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Sruth

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

M.P. WANTS ISLES AS MAJOR GROWTH POINT

Mr Malcolm MacMillan, Labour Member for the Western Isles, has recently put forward two schemes to place the Western Isles on a level calling for special development attention.

Two proposals have been put forward by Mr MacMillan in conjunction with the Western Isles Constituency Labour Party.

The first scheme is the construction of a tidal power station at Little Loch Roag, on the west of Lewis. Both the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board have been asked to collaborate to conduct a feasibility study of the area.

The second scheme is a proposal to reclaim the Oitir Mhor, a tidal area of some 8,000 acres between North Uist and Benbecula. The reclaimed land would provide arable land for the development of cattle-raising.

Mr MacMillan has said that the successful engineering of

the North Ford Causeway which linked North Uist and Benbecula proved that there would be no great difficulty in doing in the Western Isles what the Dutch had been doing for generations to their agricultural and national advantage.

The 8,000 acres which would result from the scheme would place the Western Isles on a vantage point in Scotland with regard to the raising of pedigree herds for beef and milk. The ancillary industries which would stem from the scheme would include leather, processed meat and dairy products.

(Sruth Note: The next issue of Sruth will contain a special article on tidal power stations and their prospects as a source of electrical power).

Minister's Sudden Death

The news of the sudden death of the Reverend D. M. Campbell, Free North Church, Inverness, came as a great shock to all those who knew him. Mr Campbell passed away suddenly on Tuesday, 17th October, at his home in Inverness.

Mr Campbell was ordained to the ministry in 1949. He was a native of Bayble, Lewis.



Bringing home the catch. Only a solitary boat in the picture where the horizon should be filled with gulls flocking home after the fleet. But the news last week of more boats to operate in the Western Isles is a good portent for the future of the Hebridean fishing. But is enough being done. Marketing research? Processing? New buildings? A second fishery scheme? After all the new foundation is strong enough.

(Photo by T. B. MacAulay, Stornoway.)

Highland Timber

PROBE WANTED

The timber interests in Inverness-shire should meet to discuss the industry's problems. This was stated in a request to the Highlands Board by the Inverness-shire Development Study Group. The Group is concerned at the industry's difficulties.

In a letter to the Group from the Board, it was said that after research into the subject the industry did not seem anxious to use home-grown timber.

The Chairman, Lord Lovat, said that there seemed to be something wrong with the timber trade in the north. "It affects our own country."

Mr J. U. MacInnes, Fort William, a member of the Group has said: "We all understood that the Pulp Mill would be using as much Scottish timber as they could. I have heard that they were finding difficulties with Scottish timber with regard to structure in the making of the paper. But these difficulties seem to be overcome now as they are churning out paper."

Lord Lovat said that the Group were particularly concerned that some 95 per cent. of the timber used in this country comes from abroad.

"It is actually cheaper to get timber from Canada than it is from the other side of Inverness-shire."

NO MONEY FOR GAELIC

Other Countries Show the Way

At the Annual General Meeting of An Comunn Gàidhealach on Saturday (7th October), Mr D. J. MacKay, the Director, said that it was important to draw comparison between this country and others, and to become aware of what is happening in the way of financial support for lingual minorities elsewhere in the world.

He intimated that the British Government has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds spreading the use of the English language, and established libraries of English books through the agency of the British Council throughout the world. Was it thus wrong to seek Government support for the native minority languages in our own country? Why should the minority be less modest in their ambitions for their own language and culture than the majority? Gaelic would soon be the only language in Britain without status or recognition. We had to look outwards and learn.

Rhaeto Romansch gets £16,000 a year annual support from Switzerland. Norway, among other grants, gives £25,000 for the publication of books in the minority languages of Nynorsk and Lapp. The Friesian Bureau has been established in Holland for the furthering of the Friesian language with a grant of £6,000. Millions of Deutschmarks are spent furthering Welsh in East Germany and an institute for National Research and Bilingual Education has been established. Between 1954 and 1963 408 text books and 77 scientific publica-

tions such as dictionaries and grammar books were published for Welsh, as well as a newspaper which is produced by the Department of Education. In all these countries, music, drama and other forms of cultural expression are financed to enable them to send groups to represent them at International Festivals. If Community Drama can get a grant of £7,500 a year in Scotland, the cultural aspects of Gaelic should have no less consideration.

Any educationist representing a lingual minority has come up against difficulties of finding text books and other materials, and we congratulate local authorities on their initiative in establishing a committee to undertake this work, under the chairmanship of Dr J. A. MacLean, Director of Education for Inverness-shire. We wish them great success.

Inevitably we come back to financial requirements, and here the willingness of the majority to provide for the needs of the minority is decisive, because the bulk of money distributed nowadays comes from public funds and as governments elsewhere accept responsibility for the promotion and well-being of minority languages, so the British Government cannot expect to evade responsibility in these matters in the eyes of the world at large. The values enshrined in a mother tongue and national heritage cannot be measured by economic standards; they should be preserved and cared for with affection and devotion.

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Inverness Cream SCOTCH WHISKY

BIRTHS

GRAHAM—At the Lewis Hospital, on 14th September 1967, to Mr and Mrs John Graham, 36 Vastice, Back—son, Iain.

MACLEOD—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on the 2nd October 1967, to Bobby and Betty (née Nicol), 28 Abrach Road, Inverloch, Fort William—a son, (Both well).

CAMERON—At Broadford Hospital, Skye, on 29th September 1967, to Bentley and Fiona (née Macpherson), Arnisdale Cottage, Kyleakiel—a daughter (Jacqueline), (Both well).

MACRAE—On Friday, 6th October 1967, at Porree Hospital, to Dr and Mrs Calum MacRae, Conon Lodge, Uig, Isle of Skye—a brother, for Calum, Kenneth and Sara.

MARRIAGES

BOAG—FRASER—At the Free North Church, Inverness, on the 6th October 1967, by the Rev. Wallace Bruce Nicholson, M.A., M.Th., B.D., Ian Francis, son of Mr and Mrs W. Boag, 3 Park Road, Inverness, to Anne Margaret, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Fraser, Coolin View, Badtullach, Kyle.

CAMPBELL—LOBBAN—At the Free Presbyterian Church, Tain, on 28th September 1967, by the Rev. A. F. McKay, Inverness, John, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Wm. Campbell, 3 Balgownie, Inverness, to Jessie Agnes, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Wm. B. Lobban, Smithy House, Bonar Bridge, Scotland.

SMITH—MACKINNON—At Church of Scotland, Gardiner, Inverness, Glasgow, on 6th October 1967, by the Rev. Mr Gillies, Roderick, son of Mr and Mrs Smith, Callanish, Isle of Lewis, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Dugald Mackinnon, Bayview, Isle of Eigg.

MACLEOD—GRAY—At Lasswade Church, on 29th September 1967, by Rev. C. Kennedy, Calum Alexander, son of the late Captain Donald MacLeod, and of Mrs M. F. MacLeod, Carrarigich, Isle of Harris, to Sheila, daughter of Dr and Mrs H. B. Gray, 31 Ann's, Lasswade, Midlothian.

DEATHS

COLVILL—Suddenly, at his home, Bearami, New South Wales, Australia, on the 28th September 1967, William MacLennan Colvill, aged 66 years, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs George Colvill, of Dochgarroch, Inverness.

BROCKIE—At Kaitiata Hospital, New Zealand, on October 11, after a short illness, Arthur Williams, of the Chaplain Grand Lodge New Zealand, dear husband of Margaret I. Frain.

MACDONALD—Suddenly, at 288 Queen's Drive, Lyall Bay, Wellington, New Zealand, on 26th September 1967, Annie Murray, wife of 20 Habost, Ness, wife of the late John Macdonald, Deeply mourned and sadly missed.

MACLEOD—At the Lewis Hospital, on September 29th, Mary MacLeod, second daughter of the late and Mrs William MacLeod Grianan, Broker, Gus am bris an latha.

Text for the Times

Ach tha an glocas a tha o'n aire de air tus glan, an deidh sin siochail, ciun, agus so-chomhair-leachaidh, ian de throcair agus de dheagh thoraidh, gun lethbreath agus gun cheilg.

Seumas C. 3, r. 17.

But the wisdom that it is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

James Ch. 3, v. 17.

On the other hand . . . ADVERSITY BY THE SEE

Continuing on the tourist theme, let us consider some of our assets. We were reading an old *Life* magazine recently and noted the advertisements for vacations—Greece, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Israel and Egypt—all the trouble spots. The peace and serenity of the North might be more emphasised. Can you imagine riots and disorders in the Highlands, with police dispersing militant elements and carrying away demonstrators—quite unthinkable.

We are also fortunate in our heritage of gruesome and macabre tourist attractions, with wide-spread appeal to all normal necrophiliacs and sadists. Who can start to compare Stratford-on-Avon, Ann Hathaway's Cottage and the Lake District with a visit to the Glen of Weeping, involving an overnight stay in the holiday centre on possibly the actual site—the Massacre—a visit to the Weep of the Dead at Cullochy with perhaps a picnic on the graves of Mixed Clans or the Field of the English, according to one's inclination and bad taste?

T.U.C.'s Visit to Inverness

The Scottish Trade Union Council's visit to Inverness and the north was an investigating tour to the north and the positions of the great Broad strategy as well as parallels were discussed with the Chairman and members of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Mr James Jack, secretary of the T.U.C., said that in April the T.U.C. had been angry at ill-founded and mischievous propaganda directed at the Board, and had arranged to visit the area.

They were concerned that the Board should be allowed to do the work it was established for, effectively and positively, and their visit was a demonstration that the Board would take place in the Highlands.

They would be making certain suggestions to the President of the Board of Trade, Mr Antony Crossland, when they meet him in particular that the Board should be given more elbow-room within the machinery of development.

Amongst these a case might very well be made for incentives and exemptions on a regional differentiation basis. Professor Grieve emphasised that some of these points had already been made to the Secretary of State, and said that regional differentiation desirable for development, but such decisions will not be easy because other areas are involved.

The question of future employment at the U.K.A.E.A. plant at Dounreay are also being discussed as there was increasing concern the area. This is one of the major growth points the Highlands and Islands Development Board have in mind, and it is a reflection of their own interest that a working party has been formed to investigate the possibilities for development within the area.

Celtic League

. . . fosters co-operation between the national movements of the Celtic countries. It recognises that the solution of the cultural and economic problems of the Celtic countries is self-government.

to one's inclination and bad taste? There is Strath Naver, the Clearance Valley, the Well of the Seven Heads, and Achadh-nafala (the Field of Blood).

The Scottish Tourist Board would not a little debt of gratitude to the Campbells, the Duchess of Sutherland, Patrick Sellers and the Duke of Cumberland. As Cumberland said in '45—"It may be rough now, but think of the tourist potential."

We have interesting monuments of many kinds in the Highlands, cairns and plaques in several counties marking the spot where the last wolf in Scotland was killed, and monuments to our heroes and heroines of the past. Consider the case of Roderick Mackenzie whose monument stands in Glenmiston. This officer grabbed Prince Charlie's plaid and bonnet, drew the pursuing Redcoats, was shot, and died. Unfortunately, the age of heroes is indeed past, and we can see few monuments for the tourist of to-morrow.

One of our favourite halts is "The Footsteps," reputedly footprints left in the year 1827 by a preacher who was stoned by unholily anti-ecumenical locals. Ken MacRae, writing in *Sruth*, is rightly concerned about the pre-

Textbook Committee

The Education Authorities of Argy, Glasgow, Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland have agreed to join together to set up a Committee for Gaelic Textbooks. The Committee will be made up of representatives of these five Education Authorities in whose schools Gaelic is taught. The first chairman will be Dr J. A. MacLean, Director of Education for Inverness-shire. The Scottish Education Department will be represented at the Committee's meetings by an observer, who will be one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

The following main tasks are envisaged for the Joint Committee:—

The identification of areas for which new textbooks in Gaelic are needed;

The encouragement of closer co-operation between teachers and writers and publishers of textbooks.

The approval of textbooks for use in the schools; and assistance for the publication of approved textbooks by the issue of a joint guarantee.

The formation of the Committee was suggested to the authorities by Mr William Ross, M.P. Secretary of State for Scotland, following a meeting last year with a deputation from An Comunn Gàidhealach, which he had undertaken to look into the demand for school textbooks in Gaelic.

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servations of this and other tourist attractions. Their loss would be irreplacable and prospects for a new supply are poor. Alas! the youth of to-day is simply not interested in stoning preachers, burning down churches full of worshippers and indulging in genocide.

We would like to see more commemorative plaques and signs indicating places of possible interest to tourists. There is no monument, for instance, to the Brahan Serp, burned at the stake at Chanory Point. Possibly, the himself should have foreseen this omission in his predictions, but none of us is infallible. It might be an idea for An Comunn to erect indicator boards at places of interest, and a guide to lesser known cairns, monuments and birthplaces would also be appreciated by all visitors to the Highlands.

(To be continued)

R. M. M.

Two More Boats

Now on trials are the two latest additions to the Highland Board's fisheries development scheme here. Named the *Loch Errisort* and the *Islesman*, both will fish out of Stormoray.

The owners and partners in the *Loch Errisort*—a 60-foot stern trawl, launched by Mrs Phospeth Smith on Thursday (October 5th) at Stormoray, are Peter and John Skipper Angus Mackinnon, of 54 Leurbost, Lewis; engineer Roderick John MacLeod, of 2 Miller Road, Stormoray; Lewis, and dekanth Alexander Dan MacRae, of 48 Leurbost, Lewis.

The *Loch Errisort*, which has a Kelvin T56 (240 h.p.) engine, has a Kelvin Hughes Echo sounder, a Coastal Nimbus radio, and a Decca navigation, cost over £2,000. The builders were J. Samuel White & Scotland Ltd., West Harbour, Cockenzie.

The Board member with special responsibilities for fishing, Mr Peter Smith, said he hoped that future applicants in the Lewis and Orkney areas will examine this boat very thoroughly, as they think the transom stern vessel gives a much better fishing deck than the traditional type of Scottish inshore boat."

The owners and partners in the *Islesman*—a 54-foot conventional trawler launched last Wednesday (October 4th) from the Girvan yard of Alexander Noble & Sons, are skipper Alexander MacLean, 84 Cross Skiersta Road, Port of Ness, Lewis; engineer Norman MacLeod, of 26 Lionel, Port of Ness, Lewis, and Peter and Murdo Murray of 19 Cross Skiersta Road, Port of Ness, Lewis; Donald Morrison, of 61 Cross Skiersta Road, Port of Ness, Lewis; and Murdo Macdonald, of 37a South Dell, Port of Ness, Lewis.

The *Islesman*, which has a Kelvin T6 (180 h.p.) engine, a Kelvin Hughes echo sounder, a Coastal Nimbus radio and a Decca navigator, cost over £2,000.

The engineers of both boats have been to Kelvin's Glasgow works for training, and all the partners have been trained under the Board's scheme.

GLENFINNAN PRIEST'S DEATH

Father Joseph Campbell, priest of Glenfinnan, died last week after a short illness. In fact, he had not been keeping well for several years. Father Campbell, who belonged to Barrow, served as parish priest in Eigg, Benbulbin and Moidart before going to Glenfinnan. His many friends of all denominations are greatly to miss his cheerful, kindly and amusing personality. He was buried at Morar.

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Lochaber

Council Rents CALL FOR REVIEW OF RENT STRUCTURE

Lochaber Council house tenants were all eyes when they saw the reports on the discussion that took place when the Finance Committee were asked to review the rents by Councillor by Councillor Laurence Hasson, Fothers. Said the Councillor:—“The whole thing is morally wrong.”

Mr Hasson, who has opposed the scheme from the start, went on to say how the Council takes money from a tenant based on money the tenant does not get. The rent surcharge rebate scheme was introduced around the time the Pulp Mill houses were in the county of construction (31 to Caol and Corpach). For low income earners there is a rebate scheme, and for those in the income tax class there is a rent surcharge scheme. This is based on the wage earner's gross income, plus the gross income of his wife, and an additional charge for any children over 13 years of age who have completed full-time education.

Anyone with a gross income of £100 and under pays the economic rent for the house; anyone with over £18 per week pays a rent surcharge over the basic economic rent. This is based on his gross income. An allowance of 10s a week is made for all children on full-time education or on school age. If the rent surcharge basis that has riled the Council house tenants in Invernesshire, and in Lochaber in particular, is to be maintained.

There have been meetings and all but murder over this clause, and it took a ruling by the Sheriff to approve the people that it was legal, and, of course, you cannot find anyone who enjoys the privilege of paying this surcharge.

A man with a family of three, say of 2, 4, and 13 years of age, with a basic wage of £16 10s, avoids surcharge and probably income tax. The same man working his basic week, plus two nights overtime, Saturday morning and Sunday, this, as you would expect, increases his gross income considerably, especially if he is on a production bonus. You don't

need to be accurate with figures to see that this chap has increased by his labour the income of Inverness County Council.

Basis (gross)	£16 10 0
Rent	2 0 0
Surcharge	14 10 0
Basic	£16 10 0
Overtime	4 0 0
Bonus	7 18 0
Gross	£27 18 0
Income Tax	4 0 0
Sick Scheme, N.H.I. etc ...	1 0 0
Rent	5 0 0
Net	£27 18 6
Less	14 10 0
Income	£13 8 6

This means a man is expected to work overtime for an hourly rate in value, less than he gets for normal working (7/- against 8/3d), and has to absorb the rent surcharge. No wonder it seems better for some men to sit at the fire, watching the television.

It would be a good thing to have the details regarding the productivity of the Councillors who, as Lord MacDonald stated, “universally approved” of the rent structure. Not only is there bad television reception in Skye, but they must be running about two years late with the daily news. The newspapers were full of news of the universal disapproval of this scheme for months after its introduction.

Of course, if the Right Honourable Gentlemen meant universal approval from the Finance Committee, then that is different. It certainly did not mean that those who were to pay the surcharge approved. No wonder Councillor Hasson said his workmates felt that this was unjust. We should pay on our net pay. “The time will come in the very near future for a revision of the whole structure of the scheme,” said the Chairman.

PULP MILL RE-LETS Dogs In Mangers

(By T. G. SMITH)

Inverness County Council Committee meetings were busy last week putting their minds to County Council. At the Public Health Committee meeting last Tuesday the re-letting of houses by the management of Scottish Pulp and Paper Mills was discussed.

To those of our readers who might be mystified at reading this, here is some background. Inverness County Council and Fort William Town Council took the responsibility of housing workers from outside the district who could be employed by Scottish Pulp.

Areas developed for this purpose are at (Carpach and Caol) in the county, and (Claggan and Plantation in the town. Included in the Plantation and Corpach schemes are groups of houses reserved for middle class personnel—a senior staff area housed in a private development at Corpach. As workers that have been let to houses have become vacant their employees at the Mill leaving the houses for a variety of reasons—promoted into middle staff houses, promoted into senior jobs, or those who have left because they found it cheaper, or just plain “gone out of the area.”

The Mill management have nominated the Highland Council personnel as tenants (note nominated) to the County Factor as the next tenants of the decanted houses. As the tenants have previously, there has been a considerable turn-over of labour. This situation could have been much worse had not several employees left before their families came to live in Lochaber.

Now the Public Health Committee of Inverness County Council had to fulfil its obligations. Councillor J. U. McInnes, expressing the opinion of the district Sub-Committee, said:—“The general principle is that the houses of Pulp Mill workers should be stopped.”

The general principle is that the County had fulfilled its obligations and the houses should be placed at the disposal of the County when they become vacant. An employee, who had been allocated a house before his marriage was the last straw, particularly as the parties were from the area. He had no other means of “general needs” list for Council houses, this would mean that the couple about to be married have managed to jump the queue. In this they are not alone; a considerable number of people, residents in Lochaber for many years, have found that becoming an employee of Scottish Pulp and Paper Mills is one way of getting a house a long time before they would be allocated one through the normal channels, and so, as they move into the new, or almost new house, they promptly leave the service of the Mill and return to their normal occupation; the previous employer conveniently has never filled the vacancy.

The said Chairman Mr J. Brown of Kinlochleven—“If they're not going through the normal channels and there are any irregularities we return to the normal channels,” and said the Deputy County Clerk, Mr A. Galloway.—“The Council have made an agreement that the Council will show that a certain number of houses at their disposal. There was no need for them to return to general use.”

Mr MacDonal, Baird Airdh Raghalla, the well-known singer from the Upper Clyde, is now at hospital in Glasgow. Visitors to last year's Mod in Inverness will remember that the Traditional Song Contest was honoured by her presence as a guest singer. It is understood that she is improving, and all her friends look forward to her complete recovery soon.

O wald you Power the giftie gie you,
Tae see yourself as it livers see you.

(To slightly misquote Burns) The sort of people you need for the Highlands may not be the sort of people you deserve—had you considered that, before writing your article in the current issue of *Smith's*?

For some years now, I, an Australian born of fully Highland blood, have been trying to give up a comfortable home and good professional salary, in order to give my services to the land of my ancestors, where I sincerely believe I can be of great use. I was born on a farm, of a long line of farmers, and I am an agricultural and soil scientist—a practical field worker, and not an inmate of a scientific ivory tower. I have had considerable experience in the reclamation of worn-out peat moss and other soils, written off as hopeless by most people, in Lancashire and the Yorkshire Dale with the National Agricultural Advisory Service. The results are there—for any to see.

When my great-great-grandfather was turned off his land in the County of Highland, and emigrated to Australia with thousands of other Highlanders, he took with him a farmer's sorrow and resentment. The day persisted with us, until the day has come when I have dared to dream of turning the wheel full circle, and returning to fight the wrong that was done to my good estate in the land of my fathers. Do you notice? It is the soil I am concerned with, as much as the people who live on it, and throughout all time the mark of the true born farmer.

I have approached every authority I can think of in this matter, only to be consistently turned away, either coldly or apathetically. I have maintained my good humour and self-control all this time until that article, *Counterdrift*, appeared in the September 2 issue of *Smith's*, and took a vicious, spiteful and unprovoked, but I tried so selflessly and for so long to return to the Highlands and do whatever we can to help the people, especially the irony of it, to me, was that on page five of the same issue was an article, *Farming on Bog*, by the same correspondent.

Beware the fury of a patient man. I cannot say who said that, but it was well said. Now comes your article, in which you would appear to tell us not only that we “foreigners” are not wanted, but that the Highlanders are a kind of super-special kind of people, and so demands a super-special kind of treatment from the rest of the world. Persistence in this kind of outlook and expression is likely to result in them—a super-special kind of horse called a Clydesdale. I am, of course, well aware (who better than the descendant of a Highland exile?) that the Celts deserve some special treatment from the Anglo-Saxons in the light of history. This, however, applies to all the Celts of these islands, not just the Highlanders.

Incidentally, your remarks on the differences between the Celtic and Nordic peoples would seem to overlook the fact that many of the people, especially of the northern and western sea-board and the Islands, are half, or more than half, Norse in origin. You should bear in mind that the Celts, whose knowledge of their ethnic origins is better than yours would seem to be.

Let me tell you what the Highlanders (and even the Highlanders) need more urgently than anything else. They need a return to the economy and to a healthy life on the most primary, effective and

balanced foundation that any society and country can trust—a healthy soil. Without this a country is no country at all, and why prod, nor does it stand value for the generations to come. Fail them, and they will curse our memory, and with good reason.

As I walked out of the office any work to this end, on a useful scale, in any part of the Highlands? As far as I can make out, only Lord Lovat and his collaborators and a consortium of industrious Dutch farmers in Argylshire!

Good luck to them, whoever they may be—for he who tends the good earth, from which all that matters springs, is the best servant of any land. As I was asked out of the offices of the Highlands and Islands Development Board in June of this year, finally convinced that I was not in the position of the viceroy quotation from Burns came to me—

There's naething here but Highland pride,
And Highland scab and heur;
If Providence has sent me here,
'Twas surely in an anger.

Reply to T. G. SMITH

Dear Reader and Correspondent, The “Counterdrift” article that managed to get your hackles up was the Editorial of the “Lochaber” in *Smith's*, the viceroy point of a person living in Lochaber.

I admire your challenge and dare and could not certainly employ you gainfully for a year, but I'm afraid come the second year you would have to go. I could never have your services; your qualifications as an agricultural and food chemist mean that you can command a much higher salary than I can, being nothing more than an engineering craftsman. Your two-year quest for work in the Highlands being frustratingly fruitless is no surprise; there are many here who, like the viceroy who had the same problems for considerably longer periods. We have had letters from as far away as Alaska, asking how the new industries coming into the Highlands will attract many Scots-Canadians to return. Not so many days ago we gave a list to a hitch-hiker who had walked and had lifts from Campbelltown, seeking employment at the Pulp Mill. His efforts, like yours, were fruitless.

There are two points in your letter that I feel I must reply to. *Alas!* Your attitude—the only possible one—“let them air”, they are not worth bothering about if they have not got the guts to stick out a bit of inconceivable “let them air” the start.” Mr Smith, this is not the Gold Coast in 1967 we are talking about; this is Lochaber 1967, a huge problem, “let them air”, five hundred miles from Bristol. *There should be no inconveniences, there should be no hardships, no problems coming here, it is not coming to colonise one of the world's backward, desolate places.*

Of course, the family who left and who are now coming here are the problems that will make you leave the Highlands will be worth bothering about. “No othering” to overlook the fact that many of the people, especially of the northern and western sea-boards and the Islands, are half, or more than half, Norse in origin. You should bear in mind that the Celts, whose knowledge of their ethnic origins is better than yours would seem to be.

Let me tell you what the Highlanders (and even the Highlanders) need more urgently than anything else. They need a return to the economy and to a healthy life on the most primary, effective and

(Continued on page four)

Snippets

CAOL VILLAGE COUNCIL

Steering Committee members have been appointed, and are about to approve the plans for cleaning up the village, improving the amenities, and investigating the possibility of having the sheep washed.

They also intend to get in touch with the Pulp Mill authorities regarding the use of the Canal Parks as village recreational grounds.

Office-bearers:—Chairman, Mr D. Kearney; vice-chairman, Mr D. MacKenzie; secretary, Mr A. Thursty; treasurer Mr D. King.

THE SCOUTS

Group Scoutmaster Duncan Alexander took seven members of Kilmartin Troop to the top of Ben Nevis last Saturday. The object of the exercise was to clean up the rubbish left behind by climbers over the past years. This had been a complaint by many visitors to the top of the Ben this year. The boys set off in reasonable weather, which deteriorated as they went up the mountain. By the time they reached the summit it was a rainstorm. Nevertheless, the scouts spent two valuable hours collecting the rubbish into a pile and building stones over it, to give a cairn effect, before setting off home.

THE MOD

Lochaber, as usual, had its contingent off to the Mod last week, and not without success. Ian Kennedy, Lochside, who has previously won the Sutherland Cup for violin, but for half a point would have won the Aberdeen Target successive year, and had to be content with second place. John Cameron, Alma Road, Fort William, won the Aberdeen Target, playing a March, Reel and Strathpey on the piano. This was John's first competition in the Mod. Wuncan, who won the Wildcat Mod was third in the under 18 section for bagpipe playing.

IONNHASAIR UR TORAIDH

Shuidhcheadh an Morair Srath-chluaidh na Ionnhasair air Toraidhean aig coinneamh Jer Ard-Chomhairle an Duicendain. Tha chomhairle ghoirid thair e thairis air 1955-56 agus air 1956-57 air Dealain. Bha e air Comhairle Baile Ghlasnao bhò 1938-40 agus na bhàil Pharlaimhair Ionpollack gu 1955-56 agus air 1956-57 air ionne Morair. Bha e na cho-làir Ruanaire air Alba ann an 1945 agus 1951 na Mhinistear na Stàite air 1955-56 agus air 1956-57 air Phrìomh-Chomhairle (Prìvy Council) ann an 1953.

By DONALD G. W. HURRY

Twenty days

Twenty days on Ben Nevis! The thought of ascending Ben Nevis has been in my mind for some time, every day for such a period of time would be enough to make most people shake their heads so as to remove a shudder. Yet, in August, a friend of mine, Mr David Cranston, of Coventry, a third-year student at Bingley College of Education in York, who is specialising in Environmental Studies, set out to prove that plant ecology on Ben Nevis is not dependent on position and altitude, but on climate, geology, aspect and type of soil. As a very keen meteorologist, I was delighted to assist on this project, as in travelling in company with him, I was able to take numerous weather recordings at various levels at different sides of Ben Nevis.

We chose four sites on each side Nevis, one at 250 feet, 1250 feet, 2250 feet and 3250 feet, adding up to sixteen sites in all. On the west side, all our sites lay close to the main pathway from the Glen Nevis Youth Hostel, but on the northern side, we followed Allt a' Mhuilinn from behind Ben Nevis Distillery right up into Coire Leis. On the southern side, we followed the water-slide up from the car-park at the foot of the Glen Nevis road into Coire Eoghann, while to the east we walked beyond Steall into Coire Gubbhaschan up to the 3500-foot level on Ben Nevis. Finally, the 4418 foot mark itself was carefully scrutinised. Weatherwise, we were rather fortunate, but our period of time was not without incident or some feeling of danger.

The instruments used on each site were a quadrant, a point cloud and a thermometer. The latter was purely for my personal use, and the observations of cloud type, wind and visibility were taken from every site. As a meteorologist, it was to decide what weather conditions would affect each particular site, and to make an average of wind fall, temperature, snowfall, sunshine and mean wind speed. Samples of rock and various plants were taken from every site.

As the day progressed, the west side, and although it was easy to reach all sites by pathway, we were constantly being interrupted. The latter was purely by who wanted to know what was going on. At the 1250 foot level, one woman stopped to ask the usual questions. We were told that the weather was being carried out, but that neither of us were real botanists. Having dropped a few hints that since the day was fairly fine we wished to hasten our task, I saw her continue the climb. Within ten minutes, another equally inquisitive person had stopped, asking if we were the two botanists whom a friend of hers had met while ascending some time previously. I had to admit, possibly identifying several flowers which she had been gathering on the way down. You can imagine how annoyed we were at having to stop, but had to try to explain our situation without appearing rude.

We always chose a pleasant spot between a mountain stream around 1 p.m. for our lunch, which consisted normally of hot soup, fruit and biscuits. This was followed by a walk to a crop of bracken on a mountain valley. Several minutes were spent in surveying the view around us, we being seated on a rock, and then to the west. Around us were but the simple sounds of nature. Aye! 'twas hard to leave such a couch!

As a meteorological feature which bothered us on the west side was a cold wind at the higher levels, when working in a temperature of only 30° below zero, many times to the very marrow. Can you imagine with what joy we entered the Youth Hostel each evening following a hard day on

the mountain? Yet our joy lay not in the fact that we were about to be relieved of our burdens and of the discomforts of aching limbs, but that the project was progressing well. A hearty meal was readily devoured, and our

our previous

health during those twenty days was perfect. And why wonder? Though cold winds blow at such altitudes even in summer, few germs are present there. After all, we were inhaling the air of heaven in its absolute purity.

The northern side presented more difficulty than the others because of the long and tedious walk up the Allt a' Mhuilinn into Coire Leis, and because of the terrific rain at the highest site. On one day, we had arrived by the stream below the north side of Ben Nevis, at Charles Inglis Clarke climbing hut. Clouds clung to the Ben itself, but around us seemed a atmosphere of gloom and almost earnestness. We steadily worked through the site, collecting plants and soil samples. On finishing, we scrambled up the final 1000 feet to the 3250 foot mark. I was keeping a steady watch on the cloud above. Mr Cranston just selected an alpine plant, and the cloud suddenly appeared to dive downward towards us. My friend was obviously very alarmed at the worsening conditions, especially when we were with our wet gear to add to our discomfort. "Keep up your pluck, old chap," I said.

I worked with such speed as never before, each minute the cloud level dropping lower and lower. We were in a decidedly precarious spot, as if the cloud had reached us, to move would have been deadly. Yet, we knew that every effort must be made to complete this final site. As we stuck faithfully to our task, just as it had been completed, one swirl of mist passed around us, but in a moment the sun suddenly showed through brightly, and the swirling menace was dispersed forever.

While working on the southern side, the weather was a beautiful wave and scorching sunshine made our tasks very uncomfortable at times. It is true to say that the best of the day was that of our lives, but the 70's F. are not ideal conditions for hard field-work.

Day after day we ascended and descended. One of my friend will never forget the descent of the water-slide of Monday, August 21st. I plodded ahead of Mr Cranston, who had had his instruments and equipment than I had. Keeping to the pathway alongside the rocky stream, I arranged to show him the way, but rather annoyed that my companion had been so slow.

As I looked back, I could not see the top of the mountain, but was gazing on the hills with binoculars. I froze at what I saw. He had taken what he thought to be a short-cut, and had arrived in the middle of a large area of rock, covered with wet slimy moss. One slip and he would have undoubtedly slid around the rock to the bottom. It was that which presented him from doing so was a clump of grass. I could only watch as I knew that I could never walk up 1000 feet of rock in one time to save my life. My work on the east side, beyond the Steall waterfall, passed without danger, fortunately, and we enjoyed every minute of the

marvellous scenery, despite the long walks to and fro every day. The final task lay in examining the summit of Britain, and this was ascending on a beautiful Sunday morning. I had a heavy rucksack on my back, full of our notes and equipment. At last we reached the summit, and automatically went into the old ruined observatory to shelter from a rather

chilly breeze which was blowing from the south.

The visibility was very good, but a good deal of cirrostratus cloud was present ahead of a warm front to the south, causing a halo around the sun. I placed the thermometer in a shady nook, and recorded 46.F. at 3 p.m. On this particular day, down at Fort William, the temperature recorded 68.F. so that this will show the vast differences which can occur in the ascent of Ben Nevis. I also noted the cloud forms, Mr Cranston called them "volcanic rocks" and minute plant organisms. We ate a hearty meal in the Observatory, and then drank water again, and Mr Cranston ascended 50 feet down from the summit on the southern side.

For two hours on that afternoon history was made. We recorded the first weather observations on the summit of Ben Nevis since 8th October, 1904, from the old Observatorium. The weather forecast that had this building being manned until to-day it would doubtless be one of Great Britain's leading weather stations. The building was opened on 7th October, 1883, and for many years weather observations were regularly made by keen meteorologists, including Mr Welles, situated about T. Omond, Mr Clement L. Wragge and Mr William T. Kilgour. As my friend and I strolled along the mountain with many a backward glance at the Observatorium, I somehow had the feeling that this ruin would rise yet again, and that the New Observatorium would one day be restored to its rightful place in meteorology.

And this concluded our field-work. In history was made. We conclude from his observations? This was only the beginning of his thesis, and I was glad to note that many dozens of pages would be written concerning the flora of Ben Nevis. His conclusions may not be known perhaps for many months.

I would like to thank the Warden and his wife, and son of Glen Nevis Hostel for all the kindness and consideration they showed towards my friend on his stay in Lochaber, and for enabling us to work indoors when conditions outside were adverse. And, most of all, to thank Mr David Cranston himself for the wonderful companionship he gave me to assist my own weather observations, and for his knowledge of the peculiarities of the meteorology of Ben Nevis. We were indeed indebted to the findings of those old Glen Nevis observers who discovered the existence of Fohn Wind effects, Mistral Wind effects and katabatic winds, all of which were of the greatest importance to my friend's project.

It is in memory of those twenty wonderful days on Ben Nevis that I thought to write to the public the awareness that you, dear reader, may sample some of the adventures and pleasures which have been written in this article. May that one day you, too, may ascend our highest "ben" to steep yourself in some of its magic.

"CANDLESHINE NO MORE" by Jane Oliver. Collins, London. We regret omission of publisher's name in our review of this novel in our last issue.

Faicinn Bhuanm

AM MOD

Mar 'tha na fhios ag a' chuid mhòr tha An Comunn a' dèanamh cinnteach bhliadhna roimh latha air baile 'A Mhòid a thighadh. Mar as trice tha cuireadh a' tighinn o mheur an aon de na cùlraichean a' gabhadh an aon chuireadh seo tha an meur sin a' cur mu dheidhinn crunneachadh airgid agus gach ullachadh eile a' tighinn ann.

The crunneachadh an airgid air fas na cheis chudromach, mar as math a' tha fhios ag Gaidheil an Glaschu agus an àiteachan eile. An teachd bha 'u' urraid Mod a' bhith ann agus am bith-eachd barantas cinnteach air a thoirt gum bitheadh sun araidh grunn mun òs-cheachd a' sìr. Air son ruith nan caid Mòdan bha feum air an iomlad òs na tional bhliadhna seo. Mar a' bh' fhas am Mòd na bh' mhotha bha fheum air an airgead seo a' sìor fhas na bu lùgha, agus bha an corr a' cùideachadh le obair a' Chomunn a' chuid eile de 'n bhliadhna.

Mu dheireadh an 1956 sheall Mod na Leargaidh gum b' urrainn a' chruinneachadh a' chasan fhèin agus leat na Mòdan a' tighinn an uair sin eisampair na Leargaidh.

Tha mòr rogh feum air an airgead airson 'A Mhòid fhèin bha fhios ag buill 'A Chomunn gu robh feum air airson iomadh oidhpe eile agus mar sin chum gach baile air a' cur mu dheidhinn mu 'n coinneimh fhèin agus a' cur mu dheidhinn a crunneachadh. Bha e feumail do 'n chomunn gum b' ann mar seo a' bha.

Bha e feumail do 'n Chomunn cùideachd (agus do aoibhan na Gàidheil), ged a' bha an deasas na chùideachadh a' chomunn a' sìr. Mhòid, gu robh na meuran deonach an cuireadh a' chur a' steach agus an t-airgead a' chomunn a' sìr. Tha mòr rogh cinnteach sa thighadh a' choinneamh bhliadhna, bha cuireadh ann, agus uaireannan barrachd is ann chuireadh. Ach cura mar ch'ha rogh cinnteach air an tairgead a' chionn dh' bhliadhna (nuair a shuidhichadh Mod na bhliadhna sa Glaschu) agus am glèidhe fheum. Tha mòr rogh bheil meuran teagamhach mu chuireadh a thoirt do Mhòid air eagal gum bi an tional airgid a' chomunn ris thar an comais.

Ms ann mar sin a' tha, greasaidh e na ceumnan rannasachd a' bhliadhna a' chomunn a' sìr. Fumar fairgairtean fhaoitinn do cheisdean mar seo—'A bheil àiteachan eile ann, tuath no deas, far gabhadh Mod cumail, a' mach air na deich a' chomunn faragrach mar tha, le tallachan is taighean a' sìr. (Dh' ainmich eadh a' sìr, Eilginn, ag a' chomunn a' sìr bhliadhna a' chomunn a' sìr.) Bha òidh gus an fhear ann air an t-sium bhliadhna fhaoitinn, coltach ris a' chomunn a' sìr. Tha mòr rogh riaghailths. Am bu chòir am Mod a' chumail san aon bhaile a' h-ùile bhliadhna?

Tha mòr rogh air fhichead a' bh' agam o am a' chogaidh bha trì agam ach a' dìubh seo. Inbhirnis, Obairdhan, Pearit, Dh' Lochgaidh, Dh' Oban, Dundeann, an Leargaidh; aon an Srughleah, Dùnd, Dunonhainn, Baile-Bhòid. Tha mòr rogh a' chomunn a' sìr, agus bha fheum air an t-airgead a' chionn dh' bhliadhna a' chomunn a' sìr. Tha mòr rogh air an t-airgead a' chionn dh' bhliadhna a' chomunn a' sìr.

chreid mi gu bheil ùile, no rùm, ag am. Annimhich mi aon ni a' chogaidh rùm, mar ghabh na buill ora fhèin ag a' choinneimh bhliadhna ann beachd a chur an cèin mu cheann-latha na h-ath choinneimh bhliadhna a' bh' ainm deoin co-dhùnna na h-Aird Chomhairle.

Annimhich mi aon ni nach do chreid mi a' chomunn a' sìr a' thoirt an Cuirmeach 'g, bha an thairt a' toirt a' beachdan gach latha, gu robh crùnadh a' bhaird coltach ri tiòdachd a' tighinn. Bha mi dùilich, an deich crùnadh bhaird ag an Eisteachd fhainich, nach d' fhuair mi cothrom a' freagairt.

Donald G. W. Hurry

REPLY TO T. G. SMITH

(Contd. from Page 3)

a nation with one Government, controlling everything in a land still untried to do. How would 200 miles. The same Government that talks about sending 1000 fighting men and their support, nurses, doctors, etc. to Hong Kong, and its padres to Hong Kong in a matter of days, and keep them there indefinitely; yet they cannot see still untried to do. How would like the same service to the West Highland population. How would you like your small daughter of 10 years to put up with toothache for a week, travel 50 miles to get it attended to, and then be put out of the surgery because the kid cries and her bad tooth still untried to do. How would you like your expectant wife near to, or in labour, driven 60 miles from one hospital to another, then to be carried to another ambulance to another in transit? How would you like your older girl to be without her spectacles for up to seven days when she needs them replaced, this during a vital period of her education?

That is not the end of it by the way. Mr Smith. After you have worked for twenty years loving and bringing up a family, what will you see for it, a desolate wilderness? Will never be grandpa in the real sense. You will be someone up there in "Tiberland," who sends presents at Christmas, and Christmas, and the grandchildren come once a year because mummy and daddy came down to Glasgow or Bristol to work. Never mind, the grandpa in the mantlepiece are nice to look at.

Food, coal, electricity and land are all dearer to buy than in Bristol, or London. Cullen? How terrible, bingo prizes smaller, and reception is ridiculous. For your wife to be "Housewife's Choice" is a disaster. You are wireless. The one you have is useless.

Now, Mr Smith, all the guts in the world will not keep you in the Highlands. I have the guts—who will match them for the honour of the Highlands? Have you ever seen Cullen? That's where honour came to an end in Britain. Do not talk about honour in relation to the Highlands, it's something we became so used to. If it comes, it's a subject of serious discussions, we in Scotland, not just the Highlands, would be subject to sanctions; we would be rebels.

MY DEAR: I sent my old fur coat to Ferguson and got a most marvellous renovation. You simply don't know how good the coat is, and the price was really moderate. I am certainly going back to them. Why not take her advice? D. A. Ferguson Ltd., 90/94 Easter Road, Edinburgh, T. 2B/A. 4555. Estab. 1897.

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 19mh AN DAMHAR 1967
THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER 1967

Ainmean Is Samhlaidhean

A h-uile bliadhna tha mìltean de luchd-turais a' tighinn dha'n Ghaidhealtachd agus dh' fhaodadh gu bheil mìltean dhiubh a' dol air ais gun fhios aca gu robh iad ann an duthaich na Gaidhlig. De na comharraidhean a tha iad a' faicinn gu bheil a leithid a ruca is Gaidhlig ann?

Cearg gu leor tha bailtean ann mar a tha lbhnr Nis agus na Gearasdan far a bheil iad a' faighinn faidhe a chur oirre anns a' Gaidhlig aig crìch a' bhaile agus tha corra aite ann cuideachd mar a tha Ullapull far a bheil ainmean nan sraidean anns a' Gaidhlig, ach is e gle bheag do dh' aiteachan a tha mar sin.

Air a' chuid as motha dhe 'n Ghaidhealtachd tha a h-uile ainm—ainmean nan bailtean, nan buthanann agus nan sraidean anns a' Bheurla. Tha sinn air fas cho eolach air cuisean a bhith mar seo agus gu bheil sinn buailteach air smoin-teachadh gu bheil e nadurach gu leor, ach an uair a leanas sinn air smoin-teachadh air a' ghnothach bu chòir gun tigeadh seorsa de dh' fheing oirnn gu bheil a leithid a' lathann an uachdar air luchd nan Bearnna air a' Ghaidhealtachd nach eil a' Gaidhlig air a cleachdadh airson ainmean aiteachan a sgrìobhadh eachdon far a bheil a' chuid as motha dhe 'n t-sluagh a bruidhinn na Gaidhlig fhathast. A bharrachd air sin, an uair a chi sinn an t-eadar-dhealachadh a tha eadar a' Ghaidhealtachd agus duthachann eile, mar a tha Eirinn agus a' Chumhriagh, anns a' ghnothach seo bitheadh sinn buailteach air naire a bhith oirnn.

Carson nach bitheadh ainm a h-uile baile air a' Ghaidhealtachd air a sgrìobhadh anns an da chanainn, agus ainmean nan sraidean agus nam buthanann cuideachd? Tha mi a' smoin-teachadh gun deanadh seo moran feum ann an da dhoigh.

Anns a' cheud aite dheanadh e soilleir do luchd-turais gu robh iad ann an ceann de 'n duthaich air an robh ainm Gaidhlig no far an robh a' Gaidhlig air a bruidhinn Tha fhios againn mar as "Gaidhealaiche" bhitheas a' Ghaidhealtachd gur am as fhearr a chòrdas i ris an luchd-turais. Anns an darra aite bhitheadh e 'na shamhladh dha 'n h-uile gu robh speis aig na Gaidhlig dha 'n canainn fein agus gu robh co-inbhe aice ris a' Bheurla.

Cinnteach nach bitheadh cus ann do 'n Riaghaltas, do Chomhairlean nan Siorrachdan Gaidhealach, do Bhòrd an Luchd-turais agus do Bhòrd Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd airgead a thoirt seachad airson na h-obrach fheumail seo a thoirt gu buil?

Industrial Society

With the news in the wind of the possible increased industrialisation of the Highlands area, it is relevant to ask what can be said about industrial society from a Christian point of view. Industrial society in its infancy was a controllable adjunct of life. Today it is all-powerful. It is, in fact, the negation of any system of thought or morals that can be called Christian. Both the individual and national Government find themselves caught up in a whirlwind of belief, one in which the attainment of material riches is the supreme object of human endeavour and the final criterion of human success.

"Distinguish I" said St Thomas Aquinas. To the Highlander the problem to be faced is the distinction between one type of industry from another. One brings with it all the trappings of the control of the individual: his freedom, his physical mobility, his living conditions and finally his thinking. The other brings the yeast of life which does not impose its economic weight on the basic thinking of the Gael that there is more to life than modern industry.

The purpose of work is surely three-fold. First, to enable a man to develop the gifts and aptitudes with which he has been bestowed. Second, to put a man into a compatible social context. Third, to provide the goods and services needed for a becoming existence. Present-day industrial society recognises only the third of these purposes.

This is not to say that all industry wields a vitating influence over the individual. But the type of industry to be introduced into an area such as the Highlands must satisfy a reasonable list of compatibles. Countries such as Norway have succeeded in introducing industry based on natural resources into areas similar to ours, in the knowledge that inherent characteristics will not be destroyed. The primary promoter of Highland industry might do well to consider this aspect. Many months ago we asked for the appointment of a social research section in the Highland Board's set-up. This has yet to be done.

A History of the Celtic Church FROM ITS INCEPTION TO 1153

Here is a brand-new, fresh, book on the ancient Celtic Church, based upon Hanna's thesis which was approved by the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary in connection with New College, University of Edinburgh, as partial requirement for the Th.M Degree in Church History.

The volume contains 125 pages, is large in size (8" x 11") as well as in print, well illustrated, and is bound in hard, blue cloth

(By Rev. JAMES A. M. HANNA, Th.M.)

covers, with appropriate dust-jacket. It deals with the independent Celtic Church in Scotland, Ulster, and Wales, its source being derived, not from the Church of Rome, but from missionaries of the Eastern Church (Palestine, Egypt, etc.) This "episcopal-presbyterian" independence remained until shortly after the reign of Queen Margaret, and her sons, who are factors in promoting the almost complete Romanisation of the Celtic Church.

Chapter I is concerned with "The Christian Church and Its Beginnings," thus showing the "apostolic succession" in the Celtic Church. Chapter II deals with "The Celts, Missionaries, Romans, and Others Who Came to the British Isles." Chapter III deals with "The Great Labours of the Early Celtic Saints," which includes St Ninian, St Patrick, St David, and St Kentigern. Due mention is made of other saints who contributed so much to the Church. Chapter IV is devoted to the labours of St Columba, "St Columba (521-597), His Church, and Influence." Chapter V deals with "The Culdees—The Servants of God." Chapter VI deals with "The Scottish-Pictish Church (717-1070)." Chapter VII is concerned with "The Celtic Church—Romanised (1070-1153) during the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, his sainted Queen, Margaret, and their sons. The last Chapter (VIII) is devoted to "The Distinct Characteristics of the Celtic Church and Its Importance."

A Chronology of the Celtic Church will be found in Appendix I. Three maps comprising Appendices II, III, and IV will show Scotland in the 6th century, Wales and England in the 6th

century, and "The Church in Medieval Scotland," respectively. An Index will enable the reader to locate any place-name, person, etc., quickly.

There has long been a lack of a comprehensive one-volume history of the Celtic Church, in the broad sense, from the coming of the Apostolic Church to 1153. In such a book, Rev. Hanna has seen at pains to do justice to this "lost period" and to the many facets of interests in various controversies. The work is essentially scholarly, and based on mature judgement, and footnotes are widely employed to give the intelligent, non-specialist reader a clear-cut picture, as detailed as the limitation to one volume allows.

All students and scholars of ecclesiastical history should have a copy at their fingertips, especially during the Oecumenical Council in Rome (1962-1963), and other talks of forthcoming Church Unions.

The Author

Rev. Hanna was reared in Dawes, Kanawha County, West Virginia, the son of Julian A. and Myrtle Lee Dunlap Hanna. He attended primary and elementary schools at Dawes, and graduated from East Bank High School. A veteran of World War II, he served in Co. I, 254th Inf. Regiment, 63rd Infantry Division, in France and Germany, 1944-46. He holds the A.B. Degree from Marietta College, and the B.D. (1951) and Th.M. (1962) Degrees from the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary. Rev. Hanna was licensed (1950), and ordained to the United Presbyterian Ministry by the Presbyter of Athens. Since 18th February, 1951, he has been the minister of the Oak Hill and Horeb U.P. Churches, Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. In addition to the present work on the Celtic Church, he is the author of "The House of Dunlap" (1956), "A History of the Hanna Families of Scotland, North Ireland and America, 150-1953." "A History of the Dunlap Families of Virginia and West Virginia" (1957), and "Hanna of Castle Sorbie, Scotland and Descendants, Volume I" (1960).

Copies of the book available from:—Rev. James A. M. Hanna, The Mansie, Oak Hill, Ohio. U.S.A. and Canada: \$5.50; U.K., 30/-

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

An robh nach gabh leasachadh 's fheadarich sus lais leach. What cannot be helped Must be put up with.

BAHA' FAITH

Universal Auxiliary Language Baha'ullah wrote:

"The Kings . . . or counsellors of the earth must consult together, and appoint one of the existing languages, or a new language and instruct the children therein in all the schools of the world." The schools would also teach children their native tongue."

Further information: Local Secretary, #2 Island Bank Road, Inverness.

TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND INBHIR-THORSA

Air leth freagarrach airson teaghlaichean air thurus is lasgairlean nan lochan 's nan aibhnichean 's na Taobh-Tuth.

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Gabhar gu maith ruibh le

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean

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THOUGHTS ON THE MOD

The Glasgow Mod has been a going concern for a year or so by a fine committee under a splendid leader are over. The sum raised by them is a fine achievement and the past year has been a busy time. It must not however be an excuse for others to sit back.

What was the Mod like? The question is a difficult one to answer for those who were not there and especially Glasgow swallows it up. The Mod atmosphere of small towns, above all Highland ones, cannot be expected in Glasgow. There was, however, none of the usual gimmings which used to be a feature of Mod week. The quality of competitors has been well dealt with already by adjudicators and the press. What else can one comment on?

In the first place there seemed to be far less Gaelic spoken in it than in the past. At the last year's Mod. The prevalence of "Glasgow" accent suggested that there were relatively few from the North and the West. Two Gaelic came from afar. There was Hugh B. Laing formerly of Stonebridge, South Uist, and now of Western Australia. He was of course an "A Comunn" bard, who crowned in absentia. It was a pleasure to see him go onto the platform at the Thursday night concert. He had more than he deserved. Incidentally he has a sense of humour which would make Iain MacDòmhan take note. The other was George Macdonald, once of Berneray, Lewis, and now of Toronto. He has an interesting story to tell of the Highland settlements in Canada. It is a great pleasure to see these handsome gentlemen, fine examples of the Gael, successful citizens in their new countries but as Highland as the winds when they return in the machair or moineach. Distance and years were no obstacle to Mrs Colin Macleod, Inverness. There she was enjoying her life as much as we could. Her cheerful nature and happy smile makes her a joy to her friends.

There is still an element of failure to use Gaelic from the platform in certain quarters. This was particularly so at the Friday night collidh, an officially organised affair. However, when we do this is not good enough for An Comunn.

One great exception to this was the Highland Revue in the Highland Hall, Glasgow, by the late Bannerman, Senior. The cast contained the Edin Singers, Calum Cameron, the new bard and many other favourites. We had fine Highland songs, instrument playing, Highland dancers, Spanish and Israeli songs and pop songs, jokes and fun, and new tunes. The Revue was a success. There was no chairman and in this there was a lesson. This was perhaps the most original and exciting item of the night and it does not seem to have had the publicity and appreciation it deserved. We need a lot more of this sort of thing.

A great attraction of the "not so long ago" was the "hot and cold" collidhs. It has been apparent for a long time now that this institution has been in a state of decline because of the crowds who now come to the Mod. There is no use complaining or trying to restrict the hotels to members of An Comunn. The hotels are open and are entitled to go to the Mod. This is the price of popularity. In any event the hotels, especially in the city, are doing very well through their doors because of the local spin element. On Friday night the Grand Hotel had two sergeants and two constables on the steps. A sign of the times. Even in small Highland towns the old days are gone. The usual 'collidh' in the lounge is hardly worth getting together with friends more interested in chatting than in song. Such an atmosphere is intolerable for any reasonable singer because of the smoke, chatter and clink of

glasses. This, however, is what is wanted and so it must be. To provide an alternative the 'fringe' of songs which must be developed and broadened to supply the great need for many for something more than interminable, slightly repetitive renderings of 'The Callum Mac Ruis', 'Mo Mhàthair', and 'An Aitearachair'. Care, however, will have to be taken not to transfer the lounge bar atmosphere to these functions, they should not be coupled with late licences. The Fringe marked time this year and perhaps took a step backwards. Where were the pipe hands this year?

The "folk" groups too, were pleasant and promising and the sooner this becomes a big affair the better. Along with this goes the translation of songs of other nations and "pop" so that our young people will be able to enjoy Gaelic pipe snouters. These are their birthright. Those reactionaries who rail at and denigrate the promoters of such developments are unwittingly acting as executors of the language. Perhaps, however, they grudge the promoters whatever professional gain comes from such ventures. Surely, however, such ventures would give the lie to the old cliché of Gaelic having no commercial value. One little girl on being asked, whom she preferred singing 'Puppet on a String' or 'Sandie Shaw or Alasdair Gillies, replied without hesitation "Alasdair Gillies, of course he has a better voice." Need we say more than "keep going, Alasdair."

Lord Birsay's speech at the first concert on Friday night was quite exceptional for the Mod or for Highland gatherings. He said things which needed saying, but which are never said. Could this be the old story of the Gael needing a new not of his race to lead him?

The enterprise and hard work of our Director becomes evident in the growing respect of the outside world and the favourable press such as we have never had before in our history. This should encourage the few mentally lazy doubters if any there be our midst.

Consoling and encouraging as is much of this we cannot forget that 25 per cent of our people are still unemployed in the Western Isles, the heart of Gaeldom, the very areas Lord Birsay so esteems. It is our duty to protest and to do our best to help in Gaidhlig but a Comunn Gaidhealach.

"Mod Solasach" — A Happy Mod

It was the summation of 18 months of happy work in which the record sum of £24,000 was raised. Further the aims of An Comunn Gaidhealach, the hard tackle was now where to be heard in the gathering of the pennies, shillings and pounds which made up this grand total. There was kindness and enthusiasm in every penny collected. This splendid success is the result of the devotion and hard work of friends from every part of Scotland and indeed from outside Scotland.

There was a spontaneous wish to be helpful from the little branches in the glen to the bigger branches in the large centre. The Feil is Glasgow was outward proof of this. The widespread activity was co-ordinated by the Glasgow Mod Local Committee working day in and day out as an efficient team, never worrying who scored the points as long as the target was met.

The Trift Shop in the Cowden, opened all day and every day with the exception of Sunday was filled with donated goods of all

Friday's Results

Competition 101 — 1 Greenock Gaelic Choir; 2 Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association; 3 Oban Gaelic Choir.

Competition 98 — 1 Stornoway Gaelic Choir; 2; Lethian Gaelic Choir; 3 Bowness Gaelic Choir.

Competition 97 — 1 Nan Black and Catherine M. Mackenzie, Oban; 2 Joan MacAulay, Ballalain and Jennifer Redpath, Stornoway.

Competition 103 — 1 John Cameron, jr. Fort William; 2 Lottie M. Seggie, Edinburgh; 3 Daibhidh Stubbhart, Glasgow.

Competition 104 — 1 William Moore, Rutherglen; 2 Ian Kennedy, Lochy Side; 3 Calum MacInnes, Oban.

Competition 99 — 1 Oban Gaelic Choir; 2 Greenock Gaelic Choir; 3 Stornoway Gaelic Choir.

Competition 102 — 1 Campbelltown Gaelic Choir; 2 Carradale Senior Gaelic Choir; 3 Oban Gaelic Choir.

Competition 82 — 1 Oban Gaelic Choir; 2 Campbelltown Gaelic Choir; 3 Stornoway Gaelic Choir; 4 Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association.

Competition 83 — 1 Dingwall Gaelic Choir; 2 Lethian Gaelic Choir; 3 Edinburgh Gaelic Choir. Winners of Margaret Duncan Memorial Trophy and John McNeill Memorial Trophy for Gaelic — Dingwall Gaelic Choir.

ART AND INDUSTRY PRIZE LIST

Junior Section

Class B
Section 1 — Knitting — 1 Jane MacLean, Achtercrain; 2 Jane Ann MacLean, Achtercrain.

Section 2 — Embroidery — 1 Jane Ann MacLean, Achtercrain; 2 Janette Mackenzie, Achtercrain.

Section 4 — Craftwork — 1 James Sharp, Woodside Secondary School; 2 William Clark; 3 Peter MacPhee.

M.P.s AT THE MOD

Mr Russell Johnston, M.P. for Inverness-shire, and Mr Malcolm MacMillan, M.P. for the Western Isles, enjoyed a trip to the Mod in Glasgow last week and discussed Gaelic affairs with officials and office-bearers.

Mr Bruce Millan, Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, from Scarborough, was officially welcomed to the Grand Concert on Friday night, and made a lengthy stay afterwards in the evening he had an official talk with Professor D. Thomson and Mr D. J. MacKay.

kinds, including the day-to-day "banking" by Mrs Grant and her assistants. A profit of £24,000 in nine months from this venture is a record on success under any name or guise.

An Comunn Gaidhealach must also be grateful to the host of singers who gave their services in manning the ceilidhs and concerts, which probably added the biggest proportion to the money gathered. All our members and office-bearers I give heartfelt thanks, especially to those like Donald MacKinnon (vice president), who travelled great distances to stimulate interest and effort.

The Mod itself would not have gone so smoothly or been so successful financially had it not been for the efficient efforts of the stewards under the conrovership of Neil MacLaine Cameron.

Let us all move on to a new spirit of confidence, and hope that the efforts of so many people will be rewarded by the maintenance of the growth of Gaelic in the life of Scotland.

RAY BANNERMAN, Convener, Glasgow Mod Local Committee.

THE MOD

Mod Results —

1 John Turnbull, Woodside Secondary School; 2 David Frew, Glenhead Secondary School; 3 John Martin, Glenhead Secondary School.

Competition 8 — 1 Pamprey — 1 Flair; 2 Kelly, Woodside Secondary School; 2 June Forsyth; 3 Elizabeth MacLeod.

Section 6 — Screen Printing — 1 Gordon MacRae, Colston Secondary School; 2 James McDowall.

Section 7 — Block Printing — Alexis Thomson, Woodside Secondary School.

Section 8 — Engineering — Norman Wilson.

Class C
Section 1 — Knitting — 1 Margaret Chisholm, Achtercrain; 2 Margaret Mackenzie, Achtercrain.

Section 2 — Modelling — 1 Ian Pirie, Northfield School; 2 Alison Kinnaird, Edinburgh.

Section 3 — Pottery — 1 Owen Currie; 2 Rosemary Cooper.

Class E
Section 1 — Drawing and Painting — 1 Roderick MacLeod (under 12); 1 Sandra Dingwall (12-15); 2 Orlan (15-19).

Silver Quail for the best exhibit in Section A-D — Iun Pirie.

Class F
Section 2 — Groupwork — 1 Northfield Secondary School, Aberdeen.

Senior Section

Class F
Section 1 — Knitting — 1 Mrs Munro, Larps.

An Comunn Gaidhealach Trophy for the most outstanding entry in Class F — Mrs Munro, Larps.

Class 2 — Needlework — 1 Miss Sandra Fraser, London; 2 Mrs Mary W. Stewart, Tiroe.

Section 3 — Quilting — 1 Mrs Leisham, Edinburgh; 2 Mrs Mary W. Stewart, Tiroe.

Section 8 — Jewellery and Silverwork — 1 Mrs Marjorie Campbell, Port Charlotte; 2 Mrs Neil MacLeod, Invergowrie.

Section 9 — Craftwork — Mrs Jean Ingram, Turfhill.

Class G — W.R.T. — Mrs Jeannie Lowe, Connel.

Class H
Section B — Celtic Design — 1 Mr Donald A. MacLeod, Inverness.

Section C — Design for Gaelic Christmas Card — Mr Donald A. MacLeod, Inverness.

Section D — Design for Poster — 1 Mr Donald A. MacLeod, Inverness.

Thursday's Results

Competition 67 — 1 Isabel M. Clark, Oban; 2 Mary J. Morrison, Glasgow.

Competition 69 — 1 Christina MacLeod, Cupar; 2 G. Langley, Tiroe.

Competition 84 — 1 Isabel B. G. Sharp, Thurso; 2 Farquhar MacGregor, Kyle of Lochalsh.

Competition 85 — 1 Mary M. MacRae, Stromeferry; 2 Farquhar MacGregor, Kyle of Lochalsh.

Competition 86 — 1 Farquhar MacGregor, Kyle of Lochalsh; 2 Mary M. MacRae, Stromeferry.

Competition 87 — 1 Mary M. MacRae, Stromeferry; 2 Farquhar MacGregor, Kyle of Lochalsh.

Competition 70 — 1 Hugh Lamont, Bunnass; 2 D. Langley, Tiroe; 3 Patrick McLaughlin, Glasgow.

Competition 72 — 1 Catherine Christie, Oban; 2 D. Langley, Tiroe.

Competition 68 — 1 Mary J. Morrison, Glasgow; 2 Isabel M. Clark, Oban.

Competition 71 — 1 Christine L. Christie, Oban; 2 Christine MacLeod, Cupar.

Competition 95 — 1 Eppie Murray, Thurso; 2 Alison Rapson, Helmsdale; 3 Murielna Strachan, Bishopbriggs.

Competition 78 — Ladies — 1 Sine M. Flemington Stornoway; 2 (equal) Mary Maclean, Glasgow

and Bette C. Macdonald, Glasgow.

Men — 1 Norman M. Macleau, Cumberland; 2 (equal) Seumas Campbell, Glasgow and Iain Johnston, Glasgow.

Gold Medals (aggreg.) — Ladies — 1 Bette C. Macdonald, Glasgow; 2 (equal) Mary Maclean, Glasgow and Sine Flemington, Stornoway; 3 (equal) Seumas Campbell, Glasgow and Iain Johnston, Tiroe.

Competition 81 — 1 Portree Gaelic Choir; 2 Lochs Gaelic Choir; 3 Kilchonan Gaelic Choir.

Competition 94 — 1 Carradale Gaelic Choir; 2 Aberfeldy and District Gaelic Choir; 3 Ardshearraig Gaelic Choir.

Competition 106 a — 1 Diane Ward, Edmurg; 2 Elspeth Lindsay, Rutherglen.

Competition 106 b — 1 Alison M. Kinnaird, Edinburgh; 2 Sandra H. MacSwan, Glasgow.

Competition 107 — 1 Rhona C. MacKay, Clarkston; 2 Mary C. Lochhead, Edinburgh.

Competition 108 — Alison M. Kinnaird, Edinburgh; 2 Diane Ward, Edinburgh.

Competition 109 — 1 Mary C. Lochhead, Edinburgh; 2 Alison M. Kinnaird, Edinburgh.

Competition 100 — 1 Laxdale Gaelic Choir; 2 Lochs Gaelic Choir; 3 Portree Gaelic Choir.

Wednesdays Results

Competition 75 — 1 Seumas Campbell, Glasgow; 2 Norman M. Macleau, Cumberland; 3 Angus M. Ruthven, Edinburgh.

Competition 83 — 1 Jim Gallagher, Thornbury; 2 Kenneth D. Henderson, Stornoway; 3 J. C. Sinclair, Falkirk.

Competition 90 — 1 Constance Anne MacRae, Kyle of Lochalsh; 2 Christine L. Campbell, Glasgow.

Competition 79 — 1 Mary Maclean, Glasgow; 2 Seumas Campbell, Glasgow; 3 Mary C. Macleau, Glasgow.

Competition 88 — 1 Margaret C. M. McGill, Coullie; 2 Moira J. Tyson, Duron of Appin; 3 Elizabeth MacLeod, Dunfermline.

Competition 91 — 1 Ailistair C. Gillies, Glasgow; 2 Peter D. Forsyth, New Brighton; 3 Hector M. Burns, Glasgow.

Competition 100 — 1 Constance Anne MacRae, Kyle of Lochalsh; 2 Hugh Lamont, Bunnass; 3 Elspeth Lamont, Oban High School.

Competition 96 — 1 Catriona M. Fair, Lochair; 2 Ruth M. Cameron, Glenhead.

Competition 92 — 1 Alexandra M. Thomson, Ormiston; 2 Murielna Strachan, Bishopbriggs; 3 (equal) Alison Rapson, Helmsdale and Rhona C. Mackay Clarkston.

Competition 74 — 1 Mary Macleau, Glasgow; 2 Bette C. Macdonald, Glasgow; 3 Margaret J. A. MacLeod, Drimmin.

Competition 76 — 1 Morag M. Murray, Torrance; 2 (equal) Ethel MacCallum, Inveraray and Anne C. MacQuarrie, Preswick; 3 (equal) Mable Kenedy, Glasgow, Sine Flemington, Stornoway and Bette C. Macdonald, Glasgow.

Competition 111 — 1 Calum S. Ross, Glasgow; 2 Sine M. Flemington, Stornoway; 3 Mary Macleau, Glasgow.

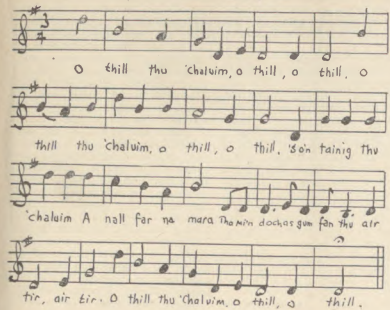
Competition 80 — 1 Seumas Campbell, Glasgow; 2 Duncan MacCallum, Port Ellen; 3 Neil MacCallum, Islay.

Competition 77 — 1 Norman M. Macleau, Cumberland; 2 Iain Johnston, Tiroe; 3 George Gunn, Stornoway.

Competition 92 — Silver Pendant Finals — Ladies — 1 Isabel B. G. Sharp, Thurso; 2 Constance Anne MacRae, Glasgow.

Gen'ts. — 1 Alasdair C. Gillies, Glasgow; 2 Jim Gallagher, Thornbury.

O Thill Thu 'Chaluim



Seisid

O thill thu 'Chaluim, o thill, o thill
 O thill thu 'Chaluim, o thill, o thill
 'S o'n tainig thu 'Chaluim
 A nall fad na mara,
 Tha mi'n dóchas gun fan thu air tìr.
 O thill thu 'Chaluim, o thill, o thill.

The Calum air tilleadh far arrabharr through
 'Nall far na linne air mire nan stuaidh,
 'Nan far fàsadh an t-aran air talamh nam buadh
 'S an cruithneachd 'na mheallan le spealan 'ga h-èirinn.

Gum b'fhearr a bhith fuireach air tìr, air tìr
 'S na bhith treabhaidh na mara, gun sith, gun sith
 'S mi rifeadh 's a' chlàthadh, 's a pasgadh an t-irrad
 'N am seideadh a' churraichidh far cinn, far cinn

'S e' chuibheil' a dh'fhiaich riuth, 'chuir shake am am dhorn
 'Ga cumail aig rìoghailh, 's a sìor-dhol o dhoigh
 'S nan leigin na rèir, i' shniamhaidh 'in clò
 'S cha dianainn a biadhadh le sniar bhèan o'

'S gur mis' a tha gealtach measg fearaibh gun t'òr
 Nuair 'thoisicheadh carachd is sabaid le dùirn
 Bha Ruiseinich 's Pruisicinn an t-uidhad air triùir
 Gum b'fhearr leam na ceannachd nach fhaca mi'n gnùis

Bu mhaith: i gu saoireachadh aodaichean bán
 Da dhromhadh 'sa shlat sgaoilte air a bhitime dh'e'n t-snàith
 Bha chloimh air a' clìrtheadh, 's a greasa na train
 Bha air aig sianar cho treun 's gu robh ead.

Bha triùir aca càrdach nan: Pàrtaichean rèidh
 Bha fhaca aig an t-snàith 's i thairneadh an leum
 Chan fhaca mi h-àicheadh na b'fhearr air son fùim
 'S cha chumaidh i snàth fad' on tairleair na èis.

Bhiodh uidheam agad doannan ri aodann nan seoid
 Nuair a thoisicheadh caochaid is faobhar nan dòrn
 Bha mise, nan aonar gan saod air bhith beò
 Fhad 'sa sheasadh riuth aomach cha sooirinn an t'òir.

Cha robh mi't' ach an tsiannar ga sìor-chuir air dòigh
 A' dresadh a' chialhach, 's cur pios air gach seòl
 'S mar a' dh'fhalbh 'ad nan' fallan' 's nach bhàich iad an còrr
 Bha fos a'm gu siorraichd nach dianadh i' lòisid.

CALUM DHOMHNAILL

(Deoch-Slainte nan Gilleann, le Colm O Lochlainn)

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 19th October	12.05 p.m.	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
2.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.	
2.05 p.m.	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)	
3.30 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic, Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
	6.35 p.m.	"Ceol is Conaltradh" Martin Macdonald presents a selection of songs and musical items.
7.00 p.m.	Wednesday, 25th October	
	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.
	6.40 p.m.	Pibroch: "Lament for Donald Ban MacCrimmon," played by John MacFadyen (recorded).
9.15 p.m.	Thursday, 26th October	
	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.
	12.05 p.m.	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
	3.30 p.m.	Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Angus MacKillop, Carloway.
	7.00 p.m.	V.H.F. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).
Friday, 20th October	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.
2.00 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
6.35 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Angus MacKillop, Carloway.
	7.00 p.m.	V.H.F. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).
Saturday, 21st October	Friday, 27th October	
0.55 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	News in Gaelic.
	12.05 p.m.	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
	6.35 p.m.	"Seàn is Ur" (Old & New)

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC 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 13

"Yes" and "No": in Gaelic the response varies according to the verb used in posing the question, and is in the same tense.

Verb "to be"

Present: A bheil thu sgìth?
 Tha: Chan eil
 Are you tired?
 Yes: No
 Uh wait oo skee?
 Ha: Chanail
 A bheil e aca (lit. Is it at them)?
 Tha: Chan eil
 Have they got it?
 Yes: No
 Uh wait eh aka?

Nach eil i fuar?
 Tha: Chan eil
 Is it not cold?
 Yes: No
 Nach iad ee foora?
 Past: An robh thu amnoch?
 Bha: Cha robh
 Were you late?
 Yes: No
 Lin raw oo amnoch?
 Vaa: cha raw
 An robh eagal ort?
 Bha: Cha robh
 Were you afraid?
 Yes: No
 Un raw aygull orshat?
 Vaa: cha raw

Nach robh iad tapaidh?
 Bha: Cha robh
 Were they not strong?
 Yes: No
 Nach raw ead tapee?
 Vaa: cha raw

Future: Am bi thu an sin?
 Bidh: Cha bhi
 Will you be there?
 Yes: No
 Uil be oo un sheen?
 Bee: Cha ve e

Nach bi e agad?
 Bidh: Cha bhi
 Will you not have it?
 Yes: No
 Nach be eh agud?
 Bee: Cha ve e

Other regular and irregular verbs will be dealt with in the next issue.

THE STRUCTURAL PARTS OF A HOUSE (3)

THATCH — tughadh
 ropes of heath—siomain fraich
 horizontal rope at eaves—dragh
 anchor stone—acair
 (plur. acraichean)
 position of anchor stone—
 bonnach-bac
 sods of turf—sleabh thatch—
 thatch peg—sgrathan

CHIMNEY (Vent)—luidhear:
 smoke aperture—farluas
 hanging chimney of wood—
 similar crochaidh
 stuaadh-fhuadain
 hearth—cagailte; teinteann;
 (From "Thatched Houses," by Colin Sinclair, Oliver & Boyd, 10/6)

Note. — A comprehensive list of technical terms is given in the excellent Gaelic dictionary compiled by Edward Dwelly.

RE-APPOINTED TO CROFTERS COMMISSION

Mr John McNaughton, Dunoon, Argyll, and Mr Robert H. W. Bruce of Shetland, whose terms of office expired on September 30, 1967, will continue as part-time members of the Crofters Commission for a further period. This has been decided by Mr William Ross, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr McNaughton's appointment will run for two years to September 30, 1969 and Mr Bruce's appointment will run for three years to September 30, 1970.

BROOM

(Sarthammus Scoparius)

GAELIC — Bealaidh or bealtuidh (Beal: Baal, and uidh favour)

One of the distinctive features of this shrub is its angular green stems, which for much of the year, do the work of leaves. Tiny leaves, sometimes three-lobed, are produced on the new shoots each year, but they often drop very early. Broom has been used for broom-making for many centuries. It is found throughout the British Isles on lime-free soils.

Yellow was the favourite colour of the Druids (who were worshippers of Belus) and also the bards; hence its Gaelic name Bealaidh, the plant then Belus or Baal favoured. A decoction of it was used as a purgative, and to reduce swelling.

It is the badge of Clan Forbes MAIRFAD



Highland Book Club

Club Leabhar (the Highland Book Club) has been founded to fill a long felt need for an agency through which Gaelic and English literature about the Highlands and Islands could be obtained at realistic prices. Club Leabhar acts as a publishing agency to authors who write solely in Gaelic. At the present time it is not easy for the Gaelic writer (poet or novelist) to find a commercial publisher who will take on a financial risk in view of the limited readership of Gaelic works.

Stated briefly, the aims of Club Leabhar are to act as a publishing agency for authors who write solely in Gaelic; to commission works both in Gaelic and English on Highland subjects from writers of talent and to issue out-of-print works in English and Gaelic and those which do not interest the larger commercial publishing firms.

The Club will also issue paperback editions (novels, short stories, poetry, anthologies, etc.) at a reasonable price and at a discount to subscribing members. All profits derived are to be used to subsidise further Gaelic literary effort, to commission English on Highland subjects, and to encourage young writers.

At least four paperbacks each year are expected to be produced. Subscribers, as well as regular members of Club Leabhar, will elect to buy at least four publications per annum, each publication at an average cost of 6/- to 7/6.

At present the Highland Book Club is making progress towards being registered as a Company with a limited guarantee.

English and Gaelic, an outlet for their works. In particular: the Northern Regional Council of an Comunn Gàidhealach is to be congratulated in starting the Committee which looked into the possibility of a Gaelic Book Club. The Committee was in action for about a year under the guidance of Stormovay-born Ian MacArthur, who now teaches in Forbes. In an interview with Mr MacArthur last night, said of Club Leabhar:

"At first I had some misgivings about whether such a Club could in fact justify its existence. But judging from the support the Committee have had, I have now nothing but confidence about the future of Club Leabhar."

"We have had excellent advice from all the major Book Clubs in Britain, and in Ireland, and I would like to place on public record my thanks to the officials of these organisations. I also thank two members of the Committee for the hard work which they put in to lay the foundations of the Club: Captain le Chevalier J. Harvey MacPherson, of Newnorn, and Frank Thompson, Inverness."

Asked about the first publications of the Club, Mr MacArthur said — "We have some M.S.S. from Iain Chrichton Smith, who has offered his first novel in Gaelic to the Club. Then we hope to have an anthology of Gaelic short stories which have been broadcast by the B.B.C. We are in the process of negotiating with authors like Nigel Tranter and Neil Gunn who have shown an interest in the Club. In particular we hope to obtain the reprinting rights for some at least of Neil Gunn's early novels."

SRUTH NOTE: At last something positive is being done to offer Highland writers, both in

Please fill in the following if you are interested:

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____

- * I wish to become a reader member of Club Leabhar and elect to either
- * pay for each book received on receipt
- * or I enclose 30/- to cover the cost of four books, on the understanding that any balance of this sum which remains outstanding will be placed to my credit as a refund or towards next year's subscription.
- * Please indicate the method of payment you wish.

AS NA SGOLTEAN Sgoil Chairins, Uibhist-a-Tuath

Domhnall Ruadh Oran Is Toigh Am Bard Leam

le Uilleam Coimeach
Moireasdan, Clas 7

Bha sinn uile gle dhùilich nuair a chualainn sinn gun do chaochail Domhnall Ruadh, an bàrd air an treas latha deug de 'n Lùnasdal. Bha Domhnall a' fuireach ann an t-igh beag sgòblaib an Corunn, an Uibhist-a-Tuath, comhle ri a bhean. Bha mac agus nighean aca, a chaidh gu Gàidhealach òg ach, mo thruaighe, chaochail iad le chéile agus bha an bàrd agus a bhean air an fàgail 'nan sonar.

Bha Domhnall ceithir fichead bliadhna an latha a chaochail e. Is e clachair math a bh' ann agus bha e 'sa' Chogadh Mhór. Is ann anns a' chogadh a sgrìobh e an t-oran ainmich sin, "An Eala Bhan," agus e a cuimhneachadh air nighean bhòidhich Uibhistich a dh' iag e ann an Loch nam Madhech.

"Gur mularach a tu mi,
'S mo chridhe sàs am bron.
Bh' m' uair a dh' fhing mi.
Bcanntan ar' a' cheò.
Gleanntann a' mhairain.
Nan loch nam bàgh 's nan òb
'S nan Eala Bhan tha tamh ann
Gach là air bheil mi 'n toir."

"A Mhagaidh na biodh curam ort,
A Rùin gè gheibhinn bàs,
Co e am fear an t-sluagh.

A thaireas buan gu bràth,
Chanell sinn uile ach air chuir,
'S mar dhithean buailte fàs,
Bhrì siantannan na bliadhna sìos,
'S cha tog a' ghrian an àird."

B'è sealraig agus iasgair cirl leth math a bha ann an Domhnall Ruadh agus is iomadh latha toilichte a bha e spògail le gunna agus air feadh mointeach Eubhail. Rinn e oran briaghna mu Eubhail, agus an mar seo a thubhairt e mu na h-aitheachan iasgach.

"Chi thu ann na carnan iasg
Mar ghriomh mi air a cheill
iad

'Sna sligean maorach ann nan ceud
Mar thug mo mhèur o cheill
iad."

Tha na h-orain aig Domhnall ri bhith air an clo bhuailtach, agus b' e an call nach fhaca e fhein an leabhar. Tha sinn an dochas nach fhada gu faigh sinn e, agus tha 's fios againn gur iomadh oran taimeach a bhios ann.

TO EXILES

by Keith Murdoch

To make good in a land where nobody cares,
Is to make good,
The moon shines over mountains everywhere.

le Ceit Mhoireasdan, Clas 5
AN SROL RI CRANN

O cruaidh an crann, nam faigh-cadh bas,
A Ghàidhich chàirdèil chiuin
Nach saoil sibh fhèin gur mor an am beud,
Nan tuiteadh oir' m'hi-chluì?

A chànan ghasda bhlasda, bhinn,
A mach o linn nan seoid,
A chaimt a ghnaothach bàrd nam Fìuin
An teang' as milse cèol.

Am beul an naoilèin tha i caomh,
A beul nan òigridh gleusd,
Gu aithris sgeul no cagar goail,
No mholadh morachd Dhe.

A chlan nam Gaidheal na toiribh geill,
Do chànan choimhich chruaidh,
Ach a bratach usal togabh suas,
Is gheibh a' Ghàidhlich buaidh.

Na fàsaibh fann 'gè scinn d' ur clann,
Na leig dhì laighe gu lèr,
Togaibh le foin a srol ri crann,
S' chan fhaigh a' Ghàidhlich bàs.

ALL TOGETHER

A proposal for the reclamation of 8,000 acres of tidal sands between Benbecula and North Uist has been put forward by Mr Malcolm MacMillan, M.P. for the Western Isles.
Mr MacMillan is asking the Highlands and Islands Development Board to arrange for an early feasibility survey of the scheme which, he says, would double the arable acreage of North Uist and Benbecula. "It has also been stated that the land, when reclaimed, would be ideal for bulb growing, as it would be free from eelworm and wireworm."

With modern machinery and expertise, it is said that the work would not involve any great difficulty as the sands are in areas where there is not a great rise or fall of the tide.

The cost has been put variously at one to five million pounds, but no accurate estimate of the cost of the work can be made until the area has been surveyed by experts. It is suggested that Dutch experts in reclamation may be called in to conduct this survey.

FEILL AIR BONAWOOD

Chennach Mgr. Gordon Gray fear ceannach fiodha-Bonawood an t-Uibhist-a-tuath a' chaidh air £46,000. Bh' beudair don fheadhainn dam buinneadh Bonawood a-bhuile dad a bhann a leigheil seachad le na bha iad a' call a dh' airgid. Chose na tìghean san uideam £300,000 ann togail. Se Uilleam Gray & Sons a' dha' air a' chompanaidh ur bhith iad tarraing fiodh bhe thribean cein s' bho choilleann mun cuairt.

Tha duil aca muill ceann shabbaidh is Iochdran a' dheanamh den aite. Bithidh 30 ag obair ann san dol a mach ach eadar luchd coille is daoine a tarraing 30 mille ann a'airt b' mu cheud ann air a' cheann thall.

Domhnall Na Camairt

le Cairtona NicMhathain
Clas 5

Tha rùdha boidheach aig bonn Beinn Lì, mu choinneamh cidhe Loch-nam Madadh ris an abrar a'Chamairt. Bha croit aig Domhnall na Camairt ann aig uair agus cha bhiodh e roibh fhuasda dha uaireanna ann am l a' phaghadh. B'è bard math a bhà an Domhnall agus an Latha seo thainig am bailidh a dh' iarraidh a' mhall air. Cha robh an t-airgid aige agus 'sann a thubhairt air bailidh nan cuireadh e na bh' aige ann an aon rann gun faighadh e dheth, gun am mall a' plaigneach, Seo mar a thubhairt air bard.

"S mi fhin an dara Domhnall
Domhnall a chinn bhàin.
Tha bean is leanab lag agam
Is Rob is Mairead bhàin,
Bo dhonn, bh' òrom, is da-
bhliaidh-nach.
Lothag òg is làir.
Sud iad uile air an crunntas
Ach an ruda air an t-Strom-
bàn."

A Bit of North Uist

by Alasdair A. Morrison, Clas 5

Far away in the Hebrides
There's a scattered hamlet dear
Where is heard the wide Atlantic's roar
The wild Minch ever near,
With bold Ben Lee on the northern side
Her guard from wintry storms,
Ben Eubheil with its rocky peak
A southern fortress forms.

O give to me Locheport side
Locheport's waters blue,
Her hatch-roofed cott and heathery moors
Her people kind and true.
The brave men of Locheport side
Are famed both far and near
Many in wars great conflict fell
For their King and country dear.

And just to see the red deer roam
Once more o'er old Ben Lee
And from the summit view the sun as she sets,
Make a pathway of gold o'er the

To visit Carinith's rugged pie
Where saints of old have trod,
Or the caves which were a safe retreat
For a Prince of royal blood.

Then give to me an autumn's eve
When the day's long tramp is o'er,
Let me hear the strains of a pibroch sound
From the pipes of Calum Mor,
With a harvest moon reflected clear
In the loch;
Such soul inspiring scenes as these
Can never be forgot.

A crilidh round the peat fire
In the Gaelic tongue so sweet,
Then give to me Locheport side,
Fairest of island homes, your
lochs and hills and heathery moors,
Are remembered wherever we roam.

Scottish Attitude Towards Time

When considering this question we should distinguish between preferences (taste), truth and idealism as also between the physical and spiritual meaning of time.

If people could only be calm and objective, they would not be so passionately anxious to prove that the Scot of to-day is more interested in the future than in the past. There may certainly exist a widespread inferiority complex of the latter towards the former but this does not make one better than the other. On the one hand there may be a certain pharisaical self-assurance in asserting that our generation is better

(By IAIN G. MACNAIR)

than the previous one; on the other hand it is optimistic to hope that the future will be better and be confident of improvement. What betrays lack of judgement is to assert dogmatically that the past was nothing else but a series of mistakes and crime, and that the men of to-day have haloes round their heads besides having the brains of their ancestors.

The physical aspect of time which can be measured in minutes, hours and days, is not, of course, not to be anything else but neutral, and it would be absurd to attribute a higher or a lower value to mere anteriority or posterity. Where merit and value come in is the good or bad use made of time, and this has nothing to do with when the action was taken. It is only outward circumstances that can slightly influence the manner of presenting right or wrong.

Those that admire things of the past are often termed "romantic," and those that turn more to the future are called "realistic." Now, can you tell me in what the realism consists when speaking of things that do not yet exist, but are still only dreams of improvements not yet realised?

Would it not be truer to say that only the past has reality because this at least we have complete knowledge, though it is not this which is really interesting. Nor is it dislike of change that has much importance, for change is really an experiment with no guarantee of improvement.

What is both useful and precious in the past are the lessons to be derived from history, just as when the action is done, it is from past experience, so does humanity from historical events. We can base this statement on the words of Scripture itself, which says that all that was related in the Old Testament was written for our instruction and edification, besides being symbolic of what we find in the New Testament.

In one respect at least I venture the theory that Scots have a more realistic approach to the future than the English, in spite of the fact that the Scot may express his love for the past. Wherein lies this contradiction? It consists in this: the Scot is more 's

"THROID MO BHEAN 'S GUN D' THROID I RIUM"



Seid seo a' Sheonaidh!

clined to save, not only spends less, but is more frugal in everything and the spendthrift is the exception.

In the South, money circulates more rapidly on account of the disinclination to save, and austerity only exists if imposed, not through love of frugality.

Now, why does the Scot save? (A harden joke, as some have found, but the explanation is not that we are miserly, I hope.) It is because he deprives himself of something in the present in order to make provision for some need in the future. Why else should he save? It would need the kind of a miser to like saving for its own sake. Now, who is romantic? The one who prefers present enjoyment, or the one who avoids spending though not wanting to be a burden to others in the future? We can only go by results, and one of them is this: that money has more value in the North because the Scot thinks twice before spending; the one who spends without real need is heading for inflation. The "progressive" idea of the future is this and that, but what of the new prices? Is he progressing upward because prices are going up? That is not an answer unless it does us some good to live in a fairland of make-believe in which a few notions are periodically added to figures, both regarding what we earn and what we spend.

Between Mods

Next in importance to a crash plan to stabilise our economy and stop Highland depopulation is a further idea forwarded to stimulate the language. Without people there will be no Gaelic. Without Gaelic the people will not be truly Highland.
Maintenance and expansion to the full of the excellent schemes in Inverness-shire and Ross-shire schools of paramount importance. Special inducement should be offered, if necessary, to obtain sufficient Gaelic teachers.

Some degree of official recognition of the language should be given and backed by deeds as well as words. Officialdom must stop behaving as if King Jamie the Great is still ruling Scotland. Gaelic were still the official policy, unless, of course, it is. What a poor record Great Britain has had in the way of language. There the language of 20,000 Lapps has equal vitality with Norwegian in Lappland. All the more so for Gaelic. It is encouraged in public use, and financial aid is given towards publications.

Mainland Highlanders should copy their Hebridean brothers, and use Gaelic on all occasions, not because they can't speak English, but because they prefer to. Mainland Gaelic is the only presence of the ubiquitous Gael, unless, of course he is in our actual company, should be discarded as a relic of a bygone age.

An Communn must continue, as it has been doing during the last two years. It cannot go back to the old status of mere festivity, being primarily for its own members, jealous of any outside interference, or advice, but demanding public recognition. It is questionable if it was in order in so behaving. If there be any with atavistic yearning for such a return, they should have no voice in the language and the Highland people. Such people treat An Communn as a Christmas Club for what they can get out of it.

Much more must be done for the youth, especially in the musical field. Alasdair Gillies has made a splendid beginning here, but it is not enough. The young Gael will have to take the blinkers off before they are ripped off them. The young are bored to death with music of our attitudes, but are either too polite or too scornful to say much. We seem to forget often that they are really our greatest but our last hope.

FIVE HIGHLAND HOSTELS ALREADY UNDER WAY

One of the first areas in Scotland in which industrialised building will make a big impact is the Highlands and Islands, where a £2 million project for school hostels is in progress.

The school hostel programme is proving urgently needed rest places for secondary pupils who live too far away to travel daily from home to school. The first phase will consist of five hostels under way. This involves eleven projects costing about £2 million. The first five hostels have already been started.

A design "kit" has been developed which consists of a number of standard planning designs which can be combined in various ways to suit the individual sites and to provide different sizes of hostel — for 40, 80 or 120 beds or more.

The hostels programme is in every sense a challenge to planners and industrialised building techniques, for the sites include some having the most severe exposure conditions in Britain. Two factors posed the greatest hazard — the effect of high winds on stability during erection, and also the water penetration caused by wind-driven rain.

The industrialised building system chosen by the Scottish Education Department in collaboration with the National Building Agency was the CLASP system (CLASP being the common term to describe the Consortium of Local Authorities' Special Projects team, developed by a group of local authorities to aid and speed up building programmes and solve common problems).

Study on Highland Sites

The Highland and Island elements have in fact provided a stimulus to the planners and design teams, who have introduced modified joints, stronger cladding components and fixings and special steel to ensure the best possible jobs even under the worst possible climatic conditions. Naturally the results of study on the Highland sites will mean benefits being applied to similar problems elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The contract for the first two hostels has been let to a single contractor who has collaborated with the N.B.A. in various aspects of the pre-contract work. It is hoped that after the first phase will be completed, two-year phases providing about an other twenty projects in the Highlands. The additional phases will cost £4 million.

The Highland hostel programme is particularly urgent in view of the reorganisation of schools along comprehensive lines, which in turn results in more emphasis le-

Another Highland Road to be Improved

Inverness County Council are to receive a 75 per cent. grant towards the cost of improving the Avonmore to Coylich road, estimated at more than £300,000.

The road, the B.970, is the main access to the Glenmore area of the Cairngorms. When the scheme is completed it will help meet the needs of winter sports traffic and other outdoor activities.

About 25 miles of road will be re-laid, partly on a new line starting from a new junction with the Perth-Inverness trunk road. A.9. This will lie south of the existing bridge junction in Avonmore village, which will be replaced.

Widening work was recently completed on the road between Colymbridge and Glenmore; the road from there to Coire Cas is now being improved.

COMMUN PHIOBAIREAN INBHIR NIS

le A. D. I. Caimbeul

ing placed on the central location of a large comprehensive school serving a wide area. Moreover, some of the existing hostels are at the moment old and lacking in modern amenities and so need to be replaced or supplemented. The total programme over six years aims at providing 2,000 new hostel places.

How Much and When

The following five hostels are already being built:

Dunoon	£19,000
Oban	159,000
Portree	107,000
Inverness	166,000
Plockton	167,000

The remaining hostels to be built in 1968 (except where stated) in the first phase are:

Dingwall (February)	£178,000
Stornoway (FH) (May)	195,000
Stornoway (B) (September)	210,000
Stornoway (C) (April, 1969)	192,000
Orkney (July)	482,000
Edinburgh (August)	114,000

Leabhraichean Sgoile Gaidhlig

The ughdarras an Fhoghlum ann an Earra-Ghàidheal, ann an Suidhach Inbhir Nis, agus an Chròmhagh, agus Chataibh agus ann an Glascho' a' toid a thighinn cuideachd airson comhairle a chur air choimhearsachd air deagh air a' dheanadh airson leabhraichean sgoile Gaidhlig a' chlo-bhuaidhail.

Bhithidh riochdairean as na coig ughdarras Fhoghlum sin air a' comhairle ('S e sin an fheadhainn aig a' bheil sgoilean ann a' bheil a' Ghaidhlig air a' teagasg) agus a' a' òllamh Iain E. S. Iùilethan, Fear-stiùirdh an Fhoghlum ann an Siorrach Inbhir Nis, a' cheud ceann-suidhe a' bhithios air Bithidh Bord an Fhoghlum ann an Alba air a' riochdaidh le aon de fìrsguaidhail nan sgoilean.

Sas an obair a' tha fa' comhairle na comhairle:

Na h-aiteachan a' lorg anns a' bheil feum air leabhraichean sgoile Gaidhlig; a' bhith a' riochdaidh barrachd cho-cheangail eadha maighstirean-sgoile, luchd-sgrìobhaidh agus clò-bhuaidhail; a' toid a' bhith a' riochdaidh a' sgoile; sgrudadh a' dheanadh air leabhraichean sgoile ura agus cuideachadh a' thoirt seachad air leabhraichean a' thoirt a' mach le cho-gheallachan gun teid na leabhraichean a' cheannach.

Thairt Ruairie na Staitè airson Alba a' Mgr. Uilleam Ros, an uirbh aig coimheard eadar e' thein agus riochdairean bho'n Chomunn Gaidhealach gum bu' choir a' leith a' chomhairle a' chur air chois. Bha an Comunn a' sìreadh cuideachaidh airson leabhraichean sgoile Gaidhlig a' chlo-bhuaidhail a' chur air chois an Rùnaigh a' nnsachadh a' dheanadh air a' chuis.

NOTED SEANNACHDAIDH

Passing through Inverness last week was Hugh MacKinnon, Cleadae, Eigg. Mr MacKinnon is the father of Chrissie MacKinnon, now Mrs Oliver, who has been for long in An Communn's Inverness office. Mr MacKinnon has an unique, traditional knowledge of the history of Eigg and the adjoining islands and mainland. He must certainly be one of the finest seannachdaich living at this time.



The association that started on Armistice Day, 1935, comes to an end this week, when Mr Donald W. MacRitchie, the Vice-Chancellor of the Glasgow Mercantile, returns from a six-day cruise aboard the Queen Mary.

Mr MacRitchie was shore engineer responsible for all radio telegraphy direction finding and P.A. systems installed in the Queen Mary during construction.

A regular visitor to this mag-

nificent ship when she anchored at the Tail of the Bank as a troop carrier during World War II, Mr MacRitchie maintained contact with some of the crew members for many years.

The Queen Mary makes her final cruise from Southampton to Las Palmas and back, and Mr and Mrs MacRitchie are looking forward to this post-Mod holiday.

Notes: Long Beach, California, will be the last home for the Queen Mary.

From Our Aire Correspondent

GAELIC AREA EXTENDS

The Rathcarran and Gibbstown colonies in Co. Meath will be classified as official Gaeltacht areas. They include the townlands of Rathcarran, Drissage and Kilbride of the Rathcarran area and Gibbstown, Gibbstown Demesne, Tankardstown, Clongh, Donaghpatrik, Teltown and Oristown (in the Gibbstown area).

These places were settled 30 years ago with people from the Connemara Gaeltacht in a scheme to relieve congestion in Irish-speaking areas and to extend the speaking of Irish to other parts of the country.

The Rathcarran colony was originally made up of 27 families, 182 people, all from Galway. They were given about 24 acres of land and new dwellings and out-offices. In return for this they gave their former properties to the Land Commission to help others with small holdings in Connemara.

In the years since the original settlement several people have had to emigrate as large families reached maturity. However, they have remained an island of Irish-speakers. There is a holiday hostel for Irish-speaking children, Bru Mícheola.

For some time the colonists have been requesting full Gaeltacht recognition with the numerous social development facilities such recognition involves. Many of them withheld their votes in the recent elections because they felt that they were being neglected.

GAELTARRA MOVE

Gaeltarrá Eireann, the company which was set up by the Government in 1957 to preserve and develop industry in the Gaeltacht

AM MORAIR ATTLEE

Chaochail am Mòrair Attlee na chadal na-Saibaid, bha e 84 a' dh'ois. 'Be Prìomh Ministear ann an Suidhach Inbhir Nis. Fo stiùradh chuidheud air bhonn an t-Sèirbhìs Sìnas Naisiente, agus ghabh an rìghalachd ughdarras air na rathaidhean iarraidh, air deagh agus air guail. Thugadh cuideachd feith-riaghadh do b' h-Innsean. Bithidh innodraim air Attlee an Lunnainn agus an gach ceannachd eile den dùthaich airson cho dliorachas 's cho dala-sach sa bha e a' leasachadh doigh-beatha an t-sluagh is smuaintean politiceach na rìghachd.

area, is going to move its headquarters from Dublin to Galway. At present, Gaeltarra has six industries under its control—the world famous Donegal Handmade Tweed, Round Tower machine knitwear, Haulkirk and Linnen Goods, Crolly Dolly, Tara Toys and Playthings, and Fibreac's furniture.

Dublin is 150 miles from Gaeltarra's nearest production centre, and 200 miles from some other centres. Therefore, the disadvantages in moving away from the commercial activity of the capital city will be balanced by increased efficiency and closer identification with the people of the Gaeltacht.

COINNEAMH NAN SOISEACHD

A' dh'aindeoin gaidheallach bithidh greis mura' fa' sinn gnot-buichean economic a' dol am feabhas. So an t'achdairchead dh' fheumas riochdairean a' thoirt dha-chaidh gu meuran is buidheannan in moving away from the commercial activity of the capital city will be balanced by increased efficiency and closer identification with the people of the Gaeltacht.

CIAD SHNEACHD A' GHEAMHRAIDH

Cuir an sneachd an Inbhir Nis airson a' cheud uir a' gheamhradh 's Deiseal a' chaidh.

Ged nach do rug an usge bh' aig a' cheann-deas air an oisean so 'coltach gu bheil fuchadh a' gheamhradh againn ma thrath.

SUIL AIR CARAICHEAN

Triumph I300

Tha goireasan gu leor cean- gailte ris a charabad bheag bhreadha a tha seo agus gu dearb na'm biodh duine dol ge'n aireamh gheibheadh e mach gu bheil 46 ann dhuibh. Gu dearbh 'se carabad air leth math a tha ann agus gu math saor cuideachd nuair a bheir neach a naire cho coltach ri na carabadan mora cosgail a tha e.

Tha am putadh co-chean- gailte ris na rothan toisich agus 'thig seo a stigh feumail nuair a' bhios an carabad ann an aite cumhag no duinte.

Tha fiodh bregaha de walnut ann an taobh a' stigh a chara- bad seo agus gu dearbh tha e coimhead snasail. 'Sann 'sna carabadan mora mar is tric a chithear fiodh bregaha mar seo.

Tha an carabad seo freagar- rach air son teaghlach of cir gabaidd na dorsunn cuil an glasadh agus nach fosgail clann of iad of'n taobh a stigh.

Gabaidh na suidheachain toisich an togail sios a reir mar a tha iad air an iarraidh agus gabaidd a chuidhll stuiridh cuideach a putadh sios neo suas. Gabhaidh an tanc 12 galan petrol agus a reir meudachd a charabad tha seo air leth math.

Tuigidh sibh mar sin gu bheil an carabad seo fir mhath agus is math is thiac e a r- shion. a tha air iarraidh air a shion.

CNOIDEART

(Continued from page 8)

sam bith dha na daoine ann an Cnoideart. Chualas beagan mu ann na "Napier Commission" agus thuair mairtinn Aiereri coirceach an fheamainn fo cheud Achd nan Croitear. Ged e bhid iad sabhailt nis cha robh aca ach beatha gu math doirbh. Cha robh monadh ceart aca agus cha robh rathad mar ann. Nan robh slugh air a bheil ann is cinnteach gun d'rachadh rathad u a dheanamh ach co bhid dol a a dheanamh rathad airson coiteir is croiteir no dha.

Biladhna no dha as deidh a' cheagaidh mh' d'fheireadh bh' fheagan do ghluasad a rithist 's an aite, measg dhaoine a bh' ag iarraidh fèarrain. Latha bha seo thug iad ionnsaigh air fèarrain an uachdarainn (Lord Brocket) agus roinn iad na pàircan le cèispanan eatorra fhein.

Cha do rinn iad sion eile ach fios a chuir gu Rnnaire na Staitte gu robh iad ag iarraidh chroittean dhaibh fhein. Chaidh an t-uach- daran direach gu Cuirt an t-Seisein agus chuir iad bac "ad interim" air na daoine. Mu d'fheireadh dh' ordugh Rnnaire na Staitte ramhsachd a dheanamh air a' chuis. 'S e fear a Lochabar, Camshronach a bha aig ceann a' ghenothaich. Thug e a mach breith air taobh an uachdarainn agus cha d'fhuair na daoine croittean.

Sin mar a bha e agus sin mar a bhitheas e, a reir còltais. Bit- hiddh Cnoideart na fhasach gu bhrath, a mist, mar a faigh iad air- anium no olla ann. Ma gheibh iad sin thig iad astar direach mar a thainn na Gillespies dar a thuair iad failleadh an airgid agus bhid- idh Cnoideart loma lan dhaoin- e rithist, Sasunnaich briathrach is buiceanan do Ghoil ach cha bhith guth aca air fuadach nan Gaidheal. Mar a' thubhairt Catronna Nic a Phi an Uibhist a Deas 'si bruidhinn air an aon chuis.

"Aig Dia nan dol agus aig- san a mhan thas fios air obair ghraineil dhaoine an latha ud."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN LEWIS AND HARRIS

One quarter of the working population of Lewis and Harris are out of work. Such a mon- strous state of affairs would not be tolerated except in the High- lands. Already in England the Opposition is gaining seats in by- elections because of the unemploy- ment there, a mere 2.4 per cent. A serious recession in the west industry is ruining the crofter- weaving. Families are increasingly leaving the Island. There is a growing lack of confidence in the future.

Little will be gained by abusing the Government, the Secretary of State and the Highland Board for this disgraceful failure. They are only elements in something greater. Professor Grieve, per- haps by accident, put his finger on the trouble in an early TV interview with Magnus Magnus- son.

When Mr Magnusson suggested that the Scandinavian success story might be copied, the Profes- sor stated that it was not relevant. The reason he gave was that the people of the southern parts of the U.K. have not the same regard for their northern people as have the Scandinavians. They have, in other words, an "I am all right Jack" attitude to the Highlands and Islands. Our con- tinued existence is of no concern to them unless it suits their con- venience. If, of course, gold or oil were discovered the region would be inundated overnight with hordes of pioneers longing to "do something for the High- lands."

Not one of our political parties has any better record than the other. This is obvious from their complete silence on the future of the Highlands and Islands in the Common Market. They should enter, now, were it possible.

They must know that entry will shatter the shaky agricultural economy of the region.

In the absence of any statement we can only assume that they are

indifferent, otherwise we would be hearing from them as to how they would propose to reorientate the economy. There exists plenty of example in the Common Market, particularly in the treatment of the Narsif Centre of France. There the policy of industrial develop- ment is not based on one or two big undertakings which would only further depopulate the valleys. In- stead or in addition it consists of "a multiplicity of relatively small works." This is exactly what we have needed for a long time, still need and will require if we are not to vanish under the Common Market. This is the Common Market policy, but it is not the present U.K. policy.

Our policy is contained in the White Paper on the Scottish Eco- nomy. This provides for a few "growth points" (in- cluding Invergordon); in other words, industrial development, and based on a few big undertakings and apparently nothing else. Such a policy pre-ordains depopulation. The present Govern- ment, the Secretary of State and the Highland Board must operate within the four corners of the White Paper, and this must con- done depopulation.

The S.N.P. should not deceive themselves in the belief that they could do better unless they are prepared to go to the root of the trouble. It is self-deception to say that "the root of our troubles is not the philosophy of the Govern- ment but its location." In truth, the root of the trouble is the philosophy of the Government, of Parliament, of the Civil Service and of the people of the southern parts who, unlike the Scan- dinavians, have no regard for the people of the north. It is blind- ness to blame "the bureaucrats in London" when we have them in St Andrew's House. Was it not one of them who recently asked a former member of the Board if there was any real reason why Highland depopulation should not continue? Who is it who

continue to deny the High- land crofter the statutory rights of legal aid in their own courts? The villains are much more likely to be found in Edin- burgh than in London.

Mr Grimond's advice was sound, and we should look across the sea to Norway and Denmark. The Shetlanders are wise and right. They have no intention of leaving the U.K., yet they have no intention of being gently but ruthlessly planned out of existence. Dr Ian Grimble and Magnus Magnusson have made brilliant TV film documentaries on Scan- dinavian developments with refer- ence to the Highlands and Islands. They should be shown regularly to all concerned with Highland development and administration, and to Highland people and particu- larly to the youth. Professor Grieve now seems to have found some ideas in Norway, although it has taken him five visits. This could be a breakthrough and an indication that officialdom may yet find Scandinavian develop- ments relevant.

None of this will help our own people in Lewis and Harris in their present troubles. What needs to be done can only be done by the State. As in France under Common Market, "the State must set up a general structure neces- sary for better economic develop- ment, unhampered by the respon- sibilities to shareholders and boards of directors."

Let us have operation STOP- DRIFT now.

THE NEXT MODERATOR

For the first time in over 30 years, the 1968 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland will be asked to elect the principal clerk of the Assembly to the Moderators chair. The Rev. James Boyd Longmuir, who has been principal clerk since 1955, was unanimously chosen in Edinburgh on Tuesday on the nomination of the Moder- ator.

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