonriuchte ris a' Mhod an Cataibh. Alg a coime bhruidhinn buill comhairle Mod Chataibh is Ghallaibh air na rinn Mgr. MacAoidh de obair am fad 'sa bha e 'san duthaich.

'sa bha e 'san duthaich.

Tha Mgr MacAoidh air thigheadas an Inbhir-Theorsa agus tha sinn an dochas gun cuir e iomadh bliadhna shona seachad ri taobh Caolas Arcaibh.

Turkish). In addition, 16 periodicals were published in seven languages (Hugarian. Czech, Slovak, Italian, Rumanian, Ruthenian and Shiptar) with a total circulation of about 471,000 copies annually. A cultural "bouquet 11 said in the beginning and a busque 14 are "fosterine". For all their efforts and understanding they certainly deserve it the way it is tainly deserve it the way it is -Rich and Beautiful!

SMEORACH FRISEAL Details, figures and data kindly given by the Yugoslav Embassy.

Sunken Gold Tobermoray's Rival?

Almost taking over the head-lines of newspapers, the news of the recent discovery of the lost H.M.S. 'Association' and the pos-sibility of recovering some £1 mil-lion of gold from her wreck has

nion of gold from her wreck has once again excited interest in the topic of lost and sunken gold. The 'Association' was wrecked off the Scilly Isles on the night of 23rd October, 1707. The ship was

by F. G. Thomson

on the way home from a success-ful battle with the French fleet in Toulon Harbour, where the major part of the French fleet was des-

troyed. Her wreck has now been located and the clues brought up so far have virtually confirmed that the ship and its treasure of gold and of the "great riches of the grandees of Spain" may yet see the light of the present day. It is not well known that the raising of sunken gold is a big industry. Off the American coat for instance, lie hundreds of



wrecks dating from the times when Spain ruled the Americas and led the Americas and ship-loads of treasure brought ship-loads of treasure back to Europe in them. Some ships never saw their native skies again. It is estimated that off the Florida coast alone there remains still 170,000,000 dellars-worth of gold, simply waiting to be picked

Even wrecks in modern times have attracted the attention of salvaging interests. The White Star liner 'Laurentie' sank off Malin Head, on the north coast of Ireland, in January, 1967. She was westward bound for America with some £5 million of gold and silver ingots on board as payment for some urgently - needed muni-tions of war. Immediately attempts

tions of war, immediately attempts were made to salvage her cargo.

Over a period of seven years, in conditions which were extremely perilous to the divers, all but some £50,000 of the original sum was recovered.

sum was recovered.

In the early months of the Second World War, the R.M.S.
'Niagara' struck a mine off the New Zealand coast. She went to the bottom with eight tons of gold inpots worth aboue 221 miles seventy fathorns. An Australian engineer decided to make an attempt at recovery.

Much nearer home, off the Dutch coast, there is a captured French frigate, 'Luttine,' which foundered about 1800 with pold bars on board worth £1 million. Her bell hangs in Lloyd's of London, the world-famusus underwiters, which will be the standard of the world-famusus under with the world-famusus under with the world-famusus under with the world-famusus under the world-famusus under a line and the world after all.

after all.

As soon as the wreek of the 'l.utine' was tocated, attempts were made as salvage. But the soon as a salvage was a salvage. But the soon as a salvage was a salvage with the salvage and the tracherous currents made the attempt a poor one. Yery little gold, her bell, and a few unimportant objects were recovered. She lies there still with her cargo virtually antact.

Nearer home still, in British waters, a Spanish galleon alleged to have home 'l' million elleged to have home 'l' million elleged to have home to to h As soon as the wreck of the 'Lutine' was located, attempts

Welsh coast, lies another gold-Welsh coast, lies another gold-bearing vessel, again too deeply embedded in the ocean bed to be worth salvaging. She is believed to be another Spanish galleon which foundered in 1679 off Pem-brokeshire. Her cargo was estima-ted to be worth £4 million. A letter from the English Am-bassador to the Court of Edin-burgh to Queen Elizabeth says: "The Spanish shippe which was

"The Spanish shippe which was driven by tempest to the Ile called Mull in Maclaine's Countrie is burnt, as it is here reported by Treacherie. It is thought to be one of the Principall Shippes, was the country of the Principal Shippes, was the country of the Principal Shippes.

one of the Principall Shippes, verie riche and of great praie."

This is the reference to the Florentia, which was sunk in Tobermoray Bay about November 13, 1588. Almost everyone knows about Tobermoray's claim to

fame.

In the centuries since the sinking of the 'Florentia' many attempts have been made to recover her cargo; but she still retains her gold of "30,000,000 bying rotting under ye sille of ye Gunroome."

About 1700 an enterprising Scot, named Miller, got the loan of a recently-devised diving-bell, and he obtained permission to do some salvage work. He managed to locate the wreck and then came back into the sinker sink to locate the wreck and the came back up to the surface, having narrowly escaped death by first, suffocation, and then by drowning. He reported that the galleon lay almost up to her up-per deck in mud. His report can per deck in mud. His report can skill be read, exactly as he wrote it: "Anent the Shippe sunk in Tippermorie in ye Sound of Mull, Shippe being the Fflorence

One Colonel Foss became in-One Colonel Foss became In-terested in the wreck. He studied all the available records and fett that, with a properly-organised expedition, something of the Florentina' could be recovered. Shortly before the first World War, he located the galleon afresh buried beneath six fathoms of mud and some ten fathoms of water. He raised to the surface 'he

first object.

It was a gun. Then he recovered some fragments of wood, cannon-balls, pewter plate, swords and a few gold coins: altogether



£1000 worth £1000 worth. This was not a great deal, but it was a start. Then came the war, during which the Colonel's markers were destroyed. After the War he started again, but ill-luck dogged him. He was nearly killed in one diving attempt. After he recovered from his injuries his team broke

up.
The gold is still there. As it is in many wrecks, waiting to be ipcked up — at a price. Off Cocos Island in the Pacific there is an estimated £100 million, much of it in pirate gold.

HARVESTING IN HEBRIDES

Harvesting in the Hebrides continues under the most difficult the Hebrides conditions experienced for

weather has been wet and

The weather has been wet and windy during the whole autumn, and the crop has been flattened so that reapers and binders are unable to operate, and hand sycthias is the only way in which the corn can be cut. Leading-in is also very difficult owing to the sodden nature of the fields. Apart from the crops are satisfactory, and the potato yield well up to average.

Lochaber To-day

CORPACH AND BANAVIE VILLAGE COUNCIL AGM

The attendance at the Annual eneral Meeting of the Corpach and Banavie Village Council held General Meeting of the Corporal and Banavie Village Council held in Corpoch Church Hall was disappointing: a poor reflection on a full year's work by a diligent Council who are working against Council who are working against odds that are seldom come across in other spheres of civic work. This year's Annual General Meeting dealt almost entriely with matters that came up for discussion at the 1966 A.G.M. and one of the items then was five years old. (Requesting a bus shelter one mile from one school and two miles from the other two).

Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Sectland, and his staff at St Andrew's House could well do with a visit to the village halls on A.G.M. night.

Chairman, Dr Allison, Tomonie, in his opening remarks said: "The year has been one of patient and year has been one of patient and persistent negotiation. New the road is almost complete, we are waiting for the Electricity Board to come and dig it up again. A lot of time during the year has been taken up with the hall and you will be pleased to hear that our immediate target has been our immediate target has been reached, and we are awaiting the final word from Edinburgh There are plans in both Post Offices of the Community Centre. The might be slightly modified, as we may have to economice a little, but we hope that these will lot, by the sain the secretary's report on the representation of the property of the near in the secretary's report another episode in the 'saga' of the bus shelter. We have had negotiations and correspondence with the Pulp Mill about the nuisance, gas smells, and noise, etc., and my own personal opinion is that this

At this point, as they say in Hansard, "a titter ran through the floor," and mutterings of "not the sade."

the troday" and every could be heard.
"On the whole, I think it has "casonably satisfactory of things" been a reasonably satisfactory year. There are a lot of things we would have liked to have seen completed; a lot of things are still in the pipe line, but we will hear more fully of these from our sec-

retary."

Secretary, Mr J. Skinner went through the year's business, starting with the attendance figures. At an average of 9.7 they were nigher than last year. In addition there than last year. In addition there have been many meetings attended by members of the Hall Fund Committee. He went on to relate the progress of the negotiations regarding the new hall, meetings regarding the new hall, meetings regarding the new hall, meetings the activities of the pointed that the architects etc. He pointed that the urgency of finalising these negotiations so that tenders may be sought as the increasing cost be sought as the increasing cost negotiations so that tenders may be sought as the increasing cost in the building industry had to be contended with. The reduction of bus fares was one success this year, and an improvement in the bus service was being dealt with. He also discussed the Road Safety Committee as serviced has

He also discussed the Road Safety Committee as regards the speed limit and road signs. The flue gases leaving the mill and the cause of the "smell nuisance" were all being attended to and Scottish Pulp was installing appreciate the support

shiel illusance were all being attended to and Scottish Pulping attended to and Scottish Pulping attended to automatically correct this sold automatically correct this committee, has been been deed immerable question about this topic. He gave us whatever information he was at liberty to give and deserves our thanks for this. Regrefully Dr Rustin is leaving. The election of office beares followed the secretary's report, and the results are as follows: Hon. President — Col D. H. Cameron of Locheil.

Chairman — Dr D. K. M. Allison.

Mrs Allison Mr J. D. Sk Secretary — Mrs Allison.

Secretary — Mr J. D Skinner.

During the discussion that followed the election of office-bearers many subjects were brought up, including the general condition of including the general condition of grave yards — broken fenting, untidiness and lack of maintenance. Mr Hector Kennedy, country coardilor, and Mr Cameron, district councillor, were asked who was responsible for the upkeep of the burial places. Road signs, including the question of the 30 mill limit, were debatted for some time. and the overall impression seemed to be that motor traffic using the road through the village is travelroad through the village is travel-ling at excessive speed, and that it is high time someone did some-thing about it. An improvement in the lighting is soon to be started. The main road is now classed as an industrial road and will therefore have the latest in street lighting.

will therefore have the latest in street lighting.

When the playing field situation was again raised, the district councillor informed the meeting ing that negotiations with the Church authorities who own the land at Drumfada where the play-ing field is to be situated, were

ing field is to be situated. were well in hand.
The hall fund-raising sub-committee reported to the A.G.M.:
Since the last A.G.M. much progress has been made and before the committee of the com

All the legal documents are now in order, including the feu charter and deed of trust, and we are grateful to our lawyer who donated his services for this work, as this is 'equivalent to a large donation to the fund.

tion to the fund.

After much consultation, and also much trial and error, a final plan was drawn up. This is a plan was drawn up. This is a very comprehensive plan which will be able to cope with all the needs of the community. Appli-cation for grant aid was made first to Lochaber District Council. hirst to Lochaber District Council, and then to Inverness Education Authority. Both these applications were successful and we are to receive very favourable grants. Schedules have been drawn up and sent to several building contractors, and estimates have been received. These estimates, along received. These estimates, along with other documents and information, were sent to the Scottish Education Department in Edin-Education Department in Edin-burgh when we applied to them for grant aid. We are still wait-ing for final word from Edinburgh about grant aid, and when we do hear we will be ready to start building.

building.

During the year fund raising efforts were continued and we have now passed our original £2,000 target, but we will need to continue raising money to equip the hall. We now have just over £9,000 of our own money to αntribute to our new hall.— that is excluding any grants.

excluding any grants.

We expect next year's A.G.M. to be held in the new hall.

biscuits will fertilise no acres.
Well, what is it to be? Will
the Celt sit broeding, like Hope
on a monument, while the industrious Saxon rolls up his sleeves,
gets on with it, and reaps the
benefits he deserves for his shour
and enterprise? It will be no use
sitting around, watting for handouts — God helps those who help
hemselves. Can it possibly be
that the best of the Hiehlanders
were those who had the getsup. that the best of the Highlanders were those who had the get-up-and-go to get out of the Highlands and conquer new lands? I am beginning to wonder. Your etc.

59 Woodland Road Nailsea, Bristol.

a Dare

Sir, — Further to my letter written earlier, I have far from finished what I have to say. That my blood boil. After all the effort I have put in to make a useful contribution, by means of the application of my special training to the development of Highland agriculture, the dozens of letters I have written to this one and that, the (quite literally) hundreds of pounds I have spent in trins of pounds I have spent in trips to Scotland; to read such an article has roused me to a bloody fury. Just whose side are you on Do you not want to see the hundreds of thousands of acres of old worn-out land brought back old worn-out land brought back to fertility, and reseeded with good ryegrass and clover leys, and fattening thousands of cattle? It can be done, you know — I have taken part in such work in Yorkshire and Lancashire on soggy peat moss land and poor millstone grit soils that you would never have expected to support heavy, lush grass, and good fat cattle. What has got into the Highlands and those who are supposed to be running the country's affairs? Those I have specken to the Haghlands and those who are supposed to be running the country's affairs? Those I have spoken to, especially in the HagID B., were

fairs? Those I have spoken to, especially in the H.&I.D.B., were maddeningly apathetic and hope less. I want to go to the Highlands and do a valuable job, that I well know I can do — net to muck out cow byres, or pull pints in a bar, although I have had experience of both these jobs, cs-pecially the former — I was born on a dairy farm, and became quite an expert at catching it in the shovel before it even hit the ground and flinging it onto the heap in one smooth action, at quite an early age. And what has got into the High-landers themselves? When I was

landers themselves? When I was a themselves? When I was Bridge, I spoke to two Laxdon Bridge, I spoke to two Laxdon their twenties, who were sweating away at the peat cutting. They told me that they thought my grandfather was right to get the hell out of it and go to Australia, if he had to do that kind of job. My retort to them was screaming in the throat of me — if that was how they felt, why the — didn't they down tools at once, and get the hell out of there themselves — after all, it would only cost them ten quid each. But I left them to it, poor b——— I came away, more convinced than came away, more convinced than ever that, if the Highlands and Islands are ever to join the modern age, and seize its benefits with both hands, they will have to be dragged into it, kicking and screaming.

I have just been asked to join I have just been asked to join the Clan Chattan Association, Now I have no quarrel with organised upkeep of a vigorous national culture in any land—it can do nothing but good — but I have a sad feeling that far too many people in the Highlands are obsessed with the idea that wearing the tartan, tracking down clan history, and bawling out Gaelic songs constitutes the whole of Scotland's glorious heritage. I cannot agree. To my mind, the only sane and glorious thing that can happen to the Highlands is can happen to the Highlands is blood, toil, tears (a fcw, inevit-ably) and sweat—particularly the last — one of man's most valu-able commodities. These also need to have added to them the good earth brought back to fertile life, and the good strong seed of grass, cattle and men.

A Challenge and | Scottish National Party

Lochaber Branch of the Scottish National Party held a public meeting in Banavie Masonic Hall on Friday (27th) for the purpose of forming a new branch. Memship of Lochaber Branch has grown to such an extent, especially in the surrounding villages, that it had become destrable, for administration purposes, to localise. Corpach and Banavie, with a membership approaching 80, are The guest speaker for the evening was Dr Barden, B.V.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.C.V.S., of Edinburgh. Dr Barden spoke of the choice Scots have before them to-day — a "crossroads". Complete national annihilation, national destruction.

"crossroads" Complete national annihilation, national revival through our own dignity, and performing our own government within our own borders

velop and expand is tantamount to creeping back into history; creeping backwards into economic

creeping backwards into economic ruin, to moral uncertainty, and certainly the loss of all vestiges of nationhood."

The speaker drew attention the large numbers of our people who are leaving Scotland, and to the publicity given to Government expenditure in this country, how it is out of proportion to the amount of money involved. Unemployment, unnecessary

Unemployment, unnecessary charity, that we should not be in a position to require, the amount of development going on, and definitions of the required develop-

"Do not believe it when some say that Scotland is economically inefficient; it is in London and the south-east of England, where

3.30 p.m.

Pulp Mill Wages

The "Evergreen Award" of £20 for 12 consecutive months of accident free working has been presented to the wood yard section of the mill.

The men who would have been

The mer who would have been El richer from this award Jecided to divide it between two charities — the Bellhaven Eventide Home. Fort William and the Cancer Kesarch Campaign.

The award was recently made to Lochaber sawmills section, and Lochaber sawmills section, and award soon, Mr D. Anderson, the safety officer, commenting on the safety officer, commenting on the accident free year, said that this represented a considerable achieve ment by the men as the w yard men, in particular, work der difficult conditions.

der difficult conditions.

Further news is being eagerly awaited regarding the econd phase of the Pulp Mill developphase of the Pulp Mill development, and an announcement is expected this month. Fort William Town Council and the Scottish Special Housing Association are particularly inferested in an early decision, so that the proposed housing scheme in the town can be started. Weekly output from the mill has now reached 1,000 tons of pulp, and 600 tons of finished paper.

The introduction to the Mill of some of the redundant English

The introduction to the Mill of some of the redundant English employees of Wiggins Teape, has started some speculation as to the priorities of selection of workers for the Scottish Pulp Plant. In considered opinion of the villagers and their county councillors that it is much easier for an Englishman to become an employee, than

earth brought back to fertile life, and the good strong seed of grass, cattle and men.

None of this will come about while the Highland peolpe rely on the efforts of a parcel of gouty old theorists, with their fat backsides settled in too-comfortable chairs in centrally-heated offices in Castle Wynd-morning coffee and (Continued on previous column) in England, or are Englishmen.

people cannot get to work until ten o'clock in the morning, that there is economic inefficiency. Buses, cars and trains are jammed, and when one gets to work at ten, from ten to eleven is taken up discussion how you got there— excellence."

"It is a peculiar thing that shin-"It is a peculiar thing that shin-

excellence."
"It is a peculiar thing that ship-building in Scotland is a 'declin-ing industry,' yet in other ship-building countries it is a 'growth industry.' Highland development industry.' Highland development is unlikely to get very far within the exacting framework of the United Kingdom. We have seen bold attempts — Highland Development Councils, boards, little bodies here and there, and big ones, but the seat of the trouble liter. ones, but the seat of the trouble lies in the nearness of the seat of government; it depends on the mental attitude of the people who govern. It is too much to expect of ordinary human beings who are elected by a whole lot of other people in the south-east, to look after the interests of the south-sat, to look after the interests of the south-sat, to the more than a passing interest in the development of the Highlands.

"Small growth industries, developing and growing within the area, must be encouraged in the Highland area."

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 2nd November

News in Gaelic. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus) Gaelic Midweek Service Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Neil Shaw and Wm. J. Campbell, students of the Free Church College.

Friday, 3rd November 12 noon 12.05 p.m.

News in Gaelic.
Da Cheathramh agus
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
"Sainn an Duan So";
Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners (recorded).

Saturday, 4th November
10.55 p.m. T.V. 'Se Ur Beatha; A
Gaelic Welcome by
The Edin Singers and
The Albanachs, with
Rhona Macleod as guest

artist (recorded) Sunday, 5th November Gaelic Service from Duke St. Free Church, Glasgow. Minister, Rev. A. Macleod (recorded).

Monday, 6th November
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

Tuesday, 7th November
12 noon
12.05 p.m.
12.05 p.m.
Solve in Gaelic.
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
Fonn (Verse & Chor ourite items from the repertoire (recorded)

Wednesday, 8th November

, 8th November
News in Gaelic,
Young Talent: A programme about the
younger members of
the piping world, compiled and introduced by
John MacFadyen.
"My Church": The
history and doctrine of

the Churches of Gaeldom. Rev. Norman Macleod talks about the Free Church of Stotland (recorded).

reserver of To You reconstruction

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COUNTER DRIFT

Sir,—As I often do read with interest, "Sruth," I am prompted to write in response into your front page issue on Counter

May I firstly say why I am back on the mainland after two years in the Isles. To be kind in approach or statement I recommend you seek interview with Russell-Johnston, M.P.

In short the Isles have recently jected, evicted the subject of

In short the false have recompended in experience, exicted the subject of your front page.

There is, owuld say, little point in pressuring the H.I.D.B. or trying to be them for which the house of the

island transport communica-on with the mainland. The Western Isles cannot pro-The Western Isles cannot progress while this transport strangle-hold is maintained. The first step to development of the Highlands is to "Wind up Maobraynes," and competition in sea transport of all comuters and goods in and out. Once this has been "down'd" then the internal transport and road system must be dealt with. Having achieved this the water and power supply must be stepped up, then permit again private competition in housing facilities of all types.

all types. It is without doubt the way of It is without doubt the way of improvement and progress to have the ports of the Isles come under the National Dock's Commission. The expense in the port is too high for its local Harbour Committee to take on, its too much to burden them with, and the more prosperous part of the much to burden them with, and the more prosperous part of the U.K. support this development. These matters I mention are opinions and findings from re-

search completed.

commons and understanding stoom care completed.

Another factor is this rigid Sunday way fift which is out of date, in fact 50 years behind the times, in fact 50 years behind the times, and the stoom of the first of the fact of the fa

the Isles.

There is no need for further investment of capital in the existing Stornoway based fleet. These vessels are out of date in design and capability. The need is for

sing Stornoway based fleet. I nesses seesels are out of date in design and capability. The need is for investment in a new all-round type vessel. But need to be a fine to be

U.K. and Exports

U.K. and Exports
Another factor or stumbling
block is attitude, and the forced
upon will of: Civil Sevants
Local Government, Land Owners
(including Crofters' Commission
and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries), and Secretary
of State office workers.
Many many more island young
folk from the commission
folk for the commission
to follow by
the commission of the commission
that of

The establishment of the H.I.D.B. has been mis-construed by many, and in some cases Civil Servants and the Board's staff have not yet found their

In concluding "An Comunn ay well be the cause of further depopulation as too much phasis is put on language and cul-ture. It is of use only within. Outwith in business, commercial or industrial fields, the emphasis on ancient tradition is of antique value.

In domestic and social fields the work of "An Comunn" is vital to the mixing etc., new and old, existing changes which will come with increased internal and exter-

nal economic prosperity.

A very modern step
weavers could take is to form Weaver's Co-operative." In fact ney would keep their independence, enjoy better conditions of , enjoy better condition employment in a new and have stronger powers of nego tiation with the mills in the Har

tiation with the mills in the reservis tweed industry.

Before the last fishing vessel scheme started the D.A.F.,
W.F.A., the Secretary of State of the Conservative Government, the present M.P. and fishermen fell down on not forming a fishery

But again attitude in many circles was to blame for this not

having been done.

As to the Western Isles in the

As to the Western Isles in the main this project is in fact too far ahead of other matters needing attention. For under this project, Scots and Lewismen will hang back and before leaving security and high-living ways, let new consumers lead the way. It is under this project "The Islands have already rejected an early attempt" that the H.I.D.B. must be very careful and understanding and very frank and honest. If this project flops then the Board will become "saw dust."

dust."

In charge of this production line of labour forces must be a very experienced and travelled Welfare Officer. Also his second must be someone in social and domestic science. Then there must domestic science. Then there must be a Labour Relations Trades Officer.

The Highland Development Board is faced with all these and many more problems and to illus-

many more problems and to linis-trate the view is:

"You can't run a Rolls Royce car on motor bike economics."
As yet the H.I.D.B. has not sufficient funds and channels open

to them. The Western Isles alone The Western Isles alone represent an estimate of over £60 million, let alone £50 millions for In-

lion, let alone £50 millions for Inversordon.

The Isles must have mainland "reads and routes." And on this account we again become forced with the Government's "Red Face," for they know not faces them; we are faced with Madvayne's stranglehold of one iden £61 mer to min and out.

em £10 per ton in and out. In the main the question is. Scottish office got the guts to

get this done?

The best place for Dover House is right across the Straits of Dover out of the way altogether.

Yours etc., PATRICIA R. G. FARRER No. 29 Burgh Residential Caravan

Site Muirtown, Inverness

GAELIC USAGE

Sir.—Since your correspondent "Gaidheal" takes refuge in anonymity, I shall follow suit and repeat that personal offence is certainly not intended, but linguistic usages of the kind with which his or her letter is "beiewelled" suggest that it would have been better written in Gaelic.

Here, then, is a diverse view.
The beginner in Gaelic must surmount at the outset formidable hurdles of pronounciation and spelling. Spelling he must try to master to enable him to read—

something that even some instinc-tive fluent speakers cannot do. Most students would rather learn to speak, but Gaelic conversation-alists, with time and talent being scarce indeed, text-books were the scarce indeed, text-books were the only answer until tapes and records became available. Even there, local variations in pronounciation are permissible. Take the word—fire. An dien-ye or an
chyen-ye. Bedevilled by such or
minor difficulties, small wonder
that one keen the second of the
control of the control of the
the further obstace of grammar.
Modern English has cast off genders and "enetives, modern Ameriders and "enetives. modern Ameriders and "enetives. modern Ameri-

ders and genetives, modern American has streamlined spelling. And who would aver that colloquial conversation is always grammaticconversation is always grammatic-ally correct? If spoken Gaelic is to survive, it must adapt. A basic Gaelic need not necessarily be debased, but it might be used.

Finally, re the high standard of delic conversation set by An omunn for competitors at the Mod, one native speaker is reported to have told the examiner, "My great-grandfather would have failed your test!"—Yours etc.,

THANKS TO THE LADIES.

THANKS TO THE LADIES

Sir,—I ask the courtesy of your columns to enable me to express my warm thanks to those man Garls who made it possible for Garls who made it possible for the column of the colu

straits.

In many things, the Gael has had his full portion of misfortune. But in many others he has been exceptionally favoured. And not least in his womenfolk.—Yours

JOHN LEESE, Officer for Scot-land and Northern Ireland. British Farm Produce Council,

11 Torridon Avenue, Glasgow, S.1,

October 10th, 1967.

GAELIC SONGBOOKS

Sir, — I read Mr Brian McD. Duxburry's letter with mixed feel-ings. While I agree with him that such a collection of Gaelic songs he cnvisages is greatly wanted I also recollect what has happened to such things in the past. Many efforts were made to publish Gae-lic song books but all were more or less failures from a selling point view.

In the 1880's of last century In the 1880's of last century Henry Whyte edited and pub-lished the "Celtic Lyre," an ex-cellent collection of songs that had stood the test of time and were popular. He gave the airs as well as a translation, or rather para-phrase, of the Gaelic, which had the merit that it could be sung phrase, of the Caener, which had the merit that it could be sung to the air; it being impossible to translate literally Gaelle poetry into English poetry This had controlled to the period of print. Some years later he offered to edit and publish are celition of Iames Murroes' "Am Fiildh" a collection of songs and their airs which was very popular in its day. The price was to be one shilling to subscribers. He found about half-a-dozen and the project fell through.

For some years the same gentleman conducted a column called "Clarsach nan Ghael " in a High-land newspaper. He gave a song

land newspaper. He gave a song with its air and history if there was any and where known the was any and where known the author, translating many of them into English at the same time. He intended to gather the best and

most interesting of these into book much valuable information has been lost as Mr Whyte collected his information in many in-stances at first-hand from Highlanders who were flocking to il shipyards on the Clyde and oth works in his early years. dition to this column Whyte pub-lished in the columns of other newspapers and periodicals many songs and their airs, in most cas with an English translation. A this work lies buried in the files

of long defunct publications.

Mr Whyte was also a bard and composer though he did not publish much of his own work. After his death his daughter gat her father's original work

her father's original work and published it in book form. If my recollection is right only about one dozen copies were sold. Calum MacFarlane started the issue of Gaelie songs and their airs in serial form at a cheap only one number was issued, there being no demand and it went ro further. He also, like Mr Whyte. being no demand and it went ro-further. He also, like Mr Whyte, published much interesting infor-mation about songs in newspapers and periodicals which is now lost. After the first world war a lady, Jeanie Given, published a col-lection which had no great success though it was well edited in words and music.

music.

Such is a short account of Gae-

lic song collections well known me. I could go on to ment other branches of Gaelic lite to mention which suffered similar results Enough has been said to expla why publishers fight shy of Ga lie works, and who can blan Reverting to the 'Celtie Lyre

for a moment. I hold the copyright of this work but I will neither spend time or money in neither spend time or money in having a new edition printed. If anyone else thinks to do so he is welcome to go ahead, I shall not stand in his way. When originally issued there was no Mod and the songs in it were intended to sumble ssued there was no mod and the songs in it were intended to supply singers at soirces, clan gatherings, cencerts and ceilidhs, with suitable songs. A copy of part of it is in the burgh library.

I hope Mr Duxburry does not think I are to misse does not

think I am throwing a damper on think I am throwing a damper on his ideas but I thought that what has happened in the past should not be forgotten. The same thing would probably happen again, more so as printing costs and other expenses are today so high that it would be almost impossible to compile a collection to sell at a price within the reach of most

people.

The fate of Gaelic publications in the past has been a sorrowful tale. Let us hope the future is much brighter. Yours etc.,

JAMES E. SCOTT

16 Planefield Road. Inverness.

From General Sir Philip Christison, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE OF GAELIC

-I was much interested

Sir.—I was much interested to read on page six of your 5th October issue of the "Ecclesiastical State of Gaelie." It would be interesting to have similar reports. You may be interested to know that Trinity College, Glenalmond, recently awarded two scholarships to students attending the Scottish Episcopal Church Theological College in Edinburgh in recognition the Gaelie tongue when they joined the ministry.—Yours etc.

PHILIP CHRISTISON

PHILIP CHRISTISON The Croft

Melrose, 10th October, 1967.

P.S.—It might be interesting to record that classes in elementary

Gaelic are now held for the first time in a public school, i.e., the Edinburgh Academy.

1320 CLJB

Sir, — The 1320 Club has as its main object the furtherance of the drive to Scottish Independ-

The Executive appreciates that The Executive appreciates that there are many talented people who, for one reason or another, do not belong to The Scottish National Party, but who nevertheless wholeheartedly desire In-

The Club wishes to afford su people an opportunity to tak part, either publicly or anony mously, in the massive researc which must be a prelude to In dependence.

The Club has established a num-

ter of expert committees which are engaged in research into the problems involved, and is constantly in search of fresh talents

The Club is in no sense a poli-

tical party. It will not contest any form of election whatsoever, while the fruits of its research are the disposal of any individual the disposal of any individual or organisation which seeks the in-dependence of Scotland.

The president is Oliver Brown, O.A., M.A., F.I.L.; and the organiser Major F. A. C. Boothby. T.E.M.

Yours etc.

MAX BANCROFT Secretary

S.N.P. POLICY

Sir, — I refer to your unsigned article in the issue of SRUTH (19th October), in which your contributor says: "The S.N.P. should tributor says: "The S.N.P. should not deceive themselves that they could do better (to remedy Scotland's ills) unless they are present to go to the root of the trouble." As your contributor trouble." As your contributor rightly says, it is the philosophy of the present Government which

of the present Government which is at fault, not its location. So far as the S.N.P. is concerned, progress is being made with investigations into the root of Scotland's troubles. But the S.N.P. has only become politically significant in the past three years or so, therefore the solution of the seen of the property of

ability to remedy Scotland's pr

lems — or perhaps they are dis-interested in Scottish affairs?

One of the functions of this Council is to ensure that the Highlands area is the suggester of remedies to, specifically. Highland problems. Through its various Committees, policy will be coming forward to deal with all the matters which people in the Highlands are talking about; crofting, forcet we commend the sure talking about; crofting, forcet we compare the sure talking about; crofting, forcet we compare the sure talking about; crofting, forcet we can be supported to the sure talking about; crofting the sure talking about; crofting talking talking the sure talking about; crofting talking talking talking talking talking talking talking talking talking talki forestry, agriculture, industrial development, fishing, and so on. The ultimate solutions will be valid—because they will have been formed by the branches which have representation on the Coun

Thus, Sir, S.N.P. policy for the Highlands will be based on the needs of the Highland people — because the Highland people themselves will have suggested the remedies for their own problems.

Self-help will go a long way to getting our own house in order, and this applies not only to the Highlands, but to the north-east, the northern isles, the borders, and Scotland as a whole. Yours etc.,

F. G. THOMSON

Highland Area Council, S.N.P. 42 High Street

woman to woman AS NA SGOILTEAN Decorating Without Tears

The credit squeeze has meant make-do and mend for many of us, and now as Spring approaches an enormous increase in do-it-

an enormous increase in do-it-yourself decorators is forecast. To avoid disappointments for the beginner, here are a few helpful hints gained by dint of bitter per-

nal experience:

Never skimp on the cleaning down — nothing can be more annoying than finding paint is annoying than finding paint is not 'taking' on a greasy surface or the brush has picked up some dirt. Hard-to-reach nooks and crannies are best attacked with baby's Q-Tips soaked in soap and water — these, incidentally, are also excellent for painting where a really fine brush is required.

* Rubbing down is made much easier when the sandpaper is wrapped round a wood block first—saves fingers being scraped.
* A 'ruff' of absorbent kitchen

A 'ruff' of absorbent kitchen towel or tissue fixed round the base of a paintbrush handle with an elastic band will prevent paint running down onto your fingers when painting over-

head.

Spots of emulsion paint can
usually be wiped up with a wet
rag, even if they have been left
for a couple of hours. Gloss
paint and undercoat should be
wiped up before it has had time
to dry and the surface will have
to be cleaned with turps or

white spirit.

Use "Sellotape" masking tape to protect the floor when painting the wainscot, but the wallpaper above should be protected with a hand-held sheet of cardboard or metal. Remember, though, to wipe your shield frequently with kitchen towel or else you will smear paint back on to the wall. Masking tape is a tremendous labour-saver when painting wincan save ours of scraping paint off

the glass.
Always clean brushes thoroughly
after use, however tired you
feel—emulsion comes off in soap
and water, gloss and undercoat
needs turps or white spirit.
Wrap the bristles in silver foil
when storing— this keeps the
brush in perfect condition till

* If wallpaper has a drop pattern, always have the next one cut

Am Bord Is Cosgais

Chuala sinn air an t-seachdainn a chaidh gun deach cuid de na companaidhean dan d' thug am Bord Leasachaidh cuideachadh a mach a bith. Feumaidh sinn a chumail air chuimhne nacheil a h-uile ceann san cuir companaidh airgi

airgiod a deanamh prothaid. Tha minntir Nirribhidh tollichte ma ni an dara leth de na chosgas iad feum a air an duthaich agus tha iad daonnan, a call air rudan a chuireas iad air adhart, ach chaneil so na aobhar gearain isceasid. Sann a tha e na misneachd dhaibh gu bheilear feuchainn co dhaibhar Tae from cuiceachd Thau tha chaobh tha chumail beo airson greis na tha e an dói agus cuideachadh de sheorsaíchan eile a phaigheadh.

phagneadh.

La st week's Parliamentary reply about financial assistance by H.I.D.B. to enterprises which had so the parliament of the parliament of the countries. It appears that in Norway and Treland the Government is reasonably happy if 50 per cent of the supported enterprises become established in the long term. A weekly wage even from an ailing organisation is preferable to long term unemployment and National Assistance.

before hanging a length — it's much easier to match a pattern on a flat surface than against paper on the wall.

**Don't over-paste paper else it will form lumps, and always smoothe from top to become the wall.

**Don't over-paste paper else it will form lumps, and always smoothe from top to become the wall wall wall will be to be to

RASPBERRY CRUMBLE

Crumble l lb. raspberries. Crumble: 2 z. butter; 4 oz. flour (sieved); doz. castor sugar; 1 level tea-

2½ oz. castor sugar; 1 level tea-spoon ground ginger.
To decorate: a few raspberries, little whipped cream.
Put raspberries into a 1-pint souffiel dish. Rub butter into flour and mix in sugar and ginger.
Sprinkle crumble over fruit. Bake in the decorate crumble with raspberries and cream (4 servings).
When cold decorate crumble with raspberries and cream (4 servings). DESSERT BANANAS

4 bananas; 1½ oz. butter; 3 oz. brown sugar; 5 tablespoons apple juice or cider.

juice or cider.

Peel and slice bananas lengthwise and lightly fry in butter. Take out and arrange in hot serving-dish. Melt sugar in the butter. Add apple juice gradually and cook 1-2 minutes. Pour over bananas. Serve hot (4 servings).

Eirich Agus Thugainn O

Tha Bord an Luchd Turuis is Comhairle nan Cleas (S.C.P.R.) air sgeim a chuir air bhonn str-son muinntir charaichean a tha-ladh gu coiseachd. Tha iad a dol son muinntir charaichean a thai and a dol a chosg airgiod air ceuman troime. In choillean is mhomaidhean air mhomaidhean ann the an am air chead air mhomaidhean Bord an Luchd Turuis, Mgr. U. Mhichaen an air mhomaidhean Bord an Luchd Turuis, Mgr. U. Mhichaen an Charaichean air chair an toin agus aite-an eile agus a dhoi a mhomaidhean air agus aite-an eile agus a dhoi a mhomaidhean air chair agus aite-an eile agus a dhoi a mhomaidhean air chair an tain agus aite-an eile agus a dhoi a mhomaidhean air an tain an tain air an tain an tain an tain an tain air an tain an tain an tain air an tain aidh seachad airgiod airson leasa-chadh mur a biodh e deanamh obair airson duine no dha ach chaidh am Bord as aicheadh gu laidir. Bheireadh iadson seachad airgiod airson luchd turuis ged nach biodh coltas gum biodh toradh ri fhaicinn sa spot.

FALADH AN DEOCH

Ged a tha iomagain is imcheist ann an cuid a dh' aitean mu na deuchainean a tha gu bhi air bal-aich na deoch agus mar a mhilleas aich na deoch agus mar a mhillens so teachd an tir nan oxdairean chaneil Priomh Mhaor Obareadhainn idir den bharail so. Their e ann am mios gum bi luchd nan craichean ag ol mar a bha iad riamh. Sann a thaobh saorsa an duine a tha cuid ag gearrain. Ma bheir iad ort balg a sheidsadh troimh amharus de nach toir iad ort a dheanamh ma chriomhs aid bhuat gach saorsa a tha agad. Ach tha coir aig gach neach agus se so ris am bheil an lagh a gus se so ris am bheil an lagh a bualadh.

Sgoil an T-Aib na Hearadh

mi air na Beatles "Siomadh uair a bha mi a' miannachadh cein-neachadh riutha ach an latha bha so fhuair mi mi fhein ann an Lunainn. Bha mi aig dorus talla mhor agus bha mi a' cluinntinn seinn iongantach. Air mo rathad a steach chaidh mi cearr, agus sann as na dressing rooms a stad wi Bha iad an sin ar casthrair sann as na dressing rooms a stud
mi. Bha iad an sin an ceathrair
aca. Thuirt mi gu robh mi duilich
gun deachaidh mi air chall (ach
cha robh mi duilich idir). Bha
iad a' foighneachd dhomh torr
cheistean mu na Hearadh. Thug
iad an uair sin a mach gu dinnean
mi. Bha a h-uile seoras bidhe ann
ach cha mhor a dh'ith mi leis an
troileachadh. toileachadh.

PATRICIA NICLEOID

(Section I)

'NAM FAIGHINN NO MHIANN "NAM FAIGHINN NO MHANN
Nuair dh'fhàgas nin sgoil tha
mi airson a bhith 'nam bhanaltrum. Is es o miarrias obha ni
nam rud beag agus chan'ei' fhios
a man shann an capadai a b'fhearr
leam a' bhith ag obair oir tha mi
a'smaoineachadh gu bheil banaltrum ospadail nas fhearr dheiti no
banaltrum dutcha. Sann ann a trum ospadail nas fhearr dhèiti no banaltrum duthcha. 'Sann ann a uard nam fireanach a bu toil leam a bhith ag obair oir tha iadsan nas foighidniche na na boiríon-uaich. Nam faighinn air adhairt nam obair bu toil leam a'dhol a' dli obair ann am fear de na dùth-channan cèine. Sann a'dh'àfrica channan cèine. Sann a'dh'Africa no dha na h-Innseachan a dheid hinn oir bu toil leam na daoine bechda dubha le na tinnessan aeagalach a chuideachadh. Bidh iad a'cuir truas omn an nuair a' bhitheas ni gam faicinn ann a' an dealbhanan agus a' lerghadh ruin deidhinn anns na prìpeirea. Có deidhinn anns na paipeirean. Có aig tha brath nach fhaigh mi cothrom cabhair a dheanamh air cuideigin dubh no geal, latha air

NINA NIC-ILL-EAN-AN (Section I)

MISE A COCAIREACH Aon latha bha mo mhàthair a dòl don Eilean Sgithionach agus Aon iatha bha mo rhathair a dòl don Eilean Sgithionach agus bha agamsa ris an dinnear a dheanamh. An toiseachd ann brot. Chuir mi pana làn nisge air agus creann mor anns a' mheadhan-huinn agus thòisich mì air jam tarts. Fhads a bha iad anns an amhuinn thòisich mì air sgrìobadh agus glanadh a' bhunttan 's nui smaoineachadh saoil de a bheireadh mo mhathair ugam. 'Sdocha gur e leabhar no froca 'ùr, no brògan. Cò aig tha brath nach toireach i ugam transistor — ach o mo chreach na jam tarts! — Co chuimhnich riamh orra? A mach mise — dh' fhosgail mì dorus na h-àmhuinn 'sbha na tarts an sud na crapan beaga dùbha. Smaoinich mì seach gu robh an amhuinn teach gu robh an am an crapan beaga dubha. Smaoinich mì seach gu robh an am sigh. Chuir mì ann an soitheach e agus a stigh. Chuir mì ann an soitheach e agus a stigh leis. Bha mì eolach gu leòr a bhith deanamh rus comhla ri Miss Mackie.

Theit mì m bord agus nuair a bha a h-uile cail deiseil nochd at stigh. Cha tug iad deich mìse air a chocaireach fad coig uairean a thide, 's cha tug na cearcan crith a' cuir crìoch air na tarts!

SEONAID C. NICLEOID (Section I)

DE 'SMIOSA NAN T-EAGAL?

Bha mi aon oidhche sa Gheamhradh a' tighinn a nuas a thigh piuthar m' athar. Bha i gle dhorcha. Bhuail an t-eagal mi dhòrcha. Bhuail an t-eagal mi agus bha mi a'ruith agus a-cuis-each uaireannan. Thòisich m' inn-tinn a'toirt a chreidsinn orn gu robh. Harry Roberts na shineadh ann an clois ri taobh an rathaid a' feitheamh ri gerin a dheauman orn as an dol sealaith r. neònach ag eirigh mum choinneamh 's

A' TOGAIL CHAISTEAL ANNS theab mo chridhe stad. Sheas mi far an robh mi mar stob neoidhte i samh dhomhsa an t-eolas a fhuair ar bha mi air na Beatles. Siomadh uair aich an taobh a stigh dhiom. The shear a sha mi air na ha mi air na ha ma an t-eolas a fhuair aich an taobh a stigh dhiom. arch an taobh a stigh dh'om.
Am meadhon an duathair a bha
so bha solus cruinn. Rinn mi
mach gur e torch a bh' ann.
Thoisich mise air ruith ach ma
thòisich, thòisich an torch a ruith thoisich, thoisich an forch a ruith couldeachd. Chum mise orm agus mu dheireadh bha an sclus dìreach mim thaobh. "Haoi!" dh'cugh mi. "De tha cearr ort? arsa an guth air cùl na torch. Cé bh'ann ach mo phiuthar. 'Smi bha toilichte, Thiormaich mi am fallus far m'aodann agus rinn sinn dhachaidh nar dithis.

MORAG NICAOIDH (Section II)

AN LATHA AS FHEARR LEAM

Saoil có latha is fhearr leam fhein? Tha fios gur e Di-haoine Bidh mi cho sona ris an righ 'Sgu dearbha 's beag an t-iongnadh

nadh Le apran gcal is bonneid chruinn 'Smo ghairdeanan truisgt' gu m' aoidhleinn A' còcaireachd gach seòrsa bidhe Gheibh sinn 'sgach ccann den t-saoghal.

Bidh Irish Stews againn gle thric Is macaroni daonnan Bidh ròst againn is iasg is chips Mince is brot ceann caorach Bidh ceacaichean is bonnaich

deasachadh san amhuinn aig ceithir uairean cha bhith gruam orm

'se maireach Di-Sathairne

NORMA NIC AOIDH (Section 11)

Bha mi air m' aodann a nighe Bha mi air m' aodann a nighc 'nuair a chaidh an solus as-ach c'àit an robh an searbhadáir. Bha siabann a' dol na mo shuilean. Chaidh mi null chun a suitch agus Chaidh mi null chun a suitch agus phut mi suas is sios i. Cha robh leas soluis ann. Ach c'aite an robh an searbhadair? Chunnaic mi air chl seathair e mun deachaidh an solus as. Isd, fhuair mi e Shuath mi mo shiùlean Chaidh an solus air. De bha nanı lainth an shore being agus steall as a he ach mo leine agus steall as a h-

earbail.

DOMHNALL MAC ILLEINEAN

NA HEARADH

Chan eil àite nas boidhche Na nas sona air thalamh Nan t-eilean grinn coir seo San d' thogadh òg mi nam bhalach

Pairt dheth soilleir is dorch Tha na beanntan cho breagha 'S tha na raointean cho gorm.

Eadar Ardvourlic is Roghdal An t-Ob is na Baigh Is iomadh àite tha boidheach

Anns na Hearadh mo ghraidh. DOMHNALL MACSUAIN (Class 7) AN OIDHCHE A CHAIDH AN SOLUS AS

Aon oidhche sa' Gheainhradh chaidh an solus againn as. 'Se oidhche mhor a bha gu bhith againn ma b' fhior. Bha Domh null Iain comhla rium agus bhon

bha'n tigh againn dhuinn fhein smaoinich sinh gun deanamaid

smaoinich sinn gun ucananiau
toffi.
Chaidh ainne, siùcar, siorap
agus dreacal a chuir sa' phana
agus dreacal a chuir sa' phana
a chair sa chair sa' phana
a tha chair sa chair sa chair
Thoisich a h-uile cail a bh' ann
a goil agus mì fhein a cuir mun
cuairt 'sa cuir mun cuairt. Direach nuair a bha dath donn a'
tighinn air chaidh an solus as.
Bha Domhnull Jain ag iarraidh
coinneal sbha mise a' lorg maidethoisich am pana a' cuir 'hairis
lathain. B' fheudar dhuinn an
dorus fhosgladh. Chan itheadh an
cù fhein na bheir fhàgail anna a'
phana.

RUARAIDH

MAC FHIONGHUIN

All oldicite a chaidin an Solus as bha mi a' cluiche draughts mi fhein agus bodach a tha a' fuireach anns a' bhaile againn. Bha mise a' dol a ghluasad an draft ach' sann a thoisich an solus a' dol "orange" ach cha robh dragh againn ged bhiodh e mar sud nam faicheamad an seim a dheananh againn geu bhìodh e mar sud nam faigheamaid an geim a dheanamh ullamh. Cha do thachair sin. Am meadhon a h-uile cail a bh' ann dh' fhalbh brag. Bha'n tigl. dubh. Cha robh sgiall air na draughts no air a' bhodach! Cha robh an nuair a chodach! Cha rooh an uair sin ach lampa fhaighinn ach' nuair a chaidh lamh a thoirt orra cha robh boinne paraffin innte. cha robh boinne paraffir, innte. Mu dheireadh lorg mi torch. Las mi i. Bha am bodach air a thair-sinn anns an t-seathar 's bha na drafts an' ear san' siar air, an drafts an' ear san' siar air, an lar. Thoisich mi gan togail 's chuir mi air ais iad far an robh iad mun deachaidh an solus as ach nuair a bha mi deiseil chuila mi an aith bhrag. Nach robh 'm an an air an drons cuil a tuar-raing air an dha hachaidh 'se cuir as a chorp mar a bha a Hydro air a dhol bhuaidhe. Thoisich an torch a' briobadh sa' briobadh ach nuair a chrath mi i uair na dha nach a chrath mi i uair na dha nach tainig i uige. Rinn mi tea leatha' schaidh mi dhan leabaidh cho luath sa bh' agann.

CATRIONA NIC AOIDH (Section II)

Is e so bàrdachd a Is e so bardaend a chaidh a dheanamh don bhàta Ghreugach, "AN STASSA" a chaidh fodha ann an Strannda, Na Hearadh an uiridh. Bha luchd fiodha innte.

DO'N STASSA

Dh' fha!bh an naidheachd fad is

farsaing
Mar a dh' eirich dhan a Stassa
Am bata Greugach air a tarsainn
Am fiodh a' seòladh chun a'
chladaich.

chladaich. Bha gach bodach anns gach baile Eadar Mànuis agus am Machair Agus struth asda le fallus Cuid a' slaodadh, 'scuid a' tar-

rang
Fiodh a dheanadh scat no garaids
'S chaneil 'ios nach deanadh pàirt
dheth, chalets
A chumadh preasa, seathar 's

leabaidh Dheanadh a chùis do mhuinntir

Shasainn Thigeadh cuairt air a' bhàt

aiseig — am faiceadh tu iad an soills' na Nam

gealaich An casan cam is car nan amhaich Rop aig cuid dhiubh mu na cabair

socrachadh gu bara
An saoghal mór is e na chadal—
Ach cha be sin do dh' éisg na

iongnadh orr' gu dé bha tachairt

Cha chual iad a leithid de Jh' fhuaim 'sde dh' fharum 'On shlugadh Ionah leis a' mhuic

mhara, Ach sud na maoir a' tighinn gu

sealladh
'Sa mach na bodaich le éigh nan

creachan
A' deanamh air creig no sgor sa'

chladach Fur am taigheadh iad dol am falach Is mun canadh tu horo gheallaidh Cha robh sgiall air fear seach fear

ac?
'Scha robh aig na maoir ach a
dhol dhachaidh
'On thug na bodaich bhochd an
car asd?
Beannachd leat a nis, a Stassa
Thug thu tulgadh 'schuir thu car

dhiot 'S tha'd ag radh gu bheil thu seòladh seachad 'Scó aig tha brath nach ruig thu Pabbaidh Is mun tig gaothan garg an Ear-

raich Nach ruig thu baile d' àraich — Athens!

(Section I)

Needed Now

(By a Special Correspondent)

The announcement at the Tory Party Regional Conference in In-verness last week-end that the Shetlanders will fight to the bitter end, strikes a new note on the subject of adequate representation for areas of this country which are large in area yet support a small population.

This short article reviews the present thinking on the subject.

At present the boundaries arliamentary Constituencies a Parliamentary Constituencies are under review. The Boundary Commission is bound by law to produce its final report by November, 1969. The notion of keeping constituency boundaries under review was a product of the war years. Recommendations for years. Recommendations 15 r change made shortly after the end of the war were enacted as a schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1948, but the principal originating measure was the Act of 1949 (House of Commons (Redistribution of Scott))

Commons (Redistribution of Contain minimum numbers of Seats). Certain minimum numbers of seats were laid down. For example, Wales: not fewer than 35; Scotland. not fewer than 13; Foculation of the seats were laid down that special score of the seats were laid to the seats of th

von:—
"... The aim of the Commission should therefore be to avoid further increases. As a consequence, increased representation could only be met by corresponding reduction of representation elsewhere.

"For administrative conveni-ence constituencies should also consist of complete wards or parishes. "Constituencies should not be

constituencies should not be created with fewer than 40,000 electors. but should be concentrated between 50,000 and 70,000."

and 70,000."

From an analysis of this preliminary assessment of the Commission's views, the inevitable
tendency will be to give higher
representation to the suburbs and
counties, particularly the Home
Counties.

Counties.
What about Scotland? The Scottish Conservatives seem to be thinking in terms of supporting moves for adequate representation which will allow typically Scottish communities to have a significant voice in the places where things matter.

matter.
The Scottish Liberals advocat matter.

The Scottish Liberals advocate that the Scottish Parliament should be a single-chamber legislature, composed of between 140 and 160 members. To bring about this increase in Scottish representation an Electoral Constituencies Commission would be appointed on an inter-party basis by the first Scottish Parliament.

The Scottish Parliament.

The Scottish Parliament with the problems of growth that it has not as yet issued its thoughts on representation. An inkling of what is in the minds of its Highland members is contained in recommendations made by a Committee of the Party's Highlands Area Council.

These recommendations are specific: an increase in Highland seats from seven to seventeen, which presumably means that the Shetland Isles will have its overleen, which presumably means that the Shetland Isles will have its of the prepresentative, as will the Orkneys, presumably two seats for

The feature of these recommendations, and, it might be taken, those of the Scottish Liberal Party those of the Scottish Liberal Party are constituencies which are geographically large, but which contain reasonably compact communities. In fact, numbers will not be an essential qualification for status as a constituency.

The problem of adequate representation of the status are a constituency.

sentation is at present occupying the attention of an official Com-mission in Eire. The decline in population of the Gaelic West and population of the Gaelic West and a corresponding increase in the East, around Dublin, has led to the situation in which Western seats are abolished and Eastern seats are created. This has been done to conform to a minimum numerical qualification that no seat should be seat about the same and the same population. done to conform to a minimum numerical qualification that no seat should represent less than 20,000 persons. Hence the Irish Commission's task is to see what change in the electoral represen-tation law can be effected to allow a better Western representation.

With one seat there is minority representation within any given constituency. Minority representation from the same area is the only way to produce practical demonstration of fa

Representation Reform Jain Ruadh Macillfhaolain

Fhionghuin a Cliadal an Eilean Eige, fear dhe na seanchaidhean Gaidhealach as fhearr a tha againn an diugh. Tha sinn an dochas gun cord an sgeulachd ris mar a chuir sinn sios i.

Aig am Bliadhna Thearlaich bha Iain Ruadh 'na sheirbhiseach no na 'bhatman' aig Mae 'ic Ailein, ceann-cinnidh Chlann Raghnaill. An deidh Blar Chuil-lodair, agus iad 'nam fogarraich bha Mae 'ic Allein agus Ian Ruadh a' dol thairis air a' chaolas eadar Morar agus Eilean Eige an uair a chun-agus Eilean Eige an uair a chun-chabhaich Bhreatannaich. Chaidh iad a stiele su hash bhear is an Chaoinaich Bueatainiach. Chaidin ad a stigh gu bagh bheag ris an canar Sgor Sgaile. Bha e a' fas dorcha agus dh' fhalbh am bata Breatannach. Chuir Mac'ic Ailein agus Iain fodha am bata aca airson nach aithnicheadh daoine gun son nach aithnicheadn daoine ach deachaidh iad air tir agus chaidh iad am falach ann an uaimh ris an canar fhathast 'Uaimh Mhic 'ic Ailein.' Tha na h-uibhir de dh' Ailein. Tha na h-uibhir de dh' uaimhean anns an aite seo. Dh' iarr Mac ic Ailein air Iain rud-eigin fhaighinn dha a chuireadh e fo cheann. Thug Iain clach chomhnard 'ga innnsaigh. "Car-son nach gearr thu ploc dhomh, Iain?" Arsa Mac 'ic Ailein. 'S e bh. Dhuige Ion m cheann na thuir e 'Tesan tha air aileas a dh' fhoghnas dhut. 'S math a ni clach

fhein an gnothach dhut. Dh' fhaodadh gum bi an ceann dhiot fo mhadainn.'

fo mhadainn."

Tha e air a radh gu robh airgead air a chumail ann an Dun Eideann an deidh Bliadhna Thearlaich airson tasdan no dha a phaigheadh do 'n fheadhainn a chaidh a mach air taobh a' Phrionnsa. A h-uile bliadhna dh' fhag Iain a dhachaidh ann an Uibhist-a-Deas agus chaidh a dh' Arasaig. A sin choisicheadh e gu Dun Eideann airson a' chuid airgid fhaighinn.

Ann heliadhna bha air a rath

Dun Eideann airson a' chuid airgid fhaighin.

Aon bhliadhna bha e air a rathad gu deas. Is ann as t-fhoghar
a bhann. An uair a bha e a' dol
troimh Shiorrachd Pheairt thainig
e gu tuathanachas far an robh
tuathanach a' buain an arbhair
comhla ris an luchd-obrat.
Bha Iain Ruadh leisg air bruid.
Bha Iain Ruadh leisg air bruid
seachnadh e iad, gum bitheadh iad
eagmhach mu dheidhinn. Mar
sin rinn e direach orra agus
bhruidhinn e riutha. Bha an
tuathanach a' bruidhinn aib
Bliadhna Thearlaich. Cha d'
thuirt Iain guth. Cha d'
thuirt Iain guth. Dh' innis an
tuathanach dha an uair sin gur
ann air taobh nan Cuigseach a
bha esan agus gu robh e aig Blar
no h-Eaglais Brice an uair a
chaidh ruaig a chur air na Cuigsich. Cha d' thuirt Iain guth. An
innse dha mu in bhlar.

"An uair a ghabh sinn an
"An uair a ghabh sinn an

innse dha mu' n bhlar.

"An uair a ghabh sinn an ratreut," arsa esan "bha sinn a' dol seachad air garradh agus thainig iad oirnn. Fhuair mi fhein buille bho chlaidheamh a thilg dhiom ploc na toine agus bha mi ram shineadh an sin ag eigheach leis a' chradhadh. Agus bhruchd iad thairis orm mar gum bitheadh tuil. Ach bha eon duine coiolhach an thair agus charaich e mi ann an aite socrach far nach bithinn lain Ruadh an uair sin. "Is mise."

THE KING OF WHISKIE 4 3 6 14

SANDEMAN Y SCOTCH F WHISKY

SANDEMAN

ursa esan, "an duine a theasraig

arsa esan, "an duine a theasraig thu."

Ghabh an tuathanach ioghnadh mor agus gus a dhearbhadh do dh' Iain gum b' esan an duine a theasraig e aig an Eaglais Bhric leig e sios bhriogais agus sheall e dha an ailt a bha air air thaillibh na buille a fhuair e. Chaidh Iain a thoirt gu tigh an tuathanaich agus fhuair e biadh is a tuathanaich agus fhuair e biadh is agus na b' fhaide na sin nan deonaicheadh e fuireach.

Thairg Mae 'ic Ailein do dh' Iain tuathanachas na Cille ann an Eige. Cha phabhadh Iain i.

Sann a thuirt e ri Mac 'ic Ailein, "B' fheart leam fearann aon mhairt ann an Samnda Mhor Sann an Sannda Mhor Sann an Sannda Mhor Sann an Sannda Mhor Sann an sa 'C chille aig an am agus bhitheadh Iain gle thric 'san tigheadh Ailein, "B' Chille aig an am agus bhitheadh Iain gle thric 'san tigheadh an air a bhitheadh e dol saechad air a' chladh agus bhat math daraich 'na laimh agus bhitheadh e fachadh a bh 'han hach an bhatan ath daraich 'na laimh agus bhitheadh e fachadh a tha 'han mach a shabaid ris.

Bha dithis mhac aig Iain dhadh a gua fleiashig.

Bha dithis mhac aig Iaia Ruadh, Calum agus Gilleasbuig. Tha fear de shliorhd Chaluim a' fuireach anns a' Ghearasdan agus te de shliochd Ghilleasbuig a' fuireach ann am Pollok an

GLASGOW GAELIC DRAMA ASSOCIATION

Play Writing Competition

Entries are invited for the Associa-tion's 1968 Gaelic One Act Play Writing Competition Prize Money of £10

will be awarded Entries should be in the hands of the Secretary by Saturday, 30th March 1968.

Entry forms may be obtained now from the Hon. Secretary, Mr D. Nicholson, 97 Westerton Avenue, Bearsden, Glasgow.

A Performance by **Barrie and Marianne Hesketh**

As is now known to a lot of physical acting, is not to be despeople, Barrie and Marianne Hesketh have set up their own little theatre in Mull. I had the opportheatre in Mull. I had the oppor-tunity of seeing them recently when they gave a performance in Oban High School for upper school pupils of which there were about 150. The stage was a plat-form erected an hour or two be-fore. There was a galle blowing outside with wind and rain.

It struck me at the time that this was how the Elizabethan companies did it: with no scenery, no curtains, a minimum of props, a stage erected without fuss or ornament, and an audience that was willing to use its imagination.

was willing to use its imagination. There were several short excerpts from plays, one from a Noah play, one from "The Taming of the Shrew" and a short interesting dialogue between a girl and her possible lover (a Chinese-box sort of thing). In addition there was Shaw's "A Village Wooting" (at least half-am-hour long) and Chekhov's "The Bear"

The evening's entertainment had a theme: love and wooing. This is natural since the team is man and woman (and also husband and and woman (and also husband and wife). A great variety was shown from the energetic knock-about aggressiveness of the "Taming of the Shrow" to the intellectual-proletariat confrontation of the "Village Wooing" (the Pygmalion theme which Shaw worked at so often), even in "Caesar and Cleopatra" but so subly that some-patra" but so subly that somepatra" but so subtly that some-times one wonders whether it is not the woman shaping the man rather than the other way round, to, finally "The Bear," apparently knockabout but concealing great subtlety under its muscularity Delicate and rich contrasts were achieved by the juxtapositions. I was most struck, however, by the acting. In the "Village Woo-ing" for instance there is little movement. It is almost a conver-sation with a certain brilliance which is often brittle (unlike even Chekhov, Shaw never !earnt the but so subtly that some-

which is often brittle (unlike even chekhov, Shaw never learnt the value of silences). To do a play of this kind well, reputres action from the Shavian inself and of the from the Shavian inself and of the fact the fly) to the passionately earthy Russian "bear" was made with apparent case. A range which incorporates mental as well as

pised.

I don't suppose these two actors

require any testimonial from me. but what struck me about them was not so much their professionalism (one can get plenty of professionalism if one is willing to pay for it). What struck me to pay for it). What struck me rather was their fire and passion, their dedication to the theatre as such. I feel that these people are acting because this is what they are formed to do, They have all the power of the professional for instance the power of acting with the whole body, the mouth of the power of the professional for instance the power of acting with the whole body. He mouth of the power of the professional for instance, the arms, the legs—lust ability to command silence. Barre Hesketh seems to me to have the Hesketh seems to me to have the body of an actor, wiry, resilient, flexible, demanding attention and continually alert. Marianne Hesbody to a flexible, demanding attention and continually alert. Marianne Header Mariand Header Header Mariand Header H

CONGRATS, KIRKWALL

CONGRATS, KIRKWALL
Kirkwall's Little Theatre and
Arts Centre has just been opened.
The Child's has been it it time
the child's has been it is time
theatre, war-time naval cinema,
town cinema and theatre.
Now it is the Orkney Arts
Theatre, which is fully-equipped,
and can provide the most up-todate facilities for drama, music
and the arts generally.
The control of the control of the control
much hard work by the Orkney
Federation of Voluntary Associations, formed in 1964, Many
bodies and individuals helped to
bring the Theatre into being, including the Scottish Arts Council,
and the Highlands and Islands Development Board. The cost of the

and the Highlands and Islands Development Board. The cost of the Theatre was £30,000. Many other island communities must envy this new facility. But as it involves only hard work and enthuisastic support, there is no reason why these communities could not follow Orkney's lead and establish their own area. It took the Orkney Federation three years; which now stands as surely a record to be beaten.

SANDEMAN SCOTCH 1790 The King of Whiskies

> AN INDEPENDENT WHISKY OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER

"Se Righ nan Uisge Beatha"

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