

SRUATH

DI-ARDAOIN, 17mh LATHA DE'N GIBLEAN

THURSDAY, 17th APRIL 1969

No. 54

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UIST ROCKET RANGE

For the first time since the intimation of a £6,000,000 development at the South Uist Rocket Range, public announcements were made about the frequency and extent of missile firings and the likely impact on lobster and shell fishing on the West Atlantic Coast. Firings are to take place from 10.30 a.m. five days a week for 40 weeks of the year. Uist, Barra and Mallaig fishermen are protesting that this will cut back their fishing time and decrease their earnings by about 40%—this would mean that they would have to give up fishing altogether. The fishermen use the restricted area from June to October and have asked the military authorities not to commence firing until 1 p.m. This means that they will still have to leave port some two-three hours earlier than hitherto.

At a three and a half hour meeting in Pabla School, North Uist Brigadier R. C. Winfield emphasised that he could make

CHAN IONNAN E 'SAM FUARAN

Tha e coltach gu bheil muinntir Nis an Leodhas an deidh clù a chuir ri buirn nam pìoban a tha iad a' faighinn a Loch Langabhat.

A reir cunntais tha am buirn aig an seò den bhliadhna na bhuirn reig 's chan eil e idir freagarrach airson oil, coir-eachd no cadhion nigheadair-eachd. Nuair tha ghaoth-an-eir 'a seideadh tha riagh bho ghruind an loch a' dol dha na pìoban.

Cha sheas aodach no coire ris a' bhuirn-reig seo. Tha aon tigh sa' Phort far an deach' iad uimh thri coir-eachd aluiminium an tri seachd-ahluininn.

'Saoire am fuaran gun teagamh.

Increase in Firings

no promises in regard to concessions. An announcement about the development of new types of activity at the Range had been made in February, 1969. The Scottish Development Department after consulting the civil departments concerned and the local planning authorities agreed to the extensions.

Rev. James Morrison, Chairman of North Uist District Council opened the meeting with prayer. In his introductory remarks he stated "I am persuaded beyond a shadow of doubt that if the basic industries of fishing and crofting are disrupted or interfered with, the Government may as well initiate a mass evacuation scheme from these islands."

Brigadier Winfield assured the meeting that there would be no night or Sunday firing and that the programme would involve the least interference during the summer, with little activity December to February. Plans to keep the fishermen informed when the area would be activated included:—

(1) The appointment of a liaison officer between the range and the fishermen
(2) A radio telephone on the Monach Isles where the lobster fishermen spent the night in bothies after setting their creels.

(3) A fast motor launch so the Army can co-operate with fishermen at sea.

Extent of Fishing

A handout about the fishing industry of the Uists prepared by Mr Duncan Erskine, Managing Director of Minch Shellfish (Ltd.), in co-operation with the fishermen showed that 43 boats were actively engaged in fishing

in the Uists and Barra and five from Mallaig. Since the advent of the 12 mile limit Brecon fishermen no longer came and there had been a significant rise from the estimated 50,000 lbs. in 1966 to 129,000 lbs. in 1968. With the new fishing boats provided with the assistance of the H.L.D.B. and the assistance in capital investment they had made there was every possibility that this would increase further, possibly to 3 times as much in 3-4 years ahead. At least 300 people were to a large degree dependent on the fishing industry. Lobster grounds extended to the 20 fathom mark and Mallaig boats fished up to 30 fathoms. This brought boats up to five miles from shore on the West Coast. The increase in activity at the rocket range during June to September was adding a new dimension to the whole scheme and restrictions should be looked at afresh. 76% of lobster landings were brought in during this period.

Mr D. J. Mackay, Director of An Comunn Gaidhealach representing the Bernera fishermen suggested that there had been a serious lack of consultation if the fishermen only heard rumours two months ago of the frequency of firing. He expressed the concern felt by the Bernera fishermen at the application of restrictions and emphasised that it was not the extensions which worried fishermen as a whole but the effect on the whole economy of the Islands. Military establishments were politically unstable and it would be unwise to depend for the future on the employment they provided even if there were a number of jobs of more than a menial nature. The ap-

Droch Chunntas Bhliadhnail Airson Na Gaidhealtachd

Get nach eil an cunntas bliadhnail cho buileach dorch-cha airson na rioghachd gu leir 'sa bha amharus a bhiodh e tha e toirt buille chruaidh air Airde Tuath 's air na h-eileanan.

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a thoirt air adhartas sam bith a dheanadh anns an raon seo.

Tha prìs a pheatrail an arda 3 sgillin. Air tìr mor cosgaidh e 6/8 an gallan ach anns na h-eileanan tha chuis cuis nas miosa. Ged is e 6/9 a tha am peatrail a Sheornabhagh faodaidh gum paigh duine 2 sgillin a bharrachd air an aiteachan eile 's na h-eileanan.

Chan eil teagamh sam bith nach dean na cisean seo gnothuichean nas duilghe air feadh Alba ach air a Ghaidhealtachd far a bheil coit-gaisean -siubhal neo-abhath-teach ar 's ann doirbh tha chuis. 'Nuair a tha an Rìag, haltas an ainm a bhith deam-amh leasachadh air cor na duthcha cha choltach gun cuidich na cisean ura.

Thuir Russell MacLain, 15-11 Parlamaid Inbhir Nis, a'bruidhinn as leth Buidheann Libear-alach Alba "It is incredible that the Government has not only retained but substantially in-

creased the crude S.E.T. which has already damaged vital service industries, particularly in rural Scotland."

'Se beachd Ruairidh M. MacLeod, tha dol a sheasamh airson nan Toraidh 's na h-Eileanan an lar gur e fìor dhroch chunntas a tha seo airson nan cilean agus na bheachd-san cha bhiodh e na iognadh ged a bhiodh Taghadh ann air a bhliadhna. Theid moran a chuir a mach a obair seirbhis 's na h-eileanan agus le na muiltean ag gearradh air ais o na thainig am bonas an greim cha bhi dol as aig muinntir nan cilean.

Tha Mgr. MacLeod ag cur nar riagh nacheil dad air innse mu'n t-sium a dh'fheumas feadhainn a tha air an ceann fhein a phagheadh mu choinneamh an leasachadh reannain. Tha e fein an slàn duil gun cuir na cisean ura as do chuid de na breabadair-ean. "Is suarach cho math 'sa tha'n cunntas 'nuair a thig e cho cruaidh air na daoine againn fhein."

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Di-ardaoin, 17mh latha de'n Ghiblean

Thursday, 17th April 1969

Falamhachd

Ma tha thu smaoineachadh gu bheil thu dona dheth a' dol gu d'obair laitheil a measg uaphaid is domhlachd a' bhaile mhoir, no a' fàicinn ri a' t-saighinn gu thu fhein a bhlianaidh a measg nan miltean eile air a' ghainmheach a t-samhradh bu choir dhut na sgrìobh Paul Johnson anns an 'New Statesman' o chionn ghoirid air a' cheud bhliadna a tha ri teachd a leughadh.

A reir Johnson cha bhì pios dhe'n talamh nach bu air a chur a chum maithe air choirigin agus bha bhitheas duine ag iarraidh cuairt a ghabhail leis fhein a measg oibair nadair feumaidh e deise-thuaidh a chur air agus grunn na mara a thoirt air. Bithidh sinn uile a'bruidhinn Beurla le blas Ameeara oirre.

Cha bhitheadh e ceart gun a radh gu bheil Johnson a' faicinn beannachdan mora cuideachd. Ma tha saoghal a' chinne-daonna a' dol a mhairenn airson ceud bliadhna eile, tha e ag radh, bithidh sinn air doigh fhaighinn air sith a chumail eadar na cinndhean agus eadar dubh is geal. Cuideachd, bithidh sinn air doighean-aitheachais a thoirt gu a leithid a dh' ires agus air smachd fhaighinn air lionnhoirchad an t-sluaigh air a leithid a dhoigh agus gum bi gu leor aig a' h-uile duine ri ithe. Ach mar a thuit Johnson fhein,

"It may be a rich world and a healthy world — maybe even a safe world — but it will, I fear, be a dull world."

Cha do leugh mi fhathast faisneachd dh' t-seorsa seo gun seorsa de smuaircan a bhithe oir. Mar as trice tha sgeulachdan is oraidhean mu an t-saoghal a tha ri teachd a' toirt ionmhadh air innealan miorbhuileach a shasaidh a h-uile iarratas aig mac an duine, ach chan eil guth air iarratasas spioradail. Ged is ann air atharraichean anns an doigh air an bi daoine ag ordaichadh ann beatha a tha Johnson a' faicinn sùil ant-saoghail a tha ri teachd agus chan ann an innealan, chan eil aite aig creideamh no diomhaireachd anns an t-saoghal seo. A dh'aindeoin nan beannachdan a bhitheas 'na chois, 's e am faireachadh mu dheireadh a dh'fhoisraicheas duine a'leughadh mu dheidhinn, seorsa de fhalamhachd.

Tha pàirt de nadur an duine nach bu air a shasachadh ach le nithean spioradail. Chan urrainn beatha iomlan a bhith aige as aonais nan nithean sin.

A Celtic Front

The annual meeting of the Celtic Congress took place in Cornwall last week. It was the usual sign that the Celts are still part and parcel of the European set-up, although now confined to the odd fringes of the Continent. The Anglo-Saxon has had things so much his own way for countless centuries that it is no wonder that in the mind of the general public the Celt finds little or no place. If he does find a place it is in the nature of caricature: a mystic, something to do with druids, speaking an intelligible language, kilts, horns and long white beards.

Unfortunately, the Celtic Congress does little to dispel this image. In this year of the Sixties of the 20th century, the time has surely arrived for a re-think about its function. In particular, it is necessary for the Congress to relate itself and its activities to the space-age influences which are rapidly changing the structure of our society. It is not enough to continue to exist in a vacuum, in a fourth dimension to which the ordinary person has little access.

It is all very well to make demands for a united front to save the Celtic heritage from the clutches of the barbarous Anglo-Saxon. But does the Anglo-Saxon even know of the Celt's existence? And if he knows, does he really care? For what can pin-pricks achieve? The activities of the Congress are in the nature of a pin-prick and make little impact on the world at large.

On the other hand, the Celtic League seems to make itself more relevant with greater impact to the present state of things. Politics is its raison d'être; it is therefore more relevant to our present day. As it operates in a cultural atmosphere, the Congress is slowly but surely willing itself out of existence. It seems to fail to recognise that against the background of most political philosophies there exists a cultural element which acts as a binding agent. This is what the Celtic League possesses. It is what the Celtic Congress lacks.

This is not to say that once politics takes over the cultural elements become overwhelmed. Far from it.

A united Celtic front, as called for by the Congress, cannot be realised until both the League and the Congress unite and make substantial contributions to the fight, for fight it is. The League can continue to promote political unity among the Celts. The Congress can underline this unity by showing, through the world of its scholarly membership, that the Celt is very much a part of today and its modern living, despite 1500 years or so of genocidal tactics used by more powerful neighbours.

Celtic unity must no longer be an affaire d'honneur. It must be une affaire d'honneur.

FAICINN BHUAM

Na Ceiltich Gruinn

B'ann sa' Chòrn, am fìor cheann an iar dheas Shasainn a' bna Cruinneachadh nan Ceiltich am bliadhna. Thachair seo air an t-seachdain laithidh, air nach eil Gàidheil Alba cho eòlach sa dh'fhaodadh iad a bhith.

Roimh na chogadh mhòr mu dheireadh cha robh againn ach corra cruinneachadh dhe 'n t-seorsa an dràsta sa rithist, ach tha na meuran uile a nise anns na sia dùthchannan Ceiltich air an deagh steidheachadh agus a' deanamh saothair fheumail, gach aon 'nan dùthaich fhéin. Chanell meur sa bith a nise dhe na sia a' deanamh dearmad air a bhith deiseil airson an cruinneachaidh fèin nuair a' thig a' bhliadhna aca mu cuairt.

Dé am feum a tha an Cruinneachadh (no an Còmhail, mar a chuireas na h-Eireannaich a' d' deaamh? No a' bheil e a' deanamh feum idir? Cuirear a' cheist seo uaireannan an dòigh nach eil ro choibhneil, seadh, timcheall air a' Chomunn seo, mar mu Chomunn eile dhe 'n t-seorsa. Bithidh sinn nas deiseile a' cheist a fhaireagair na chuireas sinn gu tric ruinn fhàin a' toiseach.

Tha bonn-stèidh a' Chòmhail fhéin gu chur an dòigh air leth ealanta. Tha prìomh riaghailt a' Chòmhail ag ràdh ris gach ball, "Glèidh is nàrtaich a réir do chomais na subhalcean is na cleachdanan a thàinig a nua thugainn. Cleachd is misnich gu h-àraidh a' chànan Ceiltich a' th' agad na do dhùthaich fhéin." Tha an rùn seo ag innse cuideachd mu na chotroir a tha an Còmhail a' toirt do na Ceiltich gu bhith a' coinnèachadh agus ag ionnsachadh bho a' chéile ciarair agus fheàrr a' bheil iad gu buil na tha fo an aire uile.

Tha gnothaichean ann, mar chhabhaidh is eaglaisean, mar bheachdan air riaghailtas is laghannan, a' dh'fhaodadh sgaradh a dèanamh gu furasdas eadar na dùthchannan, ach is iongantach mar a dh'fhoillsichear an seo gach bliadhna mar as urrainn do dhaoine sealltainn seachad air na gnothaichean a dh'fhaodadh an cumail bho chéile, agus cudthrom na leagail air na cùisean mu bheil iad aontachaidh.

Bha seo gu h-àraidh follaiseach ann bliadhna aig na seirbheasan Dihaoine, latha deirceannach a' Chòmhail. Bha seirbhis Phròstanach an toiseach an aon de eaglaisean a' bhaile. Bha an sagart foghlumte, an t-Athair, Diarmad O' Laoire, aig an t-seirbhis, comhla ris a' chuir mhòr dhe na h-Eireannaich a bh' aig a' Chòmhail. An dèidh sin bha seirbhis Chaitliceach an eagla eile agus chunnacas grunn math dhe na h-Albannaich, agus Pròstanach a' dùthchannan eile, aig an seo.

Bha muinntir a' Chomhail

am bliadhna ag ionndrain Oscar Mac Uillies, fear a fhuair clù nach bu bheag an Eilinn, far na shaothrach e ann an Colaiste Pròstanach a' chuid mhòr dhe a bheatha. Sgap a chliù gu dearbh gu iomadh dùthaich, Ceiltiche is eile, airson an alt iongantach a bh' aige air ionnsach-

An Comunn's Annual Conference

The conference held by Branches and Affiliated Societies of An Comunn Gàidhealach is likely to become an annual event and last year's successful gathering in Perth is being followed this year by a conference to be held in the Columbia Hotel, Oban on 18th and 19th April.

Delegates from all over Scotland will attend to air their views on the working of An Comunn, increasing membership and proposing ways and means of overcoming the ever present problem of finance.

The guest speakers will be Professor John P. Mackintosh, M.P. for Berwick and East Lothian who will address the conference on Socio-Economic Development.

Dr Iain Skewis of the Highlands and Islands Development Board will give a talk on "Tourism in the Gaelic speaking areas."

Provost Thomson and the members of Oban Town Council will welcome conference delegates at a civic reception at 6 p.m. on the Friday evening.

FOREST FIRES TAKE THEIR TOLL

During the past three weeks, 200 forest fires have destroyed nearly 1,400 acres of Britain's forests to the value of £124,000. This, although small when compared with the Commission's total acreage of 1,700,000 is greater than the total lost during 1967-1968 combined.

It is not generally realised by most people that the period of greatest fire risk in their forests is during the period February, March and April. At this time of the year, bracken, heather, other undergrowth and leaves, etc. on the forest floor is dead and dry as tinder; furthermore, there is little new growth which can act as a fire 'preventative'. In high summer, the fire risk is often less even though the temperature may be higher. In this crucial February-April period the prevailing wind is often from the North East or East; these "drying" winds help to ensure that all undergrowth is in a highly inflammable state.

adh chànanach. Cha b' e idir facal an siud sa seo a bh' aige an greim air eachdraidh is brìgh gach teanga. 'S e an t-Athair O' Laoire, a' d'naimeadh mi, an t-aon duine eile a tha athnichte ma fhear aig a bheil an comas iongantach seo air na sia chànanach Ceiltich, agus chànanach Eòrpaich cuideachd, a thuing sinn agus a chur am feum.

Bha na h-Albannaich a bha an lathair duilich a chluinntinn cuideachd mu na bhàs obann a thàinig air an Dotair Alasdair Mac Illeathain. Bha dhù mhòr aige-san cuideachd anns a' Chòmhail agus bha e eòlach air mòran as gach dùthaich. Chanell ach began is mhos an a bha e' bruidhna rium mu na rathaidhean a bu fhearragairiche, a' dh'ionnsaidh a' Chòirn.

Chanell bhuin no duilleagan a' ceadachadh cunntas mion-aidheach air tachartasan na seachdain. Ach cha bu mhaith leam gun bheagan a ràdh mu thachartas a thug toisichaidh sònraichte do na h-Albannaich — agus bha còrr is fichead dhinn ann. B'e sin an t-urram a chuireadh air an Ollamh Urramach Tomas Mac Calmain, nuair a fhuàgh cuideachd dhà gu bhith air a ghaim mar aon de bhàird urramach a' Ghoir-seid. Thachair seo Diardaoin an lathair cuideachd a' Ghoir-seid, nan cleòcanan iomadhathach. Bu bhoched an deidh sìde brèagha nan ceud lathichean, gun do chum an t-uisge a' chuideachd a staigh, an aite a bhithe air an linn-aig taobh an taighe, far an robh dhùil ri bhithe.

Bha na Còrnach deònach an t-urram mòr seo a chur air an Ollamh Mac Calmain, cheann e mhaìn a chionn gur e Ceann Suidhe Eadarnaiscanta nan Ceiltich, ach a chionn gur bheil e air a fhuàghadh mar Mhodharrath Eaglais na h-Alba anns a' bhliadhna a tha romhainn. Bha na h-Albannaich is na h-uile a bha lathair buidheach as an urram ionmhadh seo a thàinig gu' ionnsaidh aig a leithid a dh' àm.

Donnell Graham

Faile Do Lybster

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Crofters Beware!

by Teddy Grey

I am surprised at how few people have said anything against the Crofters Commission's proposal that crofters should become the owners of their own crofts.

I wonder how many crofters realise the many disadvantages which this burden of ownership would undoubtedly carry. It is said that it would be an advantage—that the crofter would be able to benefit from the steady increase in the financial value of croft land. This is a two-edged benefit. They will tell you that one can raise (and make no mistake: this means BORROW) money by way of mortgage on the value of the croft. This could put temptation in the way of the crofters to borrow large sums of money for development on the security of their crofts. The croft would then become the security for the financiers concerned. This immediately removes the security from your home—come hard times and one could be forced to sell the croft to pay off the mortgage. This may be a "modern" idea but it is quite contrary to the traditions of crofting and I would strongly advise all crofters to have nothing to do with it.

The other so called benefit is that the crofter would be able to sell his croft for cash to anyone for any purpose. The dangers of this are so obvious as to be hardly worth stressing. However, as this proposal comes from intelligent people, The Crofters Commission, and presumably, the assessors, I feel that it must be stressed. This idea would enable Sir Hugh McSpat, Professor Giron or the Spacechemical Company of Chicago to buy four or five crofts in the middle of a crofting community for any purpose which they required. It would be possible for croft land, which would become private land, to be taken by a Government department in compulsory purchase, while the crofter had to fight his case alone without the aid of the Federation of Crofters Unions, the Land Court or the Crofting Act to back him.

Let us make no mistake! The present system of crofting tenure is the strongest and most secure system of tenancy that exists in Britain today.

Now in case you younger lands think that I am a backward looking old bodach, typical of the decaying way of life that is the laughing stock of modern Britain, let me tell you, and the Commission, of the changes which we all know to be essential if crofted life is to remain the most civilised mode of living in Britain today.

Those of us who wish to or who need to, must be allowed to set up our own industries on our crofts, whether these industries be agricultural or not. The building of such industries must

be subject to some kind of planning permission and obviously they would carry increased rates payable by the crofters. We all know that most crofters must have either a job in someone else's industry or a second industry of his own in order to make enough money to continue to live at a higher standard than people in the rest of the country. Therefore we must be allowed to build small croft industries such as fish curing sheds, shrimp-potting factories, garages, agricultural contracting businesses, beef-fattening lots, beef-salting businesses, home-weaving factories and shops, tourist chalets and sporting facilities all on our own crofts. We don't need to buy our crofts to do this. We should use all the money that we can find on the developments themselves not on buying land and croft house which is perfectly ours anyway.

I believe that the landowners and Forestry Commission would encourage the growth of such industry, much of which is entirely complementary to the running of their estates. The more healthy the crofts the more people become available for employment on the estates. Many industries spring to mind which would be of enormous benefit to land owners, hotel owners, etc. Trout hatcheries, gardens, fine food producers (lobsters, smoked venison, mushrooms, etc.), bulb and flower gardens, pheasant hatcheries, forest nurseries, calf wintering lots, dairies . . . the lists are endless!

I don't think that we need a great deal of financial help to do this, and, certainly, we don't want our way of life undermined by a croft-ownership scheme; all we need is the legal rights to go ahead and build our own croft industries.

I haven't mentioned any role that the HIBD might play in helping us to keep ahead in this modern age. I find it a little difficult as they appear to believe that we are backward. They seem to look down on us crofters because they think we have (because they haven't looked down the back of our chimneys) not as much money as they think we ought to have!

They would probably do very well to hand over to An Comunn Gàidhealach about a million pounds to set up a land bank in Fort William. This would enable crofters and people with "croft-like holdings" to borrow money at low rates of interest to start up croft industries on the security of the industry itself and the crofters' character.

I would like to sum up by saying that at present our crofts are the most secure

and some of the most beautiful homes in Britain. Although we do not all earn a great deal of cash money we do enjoy a standard of living which cash cannot buy.

If we were to become the owners of our crofts we would have the opportunity to sell our way of life for cash and the unique form of crofting tenure which has protected us for so long would be gone for ever.

Good Landings Expected From The Minch

Drift-net boats are expected to catch more fish on Shetland grounds this year and good landings are expected from autumn and winter fishing in the Minch, according to the Scottish herring forecast for 1969 prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. It is to be published in the forthcoming issue of the Scottish Fisheries Bulletin.

In the successful 1968 Shetland herring fishery, the older fish did not show up as well as expected in drift-net shots, although they were well represented in purse seine catches. Prospects for 1969 are that more older fish may be available, but recruits will be less plentiful than in 1968, with the overall result of a slightly more productive drift-net fishery. Three-, four- and six-year-old fish will predominate.

Prospects for the Buchan fishery, which is largely dependent on three- and four-year-old fish, are poor and no recovery is expected from the run of bad seasons.

The Minch summer fishing prospects are not good. As the three- and four-year-old herring which are normally the major components of the Minch summer catches belong to moderate to poor year-classes, no improvement is expected on the 1968 summer season. It is expected that four- and six-year-old herring will form the major part of the catch in the autumn and winter seasons and that catch per unit effort will be only slightly down compared with 1968-69, when a high level of landings was achieved.

In the Clyde, catches from April to September will be drawn mainly from the 1966 and 1967 year-classes which are average and poor in strength. In this period, no improvement is expected over the 1968 results. The 1968 year-class will enter the fishery in September and although the strength of this year-class cannot yet be gauged, it is expected that there will be some improvement in the catches during the last quarter of 1969.

TREND :::::

Tir nan Og

Ma tha sibh coltach riumsa, 's nach do ghabh sibh rianam bat'—adhair ach eadar Steornabhagh is Glaschu, no eadar Steornabhagh is Inbhir-Nis, tha fhios gum bith beagan fàrmaid agad bha na seoid a b'fàid a' sgàthalach timcheall na talamhainn (agus timcheall na gèalaich) anns na saitealan. 'S beag acasan Abotsnich no traigh Bharraidh! Ach is e so as motha chuir farmad orm fhein—tha e coltach gur h-ann tigh a tha na h-astronauteach a' fas beagan nas oige fhad's a tha iad a' siubhal a muigh anns ua speuran. 'B' colach do sheanair air', canaidh sibhsa, agus is bha na chreidais mi fhein e cuideachd. Ach tha na h-còlaidh 'ga radh, agus mar a thuir air fear eile "S mise a bha thall, 's a thill a nall, 's a dh'innis."

Agus is e so a dh'innis e. Mar as luaithe a bhios tu a' siubhal ('san speur-a-muigh, 's breagha a tha aca air raointean ann as slaodaiche a tha an uair a' dol seachad. Nam biodh uair-eadar agad air bòrd, bhiodh e gum cinnteach air dheireadh. Tha 'trendy', dh'fhaodadh gum eadhon beatha an duine fhein biodh fhios a' chaochladh a' dol seachad gu mall. Chan agaibh air!

cil na h-astronauteach fhathast air turas cho fada a dheanamh 's gum aithnich sinn so, ach fuirich thus' ort—Nam biodh astar cumhachdach aig fear ann an saiteil, is e a'deanamh air reul a bha da fhichead bliadhna-solais air falbh, bheirheadh e ceithir fichead bliadhna air an turas, a reir cunntas na talamhainn. Ach an uair a thigheadh ann fear so air ais, cha bhiodh e ach bliadhna gu leth na bu shine. Smoinnich a nis nam biodh e air paise beag aois coig bliadhna fhagail aig an tigh, an uair a thillheadh e bhiodh ann paise beag 'na ghrunna-mor aig an teine, agus ghenna-teann aige air a'bhata, air', canaidh sibhsa, agus is nchadh og mar a bha e riannh!

Bha na h-Uibhistich an comhnaidh a cumail a' mach gun h-ann an iar air Uibhist a bha bha thall, 's a thill a nall, 's a dh'innis e. Mar as luaithe a bhios tu a' siubhal ('san speur-a-muigh, 's breagha a tha aca air raointean ann as slaodaiche a tha an uair a' dol seachad. Nam biodh uair-eadar agad air bòrd, bhiodh e gum cinnteach air dheireadh. Tha 'trendy', dh'fhaodadh gum eadhon beatha an duine fhein biodh fhios a' chaochladh a' dol seachad gu mall. Chan agaibh air!

Oran 1

Ann an tighean òsda Ghlaschu tha iad a' seinn mu dheidhinn Bharraidh.

Le an gairdeannan mu chuairt air a cheile, tha iad a' togail saoghal aosd.

Tha gealach nan coimheach cho fuar ri leth-chrun anns an adhar.

Tha dath an uisge beatha air na sgòthan, tha an talamh ro dhaoir airson a cheannachd le deòirean, airson a cheannachd le òrain.

O mo dhaoine tha feadhainn beo air VP ann an tenements nan Gorbals, air Glasgou Green, anns a' choille

far a bheil ainmhidhean iargalt' a' coiseachd, far a bheil sgiorraichean airgid gun sìth.

Oran 2

Tha pàirt anns an dealbh chluich ud "Huis Clos"

far a bheil na cluicheadairean a' cluinntinn airson an turas deireannach

guthan nan daoine a' tighinn thuca bho'n Talamh

's tha na guthan a' fas nas fann is nas fann

gus mu dheireadh nach cluinnead idir.

'S tha na cluicheadairean a' tionndadh ri cheile

oir tha an triur aca gu brath ann an ifrinn

còmhla ri chèile gun sgàthan.

Sin mar a tha mise 's a' Ghàidhlig.

Tha i fas nas fann is nas fann.

Tha daoine a' cur is a' treabhadh.

Tha iad a' còmhradh ri chèile

air an eilean uain' ud, eilean mo leanabachd.

Chan fhada a chluinneas mi iad.

Chan fhada gun tachair mi ris na faileasan

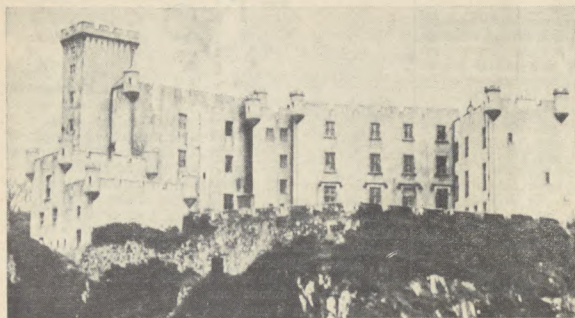
ann an sèomar gun sgàthan

's gus nach cluin mi càil ach an fhaighe

a tha bodhradh nan creg

a tha gun chànan

PLACES OF INTEREST:



Dunvegan Castle

It is not at all surprising that one of the best known castles in Scotland should be the home of perhaps the best known and best loved of our Clanswomen, Dame Flora Macleod, with her Clan Parliaments and countless visits abroad for Clan functions and gatherings, has done much to make Clan Macleod unique and very much alive for certainly Dame Flora is a unique and very much alive old lady of about ninety years of age.

Dunvegan is considerably older, though it is hard to imagine Dunvegan without Dame Flora, and it is one of the oldest continuously inhabited

no doubt why it remains almost the only fortress of the old chiefs of the isles which is still inhabited. Among the many visitors to the castle have been Dr Johnson and Boswell and Sir Walter Scott and of course most of our own Royal Family plus summer visitors galore who for 3/- can see its treasures any afternoon

of its half gallon of claret at a single shilling without 'settling down or falling down'. I'll just keep to Talisker.

There are many excellent portraits, by Raeburn, Ramsay and by Sir William Hutchison, much fine furniture and the dining room is a most attractive room. The Memorial Gates are also of considerable interest.

Next time you are on Skye spend 3/- and see Dunvegan and maybe even Dame Flora.



by Gilbert T. Bell

ted houses in Scotland having been the home of the Chiefs of the Macleod's for over 7 centuries. Today with its excellent cliff-top situation and its picturesque battlemented walls it is truly a delight. The castle has of course been continually altered and enlarged during the ages and in 1938 was partially damaged by fire but now restored.

Though old and historic the castle has played no major role in historical events. The Chiefs of the Clan took no part in the '15 and were on the Hanoverian side in the '45 and this is

from April to mid October (except Sundays).

There is much to see in the castle. Who has not heard of the Macleod's Fairy Flag (which brings them luck in battle though it is now a rather fragile and sorry looking relic) and Rory Mor's Horn used to prove manhood by emptying it

SEIRBHIS AN ADHAIR

Tha fosglaidhean againn, airson
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Chan eil feum air "O" Levels

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atharrachadh chiùird
is 'nan luchd-oibreach

Beatha lan le

Paidheadh math

Cairdean math

Cothrom math air Foghlum is Cluicheadh

Tadhaill, sgrìobh no fon
airson tuilleadh fios agus leabhraichean

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Cuil nan Ceist-2

BAIRD

GHAIDHEALACH

1 Co a' cheud duine a choisinn
Crùn a bhaire a'g a Mhòd
Naisanta?

2. De an t-ainm-baistidh a
bh'aig na baird a leanas?

- (a) An Clarsair Dall.
- (b) An Ciaran Mabach.
- (c) Am Pìobaire Dall.

3. Co am bard sonraichte a
th'a air a thiodhlacadh 'san aon
chladh ris a' chu ainmeil
'Greyfriars' Bobby?

4. Co a chuir na sreathan seo
ri cheile?

Gu bheil mi 'm onrachd 'sa
choille ghruamaich.
Mo smaointean luaineach, cha
tog mi fonn;
Fhuair mi 'n t-ait seo an
aghaidh naduir,
Gun threig gach talanta bha
'nam cheann.

5. Co am Sgiathanach a
choisinn cliù mar bhard 'san
naodhamh linn deug, agus aig
an robh dithis mhac a bha iad
fhein 'nam baird ainmeil?

(Continued on back page)

The Industrial Scene

by DEARGAN

THE INDUSTRIAL SCENE AFTER THE WORKING PARTY

Some months have now passed since the Highland Board presented the report of the Wick-Thurso working party. In the interval, apart from a talk at a teach-in of the Caithness Conservative Association by the Board's "Administrative Planner in Chief," Mr A. E. Mitchell, we have been treated to an authoritative silence. In Caithness, however, discontent with the Board's abilities is being expressed more widely and perhaps more energetically than at any time since its inauguration. It is no defence to say that we live in an age of protest and discontent anyway, or that a measure of discontent is only to be expected after the ecstasy of the honeymoon. This is happening too often. Persons and bodies in authority have become too adept at dismissing protest, too ignorant of the extent of it or of the reasons for it and too unwilling or simply unable to respond with the necessary corrective action. Perhaps it would be realistic to acknowledge that we are no longer the masters of our democracy and have no right to expect anything other than the standard product conceived by a majority rule out of mythical average.

The 'Development' of the Highlands may have been started by the political pressures of its inhabitants but we can be sure that it will not proceed for the benefit of, or with the assent of those inhabitants but more and more for others who will have no real interest in the country, in its people or in their culture. Consider the 'in-pharse' now most beloved by peripatetic Government spokesmen and ministers — "... must play its part ..." "The Highlands must be developed to play their part in the UK economy ..." "Scotland must learn to play her part in ..." Can these phrases really mean anything other than that the actor of the part is subsequent to the producer and writer of the play and does what they tell him and not what is best for his own development. How we love to be told what to do, how to do it and when to do it; how we love to 'sink our ambitions, our personalities, our energies, and our initiative for the joys of dancin' to others' tunes; happily

miming the words and obeying the instructions of alien playwrights and alien producers. The Highland Board will play its part, dutifully as befits its character, with many other players, some of greater and some of lesser stature on a stage not of its choosing, in a play not of its writing before an 'audience' who have already paid too much for admission.

COMMON PROBLEMS

A recent article in 'The Sunday Times' on the plight of the 'Eskimos in Alaska' rings an all too familiar bell. A fact finding tour by Senator Edward Kennedy has ended in a row with the claim that the problems his delegation came to discuss have been virtually forgotten. The main grievance of the Eskimos would appear to be over cut-backs in the Head-start programme which gives 48 5-year-old children speaking only their native tongue the chance to learn English from teachers of their own race. At the moment most schools are staffed by teachers who speak only one language — English.

The slow pace of transition from older ways to Twentieth Century ways is causing many young people to emigrate, leaving behind a frustrated group trying to get to grips with their new environment. Training programmes and bigger schools offering more courses to give the young people the knowledge and ability to develop their own country are imperative.

While the Eskimos have not suffered at the hands of the 'white man' as badly as their leaders make out, Alaska's oil boom may prove of little help to the Eskimos beyond providing a few more jobs and more money. The exploitation of the land they have hunted for thousands of years is a bitter subject. As an Eskimo is quoted "its like living with a gold mine in your own backyard but being told you cannot touch it. Instead people from Texas (the South) come up here and benefit from it. All you are allowed to do is to earn a reasonable wage from the mine."

The article concludes with the rather caustic comment that improvements are hardly likely to follow visits by Senators (or officials?) whose itinerary allows them only a 15 minute tour of the town and 90 minutes with local people.

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A

BILL

T O

Make further provision for contributions by local authorities in Scotland towards the expenses of the National Mod.

A.D. 1969

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The power conferred on a local authority by section 132 of the Local Government Act 1948 to contribute towards the expenses of an entertainment held in the area of another authority shall, in relation to the National Mod held under the auspices of An Comunn Gaidhealach, be exercisable by any local authority in Scotland, whether or not the place in which it is held is convenient for residents in their area, and whether or not the other authority consents.
2. Any increase attributable to this Act in the sums payable by way of rate support grant under the enactments relating to local government in Scotland shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.
3. This Act may be cited as the National Mod (Scotland) Act 1969.

Contributions towards expenses of the National Mod. 1948 c. 26.

Consequential increase in rate support grant.

Short title.

Mr Russell Johnston (Lib., Inverness) was given leave in the Commons to introduce a Bill under the ten-minute rule procedure to make further provision for contributions by local authorities in Scotland towards the expenses of the National Mod.

Mr Johnston said that in 1966 the Secretary of State for Scotland pointed out that town and county councils had powers to spend up to a 2d rate, with his consent, on purposes for the benefit of their community. He had indicated that he would consider favourably any application made for expenditure on the encouragement of Gaelic, or in connection with the National Mod.

But in 1967 it was discovered that district councils did not have this power, though some had been making contributions.

Minimum Sum

Mr Johnston said he had had the fullest co-operation from the Scottish Office in drafting the Bill, as well as the specific support of Mr Robert Maclellan (Lab., Caithness and Sutherland), Mr Alistair Mackenzie (Lib., Ross and Cromarty), Mr

Malcolm Macmillan (Lab., Western Isles) and Mr Michael Noble (C., Argyll), the former Secretary of State for Scotland. He emphasised that the Bill would not compel any local authority to do anything, nor would it really lead to much expenditure. It would confer permissive powers.

The sort of sums district councils had mentioned ranged from £10 to £50, but taken together they would represent a not unimportant source of income for An Comunn Gaidhealach to run the Mod.

He said £5000 was regarded as the minimum which must be found before a Mod could be run and An Comunn were heavily dependent in financing their other activities, with an annual expenditure of nearly £20,000, on the surplus of income raised in connection with the Mod.

"In many ways it is a reflection on our society in general that I should be in the position of proposing this little piece of legislation," he told M.P.s.

"We know quite a lot about economic investment and more

than we did about the importance of the physical environment, but though we are continually reminded of the disruptive and costly effect of anti-social behaviour, we still give very little attention to the maintenance of a sound social environment.

"We spend next to nothing on defending the values that stable and integrated communities give to the whole of society—often quite out of proportion to their numerical strength.

We think nothing of spending a million pounds on one mile of motorway, but all we are prepared to give directly to An Comunn, which are concerned with the fate of a whole culture, based on a language which was a written language before English, was this year a grant of £4000 from the Government for administrative costs, and from the Highlands and Islands Development Board—who were prepared to give £1000 to a team looking for the Loch Ness monster—£2000.

Mr Johnston continued that the "Celtic fringes" were always good topics for the music hall comedian, and references to haggis and bagpipes "raise a ready titter."

But within the English-speaking community as a whole the cultural stimulus of the Celtic fringes had been immense. In the field of literature alone, they had acted as emotional banks whose resources had been continually drawn upon.

He concluded by saying he felt strongly that their attitude to the cultural framework in which they lived was far too restricted. The Bill itself would make only a tiny contribution, but if it made people think of the wider implications it would do something much more important.

Mallaig, the busiest little fishing port in Britain, has received long-awaited Government approval for a £400,000 improvement.

With a cramped and at times chaotic harbour, Mallaig has

been campaigning for many years for modernisation.

The value of the annual landings has risen from £250,000 to almost £900,000 last year. To channel such big quantities of herring, white fish and shell fish through a harbour virtually unchanged since the turn of the century has been a truly remarkable feat of logistics.

The project, approved in principle by the Secretary of State for Scotland, is expected to take about three years to complete. It will include a fishery pier, about 400 ft. long, extension of other wharfs, a fish market and ancillary works.

£80,000 Repairs

A Government grant towards the cost will be assessed later when tender costs are known and experience had been obtained of the finances of the recently established Harbour Authority, which made the improvement proposals.

An 80 per cent grant has been offered towards the preliminary investigations, which will include a model wave study estimated to cost £15,000. The same level of grant has been offered for essential repairs at a cost of about £80,000.

Mr Gordon Jackson, secretary of the new authority, said "This is the break-through that Mallaig has been needing. It is also the first major scheme to be carried out on the West Coast this century for fishery expansion."

DUAIS AIRSON SGEULACHD GHÀIDHLIG Chòisinn Leodhasach Urram Ard

Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh dh'fhuasgail am B.B.C. a' cheist a bha iomadh Gaidheal air feadh na dùthcha a fhaighneadh—Co a fuair an duais airson sgeulachd Ghàidhlig a sgrìobhadh. Thugadh an t-urram seo do Mhgr. Iain Moireach (34) a bhuinidh do Bharabhas ann an Leodhas agus a' theagas Beurla ann an sgòil ann am Musselburgh. Thainig da fhichead agus trì de dh'òidheirpean sgrìobhadh a steach airson na co-fharpais, ach bha na bricheamhan a' meas gun robh an sgeulachd aig Iain, "Briseadh na Cloiche," a' toirt barr air cach. A reir còltais bha moran de na sgeulachdan fìor mhath, oir tha corr is fichead de'n fheadhainn a fhuairadh freagarrach, gu bhith air an craobh-sgaolaidh.

Chaidh Iain Moireach oileanachadh ann an Sgoil Bharabhas agus ann an Sgoil Mhic Neacail ann an Leodhas. Chriochnaich e cursa an fhoghlum ann an Oil-thaigh Dhun-eideann far an tug e a-mach M.A. Thainig cuideach de'n bhardach aige agus trì sgeulachdan goidid am follais ann an "Gairm," agus tha e air dealbh-chluichean a chur ri cheile cuideachd.

SNP Plan to halt drift from Highlands

The Scottish National Party would remodel the Highlands and Islands Development Board if returned to power, according to their Highlands Area Council, who claim that for too long the board's decisions have been made "arbitrarily and by strangers."

In a policy document published yesterday, the council said the process of depopulation was increasing throughout the Highland area, and added: "The two great political parties are indifferent, and will remain so."

Scotsmen today were "ashamed of their neglected and emptying glens and islands," when they saw, in even harsher environments, the affluence of the Faroes, Iceland, and the steady rise in population of Norway.

"The SNP will take action to reverse this tide of emigration, this abandonment of human settlement, this retreat from our own hinterland," said the council.

Much of the Highlands and Islands was wilderness—"a captivatingly lovely wilderness"—but there was known mineral wealth to be exploited.

The main problems in the area arose from remoteness, with consequent high transport costs; isolation; unviability, due to shrinking population; and inhospitable terrain.

The council suggested that some of annual duty on whisky could be set aside to finance re-development in the North and West, "and not the truncated area served by the present mini-Highlands and Islands Development Board."

The board would be remodelled. It "should be characteristic of the area it serves: in other words, some of its members should be Highlanders who know and understand the conditions in the Highlands and Islands, having lived and worked there."

The SNP would abolish SET and scrap provisions of the Transport Bill. They proposed expressways, in the first place from Perth to Larach, and Glasgow to Crianlarich; oppose further rail closures and favour replacing ferries with bridges.

They also proposed a Land Development Board, a survey to establish the best land use, a register of holdings over 3000 acres, and a Land Bank to finance development.

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AG IONNSACHADH NA BRUHDHNEAMA NA GAIDHLIG

(Let us speak Gaelic)

Lesson 14

Translation

It is 7.30 a.m. Big Alasdair, his wife and family are sitting at the table in the kitchen. They are taking their breakfast.

It is now 12.30 p.m. Big Alasdair, his wife and family are, again, sitting at the table in the kitchen. They are at their dinner.

It is now 6.00 p.m. Big Alasdair, his wife and family, are again sitting at the table in the kitchen. They are taking their tea.

A simple conversational course for beginners

1



Tha e leth-uair an deidh seachd s' mhadainn. Tha Alasdair Mór, a bhean 's an teaghlach 'nan suidhe aig a' bhòrd anns a' chidsin. Tha iad a' gabhail am bracaist.

2



Tha e a nise leth-uair an deidh dà-uair-dheug. Tha Alasdair Mór, a bhean 's an teaghlach a' rithist 'nan suidhe aig a' bhòrd anns a' chidsin. Tha iad aig an dinnear.

3



Tha e a nise sia uairean feassar. Tha Alasdair Mór, a bhean 's an teaghlach a' rithist 'nan suidhe aig a' bhòrd anns a' chidsin. Tha iad a' gabhail an tì.

LEUGHADH

Seo Alasdair Mór, athair na cloinne, agus seo Màiri, màthair na cloinne. Tha Alasdair Mór 'na shuidhe aig ceann a' bhùird agus tha Màiri, a bhean, 'na suidhe m' a' choinneamh aig ceann eile a' bhùird. Tha Alasdair Beag, mac Alasdair Mhòir, 'na shuidhe aig taobh a' bhùird agus tha Mòrag, a phlùthar, 'na suidhe m' a' choinneamh aig an taobh eile. Tha iad a' gabhail am bracaist anns a' chidsin aig leth-uair an deidh seachd s' mhadainn. Gabhadh iad an toiseach lit is bainne agus as deidh sin gabhadh iad tì is aran is im is marmalaid, 's uighen aca air am bracaist.

Aig àm dinnearach bidh an teaghlach seo a' suidhe mu 'n bhòrd mar a bha iad s' mhadainn. Bidh Alasdair Mór, athair na cloinne, 'na shuidhe aig ceann a' bhùird agus Màiri, a bhean, aig a' cheann eile. Bidh Mòrag 'na suidhe aig taobh a' bhùird agus Alasdair Beag, a bràthar, 'na shuidhe m' a' choinneamh aig an taobh eile. Mar as trice, bidh brot is feòil is buntàta is milsean air chloireigin aca air an dinnear agus, uaireannan, as deidh sin, bidh iad a' gabhail cupa tì no cupa còbhaladh. Uaireannan, cuideachd, an àite brot is feòil, bidh buntàta is sgadan aca air an dinnear. 'S toigh leotha buntàt' is sgadan an dràsda 's a' rithist. Bidh iad a' gabhail an dinnearach eadar leth-uair an deidh meadhan latha is leth-uair an deidh uair.

'S e am bidh feassar as fhearr leotha uile gu léir oir, a nise, tha obair an latha seachad agus chan eile cabhas sam bith orra. Tha Alasdair Beag oigh bliadhna a dh' aois agus tha Mòrag sia bliadhna. Tha iad mar sin le chèile a' dol do 'n sgoil. Bidh Alasdair Mór, athair na cloinne, ag obair gu trang air a' chroit fad an latha, agus bidh Màiri glé thrang o mhòch gu dubh ag obair anns an taigh.

Mar as trice bidh iasg aca aig an tì còmhla ri aran is im is càise is

Tha na leasan seo air an ullachadh gu cuideachadh le luchd-teagaisg is luchd-ionnsachaidh.

sìdh. Nuair a bhios ùine aig am màthair airson fuine a dheanadh, bidh sgonachan is aran-coirce air a' bhòrd.

CEISTEAN AIR ANNA

Iain—Dè an t-ainm a tha air athair na cloinne?

Anna—Tha Alasdair Mór.

I—Agus dè an t-ainm a th' air màthair na cloinne?

A—Tha Màiri.

I—Dè na h-ainmean a th' air a' chloinn?

A—Tha Alasdair Beag agus Mòrag.

I—Dè an aois a th' a' chloinn?

A—Tha Alasdair Beag oigh bliadhna a dh' aois agus tha Mòrag sia bliadhna.

I—A bheil an dithis chloinne a' dol do 'n sgoil?

A—Tha.

I—Cùin a bhithas an teaghlach seo a' suidhe aig am bracaist?

A—Aig leth-uair an deidh seachd s' mhadainn.

I—Càit am bi iad a' gabhail am bracaist?

A—Anns a' chidsin.

I—Cò bhithas a' suidhe aig ceann a' bhùird.

A—Bithidh athair na cloinne.

I—Cò bhithas aig ceann eile a' bhùird?

A—Bithidh Màiri, màthair na cloinne.

I—Càit am bi a' chloinn a' suidhe?

A—Bidh Alasdair Beag a' suidhe aig an taobh de 'n bhòrd agus Mòrag aig an taobh eile.

I—Dè a bhithas aca air am bracaist?

A—Mar as trice bidh iad is bainne aca an toiseach agus an uair sin tì is aran is im is marmalaid. Uaireannan bidh hama 's uighen aca air am bracaist.

I—Dè bhithas aca air an dinnear?

A—Tha iad feòil is buntàta agus uaireannan buntàt' is sgadan.

I—An toigh leis a' chloinn buntàt' is sgadan?

A—'S toigh, ach 's e brot is feòil as fhearr leotha.

I—Càit am bi Alasdair Mór ag obair fad an latha?

A—Bithidh air a' chroit.

I—Nuair a bhios Alasdair Mór ag obair air a' chroit, dè bhios Màiri a' deanadh?

A—Bidh i ag obair gu trang anns an taigh.

I—Agus càit am bi Alasdair Beag is Màiri?

A—Anns an sgoil.

I—Cùin a thig iad dhachaidh as an sgoil?

A—Aig ceithir uairean.

I—Dè bhios aig an teaghlach seo air am biadh feassar.

A—Tì is iasg is aran is im is càise agus sgonachan is aran-coirce 's sìdh.

COMHRADH EADAR ALASDAIR BEAG AGUS MÒRAG

Mòrag—Gress ort, Alasdair, tha e a nise leth-uair an deidh ochd. Tha

an t-àra againn a bith a' falbh do 'n sgoil.

Alasdair—Och, tha sinn tràch gu léir. Chan eil an sgoil ach leth-mhìo

o 'n taigh. Cha bhì sinn fad a' choiseachd. Càite a bheil mo bhaig?

Mòrag—Seo e an crochadh air cùl na cathrach.

Alasdair—Cò chuir e an sin?

Mòrag—Tha mi cinnteach gun do chuir thu fhéin.

Alasdair—(A' comhèl anns a' bhaig). Chan eil mo leabhar-leughaidh

idèir ann. Càite a bheil mo leabhar-leughaidh? Cò thug e as mo bhaig?

Mòrag—Thug thu fhéin, agus bha e agad mus deachaidh tu a laighe an raoir. Thug thu leat do 'n leabaidh e.

Alasdair—Tha thu ceart, a Mhòrag. Mhug mi leam do 'n leabaidh e

ceart gu léir. Bha mi ga leughadh anns an leabaidh mus

deachaidh mi a chadal. Feumaidh mi a dhol suas an staidhre ga iarraidh.

Mòrag—Rùth matha, Bidh sinn fadalach. (Théid Alasdair suas an staidhir).

Alasdair—(An deidh tighinn a nua an staidhre). Fhuair mi e. Bha e

fo mo chluaisal anns an leabaidh.

Mòrag—Gress ort a nise. Feumaidh sinn gressad oirnn air neo bidh sinn fadalach.

Alasdair agus Mòrag—Beannachd leibh, a Mhamaidh.

Mòrag—Bidh sinn air ais aig an dinnearach.

LION NA BEARNAN

1. Seo athair na

2. 'Se Màiri an a th' air na cloinne.

3. Shuidh Alasdair Mór aig ceann a'

4. 'S e Alasdair Beag Mòrag.

5. Tha son a' chloinn.

6. Bidh an teaghlach seo a' gabhail is air am bracaist.

7. Bidh iad a' gabhail an eadar leth-uair an deidh meadhan latha agus an deidh uair.

8. 'S iug leotha am feassar oir cha bhì sam bith orra.

9. Tha Alasdair Beag agus Mòrag a' do 'n

10. Nuair a Alasdair Beag agus Mòrag anns an sgoil, bidh Alasdair Mór trang ag air a'

11. Thubhairt Mòrag gun robh an aca a' bith a' do 'n sgoil.

12. Bha an leabhar-leughaidh aig Alasdair Beag mus e a laighe.

13. Fhuair Alasdair Beag an leabhar-leughaidh fo 'n an deidh.

14. Chuir Alasdair Beag an leabhar anns a'

15. Thubhairt Mòrag sinn gressad oirnn air neo bidh sinn an deidh.

FACLAN

teaghlach Alasdair Mhòir. Big Alasdair's family

biadh, food

leth-uair, half an hour (leth-uair an deidh seachd, half past seven)

an deidh, a' dèidh

's, and (shortened form of agus)

teaghlach, a family

cidsin, kitchen (anns a' chidsin, in the kitchen)

am bracaist, their breakfast

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GAIDHLIG

dà-uir-dheug, twelve o'clock
dinnear, dinner
sia uairean, six o'clock
a gabhail an tì, taking their tea
'nan suidhe, sitting
'n a' choinneamh, before him, in front of him
mac, son
mac Alasdair Mhóir, Alasdair Mór's son
Mórag, Morag, Sarah
piuthar, sister (a piuthar, his sister)
gabhaidh, shall (will) take
an toiseach, first
lit, porridge (lit is bainne, porridge and milk)
as dèidh sin, after that
im, butter
marmalaid, marmalade
a bhitheas aca, that they will have
mar as trice, generally
uairesannan, sometimes
hama, bacon
ugh, (an) egg (uighean, eggs)
bidh hama 's uighean aca, they have bacon and eggs
àin dinnearach, dinner-time
mu'n bhòrd, about the table
mar, as
mar a bha iad, as they were
bràthair, brother
a bràthair, her brother (a bràthair, his brother)
bròt, broth
feòil, meat
buntàta, potatoes
milsean air choireigin, some kind of sweet
milsean, sweet (pudding)
cupa tì, a cup of tea
cupa coinnidh, a cup of coffee
an àite, instead of, in place of
sgadan, herring
an dràsda 's a rithist, now and again
a' gabhail an dinnearach, taking their dinner
meadhan latha, mid-day
leth-uir an dèidh uair, half past one
am biadh fèasgair, the evening meal
as fhearr leotha, that they prefer
uile gu lèir, altogether
oir, for, because
tha obair an latha seachd, the day's work is over
cabhag, hurry
orra, on them
chun eil cabhag san bith orra, they are not in any hurry
ochd bhliadhna, eight years
sia bliadhna, six years
mar sin, thus, like that
croit, (a) croft (air a' chroit, on the croft)
o mhòch gu dubh, from dawn till dusk
moch, early
iasg, fish
còmhla ri, along with
cise, cheese
sìlidh, jam, jelly
nuair a bhios ùine aig am mathair, when their mother has time
fuilne, baking (airson fuilne, for baking)
airson fuilne a dheanamh, to do a baking
sgona, scone
sgonachean, scones
aran-coirce, oatcakes
an t-ainm, the name
n a-hinmean, the names
air a' chloinn, on the children
aois, age
a dh'aois, of age
an dithis chloinne, the two children
càit, where?
càit am bi a' chlànn, where will the children be?
dè bhitheas aca, what will they have?
an uair sin, then
tha an t-am againn, it is time for us
och, oh!
tràil, early
leth-mhìle, half-a-mile
ga choisèachd, walking it
an crochadh, hanging
cùl na cathrach, the back of the chair
an sin, there
cinnteach, sure
leabhar-leughaidh, reading book
thug, took
as, out of
tì, you
bha e agad, you had it
thug mi leann e, I took it from you
ceart gu leòr, sure enough
bha mi ga leughadh, I was reading it
mi desachaidh mi a chadal, before I went to sleep
staidhir or staidhre, (a) stair
suas an staidhre, up the stair
ga iarraidh, to look for it, to get it
ruith, run
thèid, will go
tighinn, coming
a nua, down
cluasag, (a) pillow
fo mo chluasag, under my pillow
feumaidh sinn greasadh oirnn, we must hurry up
air neo, or else
mamaidh, mama, mother
air ais, back
bidh sinn air ais, we shall be back

Gaelic Lesson

Lesson 14

Interrogative Forms of Regular Verb

	Future Tense: An (am) + Root	
e.g. Question	Yes	No
An cuir?	Cuiridh	Cha chuir
Am bris?	Brioidh	Cha bhris
An dùin?	Dùinidh	Cha dùin
(Cha doesn't aspirate d, t or s)		
An òl?	Olaidh	Chan òl
Am fàg?	Fàgaidh	Chan fàg
Past Tense: An do + Past Tense		
e.g. An do chuir?	Chuir	Cha do chuir
An do dh'òl?	Dh'òl	Cha do dh'òl
An do dh'fhàg?	Dh'fhàg	Cha do dh'fhàg
(N.B. In some places, An do becomes Na. In some other places the forms An d'òl, an d'fhàg, etc., are used)		

Irregular Verbs

Future Tense		
Abair (say). An abair?	Their	Chan abair
Dèan (do). An dèan?	Nì	Cha dèan
Faic (see). Am faic?	Chì	Chan faic
Faigh (get). Am faigh?	Gheibh	Chan fhaigh
Rach (go). An tèid?	Thèid	Cha tèid
Thoir (give etc.). An toir?	Bheir	Cha toir
Thig (come). An tig?	Thig	Cha tig
Past Tense		
Abair An dubhair?	Thubhairt	Cha dubhairt
Dèan An do rinn(d' rinn)?	Rinn	Cha do rinn (d' rinn)
Faic Am faca?	Chunnaic	Chan faca
Faigh An d'fhuair?	Fhuair	Cha d'fhuair
Rach An desch(aidh)?	Chaidh	Cha desch(aidh)
Thoir An tug?	Thug	Cha tug
Thig An tàinig?	Thàinig	Cha tàinig
Beir An do rug (d'rug)?	Rug	Cha do rug (d' rug)
Cluinn An cluail?	Chuala	Cha chuala
Ruig An do ràinig	Ràinig	Cha do ràinig (d' ràinig)
	(d'ràinig)?	

N.B. (1) The last three verbs (bear, hear, reach) are regular in the Future.

(2) Beir + air = catch; e.g. Beir air a' chirc — Catch the hen.

Examples

1. An dean sinn lita? Cha dèan ach ni sinn sabhs.
2. An tèid thu còmhla riom? Thèid a Ghlaschu ach cha tèid a dh'Èirinn.
3. An toir thu leat bonaid? Cha toir ach bheir mi leam còta.
4. Am beir caora dhubh ann geal? Beiridh, ach cha bheir cearc gheal ugh dubh.
5. Am faic thu ìle as an Oban? Chan fhaic ach ch' tì thu Muile.
6. An guala 'n co, choineidh? Cha chuala: cha tàinig fios fhathast.
7. An desachaidh thu dh' l an dè? Cha desch: cha do rug mi air a' bhàta.
8. An d' fhuair a' chlànn a mach as an sgòil? Fhuair, ach cha do ràinig iad dh'fhàgadh fhathast.
9. An tug thu iasg do 'n phiseig? Cha tug, ach thug mi dhi bainne.
10. Am faca tu crodh air an eilean? Chunnaic, ach chan fhaic mi eich.

Unnsa A' Bhodaich

Leughadh

Bha bodach laghach, còir ann an sgrì ann an do rugadh mise ris an canadh là Ghilleasg, is e duine anabarrach deas-bhrìathrach a bh' ann, agus bu toil leis na h-uile a bhithe 's dèiseachd a sheanachais. Dh' fhaic e tinn an uair, agus chuir a bhean fios chun an lighiche gun an tigeadh e dh' amharc air. Thàinig an lighiche ceart gu leòr agus chaidh e suas chun na leapa far an robh Ghilleasg 'na laighe. Cho luath 's a lorg e dè bha air air an fhear a bha gearan dh' fhaibh e, ach lean bean Ghilleasg agus dh' fheòrach i d' theid ciod a bh' fheàrr dh' a thoirt do 'n fhear a bha tinn. Dh' iarr an lighiche oirre duine a chur gun dàil do 'n tigh-òda agus butul de'n spiorad a bh' fheàrr fhaighinn, agus ùnsa 'san là a thoirt d' a companach. Thàil i steach agus dh' innis i do Ghilleasg, ach a chionn nach robh fios aice dè cho beag na cho mòr 's a bha ùnsa spioraid dh' fhaighnich i dhàsan. Thuit e rithge gun do dh' ionnsachadh dhàsan nuair a bha e dol do'n sgòil gu robh sia dramaichean deug ann an ùnsa. Cha mhòr nach do thuit a bhean as a seasamh nuair a chuala i seo. Sia dramaichean deug 'san là! Mo chreach, mo chreach!

Oran

Gàidhlig Bhàrraidh

(Sung by Norman MacLean on Crown International Record CIE6705)

1. Soraidh bhàr chuan is beannaibh
Chun an àit as àillidh sealladh.
Far 'n do dh' ionnsaich mi nam phàisde
Cainnt mo mhàthar, Gàidhlig Bhàrraidh.
2. Nuair a bha mi òg is faoin
Buain nan ròsan mach 'san aoisach
Ris na caoirich taobh nan gleannan.
3. Tòs an earrach bith gach iasgair
Mach le bàtaichean 'san iar-dheas;
Sìod an sealladh leam bu bhrèagha
'N àm nan lìon a bhithe 'gan tarrainn.
4. Tàs a' gheamhraidh leam bu shunndach
Bhith am measg nan òighean rùnach;
Bhithedh òl is ceòl is dannas;
Dram cha bhiodh oirnn gan nu Nollaig.
5. Nam biodh agam gu leòr de stòras—
Rud nach bi cho fad 's as beò mi—
Sìod an tìr 's an dèanamh còmhnaidh,
Far an d' fhuair mi òg am bainne.

(Verse 1 repeated)

List of Gaelic Linguistic and Literary Terms

USED IN SCE PAPERS

- A**
Accent — stràc
acute accent — stràc gheur
grave accent — stràc throm
Active (grammatical) — spreigeach
Adjective — buadhair
numeral adjective — cunn-tair
possessive adjective — buadhair seilbheach
Adverb — co-ghnìomhair
Affix — iar-leasachan
Agent noun — ainmear-ob-raiche
Alliteration — uaim
Analyse — mìnich
Analyse (grammatical) — bris sìos
eadar-sgaraidh
Answer (noun) — freagairt
Appostrophe — ascair
Appreciation — barail cothromach
Appreciation (give an a. of)—
their do bheachd air
luachach
their barail cothromach air
Arabic numerals — figearan
Arabach
Assonance — fuaimreaghadh
Asterisk — reul
- B**
Bracket — camag
square brackets — camagan
cearnach
- C**
Case — tuiseal
Nominative case — ainm-neach
Genitive case — seilbheach
Dative case — tabhartach
Vocative case — gairmeach
Commas — crìomag
Commas (inverted) — cromagan
turrach
Comment (noun) — luaidh/
aithris
Comment (verb) — dèan luaidh/
aithris
Compare — coimeas
Comparison — coimeachadh
Conjugation — clàr-gnìomhair
Conjunction — naisgear
Consonant — conrag
Consonance — conragas
Construction (grammatical)—
cur-r-chleò
Contrast (verb) — iomsgaradh
Contrast (verb) — dèan iomsgaradh
- D**
Dash — sgriob
Declension — clàr-ainmeir
Definite article — an t-alt
Derive — bunaich
Derivation — bun
Describe — thoir dealbh air
Description — tuairisgeul
dealbh-chunntas
Descriptive poetry — dealbh-bhàrdachd
bàrdachd thuirisgeulach
Dialect — dual-chainnt
Discuss — beachdaich
Distinguish — dèan dealachadh
eadar
- E**
Element — mìr; pàirt
Emblem — suaicheantas
Essay — aiste
Essayist — aistear
Evaluate — cothromach;
their do bheachd air; cuir luach air
Exclamation mark — clisg-phuing
Explain — mìnich
- F**
Fair-copy — ath-sgrìobhadh

Highland Development

Jean Lagasse is Director, Citizenship Branch, Secretary of State's Office in Ottawa. He was born in Saskatchewan and graduated in Sociology at Columbia University. He has travelled widely in the U.S.A., Mexico and the Caribbean studying community develop-

ment programmes. He was Director of the Manitoba Province Community Development Services between 1959 and 1963. In this three-part article he reviews the experience on community developers on a world-wide scale during the last two decades.

A Review of Community Development Experience in the World, 1945-67

Part I

In an article written for the 1962 International Conference of Social Work, Louis M. Miniclier (1966) stated that: "Community Development as a new instrument and new

principles and techniques which underlay the successful programmes.

London with Batten and Washington with Miniclier, have also made large contributions. Individuals like Peter du Sautoy and Carl C. Taylor have, through their service as consultants and their many writings, had a great influence. Some social scientists like Margaret Mead, Edward

by Jean Lagasse

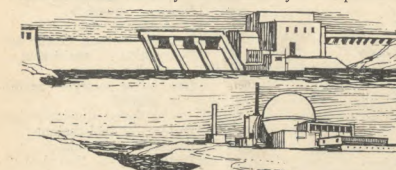
institution of government was born of necessity. The leaders of new nations were faced



with complicated tasks. More often than not Government meant to the masses of people: confiscation, taxation and conscription. Leaders were faced with the need to relate people to Government and Government to people.

It is through the United Nations that Community Development, the kind that places heavy emphasis on socio-cultural changes, became fashionable. By mid-1955, the United Nations had published 24 major papers on community development in four languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish, including country monographs, reports of surveys, study kits and bibliographies. The United Nations' activity in

H. Spicer, Jack Mezrow and Ronald Lippitt, Jeanne Watson and Bruce Westley have contributed a great deal to the theoretical formulation of the concept of community de-



this field arose from a 1951 resolution of the Economic and Social Council requesting the Secretary-General to compile information about "community welfare centres" in both urban and rural areas in order to place that experience at the disposal of member states. This first attempt was restricted to fact-finding. Later, an attempt was made to identify the general prin-

velopment.

Basic Philosophy
The basic philosophy of Community Development and

development requires creation of a national attitude, conquest of superstition, freedom from taboos, totems and astrology, cultivation of an awareness of social obligations and the recognition of one's role in society and developing the correct attitude towards women, towards education and towards raking the long rather than a short view. To my mind, all these are essential conditions for social development."

It is with the British Colonial Office that Community Development first saw the light of the

day. A 1948 dispatch from the British Colonial Office to its Gold Coast Office already contained much that is now commonplace in Community Development circles but at the time such theories were still considered revolutionary. The objectives of Community Development were defined as covering all forms of development activity in the field and were described as "a movement to secure the active cooperation of the people of each community in programmes designed to raise the standard of living and to promote development in all its forms . . ." "The people who will be affected by development planning should be associated with it from its inception," the document went on to say, "and the surest way of stimulating enthusiasm is to give the community reason to believe that the ideas and plans put forward are their own."

Mass Education
Before this, in French and British Colonial Africa, the big emphasis in development programmes had been on mass education, which in practice meant literacy campaigns. Even when programmes of mass education became more than mere attacks on illiteracy and included attempts to eradicate ignorance, apathy, prejudice, poverty, disease and isolation, in brief all those factors which hindered the progress of African communities, the relationship between the outside agency and the community was one of teacher-pupil, and not of shared leadership as idealized in modern Community Development literature.

The 1948 instruction did not put an end to this but it did launch British Colonial programmes in a new direction. Today, in Ghana, adult literacy is still regarded as a first step in a Community Development programme as it is felt it gives a real sense of progress and enlightenment to any illiterate community. Secondly, home economics, or work "among women," teaching better care of the child and the home is stressed. Thirdly, there are the self-help projects symbolizing the people's desire to improve. Finally, there are the extension campaigns which are aggressive attempts to teach communities all types of improvement in their ways of living.

(To be continued)

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Sweden's "Highland Problem"

Planning of Land Use

Land utilisation plans are drawn up at national, regional and municipal level because of the changing methods in industrial building and new types of building patterns on housing estates.

The building area per head is increasing and keeping pace with increase in the GNP and it is expected that the build-up areas will increase by 200 per cent. in the next 20 years. The car owning population is already high and the majority of people choose to commute. Weekend cottages have become permanent homes, and houses in what were once rural areas are now permanently occupied. It is contended that this is a misuse of land because it makes it more difficult to plan proper long-term land utilisation. Another factor is the increase in the number of weekend cottages generally in areas which would have been kept free for recreational purposes. Such developments as retail distribution centres, nuclear power stations, oil refineries, pulp and paper mills, are being decentralised and are taking place away from building areas because of noise, odour, appearance, safety, or because for some other reason they are disturbing. The new developments require housing services, etc., and tend to become urban centres themselves. The result of all this is that industry comes with agriculture and weekend cottage development for sites.

At national level data is being collected about present land use and proposals for current and future development in conjunction with population distribution figures, communications patterns, housing development, weekend and recreational uses.

In the next 20 years between 30 and 60 developments of the refinery, pulp mill, oil storage and nuclear power station type are likely to take place and these will wish to concentrate in Southern Sweden, but it is likely that an examination of their individual requirements would enable certain areas to be reserved for them elsewhere.

Next issue: Manpower Policy.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY DOCTOR FOR FORT AUGUSTUS

Dr E. G. Buchanan of Cedar Gates, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, has been appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories as Appointed Factory Doctor under the Factories Act, 1961, for the district of Fort Augustus. He succeeds Dr R. A. Kirtion.

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

An Leabhar Bladhnaill
Tha Leabhar Bladhnaill na h-Eaglais air ur-thighinn o na clo-bhualdairean. Tha fiosrachadh 'san leabhar seo mu obair na h-Eaglais air feadh na dùthcha agus thall thairis, mu na Comhairlean a bhios a' coimheadh o am gun am agus morann eile. Roimhe seo bha Sabaidan a' Chomanachaidh anns gach coimhthional air na toir seachad, agus am bliadhna bha am fear-deasachadh an duil cur as do'n chleachdadh seo. Ach leigeadh fhaicinn dha gum bheil e do-sheachaidhean fèumail air a' Ghaidhealtachd gun a' raibh fiosa b' bith aig daoine mu dheidhinn nan Comanachaidhean ann an sgìrean eile, agus chum e ris an t-seann doigh ann an Cleircan mu thuath.

Suirbhis Dhileas

Tha Mgr. Ruairidh Mac-Ghill-eathain air a bhith seachd bliadhna deug thar fhichead 'an cildair ann an Cleir Leodhas, agus tha e air paipair-teisteanais fhaighinn mar chomharadh air a sheirbhis dho'n Eaglais. Buidh Mgr. Mac-Ghill-eathain (Ruairidh Phadraig) do dh' Uige Leodhas, agus tha e a' nìs cùitir fheadh agus sia. Chuir-cad mealladh naidheachd air leis na ministearan a leanas—an t-Urr. Uilleam MacLeod, (Na h-Ugean) an t-Urr. Alasdair Moirreasan (Barabhas) agus an t-Urr. D. A. Mac Rath (An Tairbhe)—nuair a thadhail iad air na dhachaidh airon an teisteanas a thoir® dha.

(Continued from front page)

lication of restrictions in the firing area would lead to over-fishing elsewhere and the time of starting firing would not allow fishermen to get in and out of the area and complete their fishing. An Comunn had expressed their own anxiety to Brigadier Winfield at an earlier meeting.

Mr. Archie Morrison, Kallin, indicated that with firing commencing at 10.30 a.m. some fishermen would need to leave at 2 a.m.—through fords and in darkness—to suggest that there would be no effect on fishing was completely unrealistic, it was "out of the question" to expect fishermen to operate to time schedules like these if the military authorities themselves could not be more flexible. He pointed out on a map the areas to be affected.

Fr. Calum McLellan, Barra, remarked that a recent communication from the Ministry of Defence said fishermen were to be permitted through passage from North to South but no mention of boats going in the other direction. He enquired if as compensation the Ministry would provide fast speed boats for fishermen deprived of the right to fish to enable them to grab a living. County Council-

Am Projèasair MacEanraig

Bha moran air Ghaidhealtachd agus air Ghaidhealtachd fo bhron air an t-seachdain seo nuair a chualas gun do chaochail an t-Oll. Urr. Iain MacEanraig a bha a' teagais ann an Colaisde na Trianaid an Giaschu o 1948.

Coimeamhan Bladhnaill

Mu'n am seò baidh cuid de na coimhthionalan mu thuath a' cumail Coimeimh Bhliadhnaill. Air an Tairbheart (Earra-gaighleal) bha an t-Urr. Iain Mac a Tuairneir (Cille Mhannain) na fhear-labhairt. Ann an Baile Urr. an t-Sleibh bha an t-Urr. Seumas Moireach anns a' chairth. Thug e taing do Mhgr. Clumcyont a bha air dreuchd ionnhasair-coimhthional a leigil dheir, agus chur e falte air Mgr. R. C. Parker, a bhios a' gabhail aite.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

Comanachadh 'sa Ghearasdan
Chumadh na h-Orduighean 'sa Ghearasdan bho chionn ghoidh. Bha an t-Urr. A. Mac a' Ghobhainn (Sron an t-sithein) agus an t-Urr. D. Mac a' Mhaolain (Obair-dheadhain) a' cuideachadh aig na seirbhishean.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

Orduighean

Air a' cheud Sabaid de'n Ghiblein bha Sacramaid Suiper an Tighearna air a frith-



AIR TUR NA FAIRE

caladh. Bha ministear a' coimhthional, an t-Urr. I. A. Domhnallach, air a chuideachadh leis na h-Urr. A. Mac-Asgaill (Loch an Inbhir) agus D. Caimbeul (Dun-cieann).

Miosachan na h-Eaglais

Ann an aireamh seo de'n mhiosachan tha ionmhadh air beatha an Abstol Phoil—bhidh paipearan eile air a' chuspair seo a' tighinn a-mach a dh-athghearr. Tha iad air an sgrìobhadh leis an Urr. A. M. Catanach (Ceann-a-Deas na Hearadh).

AN EAGLAIS CHAITLIGEACH

Sabaid na Gaisge

Air feadh na Gaidhealtachd air Latha na Gaisge chumadh seirbhishean sonraichte mar chomharadh air a' seirbhis Chriost. Bha Africann ann an Cille Chumainn air an t-Sabaid sin, agus bha am Fìor Urr. Nicholas Holman air ceann na seirbhis. Bha an t-Ath. Urr. Bernard Sole aig an organ.

Sagart Urr

Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh bha an t-Urr. Uilleam Friscale air a choirseachd do dhreuchd

na sagartachd. Buidh e do'n Oban, agus tha e coig thar fhichead. 'Si seo a' cheud seirbhis-choisrigidh a chum an t-Easbaig Mac a' Phearsain.

SOP AS GACH SEID...

CHORD an t-ionmhadh a rinn Domhnall Donn ann am Paipair Steornabhagh air a' Bhioball Ghaidhlig ris an luchd-leughaidh. Bidh uidh aig muinntir nan eaglaisean air a' Ghaidhealtachd anns a' chumtair a tha e a' sgrìobhadh o sheachdain gachdair air Seannadh Earra-ghaidheal.

BIDH am fear-deasachaidh fo fhaicinn do neach sam bith a chuireas naidheachdan thuige airon na duilleig seo.

GUTH O NA LINTEAN

A DH'FHALBH:

"Oir is mar so do ghradh-uidh Dia an domhan, gu drug se a' eingein Meic fein, ionnus gith be chreideas ann, nach rachadh se a' mugh, ach d' mbeith an bheatha shiorruidhe aige." (Eoin III: 16 ann an eadar-theangachadh Eirannach ann an Easbaig Bedel agus Air-esbaidh O' Donnuill, a' bhiodh air a' Ghaidhealtachd mas deachaidh na sgrìobtar air fad a chur ann an Gaidhlig na h-Alba.)

Foundation Stone Laid In Inverness

The foundation stone of the new Inverness Head Office of the Highlands and Islands Development Board at the junction of Bridge Street/Bank Street was laid by Professor Robert Grieve, the chairman of the Board, on 9th April.

The total cost of the project, the largest single building development in Inverness in recent years — will be about £1,000,000. In addition to the Board's offices, the scheme includes a large store and supermarket, negotiations for which are well advanced with Messrs Littlewoods and William Low and Company Limited of Dundee. A restaurant on basement level is to be let to the Reo Stakis Organisation. There will also be a large shop unit of 8,640 sq. ft. and approximately 20,000 sq. ft. of further office accommodation to let. Service access to the shops and offices will be at lower basement level, with parking for 48 cars.

One of the buildings which previously occupied the site was historically associated with Queen Mary, and parts of its vaults are being reconstructed in the entrance of the Highland Board offices.

The site was assembled from 11 different properties by Ravenstone Securities Limited, and the developers of the scheme are the Norwich Union Insurance Group.

The main contractor for the project is Duncan Logan (Construction) Limited, Muir of Ord, who took possession of the site on March 17th. The scheme is scheduled for completion by summer 1970.

UIST ROCKET RANGE

lor Ian Hillery, Skye, said that it appeared to him the meeting was a waste of time as no consultation had reached the fishermen at all and as far as he was aware neither had it reached the county planning committee for Inverness-shire of which he was Chairman. He questioned the accuracy of the figures submitted by the Area Fisheries Officer Mr. A. Sim in view of those submitted by Minch Shellfish.

County Councillor Col. Charles Cameron said that even in 1956 there had been no consultation about fishing or explanation regarding the effects of the rocket range on fishing. This was something new. Mr. W. Gauld for the Scottish Development Department seemed to suggest that the Ministry of Defence were quite entitled to restrict fishing as a political decision had been taken.

Father John Maclean, Eochdar, asked the fishermen if it was the case that if they did not get an extension of time from 10.30 fishermen might as well draw their boats ashore and give up their livelihood. There was unanim-

ous agreement. He inquired what the consequences of ignoring the restrictions would be. Brigadier Winfield said: "Surely you don't want them to take a risk." Father Maclean pointed out that fishermen took a risk with lives and gear every day. The representative from Mallaig inquired how the military authorities intended to communicate with the boats fishing further out — assuming that the inshore fishermen would be advised by the radio telephone on the Monach Islands. Saying that fishermen could not be expected to invest in new boats if the restrictions were applied, Rev. Roderick Mackinnon, Daliburgh, inquired about compensation and was backed up by Mr. Duncan Erskine who also advised Mr. Sim that accurate figures were available.

It's Here to Stay

Reviewing the situation Mr. M. K. MacMillan, M.P. for the Western Isles said that the Uist Rocket Range was a fact of life. "It's here and it's here to stay." He would press the appropriate authorities for answers—he was sharply critical of

the inefficiency of local councillors who had not advised constituents of developments and he professed to be "astounded" when this was refuted by Mr. I. R. Hillery.

Board "Lost Issue"

The attitude of the Highlands and Islands Development Board caused considerable anxiety said Mr. D. J. Mackay. "One would have thought that after investing so heavily in it and making the fishery scheme a principal aspect of their development programme, they might at the very least have sent a member to the meeting and not an observer. He had spoken to Mr. Prophet Smith on behalf of the fishermen and had been advised that the Board regarded the issue as lost anyway and that they could not get themselves involved with another government department. Mr. M. K. MacMillan said that he could not be expected to comment on this matter. Urging the fishermen to continue fishing Mr. Roddy M. Macleod, Prospective Conservative and Unionist Candidate said "If you don't believe you have a future in the fishing industry and pack it in, you will find

that it will take a generation before you get it back, and they will have found some other place where they will do their firing. Proceed with your development. The Army and the authorities will take note. Go to it. The more boats you put into fishing, the more the Army will take note of you."

Mr. Donald Stewart, Prospective S.N.P. Candidate for the Western Isles was unable to be present as he was in Edinburgh but sent a telegram of support and good wishes. Until they hear further from the Ministry of Defence the fishermen have decided to continue fishing in the area.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. Storey, Highlands and Islands Development Board, Mr. Matheson, Inverness County Development Officer, Mr. Donald, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. Copeland, Scottish Council of Social Service, Col. Oakley, Officer Commanding South Uist Rocket Range.

An interesting sequel to this meeting was that Inverness-shire Planning Committee have started a probe to find out if authority was given by the County to the Ministry of Defence to apply the fishing restrictions.

over to you:..... Memoirs of a Scots

Jacobite Exile

FOUNDATION STONE

Sir—I apologise for occupying your valuable columns with elementary history lessons but this ridiculous 'Highlander/Lowlander' myth must be exploded once and for all Iain Kendall (this column, Ruth, April 3) accuses both Seumas Mac A' Ghobhainn and myself of being inaccurate when we said that Gaidhlig was the national language of Scotland. Up comes the tired old arguments that English spread from South East Scotland annihilating the ancient Pictish tongue and the Brythonic (Welsh Celtic) of Strathclyde.

It is truly tragic that Scots are so ignorant of their country's history but this, of course, is the monument of the English divide et impera so carefully fostered in Scotland long before the Union of the Crowns.

It was in 1018 that Scotland became a unified kingdom—the year Malcolm (1008-1034) conquered the settlement of Angles around the mouth of the River Tweed. Professor Kenneth Jackson (The Celtic Aftermath in the Islands) states: "... in consequence of this, the whole of Scotland became for a time Gaelic in speech ..."

There is ample evidence (for those who do not wish to accept the ridiculous Highlander/Lowlander myth) that it was not until the 13th century that English (or rather as it is called today) began to make any impact against the Celtic Gaidhlig language of the Scottish people. "In the county of Ayr and in Galloway the old language (Gaidhlig) was spoken many years after the death of Wallace." (Professor D. MacKinnon). It is also recorded that when Prince Charles Edward's army was passing through Galloway in 1745 "the Hielanman was able to converse freely with the natives," but both found difficulty speaking with the Irish levies "for their Gaelic was that different they cud hardly mak them out."

In 1762 the parish of Barr, in Carrick, was advertising for a schoolmaster who could speak Gaelic to the children of the community. It is also recorded that the last native speaker of Carrick died when Burns was a young boy!

It is also recorded that Fife was monoglot Gaidhlig speaking until 1707 when a condition was made that apprentices from Fife, crossing into Edinburgh, must be made to learn English.

Robert Bruce held that last all Gaidhlig speaking parliament in 1308 at Ardchattan while James IV (1488-1513) is on record as being the last Gaidhlig speaking king of Scotland.

Before the 15th century, the English language in Scotland was openly called "Inglis" while, when referring to Gaidhlig in English, the language was called "Scott-

tish." When, in the 15th century, English managed to get a hold in Scotland, the Anglicised Scots felt it unpatriotic to refer to their language as "Inglis" so it was Gavin Douglas (1475-1522) who is on record as being the first writer to call 'Inglis' 'Scots' and the true Scottish language was then referred to as 'Ysrisch', 'Ersch' or 'Irish'.

There are, unfortunately, too many Scots like Iain Kendall, who appear only too willing to accept the myth of a two nation Scotland perpetuated by English divide et impera policies in Scotland. Thank goodness that modern Scottish scholars are currently dispelling this ridiculous myth. I refer to men such as MacKechnie, MacInnis, Watson, MacKinnon and Jackson.

There can be no doubt at all that the Scottish language (Gaidhlig) overtook Strathclyde British (for that area down to Solway Firth was Gaidhlig speaking until the 18th century) and previously to that it overtook Pictish and there is also strong evidence that it pushed English out of Scotland for two centuries!

The last point Iain Kendall claims that Seumas Mac A' Ghobhainn and myself are wrong to say that the survival of the Scottish nation depends on "nationalism" i.e. Scottish independence. It seems incredible to me how Iain Kendall can advocate an acceptance of English political and economic imperialism (and therefore the inevitable cultural imperialism) when, by so doing it is obvious that Scotland would continue as a province of England and eventually its national claim (its one and only claim to nationhood) would disappear within a few years. The only answer for Scotland's survival is to counteract English imperialism by Scottish nationalism (and I mean true Scottish nationalism which it unfortunately appears the majority of English speaking members of SNP do not understand). Scotland's only answer is for Scottish political, economic and, most important, cultural freedom.

— Yours etc.

P. BERRESFORD ELLIS
37 Glenmore Road
London, N.W. 3.

GAELIC AND NATIONALISM

Sir,—In a letter in *Scots* of 3rd April Mr Iain Kendall from Leicester University writes "Gaidhlig has never been spoken from Cape Wrath to Solway." Well no doubt there have been, and still are, Gaelic speakers within a reasonable distance of Cape Wrath. As regards the Solway Firth, I wonder if he has heard of the Gaelic-speaking Lords of Galloway who ruled their Gaelic-speaking principality stretching along the Solway from the 9th to 12th centuries A.D. Gaelic was spoken in parts of South-

West Scotland up to the 18th century.

I have been told that Gaelic has been spoken in every county of Scotland except one (Shetland). A number of "locks" or "loughs" even show its influence in Northern England.

Mr Kendall continues: "I believe that the cultural revival which we would all like to see cannot be equated with nationalism." Surely all over Europe, Asia, the Americas and Africa nationalism and cultural revival have for many years past gone hand in hand. Why should they not go hand in hand in Scotland, which has been described by historians as the first "country" or "nation state" to appear in the modern world?

Probably it is important that Gaelic should "be able to keep up with the new and ever-growing technology," but it appears that some at least of Mr Kendall's views are open to question. Yours etc.,

Edward T. Hunter-Blair
Parton House,
Castle-Douglas.

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that the Scottish Arts Council has refused any grant towards the cost of publishing the magazine *Catalyst*. The Council has also refused to give any reasons for their decision not to spend the public's money on this very enterprising venture.

Surely it is a duty for all public bodies, supported by Scottish taxpayers' money, to explain why a magazine such as *Catalyst* is not given some much-needed help in the form of hard cash—particularly when the Council's own *Scottish International* is being supported and fails miserably in its duty to act as a truly Scottish contemporary literary magazine in an international context.

It may be argued that *Catalyst* has a political message to communicate to its readers. Well, this applies to other Scottish journals which are supported by the Scottish Arts Council.

The arts and culture of any country can never be divorced from the contemporary influences (political, social, etc.) which act on artists in all media to make them produce works which reflect in some way the pressures on our society.

Catalyst, while it may be published by a politically-motivated body, is certainly not a pungent political mouthpiece. It publishes many pieces which have nothing to do with politics. For this reason it should be supported, even on the basis that it offers an increase in the very few publishing outlets for Scottish writers today.

To accuse one body of political bias while displaying a form of bias of the worst kind is something which should not be encountered in this day and age.

Presumably, if *Lines Review*, (Continued on next column)

Part 2

And so to Culloden, where a cairn now commemorates the "gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie." On that April day of

by Joan C. Young

sleet and rain in 1746, the Highlanders were "completely exhausted with hunger, fatigue and want of sleep," says the Chevalier, who himself fought with Clan Donald. "Our defeat did not at all surprise me," he adds, "I was only astonished to see them behave so well."

The Chevalier ascribes Charles's utter dejection after Culloden, and his determination to escape to France, to the counsils of his Irish followers. Indeed, he was always too influenced by them. On this point, however, he was probably far more influenced by a letter from Lord George Murray, reproaching him with ever starting the campaign, and offering his own resignation. This is the letter termed contemptible by Sir Compton Mackenzie.

In any case, while the Chevalier speaks of the Highlanders being "full of animation and ardour," and of clans "heroically neutral now declaring in Charles's favour, evidence also suggests that many Highlanders must have been numbed by the barbarous treatment of Cumberland.

In striking contrast to the humanity always shown by Charles for prisoners, the Highland wounded were left on the moor for two days and nights without medical care, food or even water. Sentries were posted to ensure that no relief reached them! Later, they were slaughtered in cold blood, and some who had found refuge in a barn, were burnt alive! As Sir Charles Petrie comments: the "subsequent atrocities gave the measure of the previous fear."

Cumberland despised all Scots, seeing in them the enemies of his family. He treated Duncan Forbes of Culloden—a loyal servant of the House of Hanover—with gross discourtesy, when that kind and civilised man came to plead the cause of the defeated.

In fact, Cumberland intended to use the rising as an excuse

published by Calum MacDonald in Edinburgh and supported by the Council, were to start publishing political poems, it would get a sharp reminder from the 'guardians' of Scottish art who sit in their ivory tower and judge.

Perhaps I am being too harsh on them. It may well be that they were instructed that the funds of the *British Arts Council* are not to be applied to support magazines which foster that quaint excrement of parochialism: Scottish Art. Is

misé,

for exterminating the Highlanders and destroying the whole Gaelic way of life. He came very near to success. He "created a desert and called it peace." In the glens, men, women and children were murdered by his troops. The cruelty "was such as never perhaps before or since had disgraced a British Army," says the historian Lord Macdonald.

The Chevalier Johnstone escaped from Culloden. After wandering in the Highlands, he made his way to Leith, finding refuge with his old governess. Later, he moved to the home of a family friend, Lady Jane Douglas, sister of Lord Douglas.

Finally, disguised as a pedlar, he reached London, staying with a former mistress. While in London, he met again another lady referred to as Miss Peggy, for whom he cherished a serious affection, but one gathers that nothing came of it. While in London, too, he had the terrible experience of seeing his former comrade Francis Townley, of the Manchester Regiment, and others pass by on their way to execution on Kennington Common.

Lady Jane Douglas having come to London, he escaped with her to Holland. The Dutch Republic being inhospitable to Scots Jacobites, they went on to France.

When very young, the Chevalier had visited Russia, where he had two uncles. One was a Lieutenant General and Governor of Revel, the other was President of the College of Commerce. He now thought of returning there and entering the Russian service, where many Scots had done well.

However, after drawing on the fund set up by the French king for Scots exiles, he entered the French Service and was sent to Canada. He had hoped for another attempt to restore the Stuarts, but Charles's arrest after the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle convinced him that the cause was doomed.

In Canada, he became A.D.C. to the Marquis de Montcalm, whom he greatly liked and admired. He rode at Montcalm's side at the battle of Quebec. Returning to France in 1760, he died there sometime in 1800.

an cruinne

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FRANCIS THOMPSON

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Review Order

"GREETINGS TO BARRA"
Boydoh days amid the heather—and the Gaelic—have helped launch a new Scots record.

Norman M. Maclean, who now lives in Cumbernauld, was brought up in Lochaber, and came to know and love the old and present-day Gaelic songs and music. This childhood introduction led to his competing at Festivals and winning the Gold Medal for solo singing at the 1967 Mod in Glasgow.

Norman crowned Bard at the Mod, includes Gaelic songs about Barra on the new Thistle record "Greetings to Barra" (RWEP657). On one track he is performing backing from two flutes, bass, piano and guitar. The EP includes humorous, light-hearted and traditional songs, including the love song "My Brown-haired Maiden."

Married, and with his home in Scotland's controversial "new town of the future," Norman has a little girl named Temora, which means "Wave of the Sea" in Gaelic. His wife hails from Banffshire.

"Highland Cabaret" BSLP 60
Every year the Strathpeffer Scottish Dance Band entertain audiences made up of at least 20 different nationalities—and the Band have acquired this international reputation without sounding a single note on foreign soil.

They don't have to tour the globe. The world comes to them on their native heath in the heart of the Scottish Highlands. Tourists flock every summer to the noted Rose-shine spa of Strathpeffer and their holiday is not complete without a visit to the highly-successful Highland Cabaret at the Strathpeffer Spa Pavilion.

The Band have found a resident niche in the Cabaret since it was introduced in 1962.

Although the band are not new to the recording scene—this is the first LP (BSLP 60) cut by Thistle Records, Glasgow.

INDUSTRIES SCOTLAND'S
Once again, Scotland is in the debt of an English publisher.

This time David and Charles, Devon, has done a service in the reprinting of David Bremner's classic account of Scotland's industries 100 years ago. Bremner was the first newspaper industrial correspondent. He produced for *The Scotsman* a series of essays dealing with the key industries of his time: coal, iron, engineering, transport, textiles, chemicals and a miscellany of other activities.

Like a thoroughbred reporter he travelled widely to obtain his facts. And, despite his lack of technical background, he was able to produce authoritative articles on the industries he visited. He was also not merely content to report; he realised the importance of commenting on the present scene from the background provided by the past. His articles, and subsequently his book, were models of their kind and serve as models for industrial-history writers of today.

The original book has for long been out of print. Any second-hand copies coming onto the market were quickly swept up by collectors and material-hunters. Like the reviewer, many have had to leave their names on a priority list for a second-hand copy for years. Now the waiting time is over.

John Butt and Ian Donnachie have contributed a useful introduction to this reprint. Their work in the industrial archaeology scene in Scotland in the past few years has been particularly valuable and long may they continue to fill in the all too many gaps in the portrait of Scotland's industries from the time of their origins.

One feels the introduction could have been longer, providing the reader with some more background information to the various industries dealt with in the reprint. Opportunity could also have been taken to provide (a) a comprehensive bibliography to cover David Bremner's material sources; and (b) an equally comprehensive bibliography to cover the period 1869-1960. This would have been more than useful to students of Scotland's economy.

As it is we must be content with Bremner's reprinted work and be thankful that it is available to the general reader once again, to discover in over 500 pages the story of Scotland's major industries. With the issue of this reprint one point must now be raised: When are we to see Bremner brought up to date, to say 1960? A book which would follow on from where Bremner left off would be worthwhile. One hopes that Messrs Butt and Donnachie are already working on this. If they are not, then the reviewer would suggest this as an urgent project.

The book can be bought for 63s this year. After the 1st of January 1970 the price rises to 84s.

"The Industries of Scotland" by David Bremner. A reprint from David & Charles Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon; 63s.

KNOW WHERE YOU ARE

From the reviewer's point of view a recent publication of the Ordnance Survey is going to be a Godsend. Often, often has the question been asked: 'What does this mean? What does that mean?' And one looks a fool when, with a reasonable familiarity with the Gaelic language, one confesses one doesn't know what the possible derivation of a place name might be. Often one hazards a guess; and too often one is wrong.

Now, as if in the answer to a prayer, the Ordnance Survey have produced what will undoubtedly prove to be a best seller with tourists, coach tour guides, travel writers, and just ordinary people going somewhere in Wales and Scotland in the car.

The book is a glossary of the most common Gaelic and Scandinavian elements used on maps of Scotland, and of the most common Welsh elements used on maps of Wales.

This is no Sassanach production. Celtic scholarship has been correctly consulted. In this respect it is good to know that seemingly impersonal Government agencies are fully aware of the facilities available to them to produce something which is of value to the image of Gaelic and Welsh.

The book is in three parts: Gaelic Scandinavian and Welsh. In the Gaelic and Welsh parts are given abbreviations, help with pronunciation, accents, consonant changes and common Anglicisations; the changes are rung with Gaelic or Welsh.

There is a fund of information here and many names of places, hills, mountains and rivers come to life.

Perhaps the professional placename researcher might find the contents contain the occasional derivation assumption. But the whole subject is full of pitfalls, as Dr Nicolaisen, of the School of Scottish Studies knows; and he has advised in this book.

The only complaint is the price, but that should not really deter anyone interested in knowing his native land.

"Place Names on Maps of Scotland and Wales"; Ordnance Survey, Southampton; 8s; or from any H.M.S.O. bookshop.

Week-end Thought MATCHLIGHT OR TORCHLIGHT?

Lincoln Steffens set me thinking when I read his assertion, "Morality is moral only when it is voluntary." His words raise the question in one's mind. "Do I truly want to be good, i.e. moral?" Many would answer "Some-

only be temporary. Doubtless the librarian above felt at the time that he was helping a foolish young friend but when the missing books returned he was discovered and embarrassed.

Here is a case which clearly demonstrates that two wrongs can never make a right.

By Paul Monteath

Similarly the effect from doing right escapes assessment. The ripples move out. Witness the issue from the corrective discipline administered by loving mothers to their children who grow up to be fine men and women and who often give public credit to the lessons learned at mother's knee.

It has been said that the frightening fact about heredity and environment is that parents provide both. That statement serves to underline the problem of always distinguishing right from wrong, a problem which, I feel, becomes more acute as life matures.

In youth most decisions can be clear cut and comparatively easy to make but as the years pass a greater awareness of life's problems makes more discernable a variety of shades of grey in place of the earlier black and white colours. The guiding light must surely be conscience informed by means of a faith and a belief in prayer and the guidance of God, all of which are the result of earnest study of the Bible, Bible commentaries and meditation.

Is this asking a lot? Maybe, but what better way is there of finding the guidance we all need? Deliberately to choose some other way or to turn one's face away from the effort involved is to behave in a manner akin to that of the cave explorer who prefers the spasmodic light from his flickering match to the light of the torch he carries at the bottom of his knapsack because he cannot be bothered searching for it.

We all may choose. Which way shall we go?

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CUIL NAN CEIST—2

FUASGLADH

1. Seumas MacThomais, a Leodhas.
2. (a) Ruairidh MacMhuirich (Moireasdan) c. 1645-c. 1725.
(b) Gillesbuig Dubh Mac Mhic Dhomhnaill fl. 1678.
(c) Iain Mac Aoidh (1656-1754).
3. Donnchadh Ban Mac an t-Saoir (1724-1812). Tha an uaghe aige ann an Cladh nam Manach Liath an Dun-eideann. Sgrìobhte air an lric tha ceathramh de'n mharbhrann a rinn ann baird dha fhèin.
4. Iain Mac Ghille-eathain (1787-1848) — "Am Bard an Canada."

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 17th April

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da 'Cheathramh agus Fonn.

4.15 p.m. Sgeul £50: "Briseadh na Mura" by John Murray. The story which won the award in the competition sponsored recently by the B.B.C. in Scotland (recorded).

4.30 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Fr. John MacCormick, Fort William (recorded).

7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts Gaelic magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaidheal (rec'd.)

6.25 p.m. TV Se UrBeatha: Top Choir. A friendly sort of competition for the six Gaelic Choirs judged best at the 1967 Mod. Tonight's programme presented by the Govan Gaelic Choir, conductor Pat Sandeman (recorded).

5. Domhnall MacLeòid — "Domhnall nan Oran" no "Am Bard Sgiathanaich," a chuir leabhar de bharachd a-mach ann an 1811 's e fhathast 'na dhùine og. Rinn a mhac Niall iomadh oran a chluinnear fhathast, agus cha robh a bhrathair, Iain Dubh fada air deirean air.

NATIONAL MOD 1969 (BADENOGH/STRATHPEY)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18
Aviemore Centre

A' BHRATACH OIR Open Piping Competition

Class A

March, Strathspey and Reel —

Own choice

Prizes: 1st £25 and retention of the John Player & Sons Gold Banner (A' Bhratach Oir)
2nd, £15; 3rd, £10; 4th, 5th and 6th £5 each

JUNIOR AMATEUR COMPETITIONS

Class B: Amateurs 15-18 years of age — March, Strathspey & Reel

Prizes: 1st (March) — The Royal

Highland Fusiliers Cup

2nd and 3rd: Gift Tokens

1st (Strathspey and Reel) — Mac-

Taggart Memorial Trophy

2nd and 3rd: Gift Tokens

Class C: under 15

March (own choice)

1st: Roderick Munro Trophy

2nd and 3rd: Gift Tokens

Evening:

RECITAL OF CEOL MOR

Presentations to 1st Prize-winners

Age as at 23rd May 1969

Entries close 23rd May 1969

Entry Fees: Class A 2/6

Classes B and C, No Fee

Entries and Fees to The Secretary,

An Comunn Gàidhealach, 65 West

Regent Street, Glasgow.

Order of play will be published in

Mod Programmes

National Mod Aviemore 1969

PRIZE DRAW

The following were the winners in the above draw made at a ceilidh in the Osprey Room, Aviemore Centre, on Friday, 28th March:—
£45 No. 25763 J. A. Cameron, 67 Marchfield Ave., Paisley
£20 No. 7314 Dr. Watson, Dept. 26, B.R.C.S., Edinburgh
£10 No. 20671 H. Mackenzie, Colick, Halladale, Forsinard
£5 No. 8780 M. MacIver, Lizardale, Queen Street, Alexandria
£1 No. 23610 Mr S. Houston, 36 Newlands Road, Darlington
£1 No. 29149 Miss S. Mackenzie, 10 Dundonald Street, Edinburgh
£1 No. 36242 Mrs J. Macdonald, Glenvale, Laximore, Argyll.
£1 No. 27084 C. Henderson, 2 Shelling Hill, Alesse
£1 No. 4078 S. Macdonald, 60 Brock Street, N. Queensferry
£1 No. 12425 Bill Mackenzie, Star Hotel, Kingussie
£1 No. 24624 Chas. Patiner, Faisa Colle, Fort Augustus
£1 No. 1961 Elma Anderson, Invergarry Farm, Invergarry
£1 No. 36480 Seona MacColl, 25 William Street, Helensburgh
£1 No. 32505 Mrs G. Wears, 84 Bryan Crescent, Dundee

Births

THOMSON—At King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sublaco, Western Australia, on 1st April 1969, to Robert and Christine (née Jackson)—a daughter; both well.

Marriages

WALTON—MACGILLIVRAY — At St Columba Church of Scotland, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, by Rev. A. F. MacKinnon, M.A., George, only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Walton, 47 Solstice Rise, Amesbury, Wilts., to Christina Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald MacGillivray, Muir of Aird, Benbecula.

Deaths

MACCALLUM — Suddenly, at Leannchoil Hospital, Forres, on 3rd April 1969. Lachlan Campbell MacCallum, aged 70 years, Sanquhar Gardens, Forres, beloved husband of Grace Cameron, Interred Clovenstone Cemetery, Forres.

ROSS — Passed peacefully away at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 26th March 1969, Roderick J. M. Ross, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Ross, United Free Church, Isle of Coll, and of the late Mrs Ross. The Whins, 114 Kenneth Street, Inverness.

Text for the Times

Be ye strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded.

II Chronicles c. 15 v. 7.

Ach bithibhise laidir, agus na biodh bhuir lannan lag: oir tha duais ann air an bhuir n-oibre.

II Eachdraidh c. 15 r. 7.

PROVERB

Am fear a sheallas roimhe cha tuislich e.

He who looks before him will not stumble.

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35 1/2 x 54	15/6d	17/6d
46 x 36	19/6d	20/6d
60 x 54	27/6d	28/6d

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