

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

Aithisg Coimisean nan Croiteirean A BHEIL CROITEIREACHD GU MATH?

Bho 1912 bha ceud aig a chroiteir feum a dheanamh de'n chreid airson obair eile seach obair fearainn. Thug Achd 1961 ceud dha tighen is eile a thogail airson na h-obrach se agus a'riogd fhaghinn airson an leasachadh 'nuair a dh'fhaghadh e. Ach ma dh'fheumas e iasad cap a'riogd airson an leasachadh chan urrainn e coir air na tighen a thoirt do dhuin eile mar dhubhlach ach a mha'n do Ruinar na Stait no Do 'n Bhord Leasachaidh. 'S e 'bhuil gum feum croiteir a tha deonach leasachadh a dheanamh coir-gabhal an fhearainn atharrachadh le ceud an uachdairin.

Air a bhidhna chaidh seachd tha an Coimisean ag cur air ceill gum b'fheadar do chroiteir so a dheanamh airson an acaire fearainn. B' e mal na croite gu leir £10.5, ach b' coisag bliadna a ghabhailas air f60. 'S e an croiteir thein a thog an obair 'san t-ate gu ire far an cuireadh duine eile a'riogd 'na thaic ach 'sann gu math an uachdairin a chaidh am fe. Tha an Coimisean de 'n bharrail gu bheil an suidheachadh far am feum an croiteir moren a bharrachd a phaghadh airson feum fearainn no feur, an aghaidh spiorad Achdan nan Croiteir 1912 is 1961 agus cha dean a leithid ach bacadh a chur air leasachadh sam bith nach buin do obair fearainn — a thaobh oisuir a chur ann agus a thaobh oisuir a thig o gheine an duine thein.

Co a pheibh am math?

Far am feumar moren fearainn a ghabhail troimh: Chuir an

Fhearainn no cho-igheasachd air doighean eile airson leasachadh gu h-araidh; machsire airson larchachd charabhanan, tha neart de 'n ardachadh luach a dol chon an uachdairin ged nach eil e call sgillinn troimh'n atharrachadh feuma-ach tha an croiteir a call saoire dha thein 's dha stoc no 's docha milleadh air fearsaichean no air tuilleadh dhe' chuid Chan eil so a' tachairt far a bheil taigh a dhith airson kiosk f6n no tigh nurs ach chan eil teagamh nach bi croiteirean an aghaidh leasachaidh agus atharrachadh feum fearainn mur a bheil iad a' faighinn chuid de m'bhith Chan eil an Coimisean a faicinn ciumar a gheibhear larch gun chroin air choireigin do na croiteirinn aig am bi an fearann a thar ag iarraidh. Tha An Bord Leasachaidh agus Roinn Leasachaidh Alba air a bhith bruidhinn ris a' Chomisean 'nan cabhaig mu larchachd charabhanan mar tha.

Tuilleadh Tighen

Ma thein moren tighen a thogail faisg air baillean beaga chroiteirean bi na h-ion chreitean ag eirigh. Tha goitresan mar iuse, dealan is rathaiden annta mar tha agus bhiodh barrand feum dhubhail sin gu math nan comhairlean a chur ann iad o thus.

Tha cuid de chroiteirinn Arcaib a' ceannach an cuid fearainn far, a bheil an t-uachdairin deonach mu choimisean na h-atharrachaidh a tha uachair.

Paghadh a' Mhail

Ann an 1851 sgrìobh an Rìrd

Iain MacNeill "nach robh e ceart a bhith de'n bharrail gum toirgheachd a bhith — bec a croit a mhaire. Cha b'ann a toradh an talamh a bha iad a p'aidheachd a' mhaire ach a' tuaraidh coisidh... Sgrìobh an t-Urr D. Mac-Fhionnghain ann 1883 gum "robh an staoghal agus croiteirean thein ceart mu 'n suidheachadh — ged a bhiodh an fearann a b'fhearr san duithaich ach cha robh cuill gum vesadh so dhaibh a mhaire b' e cosnadh am prìomh theachd-an-uir agus obair fearainn na claidh sin."

Cosnadh no tuathanachas

Bidh cuid a dh'aiten ann far an d'fhainnigh atharrachadh le leasachadh fearainn agus tha beagan chroiteirean ann an dugh a tha an tomas a bhith nan tuathanachas. Ach am Baraidh an Leodhas 'san Sealtain far am bheil an t-iagach air a dhol buataiche chan eil an suidheachadh moren eadar d'healaithe bho bhaic guil far an do dhunadh a' mhein — ach a mha'n gu bheil a' chroit a lughdachadh buaidh chon an t-iagach agus a' falach dearbhadh oabhar na ceart. Tha an t-astar bho sgrìre a ghnoimhachais 'ga fhagail nas duilghe obrichrean eile a thoirt ann.

Tha croiteireachd is obair eile co-ionnan

Mar sin cha bhith da a chomhairle eadar gnoimhachas is croiteireachd agus cha eil an Coimisean an duil gum bi sin ann. Bha an da chuid co-ionnan riannail. Bidh croiteirinn ann a bhios airson a bhith 'nan tuathanach ach tha croiteirinn ann cuideachd a bhios gu brath ri cosnadh. Chuir an Coimisean am beachdan mu 'n so an ceill do'n Bhord Leasachaidh agus bidh duil ri gne comunn dhaoinne (society) a bhios nas slaine agus nas suidheachd ma theid an da chuid air adhart comhla.

Aon Seoladh

Ma tha croiteireachd gu bheil e'f'eachdail feumaidh croiteirinn air a chomhairleachadh gu leir a bhith ag obair air an aon seoladh

● JUST A REMINDER

Now that the holiday season is here, the public should keep their dogs under control in the countryside. Every year many farm animals are worried, maimed or killed by dogs.

It is so easy for a dog, even the most obedient and well-trained, to become excited when off the lead and to run after farm animals, which may suffer injury even without actually being attacked.

Dogs should not be allowed to chase or worry farm animals and should be kept on a lead when farm animals are about.

An owner or person in charge of a dog is liable to prosecution if his dog attacks or chases farm livestock, and he may also be liable to an action for damages. The dog may be ordered to be destroyed.

— a togail stoc de'n ann gheine a bhios co-ionnan an aois, an cuidem, 'san tarbhe, ma tha iad a' dol a' gheimeachadh air na ceannaichean. 'E so an seorsa luagh, uan is bheathaichean ionadrala tha iad a lorg.

Chan urrainn an seorsa co-oirbachadh a tha dhith a thoirt gu buil troimh 'n fhoghlum is troimh 'n earlachaidh: abhasteach. Feumar seoladh ur air stoc a ghin 's a' m'irgachd is so a bhith a' reamairachadh gach sgrìre. Feumar barrachd aonndhadh cadar gach buidhean a tha mach on rìghaltas airson sin a dheanamh. Nam biodh ughdarras air a shuidheachadh carran coltach ri riagh-laidh obair a'Chlo-mhoir agus ag obair ann am laimh ri leasachadh fearainn b'fhearrail, sin toiseachadh do'n sgrìre.

Assessors

Tha An Coimisean cuideachd a dol a chur Pàisail nan Assessors air taghadh comhairlean nan croiteir anns gach baile.

ARCHIE MACLEAN RETIRES

Archie MacLean, Mod Gold Medalist, has retired after 10 distinguished years as conductor of Stirling Gaelic Choir and members and friends met in the Station Hotel, Stirling, to pay tribute to him.

During his term as conductor, the choir won the Margaret Duncan Trophy on four occasions at the National Mod, three in succession. This outstanding achievement was officially recognised by the Burgh of Stirling earlier this year when the choir was accorded a Civic Reception.

Mrs M. McNeill, choir president, presented Mr MacLean with a tape recorder and a tape of all the choir's performances — taken from the B.B.C. archives — at the Mods, as a token of the affection and esteem in which he is held. Mr Alasdair MacLennan, Hon. President of the choir, presented Mrs MacLean with a piece of Celtic jewellery. Mr MacLean is being succeeded by Miss Kirsteen Grant, daughter of Mr Donald Grant, President of An Comunn Gàidhealach, and Mrs Grant.

Highland Health Board?

In a Report issued last week, it was urged that the general control of all functions in the Highlands and Islands should be concentrated in a single body, instead of the three administrative arms of the National Health Service.

The Report was issued by a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Birsay. The Committee took some three years to delve deeply into all aspects of medical services in the area. It has come up with proposals for sweeping changes. New methods should be introduced for paying doctors. Health service boats should be brought into existence for inter-island work. A Health Board is proposed which would cover an area taking in the crofting counties and Nairn; and possibly parts of Perthshire.

This Board would be responsible for the administration of all general medical, dental, pharmaceutical and ophthalmic services in the area.

One member of the Committee, Dr R. Ferguson, of Beauly, had reservations about a Highland Health Board. He thought it might cause medical services to become more remote and impersonal than the existing bodies concerned with health administration.

To attract doctors to Highland and Island practices, the Report suggests a "practice allowance," much on the lines of the remote payments which teachers get.

The Report says that the Small Isles (Rum, Muck, Eigg and Canna) no longer need the services of a full-time doctor. The total population of these islands is 150. It is suggested that these islands be served by visits from nearby doctors, and a strengthened nursing service.

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Births

MACLEOD—At Redlands Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, on 1st June 1967, to Rev. and Mrs. M. A. MacLeod, 65 Woodend Drive, Glasgow, W.3 — a son.

MACDONALD—At the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, on 28th May 1967, to Lillian and Effie MacDonald, Sandajay — a daughter.

Marriages

MACLEOD—**MACLEOD** — At Free Church, East Kilbride, on 10th June 1967, by Rev. M. A. MacLeod, M.A., assisted by Rev. M. Lamont, M.A., in Alasdair, elder son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm MacLeod, 9 Rosslyn Avenue, East Kilbride, to Catriona Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander John MacLeod, 8 Caribou Green, East Kilbride, Glasgow.

MACLEOD—**GILL** — At All Saints Church, North Collingham, on 10th June 1967, by Canon R. Stevens, Donald John, son of the late Mr Alexander MacLeod and Mrs MacLeod, Dunveg, Skye, to Jillian Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Gill, Beech House, North Collingham, Newkirk.

Deaths

MACINTYRE—On 16th June 1967, Eliza (Lalla) Crozier MacIntyre, of Holmwood, Nairn, second daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Malcolm MacIntyre, of the Imperial Hotel, Stormway.

RANKIN—At 11 Argyll Cottages, Batchesfield, on 15th June 1967, Christina MacPherson, beloved wife of the late Dugald Rankin — sadly missed.

Wanted

One copy in good condition — Graham's, The Covered Stones of Ivy Hill, Apply Box No. 12 Struth.

Text for the Times

Gnath-faisic c. 17, r. 17

Annas gach an gradaidheach curaid, agus rugaidh braithair fa choinneair tein.

Proverbs ch. 17, v. 17

A true companion is loving all the time, and is a brother that is born for when there is distress.

BAHA'I FAITH

The Forerunner of the Baha'i Faith was a young Persian merchant known as the Bab (the Gate), who in 1844 proclaimed Himself to be a Manifestation of God and a herald of One greater than Himself — One who would inaugurate a new era in religion and civilisation. Like earlier Messengers of God, the Bab was opposed and denounced. After six years of persecution He was publicly martyred at the age of 30, in a barrack square in Tabriz.

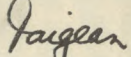
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**REMOVER STOPPER
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Cuairt Shamhradh's An Eilean Sgitheanach



'S fhaid'n' agha mi 'San Eilean Sgitheanach agus bu mhor an toilceach a' bhith ann ri thèist air a' mhios seo. Ged nach robh agam ach latha gu leth chunnaic mi gu leir d'hean eilean ainm farsaing na tha ann. Cha robh ach seachad air Breacis gun stad a' maoinntinn air Mor Mhairtinn, a' bhronnag, agus an latha a reir an orain a dh'fhic an gaimhain na chunnaic sinn, cha'nnaic mi a' harrachadh m'air Balfair Ath Leathan. Tha na taighen tughadh a' b'haist a bhith air a chladhach air f'halb agus na's truaghe na sin, tha na caillean-chra na bha denamh tighedaiss unnta air f'halb cuideachd. M'or cheud chunnaic se a' Gaidhlig — b'heò air a' bruidhinn, 's a' bhaile seo air f'adh ach a' reir na tha mi cluinntinn 's e a' Bheurla a tha an oidrigd a' cleachdadh an duighe. Co-dhiubh 's tobh mi mo chragan na mo chragan, ann a' bhith dol seachad air agus 'tha mo cheud chunnaic cho slan 's a' bha ri riamh. Mar a' tha a' cheuis ann an Ìomhadh 's a' cheuis 's 'n e' id air abair an fhearainn no cumail chruidh mar a' b'haist dalbh agus tha na h-èic an duigh cho gan ris na h-ìolairann.

Caibnealach coibhneala ann. Ach bhòid sin mar a' bhith eise, tha coltas gu math dorch, griaean ceann a tuath an Eilean 'na' uhoigh fhein a cheart cho briagha. Bha mu chlo, f'airt leis a' sealladh plan air Bhatnais agus Inse Gal, agus air an taobh sear, cha'n 'fhaic mi na bu b'hoichte' na Cholas Rarsaibh. Bha e' d'airtean Thronaidris Ach 's e' b'raicean Thronaidris a' chòrd rium gu buileach, paicean gorma, taighen glan comhbhùrla agus na croichean air an deagh-eitheach gu doigheil 's eileach, nach air an aite seach mar a' bha e an uair sin.

mu d'heighinn Bheanntan an Eilean agus da rìreadh tha iad ainm agus eadar - d'healichte bho fheadhainn samh rith eic, ach tha Bu chor dha 's 'Planners' againn air a' Chaidhealtach an leusan a tha fo chomhair a' seall air ionn-sachadh chionn 's gu bhèil an dogh thogail a bha sig Muinn Thronaidris moran na bu f'heargachaidh dh'n duthaich, na na doighean aca-san.

Thadhail mi air an taigh tughadh a' tha aig Eòin Domhnaich ann an Fhuglad far a' bheil e 'cùmail seann airneis 's h'itehan airson an sealltainn dha'n luchd-turuis. Tha mi d'he'n bheach gu bhèil an t-aise seo nas taimeach na Fasgadh ann an Cinn a' Ghiubhach. Tha sibh ann an luib nar Gaidheal f'hatst ann an Fhuglad ach 's e' e'nothach a'ithe ann am Baidhealach. Ann an d'ha' f'haic mi an Fasgadh car mar brochan gun salann.

TRI REULTAN FEASGAIR

by Domhnall MacIleathain

'Ma dh'amaid dhuib a' bhì a' speurdaireachd air feasgar ùlunn no m'eadhonn an Ogmhios, 's docha gum fac thu sealladh ainnsach air an da phlanaid loimnach — Bheus agus Mercur — cho faisg air a' cheile agus gu' d'omhaicheadh leud da mheòir iad. Goirid os an cionn bha thorrann airgid na gealach. Air seòlann b'heatha agus tachartas ainneamh. Mios roimh sin thachair gur e Bheus is Mercur a' b' fhaigse — is is thiahan fhicair, oighnecha gur e' n'each ann. deich ceud mìle a' chumtaie Mercur riamh 'na bheatha — leis an t-sùil lùim, co duibh. Tha an te seo cho duigid agus cho faisg air do' f'odha na greine agus f'haic f'alc'air aig a' f'eahab is, ach mar 'd'hotag bheag bheil' anns a' chomharrach na ans a' channach.

'San ainm lèine is tric a' chunnaic mi Bheus ann an adhar gorm, aig a' d'f'headhoinn latha. ged bha a' ghrìan 'na lan neart. Gun t'egamh f'eanaidh riach, bhios a' bhì a'ig, gu mean, caite 'n' coimhead e' ach is math is fhiasich an sealladh a' t-saothair. Tha cuimhne math agam air Latha Jubilee Rìgh Seoras V. agus Ban-rìgh Mairi. Bha luth a' b'heachdach, c'ereschdail na Ban-rìgh nan Reult fhaicinn gu soillear ann an lan-dhearsadh Rìgh nan Solus.

'Tha seo a' tachairt sin t-samhradh nach a' cluinnidh agus bi an ath choinneachadh ann an 1975.

Bi e' cur oighaidd m'or air luchd — tathach na Eilean. 'S' gur chad fa' na solus an latha. 'S' gur chad fa' na solus an latha.

Faodaidh leth-air a' bharrachde b'haith againn, le bhith cho fada air air, agus co duibh leth-air eile seach gu bhèil sinn ch'ad f'adad 'na' mach a' seall na c'noe 's nan beann, faodaidh c'hd' thairrean ged greine a' bhith againn san solus latha, mu meòdoin a' bh'ghios mar a' bh' againn o' ciont' b'haith.

Tri eithear na 'natives' trang' ann na l'osian suas gu meadhon oidhche 'nuair tha a' chlann agus na mearbh chluicagan nan cada'. Chuaill mi eun b'haith 's' seinn u' sgairteil dluth air uair 's a' m'haduinn an oidhche roimhe agus bha a' b'oghaidh lean 'e b'ith coimhead ann-midne beagan an deigh da uair U.S.B. (Uair Shamhradh Bhreatainn).

Ma bhios stòrm is dìle ann 'nuair a' thaid seo a' cluinnidh tha a' dh'èir ann — cha'n d'roed' dlurachadh unna. Ach mar a' sgròibh mi seo an cabhaig, 's docha gun bi an samhradh' seachd. t

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

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

Thu = singular or familiar form.

Sibh = plural or polite form.

Lesson 5

Tha a' chailleag a' seinn. Seinn a' Sheinn i. An do sheinn i? Cha do sheinn i. The girl is singing. Sing! She sang. Did she sing? She didn't sing. (Ha a chailleag a shine. Shine! She was singing. An do sheinn e? Cha do dh'inn e. Oh, as in loch. Nach do sheinn i? Didn't she sing? (Nach do sheinn e?) Carson a' sheinn i an t-eòran sin? Cùin a' sheinn i e? Why did she sing that song? When did she sing it? (Carson a' dh'inn e an t-oran sheinn? Cùin a' dh'inn e e?) Tog e! An do thog thu e? Thog. Cho do thog. Life it! Did you lift it? Yes. No. Hoak. Cho do hoak. Tha i fear. Tha i biath. Tha i f'luich. Tha i tìorm. It's cold. It's warm. It's wet. (He e' f'oor. Ha e e' bla. Ha e e' flooch. Ha e e' chee-ram). (Ha gool ack-am ort). Tha gool ort. I love you. (Lit. Love is at me on you).

TEACHER SHORTAGE

Service "Under Heavy Strain"

The shortage of teachers in Glasgow was discussed when representatives of the Glasgow Education Authorities met in Winton Ross, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, at the weekend in Edinburgh.

The Education Authority pointed-out that the education service in Glasgow is under heavy strain through the shortage of teachers both in primary and secondary schools. In view of the staffing difficulties the Glasgow representatives asked whether the recommendations of the Dame Jean Roberts' report on the distribution of teachers in Scotland would be implemented at an early date.

Mr Ross said that the central recommendation in the Roberts report for an inducement allowance, specifically for Glasgow, as a possibility. He also suggested to Glasgow that they might well consider the possibility in appropriate cases of paying travelling expenses to teachers from home to school. Irrespective of what action might be taken Glasgow might find it possible to pay travelling expenses if they consider this necessary in the interests of their education service.

Mr Ross indicated that he did not regard an inducement allowance, specifically for Glasgow, as a possibility. He also suggested to Glasgow that they might well consider the possibility in appropriate cases of paying travelling expenses to teachers from home to school. Irrespective of what action might be taken Glasgow might find it possible to pay travelling expenses if they consider this necessary in the interests of their education service.

Mr Ross also asked Glasgow to consider the possibility of letting houses to teachers taking up appointments in badly staffed schools, or in housing areas and urged the Authority to examine their present deployment of teachers with the aim of securing a more balanced staff of best-staffed and worst-staffed schools. In spite of difficulties, said Mr Ross, Glasgow was not the worst-staffed Authority in Scotland.

QUESTION ON HIGHLAND TRANSPORT BOARD

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire, asked the Secretary of State for Scotland when he hopes to be in a position to accept or reject the recommendations of the Highland Transport Board.

Mr William Ross, in a written reply, said "as an unable forecast when I shall be in a position to decide on the various recommendations made in the final Report of the Board, I can only say that we would hold an enormous organisation are being considered."

OBAN HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE

Basically, it is a magazine of some 80 pages. Its cover is a photograph which is almost "new art" in its presentation. Its contents are excellent reading; some contributions of course being the usual standard expected in school magazines; but others indicative of the latent talent in Oban High School. For Malcolm MacAffer, one of the editors, was highly commended for his poem "To My Father," in the "Scotsman" Magazine Competition.

The guiding hand of SRUTH contributor Iain Chrishion Smith is apparent on occasion. How much of the talent in fact boast of a "resident" author of established and acknowledged ability? Perhaps it should be made obligatory for all schools to support or sponsor or adopt in some way, one of Scotland's poets, or authors. Literacy might then be seen to increase. For an awareness of the common good, is sorely needed to-day when education increases but literacy decreases.

There is a long, thought-provoking foreword by the new Rector, Farquhar MacIntosh. His wide background of experience shines through what he has to say, particularly on comprehensive education.

Two short stories are in excellent vein: "The Fisherman" and "The Seventh Day." The school's enterprise is shown in a short analogy of poems from such people as McCaig, MacKay Brown, Edwin Morgan, Stewart Conn, and Derek Thomson.

The poems by pupils of advanced classes show in certain lines the influence of Chrishion Smith. Which is a good thing. For one must learn the rules from a master before one can break them to develop one's own route into poetry. Shades of Sir Walter Scott are seen in the rhythm of "The Fairy Glade" by Sheena Austin.

There are interviews of John Cairney and a doctor. The Gaelic contributions are good, but not adventurous enough. Ours is a heavily-loaded English burden. And when it comes to personal expression in English is as easy way out. The reviewer's lack of competency is a case in point, otherwise this column would have been in Gaelic.

With the rapid increase in interest in the language, the emphasis in schools associated with the language should be on a bilingual facility, both literary and oral. And this should be seen in a school magazine.

All in all, this magazine shows most excellent things. Perhaps now that quality is assured, the editors could be a little more adventurous in typographical presentation. The material is just a little over "four square." One thing is certain, the editors of next year's magazine might well find it hard to reach this year's standard. At least the goal is there to achieve.

NOT QUITE YET . . .

Mr Robert MacLennan, (Lab. Caitness and Sutherland) has asked the Post Master General, at what date a very high frequency transmitting station will be introduced to make available BBC 2 programmes in Caitness and Sutherland.

Mr Edward Short, in a written reply, says: "The extension of 'h.c.' to be attained by BBC 2, which is broadcast only in the ultra-high frequency band, is primarily the responsibility of the Corporation."

"I tell me, however, that their plans include a BBC 2 station in Caitness but that it is too early to say when it can be provided or what its area of coverage will be."

Crime Coming North PENALTY OF CITY STATUS

"Am fear a phosas airson earrain
Tha e reic a shaorsa."

At the High Court recently Lord Wheatley sentenced a man from Glasgow to six years in prison for a brutal attack with a broken bottle on an Inverness man.

On passing sentence Lord Wheatley said that whilst we want plenty of people to come from the south and settle in the Highlands we do not want his kind.

His Lordship spoke well, but in truth, when that day comes we shall have no say and will have to take the bad with the good. If the plans for a large city on the Moray Firth (a' Gheop a' reisdain Ruadh Stiubhardach) come off, we shall have a selection

of all the crimes and criminals that plague all big cities — assaults, rapes, murders, L.s.d., and armed robberies. We will also see some of our own kind follow their ways. There is no use pretending that we will be immune from all this or that we will be able to keep out the undesirables. This will be the price for large-scale development.

Ann an Tigh na Cuirte ann an Inbhirnis air an t-seachdainn seo chaidh chur am Breitheamh, am Morair Wheatley, dha n' phrìpsan airson sia bliadhna fear a Glascho a dhall air sabaid ri duine eile le botul briste.

Thuir am Morair ge a bha sinn ag iarraidh daoine thigheinn dha 'n Gaidhealtach a dh' fhuireach nach robh sinn ag iarraidh can a fhir seo. Thug na

IORRAN NAM FOGARRACH

Esdibh ri 'm dhàn-sa mar a dh'èisid sibh rìusan
A sheinn le sunnd dhuibh ann an tìr nam bean;
An lùineag thòrach togabhl suas gu làidir,
S' bho dheart nan làmh a cur a bhàt' na deann.

Seisid:

Tha 'n talamh fal' s' gur brìgh na coiltean aosd;
Ach 's fòg'raich sinn bho thìr 's' bho shluagh ar gaol.

Eadar am fonn so's bothain chaoin ar cìrdean
Tha beanntan arda 's' fàsach de thuinnd dhoirbh;
Ach tha ar cìrdeachan 'san tìr 'thog suas sinn,
'S' gur tric na'ì brudair sinn mu cluaintibh-gorm.

A chaoidh cha'n' fhaic sinn glinn is cnoic na h-àilleachd,
Le 'n uillt ghan ghàireach 'ruith a sìos gu rèidh;
Cha'n' fhaic sinn slugh le uall mu'n' triath an ordugh,
No leac nan seòbh' bu d'leas, teòmh, 'San streup.

Nuair bha ar sìnsre, iomadh linn roimh 'n là so,
A' dìon le'n claidhmhean àite taimh na saors',
Cha robh a'c' smaun gun 'chuir' an clann à 'n dùthaich,
Gu tuilleadh bhìrodean thòirt do dh'uchd'rain' bhaòth.

Ma chruinnicheadh feachd an aghaidh Bhreatainn mhòral,
Bìdh feim air conspuinn chròda, dhian, nach gèill,
Ach c'èit am bi tad anns an tìr 'r'am faotuin,
'S' na Gaidheal' aobhach thar nan cuan gu léir?

CONTINUATION CLASSES

Two highly successful continuation classes in Gaelic have been held in Dingwall during the past winter — one of these with twelve members, an amalgamation of two classes which were formed five years and four years ago respectively. This class had made steady progress during the years and it is a tribute to its teacher, Mr Donald MacLeod, Schoolhouse, Contin, that most of the original members are still attending regularly and are all looking forward with enthusiasm to more advanced study next winter. The second

Dingwall class numbers thirteen, all of whom were beginners at the start of last session. They are all very keen and hope to continue their studies next winter also. The teacher of this class is Mrs MacLeod, Schoolhouse, Contin.

A class of eleven has been conducted in Invergordon and has been very successful. The teacher here was Mr Hector MacKenzie, Schoolhouse, Hecle, Easter, Kildary.

In Fortrose fourteen members have been studying Gaelic using the Language Laboratory System. Reports so far have been very encouraging and if the method proves completely successful it could well be used in other centres next winter. This class has been taken by Mr MacLeod.

biathann seo smaointinn air fear de luchd-sgrìobhaidh Sruth agus sgrìobhe e 'gar ionnsaigh mar a leanas:

Ma thogas am Bord Leasachaidh an t-beic mor a tha fear-dhàibh air taobh an ear, na Gaidhealtach faodaidh sinn suil a bhith againn ris na droch dhaoine — luchd-meirle, luchd nan drogaidhean, agus luchd-muir — a tha ri 'n faighinn anns a-huile baile mor. Cha leig sinn a leas a bhith a' smaointeachadh gun bi baile mor na Gaidhealtach eadar-dhealichte bho bhailtean eile.

Chi sinn cuideachd feidhainn a rugadh anns a' Ghaidhealtach a' tinnodhadh ris na doighan aca. 'S' i seo a' phrìs a bhith anns againn ri bhith againn airson baile mhòir dha 'n t-seorsa sin.

BOOST FOR KNITWEAR FIRM

The Highlands and Islands Development Board are to invest £2,500 to aid the export programme of Loch Erisort Woollens, Ltd., a knitwear company operating from Lewis and Harris.

This was announced recently by the firm's founder, Mr Pat MacFarlane, at a reception in the encouraging and if the method proves completely successful it could well be used in other centres next winter. This class has been taken by Mr MacLeod.

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(CLOSING DATE — 30th JUNE, 1967)

Gaelic Has A Place In Society n 1967

"After all, we might have £10,000 in ten years' time, but not a word of Gaelic," and with these words of warning, Past President of an Comunn Gaidhealach ended an impassioned appeal for the appointment of a director and staff to en-

(By Heather B. MacKenzie, Thurso)

courage the spread of the Gaelic language. He was speaking at the end of the 1964 National Mod, and probably not long after his speech the good resolutions for the preserving of his national language began to fade from the mind of the average Scot, who generally salves his conscience by attending the occasional ceilidh until another gathering comes around to inspire him anew.

The question which we must consider is whether this is the right attitude — is this all Gaelic has to offer the Scot in 1967? Does Gaelic still have any importance or significance for us? It is announced that that Gaelic is not actually dying out, but it could be killed off—should this be allowed?

There can, of course, be no doubt that Gaelic is a rich, soft and expressive language which is ideal for poetry, and, in fact, very few languages can have such a wealth of tradition — its laments, lullabies and love songs are amongst the most beautiful and famous in the world, but they cannot readily be adapted to an alien tongue. The variety, the intense emotions ranging from extreme grief to extreme joy, the historical background and exquisitely moving music must surely be too precious to be sacrificed for modernisation. To approach the matter from a different angle, the Scottish heritage in all its forms of art, music and natural beauty is world famous, and never more so than now, when Scotland's reputation as a tourist attraction is growing rapidly. A national language such age and fascination is too great an allurements to be thrown away. Besides, there is the matter of national pride. Is Gaelic to survive longer in Nova Scotia than in its Motherland?

Admittedly, Scotland can continue without Gaelic, and certainly it is no longer a working proposition for Gaelic to be a first and only language to Highlanders. There are those, too, who claim that Gaelic literature can be translated into English without losing a great deal in the process. In a for-

ward - looking industrial nation it is alleged that the ancient tongue of the Gael can have no value.

Such pessimistic views can be refuted, for it can be shown that there is not only a place but a need for the continuance and forwarding of the language. With this in mind An Comunn Gaidhealach has since appointed a Director and a Public Relations Officer, and also agreed to attempt to get Gaelic introduced as a subject in as many schools, both Lowland and Highland, as possible. However, it is admitted by all that is only to make Gaelic a secondary language as it can no longer hope to be anything other.

It is also a fact that the full flavour of Highland character cannot be appreciated or savoured properly from an English translation. The emigrant's nostalgic longing for his distant homeland, his sweetheart and also his 'King o'er the water' becomes over - sentimental and insincere when exposed to the harsh light of day. Similarly the wonderful cultural and historical Gaelic works arising from the Jacobite Risings are an absorb-

LEASACHADH AIR PRIS FIODHA

Tha Wiggins Teape ag iarraidh air an riaghaltas na cumhannan a rinn iad ri Cotimsean na Collice atharrachadh. Ma ghabhad fiodh sgu prìsean nas òltaiche ri na prìsean na muillean prionnaidh fèadh an t-Sìoghaill a pòigheadh na iad de'n bhàraltach bh' an call cho mòr dhaibh. Chaidh a' mhùileann £1.6 muillean 's a' chaid deich mìosan agus a reir coltais tha còthrom nas fhearr air a thoirt do mhèimr na h-Eòrpa fiodh prionn a' chur thigann, bh' chaidh na cumhannan endar sinn fhèin agus Margaid Saor na h-Eòrpa thugsaigh, na bhàa agus roinne. 'S e tuilleadh call a' thig air Scottish Pulp d' a' chur.

Tha a' mhùileann ag cur mu 7000 tunna fiodh gu feum 's a' seachdhaoin agus 's e fiodh cruaidh a' cìrean cèid. Tha 's na trèid guid dhearb. Tha trèine le fheadh carbad a toirt 350 tunna de fheadh de'n Chorpach gach latha.

Chaidh £10,000,000 a dh'iasad a thoirt do Scottish Pulp ann an 1963 agus bhà so saor de riagh gu 1966. Feum an t-iasad a phagheadh an taobh a stigh de dheich bliadhna.

Nam biodh a' mhùileann 'ga togall an ceart uair gheibheadh Scottish Pulp mòran a bharrachd cuideachaidh na thairt iad o'n Bhord Leasachaidh agus fuighailtean Bord a' Mhargaidh (Board of Trade) na deach so seachad fo sròin gun fhìd.

Chan eil iad ag cur a mach ach leth na bùrrainn dhaibh 's a' Chorpach agus tha iomadh fuaisteach ri' dhenamh a' smothuichean ealantais is aigard mu bh' a' mhùileann cho prothaideach 's is corr dhi bhith.

Thaing 34% de fheadh prionn a stigh a' Canada is a Lochlainn bhò thòiseach na bliadhna '59 nas airde na an urridh Cha bh' duil ri cus feabhas gun teid so a leasachadh.

ing and illuminating field on their own. Few people realise how deep the motions of the apparently enigmatic, dour Highlander run, and therefore he feels ill at ease when condemned to write in an adopted tongue.

The Bard for 1964, a Scotch student from Harris, showed, however, that Gaelic can be used to express modern thoughts and sentiments. Recent years have also seen the introduction of Gaelic to the professional stage as a highly successful and versatile means of entertainment (there has even been a very modern television play), thus proving conclusively that it is moving with the times.

It can, therefore, be stated confidently that this lilting language must not be allowed over the next ten years, and all steps (including those economical and political issues affecting the very real problem of emigration) must be taken to ensure that the Gaelic language, which has survived since the time of the ancient Greeks, is awarded its proper and natural place in our society in 1967.

TELEBHISEAN SA BHUTHA

Tha e coltach gu bhèil telebhisean aca nns 'sna buthan, a shellas gach nì a tha tachairt anna. Tha laithean a ghadhaiche bhig seachad leis an so. 'S e Photocast a th' air an T.B.h. so agus is iontachach co a' chhithair ri mairte. Feumaidh duine sam bith a nì an gnothuch air u' inneal ur a bhith gu math gleusda.

Faicinn Bhuam FACLAIR UR

Co a' chuidheas leis an obair?

Tha moran de luchd-leughaidh "Sruth" a' cuideachadh mar tha le cruimeachadh fhaclai fo stiùireadh Oilthigh Ghlaschu, faclair a bhithes air an cur air mhaireann mun teid cuid dhiubh gu tur air chall. Tha duil gun gabh an obair seo uine mhòr, 's e docha deich bliadhna no corr. 'S e cleasanais A' Chomunn Ghaidhealach, air an laimh eile, a bhith a' mìneachadh 's a' brosnachadh labhairt na canain an drasta fhein.

Mar sin saoidh mi gur a mha a rinn Roinn Deas A' Chomunn 'nair a' chuir iad rompa rannachadh a dhenamh mu fhaclair ur Beurla gu Gaidhlig. Chuir iad ur bonn coimti a' choinnich gu cunbhalach, a dh' obrich gu dicheallach agus rinn cheana, 'nam bheachdas, obair air linn fèam, 'Chan eil an coimti gu dearbh cho mòr 's a bhà e. A' dh'.

UISEAN NA CLOINNE

Chì sibh an ceann co-la-deug de thachair de Chloinne is do Thomas air a' mhuir.

aindeoin sin bhà coignear aig a' choinneimh ma' thearhadh. Chan eil sin dona 'sna latha a th' ann, agus tha deagh carbh agam nach call sinn an corb a nìe. Seo obair nach gabh greasadh tuilleadh 's a' chorr. Tha feum air foighdinn, 's fhad nach tairgear sin mar lethseul airson cinnteach. Tha feum air cabhaig cuideachd.

De rinn sinn mar tha? Chuir sinn air doigh mar a chuireamaid sìos na faclair Ghaidhlig. Dh' aontaich sinn mu 'n t-ìsorsa fhaclair a bu chòir dhuinn fhaclair as buileach; bheir sinn fhin deagh bheum as a' chuid sin dh' obair an uine gun bhith fada.

A nìe gu dhol thairis air an aireimh mhòr fhaclan a' th' air fhagail, tha feum air luchd-cuideachaidh, tromhorachd nan lamh. Cha bhì na h-aon bheachd aig daoine gu sìorridh, gu h-arraidh

mu fhlaclan ur. Canaibh an drasta, ma tha sinn a' dol a' chur Gaidhlig air "aeroplane." An abair sinn pleuna, soitheach - adhair sìgiathalan, itealan, no dìreach earplann? Sin ceisear nach eil faras ann fuaisteach. Ge b' e freagair a' bheir sinn orra, is cinnteach gur fearr faclair cuimseach an ceann da bhliadhna no trì, na faclair a bhithheadh na bu choimhionta an ceann ceithir bliadhna no sia.

Shoarcaibh sinn aon rad, gun bh' dithis timcheall air gach earrann. Bheir sin tomhas de sheamachd dha 'n odirhpr. Sgrìobh sinn gu fheadhainn a' toirt cunntais goirid air na tha 'sna amharc agus a' sìreadh cuideachaidh.

Mi na th' mi deimhin gu bhèil moran eile leis am bu mhath lamh a bhith aca san obair seo. Bithidh sinn fìor theicliche cluinninn uabha, aon duine, no dithis bhith aca 'san obair seo. Ged nach gabhadh dithis os laimh ach deich duilleag 's e sin fheadh taobh-duilleig bhithreamaid fada 'nur comain. Gheibh sibh a h-uile seòladh agus comhann.

Bheir "Sruth" còthrom dhormh mu bheachdan, agus beachdan a' choimti, a chur am follais air pùngean araidh choehangailte ri faclair dha 'n t-ìsorsa seo. Ach na deanaibh dail ma tha uaidh a' gabhail an leas na Gaidhlig. Sgrìobhaibh gu oifis A' Chomunn (65 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.)

D. G.

CROFT ACCESS ROADS

Mr Russell Johnston (L. Inverness) asked the Secretary of State for Scotland when he will introduce amending legislation to the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955, to enable grant assistance for croft access roads to be made for purposes other than purely agricultural.

Mr William Ross, in a written reply, says: "This is one of the points that can be considered whencrofting legislation is reviewed."

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Scotland's bi-lingual newspaper published by An Comunn Gaidhealach.

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GLASGOW MOD RESULTS

MOD

On Friday 2nd June, the Sutherland Caithness Provincial Mod took place in Brora.

In spite of the long distances involved in travelling to the Mod the junior entries were very good. Children travelling from Durness and other places in Sutherland had to leave home at 6.30 a.m.

Entries in the senior solo competitions were up on previous year and a high standard was maintained throughout.

A very successful concert sustained by prizewinners and guest artists Kirsten Grant and Calum Cameron, Glasgow, with Mr Donald Thomson, Oban as chairman, was held in the High School on the Friday evening.

Adjudicators were Mr A. Curtis Craig and Mr Eric Watt for Music, Messrs Ian McLeod, Archie MacDonald, Donald MacDonald and Miss Munro for Gaelic and J. MacKay for pipe music.

PRIZE WINNERS

Oral Delivery

No. 5 Reading with expression a piece of poetry, 16-24 lines, own choice—Sheena McLachlan, Halkirk.

No. 6 Reading at sight a piece of prose chosen by the judges—Sheena McLachlan, Halkirk.

No. 7 Donald MacInnail Memorial Trophy. Reciting from memory "An Cùilean Ban"—Cathel Munro, Seourie.

No. 8 Excellence in Gaelic conversation, Native or fluent speakers—No entry.

WILSON CHALLENGE CUP awarded to the competitor gaining the highest points in competitions 5, 6, 7 and 8—Sheena McLachlan, Halkirk.

No. 9 Excellence in Gaelic conversation, Learners. Pipe Major MacLeod Trophy—Sheena McLachlan, Halkirk.

No. 10 Children under 12 repeating Psalm 84 verses 1-4—Lucy Ross, Durness.

Special Prize to mother of child most successful in literary and oral sections—Mrs McLachlan, Halkirk.

Vocal Music

No. 11 Song Solo Singing (Girls under 10) own choice—Peggy Ross, Seourie.

No. 12 Song Solo Singing (Girls 10-12) own choice—Dianne Matheson, Bettyhill.

No. 13 Song Solo Singing (Boys under 10) own choice—Ian Mackay, Strathly.

No. 14 Song Solo Singing (Boys 10-12) own choice—Georgette Murray, Brora.

No. 15 Song Solo Singing (Girls 12-16) "Faill il ò agus ro òr òile" Wm. MACDONALD TROPHY—Catriona MacLeod, Dornoch.

No. 16 Song Solo Singing (Boys 12-16) "Faillte do Bhraraidh" Paddy Macrae, Golspie.

No. 17 Duet Singing of a Song, own choice—Jennifer MacIver and Carol Norris, Brora.

No. 18 Choral Singing of a song in two-part harmony—"Eòghan Bàn or Bail Inbhir-Auro. Primary pupils. REAY CUP—Invershin School Choir.

No. 19 Choral Singing of a song in two-part harmony. Senior pupils—No entry.

No. 20 Unison—"Smeòrach Chlann Domhnaill" and "Till an Crodh laochain". Primary pupils. JOHN MACDOUGALL MEMORIAL TROPHY, to best choir from Primary School—Invershin School Choir.

No. 21 Unison—"Smeòrach Chlann Domhnaill" and "Till an Crodh laochain". Senior Pupils. F. BUXTON SILVER CHALLENGE CUP—Thurso High School Choir.

ANGUS ROSS MEMORIAL SHIELD FOR MOST MARKS IN GAELIC in Competitions 18, 19, 20 and 21—Invershin School Choir.

No. 22 Solo Singing of a song by a Sutherland (Baird boys and girls), COLIN CAMERON SHIELD—FIONA MACRAE, Durness.

SENIOR SECTION

Oral Delivery

No. 26 Reading unfamiliar piece of prose—Mary McLachlan Halkirk.

No. 27 Recitation—"Tuireadh Mheichruimeil" 4 verses—Florrie M. Gilmour, Durness.

No. 28 Sgeulachd—Narrating a Tale in the old traditional manner—Florrie Gilmour, Durness.

LONGBURY CHALLENGE CUP FOR HIGHEST AGGREGATE in competitions 26, 27 and 29—F. Gilmour, Durness and M. McLachlan, Halkirk.

Vocal Music

No. 31 Solo singing of a song (female) "Gur Gile Mo Leannan"—Heather Mackay, Helmsdale.

No. 32 Solo singing of a song (male voices) "Mi 'n seo nam òran"—Donald MacLeod, Bettyhill.

CLYNE CUP for highest aggregate in competitions 31 and 32, and Medal for both winners—Heather Mackay, Helmsdale Clyne Cup and Medal; Donald MacLeod, Bettyhill—Medal.

No. 33 Singing of a song by a Sutherland Bard (male and female voices), EDINBURGH SUTHERLAND ASSOCIATION TROPHY—Roddie MacDonal, Thurso.

No. 34 Solo singing—Former prizewinner only—Jean Sutherland, Golspie.

No. 35 Duet singing, own choice—Jean Sutherland and Mary Mackay, Golspie.

No. 36 Quartet singing of a song, own choice—Clyne Quartet.

No. 37 Choral singing, 4 part harmony of "Mo Rùn Chwin" or "Tha 'n Samradh air tighinn"—THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND SILVER CHALLENGE CUP—Thurso Gaelic Choir.

No. 38 Choral Singing (fadies) voices—"Thug me gaol do 'n Fhear Bhan" or "A Fhèilseagach Uir Leannainn thu." SILVER CHALLENGE CUP—Thurso Ladies Choir.

Instrumental Music

No. 40 Bagpipes—Playing of March, Strathspay and Reel. FAST SUTHERLAND CHALLENGE CUP—John Calder, Bonar Bridge.

No. 43 Pianoforte playing of a March, Strathspay and Reel (under 14 years)—Alison Davies, Thurso.

No. 44 Pianoforte playing of a March, Strathspay and Reel (14-20 years)—Alison Whyte, Durness.

Special Competitions

No. 47 Border, of Celtic Art Design for poster—A. Newman, Thurso.

No. 48 Embroidered Cushion Cover or Tray Cloth in Celtic design—A. Newman, Thurso.

No. 49 Hand Knitted Kilt Hose—J. Sinclair, Thurso.

No. 50 Painting of a Highland Scene (Oil or water colour)—Dugald G. Campbell, Strathly.

Piping

March on chanter (under 14)—James Hardie.

No. 20 Unison—Strathspay and Reel (chanter)—Norman Keen.

March (under 18) Bagpipes—Alex. Thomson, East Kilbride.

Strathspay and Reel (under 18)—Alex. Thomson.

Clarsach (under 17)—Elspeith Lindsay.

Clarsach (over 17)—Sandra MacSwan.

Juniors—Oral Learners. Recitation of poem (under 12) Ian Campbell.

Reading Psalm (under 12)—Margaret Harvey.

Reciting Poem (12-14)—Morag MacIntyre.

Reciting poem (12-16)—John Mackay.

Prose (12-16)—Morag MacIntyre.

Psalm (12-16)—M. MacIntyre. Reading under passage (under 16)—Mary McDonald.

Psalm (under 12)—Noreen McKinnon.

Reciting poem (12-14)—John Morrison.

Reciting prose (13-16)—John Morrison.

Reciting Psalm (12-16)—John Morrison.

Reciting under passage—John Morrison.

Sgeulachd—John Morrison.

Literary—Schools

Essay (under 16)—Ewan MacDonald.

Essay (16 and over)—Morag MacDonald.

Solo Singing

Boys (under 12)—Norman McKinnon.

Girls (under 12)—Ishbel Lamont.

No. 12-16—James Stoddart.

Girls (12-14)—Christine Campbell.

Girls (14-16)—Margaret Mackay.

Duet (under 16)—Nicola McKinn and Sheila Gordon.

Solo singing of psalm, boys/girls (under 16)—Margaret Mackay.

Primary school union (choral)—Lochgoon School.

Open union—Knightswood Junior Gaelic Choir.

Fear a beul—Ayr Junior Gaelic choir.

Intermediate solo singing—Ann McIver.

Senior—Oral—Learners. Reciting prose—Jean Hamilton.

Reciting under passage—Charlotte Findlater.

Oral—Fluent. Reciting poem—Catriona M. MacLenn.

Becding unseen passage—Betty MacDougall.

Solo Singing. Male—William Marshall.

Male—Prescribed—Islay MacTaggart.

Female Open—Catriona MacLenn.

Female—Prescribed—May MacLenn.

Medal Competition—Male—William Marshall.

Medal Competition—Female—Catriona MacLenn.

Maj. Kennedy Fraser—Mary MacLenn.

Govan Ceilidh Shield Competition—Alispon Rapson.

Duet singing—Islay MacTaggart and George Campbell.

Ensemble—Glasgow Islay Choir.

Folk song competition—Mary MacLenn.

(Other Mod Prize-lists on page 11)

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aibhnichean 's a Taobh-Tuath.

Am biadh as fearr.

Gabhar gu maith ruibh

le

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean

SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHERLAN

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN 29 AN OGMHIOS, 1967
THURSDAY 29 JUNE, 1967

TELEBHISEAN ANNS A' CHUIMRIGH

Tha na Cuimrich air sealltainn dhuinn uair eile an spionnadh a tha anna. Gu ruige seo bha na programan telebhisean saor (independent television) anns a' Chuimrigh agus ann an taobh an iar Shasainn air an cur a mach le Television Wales and the West (T.W.W.) companaidh a chaidh a chur air chois leis a' Mhorair Derby agus Mgr. Mark Chapman-Walker. Mar a tha fhios againh 'san iar Ughdarras an Telebhisean Shaor (Independent Television Authority) a tha e an urra na cumhantann fo 'm bheil na companaidhean saor ag obrachadh ath-nuadhachadh an deaghaidh a leithid seo a thidhe. Feumaidh na companaidhean thair eile a dheanamh airson a' chontract.

A reir coltais cha robh teagamh aig a' chompanaidh seo nach fhaigheadh iad an contract a rithidh. Bha iad a' cur iar-rasan nan Cuimreach agus luchd taobh an iar Shasainn ann a leithid a neo shuim 's gum tuirt iad anns an tairge aca nach robh iad a' toirt aite sam bith do nithen ionadail agus gum bu choir gum bitheadh e comasach programan a shealltainn ann an aite sam bith am Breatann (Eil fhios ann an airson barrachd aigrid a dheanamh asda?). O chionn ghoirid, ceart gu robh, bha an companaidh an deaghaidh gealltainn dha 'n Ughdarras gum deanadh iad trì nithen bhò 'n a bha feadhainn a' gearan: an ar-oid-facs a ghluasad a mach a Lunnainn, na seirichean a bha aig cuid de phaigearan naidheachd Liverpool anns a' chompanaidh a lughdachadh airson aite a dheanamh do bharrachd aigrid Chuimrich, agus barrachd bhall Chuimreach a chur air bord a'Chompanaidh, ach dha d' rinn iad ghe na rudan sin fhathast.

Cha deachaidh gnothachain cho math leotha agus a shaoil iad. Cha robh na Cuimrich idir toichte leis mar a bha cuisèan a' dol agus chur coignear dhiubh romhpa gum atharrachadh iadsan an gnothach. 'B' iad seo John Morgan, fear craobh-sgaoilidh aig Panorama, Richard Burton agus Stanley Baker na h-actairean, Geraint Evans, seinneadair, agus Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, fear craobh-sgaoilidh ainmeil. Thainig iadsan comhlhad agus chur iad companaidh air chios airson tairghe a dheanamh airson contract telebhisean anns a' Chuimrigh agus taobh an iar Shasainn. Chuaigh iad mar dheidhinn comhlaid de luchd mairsearach ann am Bristol a bha deiseil airson tairghe a chur a stigh airson contract ann an taobh an iar Shasainn nam faigheadh iad cothrom. Dh' aonaich an dha bhuidheann agus dh' iarr iad air a' Mhorair Harlech a dhòl air an ceann. Bha iad a nis deiseil airson a' bhlaith.

Thuir iad anns an tairghe aca nach robh ceangal sam bith aig companaidh a' Mhorair Derby ri doigh beatha an aite far a robh iad a' craobh-sgaolaidh agus gur e a bha fa-near dhaibhsan cothrom a thoirt do mhuinntir an aite na gibhtean aca a chur gu feum air an telebhisean. Thuir iad cuideachd gum bu choir do phrograman an aite a bhith sealltainn an t-seorsa beatha a bha aig muinntir an aite agus gum bu choir dhaibh leigeil leotha na gibhtean aca a chur gu feum air an telebhisean.

Chaidh an latha leis na Cuimrich agus le 'n cairdean agus 's e iadsan a fhuair an contract.

Tha sinn a' cur meall-an-naidheachd air na seòid a'ch aig a' cheart am chan urrainn dhuinn gum bhith duilich nach deachaidh oidhirp dhe 'n t-seorsa a dheanamh airson telebhisean ann an Alba. A dh' aoindeoin atharrachadh no bha na sinn air a' fagail leis an am bhagairachd air an telebhisean shaor againn a bha againn roimhe.

AFTER-THOUGHTS

"The Scot easily falls into a belief that he and his attitudes are of world interest. He has a world image, some facets of which are truly admirable, but a great number of which are either romantic or out-of-date to the point of standing in the path of true progress," says Professor Grieve in his foreword to the Board's first report.

Since the Board's work is in the Highland and Islands, the rest of the country and the world will be entitled to assume that this image is addressed to the Highland Scots, and we must, therefore, examine it seriously, and over-look the risk of a Highland failing? It is common to find crowds of tartaned Highland Scots wandering about in "foreign" cities crying 'what's like us,' and arguing with those who disagree. Has it not been the reverse, namely, that we are diffident and lacking in faith in our capacity to make a go of it in the Highlands? At least, that is what our critics have said to date. Is it really true to say that Highland Scots have a world image?

It is not a fact that the world image is that of the Lowland Scots, marine engineers, Burns and the Aberdeen jocks?

Professor Grieve speaks as a Lowland Scot but, unlike so many of them, without prejudice and with some sympathy. Nevertheless, there will be many whose preconceived ideas will be satisfied by this inaccurate picture from the foreword. What is required is more specific identification of the ways in which we are romantic or out-of-date.

It should now look to the evolution of a sophisticated strategy based on an explicit statement of Highland problems so that the efforts of the Board can be truly seen to be of world significance. This is no mean task, and we wish the Board every success in coming to grips with these problems.

Highland transport

By H. R. BAILLIE

When General Wade built a network of roads in the Highlands, his chief object was to improve his army. It is very doubtful if General Wade's roads would meet the requirements of modern transport. From the earliest times Scotland has had a series of drove roads, for which the prime object was the movement of cattle; but these roads were mere tracks formed by force of nature. In no modern form of transport could it be expected to follow the valleys, and wherever possible make use of boats. No rivers and lochs would all play a vital part in the internal communications of Scotland, and this would apply with particular reference to the Highlands. It is no idle fantasy to recall that ships from Sapin used to sail up Loch Linnich, whilst ships from Scandinavia and the Baltic out even from France and the Low Countries — would call at ports on the Moray Firth. It is largely by following the old lines of communication, which have existed in some of the earliest days of history, that the roads and railways of Scotland were developed.

A solid system of transport is essential if the Highlands are to recover from the whole series of misfortunes they have endured during the two hundred years that followed the death of Prince Charles Edward Stuart at Culloden Moor in 1746. If the isolated conditions helped the preservation of the Gaelic language and the rights of the Highlanders, centuries, those same isolated conditions are responsible for the rapid decline of the language in the twentieth. The time may well come when there may be no Gaelic spoken in Glasgow or in London than in the whole of Ross and Cromarty.

The Highlands and Islands and the far north are too sparsely populated to afford rival forms of transport competing against each other. Competition is desirable since it promotes efficiency and provides choice; but it can be extremely wasteful if it results in unnecessary duplication. During the years following the First World War, when it was thought the Highland Railway could not compete against road transport, the Highland Railway should have been absorbed into a 'Highland Transport Board' or alternatively the Highland and Great North of Scotland Railways should have been amalgamated and integrated into a Transport Board to co-ordinate road and air transport in the North of Scotland. This, however, is being wise after the event; nevertheless as far as the Highlands are concerned there should be complete integration of road, rail and sea transport.

Where roads and railways run parallel to each other, the modern system has been to let the roads develop at the expense of the railways. Faced with dwindling traffic and ever-increasing costs the railway authorities close the railway because the services do not pay. It is surely better policy to find out what practical case can be made of the existing railways. The balance of road and rail transport? Only those railways, whose services are clearly obsolete and have economic value should be closed.

If the railway from Connel Ferry to Ballachulish had been extended to Fort William and the ill-fated railway from Spean Bridge to Fort Augustus had been extended to Inverness, it would have been possible to inaugurate a through train service from Inverness to Oban by way of the new Newtonmore and the West Highland Line, near Loch Lagan. Tulloch, would have given Fort William a direct rail link with Inverness. What schemes would have been practical is a matter for debate. Under modern conditions with the ailing services, the services they must remain fairly castles in the air.

Helicopters will probably give many areas of the Highlands and Islands and the far north the services they require. As most of the services will be done by air, the development of air services may well be the solution. Air-

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considerable benefit to Stormorway, which the largest town in the north, and Cromarty and the largest town on the west coast, north of Oban. The Stormorway-Ullapool ferry would provide a direct route for goods from Inverness and Dingwall to the Island of Lewis, and it would be a tremendous asset to the people of Caithness and Sutherland who would avoid the long detour via Kyle-of-Lochalsh.

There is no point being sentimental or bemoaning the loss of a way of life, for centuries the various communities in the West Highlands and Islands remain isolated they will lose the cream of their young men and women. And if the young folk go, the communities will die. Good roads and efficient transport are a matter of life and death to the Highlands and Islands and the north. Planning the transport services should be regarded as a long-term investment which will bring back prosperity to the North of Scotland, and that does not lie by bread alone. The spiritual and cultural life of the Highlands can restore those years the locusts have eaten. For centuries the Highlanders have fought against overwhelming odds to defend their way of life, but if the rapid depopulation of the Highlands is allowed to continue there will be no way of life to defend. Highland apathy is a greater menace to the Gaelic language and music than the invasion of services by tourists from the south. Nevertheless the social, economic, cultural and intellectual life of the Highlands is bound to stagnate if they are deprived of the services the roads and railways provide.

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“Getting Around” Am Margadh Coitichionn

H.I.D.B. INITIATIVE

The Highlands and Islands Development Board are producing a unique series of travel guides for holiday-makers — “Getting Around” (by road, rail, sea and air) in the Highlands and Islands. Already, two are available in pilot form — “The Isle of Skye and Approaches” and “The Outer Hebrides.”

They contain maps and — possibly for the first time in this country — full, easy to understand timetables for all the means of public transport in the areas covered within one volume, together with prices, suggested tours and points of interest. In the case of several routes, it is the first instance a timetable has been published.

The Board has had two aims in mind. The first is to

make sure that the tourist is aware of the many transport facilities available to him. The second is to help local operators to make more money, which would, in some cases, make all the difference between their carrying on and cutting down or cutting out existing services.

The present guides will be distributed free to tourist associations and hotels. In due course it is hoped to present the booklets in a more attractive form, covering the whole of the Board's area and possibly costing a few pence.

The Board has also tried to help the Forestry Commission, who have opened Inverinan forest to the public, and set up an information centre at Inverinan, where holidaymakers can find out about different walks through the forest and points of interest. The Board has produced a simple handbill, to be distributed to neighbouring hotels and tourist offices, giving details of bus services in the area.

INCREASED WET FISH LANDINGS

Landings of wet fish in Scotland by British vessels increased in 1966 totalling 8,006,099 cwt. valued at £18,767,491 compared with 7,351,425 cwt. valued at £17,507,529 landed in 1965.

These figures are contained in the “Statistical Tables of Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1967” published on May 25.

In the landings of herring there was an increase compared with 1965 of 370,006 cwt. while sprat landings increased by approximately 50 per cent. to reach 1,400,585 cwt. Although whiting and dogfish landings increased by 97,774 cwt. and 24,953 cwt. respectively, this was more than offset by a decrease in haddock landings of 19,512 cwt. with catches of saithe and monkfish also substantially lower than in 1965.

Shellfish landings by British vessels increased in 1966 totalling 221,776 cwt. valued at £1,927,740 compared with 192,156 cwt. valued at £1,656,559 landed in 1965.

Foreign landings in Scotland in 1966 of all fish totalled 104,631 cwt. valued at £309,637 compared with 124,875 cwt. valued at £344,974 the previous year.

The number of Scottish fishermen at the end of 1966 totalled 10,157 compared with 10,145 in 1965.

CO-ORDINATING PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Plans for promoting the co-ordination of passenger transport in Scotland are reported by the Transport Committee of the Scottish Economic Planning Council.

The Committee's remit is to promote, under the general direction of the Planning Council, the co-ordination of transport facilities serving Scottish needs and to assist the Council in advising on any other transport questions.

The Transport Committee, whose chairman is Mr G. R. Gay, have decided to invite the co-operation of the Economic Planning Consultative Groups for the north east, Tayside, Borders and the south west in promoting passenger transport co-ordination. The Highlands and Islands Development Board who have an interest in the co-ordination of transport in their area are also being asked to co-operate in this work.

TO JOIN OR NOT

‘Se barail a’ bhruc air a ladhra na tha ag De Gaulle oirne agus ged a tha seo gu math deuchainneach, bu chòir cuimhne a bhith againn nach ann dìu de a thoich na Frangach air gearan gur e “Perfid Albion” a tha ann am Breutann.

Co-dhùibh is coir dhùinn mar Albannaich a bhith a’ tuigsinn ciamar a tha De Gaulle a’ faicinn nan gnothaichean seo. Ann’s a’ cheud dha a mach dha e còrma na h-Albannaich, no na Cumrigh no daoine sam bith eile ’s an Rìoghachd seo ach na Sasunnach. Tha e feinn coimhead oirne uile mar Shasunnach no Anglo-Sasunnach mar a thair e ruinn.

Ann an doigh tha De Gaulle car mar a tha na Sasunnach feinn chionn ’gus bheil iad ann a’ creidsinn gur e Sasunnach a tha unann uile ’s an Eilean seo o Thigh fain Ghrota gu ’n Chaolas Frangach.

Tha fios aig De Gaulle nan faigheadh Wilson no Heath no duine sam bith dhùibh sin cead a bhith ruir mu ’n cuairt na Frangach gum bithheadh iad a’ gabhail orra gur e ceann eile de Shasunn a bha innte. Tha fios aige cuideachd nan faigheadh iad a’ stigh dha ’n Mhargadh Coitichionn gum bithheadh a’ Chanan Frhngach air a milleadh gu canail ann an uine ghoirid le blas na Beurla agus droch cainnt nan coigreach.

Kinn, Seoras Donn toiseach toisichidh air an obair seo nuair a bha e ann am Paris, as t-Earrach agus nuair e thubhairt e ri luchd nam paipèidran Frangach a bha ag iarraidh naigheachdan bhuaithe “Pas de Comment.”

Ach shaoileadh sibh nach bu chòir dha na Frangach ubhir a dh’ eagal a bhith oirne roimh na Sasunnach. Eil fhios a bheil aobhar eagal eile aca?

Chuala sinn sanas gur e an turus a thug Professor Grieve do ’n Fhrainc, sia mìosan air ais a mhill an gnothach gu buileach. ‘Nuair a chuala De Gaulle gu robh e ann am Paris agus gu robh e a’ bruidhinn mu dheidhinn a’ bhuiridh a’ tairidh e ’s a’ mhionaid an cunnart anns a robh e, cunnart bho “Take over bid.”

Bho ’n uair sin chuir e roimhe Breutann a chumail a mach. Margadh Coitichionn ann no as cha robh e idir, idir airson na Frainge a bhith air a rìaghadh bho Sraid na Drochaidh ann an Imbhris.

Co is urrain a radh nach robh e ceart?

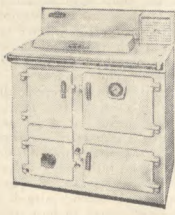
Co-dhùibh tha sinn an dràsda car mar a bha ann bodach as deigh na breith a thug Lord Gibson seachad ann an Cair a’ Fhearainn. “Tha sinn dìreach mar a bha sinn.”

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by FRANCIS THOMSON

The Middle Milestone

James Lawton leaned over his table and looked deep into the dimly-lit, fly-brown mirror. It reflected back to him the gloomy message that he was getting old; and the harshness of the revelation shocked him, though he knew he should have expected it.

For he had been too old, too long, and life seemed to begrudge him yet another taste of living as one year died to be reborn again with depressing monotony.

But what he saw was more than an ageing of the skin to a pasty white, with a sadness of its own in each and every deep-running line on the face. The sparkle in his eyes now veiled by a translucent film, like a faded memory of a lifetime of years spent with nothing achieved. The mirror told him bluntly: you're a failure!

James gulped and fought desperately to press down on the uneasy flow of emotion that slithered to the pit of his stomach, in a share that could only be handled by leaving memory alone, undisturbed. He succeeded, but only just. The emotion went and left him cold. But the taste of the past was still inside him, so he thought.

He thought of all the years he had spent in second-rate music hall - pattering, song-and-dancing, telling funny stories, and late the blue ones which he was forced to tell his indifferent audiences in order to hold their attention and stop their booing. He had never known success, had never had even one time in his life which would have been as a middle milestone to him: at such a time did I do that. He had been born, he would die - and nothing in between.

Many, oh, many times, did he long for an audience that would rise to its feet to acclaim him as a new-found star of the stage - a

star shining of its own inner brilliance and not the reflection of white-hot glaring footlights. But such an audience he had never found - and never would now.

He often read with envy of the rapid rise to stardom and fame of young kids with the mere singing of a tuneless song and a twist of a lithe body. High they rode on the wave-crest of their popularity, some for long enough, others to fall back into obscurity again, to go back to the coffee stall, the latte and the garage pump. If only he'd had such a chance! That was it! A chance! He'd never had a decent chance - all through his life.

James Lawton's indignation at this thought clutched at his heart with a fierce belonging. The red pain blotted out his vision like sleet spattered on a window.

But it was over in a moment, so quickly that he wondered whether he had, in fact, felt the spasm. He looked in the mirror again. He put out his tongue with the characteristic gesture of a man feeling ill. He seemed all right. Then he shrugged his thin shoulders and finished putting on his make-up.

"Five minutes, Mr Lawton!" cried a loud knocking on the dressing-room door.

"Bottom of the bill, a filler of time between acts, James Lawton went on to the stage and stared at the blue-blackness and grey faces in front of him. A sore smile was glued to his lips.

He sang. He pattered. And he told his blue stories. His audience lapped up the sickly mess he offered them.

His last turn was a dance. He'd show them that these young bits of kids didn't have it all their own way. He'd show them that he

was as young in spirit as the youngest of them was in years.

So he sang a song of the modern age to which he didn't belong. And he twisted and floundered on the stage in emulation of those who topped the bill. But his audience grew restless and catcalls came flying straight at him from the grey faces. Still he went on with his dance, over-running his time, determined. He'd show them! He was as good as the rest of them, he thought. And great tears ran down his cheeks, spoiling his make-up.

Then, suddenly, he felt that bright-red pain stab at his heart - once more. It was sharp too, very sharp this time.

He clutched at his heart and threw up one clenched hand, as if in a Highland dance. He fell to the floor and his heels drummed a wooden tattoo to the tune of the ebb of the music that now died away in a mournful discord. For a brief moment James Lawton's eyes cleared and what he saw made him smile. He'd shown them!

For his audience had risen to its feet! Necks craned to get a glimpse of the old-stager, lying on his home ground - and in harness too! A sound of low talk went round the hall.

And just before he died, James Lawton heard in his blood-misted ears what sounded to him like a great clapping of hands, a roaring of acclamation as if to a new star born.

He'd shown them!

Inverness Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach held a well-attended Coffee Evening in Cumming's Hotel on 21st Jun, when the sum of close on £20 was raised.

MINORITY LANGUAGES

In our uphill fight to maintain and improve the position of the Gaelic language in Scotland, we often tend to forget that many other countries have had similar language problems.

Some countries have solved their problems; others still have them. From time to time as space permits, SRUTH will show what is happening in those countries which are called multi-national, or multi-lingual. In particular, we shall show the varying degrees of participation by the Governments of these countries to maintain the vitality of their minority languages.

Thus, by comparison, we shall indicate by how much the British Government (whatever its political colouring) falls short in its recognition of Gaelic - not to say anything of the other Celtic languages of the British Isles.

Maori

Spoken by an unknown number in New Zealand.

The Commission on Education in New Zealand welcomes the setting up by the Department of Education of a Maori language Advisory Committee which has already made a contribution by supervising the publication of a Maori bulletin and which is preparing modern Maori text books for use in secondary schools. It is already possible to take Maori at Auckland and Wellington Universities and it will eventually be possible to take in at Waikato.

In 1963 there was established by the New Zealand Government, the Roturua Maori Institute to encourage, foster and promote all types of Maori culture and appreciation of Maori Arts and Crafts.

Fort William-Mallaig Road

Mr Russell Johnston, M.P., has been concerned about rumours of the imminent closure of the Fort William-Mallaig railway. Some of these rumours have taken the form of suggestions that the planned road alignment between Fort William and Mallaig allows for the road to use the existing rail bed.

Mr Johnston raised the matter with the Minister of State and has received a letter from him denying this rumour.

Rumour Denied

"So far as road planning is concerned, there is no truth in this. There is no doubt that in places, especially at the Mallaig end, the availability of the rail bed would greatly facilitate better realignment and widening of the road. (You may have noticed that in their recent report to the Secretary of State, the Highland Transport Board made this point). However, there is no provision in the trunk road programme at present for any major alterations to the road line. As you know, minor improvements have recently been made to the road between Arisaig and Mallaig.

"On the map published by British Rail and the Ministry of Transport showing the proposed future railway network, the Fort William to Mallaig line is shown as not being proposed for future development, but this does not necessarily mean that it will be closed. Any closure proposed by British Rail would have to be submitted to the normal procedure of consideration by the S.T.U.C.C., the Scottish Economic Planning Council and the Secretary of State before the Minister of Transport reached her decision."

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Report of North of Scotland The Gael Abroad

Hydro-Electric Board

The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's Report and Accounts for the year 1st April, 1966, to 31st March, 1967, shows a 23 per cent. increase in the units of electricity sold and a 6.2 per cent. increase in maximum demand.

The Board had a net surplus of £398,024 for the year. This increased the amount of credit of Revenue Account of £1,232,039, bringing the reserves used in the undertaking to £4,270,000.

Capital expenditure on fixed assets amounted to £943,000, bringing the Board's total expenditure to £306,471,000.

Had it not been for the above-average rainfall — 117 per cent. for the year — the highest since 1954, the Board would have made a financial loss. Up to the end of November rainfall was below average, but the position changed dramatically with heavy rain in the last two months, that of March being almost four times the average.

In January, 1967, the Board reported under the "early warning" procedure to the Secretary of State for Scotland that, in spite of all their efforts to contain rising costs, they would require an early increase in their tariffs from 1967 as otherwise they would incur a loss in 1967/68 and thereafter. The Secretary of State, having considered the Board's case, confirmed that there would be no objection in principle to the Board increasing their tariffs during the period of severe restraint, and the Board therefore submitted their proposals to the Consultative Council towards the end of March.

New generating plant commissioned during the year included three 100,000 kW sets at Cruachan

pumped-storage station. These were brought into service in time to meet the winter peak loads, and have since been in regular use. The fourth machine will be commissioned later in 1967.

The joint examination by the Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board of the future generating plant needs of Scotland, the economic appraisal of alternative generating projects was continued. Following an earlier joint recommendation to the Secretary of State for a 1,200,000 kW advanced gas-cooled nuclear generating station at Hunterston in Ayrshire to come into service early in the 1970's, the South of Scotland Electricity Board applied for consent to construct the station. Investigations by the two Boards were continued into the economics of alternative stations to follow Hunterston, and these included proposals for a 300,000 kW pumped-storage development at Foyers which would make maximum use of the natural water from the catchments. This project would operate with the Atomic Energy Authority's prototype fast reactor under construction at Dounreay to meet the growing needs of the country's consumers in the east. The 200,000 kW pumped-storage project at Loch Loy, which was also under consideration, would be well-placed to meet the future peak loads in the industrial belt in the South of Scotland.

The transmission arrangements to link the prototype fast reactor to the Secretary of State for Scotland that, in spite of all their efforts to contain rising costs, they would require an early increase in their tariffs from 1967 as otherwise they would incur a loss in 1967/68 and thereafter. The Secretary of State, having considered the Board's case, confirmed that there would be no objection in principle to the Board increasing their tariffs during the period of severe restraint, and the Board therefore submitted their proposals to the Consultative Council towards the end of March.

The transmission arrangements to link the prototype fast reactor

IONMHAS A CHUAIN

O 'n a chaidh an Suez a

dhuanais is nach eil ach am beagan ola a' tighinn as a Ghulf 's doch gun teid an fheadhainn a' lorg ola 's a' Chuan a' Tainh 'n cobhaig. Ach chan ann mar sin a th, chan eil uidheann talaidh (boring rigs) gu leor ann fhathast.

Tha coig seachdainean bho thoiseachd a' tolladh mi 180 mìle an ear air Dun Eideann, ach ann eil coltas gu bheil an t-ìng air ola 'n gas fhathast. Tha iomadh aitheamh fòdhp ma 'm buid iad aice ceart. 'S e comhlan Burns aig a' bheil an tolladh soir. Bheil an rìog Orion a' mach a' Breadhainn fo chomlan an Gas Council—Ameco agus bhèid e 'na aice tolladh mi dhèireadh a' mhìle. Tha sinn a' dheannadh lorg iad comadh air chòireigin. Tha Shell a' feitheamh ri rìog a' cho cos 22½ muillion bho Charles Clore. Bheil e 'na chomhlan Sultainn ach 's docha gun bi ola no gas air a lorg roimhe sin.

Ach red a' lorgadh cha deàn so mor a feud do dh'Obhearnaich theid an gas no an ola a ruith troimh phìoban gu deas—Gragemouth Cha bhì obgair òir co cheangailte ris an so air tìr.

Nam faigheadh iad ola cha bhiodh sinn an uair sin an taing a' fhaicheadh sin bho dh'Obhearnaich steach mi 4½ muillion tunna. Tha urraidh as na Meadhonnan an Ear mi 57½ de 'n ola thugh gu leir. Mhàin oirna nìs ola na daoire a' cheannadh as na Statesh a' Ameiriga mu Dheas—'s bhìd an nòl a' dol a mach 's gar faigal nas mìn a' fhaobh airgid na bha sinn roimhe.

Chòisinn ola na Meadhonnan an Ear mi £819,000,000 an urraidh. Nach coicheadh nach robh beagan 'sa Chuan 'Sgìth.

Tha sinn a' nìs a' cluinntinn fath gu bhèil prìs a' pheatrail a' dol suas mi 3 sìglinn an galan, seach gu bhèil sinn ag ceannach ola Ameiriga

at Dounreay with the Board's load centres were agreed with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, with whom a close working relationship has been established. The power will be transmitted over a new 275,000 volt line to be built from Dounreay to Beaulieu, where it will feed into the Board's existing 132,000 volt system, whose voltage between Beaulieu and Aberdeen is being stepped up to operate at 275,000 volts. Other cables in hand will link Aberdeen and Dundee at 275,000 volts with the South of Scotland Electricity Board's system.

The distribution system was extended to several areas on the Mainland and on Islands to give supplies to new consumers. Submarine cables were laid from South Uist to Barra and from Barra to Vatersay to supply these Islands.

The total number of consumers connected to the Board's system on March 31, 1967, was 435,280, an increase of 6,769 during the year.

The Board continued their efforts to bring new industry to the North of Scotland District, and in co-operation with the Highlands and Islands Development Boards in the Crofting Counties to negotiate jointly a number of projects through the Board's Chief Commercial Officer.

£10,000 AIRSON TALLA PHIOBAIREACHD

Tha Phioibearain Lunnainn a' fìachainn ri £10,000 a thogail airson talla phioibaireachd. Tha corra ri 500 pìreire air a' ceart uair air coimhearsnachd Lunnainn.

Thatar an dochus gun bi rumanan teagais, leabharlann rium phioibaireachd 's seomraichean gèasach ann. Tha a' chaitheamh a' thiodhlag airgid bhò na bhanntraich Ban Rìgh Ealasaid.

PIPE BANDS "POORLY"

The 51st Highland Volunteers, officially in being just over two months, have a recruiting problem as they are short of pipers and drummers.

A settlement of Highland Scots is believed to have been made in North Carolina as early as 1729. Following the collapse of the Rising in 1745, and the breakdown of the clan system, a great wave of emigration from the Highlands of Scotland set in. Fifty-four vessels, full of emigrants from the Western Isles and the Highlands, sailed for North Carolina between April and July, 1770. In 1772, the great MacG-

(By Ruairidh Donnhalach) (Toronto)

Donald emigration began, and lasted until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1776. Boswell, in 1773, refers to the eager enthusiasm of the people to emigrate to the American Colonies. Up to this time no emigrant from Skye had ever gone elsewhere than to North Carolina. Many people in Prince Edward Island are the kinsmen of the Scots in that State.

In 1771, James MacDonald, merchant, Portree (Skeabuit) and Norman MacDonald of Sleat (Scaipal) for themselves and on behalf of Hugh MacDonald of Armadale, Edmund MacQueen, John Benton, Alex. MacQueen of Sleat, Rev. Wm. MacQueen of Snizort, and Alexander MacDonald of Cudrach in Skye, petitioned the King's Majesty in Great Britain for a grant of 40,000 acres of land in North Carolina upon the usual terms and conditions of such grants. The petition was dismissed in 1791 June, but the Privy Council Committee on Plantation Affairs, on the grounds that it was not desirable so many people should leave the country. The Revolutionary War put a temporary stop to the exodus to North Carolina. The Colony, however, was firmly established and friends in the Homeland soon began to join their kinsmen beyond the seas, regardless of the political separation from the Motherland.

The social unrest at the time of the American and the French Revolutions, and the economic depression during and after the Napoleonic Wars, added further incentive to the already all too eager desire to emigrate, and by 1805 large numbers were departing

to join those relatives and friends in the Carolinas.

During the period of this great emigration the Army claimed many recruits, and Skymen played a great part in deciding England's destiny of the field of battle. From about 1797 to 1837 it is computed that 10,000 private soldiers, 600 commissioned officers and the rank of Colonel, 45 Lt.-Cols, 21 Lt.-Gen. and Major-Gen., and 120-Pers. from the Isle of Skye were in the British Army. Skye, during the same period, gave four Governors of British Colonies, one Governor-General of India, and one Adjutant-General to the British Army. In the Battle of Waterloo it is computed 1,600 Skymen fought in the British ranks.

Selkirk Colony

In 1771, Thomas Douglas, youngest of the seven sons of the Duke of Queensberry, and his 1779 his father and all his brothers were dead and he succeeded in the title. He was deeply interested in the problems of the times and he endeavoured to alter the hard lot of his countrymen. He spent ten years abroad in travel and study, and in 1802, one of the times he had projected a national scheme designed to remedy the social unrest. The next eight years, from 1802 to 1810, he spent in an effort to divide the tide of emigration from the Carolinas to Eastern Canada. Thereafter his endeavours to find the Selkirk Colony on the Banks of the Red River. He wished his fellow-countrymen to establish themselves in circumstances providing full scope for their industry, and under the British flag. He first laboured in his efforts to Prince Edward Island, but three ships were chartered and about 800 passengers embarked to found a new home on his estate on the Island. The year had the greatest number of passengers, most of whom were from Skye. On her was Dr Angus MacAulay, Agent for Selkirk. She arrived at Prince Edward Island on the 29th August 7th, 1803. The "Dykes" arrived on August 9 and the "Oughton" with the "Uistmen" on August 27th.

The opinion is expressed that such a stress as is laid on the Highland nature of the Firm makes less appeal to him than does work in the mysterious Forest, on the changing shores of the ocean, and responsive to a spirit emotional and imaginative. His highly sensitive and superstitious nature, tinged with brooding melancholy, requires change and diversity. In the opening up and development of Canada, and of Western Canada in particular, the Scot has played a dominant part.

EXTENSION OF UIST RACKET RANGE?

The 3rd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, T.A., has been holding its annual training at the Guided Weapons Range on the South Uist and on camp at Benbecula. A three days patrol on South Uist was carried out by the regiment against a Company of the Seaforth Highlanders who acted as "enemy." The rugged terrain of South Uist favoured both attackers and defenders who had a hard time of it.

Apart from weather rockets which are being fired from the South Uist range there appears to be no intention of having military rocket firing on the range this summer.

Reports have been circulating that the Range may be extended and that a large area of land in Benbecula is to be taken over for building houses for the men who will maintain the range.

NEWS FROM EIRE

by our Eire Correspondent

When the new Government came to power, it inherited a difficult situation on the farming front. Irish farmers have witnessed a slow improvement among industrial workers, while their own income levels have remained static. This despite the steady increase in the cost of living.

There was a complete breakdown in communications between farmers and Government, so the last few months have seen the National Farmers' Association adopt the "Breton" tactics. These included the picketing of the Ministry of Agriculture, dislocation of traffic by slow-moving agricultural machinery and the temporary boycott of any sale of agricultural stock or produce.

Talks are now in progress. This is an opportunity for drastic rethinking; not only regarding the farmers' actual grievances, but over the whole field of rural depopulation. Officialdom is much too inclined to listen to experts, who can generally give convincing reasons for letting events take their course rather than for shaping events.

Let us rise early and praise (sang William Ross) the summer days the lark sparkling in the sky the bushes heavy with their dew and the sheep moving among the stones the merry lambs that have no bones the fish that pierce the gleaming lake the drying moss upon the rock the fantasies of rainbow hope that flash from level and from slope.

O let us praise this summer day (sang William Ross, so young and gay). Phoebus is shining in the sky. He drinks the dew of Mercury on couches of white clouds. The sighs on summer breezes are their love — sighs drifting from the sky above as also rustling of her dress the snapping silks of wantonness sang William Ross in that July, because his love had left him and he turned within a hollow wind his vivid and tubercular soul glancing about each heathery hill wine-coloured with the year's blood — the cuckoo in the leafy wood luxuriously like a clock singing tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

Iain Crichton Smith

Oisean na Cloinne

AS NA SGOLTEAN

2. Sgoil Cladach Chircebosd, Uibhist-a-Tuath

TURUS CABHAGACH

le Domhnall MacDhonnail
Class 7

Ann an Lunnainn air a' cheamhradh latha fichead de 'n Mharrt 1607 bha a' Bhan-igh Ealasaid bochd 'n a' uair a bhise-icneadh i bhith eadh Seumas, Kigh Alba, 'na righ air Sasainn agus air Alba. Bha duais mhòr a' feuchamh air a' duine a dh'ionnsaigh an naidsbeachd seo do Sheumais.

Bha puithair Sir Robert Carey a'frithealach de 'n Bhan-igh. Nuair a bha Sasainn a' Bhan-igh leig e fainne sìos as an uinneig agus thuit i air an talamh. 'Aig bonn na h-uinneig fhuair a brathair an fhairne. Bha seo ag ionnsaigh an naidsbeachd 'n Bhan-igh. Leum e air an each agus d'fhalbh e, cho luath ris a' ghaoith. Bha e 'a' dol a dh'fhaighinn airgead no mar namhaid a' chaid tuine a dh'ionnsaigh seo do Sheumais.

Bha e air iomadh mìle a chur as a dheidh nuair a chunnaic e tigh-oada ri taobh an rathaid. Bha e then agus an teach sgith agus fann, agus smaoinich e gum b' fhearr dha stad. Ghabh e biada agus fhuair e each eile. Bha an oidhche ann nuair a bha a' marcachdair a' fhalbh. Bha sìghe mhor, fhada roimhe fhathast.

Air an t-slighe bha e stad aig tigh-oada sud 'an ceud uine hidhe agus ann ghoirid. Nuair a bha e aig crìch Shasainn agus Alba thug an t-each leum as. Thuit Sir Robert agus bhreab an t-eache. Mu dheireadh dh'èirich e sgith, oigh agus lag. Chaidh e air muin an eirt agus dh'fhalbh e. Bha e a'fas feann ach dh'fheumadh e Dun Eideann a ruighinn. Air an t-seathamh latha fichead de 'n Mharrt chunnaic na daoine ann an Dun Eideann duine sgith, truagh air eich. a' dol gu luchair an Rìgh.

Chan innsadh e a thurus o duine gun a deach a thoirt air bheil taobh an Rìgh. Chaidh e air a ghluinean agus dh'innis e do 'n Rìgh gu robh Bhan-igh Shasainn marbh agus gum b' easan Rìgh Shasainn agus Alba. Bha an Rìgh toilichte. Thug e dha biadh agus coedh uisge agus chaidh a chur ann an leubhainn shoear. Anns a' mheadainn thug an Rìgh airgead no dha.

Cha robh duine riann roimhe air aistear cho fada sud a chur as a dheidh ann an uine cho gòrrid

CUAIRT D'O'N GHEALACHU

Le Lachtuinn MacDhonnail
Class 5

Bha mi cianail toichte. Bha ghealach. Bha gu-leor oxygen agus gum threap mi stigh dh'innis rocaid 'bha do'g gum thoirt suas. Dh'irich i le burran agus suas a gnabh mi. 'Nuair sin chunnaic mi nach do chuir mi iad air muin an leabhair bhig agus agus thoisich e air falbh 'san athair Chuir mi cudthrom air an leabhair. Ann am beagan uine chunnaic mi a' ghealach.

Bha bheag nur a b'e na rudan uaine a chithinn an sud 's seo. Stiur mi an rocaid agus ghruinnich i air a' ghealach.

Tha mi namh as an rocaid ach cha d'fhug mi dhomh no d'fhogaid riud mus bith eadh am iarmailt dona.

Tha mi faileas air an talamh a chur air bhreag gum 'Gu socair thionndaidh mi timcholl agus chunnaic mi sianar dhaoine beaga neonaich le gunnaichean aca air ma bheut thobha. Bha iad uile uaine le spòtan dubha. Bha iad a' bruidhinn cainnt neoanach nach tuinnidh iri. Thug mi mach no ghunna thenn agus loisg mi air mi lamh an fhear a b'fhios orm. Thuit an gunna as a' haimh. Thog mise e agus loisg mi urchar orra. 'S e seirbhisich an t-ainm a bha air a' ghunna agus smaoinich mi gum bith eadh iad 'nan seirbhisich dhomh. Dh'fharr mi orra falbh agus dh'fhalbh iad. Thug eadh iad Guididig cuideach.

Threap mi a stigh do' rocaid agus sgròbh mi sìos an rud a' fhaichir dhomh anns an leabhair bheag eadh. Dh'innis mi mar a' fhaichir dhomh do Runaire na Staitte agus thug mi gunna an duine bhig ann taigh iongan-tais far a bheil e fhathast.

STIRLING GAELIC SERVICE

Under the auspices of Stirling Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach, the 13th annual Gaelic service was held in Logie Kirk. The Rev. D. W. MacKenzie M.A., of Barony Church, Auchterarder, conducted the service and the praise was led by Stirling Gaelic Choir. Archie MacLean, the choir conductor, was presenter, and read the line in the traditional manner. The congregation enjoyed the opportunity of worshipping in the old tongue in such ideal surroundings.

A CLIMBING ACCIDENT

by Sara Ford, Class 3

Early one morning a party of climbers set out for Ben Nevis. They were going to climb it. Little did they know a storm was coming up. About three hours later they reached the top of the mountain. Then it happened — it began to pelt. They got ready to get down the mountain. They hurried among the boulders. Then, suddenly, one of the men slipped and fell. For one awful moment they thought he was dead, then they heard a faint groan and rushed to him. They fixed some signals to warn the rescue team of the accident.

The rescue party arrived and carried the injured man down the mountain.

le Seonaid Robasdan, Class 7

Latha Foghair ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath.

Air madaoin foghair chì sinn cois onns na tìgean gu math trath. Mu bhios deagh latha ann bithidh na cruicairan agus na seirbhisich trath anns an achadh. Bithidh beag ùnnaich sa airson an arbhair a ghearradh.

Gu math rìch the uidheam agus airson an arbhair a cheangal ann an sguabhan. 'S rìd joganach a tha ann air bhithidh bann de sheagan laicir 'a' cumail nan sreubair ri cheile.

Mu bhios coltas uisge oirre 'nà cruicair uile dhìochail air an fhear a' buastan in lathach roimhe sim a chur ann an cruchan.

Mu bhios an ainmsir gu math bithidh an lathach air a' dhoigh an uair a chì e moran chruachan anns an iodhlann.

Tha sin 'a' ciallachadh gum bi arbhar gu gearraich 'a' chrohdh fad mìosan 'a' Ghearrraidh.

Gaelic Broadcasts

Week beginning

Monday, 3rd July

Monday, 3rd July
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da' Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

Tuesday, 4th July
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da' Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

6.35 p.m. "The Surge of the Sea"; Alma Kerr and John M. Morrison sing some Gaelic songs from their repertoire. Accompanist: Duncan Morrison — (recorded).

Wednesday, 5th July
12 noon News in Gaelic.
6.35 p.m. Piping Quartet from Muirhead & Sons Ltd. Pipe Band, Pipe-Major R. G. Hardie (recorded)

Thursday, 6th July
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da' Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
3.00 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Roderick Mackinnon, Trinity College, Glasgow.

7.00 p.m. V.H.F. "In the High-Inds," an all sorts magazine—comment, interview, music and song from Gaidheal's repertoire.
9.15 p.m. "The Bayle Drowning"; told by John MacArthur (recorded).

Friday, 7th July
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da' Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
6.35 p.m. Cèilidh from Bowmore, inIslay, with Donald MacLeod as your host, and with him Archie MacTaggart and The Mansfield Band helped along by local artistes (recorded).

TREND

Danna An Duigh Agus An De

Tha dannaichean, mar is aithne do dhoighridh a bhaile mhòr iad, gile eadar dhealichte bho mar a bha iad ri linn am parantan agus gile eadar dhealichte bho a' n' t-seorsa tha cho fainneach do dh'oghrigh nan Eilean-an-Iar eadhoin chur an latha latha 'n duigh.

Tha cuimhne agus air a' cheud uair riann a' chaidh mi thein agus bana-charaid dhomh as na Hearradh, do, mar a' chanas iad an ainm Bhir 'n' "An Club." B' e eud an Club eile!

'Nuair chaidh sinn a' steach do 'n aite anns an robh iad a' danna, cha b' urrainn dhomh gun ghairne a' dheanann 'a' coimhead nan nigheanan 'nan seasaran' nan comhlann comhlann, ag obair le 'n lamhan, 'sa' spriodach an casan 's' a' crathadh an cinn, 'fhad's a' bha na gilleann, 's' gun iad eadhoin 'a' spriodadh, 'a' cumail a' bhalla suas air gach taobh.

Chan e gun d' fhuair mi suil roimh a' thoirt orra an toiseach or bha an seomraich a' dannaich air cho dhumhal 's' nach fhaicheadh tu

thar barr do shroine ach le eigin. B' e sud an Club nach do chòrd rinn thein agus ri mo bhana-charaid. Bu euc-toilach iad ris na dannaichean a' bha ise coltach orra anns na Hearradh, agus mise ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath.

'S beag coltas a' tha ag a' t-sealladh tu a' choinnich air sullen 'nuair chaidh sinn a' steach do 'n Chlub ris an t-sealladh a' chitheadh sinn t'anns na taliaichean dhannaig ag a' taigh. An sin, nuair a' chit thu a' h-uile duine

'Chridhe caridair mar bu choir,' a' ruighleadh ann meadhan an lair, 'sann a' bhios do chridhe air a' thogail.

'S e sin na dannaichean nach oirneachaidh ag meadhoin-oidhche no meadhoin-oidhche, ach a' rachadh air adhart gu farumach 'nuair chaidh sinn a' steach do'g math sgith an ath latha, de' sin?

Dannaichean an latha 'n' de' dhomhsa, agus tha mi 'n' dochas or bha an seomraich air adhart gu 'n' cho dhumhal 's' nach fhaicheadh tu

Duan

Le Domhnall Iain MacIomhair

Tha sàmchair agus sonas intinn
Mar leug a' thogadh sin bho lár,
Tha tìr 'n' goid air falbh nan linn
Is chan 'eil beath' 'n' aois ach gearr;
Ghìrheadh gach uair sin a' cluinninn
Mìth is cogadh — seùl mo naìr' —
Ach 's' eagal leam nach mòr an suim leinn,
'S' gu leig sinn seachad iad le gair.

Tha sàntas is trì a' measg nan daoine
A' gheanas iad gu leap' an bàs,
Tha tìr iad nach 'eil ann ach foinneas
'N' uair a' bhios an t-eug an sàs;
Sgoahl sìorrdh 's' e 's' an gloddhaich
Chuige fhéin o thalamh fàs,
'S' ann air a' b' hìos an smointean —
Cha bhì iartas ac' air gràs.

Nach bu chòir dhuinn bhith le solas
'A' cur bhuaiginn gach sannt is trì,
'S' air beath' 'a' ghrann leinn le mòrachd
'S' a' bhì tollaidh 'a' ghrann tì,
Is gheibh sinn mar leagan còmhlar
'Air air cuairt ann meadhan tì,
'S' cha bhì piantan tìamhaidh, brònach
'S' cha ghrathan bàis 'nà crìdh'.

Chan 'eil òimn' ach iartas pàidhidh —
Air gach duine, prionns' is rìgh,
'S' 'a' cunnadh ac'f gu dé an àireamh
Tha na 's' beartiche na sinn,
Gun thug 'nuair thèid an saoghal 'na smalaibh
'S' nach bhì ann ach duslach mhìn,
Nach bhì fear no bean 's' a' gharradh
'S' nach bhì damh no fadh air frìth.

'S' e cumhadh bhìodh 'na mbiann' mar lèimhan
Leis na 'tha'ig duinn de stòr,
'S' chan 'eil e' cur an sguàr 'nà cmàinn
Nach toir cumhadh duinn an glòr;
Gur coltach ann ri fear le ràbhan
'S' e' trìall air chinn 's' a' cheò,
'S' na faoileagan mu cheann ri mòran
Gun fhìos ac' nach 'eil an sàghs'!

Mar sin, nach faodaidh bhith taingil
A' bhith so, 's' sinn thathad beò,
Is sinn bhith subhach, a'is, is greannmhor
Is gun guth againn' air bròn,
Oir tha 'n' t-slighe' againn cho meallta
Ged cho fad 's' a' gheibh sinn lò,
'S' le toilleachas bhìodh sinn a' sealltainn
Rì aois is blàths, is tìgh, is lòn.

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Review Order

It is always refreshing to find an author who chooses the Hebrides for a plot location. Angus MacLeod in his science fiction novel (Science Fiction Book Club) has done just this. "A Defence Research Station" has been set up on the remote island of Ronan. Soon after it has been commissioned there are persistent rumours of a new and horrific weapon. One, in fact, which causes hallucinations and a kind of madness among the station's personnel. Two outsider characters and an islander are brought into a mystery which surrounds the station. There they meet a megalomaniac station director (a Highlander) and a doctor (another Highlander) who has a machine to counteract the weapon which the station director intends to use to reduce the world's population to gibbering monkey-like mentalities.

The point is made that with the present state of research into weapons designed to reduce populations to accept a conqueror without resistance, such materials are available. It just remains to design the best method of using the materials. The materials are, of course, drugs, being used today in ever-increasing quantities. It is a sobering thought that an enemy could well enslave a nation by drug infiltration, and then take over a resistance slave-workforce. And no-one would be the wiser. Angus MacLeod, in this book, brings home to us an implication that is worthwhile considering. That the "good yarn" is all the more to its credit.

The latest in a series of publications issued by the Gaelic Information Centres Committee of An Comunn Gàidhealach is "A Key to Highland Place Names." The author of the text is John Mathieson, well known for his interest in the subject of place names. This is a handy pamphlet to have around in the car, not only for the tourist, but for anyone with even the slightest interest in the Highlands.

Although necessarily only a summary Mr. Mathieson has made a good selection of names. And he has provided a useful bibliography for further reading, including a mention of the Scots Magazine, which publishes a monthly article on the subject, by Dr W. Nicolaisen, of the School of Scottish Studies.

The pamphlet is available from Abertarf House, Inverness, price 9d, plus postage.

"Eadar Samhradh is Foghair," Cnuasach Dhaintean le Ruairidh MacThomais A' phris 10/-.

A' leughadh na bardachd seo aig Ruairidh MacThomais saoi-leidh sibh a' faireachadh gaith na mara air ur a-hoadan agus sabh an t-sal 'nur cunnleat. Tha e iongantach cho tric 's a gheibh sibh am facal "faileadh" innte, faileadh nan sithcan, faileadh an roid, faileadh nan each. Agus chan e a chuinnean leotha fhain a bha trang. Bha a chlainneach, 's a shuillean, 's a' chluasan, a cheart cho trang. Tha e mar gun robh am bard air a thaomadh ann am batha Leodhais agus gu bheil i air druidhadh air na ceud-fathan aige.

Gheibh is gool anns na dain seo, gaol do pharanant 's do bhean is teaghlach fearg an aghaidh nan cluirnean a dh'obraich na h-ighneanan cho cruaidh, cianalas airson nan laithean a' dh'aoim agus eagal airson na Gaidhlig. Ged a tha na faclan cho simphidh 's gun saoi sibh nach eil am bard ach ri ur taobh 'h' bruidhinn ruibh tha faireachdainn taigste anna a ruigeas ur cridhe.

Tha sreathan ann cuideachd nach urrainn dhuibh di-chuinneachadh, coltach ris an fheadhainn seo (a chur leithid a dh'ighnadh air caraid dhomh) mu dheidhinn Mairi Nicolaigh Alasdair Ruaidh:

"a' cnamh gu cubraidh" agus an fheadhainn seo mu dheidhinn cloinn Ghlascho: "an lomnochd chòmhdaicht' le oige 's cion cleachdaidh, 's an sùilean gorm fo chlàbar eachdruidh."

An uair a leughas sibh an leabhar seo is beag a shaoileas sibh dha 'n deich tasdain a phàigh sibh air.

Gheibh sibh an leabhar bho Gairm Publications, 227 Bath Street, Glasgow. no aig Tigh Abertarf.

Do you know?

- Who was known to all his regiment as old "Cia Ma Tha"?
- With what feathers were the original "Feather Bonnets" of the Highland regts. adorned?
- The gallantry of which regiments at Waterloo does the high obelisk near Kinrossie, at Kinrara, commemorate?
- Which Highland regiment has the most living holders of the V.C.?
- Which is the only regiment with an official Gaelic motto?
- What was the "Feile Mor"?
- From which Highland county were the 92nd Gordons originally raised?
- In which Highland battalion did the officers wear small silver replicas of eagles' feathers in their bonnets?
- The gallantry of which division in World War II does the pipe tune "The Wadi Akarit" commemorate?
- Which living clan chief has had a father, two uncles, two brothers, and a son who all served in the same Highland regiment?
- To which regiment did Sir Colin Campbell refer when he said in battle — "Bring on the tartan"?
- Why were the Black Watch originally known as "Am Freiceadainn Dubh"?

* * *

Answers to "Do you know"

- Alan Cameron of Erracht, who raised the 79th Cameron Highlanders in Lochaber and was thus wont to address every man.
- Turkey feathers, got when serving in America.
- 42nd Black Watch and 92nd Gordons, both of whose C.O.'s were killed.
- Argyll and Sutherlands.
- The "Guidhich 'n Rìgh" of the Seaforth (and now the Queen's Own Highlanders)".
- The combined belted plaid and kilt worn by the original Highland regiments in the 18th century, then replaced by the "Feile beg."
- Inverness-shire.
- 5th Sutherland Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders.
- The 51st Highland, in which all the kilted Highland regiments served.
- The present "Lochiel," all in the Camerons.
- The 93rd Sutherlands (later joined up with the Argylls), at the Relief of Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny.
- Because of their dark tartan, distinguishing them from the "red soldiers" of the regular regiments of the Army.

SOUTH WEST ROSS MOD

On Friday, 9th June, 1967, the Annual Provincial Mod for the South West Ross area was held in Kyle. While entries in senior sections were disappointing the junior entries were up on previous years. It is to be hoped that the entries shown by the children will be fostered so that future years may see more encouraging results in the senior sections.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of this Mod was the entries in the piping and chanter sections with one of the most successful competitors was John MacKenzie. Adjudicators were Col. J. M. MacDonald, Mr Angus MacLeod, M.A., Mr John MacKinnon, M.A., Mr Donald R. MacDonald, M.A., Mr Alasdair Frazer, M.A., Mr Curtis Craiger, Mr Neil MacKinnon.

Junior Literature — Essay — Gena MacRae, Plockton High School. Writing from Dictation — Gena MacRae, Plockton High School. Translation into Gaelic — Sheila Morrison, Duncairn Castle College.

Translation into English of Gaelic — Angus Finlayson, Plockton High School. Reading from the Bible (a) under 9 — Catherine M. Macqueen. (b) 9-12 — Catherine M. Macqueen.

(c) over 12 — Christina Macqueen. Reciting from memory "An Cùillean Ban" (a) under 9 — Edith Robertson Craig. (b) 9-12 — Mòchid 'h-Iain" — Andrew MacKinnon.

(c) over 12 — Christina MacSween. Psalm — under 9 — Edith Robertson, Craig School. (b) 9-12 — Catherine M. Macqueen.

(c) over 12 — Archibald MacQueen, Letterfann and Ann Mairi Finlayson, Plockton H.S. Proficiency in Gaelic conversation (a) Fluent speakers — Christine MacSween. Alasdair MacLeod.

(b) Learners — Alasdair MacLeod. Seagalach — Farquhar MacGregor. Verse speaking (a) Learners — Plockton High School "B". (b) Fluent speakers — Duncairn Group.

Solo singing — girls (a) under 9 Fiona MacLean. (b) 9-12 — Christine Chalcraft. Solo singing — Boys — (a) under 9 — Alasdair MacKenzie. (b) 9-12 — Donald MacLeod.

Solo singing — Girls over 12 — Catriona MacLeod. Solo singing — Boys over 12 — Andrew MacKenzie.

Duets — (a) Primary Schools — Rosemary Robertson and Andrew MacLennan. (b) Secondary Schools — Irene Heston and Catherine Ann MacKenzie.

Solo singing of a traditional song — Catriona MacLeod. Unison singing for junior choirs — (a) One Teacher Schools

— Craig School. (b) Primary Schools — Kyle School. (c) Secondary Schools — Duncairn C.C. Pairs-a-Bheil — Junior Choirs (b) Primary Schools — Dornie School. (c) Secondary Schools — Duncairn Castle College (1st year).

Action song — Kyle School Group. Solo singing — own choice — girls 16-18 — Irene Heston. Playing on practice chanter — (a) Boys and Girls 3rd year — Dennis Gillies, Inverinate. (b) Boys and Girls 2nd year — Torquil Telfer, Balmacara. (c) Boys and Girls 3rd year — John MacKenzie, Dornie. Recitation of "Mile fallt" — Joan MacIver.

Reading of an unfamiliar piece of prose — Mary Jane Mackay. Reading — beginners — V. G. Palmer.

Solo singing — Female voices — Own choice — Johanna MacInnes, Stromie. Solo singing — Male voices — own choice — Farquhar MacGregor.

Solo singing — Male voice — Farquhar MacGregor. Solo singing of a song by a local bard — Connie MacRae, Kyle School.

Solo singing — Open — Connie MacRae.

Duets — C. Mackinnon and J. MacLennan.

Unison singing — Carron Senior Union Choir.

FARAIÐHEAN PLEIN

Tha e coltach gu cheil B.E.A. ag iarraidh eadh o'n Air Transport Licensing Board airson faraidhean plein a chur suas — cuid chuibheis aho an rì 30/-.

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Ma tha an rìghalhas a' fìachainn ri prìsean a chumail sìos chein e so an t-am faraidhean nam plein ardaichadh. Chail B.E.A. Gaidhealachd air a' searbhais na Gaidhealachd 's nan Eilean. Mur a' faigh iad cead na faraidhean ur a shuidheachadh caillidh iad suas ri £300,000 am bliadhna.

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The Function of History of Higher Grade Exams

POSITION OF GAELIC SPEAKERS

(IAN G. MACNAIR-SMITH)

It is a pity that so many people have a very superficial idea of the function of history. They imagine that historical events are merely bits of information, and all one has to do is to docket, file and record events, to be used, if necessary as items of reference. Yet even if these are all neatly labelled like articles in a museum, are they just to be treated as museum pieces to while away the spare time of tourists and students, or even just to bore them with some dull routine task? History seen from an intelligent angle is not just recording past events, but presenting us with a most fascinating array of lessons on which we can draw for our own personal and collective benefit.

Even though Scotland is admitted to be a nation still and not a mere province, we are denied official teaching of the history of our own country. Why? Because the authorities afraid we might thereby be tempted to urge managing our own affairs, and feel ourselves sufficiently equipped to be governed by another nation? I am far from proposing that we should interpret Scotland's history in an aggressive and chauvinistic spirit, the lessons we should draw from it should not only be of advantage to Scotland, but have universal application. It would be narrow and petty to study them just to secure some advantages over other nations. If we proclaim that Christians are all brothers, no matter what their tongue or nation may be, then our task is not to domineer over any, or of a language or race advantage over any, but to see how these differences can best be harmonised.

It is a facile and naive idea to suppose that differences between nations can be solved just by incorporating the weaker into the stronger with force with the argument that this facilitates co-ordination and economic overlapping; this would be like crushing a dialect to powder to save the trouble of cutting the facets. Nor should the facets be related just to one form of civilisation, but to the whole of humanity. Scotland is not just a facet of England's variety, but a different type of stone that is of a different substance, and is not a sub-product of the other.

If Scotland has lessons to learn from history, one of the most important ones seems to be a right idea of unity. We have splendid examples of patriotism, of a nation fighting to maintain its identity and reacting against oppression, but on the other side we must admit that the enemy came as often from within. Clan waged war against clan and Scot mutually betrayed each other. Was it gathering of the Clans in the 45 a triumph of unity over division? Unfortunately not! Self-preservation is an admirable motive for fighting, but hardly high enough for really Christian ideas. If, before Doomsday, we are ever to have another Gathering of the Clans, it can only triumph if it is not directed against any section of humanity. We had unity, even colourful unity under a picturesque chief, but we know that he who raises the sword must perish by the sword. If we want an enduring Gathering, then it can only be for the good of all, at the same time remaining ourselves.

DI'ADH NAN SGOLLEAN

An màireach bith sgollean na h-àrda tuath a' dùnadh sìron an t-samhraidh. Tha dochas againn ri an tuilleadh sgrìobhadh fhàininn bho sgollean ri an t-samhraidh agus mach an fhàininn bho an t-samhraidh bho aite 'san bi ad.

For some years now, particularly since the end of the last war, central schools and examination centres have regularly presented for the Scottish Leaving Certificate and Scottish Certificate of Education examinations in Gaelic, candidates who were not native speakers of Gaelic. Examiners who have set and marked Gaelic papers during this period have become acutely aware of the problem of devising examinations that will test fairly and adequately the ability of both learners and native speakers.

The problem can be viewed from two angles. It is unreasonable to expect from learners the range of vocabulary and idiom, and the facility in writing Gaelic, that can be expected from well-trained native speakers. If the same quality of teaching is assumed for both types of candidate, and the same range of ability, it is clear that the native speaker has a distinct advantage in the type of examination which is set. On the other hand, if the paper were to be of a kind which is suitable for learners of Gaelic, the full potential of the native speaker would not be developed, and consequently the full value of the subject would be retarded in certain areas. The Gaelic examination results in recent years provide evidence to support these points, and suggest that full justice has been done to neither type of candidate and course.

An assessment of this kind led to the introduction, in 1962, of two separate examinations, in Gaelic on the Ordinary grade, one for Learners and one for Native Speakers. The aim was to produce two examinations which differed in nature rather than in content, and in which Gaelic is used more widely in the Native Speakers' papers and in the answers to questions in these, and a greater range of material in Gaelic language and literature is tested. The form of the papers is influenced, to some extent at least, by that of the parallel papers in Welsh. These arrangements appear to be working satisfactorily.

A similar arrangement will now be extended to the examination

CROFTING COUNTIES IMPROVEMENT IN SHEEP STOCK

Applications under the scheme for improving sheep stocks in the crofting counties will now be received by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland at Inverness. Crofters' Common Grazings and other duly constituted township committees in the Counties of Argyll and Inverclyde, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Zetland, may apply for the hire of a limited number of Blackface and Cheviot rams. The cost of hiring rams will be £6. As in 1966, no deposit will be required.

Applications will also be considered for assistance to meet part of the cost of hiring Blackface, Border Leicester and Cheviot rams from neighbouring farmers outside the township.

Applications must be submitted to the Department either by the croft or grazing constable to the township not later than August 1, 1967. In no circumstances will an application on behalf of an individual be considered. Full details of the schemes and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Broadhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh, 11.

in Gaelic on the Higher grade. Gaelic teachers and the Heads of the Celtic Departments at the Scottish Universities are in favour of such an extension.

The Examination Board's Gaelic Panel has taken this opportunity to examine the structure of the Gaelic examination on the Higher grade. An examination for learners of Gaelic is being introduced, closely similar in structure to the examinations in French and German, but retaining a short general section in Paper II. Furthermore, the examination for native speakers of Gaelic has been amended to allow more use to be made of Gaelic than in the present papers. Some radical changes in structure have been made. Of these the more important are:

- (1) One Gaelic passage for translation is included instead of two, and the passage for translation from English to Gaelic is moved from Paper II to Paper I.
- (2) The answers to the question on interpretation, in Paper I, will be in Gaelic as will those on the Aural Comprehension passage.
- (3) Paper II will consist of the Gaelic essay in Gaelic with an enlarged general section (for which 45 marks will be given as against 24 in the present paper). A wide range of literary, linguistic and historical questions will be set in this section. Of these general questions, it will be obligatory to answer at least two out of the three chosen, in Gaelic.

A syllabus for each course leading to the examinations (Higher (Native Speakers) and Higher (Learners)) has been drawn up to illustrate the different content and nature of the courses. Specimen papers have also been prepared to illustrate the proposed structure and scope of both papers.

It is hoped that these changes will have the following effects:

- (1) that in structure and standard the new Higher grade papers in Gaelic (Learners) will correspond more closely to the parallel papers in other modern languages;
- (2) that the changes in structure and emphasis in the new Higher grade papers in Gaelic (Native Speakers) will lead to an enrichment of Gaelic studies in the schools, and will give a more adequate knowledge of Gaelic as a medium to be used in examinations by candidates whose first language it is.

Tha an Cortina de luxe ur nas treise, nas comharta: agus nas snogie na cha ch reir muinntir Ford.

Bithidh rum gaobh sìneadh a mach air gach taobh. Tha na suidheachan bucaideach anns an toiseach domhain agus comhartaile le ch chumas ur drum dìreach, agus tha an suidheachan cuil a cheart cho comhartaile.

Gabhadh aite nam bagaichean 21 troighean ceithir-chearnach (cu. ft.) de luchd — s' e sin gabhadh e biadh airson seachdain no na bagaichean a dh' fheumaidh sibh nam bithèadh sibh a' falbh airson da sheachdain.

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Ged a tha 14 troighean de dh' fhaid anns a' char seo tionndaidh e ann an ceartal nach eil ach 30 troighean. Tha e, mar seo, soirbh a thionndaidh ann an aiteachan cumhang.

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