

THE ISLANDS, AND IN SCOTLAND

NEWSPAPER OF CURRENT EVENTS IN THE HIGHLANDS,

published by

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH - The Highland Association

THURSDAY 13 JULY, 1967 DI-ARDAOIN 13 AN T-IUCHAR, 1967 60

14. JUL 1967

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

Arran Wants To Be Highland

clusion within the area of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. And twice, the Secretary of State for Scotland has rejected these

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.

Twice the Island of Arran the complete answer to all has submitted its case for inour problems, but at the very least it will be a boost 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 MacKer-ron 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 Acai-

ted at Forres and Hamilton Academies, and Glasgow and Oxford Universities. He was a lecturer in Greek and Latin at Glasgow

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 une member of the Board. Aged under-Secretary of State. at the Scottish Office from 1945-51. He was Minister of Transport from October, 1964, until Mrs Barbara Casile took over.

Mr Fraser is also to be part-

decisions.

"Our inclusion may not be Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.



RECOGNISE HER ?

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

SOUTHERN GAELS GO GAY AT PRESTONPANS

Trust for Scotland's property of Hamilton House at Prestonpans on Friday evening, 30th June. The

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. Gillies, Fort Augustus, endorsed arrangements which had been previously worked out by the Highlands and Islands Development Board and Islands Development Bor County Council officials. Board and

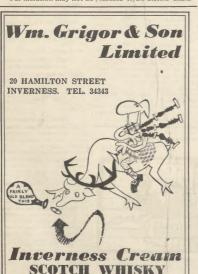
Under the arrangements it was agreed that the Board would ex agreed that the Board would extend further indirect assistance to the establishment of the factory. It mow offers financial assistance up to a maximum of £4500 to the Council for the rehousing of the Barra district nurse, at present residing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

The County Council expects to 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

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

1939.
The Edin Singers from Edinburgh (Joan MacKenzie, Evelyn Campbell, Iona MacDonald, Peggy Rcbertson and Mary Sandeman), and the Innis Gaels from Glaggow (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 Campbell, nom MacConald, Poggy
In the Company of eighty some
And the Lind Mary Sandemanh,
And Mary Sandemanh,
An

and feeling. Alastair McDonald, from Renfrewshire, accompanied and of the fund to establish an annual prize in memory of the noted architect, Robert Hurd. The late nitrh with his song. David Mr Hurd had been responsible for the restoration of this interessiter Hurd had been responsible for the restoration of this interessiter Hurd whose for the restoration of the interessiter Hurd had been responsible for the restoration of the interessiter Hurd was singing, played 1938. sister Mary was singing, played a selection of pipe tunes in the garrien before the ceilidh started, and Calum Cameron, the B.B.C. T.V. personality, was an excellent fear-an-tigh.





Births

FRASER—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 28th June, 1967, to Alistair and Mina Fraser, Fasgath, Kyle, a daughter. Both well.

MACEWAN—At Oban Maternity Hospital, on 28th June, 1967, to Mr and Mrs Malcolm McEwan, 29 Kerrera Terrace. Oban, a son. (Malcolm Lorne). Both well.

Marriages

MACFADYEN-MACDOUGALL ACFADYEN—MACDOUGALL

At Kilmonivaig Parish Church,
by Rev. Walter Rennie. Colin.
Spean Bridge, on 1st July, 1967.
elder son of the late Calum MacFadyen and of Mrs Joan MacFadyen, Rosebank. Spean Bridge, to
Joan, daughter of Mr and Mrs
D. MacDougall. 20 Argyll Terrace, Fort William

ROTHNIE-MACMILLAN - At St Bernard's Church, Edinburgh, on 24th June, 1967, Patrick Loudon, son of Mr George Rothnie and the late Mrs G. Rothnie, 2 Springwood Terrace, Peebles, to Chris-tine Marion (Morag) elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Mac-millan, Erbusaig, Kyle of Lochalsh

Deaths

MACKINNON—In Lewis Hospital on 23rd June, John Mackinnon, aged 78 years, husband of the late Helen Morrison, 37 Goathill Road.

MATHESON—At Wellington, New Zealand, on 29th June, 1967, Dun-can Matheson, late of Gravir, Lochs, aged 56 years.

Wanted

One copy, in good condition — Graham's "The Carved Stones of Isly." Apply Box No. 12 Sruth.

Text for the Times

Gnath-fhocail c. XV r. 20

Ni mac glic athair aoibhneach, ach ni mac amaideach tàir air a mhàt-

Proverbs ch. 15 v. 20

A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish man despiseth his

BAHA'I FAITH

BAHA-U-LIAH (The Glory BAHA-U-LIAH (The Glory of God). Its Founder was a Persian nobleman who in 1863 declared. himself to be the One whose coming the Bah and all the previous Prophets had foretold. Like his predecessor, he was bitterly opposed and persecued. During posed and persecuted. During nearly 40 years of exile and imprisonment he committed to writing fine teachings of His revelation, some of them in letters to the most important kings and leaders of religion, as well as teaching and training his followers. His fourth and selected his 1868, was the prison-city of Akka (Acre) Palestine, where he passed Palestine, where he passed away in 1892 at the age of away in 18

Further information may be had on enquiry to:

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REMOVER STORER PACKER SHIPPER

Obairitheachan Faicinn Bhuam FAR A BHEIL A' GHAIDHLIG **FHATHAST BEO**

Leis na tha sinn a' cluinntinn an comhnaidh mar a chaidh a 'Ghaidhlig as air taobh an ear na Gaidhealtachd is docha nach eil fhios aig moran gu bheil i air a 'bruidhinn fhathaist gle fhaisg air Inbhirnis fhein. Chan ann le feadhainn as na h-Eileanan na a taobh an iar na Gaidhealtachd ach le muinntir an aite fhein, 'se sin muinntir Obairitheachain agus sın munntır Obairitheachain agus Chaiplich. Gun teagamh chan eil i idir cho pailt an sin 's a b' abhaist dhı bhith roimh an chogadh ach chan eil an sluagh fhein cho pailt 's a bha iad an

fhein cho pailt 's a bha iad an uair sin.

Uair sam bith a tha mi a' dol ann 's e rathad na Buaile Duibhe a' s fhearr leam a ghabhail. Ged at ha e fiadhaich, cas is cumhag gheibhear sealladh a sin comhag sealladh air Gleann Mor na h-Alba, Srath Narunn agus Srath Fharrasaile.

uisge ruadh. Co-dhiubh bha an t-uisge ainmeil 's an t-seann aimsir mar chungaidh leighis.

A reir na chuala mi bha uachdaran air choireigin, labha sin, a' sealg air a' mhonadh dar a dh 'fhas e tinn. Dh' fheuch e uisge an Fhuarain Ruaidh agus bha e slan a rifhist ann an tiota. Leis cho toilichch chiachair a bha aige seorsa de chuaich mhoir cloiche a dheanamh agus a cur am broinn an Fhuarain Ruaidh.

charach mbor cloiche a dheanamh
crus coinn an hoinn an
Fhuarain Ruaidh
. Chan fhaca mì riamh a' chuach
chionn 's gun deach i fo 'n pholl
ach rug mì oirre le mo chorragan
agus mhothaich mì gu robh i air
a deanamh gu snasail. Dar a
bha iad a' ceartachadh agus a
leuaden.gh an Fharan Ruadh
bhith furasda gu leoir a' chuach a
thogail agus a cur ann an aic
eile ri taolph an rathaid nan robh
an fheadhainn a bha a' deanamh
an h-obrach air a bhith na bu
ghlice ach sin mar a dh' eirich
dhi.

Seachad Allt Fhuairidh chithear Caiplich agus a bhailtean. Air an taobh a deas dheth tha Bail' an Loin no Bail 'n Uilt mar theireadh na seann daoine ris, an theireadh na seann daoine ris, ach a cheann an theireadh na seann daoine ris, ar an theireadh na seann daoine ris, ar an theireadh na seann an taoine ris, ar an theireadh na chailtean na Caille gus an taigear Loch Laide agus Bail' Obairitheachain. Tha am baile seo air sior dhol bhuaithe an diugh.

Tha meall de na taighean Seachad Allt Fhuairidh chithear

Tha meall de na taighean falamh agus feadhainn dhiubh air

an losgadh. 'S e an seann sgeul a tha ann — an oigridh a' fagail an aite agus bliadhna an deigh bliadhna an sluagh a' fas nas

Ach feumaidh gu robh aobhar air choireigin eile ann cuideachd airson nan daoine a dh'fhalbh. Chan ann ro bhitheanta a chithear a leithid do thaighean math sgleata falamh no air am milleadh le teine, gu h-araid ann an air cho faisg air an ratha mhor agus ann an aite nach cil ro formallachach eile a tha 's a Chairlich, Ged a tha tebhaichean

ro iomallach.
'S e gnothach eile a tha 's a
Chaiplich. Ged a tha tobhtaichean
gu leoir ann 's e tobhtaichean
thaighean tughaidh a tha unnta.
Tha aon dhiubh taobh an rathaid
a tha ainmeil fhathast, 's e sin
"Taigh Swapper." 'S e duine
comasach a bha 's an Swapper "Taigh Swapper" 'S e duine comasach a bha 's an Swapper agus b 'abhaist e an drasda 's a' rithist strubag a dheanamh dha fhein. Ged a bha e fuireach gu math faisg air Inbhirins cha d' fhuair na gaidsearran riam ar chaidhig fhathast, am beagan a' chaidhig fhathast, am beagan gu bheil barrachd dhe'n t-seann stoe an seo na air an taobh a

gu bheil barrachd dhe'n t-seann stoc an seo na air an taobh a deas. 'S e seo Sraid Chaiplich. Bho 'n rathad seo chi sibh sloc domhain ris an canar Toll Sgadan. Bha croitear a 'dol dhachaidh is cairt aige lan sgadan. Dar a bha e a 'dol thairis air an allt thuit an t-each aige agus dh' fhalbh an sgadan gus an robh an linne lan dhiubh. Tha cuimhne aig na seann.

Tha cuimhne aig na

gu bheil na daoine ceart an sin fhathast a tha deanamh an difin as motha. Daoine anns a bheil Smior nan Gaidheal.

FERRY BY-PASS UNDER FIRE

An announcement by Dr Dick-son Mabon, Scottish Minister of State, in the Scottish Grand Comof State, in the Scottish Crand Committee recently, that the Secretary of State had approved the scheme for by-passing Strome Ferry was criticised by Sir John Gilmour (Conservative, East Fife).

(Conservative, East Fife).

Sir John said he thought it ridiculous to build a single lane road, basically because there was no money for a better road. Would it no build a silent road would in the saked, how the saked to be the said of the saked and the said of the saked and the said of the sa

Faclair Is Faclan

Cha tig e do dhuine sa bith a bhith a' bleid tuilleadh sa choir mu aon cheann-teagaisg, air eagal daoine a sharachadh. Faodaidh mu aon cheann-teagaisg, air eagat daoine a sharachadh. Faodaidh sin a bhith ach chan iarr mi mathanas airson tarraing eile a thoirt air an oidhirp a ghabh Roinn Deasach A' Chomuinn os laimh, se sin faclair Beurla-Gaidhlig a chur nar seilbh cho math sa

Se seo an aon cheum na bheachd-sa as motha a chuidid le bruidhinn na Gaidhlig am measg Ghaidheal is Ghall. Tha meadhonan luachmhor eile air an cleachdadh a dh' ionnsaidh an aoin ruin, ach chaneil iad cho luachmhor ris an fhear seo.

Mureil sinn a' coeigneachadh, agus a' cuideachadh dhaoine gu bhith a' cuideachadh dhaoine gu bhith a' cuideachadh dhaoine gu bhith a' cleachdadh na Gaidhlig, tha ar cruinneachadh airgid, ar paipearan-naidheachd, ar Modan agus ar cruinnichdhean eile, uile agus ar cruinnichdhean eile, uile gun stath.

Ged a bhitheas mise a' toirt scachad mo bheachdan fhin air puingean, araidh, chancil sin a' dearbhadh nach fhaod beachdan eadardhealaichte a bhith aig an fheadhainn eile air a' choimití. Tha sinn gu math coirdte, ach chaneil sinn cho coirdte sin buileach. Mar sin is docha nach iad seo na beachdan mu'n cord sinn air a' cheann thall.

Thuirt sinn nar liire nobh is r

sinn air a' cheann thall.
Thuirt sinn ar litir nach iarramaid am faclair a bhith tuilleadh is tomadach. Anns na facleirean a th'againn tha moran
rum air a thoirt suas le faclan
racheil ro chumanta. Chaneil
aobhar air a bhith a' cui "pression" a bharrachd air "impresno "serencess" agus "sere-a bharrachd air " sere-

nity."
A' coimhead airson facail araidh is tric a laigheas mo shuil air facal Beurla nacheil mi tuigsinn idir. (Chaneil thusa ga thuigsinn

LAST ST KILDA LOOM FOR SHOW

The only surviving St Kilda loom, set up in working order, is now on view at the Muscum Gal-lery, 18 Shandwick Place, Edin-

burgh.

It forms part of the "Hearth and Home." Exhibition presented by the National Museum of Antu-quities of Scotland in the Museum Gallery. The exhibition which roludes a history of 5t Kilda, from prehistoric times to the present day, is the seventh annual show to deal with aspects of rural Scotland.

Ind.

The loom left St Kilda just before the evacuation in 1930 and
is of a type that has otherwise is of a type that has otherwise almost disappeared. Spinning wheels, yarn winders and reels, help to complete the story of the St Kilda textile industry.

The story of the island's communications is told by an example of a St Kilds mail.box a wooding.

of a St Kilda mail-boat, a wooden box with a float, used to post letters as the ocean currents dic-tated, backed up by a display of post marks set up by the Scottish Post Mark Group

TAIGEAN

their cuideigin — de dha sin?). Gle cheart. Ach bhon a thoisich mi air seo a sgrìobhadh chunnaic mi am facal "pulvil" ann am faclair Beurla/Gaidhlig. B' fheudar dhomh a lorg am fachir Beurla/Bauth. lair Beurla/Beurla.

Am bu choir a leithid sin a dh' fhacal a bhith anns an fhac-lair againne? Chaidh an coimiti, th' fhacai a bhith anns an thac-lair againne? Chaidh an coimiti, coignear againn, thairis air ear-rann de fhaclair Beurla comhla, a' dearbhadh de na faclan a bu choir a sheachnadh. Bha sinn cho aonghuthach is gun do cho-dhuin sinn gum faodar gach earrann dhe 'it taghadh seo earbsa ri aon duine a mhain, ged a bu mhath leinn dithis, aig a' chuid as lugha, a bhith riaraichte mu'n Ghaidhlig, a theid anns an obair choilionta.

a theid anns an obair choilionta.
Mar sin ghabh gach fear os
laimh litir dha fhein (chaneil
beireannach nar measg, ni duilich)
agus tha sir gar toirt cho fada
aris na faclan a' toiseachadh le
"c." Tha a' chuid seo dhe 'n obair
trurasda an tacar ris a' chuid eile,
ach feumaidh i a bhith deanta.
Thuirt sinn a rithist nach bu
choir tuilleadh sa' chorr de shoilleaechadh a dheanamh air ciall

lseachadh a dheanamh air ciall nam facal le a bhith a' sealltainn mar a tha iad air an cur am feum an gnathasan-cainnte. Ann am faclair Beurla/Eireannach De Bhaldraithe tha moran shreathan ag innse mu chleachdaidhean bruidhne dhe gach seorsa. Bithidh De Bhaldraithe feumail gun tea-gamh, ach chan urrainn dhuinne a bhith cho briathrach ris-san. Feu-maidh sinn a bhith toilichte san

maidh sim a bhith toilichte san uolamach le nas lugha.
An diugh co-dhiu tha luchacagais is clasaichean cho lionchaean choinean choinean

as motha. Tha daoine an comh-naidh a' deashad mu 'n doigh Beurla a thaghas sinn. Tha iad a' feitheamh aig a' cheart am ri treorachadh bho bhuidhinn shuidhichte air choireigin Tha mi 'r dochas gu faigh iad an treo-rachadh sin.

DOMHNALL GRANND.

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AM FEAR A DH' IONNSAICH A' GHAIDHLIG A FACLAIR



Tha mi ag iarraidh Slabhraidh

'Se amadan gun tuir a th'ann!

'Se Slabhraidh uaireadair a bha mi ag iarraidh

MOD DHAILRIADA, 1967

Future Prospects Bright

The thirty-minh Mid Argyll Proximately Med was held in the content woundings of the year-old Secondary School at Lochgilphed on the evening of Thursday, 8th June, and all day Friday, 9th June, and solved many uniding afforded greater comfort to all concerned and solved many who would like to thank the public for respecting the prohibitions on smoking and stiletto heels.

The Gaelie adiudicators were

smoking and stietto heeis.

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

Crawford, Lochgilphead.

The senior competitions took place on the Thursday evening, and, though the numbers were so me what disappointing, a glimmer of hope for the future was suggested by the welcome and successful appearance for the first time of senior pupils from Campbellown Grammar School under the state of the competition of the first time of the competition of the first time of the competition of the first time of the competition of the first which we have the competition of the competition of

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 tots mastered the language, and suggested said the property of the language properly, not just enough to sing a few songs for a competition.

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 Sarah Carmichael Memorial Cu ach (Psalm singing).

Among the juniors the leading boy was ten-year-old Norman MacKinnon, Campbeltown, whose Mackinnon, Campbellown, whose father, a police sergeant, hails from Tiree. Norman won the boys' open competition (any song, any age), the junior Sarah Carmichael Cuach (Psalm singing), and a Silver Kilt Pin for solo sing-ing (10-12 years).

However, the most brilliant performance came from fourteen-year-old Mairi McWhirter, Ardris-haig, who won seven of her eight competitions, and took third place in the eighth. This is hardly surin the eighth. This is hardly sur-prising as Mairi is the daughter of Rose B. McConnochie, a National Mod Gold Medallist, and at present conductor of the renowned choral champions, Campbeltown Gaelic Choir.

New Trophy

New Trophy
This year a new trophy, the
"Sgiath Dhailiriada," was genously
donated by the Mid-Argyll
Branch of the Scottish National
Party. This handsome shield is
different to the other trophies in
that high marks are not enoughbone. The control of the control
bone. The first winner, Elizabeth Jane Campbell, Lochgilphead, is studying Gaelie at Lochgilphead Secondary School.
It was a pleasure to see Miss.

giphead secondary School.

It was a pleasure to see Miss
Madge Campbell Brown once
more at Mod Dhailriada, having
recovered from an illness which
last year obbed her of her annual
visit to Mid-Argyll.

Another visitor was Mr Calum MacLeod, secretary of An Com-unn, who came (it is believed) with a Gaelic voltimeter to ascerwith a Gaelic voltimeter to ascer-tain the condition of Mid-Argyll storage, which can only be re-charged at cif-peak hours in some areas. Unfortunately, he could not be a compared to the condi-tion of the could be a condi-posed to the could be a could be 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.

- A considerable drop in the number of Mid-Argyll juniors (owing to the effects on practices of an educational cruise for Argyll primary pupils).

 A welcome invasion of
- A welcome invasion of juniors from Campbeltown and Kintyre.

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 ourse. This is a wonderful opportunity to support the amount of the Moe and the per anoun, 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 arroant engine on a grand and arrogant egotism on a grand scale, attitudes which brought the term "nationalist" mto disrepute.

The Mod Concert

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

local Gaelic Gae was herself presented with a bouquet by the youngest prizewinner, Mairi MacKinnon. At the close of the concert, the Chairman thanked the Committee on behalf of all the adjudicators for inviting them to this wonderful 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 "Oidhche Mhath Leigh."

Trophy Winners Juniors

MacIntyre Silver Cup for Oral Competitions—Mairi McWhirter, Ardrishaig. Madge C. Brown Gold Pendant (highest aggregate) — Mairi Mc-Whirter.

Ross Silver Cuach (highest ag-gregate in Gaelic)—Mairi Mc-Whirter. MacCallum Silver Cup (under — Mairi MacKinnon, Campbel-

Carmichael Cuach (Psalm singing) — Norman MacKinnon, Campbeltown,

Brown Cup (choral singing)-

Lochgilphead Secondary School Choir "A."

Strang Challenge Shield (unison nging)—Campbeltown Grammar

singing)—Campbeltown Gramma School Junior Choir. Dalriada Shield (Gaeli scholars)—Elizabeth Jane Camp bell, Lochgilphead.

Crawford Gold Pendant (highest aggregate)—Mrs E. Mac-Callum, Inveraray.

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

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

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

whitter; 2 Iain Robertson; 3 Neil J. MacLean.
Reading Poetry—I Marir Mehirter; 2 Neil J. MacLean; 1 Markobertson; 2 Neil J. MacLean; 3 Marir McWhitter; 2 Neil J. MacLean; 3 Marir McWhitter; 2 Eleanor McVicar; 3 Neil J. Markobertson; 2 Cameron Graham; 3 David Hastie.
Prescribed song (over 12)—I Marir McWhitter; 2 Eleanor McVicar; 3 Sheena MacArthur.
Under eight years (any song)—I Marir McWhitter; 2 Eleanor McVicar; 3 Sheena MacArthur.
Under eight years (any song)—I Marir MacKinnon; 2 Lorna Campbell; 3 Catherine MacCallum.
Eight to ten years (any song)—I Elspeth Mitchell; 2 Elaine Cranston and Archie MacIntyre

ston and Archie (equal).

(equal),
Ten to twelve years (any song)
—I Norman MacKinnon; 2 Karen
MacMillan; 3 Malcolm Johnson.
Prescribed song—I (equal) Norman MacSallum and Mairi
McWhirter; 3 Anne McCallum,
Psalm singing—I Norman MacFestlin singing—I Norman Mac(equal) Firabeth
A Campbell
and E McVichur; 1 (equal) Elizabeth J. Campbell and E. McVicar. Duet—I Mairi McWhirter and Sheena MacInnes.

Sheena MacInnes.
Choral Singing (prescribed)—I Lochgilphead S.S. Choir A; 2. Lochgilphead S.S. Choir B. (2. Lochgilphead S.S. Choral Singing (prescribed)—I Carradale Junior Choir.
Choral Singing (prescribed)—Grany—I (equal) Minard School Choir and Kilmichael-Glassary
School Choir; 3 Ardrishaig

Seniors

Any Song (ladies)-Mrs E. Mac-Callum.

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

Prescribed Song-1 Mrs E. MacCallum,

Puirt-a-beul—1 Archie Aitken; Neil MacCalman. Prescribed Oran Mor—1 Mrs . MacCallum; 2 Mrs J. Mac-

Prescribed Song and Any Song

—I Mrs E. MacCallum; 2 Hector
Burnett; 3 Neil MacCalman.

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On Friday, 7th July, a party of thirteen pupils from Kingussie Street of the property of the pupils from Kingussie Street of the property of the property of the pupils of the property of the pupils of

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By F. G. THOMSON

SRUTH

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

Uilleam Agus Iain

Oidhche h-Aoine chuala sinn gun do dh'fhag Iain Mac-Dhonnchaidh Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd agus e a' deanamh casaid an aghaidh Runaire na Staite agus luchd riaghailt ann an Dun Eideann nach robh iad ach a' cur bacaidh air fhein agus an fheadhainn eile air a Bhord a bha a' feuchainn ris an obair ola a thoirt gu taobh an ear Siorrachd Rois.

Thuirt e nach robh iad ach coimhead airson a h-uile cnap-starra a b' urrainn dhaibh fhaighinn an aite bhith

brosnachadh na h-obrach.

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

Co dhiubh rinn lain MacDhonnchaidh ceart no

nach d' rinn, tha cothrom a nis aig A' Chomunn Ghaidhealach 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 daoine fhaighinn air a' Bhord a thuigeas feuman na Gaidhealtachd (agus a thuigeas a' Ghaidhlig cuideachd). Mur a faigh sinn sin 's e ar coire fhein a bhitheas ann.

Chuir e ioghnadh mor oirnn cuideachd a bhith nn an "Glasgow Herald agus an "Daily Express" faicinn an Di-Sathurna seo chaidh a' gabhail taobh an Runaire an aghaidh MhicDhonnchaidh. Shaoiladh tu gu robh iad aghaidh MhicDhonnchaidh. Shaoiladh tu gu robh iad toilichte nach robh an obair ola dol a thighinn gu ire sam

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 exected in the year might have been something to be exected 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 eco nomic footing, and one wonders whether, despite the denials of Mr William Ross, there might indeed be someand one wonders whether, despite the thing 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 nees of "frustration" by the Scottish Office. One instances of "frustration 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". Is addition 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 " 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 with-in 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.

Barometer Set Fair For Hebridean Fishing

The first boat of twenty- The need for a local fleet was five completely modern fish-realised by Lord Leverhulme ing craft to be built over a fiveyear 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 in dustry in the Hebrides changed.

Modern boats had to be acquired if a profitable fishing was to be prosecuted. But the islesmen, 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-wars' 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 experi ence 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 Lewis had only six full-time crews; Harris had

This lack of a local fishing ficet in the Minch and associa ted 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. when, just after the Kaiser war, formulated his ambitious plans for a full-time fishing fleet based in Stornoway.

More than thirty years later, 1954, the Taylor Commission, of crofting said: "Gone are the days when the crew of the fishing boat could haul up their craft on the beach and leave it there in safety. The modern seine-netter is much too heavy to be 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 lowers. ployed in fishing for lobster or crab, but the general trend of development is against the man who combines fishing with the work

We do not think it possible

"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 1959, which was taken in Januar 1959, which was taken in Januar 1959. Trust amounced the introduction of a scheme to "increase the number of modern boats with effiof a scheme to "incremse the cient crews operating from or based in Lewis." This Trust was set up under the will of the late Murdo MacAulay of Ness, who left Lewis with little English, less money, but plenty of Gaelic and enterprising existing.

enterprising spirit.

In the process of time he ac-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 assistant of the control of th nome. All persons applying for as-sistance under the scheme were required to give an undertaking on a full-time basis. Further, no person would prosecute fishing on the opinion of the Trustees, in the opinion of the Trustees, he was likely to make "an ener-getic and successful fisherman."

This was a pioneering venture which had two important conse-quences. First, it was directly responsible for assisting three young men in Kirkibost, Bernera, to ac-quire one of the best-equipped

lobster boats in Scotland.

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

In January, 1960, the Gov-ernment officially instituted the Outer Hebrides Fisheries Train-ing Scheme. Under this Scheme free training was offered to men who were prepared to make fish-ing their career, together with financial assistance to those who completed satisfactorily their training and who wished to acquire boats of their own.

Lewis received eight boats out of the twelve built under the

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 lives. on sound modern lines.

The Secretary of State for So

land 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 vears. These will be additional to the fishery authorities' normal gramme and will comprise a nificant expansion of the High-land fishing fleet.

On-shore Johs While it applies to the whole of the board's area, the scheme

is being directed mainly to increase the fleet fishing out of Stornoway. The board hope this, in turn, will do the stornoway the board hope this, in turn, will do the stornoway to the stornoway the s

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 ing two years should five going into the water.

To date, ten vessels have been approved. Six of these have been allocated to Lewis, two to Harris

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 economic fields of the section of the sect nomy, fishing and its ancillaries are of prime importance in the board's area; this is so not only because of the jobs and wages it produces but also because of its ability to stabilise remote com-munities at a satisfactory income

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

ing Stornoway 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 is sent for a short course to familiarise

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 restrict on the statement of 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 trainin every case, however, the train-ing skipper will be utilised in the

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 3½-1 reduction gear; Winch—Sutherland "Lossiemouth" single speed trawl winch, designed to carry 500 fathons of 1½ inch

wire.
The vessel has Smith's type drop drive and Teniford 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
(31), and Angus Maclean (45).
All from Port of Ness in Lewis,
they will work from Stormoway.

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Trust Runds by Iain A. Noble

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 Salvesens 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. Twothirds 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 argu ment 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

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 mil-lionaires who started with less than this?

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

Some time ago Robert Bruce, high administrative costs, they have no reliable means of vet ting 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 Har-ris 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

Cleared

Six crofters from Ness, a "dry"

Six crofters from Ness, a "day" area of the Island of Lewis, wer found not guilty of trafficking in liquor in Stornoway last week. Before Stornoway Sherilf Cart Before Stornoway Sherilf Cart Lizeropen, Norman Gunn (38, 22 Europie; Norman Smith (28), 22 Europie; John Alex. MacLeod (44), 2 Fivepenny; Norman MacDonald (36), 2 Europie; and William MacLeod (46), 3 Europie, all of Port of Ness. They pleaded not guilty to trafficking in excisabe liquor without a certificate in the premises known as The Bothan, Europie, Ness, oir Februay 9, and keeping

Nown as the Bottan, Europie, Ness, on Februay 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 dea midnight police raid on the

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, 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.

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 7 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."

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.

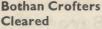
THE FUTURE-WHAT NOW?

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

School age.

The primary school of the school

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 Skwe, 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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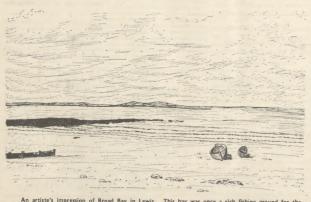
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"Tadhail 's Gheibh thu Bargan"



An artiste's impression of Broad Bay in Lewis. This bay was once a rich flishing ground for the Lin-shore flisherm. Over the years, however, the grounds have been so overflished by illegal traviling that they are now in

Oisean na Cloinne

VII. 'S BEAG THA DH'FHIOS AIG FEAR



A NEAD NA H-IOLAIRE

Bha an latha àlainn. Cha robh sgòth anns an adhar agus bha a' ghrian cho teth 's gu ròstadh tu ubh air druim an rathaid mhóir. Bha sith is sàmhchair mu'n tigh. Cha robh sgeul air duine air feadh a' bhaile. Bha gach gille 's gach bodach, gach fear is bean is cail-

charaid, cuiridh mis' air a dhruimdireach ann am poll-

monadh e!"

"Faodaidh tusa dhol dha'n thean an thogas tu." arsa the san an thean an chadh gu bheil thu doi a un thai-ghinn còmhla riutha. Cuiridh mi seipean bainne air a' gheall gu'n toir iad ort fuireach aig baile a chumail an tighe. Agus nach iadsan nach eil a' coimhead rom-Nach tric a chuala sinn "S miosa droch earbs' na bhith gun earbs' idir?"

Mar a thuirt Tomas còir 's ann

Leum Cailean air a bhonnan gun dàil, chuireadh ruaig air Cur-staidh bhochd, agus thuit fras dhe na h-itean glas' aice mu cheann Thomais agus air an duilleig a bha e leughadh.

bha e leughadh.
"Nach iongantach idir idir nach fhaigh mise mionaid fois uair sam bith!", arsa Tomas le greann, "b' fhear leam gu'n tigeadh Gilleasbuig Geamair 's

gu'n cuireadh e 'n gunna ris an oithis agaibh."

An uair a thill Cailean bha anail 'na uchd agus a theanga mach air a bheul. Shuidh e ri taobh Thómais ach ann an tiotan

bha e air a chasan a rithis.

"Bidh mi air mo bhruich," ars esan, "ma dh' fhanas mi mionaid

esan, "ma dh' fhanas mi mionaid eile an so. Chan eil beathach air an t-saoghal a sheasadh ris an teas so. Tha mise fallbi."

"Tha mise seasamh ris, mata-chan iarrain na b' fheart."

"Tha thusa seasamh ris. Thusa. Chan e beathach a th'annadsa aun. Co-dhiùbh chan e beathach a th'annad sa colt aich eil air ann an scoltaiche ri duine na thusa mas coltaiche ri mis as a so 'se s fhearr."

"Căit a bheil duil acud acud ."

"Càit a bheil dùil agad a dhol?" arsa Tómas — ach cha

moth seel air an fhear eile . . .

"Fàg mo leabhar; dé tha thu
ciallachadh? Càit a bheil thu
dol?" arsa Tómas bochd.

"Thugainn," arsa Cailean,

ciallachadh? Cait a bheil fiul do?" arsa Tomas bochd. Cailean. "Thugainn," arsa Cailean. "Thugainn," arsa Cailean. "Thugainn," as dhair a leithid ach thug am fear sin grocadh sinn chun a' chladaich." Bha fior leisg air Tomas gluasad o'n tigh, ach dé b'urrainn dha dhèanamh? Bha an leabhar a' còrdadh ris cho flor mhath 's gu'n rachadh e mach air rudha mara air a shon — na'm fairean air a' shon — na'm fairean air tigh cha'n an na b' fhear a bha chisean an uair a ràinig e an tràigh. Shuidh e a

an teas aig an tigh cha b ann ma rainig e an tràigh. Shuidh e a leigeil anail ach bha na calchan-muile cho teth 's gu'n theab e bhill air a rosadan an is camar a bhiltheas bornaich bean-an-tighe a' faireachdainn an uair a chuireas i air a' ghreideil iad," ars can, "seall air na faoileagan tha sin am muigh air a' mhuir. Chan eil teas no rud eile a' cur dragh orra. Nach buidhe dhaibh!"

"Buidhe, an tuirt thu?" fhrea-gair Tómas, "bha dùil agam hin a riamh gur ann geal a bha faoileagan." (Bha esan toilichte gu leòr 's e 'na shuidhe air carraig a' leughadh Gairm).

gu leòr 's e 'na shuidhe air carraig a' leughadh Gairm). "Ach nach eil e cho math dhut a dhoil a mach còmha riutha. ma tha thu 'n duil gu bheil iad cho math dhut. Chan eil a dhith ort ach carbail is dà geidh gu robh earbach bha grand?" ara Cailean. "agus carson ara gu sgeò bheag laghach thall an sin agus dà ràmh

bhrèagha innte?"
"Nis, a Chailein," arsa Tómas,
"a cuir thusa dragh air a'
gheola sin. Chan eil cuid no
gnothuch agad rithe agus cuimhnich so — an rud nach buin dhut
na buin dha."

na buin dha."

"Och, 's ann a bha mise ma's fhìor,' arsa Cailean, "nach fhìos agad gle mhath nach fhalbhainn-sa le cuid dhuin' eile?"

"Huh,' fhreagair Tomas, 'mas fhìor nach fhalbhadh! 'S trie thu falbh leis an tombaca, agus gu tha sin ach cuid dhuin'

"Agus dé tha 's na leabhrai-chean ach cuid dhuin' eile? Tha fhìos nach ann leat fhéin a tha am fear a tha thu leughadh an dràsda agus nach tu fhéin a chean-

naich e."

"Chan eil agam ach greiseag
dheth. Tha diofar eadar iasad is
goid. Tha fhios agad fhèin air
sin ged nach bi cuimhn' agad air
ro thric. Chunnaic mi gu robh
criomag mhati de thombaca dubh
criomag mhati de thombaca dubh anns an sporan agad cho luath 's a fhuair thu e fhéin air falbh dha'n mhònaidh."

"Coma leam dheth an dràsda,' arsa Cailean, "chan ann air tom baca bha sinn a' bruidhinn ach arsa Callean, baca baca bha sinn a' bruidhinn ach air bàtaichean, agus air a' gheòla bhig laghaich tha sin thall. Tha thu fhèin a' cumail a mach nach eil cron sam bith ann an iasad. 'S cinnteach. mata, gu'm faod sinn iasad beag fhaighinn dhèin habba ag

masad veag ihaighinn dhe'n gheòla so. eil an t-àm agad a bhith fàs glic?" fhreagair Tomas, "de ni thu ma théid i fodha leinn 's gu'm bi sinn air an bàthadh?"

hathadh?"

"Dé ni ach snàmh gu tir!" arsa Cailean, "ach cha leig sinn a lead a dhol a mach innte ma tha'n teagal ort gu'n téid i fodha. 'S cinnteach gu'm faod sinn suidhe innte co-dhiùbh. Tha fhios nach eil cron ro mho'r an sin. Bidh sinn nas comfhiutatile innte ach chanaid mar suidhe air na chicheanaid mar suidhe air na chicheanaid mar suidhe air na chicheanaid siuthad, matà," fhrea-gair Tómas, 'Se leigeil osna 's

is suidhidh sinn anns a' gheòla 's gu'm faigh thu fois 's gu'm faigh mi fhìn fois cuideachd."

mi fhin fois cuideachd."
's a' crathadh a chinn, 'théidre
Shuidh Tòmas air an tobhtathoisich, chuir e suas a spògandeiridh agus lean e air a' leughadh an leabhair Las Cailean
a phiob agus chuir e suas smìid
toite mar a b' àbhaist agus an sin laigh a anns an deireadh, ag chaidil e gu suaimhneach sona.

"A Chailein, tha sinn caillte Chailein, bidh sing air ar bèthadh. a Chailein, a Chailein, dùisg, a Chailein, tha sinn ullamh, tha 'm bàta air bhog"...

Saoil ciamar a gheibh seòid as a' ghàbhadh so?

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INBHIR-THEORSA

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

Am biadh as fearr. Gabhar gu maith ruibh - la

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN

AS NA SGOILTEAN

3. Sgoil nan Ceallan, Uibhist-a-Tuath

AN DUINE AGUS A' CHRUBAG Uilleam Stiubhart, Class 3

Aon latha bha duine a'snamh agus rug crubag air ordaig air. Fhuair e a toirt dheth agus thug e dhachaidh i.

e dhachaidh i.
Chuir e ann am poit i agus
bhruich e i agus e ag imleachadh
a lipean. Nuair a bha i bruich
chuir e air fuarachadh i.
An sin chaidh e 'ga h-iarraidh
ach mo thruaighe, bha an cat air
falbh leatha. Cha robh sian air
fhagail aige ach ordag ghoirt.

AN AD Donnchadh Mac Aoghnuis,

Aon latha bha duine agus gille

a falbh ann an trean.

Bha ad air a' ghille agus bha e a coimhead a mach air an uin-neig. Thug athair an ad far a' gille. Bha an gille smaointunn gun do dh-fhalbh i leis a' ghaoith. Thuirt athair nan deanadh e fead gun tilleadh i air ais. Rinn an gille fead.

Rinn an gille fead.
Thainig an ad.
Cha robh fios aig a' ghille gum
b' ca thair a thug dheth an ad
agus bha e a' smaointinn gur e
gnothach miorbhuileach a bh' ann
gun do thill i le fead. Rug an
gille a rithiad air an aid sige agus
thilg e mach air an uinneig i.
an ad idir air aid aigs cha do thill
an ad idir aid aigs cha do thill
AN CAT TAINGEII.

Alasdair MacAonghais, Class 6

Aon uair bha cat ann bhana-mhaighstir tinn agus bha an cat cho duiltch agus nach itheadh e greim fad an latha. An latha bha so chaidh e a mach agus thill e a stigh le luch. Guir e i air cluasaig a' bhoireanaich mar gum bitheadh e ag radh, "Ma dh' theas sibh sin bithidh sibh nas fearr." AIR DI-SATHURNA 'SA

CHEITEIN Domhnall Iain Stiubhart, Class 7

'S e Di-Sathurna a bha ann agus bha na h-iasgairean eile air a dhol dhachaidh.

a dhol dhachaidh.
Ged is e an Ceitein a bha ana
bha an latha fuar agus garbh.
Chaidh m' athair sìos gyn' chladach agus cheangal e an t-eathar
gu math le ropaichean oir bha a'
mhuir cho garbh. Cha robh duil
aige-san falbh a Plesgeir an latha
ud idir. An deidh dha a t-eathar
a cheangal chaidh e suas gu na
h-airigh a dheanamh snuacan
cadail

An ceann uine dhuisg c agus smaointich e gun rachadh a tim chioll a' chladaich fiach an tainig sian àir tir leis an lan. Chaidh e a stigh do thigh beag a bha shuas

and an tigh sholats.

Chunnaic e an sin rud beag coltach re bataraidh no coinneal gharbh agus sionag a niach as.

Chuir e coinean ris agus spreagh

An uair a dh'fhalbh an ceo chunnaic m' athair gun robh ceann 'na laimhe' ga dhith. Chaidh e 'na chabhaig. Bha a' mhuir a nis 'na caoir gheal chunnatadh ach bha fhios aige nam fanadh e an sud nach biodh e beo ro fhada. Cha mhor nach robh e cheart cho cunnatach aghaidh a thoirt gu tir. ach bha e na bu docha a bheatha a shabhaladh. Shuain e searf mu laimh agus uair a dh'fhalbh an ceo

tir. ach bha e na bu docha a bheatha a shabhaladh.
Shuain e scarf mu laimh agus chaidh e sios gu'n a' chladach.
Bha an t-eathar air acair a muigin o thir agus is ann an cobla a chaidh e a mach, agus b' e sin an chaidh e a mach, agus b' e sin an chaidh e a mach, agus b' e sin an chaidh e agus an cunnar reed ann ann ann agus an cunnar reed ann ann ann agus an cunnar reed ann ann ann agus dh'fhasgail e na scpaichean eile. Is ann 'na shuidh air an urlar a bha e oirbha a' rahuir cho garbh agus dh'fhasciadh e tuiteann air son a' chraidh agus aon uair thuit son a' chraidh agus ann uair thuit son a' chraidh agus ann uair thuit a bha la fais gir Hoghagearraidh chunnaic e duine do', in b' ainm Lochlainn Aille a' tighinn 'na ruith gir n' chladach. the o annu Lochlann Aile a' tighinn na ruith gu'n a' chladach. Thug Lachlainn dha biadh agus ann an uine ghoirid thainig cara-bad 'ga carraidh e thug don tigh eiridnn e.

CATTLE SALES FACILITIES IMPROVE

There will be no centralisation of Cattle Sales in the Uist islands, at least not in the foreseeable future. This was stated by representatives of the auctioneering firms who visited the islands recently. Some concern had been expressed by crofters at reports which had been circulating that sales were to be confined to, perhaps, centre in each island

The auctioneers have, however, asked that loading platforms should be built at each cattle stance so that stock can be easily loaded into trucks for transportation to the nearest shipping points. They have offered to assist with the cost of this work

The days of the long cattle droves so familiar in the Hebrides and other parts of the Highlands now appear to be over and this will ensure that stock reaches its ultimate destination fresher and without loss



Leabhar-seolaidh anns am faighear ainmean nam buidheann Leabhar-seolaidh anns am taignear ainmean nam Duidneanh na tha a' toiri seachad cuideachaidh agus comhairle do luchd-malairt is luchd thighean-obrach ann an Alba. Fhuair na geur-bheachdan agus na riaghailtean a gheibhear anns an leabhar so am moladh gu mor le ughdarrasan malairt agus doghluim airson an stiuiridh fheumail a tha iad a' toirt seadad do na h-uile a tha an sas an gnothaichean obrach is malairt.

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THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL (DEVELOPMENT & INDUSTRY) (Comhairle Adhartais na h-Alba)

1 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

Review Order

Robert Murphy's The Golden Eagle is set in America. For all that, the central character, Kira, could well have been resident 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

ordinary measures must be taken to create preserved areas.

With the possibility of the High-lands being opened up to an even greater extent to the tourist, one is forced to turn a thought to the tourist, one is forced to turn a thought to the makes 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 Camtry Book Club Edition, it is capacity in the control of the contr

nigningints those dangers in a beautifully descriptive manner. It is often easy to read and identification of the author that he enables us to identify ourselves with a creature. Kira, the golden eagle, ends het life in a tragic manner — by poisoned meat. One must, of course, place some sympathy on the side of economics; the farmer must protect his livestock. But discriminate method of reducing a form of wild life often accused of prey. One recalls the efforts of David Stephen to investagate the Uig (Lewis) game-keeper's accusation against the eagle in the fastnesses of the Uig hills.

Mild 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.

und the Highlands, by Michael Brander. Geoffrey Bles, Lon-don, price 32/6.

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

lands. Where he can, he quotes ap-propriate descriptions and com-ments by earlier travellers and this gives depth. Particularly he is well aware of the scrious and linger-ing effect of the Clearances on the facts simply, and dispenses with the usual arguments in justifica-tion.

tion. 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 experiences. He notes, too, with sympathy, the differing religious tradi-

interested in Highland people as real people, and takes them as he finds them, language and all, and avoids the usual tendency to

In fact, he is well aware of Lowland predilection in this and

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.

Secondary School.

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

Mr Johnston has been in touch

the earliest possible moment."

Mr Johnston has been in touch
with both the County Council and
the Scotish Office about the
matter, and understands from Mr
the Section of the Council of the Council of the
matter, and understands from Mr
the Council of the Council of the
matter, and understands from Mr
the Council of the Council of the
saketch 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,
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external works, for example, playing fields and retaining walls,
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should in no way delay the proland. Mr Johnston said the undermr of the cost of the external work
should in no way delay the proland.

ject.
Mr Johnston said he under-stood that it was hoped that ten-ders for the work would go out

CROFTERS REFUSED LEGAL AID

The Sccretary of State for Scot-Ine Secretary of State for Scot-land, Mr William Ross, has re-jected a request by the Federation of Crofters' Unions for crofters who cannot afford legal represen-tation to obtain legal aid in the Scottish Land Court.

Mr Ross said that the present national economic circumstances were very unfavourable to in-creases in public expenditure, save for most compelling reasons. The federation commented in a statement at the week-end: "The

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."

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over to you: Letters to the Editor

Sir,—Your editorial, "The Kilt caps with feathers in the Alps, it is not Our Delight," raises some is because the material is close at hand and is adapted to local

1. In the day when the kilt was the ordinary everyday garb of the Gael, were there no "brawny Scots of less than aver-age height" (your polite term for ge height " (your polite term for fat little men") in the High-

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

3. If only the tall and hand-some are allowed to wear the kilt.

some are allowed to wear the kilt, will the impression they give of the average Scot be any more ac-

4. Why do you feel "the small kilted figure striding down the Strand" with "the build of Twiggy," a crew-cut and bithe Strand" with "the build of Twiggy," a rew-cut and bi-focals," was "very probably an American? "When you seowled at him, he probably thought to himself, "Well what else can you expect from a Sassenach!"

5. What in the world is a twiggy? Is it to a twig what a beautiful to a twig what a beautiful the world is a twiggy? Is it to a twig what a beautiful the world is a twiggy? Is it to a twig what a beautiful the world is a twiggy? Is it to a twig what a beautiful the world is a twiggy? Is it to a twig the twice of the control of the still? Are they a matter of a long tradition, or of relatively recent origin? Are they the re-

of the kilt? Are they a long tradition, or of relatively a long tradition, or of relatively recent origin? Are they the result of custom, or of an artificial result of custom, or of an artificial results of custom "Headquarters?" who wears

directive from "Headquarters?"
The American Tourist who wears
the kilt in 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
you. He has long looked forward
to, 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, And don't fault him for his ig-norance. He was probably talked into buying it by one of your high-pressure kilt salesmen.

high-pressue kil salesmen

In the service had the opportunity to wear the kilt. My wife put
tumbs down on it at our wedding. Indeed, she would not even
let me bring in a girl piper from
Lowa to play the Wedding Marchl
Still, one day I hope to visit your
country, and I suspect I'll be an
easy prey for the first "five-feet
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 en-I finisk that folkione should be en-couraged 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 regional dance of wearing removed acres, but take less pleasure at secing these things as a paid per second that interests me, but national dress worm 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 the second of the second that is the second in the sec

s because the material is close t hand and is adapted to local ceds. If the Indians wear turproduce suitable cloth, but it is so wound round the head on ac-count of the heat so as not to

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 utilitaria-nism. Fashion dictates that utility and crude symmetry should have priority and for that reason many picturesque buildings and customs disappear. However modernity should be pathing also than growth should be nothing else than growth 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 just for the sake of fashion give the impression of superficiality and fickle-

We in Scotland are one of the classes and any uniforms of their own social class either peasant on noble, but the kilt is not a mone-poly of any east and shows the unity of the country. Needless to say our national dress is admit ably suited to Scottish surroundings, we have not as mountern holiday places in Southern any surface or 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 the deah nondescript (othes by the drab nondescript clothes that modern fashions dictate and prevents us from losing our iden-tity as a nation.

IAIN G. MACNAIR Madrid

Sir,—Now that the time for the National Mod 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? rangements for choral singing? It seems to me that the Senior Choirs are the more favoured in his respect. To my mind, it would revive the interest of the

SANDEMAN Y SCOTCH WHISKY

SANDEMAN

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 An Comunn, or the Convener of the Mod and Music Compilers might scalled Music Committee, might reply

Another question: What, in-deed, has happened to all the compilations of folk-songs choral arangements, and settings to lyrics strangements, and settings to Tyrics which have won prizes over the years? Surely they need to 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 Comunn's archives.

Is mise SEINNEADAIR

A Charaid,-As one who has learnt Norwegian, French and some Brcton, and would like to have some Gaelic, I find that the easiest way to pick up pronounciation (without a native-speaking ciation (without a native-speaking instructor at hand) is to have some grampohone records osngs. 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 adverenclosed leaflet. Properly adver-tised. I would hope that the en-closure of such a text with records would more than pay for itself in increased sales, but if that 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 for-nal instruction records — and cnee one has grasped pronouncia-tion one is greatly encouraged to learn more of the structure of the language. DAVID STEVENSON

language. Is mise,
DAVID STEVENSON

Grant House 69 Dalkeith Road Edinburgh 9 1st July, 1967



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PROVINCIAL MOD RESULTS BRUSH UP

LORNE, MORVEN AND MULL

AND MULL

A most successful Lorn, Morvern 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 up considerably on previous years in the locals and visitorious years and the prominently displayed in shops, hotels, boarding houses and throughout the country districts.

The gold pendant winners were fleyer-old Elspeth Lamont (Oban High School and Bunessan) and High School and Bunessan) and High School and Bunessan) and house were locally the local productors were local throughout was wondered by the local productors were local flexible and the local productors were local flexible

Lean (Ballachulish), Messrs Calum Robertson and Calum MacLeod (Glasgow), and Angus MacTavish (Dunoon) for Gaelic, and Messrs J. L. McAdam and John A. Mac-Rae (Glasgow) for music. The Convener was Mr Donald Thom-son

son.

In the evening, a very successful concert was held in the Corran Halls, sustained by prize-winners and guest artistis, Kirsteen Grant and John A. Mackae, with Mr Calum Robertson in the chair. The Mod dance followed to complete the day's programme.

Beneneed as were as were the concern the control of the control of

Principal prize-winners were:

Oral—Reading prescribed prose
passage — lain Kennedy; Ann
Matheson 1st year Secondary);
Stuart Ross (2nd year secondary);

Stuart Ross (2nd year secondary).
Reading af Sight—Alistair Tait.
Verse Speaking (under 12)—Dunbeg School; (over 12)—Oban
High School; Reciting from
Memory (12-16 years)—Jain Kennedy; Reading with expression
(learners under 14)—Readegund
Hadfield; Reading at Sight—Iain
Kennedy; Reciting from Memory
Isabel Clark; The William Peddie
Memorial Trophy for Learners of Memorial Trophy for Learners of Gaelic with highest aggregate marks in Junior Oral Section—

marks in Junior Oral Section—
Sheila Lamont,
Vocal—Solo Singing (under 12)—Kathryn Black; (under 9)—
Lorna Black; (boys and «iris)—
Niall Brown (also boys); (girls)—Catherine MacIntyre; own choice
(jadies)—Elspeth Lamont; (men)
—Alistair Cattanash; prescribes
song Elspeth Lamont; macInternation of the control of the con McIntyre; Duet-

Ann Mac Choral Ann MacKenzie.

Choral — Unison Singing of
Puirt-a-beul—Oban High School;
Unison Singing (rural choirs)—
Dunbeg School; Unison Singing
(under 12)—Rockfield School;

(under 12)—Rockfield School; (horal Singing in two parts har-mony—Oban High School; Quar-tette—Comun 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 Scotlard, which in the last quarter of 1966 was 1.5 per cent. nigher thân a year earlier, fell to firactionally below the level of the first quarter of 1966. This is revealed by the Index of Irdustrial Production in Scotland prepared by the Scottish Statistical current was 132 (quarterly average of 1958—190), 1 point or 9.8 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

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 water of the control of the

ARDNAMURCHAN

Prize List Juniors

Reading at Sight—I (equal) Jane MacGillivray, Acharacle, and Ian D. Cameron, Acharacle. Recitation—I Patricia MacClements, Lochaline; 2 Ian D. Cameron, Acharacle; 3 (equal) Ian Cameron, Kingairloch, and Donald Cameron, Acharacle, 10 Donald Cameron, Acharacle, 10 Donald Cameron, 10 Cameron, 10

Donald Cameron, Acharacle. Learners Recitation (under 10 years of age)—1 Kathleen Quig-iey, Lochaline; 2 Alisdair Mac-Aulay, Mingarry; 3 Andrea Mac-Donald, Ardgour, (Ten years of age and over)—1 Ivor Carmichael, Ardgour; 2

Ardgour; 2 n, Lochaline; Mairearad MacLean, Lochalir 3 Malcolm Corcoran, Mingarry.

3 Malcolm Corcorain, Mingarly.
Conversation—1 Ian D. Cameron, Acharacle; 2 Jane MacGillivray, Acharacle.
Solo Singing—Girls—1 Sonia
Harrison, Glenborrodale; 2 Susan

MacLean, Acharacte.

Solo Singing — Boys — 1
(equal) Iain MacDonald, Mingarry, and Duncan Stewart,
Acharacte.

Acharacte.

Solo Singing — Learners (under 10 years of age)—1 Ishbel Mc-Laren, Polloch; 2 Dianne Angus, Ardgour; 3 Charles Richardson, Polloch.

Polloch.
Ten years of age and over—I
Patricia MacClements, Lochaline;
2 Isobel Sorley, Claggan; 3 Flora
MacLean, Acharacle.
Choral Singing—Unison—I Acharacle School Choir; 2 Lochaline
School Choir; 3 Mingarry School

Seniors Reading at Sight—1 Mrs C. M. MacClements, Lochaline; 2 Mrs C. MacLaren, Glenborro MacCle.

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

Solo Singing—Morvern Song— Solo Singing—Morvern Song— 1 (equal) — Mrs Douglas, Lochaline, Solo Singing — Ladies (pre-scribed song)—I Mrs Kerr, Locha-

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

Instrumental Section
Junior Practice Chanter—
Junior Practice Chanter—
Lochaline; 2 David Campbell,
Lochaline; 3 Ian Mowat, Lo

Special Prizes

Junior Choir with highest marks

Junior Choir with highest marks for Gaelic-Prize presented by "North Argyll" — A characle School Choir. Silver Trophy, winner of Junior Learner's Practice Chanter Com-petition—Presented by Mrs Ros-coe, late of Morvern — Allan MacLean, Lochaline. Conductor's Batton to Conduc-

Conductor's Baton to Conductor of winning Junior Choir— Presented by Executors of late Miss D. C. MacIntyre, Ardgour— Mr F. G. Parlane, Acharacle.

Adjudicators

Music — Mrs Nancy Cameron, Oban, Mr Brownlie Henderson, Oban, Gelic — Mr Donald Buchanan, Morar; Mr Donald Grant, President, An Comunn Gaidhealach, Mr Malcolm Mac-Leot, Secretary, An Comunn Gaidhealach, Instrumental — Mr Charles MacFarlane - Barrow, Strontian

Strontian.
Concert Programme — Leading prize - winners and following guests:—Mr Duncan MacDonald and Mr Hugh MacIntyre, Oban, Mr Seumas McNeil and Mr John MacFadyan, College of Piping; Miss Christs MacPhee, Mingarry, Moidart; Mr MacGregor Kennedy, Kinlochard; Mr Fergie MacDonald, Accordianist.

tinued to increase its output in Scotland. Its index for the first quarter was 147. 7.3 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 The construction industry con- cent, higher than a year earlier

YOUR GAELIC

to pronunciation.

with Tormod

(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic) Under each Gaelic sentence or phrase you will find an English translation and a guide

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

Lesson 6

Bi samhach. Bithidh mi ann an i samhach. Bithidh mi ann an Duneideann am maireach. Am bi thu (-sa) an sin cuid-eachd? e quiet. I'll be in Edinburgh to-morrow. Will you be there

Dec sav-ach. Bee-i mee awn and Decon-Ay-jun a mar-ach. Am bee oo (-sa) an sheen coojachk? (ch as in loch).

Cha bhi Domhnall ann Glaschu fhathast. Nach bi Sine a'dol

ann?
Donald won't be in Glasgow
yet. Won't Jean be going?
Cha vee Do-ull awn an Glaschov ha-ust. Nach bee Sheena

Sein! Seinnidh mi. An seinn mi? Cha seinn mi. Nach seinn mi? Sing! Till sing. Will I sing? I won't sing. Won't I sing? Shine! Shine-ee mee. An shine mee? Cha shine mee. Nach

Am bi thu trang? Bithidh. Cha

Will you be busy? Yes. No. Am bee oo trang? Bee-i Cha An seinn thu? Seinnidh, Cha

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

Is math sin! 'S e. Chan e. That's good! Yes, it is. No, it's

not. Is ma sheen. She. Chan e (e as in yet). Gle mhath! Ceart! Suidh sios

Gle mhath! Ceart! Suidh sios aig an teine. Very good! Right, all right! Sit down at the fire. Glay va. Cce-arst. Soo-i shee-us

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 Ardersier in the summer?

Does the place-name Shieldaig in Western Ross have a mean-

4. Who holds the arms, name and chiefship of Clan Urquhart?

S. De chiall tha aig, "Lamh a theid tric 'gan teine loisgear uaireigin i"?

6. Co bh'uaith a thainig am facal "gradh"? * * *

Answers to "Do you know"

1. From Buchan Ness to Applecross, 1S4 miles.

2. It is said to be its chalybeate waters.

Yes - The Gaelic is Sildeag. the Norse Sild-vik which means herring-bay.

4. W. F. Urquhart of that ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.

S. Deanaidh danachd milleadh.

6. Is facal aig am bheil freumhan Eireannach e (IR grado).

Suil Air Caraichean Am Vauxhall Viva Estate

Tha muinntir VAUXHALL air ceithir charaichean ura estate a thoirt a mach; am Viva de Luxe Estate, am Viva SL Estate agus fear de gach seorsa le einnsin nas treasa, am Viva 90 de Luxe agus am Viva SL 90. am Viva SL 90.

Am Viva SL Estate

Tha fream a' chair seo air leth snog le cliath (grill) breagha air toiseach na boineid agus stiall liomhta timcheall air pannail a' chuil. Tha soluis am broinn a' chair anns an toiseach agus anns a' chuil Theid an soluis a tha anns a' chuil Theid an soluis a tha anns a' chul. Theid an solus a tha anns an toiseach air an uair a dh' fhosglas sibh na dorsan. Cha b' urrain e bhith na b'

Cha b' urrain e bhith na b' fhasa dhuibh na suidheachain toisich a phasgadh air ais ... suas leis an t-suidheachan agus sios leis a chul, agus tha aite ann ar an urrainn cul an t-suidheach-ain laighe. 'S ann le stuth ris an can iad AMBIA a tha cuibhrigean nan suidheachan anns an SL air an lionadh agus tha seo 'gan deanamh gle chomhartail.

Anns a h-uile car dhe 'n tAnns a h-uile car dhe 'n t-

deanamn gie chomhartail.

Anns a h-uile car dhe 'n tseorsa seo tha doigh airson
aitheir ghlain a thoirt a stigh
dha 'n char agus an aithear a tha
am broinn a' chair a thoirt a
mach. Tha seo ag obrachadh
comhla ris an teasair.

Tha aite nam haeaichean anns

Tha aite nam bagaichean anns a' char SL air a linigeadth le tara' char SL air a imigeadin le iar-paid—an to-aon seorsa agus tha air a' chuid eile dhe 'a char—agus tha stiallan iarann ann airson gum faigh bagaichean a stigh gu soirbh. An uair a bhitheas an suidheachan cuil air a phasgadh air ais bithidh 5 troighean de fhaid anns a' chul. Tha a'

chuibhle a tha bharrachd air a cumail 'na seasamh air taobh deas cul a' chair agus mar seo tha e soirbh faighinn 'ga h-ion-naigh gun an luchd a ghluasad. Cheibh sibh cuibhrig airson na cuibhle seo anns na caraichean SL. Tha sgathan air a' bhoineid air taobh an fhir-stuiridh anns air taobh an fhir-stiuiridh anns a h-uile Viva Estate.

Rudan a tha anns a h-uile Viva

Teasair. Rud a chuireas a mach uisge airson na uinneig toisich a ghianadh Ciosan-sabhalaidh air na suidheachain toisich. Suid-heachain toisich a dh' fhaodas sibh a bhruthadh air ais airson air ais airson sibh a bhruthadh air ais airson barrachd ruim fhaighinn. Stiallan airson fasgaidh a thoirt seachad bho 'n ghrein. Sgeilp phairealan. Sgathan mach urrainn dhuibh a bhriseadh. Tarpaidean. Rud a chuireas suas is sios na soluis chui. Da chiumeadair (silencer). Tha am bocsa aira (ulleshion.

Tha am bocsa giar uile-shion-cromach agus 's e stiuireadh race is pinnean a tha anns na caraichean seo uile.

einnsinn 70.7 oirlich 'S e einnsinn /0.7 oiriica ceithir-chearnach (1155 cc) le ceithhir rothlair (cylinder) a tha anns am Viva de Luxe agus am Viva SL. Tha einsin nas treasa anns an 90 de Luxe agus an SL

Seo agaibh na prisean a' gabhail a stigh na cis:

Viva de Luxe Estate ...£725 Viva SL Estate ...£787 Viva 90 de Luxe Estate...£766 ...£824 Viva SL 90 Estate



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