

## Arran Wants To Be Highland

Twice the Island of Arran has submitted its case for inclusion within the area of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. And twice, the Secretary of State for Scotland has rejected these submissions.

Now, nearly 2,000 of its people have voted in favour of Arran District Council making a further attempt to have the island included in the Highlands and Islands Development Board area. The result of a referendum was announced at a Council meeting last week.

Of 2,558 voting papers—one to each voter on the island—1,944 were returned and 1,872 were in favour. Only 71 were against a further attempt and one paper was spoiled.

In a statement after last week's meeting, the chairman, Councillor James Morton, thanked the islanders for a clear mandate to put before the Secretary of State for Scotland. They would seek a meeting with Mr Ross as soon as possible to request that he reconsider urgently his decisions.

"Our inclusion may not be

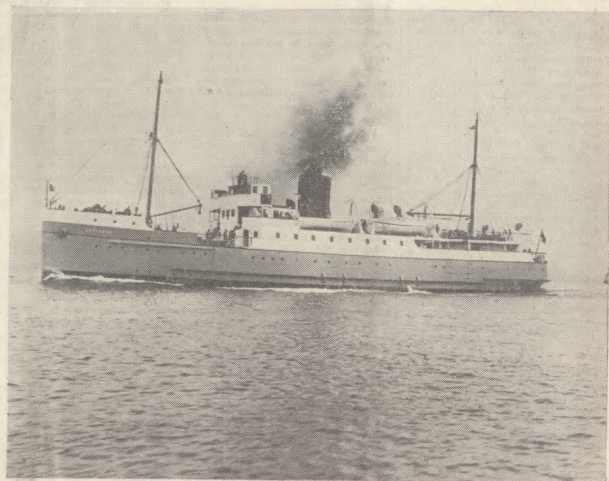
the complete answer to all our problems, but at the very least it will be a boost to the island's morale to know that we are not alone in our efforts to survive as an island community," Councillor Morton added.

## Shuffle or reshuffle?

A high-ranking London-based civil servant, Sir James MacKerron Mackay, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, has been appointed a full-time member of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Born in 1907, he replaces 35-year-old Ross-shire farmer, Mr John Robertson. Sir James was educated at Forres and Hamilton Academies, and Glasgow and Oxford Universities. He was a lecturer in Greek and Latin at Glasgow University before joining the Civil Service 27 years ago. Sir James, who lives in Surrey, is a fly-fishing enthusiast. His London club is the Athenaeum.

The Rt-Hon. Thomas Fraser, Labour M.P. for Hamilton since 1943, has been appointed a part-time member of the Board. Aged 56, he was Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office from 1945-51. He was Minister of Transport from October, 1964, until Mrs Barbara Castle took over.

Mr Fraser is also to be part-time Chairman of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.



RECOGNISE HER?

A familiar scene to an older generation of Minch travellers. The 'Lochness', which made the journey from Kyle of Lochalsh to Stornoway, many times in conditions which would have daunted other ships.

## SOUTHERN GAELS GO GAY AT PRESTONPANS

It was a "sell-out" and a capacity audience at the National Trust for Scotland's property of Hamilton House at Prestonpans on Friday evening, 30th June. The

occasion was a ceilidh-concert organised by the Saltire Society, in aid of the fund to establish an annual prize in memory of the noted architect, Robert Hurd. The late Mr Hurd had been responsible for the restoration of this interesting old house for the Trust in 1939.

The Edin Singers from Edinburgh (Joan MacKenzie, Evelyn Campbell, Iona MacDonald, Peggy Robertson and Mary Sandeman), and the Innis Gaels from Glasgow (Alasdair Gillies, Calum Cameron and Louis Stewart) provided a programme of song in Gaelic and English, which was notable for its vivacity and variety of mood. The programme was chosen and arranged by Joan MacKenzie, the Mod gold medalist, and with two other gold medalists among the performers the success of the evening was never in doubt. The Gaelic songs covered the range from the traditional (of which Joan MacKenzie is such a noted exponent) to popular favourites and even included amusing translations of "Eididheas" and "Bittions and Bows." All were sung with verve

and feeling. Alastair MacDonald, from Renfrewshire, accompanied the singers very skilfully on his guitar and also added to the mirth with his songs. David Sandeman of Edinburgh, whose sister Mary was singing, played a selection of pipe tunes in the garden before the ceilidh started, and Calum Cameron, the B.B.C. T.V. personality, was an excellent fear-an-tigh.

In the company of eighty, some who were attending a ceilidh, for the first time, expressed surprise and delight in the breadth and liveliness of the Gaelic heritage of song. It was a tribute to the artists that, aided by the mellow setting of the old house, they succeeded wonderfully in putting across the warmth and friendliness of the true ceilidh atmosphere, and evoking a fine audience participation. Afterwards light refreshments were served by Colonel and Mrs Cameron Taylor, the present occupiers of Hamilton House. As one knowing member of the audience said later: "I doubt if there's been a night here like this since the victory of Glads-muir."

## Barra Optical Factory

BOARD WILL REHOUSE DISTRICT NURSE

The proposal to establish an optical factory in a disused school at Northbay, Barra, was given further impetus on Monday (10th July), when Inverness-shire Health and Welfare Committee, presided over by the Rev. Hugh M. Gilles, Fort Augustus, endorsed arrangements which had been previously worked out by the Highlands and Islands Development Board and County Council officials.

Under the arrangements it was agreed that the Board would extend further indirect assistance to the establishment of the factory. It now offers financial assistance up to a maximum of £4500 to the Council for the rehousing of the Barra district nurse, at present residing in the adjoining school-house.

The County Council expects to receive about £2000 on the sale of the school buildings to the firm, and they are also prepared to advance £500 to make up the £7000 required for the provision of new accommodation for the nurse.

The factory is expected to initially employ some 10 people, but eventually it is hoped to increase this number to about fifty.

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# MID-ARGYLL MAILRIADA, 1967

## Future Prospects Bright

The thirty-ninth Mid Argyll Provincial Mod was held in the pleasant surroundings of the year-old Secondary School at Lochgilhead on the evening of Thursday, 8th June, and all day Friday, 9th June. The spacious building afforded greater comfort to all concerned and solved many problems for the Committee, who would like to thank the public for respecting the prohibitions on smoking and stiletto heels.

The Gaelic adjudicators were Mr Munda MacLeod, headmaster at Southend, and the Rev. John MacLeod, Oban, making his first visit to the Mod. The music was judged by Mr Alastair Cameron, music master of Dunoon Grammar School, and by Pipe-Major Neil Crawford, Lochgilhead.

The senior competitors took place on the Thursday evening and, though the numbers were somewhat disappointing, a glimmer of hope for the future was suggested by the welcome and successful appearance for the first time of senior pupils from Campbelltown Grammar School under the guidance of their music-master, Mr C. Bonar.

On the Friday the juniors had their day — a real joy to all adjudicators. The Rev. J. MacLeod was amazed at the way the wee totos mastered the language, and suggested that every effort be made to assist the young to learn the language properly, not just enough to sing a few songs for a competition.

In the senior section, the outstanding competitor was Mrs E. MacCallum, Inveraray, who won the Gold Pendant (highest aggregate); the Crawford MacAlpine Memorial Trophy (prescribed and free-choice songs); and the Carmichael Memorial Cuach (Psalm singing).

Among the juniors the leading boy was ten-year-old Norman MacKinnon, Campbelltown, whose father, a police sergeant, hails from Tiree. Norman won the boys' open competition (any song, any age), the junior Sarah Can, a Silver Kilt Pin for solo singing (10-12 years).

However, the most brilliant performer came from fourteen-year-old Mairi McWhirter, Ardrishaig, who won seven of her eight competitions, and took third place in the eighth. This is hardly surprising as Mairi is the daughter of Rose B. McConnochie, a National Mod Gold Medalist, and at present conductor of the renowned choral champions, Campbelltown Gaelic Choir.

### New Trophy

This year a new trophy, the "Sgiath Dhaillriada", was generously donated by the Mid-Argyll Branch of the Scottish National Party. This handsome shield is offered to the other trophies in that high marks are not enough — those eligible must be making a bona fide attempt to acquire Gaelic. The first winner, Elizabeth Jane Campbell, Lochgilhead, is studying Gaelic at Lochgilhead Secondary School.

Madge Campbell Brown once more at Mod Dhaillriada, having recovered from an illness which last year robbed her of her annual visit to Mid-Argyll.

Another visitor was John MacLeod, secretary of An Comunn, who came (it is believed) with a Gaelic voltmeter to ascertain the condition of Mid-Argyll storage, which can only be recharged at off-peak hours in some areas. Unfortunately, he could not stay to hear the junior competitors, who earned high praise from the adjudicators because their Gaelic was more accurate than that of the seniors. This reflects great credit on their tutors and is encouraging for the future.

### Present Facts: Future Prospects

This year's total of 160 entries, approximately the same as last year, conceals some interesting differences from 1966:—

- (1) A very slight, but encouraging, rise in the number of seniors.
- (2) A considerable drop in the number of Mid-Argyll juniors (owing to the effects on practices of an educational crisis for Argyll primary pupils).
- (3) A welcome invasion of juniors from Campbelltown and Kintyre.

Next year, therefore, it is expected, there will be a spectacular increase in the number of juniors when this year's absentees return. Another ground for such hopes is the introduction of comprehensive education, whereby every secondary pupil will be offered a language course. This is a wonderful opportunity to support the aims of the Gaelic and An Comunn, not merely once or twice per annum, but continuously throughout the years, by encouraging children to choose Gaelic in school.

### Culture — Key to National Identity

The Rev. J. MacLeod, a most popular concert chairman, in his address, stressed the irreplaceable value of a national culture in the modern standardised world.

National feeling is being manifested throughout the world, and Scotland should not be ashamed to follow the fashion, as there is much in our heritage of which we can be proud.

Nationalism, which expresses this pride and is an extension of self-respect, personal freedom with a sense of responsibility, is a fine thing. It is not to be confused with hostility to foreigners and arrogant egotism on a grand scale, attitudes which brought the term "nationalist" into disrepute.

### The Mod Concert

The concert on Friday evening was sustained by the main prize-winners, and featured two welcome guest artists — Mrs Gold Medalists, Rhona MacLeod and Ian Carmichael. Before introducing the chairman, Rev. J. MacLeod, the Convener of the Mod, Mr D. M. Hunter, Lochgilhead, made reference to the death of Mrs I. Campbell, better known as the Belle of Argyll for her excellent purity-beul; and also to the recent passing of Mr Angus Barri-skill, an outstanding tenor in the local Gaelic choir for many years.

After the chairman's address, Mrs MacLeod charmingly presented the prizes and trophies, and was herself presented with a bouquet by the youngest prize-winner, Mairi MacKinnon. At the close of the concert, the Chairman thanked the Committee on behalf of all the adjudicators for inviting them to this successful festival, and proposed an omnibus vote of thanks to all who had helped to make the Mod the success it undoubtedly was. The final curtain came down to the strains of "Oidheach Mhath Leigh."

### Trophy Winners

#### Juniors

MacIntyre Silver Cup for Oral Competitions — Mairi McWhirter, Ardrishaig.

Madge C. Brown Gold Pendant (highest aggregate) — Mairi McWhirter.

Ross Silver Cuach (highest aggregate in Gaelic) — Mairi McWhirter.

MacCallum Silver Cup (under 8s) — Mairi MacKinnon, Campbelltown.

Carmichael Cuach (Psalm singing) — Norman MacKinnon, Campbelltown.

Brown Cup (choral singing) —

Lochgilhead Secondary School Choir "A."

Strang Challenge Shield (unison singing) — Campbelltown Grammar School Junior Choir.

Dalruda Shield (Gaelic scholars) — Elizabeth Jane Campbell, Lochgilhead.

#### Seniors

Crawford Gold Pendant (highest aggregate) — Mrs E. MacCallum, Inveraray.

Carmichael Cuach (Psalm singing) — Mrs E. MacCallum.

Crawford MacAlpine Trophy (prescribed and other songs) — Mrs E. MacCallum.

#### Juniors

Reciting (Psalm) — 1 Mairi McWhirter; 2 Iain Robertson; 3 Neil J. MacLean.

Reading Poetry — 1 Mairi McWhirter; 2 Neil J. MacLean; 3 Iain Robertson; 2 Neil J. MacLean; 3 Mairi McWhirter.

Girls (any song) — 1 Mairi McWhirter; 2 Eleanor McVicar; 3 Catherine Lamont.

Boys (any song) — 1 Norman MacKinnon; 2 Cameron Graham; 3 David Hais.

Prescribed song (over 12s) — 1 Mairi McWhirter; 2 Eleanor McVicar; 3 Sheena MacArthur.

Under eight years (any song) — 1 Mairi MacKinnon; 2 Lorna Campbell; 3 Catherine MacCallum.

Eight to ten years (any song) — 1 Elspeth Mitchell; 2 Elaine Cranston and Archie MacIntyre (equal).

Ten to twelve years (any song) — 1 Norman MacKinnon; 2 Karen MacMillan; 3 Malcolm Johnson. Prescribed song — 1 (equal) Norman MacCallum and Mairi McWhirter; 3 Anne MacCallum. Psalm singing — 1 Norman MacKinnon; 2 Sheena McArthur; 3 (equal) Elizabeth J. Campbell and E. McVicar.

Duet — 1 Mairi McWhirter and Sheena MacIntyre.

Choral Singing (prescribed) — 1 Lochgilhead S.S. Choir A; 2 Lochgilhead S.S. Choir B.

Unison Singing (prescribed) — 1 Campbelltown Grammar School Junior Choir.

Unison Puirt-a-beul — 1 Carra-dale Junior Choir.

Choral Singing (prescribed, primary) — 1 (equal) Minard School Choir and Kilnchapel-Glassary School Choir; 3 Ardrishaig School Choir.

#### Seniors

Any Song (ladies) — Mrs E. MacCallum.

Any Song (16-18) — 1 Morna Leckie; 2 Jean MacKinlay; 3 Margaret MacLean.

Prescribed Song — 1 Mrs E. MacCallum.

Puirt-a-beul — 1 Archie Aitken; 2 Neil MacCallum.

Prescribed Oran Mor — 1 Mrs E. MacCallum; 2 Mrs J. MacKenzie.

Prescribed Song and Any Song — 1 Mrs E. MacCallum; 2 Hector Burnett; 3 Neil MacCallum.

### KINGUSSIE SCHOOL

#### PARTY VISITS

#### THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

On Friday, 7th July, a party of thirteen pupils from Kingussie School, accompanied by the principal teacher in modern languages, Mr G. K. MacMillan, were shown round the Palace of Westminster by Mr Russell Johnston, M.P. for Inverness-shire. Earlier in the afternoon they watched a debate in the Chamber of the House of Commons. The pupils had just returned from a visit to France. Later in the afternoon Mr Johnston left for Aberystwyth to attend the Annual Conference of the Welsh Liberal Party. Mr Johnston will be addressing a Rally in Aberystwyth on Saturday evening.

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## SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN 13 AN T-IUCHAR, 1967  
THURSDAY 13 JULY, 1967

## Uilleam Agus Iain

Oidheche h-Aoine chuala sinn gun do dh'fhag Iain MacDhonnachd Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd agus e a' deanamh casaid an aghaidh Ruanaire na Staita agus an luchd riaghalaidh ann an Dun Eideann nach robh iad ach a' cur bacaidh air fhein agus a fheadhainn eile air a' Bhord a bha a' feuchainn ris an obair ola a thoirt gu taobh an eir Siorrachd Rois.

Thuir e nach robh iad ach coimhead airson a h-uile cnap-stair a b' urrainn dhaibh fhaighinn an aite bhith brosnachadh na h-obrach.

Tha a leithid a dh'othail air a bhith ann o chionn ghoidh mu dheidhinn dhaoine bhith fagail a' Bhuird gum bi a' chuid as motha againn buailteach air smoinachaidh nach bi duine air fhagail air a' dh'athgearr ach Raibeart Grieve e fhein is gum bi e a' radh, caran mar a thuir an righ Frangach, "Is mise am Bord."

Co dhiubh rinn Iain MacDhonnachd ceart no nach d' rinn, tha còrram na nia aig A' Chomunn Ghaidhealtachd agus aig a h-uile duine aig a bheil uidh anns a' Ghaidhlig agus ann an doigh beatha nan Gaidheal an Guth a thogail airson dhaoine fhaighinn air a' Bhord a thugais feuman na Gaidhealtachd (agus a thugais a' Ghaidhlig cuideachd). Mur a faigh sinn sin 's e ar coire fhein a bhithas ann.

Chuir e iognadh mor oirm cuideachd a bhith faicinn an "Glasgow Herald agus an "Daily Express". Dh'Sathurna seo chaidh a' gabhail taobh an Ruanaire an aghaidh MhicDhonnachd. Shaoilaidh tu gu robh iad toilichte nach robh an obair ola dol a thighinn gu ire sam bith!

## Board Shocks and Stresses

The news of Mr John Robertson's resignation from the Highlands and Islands Development Board must come as more than a shock to the people in the Highlands area. Though the resignation of Mr Frank Thomson earlier this year might have been something to be excited in the long term, Mr Robertson's action must be taken and placed in the light of serious and close investigation. Mr Robertson's resignation was accompanied by documented accusations of obstructionism by the Scottish Office over the Board's freedom in pursuing development concepts.

Now, so far as the Highlander is concerned, these accusations are serious. One reflects over the past history of attempts to put the Highlands and Islands on an economic footing, and one wonders whether, despite the denials of Mr William Ross, there might indeed be something in what Mr Robertson alleges. One thinks of the role of the Edinburgh people in the play enacted by the Lewismen and Lord Leverhulme in the 1920's.

Mr Robertson's letter of resignation specified two instances of "frustration" by the Scottish Office. One concerned the Invergordon project. The other cases concerned the future of a major land project in the Western Isles which was being prejudiced by a "quite gratuitous difficulty introduced by the Scottish Office." In addition, Mr Robertson has said that his action was prompted by a Civil Service desire to confine the work of the Board to "little things."

At his Press Conference last Friday, Mr Ross said that the Board had been wholeheartedly welcome by the Highland people. While adjectival freedom may be within the license of the politician, the Board, in all fairness, was welcomed; after all, the Board's remit made it just the type of body required to, once and for all the time, place the area on an economic footing. The welcome was, however, tinged with caution. Whatever else the Board was, it was a political appointment; and the Highlands have, from bitter experience, been more than wary of politicians.

Now the Board has been dealt two rather serious body blows. One sympathises with its Chairman who must to-day feel he is in the position of a man whose house has been built, by Statutory instruction, on sand, with all the usual political undercurrents flowing through and through the foundation area. It would be better now for the Board's terms of reference to be completely revised, honestly and in the open air of public sight, rather than to allow it to continue under a cloud of dark colour which now seems to lack even a silver lining.

By F. G. THOMSON

## Barometer Set Fair For Hebridean Fishing

The first boat of twenty-five completely modern fishing craft to be built over a five-year period under the Fisheries Development Scheme of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, has been launched. The launching took place from the Forbes yard at Sandhaven. The boat was aptly named "Alpha" by the wife of the Board's chairman.

That this first boat of 25 (which letter of the alphabet has been left out?) is destined for four Lewis lads is more than significant and is another step in the right direction to establish a fleet of boats on the Western Isles.

To look back in history for a time, in the old days of sail it was easy for men to combine the two occupations of crofting and fishing. However, when, in the early years of the century, power replaced sail (the first motor boats went to work in 1907) and the steam drifter took over from the sailboat, the whole nature of the fishing industry in the Hebrides changed.

Modern boats had to be acquired if a profitable fishing was to be prosecuted. But the fishermen, partly because of lack of capital, partly because of the lack of suitable anchorages and harbours, and partly because the combination of crofting and fishing had created a seasonal tradition which was incompatible with the use of expensive boats (which needed to be kept continually at sea if they were to pay at all), the island fishermen were unable to adjust themselves to meet the new challenges.

And, in the lean, inter-war years, they had no option but to carry on as best they could in their old traditional role. The resultant decline meant that when opportunities did arise for fishermen, generally in the form of grants and loan schemes (introduced in 1945 by the Fisheries Division of the Scottish Home Department and subsequently by the White Fish Authority and the Herring Industry Board), the bulk of the men living in the isles were unable to take advantage of them.

## Lacked Experience

This was because they lacked the necessary qualifying experience in handling modern boats and equipment as well as confidence in fishing as an occupation. By 1959 there were only 25 boats of 40 feet or more in length based on Hebridean ports. Lewis had only six full-time crews; Harris had five.

This lack of a local fishing fleet in the Minch and associated waters on a full-time basis has meant an acceptable reluctance on the part of Government bodies to invest capital in, say, harbour improvements, knowing that these would fail to yield an eventual return.

The need for a local fleet was realised by Lord Leverhulme when, just after the Kaiser war, he formulated his ambitious plans for a full-time fishing fleet based in Stormoray.

More than thirty years later, in 1954, the Taylor Commission, set up to investigate the problems of crofting said: "Gone are the days when the crew of the fishing boat could haul up their nets on the beach and leave it there in safety. The modern seine-netter is much too heavy to be beached in that way and far too costly to be exposed to risk in unsafe anchorages. The capital outlay required for their purchase is such that it is not possible to operate them except on a full-time basis. It is still possible for smaller boats to be employed in fishing for lobster or crab, but the general trend of development is against the man who combines fishing with the work of the crofter."

"We do not think it possible to reverse this trend; it should be accepted and an attempt made to establish a full-time fishing industry in Western waters. The first vital step to do just this was taken in January 1959, when the MacAulay (Rhodesia) Trust announced the introduction of a scheme to "increase the number of modern boats with efficient crews operating from or based in Lewis." This Trust was set up under the will of the late Murdoch MacAulay of Ness, who left Lewis with little English, less money, but plenty of Gaelic and enterprising spirit.

In the process of time he acquired a considerable fortune in Rhodesia. When he died, he bequeathed the bulk of it to be applied for the good of his island home. All persons applying for assistance under the scheme were required to give an undertaking that they would prosecute fishing on a full-time basis. Further, no person would be assisted unless, in the opinion of the Trustees, he was likely to make "an energetic and successful fisherman."

Secondly, the scheme acted as a useful prototype for the Government Scheme which was to augment and largely replace it a year later.

In January, 1960, the Government officially instituted the Outer Hebrides Fisheries Training Scheme. The first year of free training was offered to men who were prepared to make fishing their career, together with financial assistance to those who completed satisfactory training and who wished to acquire boats of their own.

Lewis received eight boats out of the twelve built under the Scheme. The boats were designed for dual-purpose fishing so that the career can be pursued on a full-time basis in island waters throughout the year. Thus was the embryo of a new fleet created on sound modern lines.

The Secretary of State for Scotland approved the H.I.D.B. scheme in March 1966. Estimated to cost £750,000, it provides for the building of twenty-five boats over the next five years. These will be additional to the fishery authorities' normal programme and will comprise a significant expansion of the Highland fishing fleet.

## On-shore Jobs

While it applies to the whole of the board's area, the scheme

is being directed mainly to increase the fleet fishing out of Stormoray. The board hopes this, in turn, will lead to an expansion of on-shore jobs in the port.

Under the scheme, grant is provided by either the Herring Industry Board or the White Fish Authority; the H.I.D.B. provides a loan which, with the grant and the applicants own contribution, meets the cost of the boat. For the construction of their boats, successful applicants submit three tenders, one of which comes, if possible, from a Highland yard.

Eight boats including "Alpha," should be launched by the end of the year; a further seven are planned for 1968, while the following two years should each see five going into the water.

To date, ten vessels have been approved. Six of these have been allocated to Lewis, two to Harris and one each to Eriskay and Yell. The board is convinced that the north and west of Scotland could play a much more significant part in the Scottish fishing industry. Although it may be a relatively small sector of the national economy, fishing and its ancillaries are of prime importance in the board's area; this is so not only because of the job and wages it creates, but also because of its ability to stabilise remote communities at a satisfactory income level.

## Training

For the scheme the H.I.D.B. has devised a training programme to meet the needs of new entrants to the industry. The course starts for between four to six months while the new vessel is being built. It is being run by Mr Francis I. Horne, whose services are on loan to the board from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Trainees are berthed on some of the existing Stormoray vessels which have spare berths.

In addition to the instruction in practical fishing, applicants will also receive shore-based training in net-mending. In each case the engineer of the boat's sets for a short course to familiarise himself with the engine to be used in his particular vessel.

As the boats are launched, the training skipper will be in charge for some four to six months. He will gradually alter his instruction from full-time to part-time so that the new skipper can assume full command in easy stages.

In some cases initial training will not be necessary since some applicants have fishing experience; in every case, however, the training skipper will be utilised in the early stages.

## Specifications for the Fishing Boat

## "Alpha"

Dimensions—54ft. by 18ft. 6ins. depth 10 ft.; Deck house—wood; Engine—180 h.p. Kelvin T.6 with a 3:1 reduction gear; Winch—100 lb. capacity; Accommodation—single settee trawl winch designed to carry 500 fathoms of 1 1/2 inch wire.

The vessel has Smith's type drop drive and Tenby hand hydraulic steering. It is equipped with a Kelvin Hughes (MS/29) Echo sounder, Decca navigator and Coastal Curlew (type 66) radio.

Owners of the "Alpha" are John Morrison (25), William Morrison (27), Alisdair Macdonald (28), Angus Macdonald (45). All from Port Ness, Lewis, they will work from Stormoray.

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## Trust Funds by Iain A. Noble

Some time ago Robert Bruce, founder and inspiration of the Shetland Trust, said "there should be similar trusts all over the Highlands and Islands." He was thinking of small local funds which would make modest sums of money available at low rates of interest to people who wish to establish or enlarge a business in their own locality.

The Shetland Fund had hardly been launched, when in 1964 Salvases of Edinburgh sold their whaling fleet and allocated £50,000 in trust to help ex-whalers to set up in business in their home areas. Two-thirds of this sum was offered to the Shetland Trust, and one-third to the Highland Fund. In Shetland the money has been put to use for many purposes, and significant benefits have already come to the county from this. Several of the loans have even been repaid well in advance of schedule, to the great satisfaction of the Trustees.

Why not similar funds for Mull, Barra or Lewis, Lorne, Appin or Benderloch? The argument is that native people would like to find some way of making a contribution to their area, by donations or legacies, particularly if they believe that it would help to generate more local jobs and prosperity. At present it is not easy for them to know how to do this, other than by subscribing to the Highland Fund, which of course covers the whole Highlands area.

A fund of this kind would make loans for all commercial purposes — lodging house extensions, lobster boats, shop improvements, craft industries, wholesaling, and so on, at a low rate of interest (perhaps 3 per cent.) which would make it commercially very attractive, and would help small businesses to get off to a good start. The amounts involved might generally be under £500 or £1000, but who hasn't heard of millionaires who started with less than this?

Few financial institutions are willing to provide such small loans, because apart from the

high administrative costs, they have no reliable means of vetting the applicant, who may anyway not be able to offer security.

### Personal Knowledge

On the other hand the great success of the Shetland Trust has lain in the fact that the secretary generally has some personal knowledge of the applicant, and vice versa, which has meant that the default-ratio has been extremely low.

The Shetland Trust has three trustees, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Zetland, the County Convener, and the Provost of Lerwick, Mr James Tait, a local solicitor, acts as the secretary, and running costs are minimal. The trust's work supplements the assistance available from the Highland Board, which is of course limited in a number of ways.

Every Highland community should consider something on these lines, perhaps with Trustees drawn from Burgh or District Councils or local dignitaries. The County Councils and Burgh Councils and all lairds or businesses might be approached for an initial contribution, according to their means, because the growth of new little businesses is bound to be in their interest in the long run, and is clearly desirable as a means of stopping emigration.

A minimum of perhaps £10,000 is needed to make a self-sufficient fund with a reasonable spread of loans, but it should not be impossible to raise a sum of this size as a sort of investment in local economic progress. Once the Fund is in existence, it might increase at any moment, when a generous benefactor allots £100,000 or so in his will.

It is from small beginnings that big industries grow. A little help from the Countess of Dunmore gave birth to the Harris Tweed industry. We must look to the ways of helping ourselves and providing opportunities for enterprising young people to start in commerce locally and make emigration unnecessary.

## Bothan Crofters Cleared

Six crofters from Ness, a "dry" area of the Island of Lewis, were found not guilty of trafficking in liquor in Stornoway last week.

Before Stornoway Sheriff Court were: John MacLeod (23), 12 Fivepenny; Norman Gunn (38), 20 Lionel; Norman Smith (28), 22 Europe; John Alex. MacLeod (44), 2 Fivepenny; Norman Macdonald (36), 2 Europe; and William MacLeod (46), 3 Europe, all of Port of Ness.

They pleaded not guilty to trafficking in excisable liquor without a certificate in the premises known as The Bothan, Europe, Ness, on February 9, and keeping or using unlicensed premises where liquor in a quantity exceeding one gallon was kept for the purpose of trafficking.

Sergeant John Wood (36), who led a midnight police raid on the bothan, said that he found eight people inside. Some were drinking and some had glasses beside them. No one admitted being in charge of the premises or being the owner of the bothan. He said it was just like a public-house.

Sergeant Wood added that there were only two licensed premises in Lewis outside of Stornoway, and if the people at Ness wanted a drink they would have to go into town.

Questioned about £6 6s 8d found in a tin on the premises, the sergeant said: "I never saw any money being taken or people being supplied with drink."

Mr Lawrence Dowdall, agent for the defence, asked: "In fact this money could have been a collection for indigent ladies or the propagation of the faith?" The sergeant replied: "It could have been."

The Sheriff commented: "Or the darts stakes?"

The sergeant admitted that the bothans supplied a social amenity.

The Sheriff said there was insufficient evidence to prove trafficking, and he found the accused not guilty.

### THE FUTURE—WHAT NOW?

The primary school on the tiny Harris island of Scarpa will not be reopening next term because there are no more children of school age.

The last two pupils, Donald John Macdonald (12), and his sister Salvia (11) will begin their next term at the junior secondary school at Tarbert, 20 miles away on the Harris mainland, where they will live in a hostel. If they intend to go on to a senior secondary school, they will have to go even farther away from home — either to Portree, in Skye, or to Inverness. Their teacher, Mrs Joan MacLennan, who has been nine years on Scarpa, is also moving to the mainland.

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An artist's impression of Broad Bay in Lewis. This bay was once a rich fishing ground for the Lewis in-shore fishermen. Over the years, however, the grounds have been so overfished by illegal trawling that they are now virtually insignificant as an element in the Lewis economy.







# Review Order

Robert Murphy's *The Golden Eagle* is set in America. For all that, the central character, Kira, could well have been residing in the Scottish Highlands. Murphy begins with Kira's birth in a high-set eyrie, and follows up with an excellent insight into the life of one of the truly magnificent examples of wild life. The domains of wild life are receding all over the world to the extent that to enable species to survive, extraordinary measures must be taken to create preserved areas.

With the possibility of the Highlands being opened up to an even greater extent to the tourist, one is forced to turn a thought to the natural wild life which often haunts the North of Scotland and its islands quite distinct from other areas in Britain.

For all that the eagle is the king of birds, it is exposed to all kinds of hazards. Murphy, in this Country Book Club Edition (10-13 Bedford Street, London, W.C2) beautifully descriptive manner. It is often easy to read and identify oneself with a human in fiction. It is often more credit to the author that he enables us to identify ourselves with a creature.

Kira, the golden eagle, ends her life in a tragic manner — by poisoning meat. One must, of course, place some sympathy on the side of economics; the farmer must protect his livestock. But poison seems to be a rather indiscriminate method of reducing a form of wild life often accused of prey. One recalls the eagle which Duff Stephen, the game-keeper's accusation against the eagle in the fastnesses of the Uig hills.

Wild life in all its forms is a national asset. No economist has even calculated its value. Perhaps the time has come for this to be done now.

*Under the Highlands*, by Michael Brander, Geoffrey Bles, London, price 32/6.

It would be simple to dismiss this book as yet another on "the Highlands," for basically that is what it appears to be. The author describes eight journeys on the Mainland, for example, Glasgow to Tomintoul and Lochalor to Glasgow. Each journey is well illustrated with fine photographs. As one would expect, covering such a large area, the descriptions are somewhat superficial, yet this author has insights seldom in writers of his kind on the Highlands.

Where he can, he quotes appropriate descriptions and comments by earlier travellers and this gives depth. Particularly he is well aware of the serious and lingering effect of the Clearances on the Highland people. He states the facts simply, and dispenses with the usual arguments in justification.

Unlike too many travellers, the author takes Gaelic into his descriptions; in fact, he refers to it eleven times in the course of his journeys as part of his experience. He notes too, with sympathy, the differing religious tradi-

tions. In short, Mr Brander is interested in Highland people as real people, and takes them as he finds them, language and all, and avoids the usual tendency to lecture.

In fact, he is well aware of Lowland predilection in this and other respects, and in this light his comment on the Highland Development Board is interesting.

This book should give the visitor or exile a fair picture of the Highlands to-day, and certainly a more sympathetic picture of its people than is usual.

## PLANS FOR NEW KINGUSSIE SCHOOL

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire, has been making enquiries about the pace at which arrangements are proceeding for the new Kingussie Secondary School.

Speaking in London last week, Mr Johnston said — "I still remember the postponement of the new school at Kingussie due before the 1964 General Election, and the concern and disappointment that this caused, and I am therefore anxious to see that everything possible is done to give this project the go-ahead at the earliest possible moment."

Mr Johnston has been working with both the County Council and the Scottish Office about the matter, and understands from Mr J. C. E. Millan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, that the position is that sketch plans and estimated costs of the school building were approved by the Scottish Education Department on 2nd June. Since, however, the costs of some of the external works, for example, playing fields and retaining walls, were exceptionally high, approval to these was withheld and the Department had a meeting with the Education Committee on 23rd June. Various adjustments are now being considered. Mr Millan did, however, give an assurance of reconsideration of some of the costs of the external work should in no way delay the project.

Mr Johnston said he understood that it was hoped that tenders for the work would go out soon.

## CROFTERS REFUSED LEGAL AID

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, has rejected a request by the Federation of Crofters' Unions for crofters who cannot afford legal representation to obtain legal aid in the Scottish Land Court.

Mr Ross said that the present national economic circumstances were very unfavourable to increases in public expenditure, save for most compelling reasons.

The federation commented in a statement at the week-end: "The cost to the nation would be very low. Criminals get very generous legal aid, yet crofters are denied justice because they cannot afford legal representation if they wish to initiate litigation in the Scottish Land Court."

# Over to you:

Sir,—Your editorial, "The Kilt is not Our Delight," raises some questions in my mind.

1. In the day when the kilt was the ordinary everyday garb of the Gael, were there no "brawny Scots" with less average height" (your polite term for "fat little men") in the Highlands.

2. Granted that the "fat little man" does not cut a striking figure in the kilt, does he not look a little worse in traditional? (Have you ever seen a fat little woman in slacks?)

3. If only the tall and handsome are allowed to wear the kilt, will the impression they give of the average Scot be any more accurate?

4. Why do you feel "the small kilt figure striding down the Strand" with "the build of Twiggy, a crew-cut and bi-focals," was "very probably an American?" When you scowled and probably thought to yourself, "Well what else can you expect from a Sassenach!"

5. What in the world is a twigg? Is it a twig what a beastly is a twigg?

6. What is the source of the regulations regarding the wearing of the kilt? Are they a matter of a long tradition, or relatively recent? Are they the result of custom, or of an artificial directive from "Headquarters"?

The American tourist who wears the kilt is Scotland does so because he is proud of his Scottish heritage, and feels a warm regard for all things Scottish. He wears it as a gesture of friendship to the people of Scotland, and he does so, and saved sacrificially for this visit, and he is having the time of his life. Does he cut a ridiculous figure? Still, his heart is in the right place, and he deserves more than a scowl. He would not scowl at a visiting Scot who did not understand all of our customs.

Don't fault him for his ignorance. He was probably talked into buying it by one of your high-pressure kilt salesmen.

I have never had the opportunity to wear a kilt. My wife put thumbs down on it at our wedding. Indeed, she would not even let me bring in a girl piper from Iowa to play the Wedding March on my wedding day. I hope to visit your country, and I suspect I'll be an easy prey for the first "five-foot tall" sharpie "with a Glasgow accent" who tries to sell me one. Meanwhile, please forgive me, my little girl is very proud of her "kiltie skirt" (guess which tartan), and I venture she looks at least as cute in it as you do in yours.

(Rev.) JAMES MACKENZIE  
Barbecue Presbyterian Church  
Post Office Box 28  
Olivia, North Carolina  
U.S.A. June 23, 1967

## FOLKLORE AND MODERNITY

If you were to ask me whether I think that folklore should be encouraged or not, I would say that I am in favour of promoting everything that is typical of a country, but not so much as a spectacle of living customs of society. That is to say, I like to see people enjoying a national or regional dance or wearing rational dress, but take less pleasure at seeing these things as a paid performance. It is not fancy-dress that interests me, but national dress worn in everyday life. The former is rather a matter of money, while folklore in everyday life provides a free spectacle in a drab and uniform world.

It is an error to suppose that folklore has only an aesthetic origin and purpose; beauty is usually its effect, but it is more often based on necessity. For example, if China and Japan have silk robes and kimonos, it is because silk is produced there; and if they wear leather trousers and green

caps with feathers in the Alps, it is because the material is close at hand and is adapted to local needs. If the Indians wear turbans it is not only because they produce suitable cloth, but it is so sound round the head on account of the heat so as not to stop every few minutes to wipe one's brow.

Thus utility is not opposed to aesthetic values if rightly understood, but nowadays there exists an inferiority complex of beauty when confronted with utilitarianism. Fashion dictates that utility and crude symmetry should have priority and for that reason many picturesque buildings and customs disappear. However, modernity should be nothing else than growth and improvement, not innovation just for the sake of change. Growth by gradual stages produces harmony and stability, but artificial innovation for the sake of fashion gives the impression of superficiality and fickleness.

We in Scotland are one of the few countries in the world who have a national dress worn by all classes of society. Some countries have family uniforms of their own social class, either peasant or noble, but the kilt is not a monopoly of any cast and shows the unity of the country. Needless to say, our national dress is admirably suited to Scottish surroundings, we have not as much sun as holiday places in Southern Europe, but we have colour, both in the scenery and in our tartans. By wearing our tartans we are also doing much for the tourist industry. It would be a pity to spoil our magnificent countryside by the drab nondescript clothes that modern fashions dictate and prevents us from losing our identity as a nation.

IAIN G. MACNAIR  
Madrid

Sir,—Now that the time for the National Day is drawing nearer, may I, through the medium of your paper, put a question?

Why are the Rural Choirs seldom catered for by special arrangements for choral singing? It seems to me that the Senior Choirs are the more favoured in this respect. To my mind it would revive the interest of the

rural choirs who, year in, year out, have to put up with singing the old, hoary songs (e.g. *Tha'n Samhradh air Tighinn*). Perhaps the Director of the Communn, or the Convener of the Mod and Music Committee, might reply to this?

Another question: What, indeed, has happened to all the compilations of folk-songs, choral arrangements, and settings to lyrics which have won prizes over the years? Surely they must be brought out to see their worth and given the favour of the printed page. That they won prizes surely indicates they are worthy of more than storage in an Communn's archives.

Is mise  
SEINNÉADRAIR  
Inverness

A Charaid,—As one who has learnt Norwegian, French and some Breton, and would like to have some Gaelic, I find that the easier way to pick up pronunciation (without a native-speaking instructor at hand) is to have some gramophone records of songs. ALONG WITH A TEXT OF THE SONGS, and listen to the records (in private) singing along with them.

I have a number of records of Gaelic songs, but none with texts. I am sure that the value of such records for encouraging the learning of Gaelic would be greatly increased—and probably the sale also to people such as myself—if they could be sold along with a text, in Gaelic and English, of the contents. This could either be printed on the jacket or on an enclosed leaflet. Properly advertised, I would hope that the enclosure of such a text with records would more than pay for itself in increased sales, but if it is not the case perhaps they could be sold separately.

Probably I am not alone in finding singing a more congenial way to learn than listening to formal instruction records — and once one has grasped pronunciation one is greatly encouraged to learn more of the structure of the language.

Is mise,  
DAVID STEVENSON  
Grant House  
69 Dalkeith Road  
Edinburgh 9 1st July, 1967

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# PROVINCIAL MOJ RESULTS

## LORNE, MORVEN AND MULL

A most successful Lorne, Morven and Mull Provincial Mod was held in Oban on 23rd June last. Not only were competitions well supported and of a high standard, but audiences were considered considerably on previous years, with a large number of visitors alike. This was helped by the Committee being active in seeing that bills were prominently displayed in hotels, boarding houses and throughout the country districts.

The gold pendant winners were 16-year-old Elspeth Lamont (Oban High School) and Bessie MacLean (16-year-old John Simpson (Dunbeath), while the important Donnachadh Ban gold medal was won by Hugh McIntyre (Oban). Junior winners were Rev. Hector MacLean (Ballachulish), Messrs Calum Robertson and Calum MacLeod (Glasgow), and Angus MacLachlan (Glasgow) for Gaelic, and Messrs J. L. McAdam and John A. MacRae (Glasgow) for music. The Convent was Mr Donald Thomson.

In the evening, a very successful concert was held in the Corran Halls, sustained by prize-winners, and guests, artists, Kiersten Dunt and John A. MacRae, with Mr Calum Robertson in the chair. The Mod dance followed to complete the day's programme.

Principal prize-winners were:—  
Oral: Reading prescribed prose passage—Iain Kennedy; Ann Matheson 1st year Secondary; Stuart Ross (2nd year Secondary).

Reading at Sight—Alistair Taylor Verse Speaking (under 12)—Dunbeath School; (over 12)—Oban High School; Reciting (under 12)—Dunbeath School; (over 12)—Iain Kennedy; Reading with expression (learners under 14)—Radeugh Hadfield; Reading at Sight—Iain Kennedy; Reciting from Memory—Isabel Clark; The William Peddie Memorial Trophy for Learners of Gaelic with highest aggregate marks in Junior Oral Section—Sheila Lamont.

Vocal—Solo Singing (under 12)—Kathryn Black; (under 9)—Lorna Black; (boys and girls)—Niall Brown (also boy); (girls)—Catherine MacIntyre; own choice (ladies)—Elspeth Lamont; (men)—Alistair Cattane; prescribed song—Elspeth Lamont; Donnachadh Ban Medal—Hugh MacIntyre; Puirt-a-beul—Hugh MacIntyre; former Pendant Winners—Hugh MacIntyre; Duet—Nan Black and Ann MacKenzie.

Choral—Union Singing of Puirt-a-beul—Oban High School; Union Singing (rural choirs)—Dunbeath School; Union Singing (under 12)—Rockfield School; Choral Singing in two parts harmony—Oban High School; Quartette Communn Cuil an Obain "C"; Instrumental—Chanter—Angus MacLennan; (under 12)—Donald MacLennan; Piping—George F. Crawford (winner of Challenge Trophy presented by Mr Allan C. Beaton for highest number of points in piping section).

## INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN SCOTLAND

The volume of industrial output in Scotland, which in the last quarter of 1966 was 1.5 per cent. higher than a year earlier, fell to fractionally below the level of the first quarter of 1966.

This is revealed by the Index of Industrial Production in Scotland prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office. The index for the first quarter was 132 (quarterly average of 1958–100), 1 point or 0.8 per cent. less than it was a year earlier. The reduction in the U.K. as a whole was 2.8 per cent.

### Mining and Quarrying

The downward trend in mining and quarrying production was continued though at a slower rate than in 1966. The index of its output in the first quarter was 78.25 per cent. less than a year earlier.

The construction industry con-

## ARDNAMURCHAN

### Prize Lists

#### Juniors

Reading at Sight—1 (equal) Jane MacGillivray, Achacraile, and Ian D. Cameron, Achacraile.

Recitation—1 Patricia MacClements, Lochaline; 2 Ian D. Cameron, Achacraile; 3 (equal) Ian Cameron, Kingairloch, and Donald Cameron, Achacraile. Learners Recitation (under 10 years of age)—1 Kathleen Quigley, Lochaline; 2 Alistair MacAulay, Mingary; 3 Andrea MacDonald, Ardgoon.

(Ten years of age and over)—1 Ivor Carmichael, Ardgoon; 2 Mairead MacLean, Lochaline; 3 Malcolm Corcoran, Mingary.

Conversation—1 Ian D. Cameron, Achacraile; 2 Jane MacGillivray, Achacraile.

Solo Singing—Girls—1 Sonia Harrison, Glenorchy; 2 Susan MacLean, Achacraile.

Solo Singing—Boys—1 (equal) Iain MacDonald, Mingary, and Duncan Stewart, Achacraile.

Solo Singing—Learners (under 10 years of age)—1 Ishbel McLaren, Polloch; 2 Dianne Angus, Ardgoon; 3 Charles Richardson, Polloch.

Ten years of age and over—1 Patricia MacClements, Lochaline; 2 Rachel Sorlie, Claggan; 3 Flora MacLean, Achacraile.

Choral Singing—Union—1 Achacraile School Choir; 2 Lochaline School Choir; 3 Mingary School Choir.

#### Seniors

Reading at Sight—1 Mrs C. M. MacClements, Lochaline; 2 Mrs C. MacLaren, Glenorchy.

Recitation—1 Mrs C. MacClements, Lochaline. Solo Singing—Ladies (own choice)—1 Mrs C. Kerr, Lochaline; 2 Mrs I. Douglas, Lochaline.

Solo Singing—Morven Song—1 (equal) Mrs Douglas, Lochaline, and Mrs Kerr, Lochaline.

Solo Singing—Ladies (prescribed song)—1 Mrs Kerr, Lochaline.

Solo Singing—Learners—1 Mrs Douglas, Lochaline. Duet Singing—1 Mrs Kerr and Mrs Douglas, Lochaline.

Instrumental Section—Junior Practice Chanter—Learners—1 Allan MacLean, Lochaline; 2 David Campbell, Lochaline; 3 Ian Mawot, Lochaline.

### Special Prizes

Junior Choir with highest marks for Gaelic—Prize presented by "North Argyll"—Achacraile School Choir.

Silver Trophy, winner of Junior Learners' Practice Chanter Competition—Presented by Mrs Roscoe, late of Morven—Allan MacLean, Lochaline.

Conductor's Baton to Conductor of winning Junior Choir—Presented by Executors of late Miss D. C. Marlane, Ardgoon—Mr F. G. Marlane, Achacraile.

### Adjudicators

MUSIC—Mrs Nancy Cameron, Oban; Mr Brownlie Henderson, Oban. Gaelic—Mr Donald Buchanan, Morar; Mr Donald Grant, President. Ann Communn Gaidhealach; Mr Malcolm MacLeod, Secretary. Ann Communn Gaidhealach. Instrumental—Mr Charles MacFarlane—Barrow, Strontian.

Concert Programme—Leading prize-winners and following guests—Mr Duncan MacDonald and Mr Hugh MacIntyre, Oban; Mr Seumas McNeil and Mr John MacFadyen, College of Piping; Miss Chrissie MacPhee, Mingary; Moldart; Mr McGregor Kennedy, Kinlochard; Mr Fergie MacDonald, Accorindart.

tinued to increase its output in Scotland. Its index for the first quarter was 147.73 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of last year. The bulk of this increase was in the value of work done on new housing which at constant prices was over 20 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

## BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

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

### Lesson 6

Bi samhach. Bithidh mi ann an Duneideann ann maireach. Am bi thu (-sa) in sin cuid-eachd?

Be quiet. I'll be in Edinburgh to-morrow. Will you be there too?

Dee-savach. Bee-ee mee awn an Deon-Ay-jun a mar-ach. Am bee oo (-sa) an sheen coo-jackh? (ch as in loch).

Cha bhi Donnall ann Glaschu fhathast. Nach bi Sine a dol ann?

Donald won't be in Glasgow yet. Won't Jean be going?

Cha ve Do-ull awn an Glaschov ha-ust. Nach bee Sheena a dol awn?

Seinn! Seinnidh mi. An seinn mi? Cha seinn mi. Nach seinn mi?

Sing! I'll sing. Will I sing? I won't sing. Won't I sing?

2. Seinn! Seinnidh mi. An seinn mi? Cha seinn mi. Nach seinn mi?

Will you be busy? Yes. No. Am bee oo trang? Bee-I Cha ve.

An seinn thu? Seinnidh. Cha seinn.

Will you sing? Yes? No. An shine oo? Shine-ee. Cha shine.

Is math sinn? 'S e. Chan e. That's good! Yes. It is. No, it's not.

Is ma sheen. She. Chan e (e as in yo).

Gle mhath! Cear! Suidh sios aig an teine.

Very good! Right! all right! Sit down at the fire.

Glav va. Ce-aar. Soo-i she-ust ek an chee-nu (ch as in chin).

## Do you know?

1. Where lies the greatest breadth of the Mainland of Scotland?
2. What attracts invalid visitors to Ardsier in the summer?
3. Does the place-name Sheldaidh in Western Ross have a meaning?
4. Who holds the arms, name and chieftship of Clan Urquhart?
5. De chiall tha aig, "Lamh a theid tric" gan teine loisgear uair-eigin i'?
6. Co bh'uaith a thaing am falach "gradh"?

\* \* \*

Answers to "Do you know"

1. From Buchan Ness to Applecross, 154 miles.
2. It is said to be its chalybeate waters.
3. Yes—The Gaelic is Sileidh, the Norse Sild-vik which means hering-bay.
4. W. F. Urquhart of that ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.
5. Deanaidh danachd milleadh.
6. Is falag aig am bheil freumhan Eileannach e (IR gradh).

# Suil Air Caraichean Am Vauxhall Viva Estate

Tha muinntir VAUXHALL air ceithir charachair uva estate a thoirt a mach; am Viva de Luxe Estate, am Viva SL Estate agus fear de gach seòrsa le cinnis na treasa, am Viva 90 de Luxe agus am Viva SL 90.

## Am Viva SL Estate

Tha fream a' chair se air leth snog le clathr' ghrioth breagha air toiseach na bonaid agus stiall a' fhaighinn timcheall air pannaill a' fhaighinn. Tha solais am broinn a' chair anns an toiseach agus anns a' chul. Theid an solais a tha ann an toiseach air an uair a dh' fhasgais slais na dorsan.

Cha b' urrain e bhith na b' fhasa dhuibh na suidheachain toisich a phasgadh air ais. Suas leis an t-suidheachain agus sios leis a' chul, agus tha aite ann far an urrainn cuil an t-suidheachain laighe. 'S ann le stuth ris an canaidh A.M.B.L.A. a tha cuibhriagan nan suidheachain anns an SL air an lònadh agus tha seo gan deamh ghe chomharrail.

Annas a' h-uile car de 'n t-seorsa seo tha doigh airson aithreigh glainn a thoirt a' stigh dha n'char agus an aithre a tha am broinn a' chair a' thoirt a' mach. Tha seo ag obrachadh comhlais ris an teasair.

Tha aite nam bagaichean anns a' char SL air a' lùineadh le tarpaid—an to-on seorsa agus a' chair a' chuid eile de 'n char—agus tha stiallan laran ann airson gun faigh bagaichean a' stigh gu soirbhe.

An uair a' bhrithre an suidheachain cuil air a phasgadh air ais bithidh 5 troighean de fluid anns a' chul. Tha a'

chuibhle a tha bharrachd air a cumail na seasamh air taobh deas cuil a' chair agus mar seo tha e soirbhe faighinn 'ga h-ionnsaigh gun an luchd a ghluasad. Gheibh sibh cuibhriagan air na cuibhle seo ann an caraichean SL. Tha sgathan air a' bhrithre air taobh an fhir-stiuridh anns a' h-uile Viva Estate.

Rudan a tha anns a' h-uile Viva Estate.

Teasair. Rud a chuireas a mach uisge airson na uinneig toisich a ghianadh? Ciosan-sabhaladh air na suidheachain toisich. Suidheachain toisich a' dh' fhaodas sibh a bhruthadh air ais airson barrachd ruim fhaighinn. Stiallan airson fasaigh a' thoirt seachd bh' n' gheirne. Sgeilp phàirealan. Sgathan nach urrainn dhuibh a bhrithre. Tarpaiden. Rud a chuireas suas is sios na solais toisich. Traidheachan luathann anns an toiseach agus anns a' chul. Da chiuineadur (silencer).

Tha am bocsa gair uile-shion-cromach agus 's e stiùradair a' phinnean a tha anns na caraichean seo le uisge.

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