

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

incorporating

THE LOCHABER DIARY

DI-ARDAOIN, 7mh AN T-SULTUIN 1967 THURSDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER 1967

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SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER-

Na Cananan Beaga

Mar a tha an saoghal ag aonadh tha barrachd rioghachdan ag gab-liail uallaich mun cnr inan duth-chasach, tha eagal orra ma theid rioghachdan an Roinn Eorpa comhla gur e Beurla. Frangais Is Gearmailt na cananan a thig an uachdar uachdar

Machdar. Bha coinneamh ann an Oslo air an t-seachdainn a chaidh aig an robh riochdairean dho 14 oc teuropean Conference of Lingual Minorities. So a cheud uair a chumadh a leibid. Bha Prof. Richards, is Dr I, Peate ann as a chum Adh a leibid. Bha Prof. Richards, is Dr I, Peate ann as a Chum. Fayr Shuiridh a Chomuin a Alba is an Col. Eoghain O' Neill A Eirinn a bha air ceann a Alba is an Col. Eoghain O' Neill a Eirinn a bha air ceann saighdearan na rioghachdan Aonsaighteanan na riognachtan Aon aichte sa Chongo 'sa a tha nis na Fhear stiuiridh air obair Comh-choiste na Gaidhlig am Baile Ath

Chilath. Chualas cainnt na Faroe na Frisian, na Breatainn Bhig, nan Catalan, nan Sama (Lapp.), Mace-donian, Nynorsk. Suainich a Fin-land, muinntir Ghrinland agus

land, muinntir Ghrinland agus iomadh eanan eile. Dh' fhosgladh a choinneamh le Mgr. Kjell Bondevik, Priomhaire Mgr. Kjell Bondevik, Priorman-is Ministeir an Fhoghluim 's nan Eaglais an Nirribhidh. Thubhairt esan a bha air an tha air an cranan béaga scu-nbhe fhaighna cranan a mhor shluaigh, gum ri canan a mhor shluaigh, gum feumadh na coirichean sin a chomhlionadh agus urram a thoirt dhaibh.

Mun robh a choinneamh seachd bha e gle fhollaiseach gu robh Gaidhlig Alba air te de na canain air nach robhar a dleasadh coirichean sam bith ach cothrom a l-ionnsachadh sna sgoiltean. Bha so air leth tamailteach nuair a chualar na bha muinntir na Cuim- (Continued at foot of next column

righ air fhaighinn mar tha, is a dol a da' fhaighinn nuair a thaighinn dia gheibh Cuimrls co-inòhe ri Beurla. 'Se da chanan eile a bha faighinn mhiosa-C droch ceartas na faighinn droch ceartas na ou mhiosa-Catalan agus Breton-agus chaneil iad sin a faighinn aith-neachadh sam bith. Bha e na chuis ioghnaidh cho mor 'sa bha chaneil iad sin a faighinn aith-neachadh sam bith. Bha e na chuis ioghnaidh cho mor 'sa bha a chuach a faight aitheachadh a thaobh athart aitheachadh a thaobh athart aitheachadh chean dualteachadh a thaobh athart chean dualteachais 's clo-bhualadh. Tha Nirribhidh fhein a toirt 125,000 sa bhliadhna aitson leabh-naichean an Nynorsk is Lapp. rioghachdan eile miltean not is mar tha fhios againn tha na bhliadhna. Chuneil gin de na riog-lugha an aireamh na sluach Bhreatainn, a geanin gun feun. Iaga agh gnothuich eile a dhea-nain. Cumaidh iad a mach nacheil daoine acoisonan ma gha eadar daoine co-ionnan ma tha eadar dhealachadh sam bith air a dheanamh nach toir dhaibh na hcheanamh nach toir dhaibh na h-aon chothroman enn an cleac dadh canain, an obair, an rathai-dean, no an ni sam bith a the a mhor shluagh a faighinn. So far

am faic th tha na "d So run democracies chearta. in E.C.O.L.M. 1967 a So run E.C.O.L.M. 1967 a chaidh a chur gu na rioghachdan Aonaichte (UN.) agus gu gach rioghachd san Roinn Eorma com bheil sluagh a bhuineas don riog-hachd sin a tha cleachdadh an canan.fhein: The E.C.O.L.M. 67 welcomes

canan. fhein: The E.C.O.L.M. 67 welcomes the statement of the Acting Prime Minister of Norway, Mr Kjell Bondevik, at the opening of this



6d

No. 17

This part of the west coast of Harris has been proposed as a tourist dev At Horgabost, Harris. ment area-for a carefully-sited caravan facility supervised by a warden. Good sea-angling is available off the shore : bonito, tuna, por beagle and shark. There are eight crofts at Horgabost, each with about 4¹/₂ acres of machair, which is used for sheep-grazing. The average age of the present crofters at Horgabost is 47 years — the youngest in Harris. The soum is at present 24 cattle and 264 sheep ; the stock is 36 cattle and 420 sheep.

Photo by Angus MacArthur, Stornoway

HIGHLAND BOARD - ROLE IN DOUBT

At a time when the Highlands and Highlands Development Board is recovering from the turbulent months of its birth it has been dealt a blow from an unexpected

(Continued from previous column)

conference: "... lingual minori-ties must have their legal rights, they must have their rights imple-mented, they must be respected."

The conference recognises the similarity between the problems affecting lingual minorities in dif-cerent countries and those affect-ing the languages of small states in a rapidly integrating Europe.

It is the right of all these languages to be protected and actively helped by European organisations and governments to promote their survival and development as liv-ing languages and as integrated parts of our common heritage.

The conference agrees on the necessity for a permanent organi-stion for the collection and dis-tribution of information on prob-lems affecting small European 'anguage groups. This should in-bude not merely information clude not merely information oncerning the statistics, status, literature and development of these languages, but also the re-sults of special research into sociological, psychological, and economic factors affecting lingual minorities merely information clude not

source. Dr J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Scotland, has told the Board. in effect, that it must keep its hands off major enterprises and leave them to Government Departments. In a written reply to Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire Dr Mabon indicates what he really meant .----

"I gather from the Press this "I gather from the Press this morning that you are going to seek clarification of the remarks attributed to me when I addressed the International Summer School discussing economic aspects of world stability at Edinburgh Uni-versity vesterday morning versity yesterday morning.

word stability at Equilibring ton-versity yestrady morning: "For your information, I en-close a copy of the speech I de-livered. I hope that this will be of interset, I imagite, however, do interset, I imagite, however, do interset, I imagite, however, do interset, I imagite, however, interset in the state of the state in the discussion during Question Time when I was asked for my views on the role of the High-lands and Islands Development Board in promoting large-scale in-dusty. I enclose Press cuttings from the Scotsman and the Daily Mail of to-day's date, and these instate you wire per so there having been any change in the Government's view about the role of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. We are all convinced of its vital importance

for the development of the High-lands, and what I said yesterday is fully in line with previous statements by the Secretary of State.

"In view of the Press interest both in my statements and your wish to seek clarification, I am releasing this letter to them tonight

night." " But a guestion mark now hange over the Board's role in the High-larous ress. That the matter is ress. That the matter is rent issued by the y states council of the Scottish Liberal Party, which me in Inverness last week-end. The Council say that if the Board is to accomplish the economic regeneration of the Highlands is remit must include, not only the promotion of small industrial concerns, vital in many areas in the west, but also the encouragement of major growth areas. The Council said it was sig-nificant that Dr Mabon has over-all responsibility for Highland affairs.

Labour Concern

Labour Concern Mr Allan Campbell MacLean, author and Labour candidate for Inverness-bire at the last General Election, and who is also a mem-ber of the Party's Scottish Execu-tive, has promoted a resolution saying that if the Board is not given the powers to involve itself will be reduced to the level of a "minor charitable concern."

(Continued on Page Twelve)



Two

BIRTH

MACINTOSH-At Mayday Hospital. Croydon, Surrey, on the 26th August 1967, to Sandy and Ritz (née King), 48 Wentworth Road Croydon—a son. (Both well).

MARRIAGE

MILROY-MACKENZIE — At Dal-muir Parish Church on 11th Aug-ust 1967, by the Rev. Peter Donaldson, Alexander James Mil-roy, B.S.C., son of Mr and Mrs Alexander T. Milroy, Craigielea, Cardross, to Mair Mackenzie, A Graham Avenue, Radnor Park. Clydebank. Clydebank.

DEATHS

- MACLEOD Suddenly, at the Southern General Hospital, on 16th August 1967, Malcolm Mac-leod, beloved husband of Cather-ine Macleod, 17 Kirkwood Street Glasgow, and formerly of Knock. Carloway, Lewis.
- CADDELL—At Craig Dunain Hos-pital, Inverness, on the 30th Aug-ust 1967, Margaret Dalziel Mac-Kay, aged 82 years, beloved wife of the late James Caddell, Funeral private
- MACKENZIE Passed away very suddenly at Leurbost, Lochs, John Mackenzie, 4 Cameron Terrace, and formerly of Westend, Cal-bost, aged 63 years. Very sorely

(Canadian and U.S.A. papers please copy).



Ach na ni a thuit 's an talamh mhaith is iad sin iadsan, air dhoibh am focal eisdeachd, a tha 'g a choimhead ann cridhe treibh-dhireach agus maith, agus a' toirt toraidh uatha le foighidinn.

Lucas C. 8, r. 15

But that on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with

Luke Ch. 8, v. 15.

BAHA'I FAITH Oneness of Religion

Know thou assuredly that the essence of all the Prophets the essence of all the Prophets of God is one and the same. Their unity is absolute. God, the Creator, saith: There is no distinction whatsoever among the Bearers of My Message. The measure of the revelation of the Prophets of Cod in of the world however. God in this world, however, must differ. Each and every one of them hath been the one of them hath been the Bearer of a distinct Message. and hath been commissioned to reveal Himself through specific acts. It is for this reason that they appear to vary in their greatness." From the writings of Baha'u'llah, the Prophet of God for this age age

AONADH NAM FEACHDAN POILIS

Thuirt Comhairle Phoilis Ar-caibh o chionn ghoirid gu robh iad dconach gum bitheadh an fheachd phoilis ann an Arcaibh air a h-aonadh ris an fheadhainn

recardo phoilis ann an Areaibh air a h-aonadh ris an fheadhann ann an Gallaibh gaus Seallainn ann an Gallaibh gaus Seallainn bhoilis an Taoibh Tuaith. Thuirt Mgr. Douglas Wood, Cleirach na Siorrachd, gu robh iad deonach so a dheanamh fhad s a chumadh na siorrachdan cile rio an ceaint Nam bitheadh anns an sceinn dh' fheurandh Sior-and Araibh coimhead as ur a stigh anns a' ghronhach. Tha te dhe na siorrachdan eile an deag-naidh Araibh coimhead as ur a stigh anns a' ghronhach. Tha te dhe na siorrachdan ail an doigh anns am bi na siorrachdan air an diochdachadh air a' Chomhaide Phoilis ur.

Trade-Beads tor Totems

Scottish television critic rehad the courage to c "south-eastern pari demn parish pumpery," by which was mean the assumption that what is of inthe assumption that what is of in-terest to the Home Counties must be of overwhelming interest to everyone else. It was a just criticsm of a state of mind which causes those who are afflicted by it to yell "parochialism" whenever anothine is mentioned which is anything is mentioned which is unfamiliar or outlandish to their way of thinking.

The idea that what is good for Willesden is more than good for

(By WILLIAM NEILL)

Plockton is an attitude which goads the honest Scot into frusgoads the honest Scot into irus-trated rage. A still greater, and more exasperating, evil is that many Scots accept this viewpoint without protest. Indeed, many seem to subscribe to it.

The general result of this atti-tude is that Scots children are given an education which is divorced from their own historical and social background. Dunbar, it is assumed, is of less value than

Chaucer, There can be little doubt that, in the past, the ordinary Scot had a better chance of education than the English counterpart. Most a better chance of education than his English counterpart. Most Scottish educational institutions were democratic to a degree. We had four universities catering for all Scots when England had only two, which reserved their function to the activitized observed their function to the privileged classes. It is only in the present century that there have been murmurs that Scottish education rs less satisfactory than that to be obtained in England.

The reason is obvious, for it can be assumed that an English-type education will be meted out to English children better by Eng-lishmen, than an English-type education forced on Scottish chil-dren against the tradition of the country. The proceed continue dren against the tradition of the country. The process continues, nevertheless, and the Scots, with the assistance of a southward-looking body within their own nation, continue to be given the trade-beads of anglicisation in ex-

trade-beads of anglicisation in ex-change for the valuable totems of national self-respect and integrity. One result of the tragic assump-tion that only English attitudes are of value is that, in an island once totally populated by Celtic peoples and in which both "P" and "Q" Celtic are still spoken as avaredue however three assisted everyday languages, these ancient cultures have become a subject for journalistic and political witticisms, rather than a matter for serious study by the children to whom they are relevant.

The lack of knowledge on the Celt and his background, demon-strated by those who write for the mass media on the subject, is often appalling, quite apart from the fact that such people are in-apphle of undertading a wood the fact that such people are in-capable of understanding a word of either language. In a quality London newspaper a few months back, an article appeared in which the writer pool-pooed the sugges-tion that the construction of Stonehenge might have an astro-nelicical purpose as well as a Wis attivity commend to be the

His attitude seemed to be that His attitude seemed to be that the woad-covered Celts could not have done such a thing. One had, presumably, to await the arrival of his own horny-hatted ancestors. of his own normy-hatted ancestors, well noted for their admiration of things of the mind. He bad, no doubt, taken the Roman view of the British Celt, without making allowances for the fact that the Romans were a little peeved by a non-Roman populace which demonstrated a militrow which demonstrated a military astuteness at least equal to their own by remaining, in part, unconquered

Nor would he know, one sumes, that besides painting them-selves with the alleged woad, the in Europe were in an abyss of "ged" and

We are told that it is better for our children to learn "British" history in preference to Scottish. I would have no objection to this provided it was the truth of the matter, but, unfortunately, it is not. If children were to be given the chance to study English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish history, weish, irish and Scottish history, and the interaction of these on each other, this would be "British" history. But this is not the case. Ask any Scottish child if he knows who Owen Glyndower was. It is unlikely that he will be able to tell you, although he will probably know all about Francis Drake.

know all about Francis Drake. The Welsh Glyndower is just as relevant to "British" history as the English Drake. Whereas Scot-tish children are, in fact, obliged to learn English history disguised as "British," the ignorance of even educated Englishmen on Scottish bistory remains extrement thus aceducated Englishmen on Scottish history remains evident, thus ac-counting for the view that the Scots were heathens before the Union. One "British" history used in Scottish schools describes William Wallace as a rebel against the authority of Edward in Scottan William Wallace as a reser against the authority of Edward

the First. One can hardly blame graduates when historians of repute make such statements as "the fifteenth entury Scot was, in the Low-lands, consciously Anglo-Saxon" in the testh of evidence to the contrary, for any reader of Blind Harry's Wallace must take the view that he did not consider himself as Saxon, nor indeed did Walter Kennedy, another "Low-lander."

You may think my condemna-tions are a little strong. If so, I suggest a trip to St Margaret's Chapel in Edinburgh Castle, where a plaque announces that icvilisation only reached Scotland when Margaret came there from apparently for Columba. Mungo, Ringan, and the host of other ecclesiastics who civilised not only Scotland, but large chunks of England and the Continent cen-tuies before Margaret was born. Whilst a man may be laughed You may think my condemna-

Whilst a man may be laughed at if he pretends to be an expert at in he pretends to be an expert on Greek mythology without knowing a word of Greek, the Scots apparently do not see the joke of experts in Scottish history and literature who know no Gaelic. Yet this is even more absurd than the Greek claimant. Scottish schoolmasers may well find themselves pontificating at length on the word "snell" in Burns poetry, since they have studied German or Anglo-Saxon, and then be made to look ridiculous when asked by some eager scholar the origin of such words as "spleuchan." "kebar,"



HIPPIES THALL 'S A BHOS

Celts were producing complicated designs of great beauty in an age when most of the other nations Maisidh Dhunnachaidm Bhain.

"cranreuch.' if they ged and "cranreuch," if they re incapable of understanding a yord of what was the language of heir own ancestors.

their own ancestors. This severance of the Scots, through an increasingly anglicised educational system, is probably the main cause of Scotland's decline in status as a nation. The imposi-tion on Scots of "southern parish-pumpery" is a one-way process which works to Scotland's spiritual detriment.

The solution, of course, is for Scots to do something about it; to insist that Scottish mass comnunication media are run wholly by Scots who will cater for Scot-tish tastes and attitudes to a far greater degree than at present, and to insist that educators do their duty in contaring for Scottich their duty in catering for Scottish minds. It must be done now, of their duty in catering for Scottish minds. It must be done now, of course, for if the present chipping away of the Scottish background continues, there will soon be no Scots left.

September Stock

WESTERN AREA STUDY GROUP

This disease of young Braxy break in good condition may oc-cur as soon as frost starts, but is seen mainly from October to March. Aftected sheep are usually found dead. Hoggs should be vaccinated against braxy now.

Blackleg (Blackquarter) — Is common on some farms, and may occur shortly after lambing, casoccur shortly arter lambing, cas tration, docking or shearing Symptoms are not definite and the sheep dies within a day or two Vaccination prevents blackleg and can be done now. A multiple vaccine aginst braxy, blackleg and pulpy kidney disease may be used

Black Disease — Vaccinate ewes and gimmers this month. Gimmers should have had their first dose in early August—six weeks before the September vaccination. A 7 in 1 multiple vaccine pro-

A / in 1 multiple vacence pro-tects against seven diseases, in-cluding those mentioned. Your veterinary surgeon will advise whether this should be used. The first innoculation with this vaccine should be given now.

should be given now. Louping III (trembling) — Is caused by a germ spread by ticks. Though it occurs mainly in spring, this disease causes losses in loggs in the auturn on many farms. On these farms home win-tering hoggs should be vaccinated in September and again in March. Iefnine diagrams of this diget Multiple vaccines do not protect sheen against loupme iii. sheep against louping ill.

Fluke and Worms — Hoggs go-ing away for wintering will get full benefit if they are dosed for liver fluke and worms now.

CATTIF

Brucellosis — Farmers using the Free Calf Vaccination Service using should remember that heifer calves must be vaccinated between three and six months of age. March calves should be vaccinated now before they are too old.

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Lochaber To-day

Lochaber Agricultural Show

Fine weather and a large turn-out helped to make this year's Show another success. Entry numbers were down on last year's figures, Mr Allan MacDonald, Chairman of the Agricultural Society's Committee, commenting Society's Committee, commenting on the lower numbers, said that the bad weather interrupted the haymaking, and the shearing be-ing held up had made it dimicult for many, who would have been showing to find time to prepare animals. This takes up some time, as many will appreciate a farmer or crofer cannot take an animal off the hill into a showground. The first prize-winners in each class were as follows:--*Panies* (Jnen)

Ponies (Open)

Ponies (Open) Children's Pony (ridden)—Cat-riona lorrie, Ardgour. Riding ponies—Mr and Mrs A. Brooks. Kinlochleven. Hill pony in saddle—Aileen Carmichael, Ardgour. Foals, gar-ron mare—A. J. MacDonato, koy Bridge

Bridge.

Bridge. Foals — Mr and Mrs A Brooks. Geldings — Mr and Mrs A. Brooks. Cham-pion—A. J. MacDonald. Reserve champion—Catriona Torrie. High-land Pony Society Rosettes—A. J. MacDonald; Col. D. H. Cameron of Lochiel.

Beej Cattle (Open)

Highland cow (with call at foot Highland cow (with cai at lood or in cail) or Highland heiter (which has not had a call)—W. G. Gordon, Blair Atholl. Beel cow (other than Highland) in mik -T. Prentice, Morar. December 1, 1966—J. Hobbs, Spean Bridge. Beel cail (hobb) born after Decmber 1, 1966—Mt

Hobbs

Breeding beef heifer (other than Breeding beet netter (other than highland) which has not had a calf and born before December 1, 1966—K. Sinclair, Spean Bridge. Best bullock or heiter (born be-tween January, 1, 1966, and ween January, 1, 1966, and lovember 30, 1966)—Hon. A.

MacKay. Best Highland animal—W. Gordon; best beef calf—J. Hobbs; champion—Hon. A. MacKay; re-serve champion—W. G. Gordon.

Blackface Sheep (Confined to sheep born in the scheduled area)

Aged tup which must have been

Aged tup which must have been the property for nine months of which we have the start of the which must have been the pro-perty for nine months of ex-hibitor—Broadbad Properties Lid star crofter, C. MacDondd, Isle of Muck Farms; 2nd crofter, J. Hen-derson, Swordle, Achateny. Thenderson, Achateny. Thenderson, Achateny. Tube in milk—Isle of Muck Farms. Crofter — A. Kennedy, Fort William. Ewe hogg (lambed 966)—Mr and Mrs R. J. Tapp. Crofter—C. MacDonald. Ewe lamb.— Isle of Muck

Crofter—C. MacDonald. Ewe lamb — Isle of Muck Farms. Crofter—I. MacColl, Fort William. Ewe lamb shown by shep-herd off his own hirsel, the lamb herd off his own hirsel, the name to be the property of his employer Hon. A. MacKay (J. MacIntyre, Camisky). Two wedder lambs—Hon. A MacKay, Champion — Isle of

MacKay. Champion — Isle of Muck Farms; reserve champion (best sheep bred in Lochaber)— Isle of Muck Farms.

Knitting

Jumper or cardigan, 3 or 4 ply —Mrs Jack, Kinlochleven; jumper or cardigan. heavy knit—Miss M. Black, Fort William. Pullover, with or without sleeves — Mrs (Continued on page four)

Preparations for the Ben Race started on Friday, and on Friday morning everyone thought that morning everyone thought that weather conditions were going to be fine. It was a lovely day, the marquee was up, and the smaller tents round the edge of King George V park provided a beauti-ful setting. Work went on all day in dry, clear weather. In the evening the weather broke, this did not really disturb the dancing in the marquee that night. The rain continued, the wind increased:

the marquee that night. The rain continued, the wind increased; some of the canvas had to be re-fitted and tightened down on Saturday morning. Nearer the start of the race, conditions got steadily worse; heavy rain, a strong wind, and a considerable drop in temperature from Friday. Runners and their support ar-rived in town, and in the parade from the T.A. Hall, behind Fort William and District Pipe Band, marched 147 runners to the start-ing line. Ex-Provost Wm. J. Mac-Kay, Inverses, sent the runners

Kay, Inverness, sent the runners on their way. was beginning to thin out, and was beginning to thin out, and the foremost runners were setting a fast pace. At Achintee Farm the single file race started. The road up the Ben is no ordinary hill track. Many years ago this was a road, but since the Obser-vatory closed down it has been expresed to wind and rain, and at

valory closed down if has been exposed to wind and rain, and at times is a natural water course. Indeed and ford have been since destroyed. Those of the competitors who kent off the boulder track made the best pro-gress, at least when they fell the chances of being cut were reduced. The mist was well down for the ascent, and by the time the run-ners reached the summit they were drenched with rain. On nets with head the summit they were drenched the summit they were drenched to turn back. Others: who carried on, found that as they climbed into the colder upper reaches. found they had to drag their leas round they had to drag their leas round they had to drag their leas of the the post marking the end of the

On the descent first past the Sruth check point at 1,000 feet was Mr J. L. Stewart. Police Athletic Club. He had climbed to the 3000 feet

Village Council Committee Report

The Corpach and Banavie Vil Ine Corpach and Banavie Vil-lage Council had a meeting on July 26th. This was a joint meet-ing with the fund raising sub-communite as most of the business was in connection with the new community centre which is to be built in Corpach.

Recently the plans were approved, schedules were drawn up and sent out for estimates. The and sent out for estimates. The procedure for setting grants was started. It was learnt at this meet-ing that the applications for grant aid mode to the Lochaber Dis-trict Council and to the Inver-ness-shire Education Authority were both successful. Now the committee are mediated as a set for were noth successful. Now the committee are ready to apply for grant aid from the Scottish Edu-cation Department in Edinburgh. The plans for the new commu-nity centre can be seen in Cor-mach Post Office and in Banavie Port Office.

mark, but injured his left foot. He struggled down, refusing any aid, absolutely determined not to he carried off the mountain. Next down came No. 57, Robert Shields, Clydesdale Harriers, at a yery fast mee well up the path Shields, Clydesdale Harriers, at a very fast pace well up the path. From our position he was going so fast we had difficulty getting his number, aud running a very wise race. Next came No. 143, Michael Davis, Reading A.C. Michael was getting a "run Michael Davis, Reading A.C. Michael was getting a "ruin passage using the "road," and only by slowing down considerably did he avoid injury, and following him No. 7, Robert Lewney, Barrow Athletic. When Kohert passed through he was labouring, forcing himself—like many others hot

through he was labouring: lorging himself—like many others-to metal and the second second second metal in any other sport. And so they came on, bruised and battered, jumping, skipping, falling, sliding, some swearing, falling, sliding, some swearing, to the bottom is a mystery. A lew minor injuries and sprained monta, and bled through by the army at Achinice, and sprinting away down the road to town, everyone being encouraged and congratulated by speciators who ined the route. Some got out of their cars to cheer and clap them one between the sprinting and the sprinting and the second batter second second

Bob Shields wone the race, but everyone who ventured out in this race was a star.

RESULTS :

- 1 Robert Shields, Clydesdale Harriers (1 nour 41 mins 11 secs.)
- Michael P. Davis. Reading A.C. (1 hour, 45 mins. 7 secs.)
- 3 Robert Lewney, Barrow Athletic (1 hour, 49 mins. 4
- 4 Robert Jackson, Salford Har
- 5 Donald A. Stevens, Reading A.C,
- 6 Donald Wade, Blackheath
- 7 Andrew Adams, Maryhill Harriers. Robert Lewney, Barrow Ath-
- letic Max Telford, New Zealand.
- 10 Eddie Campbell, Lochahei A.C. 1 (local)-Eddie Campbell.
- (newcomer)—J. Brennan. Maryhill.
- First (veteran) P. Younger. 1 (H.M. Forces)—C. O'Carrol. 1 (under 21 years)—Michael
- (under Pakey. 1 (local under 21 years)-Donald Fraser. First Team—Reading. Second—Barrow.

Obituary

Everyone who grew up in Cor-pach and its neishbourhood dur-ing the past half century remem-bers Mrs Wilson. Tomanic. and all the memories are pleasant. Her death. after a long illness patiently borne. has moved many to recall with gratitude how with her brought giestly and pleasure to what they helped to make a closs-knit. happy community. For many The plans for the new commun-tive centre can be seen in Grant they helped to make a close-or the communities of the program of the second they helped to make a close-or the community of the second they helped to make a close-or the community of the second they helped to make a close-or the community of the second they helped to make a close-or the community of the second they helped to make a close-transformed they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-transformed they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second the second they helped to make a close-transformed they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-tion of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-rection of the second they helped to make a close-man of the second they helped to make a close-ting second they helped to make a close-transformed they helped to make a close-tig a second they helped to make a close-tig a second they helped to make a close-transformed they helped t

1967 Ben Nevis Race A STORMY WEEK-END

From Friday night, Lochaber has taken some punisment. Satury night and Sunday morr w the storm at its worst w inches of rain fell. Some d morning age was caused to the roads a Plantation housing scheme. Th Plantation housing scheme. The road surfacing contractors had prepared the pavements for tar-ring with graded rubble, only to find on Monday that they have to do the job all over again, the heavy rain having washed most of i downhill. Stonge up to three heavy rain having washed most of it downhill. Stones up to three inches in diameter were washed down as far as the High Street, giving the roadmen a lot more than just paper to sweep up on Monday morning. Glen Nevis householders were without elec-tricity from the early hours of Sunday morning, after householders were without elec-tricity from the early hours of Sunday morning, after lightning had caused damage to the supply, which was restored about 10.30 a.m. on Sunday. Youth hostellers were lucky to have a bottled gas cook-ing system. Many fields are under several inches of water, and all the streams, burns and rivers are in spate. in spate.

AUGUST WEATHER REVIEW (By D. G. W. Hurry)

August, 1967, was a fairly reasonable month, and showed a vast improvement on July. During the first thirteen days a spell of slightly changeable but fairly bright and rather warm weather prevailed. From the 14th to 16u, a state of the state of the state of the event of Scotland process cool no-ver wer conditions B. the 17th North of Scotland gave cool and very wet conditions. By the 17th, pressure began to build from the south, and a steady improvement began. By the 21st, a spell of warm, sumy weather arrived, but slowly broke up after the 24th. The final two days were rather wet, cool and blustery.

The final two days were rather wet, cool and blustery. Highest temperature read was 72 deg. F. on the 23rd while the deg. F. on the 23rd while the the morning of the 18th. The lowest maximum read for any day was 55 deg. F., this taking place on a very wet 16th. The average maximum temperature for the month was 63 deg. F., the aver-age minimum vas 51 deg. F., the normal being 64 deg. F., the aver-age minimum vas 51 deg. F., the mean was thus 57 deg. F. August was a little colder than normal. Total rainfall was 3.13 inches, the average being 5.8 inches, so that August was much driver than normal. normal.

normal. Many have asked me why this has been such a poor summer on the whole. Simply because we have had far too much westerly wind. This has been, in turn, the anticyclones have not been too ready to spread northwards above Northern England. The Atlantic fronts and depressions above Northern England. The Atlantic fromis and depressions have thus had an casy passage across Scotland. This was most evident in July, which was one of the worst summer months I have the worst summer months I have fue and August were reasonable good, the weight of July brought this summer down to a level be-tow normal. low normal

Over the years I have worked out a points system, whereby each day is marked out of 15 points. Thus, a perfect day would be awarded full credit; similarly, a poor day would he severely awarded full credit; similarly, a poor day would he severely marked. By this means I have drawn up a table of the worth of the last few summers You can see that 1967 was not the worst, but certainly by no means the best.

1961	51.6%
1962	60.2%
1963	70.8%
1964	64.5%
1965	64.3%
1966	66.8%
1967	62.9%

Corpach and **Banavie New** Hall Fund

The fund got a wonderful boost this week. A very junior section of the community got to-gether and decided that when the new hall is built they would like

getter and decided that when the new hall is built they would like to be able to say that they had helped to build it. The children in Janning how tor-traise some money for the hall and they decided to have a concert. They have spent their holidays making up their programme and they decided to have a concert. They have spent their holidays making up their programme and they decided the have a concert. When the per or interference from any adults. When the great day came they invited all their mums and dads as the audience and enterfained them non-stop for about an hour. Not only that, but they also pro-

Not only that, but they also pro-vided tea and cakes which they had baked themselves. Then they had a collection and made £3 17s 6d which they gave to the

hall fund. The programme was very varied. Songe (all kinds — schoel songs, pop, Scots, nurser, rhvmes, solos and unison singing); Red Indians; recorder solo; short sketches; ac-tion songs; comedy turns; a band; and even a ghost. The talent was very good and the programme was presented with such complete lack of self consciousness that the re-sulting show was mite excellent.

This concert was quite excellent. This concert was produced en-tirely by these children who are all at primary school, som them in the infant classes. They put on a most enjoyable show and must be congratulated for They

their wonderful enterprise. This is the spirit that will build, equip and maintain the new community centre in the village. It is hoped that more sections of the community will follow their example and get together on some

example and get together on some fund raising projects. Our thanks to the children of Hillview Drive. We think they are very clever, enterprising and talented. That's just the sort of community spirit that is needed. Hillview Drive.

Go West. **Young Tourist**

Mr J. U. MacInnes, Lochaber Tourist Association, commenting on the publicity given to the Tourist Information Bureau at Tourist Information Bureau at Inverness giving advice to tourists to "Go West" because of the conditions, said — "I under-stand the position the Bureau has to contend with, and the West referred to is not Lochaber. Loch-aber is in the fortunate position that a great many of the tourists in Inverness have already been in Lochaber, or intend visiting on their way back from North. We have roads that compare with any have roads that compare with any North of Inverness. so we advise our visitors to go West by rail and enjoy the lovely scenery from the comfort of the Observation Coach, rather than drive on roads where concentration on driving deprives the driver of what the district has to offer in fine views."

district has to offer in fine views." Caithness Planning Committee take note, a half-dozen observa-tion coaches might just be the answer to your problem. Many touriss have found this a new experience, and really enjoyed it, even on short journeys. For the Glenfinnan Ganes we saw many travelling from as near as Arisaig rather than go by ear.

Inverness-shire Liberal Associ-ation benefited by the sum of £23 as a result of a dance organised by the Nether Lochaber Branch in Onich Hall, on August 21st.

Highlands Development Board

The statement made by the Under-Secretary of State for Scot-land, Dr Dixon Mabon, M.P.; in Edinburgh, last week, to the effect that the Hie Board was limited in the size of industrial develop-ment it could sponsor, and give innancial aid to, is no surprise to Lochaber folk who have read the first account issued by the Board of its activities. In this statment the Board mentioned a large in-dustrial development to be sited en miles form Fort William, the details of which had been sent to the Board of Trade, London. If details of which had been sent to the Board of Trade, London. I would seem from this that the comments by the Under-Secretary are supported by the Hiehlands and Islands Development Board's own admission, made source months ago, and the policy of the Board of Trade for the same Board period

Lochaber still awaits any news Lochaber still awats any news of this development. It seems a long time to take to consider a subiect when the details have been worked out by someone else. It also makes you think that the Government Departments con-cerned are not as "expert" as Mr Mabon would like us to believe they are.

KILMALLIE A.G.M.

At the Annual General Meeting of Kilmallie Shinty Club, it was unanimously decided to invite the following to remain honorary

following to reman-office-bearers: --Dresident-Miss Weir, Annat, Vice-Presidents-Dr C C. Con-nachie, J.P.; James MacIntyre. O.B.E.; and Andrew MacBride. The following officer-bearers

were appointed:---Chairman -- W. P. Cameron,

TE Vice-Chairman - R. H. Mac-

Secretary-Ian MacMillan, 4

Secretary-Ian MacMillan, 4 Guisach Terrace, Corpach. Treasurer-Hugh MacIntyre, 27 Drumfada, Corpach. It was noted with satisfaction that Mr Wm. Stewart would con-tinue training sessions on Tues-day evening at Banavie.

The training sessions on rues-training a Banavie. The criming at Banavie, estil season, in which the senior team had been beaten in competitive play only by the Sottish champions, Newtonmore, against whom they had in turn scored a win, which led them to win the MacTavish Cup, the Nor-thern Championship. They also work the California and the state them Championship. They also work the California and the state reasonably be said to he good. There was considerable discussion on how the organisation of There was considerable discussion on how the organisation of lunior shinty could be improved. The lack of playing fields makes this difficult, but more effective organisation of Junior shinty is to be tackled with viscour Costs of running the club continued to rise, and "Sticks" along cost £200 dire. and "sticks" alone cost f300 dur-ing the season. It was decided to appeal to club members to assist actively to promote Club schemes for money raising.

CROFTING

The recent Land Court decision on an application of the Lochiel Estates for authority to resume part of Crofts No. 1 and 2 Bun-ree, Onich, appears to be the first ree, Onich, appears to be the first decision on a proposal affecting the whole arable land of a croft under Section 12 of the 1955 Act. It had been proposed to resume the land in order to sell it to the Caravan Club of Great Britisin for a caravan Site, and the Land Court found that this was not a caravanise purpose under Section 12 for the Crofters (Scotland) Act, In their Note relusing resumn-

12 of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955. In the LAOd eratising resump-tion of eland Coart says: --Tew to the Coart says: --Tew to the Coart says: --Tew to the Coart says --tribution fourism can make to the development of the economy of the Highlands and Islands, but in the present case the Coart were satisfied in the whole circum-stances and upon the evidence that the basic statutory proposi-tion referred to above was mee-would be essential to overcome would be essential to overcome the statutory security of tenure of a crofter such as the tenant here, and to justify the surrofter of arable land, a scarce and valuable commodity in the crofting councommodity in the crofting coun ties. Indeed, it is recommended elsewhere that crofters should be encouraged to provide accom-modation on their crofts to sup-plement the income from their crofting activities. This serves to crofting activities. This serves to encourage the development of crofting. The present proposal would diminish crofting and take one more croft out of the area. In general, it would seem approp-riate that tourism should reinforce the crofting effort rather than dethe crofting effort rather than de-prive it of arable land, without the adequacy of which no croft can survive "

The Order ends — "As the solicitor for the landlord very fairly concurred in expenses being fairly concurred in expenses being awarded to the tenant, no matter what the outcome, the landlord will be liable in the tenant's expenses. The former opposed certification of the cause as suit-able for the employment of Counsel. The Court consider, however, that the case merited the employment of Counsel and so certify." The solicitor for the crofter

so certify." The solicitor for the crofter was Mr Murdo Montgomery, In-verness, and Counsel was Mr R. J. D. Scott, Advocate, Edinburgh. Application Record No. 11291. Applicants — Lochiel Estates Trustees

Respondent—Angus Campbell, Croft 1 and 2 Bunree. W. P. CAMERON.

TOWN COUNCIL NEWS

TOWN COUNCIL NEWS Parking in Achintore road came up for discussion at last week's Council meeting. With the West End Car Park situated at that end of the town, and takings at this Car Park being down £140 on Last year's figure, it did not seem reasonable that so many vehicles should be parked on this main road. The Town Council are to ask the police to give a soft Hen-derson and Bailie Dr. Connschie commented on the number of cars and caravans parking just outside the limits set by the police with road-side no-parking signs.

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Lochaber Agricultural Show

(Continued from Page Three)

(Continued from Page Three) A. MacDonald, Kinlochomoidart. Baby's garment—Miss Cameron, Spean Bridge. Knickerbrocker hose —Mrs A. McLellan, Inverlochy. Methol and Mission Mission. Miss McLellan, Inverlochy School-children's Class—Knittde garment (11 years and under)—Sheila Sum-mers, Kinlodensen, Oseila Jpam-Methol Mission. Mission Mission. —Kina Grant, Onich.

Floral Decoration

Table Decoration of natural flowers and foliage—Mrs P. Mac-Lennan, Westcroft. A traditional flower arrangement—Mrs W. Mc-Intosh, Dungallon. School-children's class—garden in a plate —Alan Lawson, Faskally.

Flowers

Collection of three r nixed) — Margaret MacL ort William. Collection of Collection of three roses (mixed) — Margaret MacLeod, Fort William. Collection of six sweet peas — Blarour Gardens. Spean Bridge. Collection of three dahilas—Blarour Gardens. Three miscellaneous blooms—A. J. Mac-Pherson, Arisaig. One pot plant —Mrs A. MacDonald.

Garden Produce

Garden Froute Cabbage—I Blarour Gardens, Cabbage lettuce—A. J. MacPher-son, Arisaig. Carrots — James Cameron. Potatoes — white— Blarour Gardens. Potatoes — Cabolge feituce—A. J. MacFitter-son, Arisaig. Carrots — James Cameron. Potatoes — white— Blarour Gardens. Potatoes coloured—Blarour Gardens. To-matoes—A. J. MacPherson, Arisaig.

Produce and Preserves

Raspberry jam-Mrs Stevenson chnacarry. Fruit jelly - Mis Achnacarry, Frut jelly — Miss Iona Bowman, Duisky, Mar-malade-Mrs W. Gillies, Achin-tore, Bottle fruut-Sophie Mac-Laren, Spean Bridge, J. Ib. Swiss milk tablet — Roscmary Mac-Lennan, Fort William, Hen's eggs (brown) – H. Camp-bell, Banavie. Hen's eggs (white) – Mrs Joan Watt, Onich. Fresh butter-Mrs Constantine, Constantine, Crowdie — Miss Pavie MacIntosh, Uachar, Achnacarry.

Constantine. Crowdie Rexie MacIntosh, Uachar

Homebaking

Homebaking Homebaking Oatcake —1 Mrs MacQueen, Ardgour, Oven scones-Miss J. Campbell, Onich Hotel Girdhou Queen, Ardgour Pancakes-Miss MacKenzie. Fancy sponge (with fat), iced and decorated-Mrs MacLennan, fort Willam, Rich fruit cake-Mrs Bowman, Gibsrotrad-Mrs Mrs M. Bremner, Fort Willam, Jam tarts (shortcrust pastry)-Hrs Allan MacDonald, Kinlochmoidart. Handwork

Handwork

Walking stick—William Foster. Cromag — with horn handle— Stewart Balfour. Schoolchildren's

cromeg — with norn händle-stewart Balfour. Schoolchildren's class-Construction kit model-Charles Roger, Claggan, hertoch, Embroidred tray or table cloth-Mrs Maitland, kin-lochleven. Cushion cover: tea Balck, Manore Crescent. Piece of Tapestry work-Mrs Constan-tine. Clientifitaig, Balck, Manore Crescent. Piece of Tapestry work-Mrs Constan-tic. Clientification School Constan-tics. Clientification School Constan-tics. Clientification School Constan-version age)-Catriona Grant. Inchree. Sewn article (over 11 vers of age)-Maureen Cameron, Onich.

Schoolchildren's class -- Paint-Schoolchildren's class — Paint-ing or drawing, any subject, aged 11 years and under—Mairi Mac-Kay. Painting or drawing, any subject, aged over 11 years— Diana Campbéll.

320,000 TORTOISE

Tha e coltach gur e an tortoise m beathach fiadhach as fhearr le am beathach muinntir Bhreatainn. Chaidh 320,000 dhiubh a thoirt a stigh dha 'n Rioghachd an uraidh.

Faicinn Bhuam AM FEILEADH – 2

e 'n t-fheileadh, se 'n t-fheileadh,

S e 'n t-fheileadh beag a b' fhearr leam."

Utearr team." Thug mi tarraing an Sruth mar tha air beachdan nan Ceilteach eile air deise nan Gaidheal, am feileadh 's na tha 'dol leis. Thug na comhlain Cheilteach cothrom dhomh am beachdan a thoirt gheibhear fiosrachadh dhe 'n t-scorsa ged nach cluinnear guth an cainnt beoil m' a dheidhinn. Tha mar sin be-chdan fab-harach ann, agus an seorsa eile. Faodaidh cuid a radh nach toigh leo an t-eideadh Gaidhealach idir, gus so a dhiultadh an cotlornon

agus co a dhiultadh an coltronn sin dhaibh ? Na bith de a their iad, chan urrainn daibh a radh nacheil e a' comharrachadh a nacheil e a' comharrachadh a radh mach duine an measg a cho-chreutairean. Tha an da chuid cumadh agus dathan an tartain a' tarraing aire an t-sluaigh ga ionnsaidh.

ionnsaidh Se am feileadh fhein gun teagamh as motha a thairneas aire, ach tha na badan eile, bho 'n bhoineid gu h-ard gus na brogan gu h-iseal, iad fhein nan cuis-ioghnaidh do mhoran. Bithidh cuid leis am miann a bhith a' caitheamh feilidh (gun tighinn an drasta air de a tha 'toirt orra seo a dheanamh) a' fiachainn ri deanamh as aonais aon no corr

a dheanamh) a' fachainn ri deanamh as aonais aon no corr dhe na gnothaichean eile. Chi duine tric gu leor feileadh le brogan cumanta; 's docha feileadh le seacaid chumanta. Tha tomhas de shaorsa air a' bhuileachadh anns an doigh sin. Ach nuair a thig e gu codach-cinn, chaneil an gnothach cho farasda. Tha roghainn an seo gun teagamh, eadar boineidean bio-rach is curraicean cruinne. Dh' fheumadh tu airson sin a bhith Somhall fraund

uachdarain, o sdairean, no balaich-seoile anns na sgoilean bhartach-saoile anns na sgoilean bhartach-sadh aon dhe na h-eileann) a bhitheadh ag obair is feileadh air enns an achadh-fheoir. Cha robh feum an siùd air ni dhe. 'n trea-iaich eile, air sporran no ni dhe in t-scorsa. Bha rudeigin cub-haidh anns an dealbh, ach bha a leithid cho ainneamh, cadhon nu aite cho Gaidhealach, s gu robh daoine ag radh san dol seachad.

aite cho Gaidhealach, su robh daoine ag radh san dol ceachad, "Seall siud, siud agad duine ag obair is feileadh air." Tha aon ni eile a' dol leis an fheileadh nach d' ainmich mi fhathast, se sin a' bhloada. Tha a' bhloadag againns cinnteach, mar dhleab o na bithean music, bhl dhileab o na laithean nnair a bha feum air a leithid airson dion no

feum air a leithid airson dion no dioghaltas. An diugh tha a' bhiodag mar a trice anns an truaill. 'Sgann a bheireadh duine 'na triathan a bheireadh duine lues dhealtach air a ceann. Anns na dealbhan a chi sinn air na triathan Gaidhealbha cuid dhiatbha ann, cha bhitheadh cuid dhiatbha claidheamh diadheach a bh claidheamh diadheach a bh claidheamh diadheach a sheirean claidheamh diadheach a sheirean bheach cuideadh an crochadh ri har tha mi cinnteach, is doc sleagh cuideachd, an crochadh

an crios. An diugh chaneil cunnart do dhuine eile cocheangailte ris a' hhiodaig. Ma thig i as an truaill idir 's ann airson rud cho faoin ri geurachadh peansail. Ach chan e sin deireadh na cuise. Aig an

an, am baile Ghlasofiu, agus am bailtean aingidh eile, tha peasain a' dol timcheall le sgeanan dhe bailt a' dol timcheall le sgeanan dhe gach seorsa, chan ann an croc-hadh air taobh a muigh féilidh, no gu doigheil anns an osan, ach am falach sios anns a' bhriogais nc shuas fo na pheitean. Tha am polas ag iarraidh ead, agus tha iad gle cheart nam bheachdas, na deilinceanan (droch bhuill) seo a chur an ereim sa

bheachdsa, na deilinceanan (droch bhuil) seo a chur an greim sa spot ma gheibhear a leithid orra. Tha e coltach nacheil urrachan an riaghaltais deonach an cead seo a thoirt dhaibh, Agus se an nach bitheadh e soirbh inme co-dhiu b' e sith no strith a bh' aig seoid nan sgeanan anns an amh-arc.

A nise shaoilinn-sa nach bith A nise snaoilinn-sa nach bith-eadh e furasda do phocan le sgian-buidseir fo a pheitean ann an talla-dannsa, a dhearbhadh do shiorram no do dhuine eile nach robh sin aige ach airson rud coltach ri geureachadh peansail. Ach de na faigheadh am polas an cead a tha iad a' sireadh; ciamar a dh' eireadh do luchd nam biodag eireadh do luchd nam biodag? Am bitheadh feileadh na dhearb-hadh laidir gu leor mu choin-neamh siorraim, nach robh cron sa bith anns a' bhiodaig? An tig air A' Chomunn ath-bheach-dachadh a dheanamh air a' bhonn-tràidh seor ann dhe ar bithiota steidh agus aon dhe na ruintean atharrachadh gu " cleachdadh an eididh Ghaidhealaich, as aonais na biodaig?"

WIN FOR NEWTONMORE

Believed to be the first shinty match staged in Aboyne was played on Saturday, when New-tonmore defeated Caberfeidh by four goals to two in an exhibition game held to raise funds for the Aboung Games game held to r. Aboyne Games,

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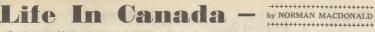
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Lambs		3/- "	
	_		

Free Delivery Lochaber Area



Canada has held a stron fascination for me ever since I attended primary school in my (One of my first native Isle. essays had as its subject -"An Imaginary Trip Down the St Lawrence River.") A fascina-tion which grew in intensity as I grew up, until ultimately, completely succumbed to the lure of the far west and one golden day, I found myself standing on one of the Mon-treal great piers, the threshold of the wonderful land which was to be my home for nine happy years.

Although I did not know a soul among the multitude which swarmed around me, I did not feel homesick

Wherever I looked, above or around, I beheld a new heaven and a new earth, so, as yet, I was far too excited to yearn for the homeland. The date was Saturday the 8th of November, 1930.

Instead of the cloud laden, overcast November skies, with the characteristic drizzle of rain which I left behind and which is so much a feature of that time of year in Britain, the brilliant sun shone from cloudless blue heavens on the vast skyscraper city, and its suburbs as far as the eve could travel across river, were basking in the splendour of an Indian summer. Those ideal weather conditions lasted until the snow came in mid December

I did not stay more than ten days in Montreal. Before leaving Scotland, an appointment for that winter was offered to me at a town called Lake Megantic, in the Eastern Townships antic, in the Partern of Quebec Province. Eastern Townships

The Eastern Townships (Gaelic An Talamlı Fuar) comprise some six large settlements of Gaelic speaking Highlanders, nainly of Lewis extraction, al though there is a small minority of Harris and Uist people. The same communities are situated right in the heart of the Province.

The railway from Montreal to Saint John, New Brunswick, skirts the whole territories, so, getting to or from the Eastern Townships, to any other part of Canada or the United States, is no problem. From the verandah of my lodgings, I could see the blue hills of the American state of Maine, on the eastern hori-

There, as a rule, snow and frost commence earlier than in Montreal and come to stay in the end of November.

The Canadian winters are extremely cold, but it is a dry cold. which never makes one shiver, and provided one is appropriately dressed in fur coat, cap and felt over-boots, a person does not feel it too much.

There, my services were mainly conducted in Gaelic, especially in the Marsboro part of the wide parish, which is farming country.

Preaching in peripheral stations, some eight to ten miles distant, took me out in the worst blizzards when one could not see his own hand held up before his eyes, and the horse which pulled the sleigh, at havoc with my normal digeshappened not in Quebec, but in my first charge in Western Ontario. I discovered that in Canada the further west one went, the colder the winter became

In such Arctic conditions it is prudent to give the wise animal free rain and let it choose its own way home, which it never fails to do.

Arriving at my destination, eyebrows hung with icicles, and the tears which the sub-zero cold brought forth copiously from the eyes, were frozan cataracts on my cheeks. When driving for an hour in such weather, the severe frost affects one as if a thousand needles were penetrating the skin and it invariably took half to three quarters of an hour for me to thaw out beside a powerful furnace or stove. Through it all, as I have already indicated, I never once

An exposed part of the face can readily freeze without one ever knowing it. The symptoms, however, are easy to detect, the affected area becomes white like wax. The remedy for defrosting is simple, you take two clumps of frozen snow and sandwich the frost bitten part, ear or nose, as the case may be, in between and leave it like that for fifteen to twenty minutes, when circulation commences and the organ is restored to normal. On no account must ear or nose be vigorously handled as there is a danger of it breaking off in the process

On the north western prairies frost and snow storms are still more severe than they are in central Ontario. In a raging snow blizzard people could soon loose the way between their homes, barns and byres, nearby, so guiding ropes are fixed which lead from the various doors of outhouses to their residences

In the olden days, I have heard that travellers caught in such adverse circumstances, far from home were forced to take recourse to the desperate expedient of killing, disembowelling their horses, and taking shelter in the animal's warm carcass to save their lives. I was told that in a few places. mourners attending a funeral, could not wait long enough at the open grave, for it to be filled in. Standing still for the re-quisite space of time, they would run the risk of being frozen 10 death.

With the coming of the new season, the whole population, men and women of all ages get their skates out and pass the rous or well tuned, could rennights skating to music on der spacious ice rinks.

rigours of a Canadian winter, month of February, while the it is very healthy. It was the only time of the year when I could eat my food with relish spout inserted and the crystaland put on weight, alas, to loose it too readily in the overpowering Summer heat which kept me in a perpetual bath of sweat day and night and played becomes thick and changes

times sinking in snow - wreaths tion and appetite. Once June aralmost to its backbone. This rived, I could thrive well, all day long, on one meal, my breakfast.

The advent of Spring is considerably retarded by the lingering iron grip of the preceding months, but at last the heat of mid April loosens winter's grim sway over earth and river. The frost, penetrating the land for many feet, takes two to three weeks to thaw out completely, leaving the ground everyhewre a sea of mud. During the interval, cars, of course, are useless, only a horse and buggy can be used for travelling and even this vehicle sinks axel deep in mire and slush.

In a few days, the strengthening sun dries up every place, liquid earth becomes terra firma again, and four to six months of incessant Arctic weather, are forgotten. Trees, everywhere, almost overnight (for once at comes in earnest Spring acts suddenly and does not waste a minute) break out into foliage.

How hard it was to realise hat only a few weeks earlier, the benighted wayfarer, passing by on a forest flanked highway, listened all the way to the none too cheerful cacophany of Jack Frost splitting millions of trees in branch and trunk. a discordant noise which rather resembles that of the explosive reports of fireworks, grating cn his ears from all directions.

Just as the cuckoo, in popular lar fancy, must ever remain Britain's harbinger of Spring, so will the robin be regarded in Canada, and, like the cuckoo, this is a migratory bird, but its sojourn in the summer-land lasts longer and usually extends from March until October.

Although designated robin, on account of its full red brest. the latter really belongs to the thrush family. In size, the Cauadian robin is larger than its British cousin, and its notes, though different, are equally musical.

The dawn chorus of robins once heard, can never be forgotten. Like that of the thrush. the robin's song has a delightful variety of notes, and like the thrush, he repeats them for hours on end

It has often been my happy experience while staving farmhouses in sylvan surroundings, to have been awakened at daybreak by countless thousands of these and other songsters until the mighty forest rang with such melody and harmony as excelled in sublime artistry anything that man-designed instrument, no matter how nume-

Each farm has its grove of Notwithstanding the extreme majestic maple trees. In the snow is still on the ground, every one of these trees is tapped, clear juice collected in large pails, which when full are poured into huge tanks where the liquid is boiled until it colour to amber brown. An excellent tonic, this is the de-licious Canadian maple syrup they serve in glass dishes at all meals through Spring and early Summer until the new fruit takes its place.

Canada is rightly famed for its endless variety of fruit, a new fruit each month, berries of every size and colour. Grapes and apples are so plentiful that one can only make use of a mere tiny fraction.

Many homes are surrounded by apple trees, which after years of growth, eventually soar above them and when in September and October the apples fall ripe and blood red on the building, you would yow that a man with a wooden leg was dancing on top of the roof, as a well known Canadian author humorously puts it

(To be continued

Na Geimichean

Thug e toileachadh dhuinn uile Thug e toileachadh dhuinn uile gur e Uileam Dornhanlach a Beinn na Faoghla a thug leis ar benn oir a ig Cruinneachadh mor Earra Ghaidheil, san Oban. Se nurs a thann an Uillean an C Dhung an Anna an Uilean an C Dhung a Molain Inbhinris tubbhairt na britheamhan gu robh am port anabarrach fonnn-or san crunuladh air leth math.

foon am port anaoarrach tonnn-hor san crunluadh air leth math, Choisinn Uilleam am bonn oir an Inbhir Nis bho chionn da bhliadhna. 'S e Domhnall Bain a New Zealand a fhuair an dara duais is Seoras Lumsdon Polais Dhur Eidean ar meachuiste

duais is Seoras Lumsden Polais Dhun Eideann an treas duais. Thog E achann MacFaidean a Peighinn a Ghaidheil a Mulle an sionnsair airgiod ann an cais-teal Dhunbheagan aig farpuis phiobaireachd air chuimhne Mhic Ceirceain Choirinn Lein Mes phiobaireachd air chuimhne Mhuc Crionnaín Choisinn, Lain Mac Faidean a Glaschu an dara duais Gu dearbh tha Dame Floraidh Nicleoid rí moladh ag gluasad Mig ceithr fhchead sa dicha eart Mig ceithr fhchead sa dicha. Chu mhor paipeir seachdain a thogas thu fad an t-samhraidh nach fhaic thu duilleag lan dhealbh de mhuinnitr nan geimi-

nach fhaic thu duilleag lan dhealbh de mhuinntir nan geimi-chean le 'n eideadh Gaidhealach ach saoil a bheil an t-suil, gad mhealladh ? So mar a chunnaic Calum Iain MacIlleathain nach maireann a chuis: "The stand is usually full of sephisticited painted ungaibh

sophisticated painted, ungainly women with their husbands mas-querading in their kilts and plaids querading in their kills and plaids their young sons home on vaca-tion from schools in England re-plete with impeccable non - Scot-tish accents and kills and shep-herds crooks twice their own size." Ma theid thu gu geimichean nan eilean is Ghleann Fhioughuin duiseidh thu Gheidblin eir groot

nan cliean is Grieann Finologium cluinnidh thu Ghaiddhig air gach taobh dhiot s cha leig thu leas pheileadh. Tha thu nad dhuin uasal nad shuil fhein san suilean chaich. Sann a tha farmad aig na Goill dhuit.

FEAR A FHUAIR AM PRIOSAN AIRSON NACH FHAGADH E AN TIGH AIGE

Chaidh Aran Sita, Innsenach a tha a' fuireach ann an Afraca a beas, a chur dha'n nh phriosan airson nach fhagadh e an tigh anns a bheil e an deaghaidh bhith fuir-each airson 37 bliadhna. Tha an t-aite anns a bheil e fuireach a nis air a chumail air leth airson daoine geala. Dhiult Nana Sita cain de £100 a phaigheadh agus chaidh a chur dha'n nbriosan. Tha e 69 bliadhna dh' aois. So an treas uair aige

dh' aois. Seo an treas uair aige air a' phriosan fhaighinn airson a' cheart rud.

COMUNN NA CLARSAICH

The Annual Reoprt of the Clarsach Society for the year ended 1967 reveals a membership of 430, of whom 138 are clarsach-

of 430, or the playing members. This report confirms the grow-ing popularity of the clarsach, since the Society was founded in 1931. It has been a long, upnill 1931. It has been a long, upnill 1931. It has been a long, upnil fight to gain recognition for the instrument. Now are being seen the years of consolidation when the clarsach is accepted as a national instrument of Scotland and in frequent demand for all kinds of social functions.

kinds of social functions. The Report reveals that the members of the Society are not merely zontent to pay an annual subscription. More than that, they work hard to increase the know-work hard to increase the know-ledge and use of the instrument of their choice The result is that the charsach is known abroad in New Zealand, Holland, France, South Africa.

The Music Committee have this vear seen the combilitie have this year seen the combilition of Four Follos of Clarsach music, giving in all fifty separate items. Each is priced 10s and is available from the Secretary. Mention is made in the report of a grant of £100 the report of a grant of £100 made to the Society by the Arts Council of Great Britain for the purchase of two instruments.

Details of the Society can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs Florence Wilson, 30 Direlton Avenue, North Berwick, East Florence Wilso Avenue, North Lothian.

Unemployment In Scotland

The number of wholly unem-ployed persons (excluding school leavers) registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employ-ment Offices in Scotland on August 14, 1967, was 78.464 (56.728 men, 2,397 beys, 17,887 women and 1,452 girls). Seasonally adjusted. The figure was about 86,900 or 4.0 per cent. of the esti-mated number of employees. Four weeks previously on July 10, 1967 the percentage was 3.8 and in August. 1966 it was 2.7.

The number of registered un-employed school leavers on Aug-ust 14. 1967 was 3,182.

the 14 too was greatered on temporarily stopped workers registered on August 14 was 2,469 (1,340 men, 51 boys, 1,025 women and 53 girls). This was 66 more than on girls). July 1

The total number of persons registered as unemployed cn August 14 was 84,115 (58,068 men, 4 461 boys, 18,912 women and 2,674 girls) or 3.3 per cent, of the estimated total of employees. On employees. On entage was 3.7 6 it was 2.7 July 10 the percentage wa and in August 1966 it was 2

The number wholly unem-ployed (excluding school leavers) increased in the five weeks be-tween the July and August counts by 3.697. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by about 2.700. figure increased by about 2,700. Over the last three months the ac-tual figures increased by 1,200 and the seasonally adjusted figures in-creased by 7,500 or on average by about 2,500 per month. The largest increases in unem-plugment fines the high count as

ployment since the July count oc-cured in Glasgow City (plus 1.322), Lanarkshire (plus 631), Renfrewshire (plus 521) and Fji, and Kinross-shire (plus 327).

The percentage rates in main industrial areas were: the

Aberdeen — 2.0; Dindee Broughty Ferry — 3.2; Edinburgh — 1.9; Glasgow — 4.6; Greenock/ Port Glasgow — 6.8; North Lanarkshire — 5.5. Port Glasgor Lanarkshire -

The percentage rate for Scot-land as represented by the total number of persons unemployed was 3.8 and for Great Britain 2.4

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 7mh AN T-SULTUIN 1967 THURSDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER 1967

Bas a Bhuird?

An uair a chaidh Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd a steidheachadh an toiseach thuirt fear as aithne dhomh gur e steidheachadh a' Bhuird a' cheud rud a thachair anns a' Ghaidhealtachd bho am nan Sgrudaidhean agus gur e seo a bu choireach gu robh uibhir a dh' othail mu dheidhinn. A nis tha e mar gum bitheadh an Riaghaltas a' feuchainn ri thoirt a chreidsinn oirnn nach do thachair cail idir.

A dh' aindeoin na thuirt an Dotair Dickson Mabon an latha roimhe chan eil teagamh nach do dh' atharraich an Riaghaltas an doigh anns a bheil iad a' coimhead air a' Bhord. Ach dh' fhaodadh duine sam bith a thuigsinn de bha fainear dhaibh an uair a chuir iad dithis mar a tha Tomas Friseal agus Sir Seumas MacAoidh air a' Bhord. Chan eil na thuirt an Dotair Dickson Mabon aich a' dearbhadh dhuinn gu robh sinn ceart amharus a bhith oirnn mu 'n ghnothach.

Cha bhi duine nas toilichte leis mar a tha cusiean a dol na na h-uachdarain. Nach e Micheil Noble a thuirt an uair a chaidh am Bord a chur air bonn an toiseach gur e 'Marxism' a bha ann a leithid a chumhachdan a gur e thoirt do bhord sam bith. Cha robh e air sin a radh mur a' gabhail eagail air gum b' urrainn dha 'n Bhord atharraichean mora a dheanamh nan togradh an Riaghaltas, atharraichean nach cordadh ris na h-uachdarain. Faodaidh iad a bhith toilichte a nis.

Mas ann a feitheamh leisgeul a bha Profeasair Grieve mun d' thoireadh e duil thairis tha bhrod a nis aige. Is a dhaindheoin cion faicill is mearachdan an da bhliadhna a chaidh seachad chaneil moran feadh na Gaidhealtachd aig nach bi co-fhaireachdadh ris fhein is ri luchd oibreach an ceart uair. Mar a tha gnothuichean a dol chaneil teagamh nach biodh muinntir nan eilean na b fhearr fo Nacheil riaghladh te de na rioghachdan Lochlannach. Denmark air £40,000,000 a ghealltain do Ghrinland airson obair leasachadh ann an deich bliadhna. Tha an Dotair Mabon a faicinn £1,000,000 mor an aon bhliadhna air a Ghaidhealtachd.

"Of Making Many Books . . ."

It is doubtful whether there is another area in the world which has a literature so extensive as that of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. And in the matter of island literature, it would be true to say that only the Greek islands run neck and neck with the Hebrides. bear witness to this literary activity, both past and pres-ent, the Scottish Committee of the National Book League, in association with the Highlands and Islands Development Board, have mounted a Highland Book Exhibition in Inverness, to end on Saturday, 16th September. These two bodies are to be congratulated in this effort to present the Highlands area to the public, to show the area as portrayed by the written word. But perhaps too much emphasis has been placed on books which are, generally, currently available. By far the most important books about the Highlands area were written some decades ago, and though some of the books exhibited do deal with some past-rooted Highland problems, they possess an inherent time factor which reduces their value. In a foreword to the exhibition catalogue, Professor Robert Grieve says: Through books currently in print and other written

material, an attempt has been made to cover every aspect of the life of this region—social, economic, and recrea-tional. We can look back through the years to discover some of the sources of present-day conditions ; we can read about the Highlands to-day ; and we can glimpse, through to-day's plans and recommendations, what the future can hold for this vast area of nine million acres.

Well, what of the future? A flourishing fishing industry based on the Minch? The commercial exploitation of the peat resources in Lewis? A fully-integrated communications service provided to meet the social and economic needs of the Highlands? A picture of is'and re-population on the lines of the island communities in Scandinavia? The widespread location of small flourishing industries acting as anchors to hold and maintain community populations?

Ah, well ! If the exhibition had indicated even some of these things, the future would be bright indeed. Not that the impossible has been mentioned above. It's just that with the present climate surrounding Highland development it seems doubtful that they will ever come to - unless perhaps the area goes for UDI. pass -

But the exhibition is a step in the right direction, and if at the very least it reduces much of the crass ignorance which exists at the present about the area, it will have done more than many another agency in this past fifty years.

Gaelic Society of Inverness

It is satisfying to see that the Gaelic Society of Invernes are able to produce regularly their Volumes of Transactions and this despite the heavy burden of printing costs. The most recent Vo XLIV covers a selection of papers delivered to the Society from 1964 to 1966. The selection covers a wide and varied field of subjects, all handled with expertise by their

The medical resources of the Forty-five (Dr M. M. Whittet) are closely scrutinised and give us a glimpse of an aspect of the times which often tends to be over-looked. Dr Whittet covers the resources available to both sides of the Culloden conflict.

sources available to both stues of In 'Gompodia' and Sealing Was' De Jean Dunlop (Mrs R, W. Murch, deals with examples of the kind of decuments found in Highland charter chests. This is an interesting paper, not only the professional historian fills gaps in existing sources to make a final and acceptable picture. teals with some of Clanzmanda's tacksmen in the late 18th century.

This gives useful and informative insights int the life of the times and the background (historical instances into the life of the times and the background (historical and economic) against which life was lived out. Thoogh many tat there tende it be exploiters to the there are a set of the enough to lend some characteri-tics to the rolationships between lacksmen and tenant—which dis-appeared when things were no honger favourable for the tacks-man. What replaced them was worse, and the Devil the High-landers did not know was a bur-den that broke many a crofter's back. The days of the tacksmen might well be termed 'the good old days' d days.' Father Mark Dilworth O.S.B.

contributes a short but interesting paper on Highland emigres who were associated with the monasterics at Ratisbon (in the Danube) and Wurzburg (near Frankfurt). This paper is an excellent side-light on Highland religious his-

This paper is an excellent side-light on Highland religious his-tory and indicates that until the 18th century Catholicism was strong in many areas not now as-sociated with it: Suproways, Tain, E-wentydrive years (1724-50) in the history of the Parish of Gair-loch is the period covered by the Rev. T. M. Murchison. This is a natural follow-on from Father Dilworth's paper and shows how s Prosbyterian Parish was man-aged and nuruled by its minis-ter the defense of the second strong and the form of the second strong the subject of a paper by John I orne campbell. With transcripts from recordings by Neil MacNail (Barra) and Angus MacNail (Barra) and Angus MacNail Tom subject of one of the hest romantic characters in Celic tra-laras. dition

romantic characters in Celtic tra-dition. James Scott's paper on the forts of Knapdale is a good example of how the drv-stone ruins of his-tor' can be clothed' with a won-derful earment full of incident and this character of the income ine countryside. This is excellent material for inclusion in local ender books. With the present hield had to character of the income raterial for inclusion in local ender books. With the present hield hot cakes on a cold winter's day. A paper by F. G. Thomson throws an interction playto on an execut of the collection video may sene to the collection video may follone elements which were part of the cakes of the Gael and were not so much the 'sumer-factions' which observers of the Gaelic scene were often wont to Gescribe. The general classifica-tion of the item found in 'Car-wide field of human activity and

belief. So wide in fact that the author's work is a pointer to what remains to be done in the way of analysis of many another collection of stories, song, poetry collection of seal and the like. Perhaps the most significant

Perhaps the most significant paper in the volume is that by Professor Derick Thomson: 'The role of the writer in a minority culture.' At this time when there promises to be a flood of good Gaelic books through the medium of the Highland Book Club (duc

of the Highland Book Club (due to start operations sooil) it is im-portant for all interested in the language to read Thomson's thoughts on the subject. The success of the Weish n-promoting literacy of the bill of the subject of the bill to the way in which the Grael (and An Comunn) must tackle the problems of Gaelle in Scottand. problems of Gaelic in Scotland. The present authors of Gaelic Scotland have a long hard road to travel if they are to be successful. But so far the authors are few, almost a literal handful. Perfew, almost a literal handful. Per-taps the reason for this is that would-be authors with significant things to say are discouraged from writing by the fact that if native Scottish talent (writing in Eng-lish) finds it rare to get a Scot-tish publisher. How much harder it is for the Gaelie writer. If is book Club will remedy this latter aspect at least of Gaelic literature at present. at present.

at present. Space does not permit any more but a mention to the other paners in the Traisactions: 'The Kep-poch Murder,' by Lain MacKay: 'Some Gaelic Verse from the Aird.' by Hugh Barroren the Aird.' by Hugh Barroren the Mac Connicit; and 'The Con-ullich Papers' by Alick Morri-son.

all in all this new volume does credit to the Inverness Gaelic Society. Anyone interested in both the volume and membership of the Society should contact Mr Hurh Barron, Secretary, 92 Academy Street. Inverness

SCOTTISH AIR TRAFFIC IN MARCH

Scotland's civil atrootts handled 222,479 passengers during March, 1967, an increase of 17.7 per cent. compared with March. 1966, states

Board of Trade. were shown at the Board of Trade. Increases were shown at all airports. At Aberdeen (Dyce) Airport there was a 38 per cent. increase to 8.501 passengers at dthe total of 121,245 passengers at Glasgow Abbotsinch was 19 per cent more than at Renfrew in the curresponding month last year. cent more than at Renfrew in the corresponding month last year. Edinburgh (Turnhovise) showed an increase of 12 per cent Six of the eight Highlands and Islands. Aerodromes showed in-buggest increase occurring at sum-burgh with 90.5 per cent. Air transport movements at all airports increased by 11 per cent.

airports increased by 11 per cent

At Prpestwick Airport freight handled totalled 925 short tons, an increase of 177 short tons com-pared with the corresponding month in 1966.

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 7mh An T-Sultuin 1967

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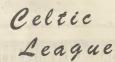
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fosters co-operation between the national movements of the Celtic countries. It recognises that the solution of the cultural and economic problems of the Celtic countries is self-government.

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 7mh An T-Sultuin 1967

Chuir an Dotair an Ceol air Feadh na Fidhle

Chaidh an ceol air feadh na fidhle an deaghaidh dha 'n Dotair Dickson Mabon a radh air an t-seachdain seo chaidh nach robh gnothach aig Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd ri sceimeachan a chosgadh muilleannan not.

Thuirt Mgr. Russell Mac-Iain, Ball-Parlamaid Siorrachd Inbhirnis, gur ann michiatach a bha an rud a thuirt an Dotair Mabon agus nach robh teagamh sam bith ann gun do dh' atharraich an Riaghaltas am beach-dan mu 'n Bhord. Thuirt e cuideachd gun toireadh esan cuideachadh do Phrofeasar Grieve nam bitheadh aige ri sabaid an aghaidh an Riaghal-tais air sgath a' Bhuird.

Thuirt Mgr. Iain Rollo, a tha e fhein 'na bhall dhe 'n Bhord, gum bu choir cothrom a bhith aig a' Bhoid gnothach a ghab-hail ri sceime sam bith, mor no beag. An uair a chaidh fhaighneachd dheth an robh an aimlireit a bha air a bhith ann mu 'n Bhord a'dol a chuir crioch sir thuirt e nach robh, nach bitheadh gnothach aige-san ris a' Bhord nam bitheadh e a' smaointeachadh sin, agus gum faiceadh daoine an ceann bliadhna eile de bha am Bord comasach air a dheanamh

Thuirt am Proifeasar Grieve, Ceann-suidhe a'Bhuird, ann am Berlin, far a bheil e aig coinneamhan ceangailte ri obair an drasda, gu robh e 'na bheachd-san Runaire na Staite fhaicinn airson soilleireach fhaighinn mu n t-seorsa obrach a bha an dan taisid a cheannach i. Bha'l Riaghaltas ag iarraidh a chur cheannach fo sgein. Treineadh fa chomhair a' Bhuird. Chuir lasgairean Innse Gail. Cha teid Iuchd-obrach a' Bhuird tele-agram a dh' ionnsaigh a' Phroi-feaseir ag iarraid! air a son la ag 18,000 fhathast.

chumail air obraichean mora agus a' radh gu robh iad-san air a chu

Tha Libearalaich Siorrachd Rois a' dol a dh' iarraidh air an Riaghaltais a dheanamh soilleir de an seorsa obrach a chaidh am Bord a steidheachadh airson a dhean mh. Thuirt Mgr. Jo Grimond, a b' abhaist a bhith 'na cheannard air na Libearalaich gu robh e soilleir, leis an t-seorsa dhaoine a bha Runaire na Staite a' cur air a Bhord, nach robh am Bord a' dol a dh' fhaighinn daoine aig an robh eolas farsainn air gnot haichean ceangailte ri airgiod. A bharrachd air seo, thuirt e nach robh an Riaghaltas a' tuigsinn gu feumadh buill a' Bhuird saorsa a bhith ag obair as an laimh fhein ma bha iad a' dol a dheanamh ieum sam bith.

'S e daoine oga a bu choir a bhith air a' Bhord, thuirt Mgr. Gumond, feadhainn a b' ur rainn ainm a dheanamh dhaibh fhein air a' Ghaidhealtachd.

Bha Buidheann Naiseanta na h - Alba cuideachd a' caineadh an Dotair Mabon

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Chaidh £3.000 a thairgsc air am Margaret Sinclair, bata iasgaich Barrach aig rup ann a Steor-nabhagh Diciadaoin a chaid, ach tharraing Mgr. Uilleam Martainn tharlang mgi, concair such and a shartann air ais such a charadh. Tha 32 tr, a dh' fhaid sa Mhairead Sin-clair agus is i an dara bata Bar-rach a chaidh a phundadh seach nach robhar a paigheadh riabh air an iasad a cheannach i "Bha i

Cuimris

San aithisg a chuirea way Ahead" — tha aite air leth ga thoirt do'n chanain. Tha an aithisg ag radh gu bheil each-draidh is dualchas ceangailte ri draidh is dualchas ceangailte ri canain agus ma chaileas daoine an canain gun caill iad iad thein. A thuilleadh air an sin ta morau a bruidhinn Cuimris num bruid-tas, Comhairlean Siorramachd is Comhairlean Ionadail a' deanamh moran gus an canan a chuideac-hadh. Ach mar a tha Comhairle na Cuimrigh a cumail a mach sann air parantan is luchd teagasg a tha cuideam bith-boo canain, air an comhandh le deagd ghean an ta slaaigh. Tha dhleasdanas fhein aig a h-uile duine a thaobh ceangailte ri thein aig a h-uile duine a thaobh a dhualchais.

a dhualchais. Tha comhairlean fogluim a' feuchain ri Cuimris a chleachdadh agus a chuideachadh 'sna sgoil-tean agus cho fads a tha e 'nan comas gheibh neach sam bith a tha airson Cuimris ionna-bith contar dhuanch

chadh cothrom sin a dheanamh. 'Sa choimhearsnachd Ghallda tha 42 sgoilean far am faighte foghlum troimh'n da chanain is Toghlum troimhín da chanain is 'se Ard Sgoilean a tha ann an 5 diubh. Ma tha Comhairle nan Siorramachd leis a chanain cuidi-chidh an Riaghaltas iad. Tha air-giod math 'ga thoirt do dh'oil-tughana nisron uidheaman tea-gasg (cluas-shuil-audio visual) ura a dheanamh agus a chur gu feum gu hearaidh airson na canain do Unegasg mar an dara canain do

gu h-araidh airson na canain a theagasg mar an dara canain do dh'fheadhain aig nach eil i. Tha Urrd Gobaith Cymru-Comunn na h-Oigridh a' faig-hunn deagh airgiod airson obair am measg na h-oigridh gu h - araidh Eisteddfodan cam-naichean agus sgoilean samb agus tha Ard Oifis agus naichean paichean agus tha Ard Oifis agus luchd oibreach aca ann an At-ery-stwyth. Tha an Eisteddfod Nai-seanta a' faiginn £25,000 gach bliadhna bho Shiorrachdan agus

Soonin a line all Elektronio Mathematica and a second a seco

air forman agus a bhlin sgrìobhle air forman agus mu choinneimh dhaoine. Tha panail a nis air a shuidheachadh airson stiureadh le eadar theangachadh an Ard Oifis eadar theangachadh an Ard Olls na Cuimrich. A thuilleadh air an sin feumaidh seirbhisich a' Chruin eu beagnaich a bhi comasach air Cuimris a labhairt 'sa sgrìobhadh. Am fear is motha beil 'se Am fear is mot 'smotha 'a dh'itheas.

> Pitmain Beag, Kingussie. Inverness-shire. Scotland.

ROWAN Squirrel-colour to red against quiet leaves, divided, fingerlike: generous hands offer the fat bunches to redwings, our autumn birds, and little boys with pea-shooters too narrow for the rounded fruit This mountain ash grows single in a tiny cleft near tea-coloured burns or large and bushy in half-wild gardens where leaves will imitate the red ripeness of the berries. Keith Murdoch

Gaels from Canada

In August Inverness has been three Gaels from Nova Scotia. Miss M. B. Cameron of Margaree, Inverness County, Cape Breton, Miss M. B. Cameron of Margaree, Inverness County, Cape Breton, visited this country for the first time. Her Cameron ancestors ori-ginated in Lochaber but went to Barra, finally setting in Canada by way of the Fraser Highlands. She is descended too, from Mac-lelans from Morar and whilst in Highlands she visited that dis-trict. Strathglass people will be interested to know that she is also descended from Donald Chisholm the Strathglass bard who emigrated with his family in 1802 during one of the clearances, He denounced the Chisholm in

Restoration of Flood Banks

Good progress has been made with the restoration of flood banks and other works tollowing the flooding in Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty last Decem-ber. Mr William Ross, M.P., the Secretary of State for Scotland, announced on January 12 that the Department of Agricallure and Fisheries would be responsible for Cartrying our repair works to r interies would be responsible for Cartrying out repair works to flood banks and to other damage at Government expense. The cr-penditure for which the Govern-ment would be responsible under these arrangements is now esti-mated to be £400,000; the first prelibingent estimate work in the preliminary estimate made in the conditions that obtained in Janu-ary was £250,090.

Works requiring the highest priority have been tackled first and, to date, some 7,400 yards of damaged or breached flood banks have been restored, together with associated river works, on the rivers conon acaulty Snew the rivers Conon, Beauly, Spey Broom and their tributaries. Many other restoration works are now in hand α r are being prepared or examined by the Department. The work still to be done will be carried out by arrangement with the owners and occupiers as circum-stances permit. The Department stances permit. The Department will not now enter into any fur-ther commitments under these emergency arrangements.

strong terms for his heartlessness. In Strathglass he was usually In Strathglass he was usually known as Domhnall Gobla or Domhnall Dubh a bheoil bhinn. An Gobha Glaiseach or Domhnal a bheoil bhinn. Miss Cameron speaks perfect Gaelic and from her "blas" one would believe she had been hom and hearth had been born and brought up in Moidart or Arisaig.

Sister Margaret Macdonell, also a native of Inventess County, Cape Breton is on her second visit to this country. She too is a prefect Gaelic speaker and is full of information and knowledge of Scotland, While over and New Scotland, Wong of the Scotland is planning to visit Figg for the Scotland for a sister of the two Bishops Chisholm, aons of Valen-descended from a sister of the two Bishops Chisholm, sons of Valen-bered as na h-Easpuigcan Bana, are buried on Lismore. Valentine Chisholm had numerous descen-dants and Sister Margaret has therefore many far out relatives in and about Strathglass. The third visitor, Major Calum Sister Margaret Macdonell, also

in and about Strathglass. The third visitor, Major Calum Iain Macleod, was born in the Highlands but for many years has lived in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, where he is Professor of Caelic at the Francis Xavier's College. Calum Iain was crowned bard at the Mod before the last war. Afthe Mod before the last war. Af-ter war service le was at Balma-cara for a few years before emi-grating. He is, of course, the son of the late John N. Macleod or "Alaxdair Mor" of the Storno-way Gazette. Calum Iain is mar-ried to Iona Macdonald daughter of the late Donald Macdonald, well known in his day in An Comunn as indeed were his sis-ters Miss Peggy and Miss Ness Morag Macdonald. It is chause a creat chause

It is always a great pleasure It is always a great pleasife to meet Canadian Gaels with whom we share so much in com-mon but their visits are all too short and the parting is painful. May they long be spared to re-turn again and again and likewise mut the language which writes are may the language which unites us continue to flourish on both sides t the Atlantic.



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faisg air an t-sruthau



LING HEATHER

(Calluna Vulgaris)

GAELIC - Fraoch Langa (Heather Ling)

A small shrub, usually less than two feet high with branched stems rooting at the base. Ling, in contrast to other heathers, has sepals that look like petals and are larger than the true petals

Heather had many uses: thatching houses, tanning leather, dyeing yarn, and even a kind of ale was made from its tender tops. It was frequently used by Highlanders for making their beds, the roots down and the tops upwards.

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Thu = singular or familiar form. Sibh = plural or polite form. Lesson 10

Examples of regular verbs have been given up to now. e.g., seinn-sing, a' seinn, sheinn mi, seinnidh mi.

Learners of other languages have the chore of learning many irreg-ular verbs Fortunately Gaelic has relatively few, and these just have to be learned as they crop up.

a' deanamh—doing a deeanuv dean-do deean rinn mi—I did ni mi—I will do ryn mee nee mee faic-see

a' faicinn—seeing a' fyicin chunnaic mi-I saw chi mi-I will see

chee cluinn-hear cluintinn-hearing

cloynteen choyn choynteen chuala mi—I heard cluinnidh mi—I choola cloynee [will hear Seinn oran ! Tha Mairi a' seinn a nis Sheyn Ha M. a sheyn a neesh Sing a song! Mary is singing now.

Sheinn mi oran Gaidhlig. Heyn mee I sang a Gaelic song.

Seinn mi anns a' Ghaidhlig. Sheynee mee auns I will sing in Gaelic.

Dean so. De tha thu a' deanamh? Day ha oo a . . Do this. What are you doing. Rinn mi e. Ni sinn an dinneir Nee sheen an deener. We will make dinner.

Faic seo! A bheil thu a' faicinn sin? Fyic sho. A vel oo a fyicin sheen. See this! Do you see this.

Chunnaic mi Aonghas an Lunainn. Choonic mi Oonaghas an Loonin. I saw Angus in London.

Chi mi Ealasaid am maireach. Chee mee Yalaset um maaruch. I will see Elizabeth to-morrow.

Cluinn e! Chan eil mi a' cluinntinn

gu soilleir Cloyn e. Cha Chaanel mee a cloyntin goo soyler. Hear him! I cannot hear clearly.

Chuala mi clar ur air an radio an nochd.

nochd. Choola mi claar oor ayr an radeeo an nacht. I heard a new record on the wire-less this evening. Cluinnidh sinn seinneadair eile Di-

luain

Cloyne sheen sheynater aleuh Dee-looayn. We will hear another singer on Monday.

THE STRUCTURAL PARTS OF A HIGHLAND HOUSE (1)

HOUSE-Taigh or tigh. BOBSE—Largen or tign.
Foundation—bonn, bunnait, bunn-tair, steidh.
Wall—balla (plur. ballachan).
Wallhead inside — anainn (some-time saplied to eaves).
Exposed outside — tobhta (local-ised application).
Earth core — glut, glutaranadh, uadabac.

Earth core — glut, gluudabac. Gable—stuadh, tulchan.

ROOF — mullach an taighe (i.e., roof of the house). Couple—ceangal, lanan, cupall. Principal rafter or couple — cas-cheangal, cuaille. Tie or collar beam (in general)— maide tarsuinn.

Collar beam or balk — sparr-gaoithe. Short cross-ti-

Short "cross-tie beneath ridge beam—ad. Lower end of principal rafter— buncheangal. Post supporting couple (built into wall when used) — cup, sgonn, sgonnan. Piend or hip rafter—roinn-oisinn. Central rafter at end wall—corr. Purlin—tabbhan, cleith (plural cleithean, baircean). From: "Thatched Houses," by.

(From : "Th Colin Sinclair. "Thatched Houses," by clair. Oliver Boyd. 10/6). Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 7mh An T-Sultuin 1967



'S e gillean mo ruin a thogadh oirnn sunnd 'S e so a Bliadhn' Ur thug solas dhuinn,

'S e gillean mo ruin a thogadh oirnn sunnd

Air m'uilinn 'sa leapaidh an am dol a chadal, Gu'n cuala mi'n caismeachd 's gun chord e rium.

'S e gillean mo chomain a thainig air Chollaig, Do Ghoirtein a' Chromaidh 's mi m'onrachd ann

Bha fear dhiubh 'san Spainn 'sam batal 's am blar Bho'n tainig e sabhailt 's bu neonach e.

Bha fear dhiubh 'san Fhraing 's gun tainig e 'nall, 'S gun d'ol sinn an dram so comhla ris.

Bha fear dha na gillean a sheinneadh an fhidhill Bu mhiann na clann nighean bhi 'n seomar leis.

('Deoch-slainte nan Gillean', bho Colm O Lochloinn)

Ag Ionnsachadh Do You Know? 1. Why was "An Comunn Gaid-healach" established ? Na Gaidhlig

(The Learners Lament) le MacFuladair

(Seist:)

Obair Là Toiseachadh ! That's what it seems to be Obair Là Toiseachadh Aig Ionnsachadh Na Gaidhlig.

Tha Mi, Tha Thu, is fun it's true Ach Dè About "Is dean altac-hadh?"

hadh?" "Ciamar a tha am brot?" Is casy on the throat, Ach! "Cuin o tha Domhuall a tighinn dhachaidh?"

Drives Na Whacky! Sgoilearan Almost Seist: Obair Là etc.

Agam! Agad! Aca! Aice! Balachan not Ballachan ! O! Mercy! Mercy! Brochan, Brogan, it never ends Tha Mi'n Dochas! I'll find the

tense.

Seist: Obair Là etc.

- Aon, Da, Tri. Freagair Mi! O! How Yd like a cupan Ti! Fosgail, Dh'thosgail, Dhuin is Dh'ol Thugainn Leam! Lct's have a ball!

Seist: Obair Là etc.

Sasair, Truinnsear, Forc 15 Sgian Caite A Bheil Mo Bhrathair lain? Anns A' Chidsin, Aig A' Bhord, Greedy Pig ! Another Gorge ' Seist: Obair Là etc.

Cladhaich, Gleadhraich, Glaga-daich, Hard? No!I'm as fluent as a Bard! Ceann Mor!You Sy. Uill!Dig this .ch? Abair ach Beag is Abair Gu Math E!

Seist: Obair Là etc.

NEWSAGENT . STATIONER

Murdoch

6

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HILLEC	OT STREET	DUNOON

GUN LISGE Sveral years ago the folk of Kyles Scalpay in Harris potitioned memess. County Council for a vater scheme. They were told that their population numbers did not usufty it. Now the vilage has a population of more than 100; wme 24 children are under is some 24 children are under is some 24 children are under is some of age. However home in buckets from values and burns, sometimes over distance of half a mile. Activent, of unclude water supply founcil Water Department has re-sein exister burg and the schemet have are adv been destroved by fing buckets of water.

- Who is the great Poet we as-sociate with Eriskay Isle and what was his profession ?
- What does the place-name Edderton in Ross-shire mean?
- Where did Fignn, the Celtic war hero, meet his end?
- Gu de a chiall Bheurla tha aig "Gheibh foighdinn fur-tachd?"
- Co ris a theireadh na bodaich "An Eilean Fada ?"

A Priest, Rev. Fr. Allan Mac-Donald, (1859-1905) the com-poser of "Eilean na h-oige."

Gaelic EADARDAN. The meaning is Eadar-dun, be-tween forts.

He was slain in the great de-feat of the Fians at Gabra, probably in 283.

Patience will obtain relief.

GUN UISGE

Ri Leodhas agus Na Hear-

Answers To promote and preserve the language, culture, music and history of the Gael

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 7mh An T-Sultuin 1967

AS NA SGOILTEAN HAS HARRIS A FUTURE

a future that must depend largely on the atitude and energies of its young people. Our essays reveal that all of us have enjoyed our childhood here; some complain of lack of entertainment — "The Highlands and Islands Film Guild fornightly show is almost the only regular form of entertain-

Compiled by Catherine Coles and Fiona MacRae, 2A. (Reprinted from *Brochan*, maga-zine of Sir J. E Scott School, Tarbert, Harris).

ment "-but most agree with the writers who said, "There is much to be said for a community where entertainment is still provided by entertainment is still provided by the people themselv-s, where tra-ditional ceilidhs are held and dances with local bands, where badminton clubs and drama groups still flourish." But do they flourish? "The advent of tele-vision has seriously affected the social life of our community. We groups still flourish." But do they liourish? "The advent of tele-vision has seriously affected the social file of an commanity. We boars of a winter's evening for fear we interrupt their viewing; people no longer take such an active part in village affairs, and when the informality and friendli-ness of the old days are gone, what have we left." But to mand have we left." But to mand have we left." But to mand fuller life—Old people once de-prived of any form of entertain-ment can enjoy the programmes and to the young a new world is opened up, of music, drama ond culture undreamed of in isolated an individual comment, but typical of the many with more popular tastes. "We can see and hear the Beatles and the Rolling Shones, the Seekers and Sandie Show, and feel that we are pary of the 20th Century after all." agers more content to stay in Har-ness to simply more anxious to agers more content to stay in Har-ris or simply more anxious to join the 20th Century on the mainland?

mainland? For many, there is no choice. At present there is no provision for Senior Secondary education, County boundaries are jealously guarded still, and Harris pupils wishing to take a full Higher Leaving Certifacte have to leave the island. At the moment the when up to take a full right phase it, few really seem to accept the island. At the moment the mathematic interval is a seem to accept the island. At the moment the immediate island's economy al-ness; and although tradition most overnight — they propose favours the former—"Nearly all loads and flag-days to pro-Portree".—Iack of hostel accom-wide hostelates in Skye, the convenies, and whom took the travible to modation in Skye, the convenies, and whom took the travible to and the lute of the bigger town road un the Caw cost 550,000, swing the balance now in favour realise that the corben is greater, of the mainland centre. Does but remain optimistic that new in-this early uproofing tend to wear dustries will come and solve the people away from the island per-unemplevment problem. "Too manethly" "Once we gat used namy Committees are sometimes unprose we'll want to be back towned to the travible to wange we'll want to be back towned to the travible to wange we'll want to be back towned to the travible to wange we'll want to be back towned to the travible to accurate the towned to be the travible to the towned towned the travible to the back towned to the travible towned wange we'll want to be back towned to the travible towned towned the travible towned towned towned towned towned towned to the travible towned to back towned towned towned towned towned towned towned towned to back towned tow

Harris should go to the Uiconlson Institute, Stornoway, "After 1970 we can take our Highers in Sto-noway. Then at least we can stay a few more years near our homes." To many this means a homes." To many this means a happy release from a chilling re-collection—" On the 29th August, 1966, I can remember the cold and 1966, 1 can remember the cold and unpleasant atmosphere of the Tarbert pier as the Hebrides noved away, crowded by pupils leaving there homes and friends and relatives. On this day a dreadful thought crept into my mind; my frends were leaving the island that day, but next year, it would be my turn. Except for brief hotiday periods J would be-lend, its rocks, it while sandy beaches, its green machair leads?" Will Higher education in the Long Islands mean an end to the frightening unfamiliarity and loneliness—"The place (school at Inverness) was so huge; suddenly there were so many pupils being herded around together; the only thing it reminded me of was a fank" — or does it mean a less fining a remnitide me of was a fank " - or does it mean a less broadening experience, a loss of opportunity to explore wider horizons? " For myself, I would rather go to the mainland and meet more people and new ways of life."

The general feeling is that the The general feeling is that the new proposal is a good one, but at best only a temporary postpone-ment of the exodus of the young people as long as the present em-changed. "There are no oppor-tunities for people here. Some doctors, teachers and ministers can find work on the island, but many well educated local people could not come back even if they merre is a general owhermess of the desperate need for employ-ment for young people of employ-ment for young people of the desperate. There is a general awareness of the desperate need for employ-ment for young people of all types, academically trained, hol-ders of "O" level certificates, which can be taken at this school, and school leavers from the prac-tical classes alke. "Mohlers and faithers try to persuade their chil-denel job, hur usually there just are no jobs." Ominon is divided on whether the situation will ever alter, let alone alter in time. Some are convinced that it will not—" To the next generation Harris will only be a holiday haven for the social of its own people and the ancestor-seckers of America--its that what the future holds for thate it, few really seen to accept it. The more naive think that small communive florts could replate it, few really seem to accept it. The more naive think that small community efforts could re-vitalise the island's economy al-most overnight — they propose holding concerts and dances to build roads and flag-days to pro-vide hospitals! The more realistic, one of whom took the trouble to one of whom took the trouble to road un the Caw cost £50000, realise that the nroblem is greater, but remain outmistic that new inmany Committees are sometimes formed and too much talking done without any action, but the Har-ris Council of Social Service have

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especially in connection with tourism." Tourism.—to some, this is the anwser to all our problems. "Some people say that tourism will spoil the island. But Skye has flourished on tourism, the villages there look prosperous and thriving, and Harris has just as much to offer." The introduction of the car ferry to Skye and Uist seems to most of us a promising start and we hope that" this year with no Seamer's Strike, Harris will achieve a record tourist sea, son, for even last year. Stockinish

will achieve a record iouriti se-son, for even lasy ven, Stockinish Youth Hostel alone accommo-dated 1,500 people." But is tourism enough? "I. do not be-live that a prosperous future lies in tourism alone. The touris, trade is good for shopkee pers, hotels, guest houses, box operators and such people directly involved, but ted that will provide all-the-year cound employment, this island is domed."

To the end of the second secon A fishing fleet could be based on Bunavoneedder, and perhaps in time a factory ship could be brought to store frozen fish and allow the fleet to stay at sea for longer periods." Leverburgh is the popular choice for the siting of a new town in a developed Harris. Some would want to see Lord Lever-hulme's projects carried out and a macking station, canning fac-

town in a developed Harris. Some would want to see Lord Lever-hulme's projects carried out and ony or kippering ausiness estab-lished there. "It is flat and shei-tered and would make an attrac-tive centre," savs one writer, and another see Northton "as an agricultural village that might datry moduce." Forthumelly, no one yet envisages dormitory towns or commuters, for this would be more drastic than even Lyrd Leverhulme had planned. Other proposals include a modern par mining at Lingerbay, a sea-weed processing factory like the one at Koes, a knitween factory, soft drinks production and boat-building. With regard to deve-loping tourism, there is a call for

another hotel in South Harris, another hotel in South Harris, more accommodation of the chalet type, and development of local crait-work. "Some people around Searista and Borve, where shells abound on the beaches, have made pretty trinket boxes and ashtrays, lamps and orna-ments, and there will always be a market for really good work. Empty sea-urchin shells could be made into attractive paper weights made into attractive paper weights —these shells can be found on the shores after a spring tide, and are widely varied in colours, ranging widely varied in colours, ranging from brown to pale orange." In particular, there is a call for better roads and some concern over transport. "There used to be more 'bus services, but now many people have their own cars and vans and buses are often nearly empop. Soon it will be and vans and buses are often nearly empty. Soon it will be like Lewis where hardly any rural areas are served by public trans-port. But what about the people who cannot afford cars or cannot drive?" One writer sees subsidis-ing of rural transport as the only answer-" They upicities shear answer—"They subsidise sheep and cattle. What about people?" What, indeed. Mrs Castle? answer

and cattle. What about people³⁷⁹ What, indeed. Mrs Castle? What, indeed. Mrs Castle? May see crofting as an out-moded, demanding and unreward-ing way of life, but there are w suggestions as to what should take its place or how it should be future, generally strong, is firmly based on faith in the Highlands a faith quite unshaken by the re-ent adverse publicity and general furore in the popular press. "The week stage the shad." Development Board are alive to the velopment Board are alive to the people in authority, they are men-yeards of the Island. Unlike other people in authority, they are men-yeards or way of tile. Professor Greve wrote an ariticle for last year's Brochmand is obviously interested in Harris." In con-clusion, I think we would all agree with the two who write. "Harris is to beautiful an Island, allowed to turn into a depop-lated desert," and "The hunre of Harris lies in the hands of the highlands and Islands. Harris is on e of the areas on the list of the Highlands and alslands. The second of the areas on the list of the Highlands and Islands. The second of the areas on the list of the Highlands and Islands. The second of the areas on the list of the Highlands and Islands. Develop agood future." Extracts from:—Johan Murco.

Extracts from:--Johan Munro, Clifford Morrison, Chirsty Mac-Kay, Finlay MacSween, Marianne Morrison, Norman MacDonald, Joan MacLeod, Catherine Coles, Calum R. MacSween, Danny Mac-Rae, Calum MacLeod, John A. Morrison, Katie MacLeod, John A. MacDonald, Nellie MacLeod, Christine MacLennan. A. MacI Christine

Photo by A. MacArthur, Stornoway

ANOTHER **INDUSTRY CLOSES** DOWN

We have just heard that the anorthosite quarry in Harris has had to close down due to lack of orders. Employees directly concerned number 14, but in the services sector such as lorry drivers, etc., up to 20 employees may be involved.

With the present decline in the Harris Tweed industry lack of employment in the Western Isles is becoming increasingly serious and there is a steady stream of people leaving for employment on the mainland.

It will be remembered that the Locheport tweed mill closed last year putting 18 employees out of work.

Back To Work FIRST ENGAGEMENT FOR M.P.'s WIFE

The honeymoon in Italy over, Russell Johnston, M.P., has, for the past few days, been dealing with constituents problems, the question of the future of the High-land Development Board, and with settling into his new home at 2 Hillside Villas. Inverness

Hillside Villas, Inverness. From now on he is fully active politically, and to-day is in Lon-don, returning this evening. On Tuesday and Wednesday he was in Badenoch, with two "climits" each near the second second second Badenoch, with two "climits" each near the second second second the second second second second second second second second second the second the second second

To-day he will be in Inverness with a meeting of the Inverness shire Liberal Executive Committee in the evening, and on Friday he will again be in town, coping with constituency problems and corres-pondence pondence.

Saturday sees Mrs Johnston's Saturday sees Mrs Jonnston's first public engagement, when she is due to open a Ross-shire Liberal Association Fair at Tain, accom-panied by her husband—a trial run for when she opens a similar Fair in Inverness (n October 7th.

in connection with especially

The North Harris Hills from Ardhasaig



On the other hand **EXPO 67**— Or What's In It For Me?

We never really expected to be sent by *Sruth* to cover Expo '67— it was beyond our wildest dreams so it was no around the sentence of the

We never really expected to be sent by Sruth to cover Expo to7— it was beyond our wildes: dreams and it was beyond our wildes: dreams and the Editor hash teven man-anged a trip to Canada, or has he? when has seen Frank F. Thomp-son in the last few days? However, we have stirt our holi-days to come, and can still make the Italian Grand Prix at Monsa dent. If could be done pretty, in-expensively travelling by car, and due to the dud be done pretty, in-expensively travelling by car, and the tradient we could draw the Editor's attention to the car-test-ing business. One continually reads in other newspapers 'during my verification of the car-test-ing business. One continually reads in other newspapers 'during my verification of the car-test-tor of the state of the excentent in every way. Looking through an old Sruth we have come across a piece headed ''Suil dri Caraicheam-Am Mini Moke,' followed by twenty-six lines of of callet, the only ords of which we can guess at is 'crinnis,'' this because it is followed by 848 CC: . We might make the rather snide observation in passing that Sruth is one we recognise only the words basic, pillars and beetle. Lut Air Caraicheam-Am Wolks-advert. Glancing through this one we recognise only the words basic, pillars and beetle. But with a quiet satisfiction we when the we have means "engine" when we know means "engine" a feeling for the Gaelic and pick-ping it to fast, we then come arross "an t-einnis gu snog" and a the of an engine"—it is

across "an t-einnsin gu snog and "an t-einnsin a' dol', which brings us to a sudden halt. We ask, you. 'n good snogging engine" and a "doll of an engine"--rit is litle wonder we are not getting and chail werk, writing driber willing to carry out ethaustive and prolonged road tests and re-port on same in straightforward Engish. We drool at the thought of getting our hands on a Lotus Europa. but Colin Chapman is entitled to expect more than twentysix lines of Gaelic frivolity before that happens.

twentysix lines of Gaelic frivolity before that happens. Then, again, there are all the car accessories that are handed out for testing. We haven't seen any, but we are keeping a sharp lookout for the Editorial VW. sprouting auxiliary spot lamps, safety belts and leopard skin seat

safety belts and leopard skin seat covers. To return to trayel, *Sruth* also missed out on trips to the Ark Royal when it was in the Moray Firth recently. Everybody else seems to have been there, and we have always fancied a trip on a vidious that only the English-speaking Press was invited but, on the other hand, it would prob-ably have embarrssed the Navy and exposed their ignorance if we just wouldn't understand us Gaelic speakers. Cstaff, See Saff Elonind, 265 and Nirröhidh, See San Demarks is 188 as Sam far, aireamh an t-sluaigh an Breatann gu leir a this so air a thogail, su de a dh' innseadh thu sios iad a shealltainn air coir a Gaidhealtachd, no cor Alba, no eadhon cor na Cuimrigh? Gu ei s coireach gun dean rioghach-dan le beagan aloigh mas fhearr na Breatann mhor? Bh cuid aca a cheart cho gann a dh'airgiod nuair a seuir an cogadh is bhn moran a seuir an cogadh is bhn moran a shorrans air ge feadhainn ri Their cuid aca d chairgiod nuair bhorrans a' ge feadhainn ri Their cuid nach do dhirich cos-gais bith-beo cho mor am Bretainn san aon am Uill, eadar 1960 is 1966 dhirich cosgais bith-beo san c-Suain mu 23 per cent, san Eil-bhinn mu 25 per cent, san Eil-bhinn mu 26 per cent. 39 per cent an Ghearmill, Dh' cirich toradh tiomsgalan (indus tiral production) 48 per cent. 34 nor cent, sa Ghearmill, Eil 34 ner cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 34 ner cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 35 an ce cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 36 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 37 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 38 an ce cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 39 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 30 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 30 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 31 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 32 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 33 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 34 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 35 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 36 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 37 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 38 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 39 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 30 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 30 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 31 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 32 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 33 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 34 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 35 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 36 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 37 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 38 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 39 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 30 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 30 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 31 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 31 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 31 an cent, sa Ghearmilt, Eil 3 speakers.

Sruth must, however, take a less parochial view of travel and look at the wider issues, sav, through the eyes of a Glasgow City Coun-cillor. They really made the big

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REMOVER STORER PACKER SHIPPER league until Willie Ross put a stop to it. Even the Moderator of the Kirk was made to look like a "stay at home."

like a "stay at home." The July issue of Which fea-tured an article by Mr Clement Freud, the writer, comedian and bon viveir on "Going through the Customs," His investigation for the magazine involved the trips Cherbourg, Southampton on the Queen Mary, Rotterdam Gat-wrick by BL/D, slearp Londt Le Bourget Birmingham by BLA. A friend of bis also did the

Bourget Birmingham by B.E.A. A friend of his also did the same journeys to find out if a non-celebrity received the same treatment by the Customs. The The investigation revealed "no shattering conclusions." It is doubtful if this was one of

Co na rioghachdan is fhearr dheti san latha a thann an diugn san Roinn Eorpa? Tha sinn a cluinntinn gach latha cho duilich sa tha e adhartas a dheanamh ann m Breatainn ach chanail guth againn de mar a tha rioghachd diol aca adhartas a dheanamh. Dherich toradh ia rioghachd gross national product 288 gu 1646 far gach ceann ann am Sreatainn bho 1962 gu 1965. San t-Stuin dheirich e 170 gu 5900, an Denmark 1433 gu 1672, san 01-aind £121 gu 2545, san Eiribhinn (Switzerland) f114 gu £832, Bel-gau £636, a Ghearmailt 290 gu 1656, 'Sc Austria san Eadailt na tann san am - cha d' eirich an toradh naiseanta aca sin ach £659. 'Eisidin uin cha mor sa tha

is £79. Eisdidh sinn cho mor sa tha againn a bharrachd de charaic-hean. Ach tha 231 nu choinneamh gach mile den t-sluagh san t-Suain, 197 san Fhraing. Breatann le 167 is a Ghearmailt le 164. Coma leat, their sinn, tha 247 T.BH. mu choinneamh gach mile.

T.BH. mu chointeamh gach mile. se Demmark an ath rioghachd le 230, ach tha 281 san t-Suair.) Nuar a thig thu a dh' iarruidh fon ur innsear dhuit an aireamh mhor a tha againn mar tha le 180 air-005 air. 384 san Eilbhinn, 240 an Nirribhidh 288 an Denmark is 188 san Glaind. Sann, far aireamh an t-sluaigh

Daoine Beartach

Which's best buys, but-step to the top of the class, Mr Freud. Sruth's readers deserve some-body to carry out similar investi-gations on their behalf, and for a ong ime we have felt there is a erymg need for the Sruth Good Food Guide. Somebody should noce, and let our readers know it the porridge is lumpy or not at Gleneagles. We were deliberating of this piece was perhaps taking on a

piece was perhaps taking on a rather mercenary air when we came across A Scotsman's Log in the Scotsman, found the writer on lar topic and received moral He was commenting on an uplift which a Mrs Blandford carried out a survey to find out how well four luxury London hotels lived up to their letters of intent. He up to their letters of intent. He commented that he never seemed to qualify for such delectable as-signments; the nearest he had come to doing an empirical job on high hiving was when he had once been invited to join in a four-day tour of distilleries, shortly after he had stopped drinking drinking.

four-day tour of distilleries, shortly after he had stopped drinking. We is the period of the belt, the is iving it up at The belt, the Ferry Park and Islgate, we would comment that some would comment that some sports writers manage to get in quite a bit of travel. We are prepared to do our bit, and would suggest that the Editor give thought now to cover age of the Common the British Sking Championships. Edinburgh has been labelled firitish Sking Championships. Edinburgh has been labelled for Aberdeen assisting, and, we are at chance by not offering to help out. No mention was made to a be the Games, and it was nice of Aberdeen assisting, and, we are at chance by not offering to help out. No mention was made the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Aden revived the legend recently when, on TV, he being deserted as Aberdenian or so who buy the newspapet. We are still not define if the are buy the dozen or so who buy the newspapet. We are still not define if the training, sponsored tours, visits to distilleries, and books for Review Order should be sent to Sruth, c'o R. W. M.

Order should be sent to Sruth, c/o R. W. M.

MOD FUND RAISING

The secretary of the Dunoon Mod Committee, Mi A. P. Shaw has just released details of a draw to be launched next month in an effort to raise funds for the 1+68 National Mod. Prizes in the down

National Mod. Prizes in the draw are very at-tractive with two new Mini-Minor Saloon Cars to be von. one after six months and the other after twelve months. The monthly payout from the draw will con-sist of one prize of £20 and one of £5.

As the number of participants is limited to 200 the scheme offers very reasonable odds for an out-lay of 5/- per week. Dunoon in its Centenary year is behave for the scheme of the sch

Dunoon in its Centenary year is looking forward to plaving host to the National Mod of 1968 and with such an enterprising local committee prospects are indeed bright for a memorable week in

TUILTEAN ANN AN SEAPAN

TULLIEAN ANN AN SEAPAN Chaidh 21 duine a mharbhadh agus tha 84 air chall an deap-haidh tuiltean ann an taobh tuath Seapan. Tha 87,000 air am fagail gun tighean agus bha 41,000 tigh air sguabadh air falbh no air a miilleadh leis na tuiltean . Bha 2000 luchd siubhail nach b' urrainn an treinichean aca fha-gail airson corr is 20 uair a thide agus is ann le eildhcoptairean a chaidlu biadh a thoirt 'gan ionn-saigh.

over to you:

BADENOCH BEATNIKS

Letters to the Editor

BADENOCH BEATNIKS Sir, — Beatniks in Badenoch? Far Irom it. The Highland cli-mate, social and physical, does little to encourage them. With the divergence of the second second alive attitude to life is encourage in Badenoch. Newcomers, while still appreciating the true values of Highland life, cannot help bringing different ideas to cesi-dents that enhance are broaden the average outlook. Accustomed to only the summer visitors, the area now caters for the activities of the skiner with its attendam need for entertainment. The Avie-more centre caters for the pop-urend but from there matters ceased. Aware that there is an interest

Aware with three is an interest Aware with three is an interest in the Arts in Badenoch, a club has been formed to further this interest. The Badenoch Arts Club through the auspicies of the Scot-tish Arts Council, is bringing live performances of music, opera, ballet and drama. once a month throughbut the winter, It is aimed to draw a large audience as far afield at laggen and Grantown, afield at laggen and Grantown, residents. If any one is interested in joining, please contact Mr William Wordsworth, Ard Insh, Kincraig, Inverness-shire. for fur-ther details. Yours etc. BARGAR PROCHAZKA

BARBARA PROCHAZKA Greystones. Kingussie Inverness-shire

LONG GHAINNEAMH

A charaid, — Nach e Beinn na Faoghla a tha air togail air le luingeas sheol is para iteal. Gura math a theid leotha. Nach

e na balaich a bhitheas siubhlach air an fhaoghal a tuath a falbh a shuiridhe le luingeas roth air cidhche ghealaich no seoladh anns na speuran gu machaire Hosta. Cha bhi na buidsich air an doigh ! Le speis, UIBHISTEACH

OLD PAPERS, ETC.

Sir,-Many people who happen to be clearing out cupboards and drawers, perhaps after a death in the family or just before a flittine, come across quantities of old

the tamily or just refore a fitting, come across quantities of old papers. These may be in old handwriting difficult or impos-sist to react and, seeming to be usually on the bondre. The bustbin or on the bondre. The main sector of the family, the parish, or the county. To destroy or, the history of the family, the parish, or the county. To destroy them may be to destroy knowledge of which there is no other record. The older they are, the greater their interest; and the harder they are to be really old. But more re-eent papers are also often of in-terest — estate and business ac-count books, maps and plans. In the Scottish Record Office

In the Scottish Record Office we are always ready to give ad-vice on how best to dispose of such old papers. I therefore ask anvone finding such collections not to destroy them without first writ-ing to the Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Register House, Edin-burgh, Yours etc.,

IAMES FERGUSON (Keeper of the Records of Scotland)

Edinburgh 2.

CAPITAL SALES

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THE CELTIC LEAGUE Closer Look Needed Into

A LOOK AT CELTIC **CO-OPERATION**

The Celtic League was founded at the Rhos Eisteddfod in North Wales in August 1961. In a tent allocated to Plaid Cymru. a dozen Welshmen, Bretons and Scotsmen mer to discuss a proposal for regu-lar co-operation between the national movements of the Celtic

Links between Ireland, Scot-land, the Isle of Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany have exis-ted intermittently throughout the centuries, surviving the differences in religion and political systems. The sense of kinship is not limi-

by Allan Heussaff

ted to those who know the histhese countries or their es. The Johnny Onions their tary or these countries of their languages. The Johnny Onions who come over from Brittany to sell their vegetables throughout Britain have made their Where was, that Welsh and Breton are almost the same language. A similarly close relationship exists between Scottish Gaelic and Irish, particularly in ts Ulster dialect. But this sense of kinship between our peoples matters only for those who are trying to strengthen our national characteristics. Its warmth arises perhaps from the realisa-tion that each of our peoples is terribly weak compared to the believe that they are made up of the subject to the area term. the same ethnic components and that, subject to the same tem-perate, oceanic climate, they de-veloped similar ways of life. veloped similar ways of life. Nowadays, the languages which historically distinguish us from the English and the French are the English and the French are gravely threatened but we con-sider our languages as the most obvious mark of our nationalities and are united in our struggle to save them. Most of us accept that in order to survive as dis-tinct entities. Ireland, Wales, Britteny and the other three countinct entities. Ireland, Wales, Brittany and the other three coun-tries must preserve and therefore

restore these languages. During the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th century, the lovers of the Celtic language apquarter of the 20th century, the lovers of the Celtic language ap-pear all too often to have thought they could perpetuate them by ex-main faithful to them while they problem soft modern life and no particular zeal for transmitting the "ancient tongue" to their child-ren. The desire for regular inter-calite relations manifested itself already in 1838 at A begavement. Britany, The effort remained in the caltural sphere with the foun-dation of the Celtic Association in Dubjin (1901). This was suc-ceeded in 1917 by the Celtic Con-gress which was to hold meetings henceforth nearly every year, with participants from all six countries. I translate its aims from the Irish

Translate its aims from the first. To ensure the permanence of the ideals and languages of the Celtic peoples, to foster intel-lectual relations and close co-operation between them and to preserve their customs and traditions."

to preserve their customs and traditions." At the head of the organisation is an international committee to the search mational committee to the annual congress is held as for as possible in each of the sit countries in turn. It is an occa-sion for folklore groups to com-plet in singing, music and dano-ing displays, and for all partici-pants to establish or renew links of present fridelying exhaust all the possibilities of in-rerecitic co-operation. It is bound by its statuces to remain mon-poli-tical. To the nationalists who see

their languages threatened with extinction as a result of political and economic conditions, it is evithat government is dent that government action is necessary even though it may not be sufficient to redress the lin-guistic balance. We must create our own institutions, our own states and help one another to do so when we meet opportunities arise. When we meet opposition and repression in this struggle our solidarity should come into play immediately and effectively. This happened after the war when the Breton nationalists were perso cuted. If protests and demonstra-tions in Ireland, Wales and Sco nationalists were perse-If protests and demonstraland could have been organised more thoroughly and quickly, it might have been possible to save the lives of more Bretons, but thanks to pressures from these countries on the French authori-ties of number, of them serabul ties a number of them escaped heavy sentences

Self Government

The aim of the Celtic League, as stated in our Rhos declaration, is to foster our national rights, political (including our right to self-government), cultural and eco-

self-government), cultural and eco-omic. For co-operation to last, we have to take account of our dif-ferences. We are not all at the same stage in our movement to-wards freedom, nor are our chances to reach complete self-government neccsarily could. Treland, to begin with, is non dwake, Scotland and Brittany. There is a strong percentage of the population of the 6-Countiss which is in the same position as the Weish, Scots and Bretons. But internationally. Ireland can very well defend its interests without there is an Irish State, recognised internationally. Ireland can very well defend its interests without the help of other Celtic nations. Our ambition is to develop the sense of inter-Celtic solidarity pathy for our appirations. Some of the worked in belaaff of the other Celtic nations, even without going set ar as to actively support their peoples in other parts of the as ita as to actively support their freedom movements as related peoples in other parts of the world naturally do for one an other. I wan thinking be broadcass from Radio-Eireann before Word War II. These are no longer necessary since the Welsh have secured a plack for their language in B.B.C. and I.T.V. programmes. I know there are technical and diplomatic aspects to such a ques-tion but it should be possible for a state concerned with the devel-opment of Celtic culture in all broad-casting service in Breton, directed towards Britany, which might inas related in other p freedom towards Brittany, which might in duce the French authorities to towards Brittany, which might in-duce the French authorities to adopt a more generous attitutes towards and this would greatly en-hance Ireland's prestige among the Bretons. Such a service could be limited to non-political and cultural matters and would thus give the French government co-ground for complaint. The French government-controlled mich and thevision tervice a aek of pro-armomes in Breton and a ludi-crous miute and a half on tele-vision. To give an idea of the in-adequacy of this service. Let i be remembered that there are about that million Breton speakers, and that a petition in favour of more extensive product of more speakers.

the Scottish population is largely Celtic, either Gaelic or British (meaning here akin to Welsh) in

(meaning here akin to Welsh) in its ancestry. Wales is a standard by which to define our approach to the other national movements. In Plaid Cymru aims, language and free-dom are intimately linked. The leadership of the party stands openly for inter-Chite concerned to Scoland and Brittony in his inaugural speech in the House of Commons last year As regards Brittany, her nation-alism is strongly inspired by the

aism is strongly inspired by the Irish and Welsh struggles. In our attempts to countract French cultural influences, we look ac-ross the Channel to those who are culturally and ethnically closest culturally and ethnically closest to us. Here is of course a lan-guage difficulty which does not arise in the relations between other Celts although English is widely taught in Brittany's secon-dary schools, few Bretons have a seed ora! command of it

dary schools, few Bretons have a good oral command of it. English has been accepted as our lingue franca. The only way to avoid its use is for our men-puages. Not many of us have enough leisure to do this properly. Here is the paradox of intercel-tism: We seek to reduce the im-portance of English in our inter-nal affairs but we have to use it thism: we seek to relate the lim-portance of English in our inter-rul affairs but we have to use it for our communications. Some of us are toying with the ide anto-tion of the second second second between the second second second rear future. The Celic League would support endesvours to help the revolution of the Brit-tonic languages along converging lines. The same gradual process would be relatively easy in the ease of the Gaelic languages. In the meantime, the benefits we de-ease of the Gaelic languages. In the meantime, the benefits we de-tive from co-operation through English outweigh the damage to our national languages that could result from it.

No Duplication

The populations of the four countries I have mentioned range from 2,650.000 and 3,000,000 for Wales and Brittany respectively to 4,260,000 for Ireland and 5,200,000 4.260.000 for Ireland and 5.200.000 for Scotland. Compared to them, Cornwall and especially the Isle of Man are quite small. Yet a sense of nationality subsists in the two countries, shared by as high a proportion of the people as in wide areas of the other four. Since we are thinking of a Con-federation, there is no justification for leaving out Cornwall and Mannin. They fit naturally into the picture. Size should not be our criterion anyway. We uphold Mannin. They fit naturally into the picture. Size should not be our criterion anyway. We uphold diversity in Europe and have put this principle into application by inviting the Manx and the Cor-nish to join our association. They political claims are perhaps work modest compared to be the modest compared to be the fit of their hempehese. In define, their stabranches to define their ex-

tent We may aim at different degrees of political freedom-parity with other small nations, common-wealth status, autonomy within a European federation or special rights-and we may favour dif-ferent methods to reach them. For this reason we are organised on a territorial basis: one branch per country with a minimum of in-terference in its management on the part of the Celtic League's central Council. We decided also that any measure proposed for adoption by our Council would require unanimity among the delegates of the country or countries

remembered that there are about gates of the country or countries a million Breton speakers, and concerned. We could have set up the Celtic stensive programmes in Breton League on an individual basis and has been signed by 130,000 people: constituted the different national We consider Svoltand as one of branches as groups of nembers, the Celtic countries although pro- have enabled us to adopt a more fess little interest in the Caelic radical policy or a greater flexi-language and culture of their blittly in deciding our course of country. We put it to them that action. But it would have meant

duplicating the work of the exist-ing national parties. Being an in-ternational organisation it was more appropriate for us to con-centrate on creating strong links between our peoples and making our national aspirations known to

between our people's and making our national aspirations known to the unside world. The two Plaid Cymm leaders, Mr. Gwynfor Evans and Mr J. E. Jones as well as Mr Yann Fouere, one of the founders of the M.O.B. (Move-ment for the Organisation of Brittany, equivalent of a National Party) at our first meeting con-tributed to steer the League on a moderate course. Not only did their support to it, also the Scot-tish National Party accepted our invitation to do so and links were established with Mebyon Kernow and Mee Vannin, two organisa-tions which have been active in the defence of Cornish and Manx itersts in recent years.

tions which nave open active in the defence of Cornish and Manx We could not expect the parties to device some of their resources to the running of this outwardly directed organisation. We had to build it up with the help of indivi-dual fees and donations. Greater representativeness and authority was sought by inviting the prest-dents of the national parties to varse of the national parties to basin fact been president of the Celtic League since its inception has in fact been president of the Celtic League since its inception while Dr Yann Foucer, Dr Robert MacIntyre and Mr Robert Dunstone, represent, respectively

Robert MacIntyre and Mr Robert Dunstone represent respectively the M.O.B., the Socitish National Party and Mebyon Kernow as vice-presidents of the organisation. Apart from these, the Central Council is composed of the Sec-retary General the Treasurer, the Editor of our quarterly "Celtic News" and of the six National Secretaries. The latter act as links between the Council and the branches, They communicate pro-posals for action to the Council

branches. They communicate pro-posals for action to the Council and see to it that League policy remains in harmony with that of the national parties. And the country actions is pro-mediated and the country action country of the country of the count of the suggestions to that effect — the secretary gene-ral consults with the national sec-retaries. In certain cases all the rai consults with the national sec-retaries. In certain cases all the soundence. When the Clut League held a general assembly in Dub-lin at Easter, 1966, some Irian members put forward resolutions criticising the attitude of the Irish television Service towards their national language and ur-ging a more extensive use of their ratio atternal languages in Cash and thermal languages in Irish and Breton languages in Catholic liturgy. They also had a resolution asking for the release of political prisoners from Bel-fast and Dublin jails. Prior to the meetings members who could not attend were requested to express their opinion in writing. The first two resolutions were adopted. The their opinion in writing. The first two resolutions were adopted. The one concerning television may have helped to secure the subs-quent grant of a better share for transmes. The third resolution was needed to the secure the celtic League in opposition to the Irish would have involved the Celtic League in opposition to the Irish government and might have been constitutional activities, contrary to hat the theory of the theory onstitutional activities, contrary to the secure the celtic con-tent of the League meets to review the work done and to discuss plans for the future. With the exception of the congress in Dublin, these meetings have all been held of the congress in Dublin, these meetings have all been held of the congress. The subscheder was not been been being the term were there show the term. The quarteriv "Celtic News." members and informs them of struggles and of the Leagues and struggles and of the Leagues the struc-tor (Continued on Page Tuber).

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The E.E.C.

Britain is going into the Com-mon Market. She would be in now were it not for de Gaulle. Our major Parties are almost unanimous: the Trade Unions are resigned; and British Industry is raring to go.

If, for sake of argument, Scot-land and Wales had their own Parliaments they would still be rushing to join the queue. The invariable reason for this cominvariable reason for this com-mon purpose is economic com-mon sense and nothing more or less and whether we like it or not we are going in and there is luttle point in discussing it. Emo-tional arguments, fears of foreign domination, racial and cultural de-cline and other normally upid cline and other normally valid considerations will be brutally disregarded when the time comes disregarded when the time comes. Anyone who opposed entry on those grounds should know before-hand that he is backing a certain loser. Nevertheless we are entitled to have fears and misgivings as to the effect of entry on the High-lands and Islands. Our politicians are either nassing over the subto the effect of entry on the High-lands and Islands. Our politicians are either passing over the sub-ject or pretending that it is not possible to forecast. Yet it would seem almost certain that the ef-fects will be radical as far as our hill and marginal farmers are con-ected with a griculture, other connected with agriculture, investork suppliers, shop keepers and so on. It may well mean the end of hill and marginal farming. One Highland M.P. recognises this and was honest enough to oppose his party line. But this is a long esture. It this is true then they arrath, painful as it may be. As it is, Highland people are being left to their own devices. Those who support Common Market must believe that it will entail the end of much of Highland life. Those who cannot tolerate the hought will be forced to make a hopeless but gallant stand like our and lost in the end at Culloden. In fact neither course is necessary and lost in the end at Culloden. In fact neither course is necessary if only our leaders would cease their ridiculous lecturing about us having to be good Europeans and apply themselves to what in fact is happening in similar regions in the community and to what is being done to revitalise them and reorientate their economy. It might well be right that we, a tiny mino-rity must make great sacrifices for rity must make great sacrifices for the economic good of the majo-rity but this does not entitle the majority to the whole benefits nor allow them sit back and watch us go out of existence. They in turn must make sufficient sacrifices in order to repay us and revitalise and reorientate our economy. The and reorientate our economy. The programme in the mountainous areas of France is not one of es-tablishing a few big enterprises round which new economic de-velopment will develop. This does not transpire because of the lack of quick access caused by moun-tain barriers. In our case access is made more difficul because of French policy is to establish a multiplicity of small works to be set up by national and local bodies and private enterprises. Positive set up by initional and local bodies and private enterprises. Positive action is taken to prevent all de-velopment going to the traditional industrial areas. In the many dis-cussions by M.P.s etc. on T.V. not one word has been said of this and if they don't start soon in contemplation of the inevitable it will be to late. If we find after entry, large

areas of the Highlands and Islands go into a serious decline do not let us blame the Continentals but rather our own "Europeans" who failed to reorientate our economy, always providing that they ever had serious intentions on the matter

Twelve

THE CELTIC LEAGUE

(Continued from page 11)

tivities. But our main publication is a substantial annual volume to

tivities, But our main publication is a substantial annual volume to which writers and leaders of as-time of the substantial annual volume to which writers and leaders of the yearbook that members can get detailed documentation on the various aspects of our nations' life. The two periodicals are sent to every member in exchange for his annual 105 od fee. The Cellie League was "Self-tries." It contained detailed state-ments of the historical, cultural and economic arguments in sup-ort of the Reton, Welsh and Scottish claims to control their own alains: This material was used in the memorandum which Network and to the Jermenent Nations and to the permanent representatives of the member-countries of the world organisa-tion. The bock showed also the achievements of forty years of Irish freedom and stated the case for the recognition of special rights to Conwall and more cf-fective contributions to the Manx

fective contributions to the Manx Assembly (Tynwald). The 1966 Book was titled "Re-cent Developments in the Celtic Countries." Of its nuncteen con-tributors, five were Welsh. four Breton, four Scottish, three Irish, two Manx and one Corrish. This year we shall feature par-ticular achievements on the Ih-guistim as it is practiced in other European countries.

Human Rights

Human Rights This lecture illustrated how use-ful the exchange of ideas and the sharing of experience could be for the solution of our problems. Frofessor Williams is a recognised authority on bilingual education and he is extremely well-supalified to advise his fellow-Celts on the ence of their national languages and retain sufficient command of a major one for international communications. Appreciation for his contribution was shown by this contribution was shown by the attendance of about a thou-sand people at the meeting, an impressive figure for a cultural

Jecure. I have mentioned our Memo-sandum to the United Nations as an example showing that our ac-tivity is also directed towards making our case for political free-dom known outside our own countries. In June 1963 we had different a memorgandum concountries. In June 1963 we had addressed a memorandum con-cerning French discrimination against the Betton speakers to the European Commission of Human Kights in Strasbourg, Jin May Hamphet called "A Case of Das crimination in Britaney. The Struggle of the Elienne Family" were distributed to the press and Struggle of the Etienne Family.⁴ Tria were distributed to the press and "Be-to influential peoples throughout the world. It must be recognised that in their present state of im-potence neither the U.N. nor the ton Council of Europe can take any Scotl action against the infraction of tark-human rights on the territory of Infra-one of their more powerful mem-bers. France, which is, together with Spain, the only country to deny its ethnical groups the right

to develop their own language and and culture, happens to be one of the States which has done most to hinder the development of political internationl organisations

Ucai internationi organisations. We should like to foster more frequent contacts between our peoples. We have been asked to investigate the possibility of in-creasing tourism between our countries; of organising sports creasing tourism between our countries; of organising sports events between teams from dif-ferent Celtic countries; of staging an inter-Celtic arts exhibition. Some of the proposals are not practical or their realisation is be-yond our present means, financial and staf-wise. But by airing our views and dislations they are not them into effoct. The Celtic leave has eiven an impeuts to we may stimulate others to put them into effect. The Celtic League has given an impetus to social gatherings in London and Liverpool in which people from our different countries take part. A proposal to create a League branch in New York is being com-sidered at the imment; its pair sidered at the imment; its pair si

The Celtic League is not a party. It should avoid duplicating the work of the national organithe work of the national organi-sations. It does not need to yield results continuously in order to justify its existence. It should be an instrument at the service of the national movements, to help them to share their experience and to co-ordinate their moves in the international field. We are on the look-out for opportunities to show the outside world that there are still a few subject nations in Wesstill a few subject nations in Wes-tern Europe which are as entitled to self-government as the many new "nations" which joined U.N.O. in the past fifteen or twenty years. We did not get the same chance because we were the wear that ours are old nations and that there are thirty-odd

however that ours are old nations and that there are thirty-old U.N.O. member-States with a smaller population than Wales. Only simplists will say that we are trying to cut ourselves of from contacts with other polyto-freedom could enable us to ful-fill a useful international role par-ticularly in the service of paice. ticularly in the service of peace. Plaid Cymru states expressly that Plaid Cymm states expressly that it does not want any, usions bar-riers around Wales. The M.O.B. calls itsel" Breton nationalist and European federalists." It is pos-sible to be oneself and to have friendly relations with one's own cultural heritage and to take part in international exchanges. To be a nationalist and an internationa-ist. "This and that," not this or that " would sum up our attitude to the problem of our nation's renaissance in this technological uge.

Mr Iain Neil MacIanes, Kirk-ton of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland's longest-serving Regis-trar, died at the Royal Northern Infimary, Inverness, on Saturday. He was 78 years of age and had served for 49 years after succeed-ing his father as District Regis-tre-

Folk Song Competition

NATIONAL MOD, 1967 (GLASGOW)

Entries are invited for the Gaelic Folk Song Competition to be held on Thursday, 5th October 1967, at 11 p.m. in the Albert Ballroom.

Groups, with or without instrumental accompaniment, will consist of not fewer than 3 and not more than 6 members. Two songs to be sung. NO GAELIC TEST. Closing date for entries 22nd September, 1967.

Cash Prizes and Thistle Records Medals

Entries to:--The Director, An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, Inverness.

Suil Air Caraichean

Tha an Triumph 2000 na carbad a tha na 's luaighe agus na 's fearr air cumail an rathaid na carbadan a tha de 'n aon seorsa

Gabhaidh e coig inbhich gu furasda agus tha na daoine tha ga chuir ri cheil de 'n bheachd nach eil aobhar ain bith a bhi feuchainn ri sianar a bhruthadh ann. Ma tha see air a dheanamh, tha iad ag radh nach eil an carbad a coimhlionadh feum idir.

Tha an carbad seo cuideachd gu math freagarrach air son duine aig an bheil teaghlach og oir gabhaidh na dorsan glasadh ann an leithid de dhoigh agus nach fosgail clann og iad o an taobh a stigh.

'Se leathar a tha air na suidheachainn agus gu dearbh cha ghabhadh a bhi na b' fhear Cha mhor nach fhaodadh duine cadal math a dheanamh anns a charbad seo oir gabhaidh cul nan suidheachainn toisi am putadh air ais gus an bith iad coltach ri leabaidh. 'Se rud math a tha seo gu h-airidh ma tha asdar fada aig duine 1i dheanamh-fhad 's nach dean e snuachdan nuair a bhios an an carbad a dol.

Tha an carbad seo cuideachd troidh na 's giorra na carbadan Tha seo air leth coltach ris. math gu h-arraidh a tha tigh agad air a shon.

Tha sia "cylinders" anns an einnsin agus an comar put-aidh 1998 c.c.

Role In Doubt

(Continued from Page One)

S.N.P. Statement

S.N.P. Statement In a statement issued last night, Mr F. G. Thompson, secretary of the S.N.P. Highlands Area Coun-cill, later — That weth the borgenest concern by the Highland heopenest concern by the Highland people. Imported the state of the state of the origins in external influences and are not native-born. This, coupled with the fact that attempts at solving Highland problems are being humbered by caterian and indeed Edinburgh. Govern-ment has absolutely no interest at hear except to catch votes at Election times by offering a vinegard sponse, too olten as-cepted by the Highland people in evod faith. The time of reckon-ing has surely come."

LEABHRAICHEAN GAIDHEALACH

GAIDHEALACH Dh' fhosgladh foillseachadh leabhraichean Gaidhealach an Gaidhlig sam Beurla an Iabhar Iann a bhaile an Inbhir .Nis bhonn leis An National Book Gaidheanchad Bha cwr is 350 leabhar am follais is gheibh sibh statalog bhon National Book League, 1121 Paisley Road, West Glaschu.

DINGWALL EX-RECTOR DIEG

DIE: Former rector of Dingwall Academy, Ross-shire, Mr Alex W. Mackay who retired perma-turely owing to ill-health after holding the post for 20 years, died on Sunday at his home, Kildonan, Castle Gardens, Dingwall, He was in his early sixties. Mr Mackay, who belonged to Golspie, went to Dingwall shortly after World Wau II, after being headmaster at Helmsdale School.



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	(Bloc	k Letters)						
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