



Scottish Studies Newsletter

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Editors: **Professor Dr. Horst Drescher** **Lothar Görke**
 Professor Dr. Klaus Peter Müller **Ronald Walker**

Editorial

Dear Readers,

With the date of the referendum having been set for 18 September 2014, the SNP now has only little more than one year left to convince the majority of (so far undecided or opposed) Scots that independence would be better for them than what they have at the moment. This is not much time, and we really wonder whether the SNP is actually doing what is necessary. They must show that independence would be an enormous advantage in all areas of everyday life. But are they themselves sure whether, e.g., there will be a Scottish pound, the same currency as now, or perhaps even the euro? It does not look as though they are, and this cannot be very convincing.

On the other hand, there is also the question of how much freedom the European Union allows its members, in this case, a nation that already is a member of the EU, but now wants to leave the state it is part of and form its own state. The conservative German government evidently has a strategy that follows very narrow party political lines and has, therefore, chosen to support its conservative counterpart in Westminster rather than adopt a neutral European position, which would not see any significant cause for concern in Scottish independence, as long as international business, defence and other significant areas of European politics are not negatively influenced. But again, this is a question the EU in general is not tackling fairly or not at all. It is a state of affairs that can only increase people's dissatisfaction with politics in general.

When will politicians at last deal with these evident problems? Have they not always just tried to fix problems when these come up, without any long-term vision or strategy for improving people's lives (and not only the lives of their party followers)? Is it not now the time to make them and many others aware of the enormously relevant contexts of the referendum? This is precisely what the 2013 conference '[Scotland 2014: Coming of Age and Loss of Innocence?](#)' (17-20 October) intends to do. The [current line-up of speakers](#) is quite impressive and shows the diversity of areas and perspectives that will be presented there.

You can, of course, find more current information, evaluations, and opinions on the referendum in the *Newsletter* section '(New) Media on Scotland'. There are also two new categories on the [website with Scottish studies links](#), one with information on the Scottish (SNP) governments from 2007 till today (section 8), the other, section 9, dealing with 'Charities, Social, and Environmental Organisations'. There are not yet any significant conclusions or answers to important questions to be drawn from the [2011 Scottish Census](#) after the publication of the [first results in Releases 1A \(December 2012\) and 1B \(March 2013\)](#). Will there be answers or any information revealing links between the financial crisis of 2008, the Eurozone crisis, or anything else of importance with significant results in the census? Will there be more than just figures? The next issue of our *Newsletter* in October 2013 will feature an updated report on these results of the census.

If you have any comments on this, the census, the referendum, the conference, or any other topic, please feel free to write to us.

The Editors (Germersheim, April 2013)

Prof. Dr. Horst W. Drescher – Lothar Görke – Prof. Dr. Klaus Peter Müller – Ron Walker

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New Scottish Poetry

The poem featured in this issue is from the volume *A Song Among the Stones* by poet, novelist, children's writer and translator Kenneth Steven. The volume features a sequence of poems imagining the journeys made by 6th century Celtic monks. In search of the solitude that will allow them to follow their faith, they leave Scotland behind on a perilous sea journey to Iceland. The poem below opens the sequence. *A Song Among the Stones* was originally commissioned by the BBC Radio 3 programme 'The Verb'.

the waterlillies pearling the lochs by Kenneth Steven

the waterlillies pearling the lochs
ruffled in the tugging of the wind

the sunlight comes wild and strong
in gusts like bunches of blown daffodils

this northernness novembered in a moment
driven slate-grey in a suddenness of storm

yet this is the place they come to find
an island thin to the divine

on the edge of the world
a beauty brittle as a bird's egg

larks spinning songs out of sheer sky
orchids blowing in hidden glens

and sometimes, just sometimes
the glory of God in the morning

From *A Song Among the Stones*, (2012)
By Kenneth Steven, Polygon £7.99
[With thanks to the [Scottish Poetry Library](#)]

For further information about Kenneth Steven see
<http://www.kennethsteven.co.uk/index.php>
http://www.eden.co.uk/images/lionhudson/files/BOOKING_KENNETH.pdf

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Spending a semester at the University of Glasgow: An enriching experience

Despina Sourli (Mainz/Germersheim)

Having the privilege of studying for a semester abroad at the University of Glasgow meant far more to me than merely meeting the challenge of studying at an English-speaking university and coping with daily life in an environment where I would be confronted with the Scottish (or even worse, the Glaswegian) accent. In fact, not only did I have the opportunity to see what Scottish student life is like and to get involved in it, I also had the opportunity to gain insight into Scottish culture, to live in a vibrant city and to travel the country to explore Scotland's spectacular scenery and nature.

The University of Glasgow, which was founded in 1451, has around twenty-three thousand students. Studying at the fourth-oldest university in the English-speaking world can be something of a daunting prospect, with students walking in the footsteps of some of the world's most renowned thinkers, such as economist Adam Smith. The beautiful campus includes an outstanding library, which, with its outstanding collections spread over twelve floors, is a great resource for every student. At Glasgow, the library is not only a place to study, but also to spend time with friends and to socialise, for example in its cafeteria or the group study rooms. This was something I did not know from my home university. It made me aware of how Glasgow makes studying attractive for students. Sometimes, however, when I think about the way some of the female students in particular dressed up to go to the library, I have the feeling they were going there just to see and be seen...

Impressive was also the fact that the University has its own museums. The Hunterian, for example, Scotland's oldest public museum, includes large collections of works by Scottish architect and designer, Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928). Furthermore, if students want to work out and seek relief from the stress of study they can, for a small annual fee, make use of the state-of-the-art sports and recreation facilities. There is a large variety of activities to choose from, whether it be training at the gym, joining a sports club or using the swimming pool. Student life in Glasgow can also mean getting involved in unions and societies, enjoying the student-friendly environment and making use of the student discounts (especially for shopping). The nightlife is also very vibrant and there are various venues such as pubs, nightclubs, basement clubs or converted churches (the Oran Mor in the West End – is a pub, nightclub and church combined!) The West End, where the university is located, is a nice area containing a mix of cosy cafés, bars and restaurants, museums, galleries, bookshops and parks (e.g. the Botanic Garden).

Glasgow is Scotland's largest centre for shopping. In the city centre, in Buchanan Street and Sauchiehall Street, one can find shopping centres and numerous shops from high-end boutiques to popular High Street retailers such as Topshop, H&M and Urban Outfitters. The East End is home to the famous "Barras" open-air market, where one can find all sorts of things available for sale. Of course, Glasgow is also famous for its music. Many bands, such as Oasis, were discovered in Glasgow. There are numerous venues for live music, too, for students to choose from. Something that may possibly take a bit of getting used to for an international student in Glasgow, indeed in Scotland in general, is the cuisine. Apart from the well-known fish and chips, there is for example the traditional haggis (containing sheep's heart, liver, lungs and other internal organs) or the deep-fried Mars bar. All in all, it should be clear that Glasgow has a great deal to offer foreign students.

Scotland's landscapes are undoubtedly breathtaking. During my stay in Glasgow I took every opportunity I had to visit as many places as possible and to admire the stunning mountains, the vast glens and beautiful lochs. I also took the opportunity to visit other cities such as Stirling, Perth, Dundee or Aberdeen. Some places that I think are worth mentioning are the Highlands, the Isle of Skye, where colours are rich and life seems to stand still, Dunnottar

Castle, a ruined cliff-top fortress in a stunning setting with the greenest colour I have ever seen and Loch Katrine, a beautiful loch not far from Glasgow, to which Sir Walter Scott dedicated the poem "The Lady of the Lake". There, at some points, the water is so clear that it is like a mirror, reflecting the whole landscape on its surface. This Loch is in my opinion even more stunning than the famous Loch Ness which is a bit too touristic for my taste. Of course, everyone traveling around Scotland should visit the capital Edinburgh, also known as the "Athens of the North" because of its many classical buildings, explore the city and especially Edinburgh Castle, maybe go to a whisky distillery, visit Holyrood Palace, St. Giles Cathedral, have some tea at Harry Potter's birthplace "The Elephant House" or just enjoy a pint and the pub culture.

To conclude, a semester abroad in Glasgow meant much more for me than just attending classes at university. It is a decision I have never regretted as it has enriched my life in many aspects. I got to know a new culture and learned how to live in it, I experienced a different kind of student life which I did not have at my home university, met people from all over the world in a cosmopolitan city, made friends, travelled around the country with them and saw beautiful places and impressive scenery I might never have seen had it not been for my semester abroad. All these gains make me almost forget the capricious weather, especially those cold and grey days with heavy rain and even snow I had to bear. I can say that I fell in love with this country, with its friendly people, and, after I had overcome the first difficulties in trying to understand the Scots, even with the adorable Scottish accent.

[The author is a student at Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz and would be pleased to get your comments at dsourli@students.uni-mainz.de.]

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(New) Media on Scotland

(compiled by Ivana Pavlovic, Miriam Schröder & Hanne Wiesner)

Subsections:

- **The referendum / independence issue**
- **Financial sector**
- **As Others See Us**
- **Creative Scotland**

then reports in chronological order.

The referendum / independence issue

["Alasdair Gray to write book on independent Scotland", *Scotsman* 06-04-13.](#)

["Scottish independence: SNP open to US military bases", *Scotsman* 06-04-13.](#)

["Salmond: Scotland teaching the world a lesson", *Herald* 06-04-13:](#) "The Scottish Government's independence referendum is teaching the world a lesson in democracy, Alex Salmond has told an audience in New York. In a speech to the Carnegie Council, he said: 'It is worth reflecting on something really important – how this process of Scottish self-determination is offering as an exemplar to the rest of the planet'."

["Cameron: Vote with head and heart to remain in UK", *Herald* 05-04-13.](#)

["Trident missiles 'a safeguard to nuclear blackmail'", *Scotsman* 04-04-13:](#) "David Cameron has told Scots that keeping Trident as part of the UK is the country's only safeguard against

'nuclear blackmail' in years to come in a speech in Glasgow."

["Independence referendum costs to rise to £13.3m", *Scotsman* 03-04-13.](#)

["Scottish independence: Andy Murray talks referendum", *Scotsman* 03-04-13:](#) "Tennis star Andy Murray yesterday warned Scots not to make an emotional snap decision on going independent because it might go 'tits up'."

["Independence: Scots pound would give more control", *Scotsman* 02-04-13:](#) "An independent Scotland would have more control over its finances with a separate Scottish pound rather than retaining sterling in a currency union with the remainder of the UK, according to banking experts."

["The Scottish referendum is about popular sovereignty, not identity", *Guardian* 31-03-13.](#)

["Warning pound could hold back a sovereign Scotland", *Herald* 30-03-13.](#)

["Call for UK revamp if Scots vote No in 2014", *Herald* 30-03-13.](#)

["North Sea oil industry 'needs UK's stability'", *Herald* 29-03-13.](#)

["Scotland and the UK: state of the union", *Guardian* 29-03-13.](#)

["Devolution needs a UK-wide strategy to avoid English resentment, say MPs", *Guardian* 28-03-13.](#)

["Alex Salmond: Homecoming 2014 'not about politics'", *Scotsman* 28-03-13:](#) "First Minister Alex Salmond says he is confident a multi-million pound 'Homecoming' campaign in 2014 will not become politicised or dogged by political wrangling despite a clash with the independence referendum."

["Government steps up its campaign for the Union", *Herald* 28-03-13:](#) "The UK Government increases the political momentum in its campaign against Scottish independence."

["Tories back more powers for Scottish Parliament", *Scotsman* 26-03-13:](#) "Prime Minister David Cameron is backing the prospect of more powers being handed to Holyrood as part of the Conservative review of devolution, it emerged today."

["Independence 'would slash EU money'", *Scotsman* 26-03-13:](#) "Scotland's share of EU jobs and research funding would be a third lower if it was an independent country, according to the Prime Minister. David Cameron has written to First Minister Alex Salmond to counter an SNP 'scare story' that Scotland's share of EU structural funding would fall by over 30% between 2014 and 2020, claiming this would only happen if Scotland was independent."

["The one-state solution to England's role in a devolved UK", *Guardian* 25-03-13.](#)

["Poll: Gap narrows over independence", *Scotsman* 25-03-13:](#) "The gap between support and opposition to Scottish independence has narrowed, a poll has suggested. Support has grown by two points since January to 36% and opposition has fallen by one point to 46%, while 18% were undecided, according to the Panelbase poll for the Sunday Times and Real Radio."

["Lesley Riddoch: Gender may sway referendum vote", *Scotsman* 25-03-13](#): "Men say yes to independence – women say no. That was the bittersweet reality behind a weekend poll which gave the SNP a 20-point lead over Labour and reduced the swing needed for a Yes vote to 5 per cent."

["Sturgeon: we'll kick out the bedroom tax in an independent Scotland", *Herald* 24-03-13](#).

["Andrew Wilson: Free at last to vote for best of both worlds in reformed partnership of equals", *Scotsman* 24-03-13](#): "So we now know when we will choose. And whatever else we think of our country, Scotland is already free. We can choose whichever future we desire. That is a good thing. Our elites will do their best to influence our decision, of course, and thunder and noise resounds from the vested interests and the entrenched. It always does. But their power has waned as the real-time evidence of the need for wholesale reform has grown."

["Salmond to hail success of 'partial independence'", *Herald* 23-03-13](#).

["Scottish independence poll finds deep divisions over whether to retain sterling", *Guardian* 23-03-13](#).

["Nation starts countdown to appointment with destiny", *Herald* 22-03-13](#).

["Leaders: Independence deadline a reality check", *Scotsman* 22-03-13](#): "It may not have come as any surprise, after all we knew that the independence referendum was coming in the autumn of 2014, but somehow the setting of the exact date makes it suddenly real. Now there is a deadline. The clock is ticking, Scotland's date with destiny has been set. Exactly why 18 September was chosen has not been revealed, although it is certain that it will have been carefully pored over. Practical considerations will doubtless have played a part, the date being clear of school holidays but before the onset of cold, dark evenings which would have made final campaigning difficult."

["Scottish independence referendum date: September 18", *Scotsman* 22-03-13](#): "Scots will go to the polls in the historic vote to decide the nation's future on Thursday, 18 September, 2014, it was announced. The countdown to the independence referendum was kick-started by First Minister Alex Salmond when he revealed the date at the Scottish Parliament."

["Why Scottish independence matters beyond its borders", *Guardian* 21-03-13](#).

["Alex Salmond aims to convert Scottish sporting pride into referendum victory", *Guardian* 21-03-13](#).

["Prisoner vote ban may be challenged", *Scotsman* 21-03-13](#): "Banning prisoners from voting in the independence referendum could breach their human rights and be open to legal challenge, a Holyrood legal adviser has warned."

["Scottish independence: Battle for hearts and minds", *Scotsman* 20-03-13](#): "The Great Recession of the past five years has been good for trade in one profession. Bankers might once have been Masters of the Universe, but five years after the financial crunch began, they now must bow the knee to economists. It might not quite be the new rock 'n' roll (although one of Scotland's leading figures, Professor Brian Ashcroft, was once in a band called The

Denvers), but Thomas Carlyle's famous description of them as purveyors of the dismal science has never looked more wrong."

["EU negotiations success 'unlikely'", *Scotsman* 18-03-13](#): "The Scottish Government is unlikely to secure all of its objectives in its negotiations to stay in the European Union in the event of independence, a Labour MEP has said. No country in the history of negotiations in the EU has succeeded in obtaining 100% of their objectives, according to Catherine Stihler."

["Call for focus on human rights", *Herald* 18-03-13](#): "Scotland should adopt higher standards of human rights protection in line with other developed nations, whatever the outcome of the referendum over independence."

["Scotland set for 'draconian press controls'", *Scotsman* 15-03-13](#): "Scotland should have a compulsory regime of press regulation that is underpinned by law and has the power to censure newspapers, magazines, websites and social media, according to a government-appointed panel of experts. Social networking sites such as Twitter and Facebook would be covered by the new set-up outlined by the group, led by former judge Lord McCluskey, which was tasked with considering the implications for Scotland of the recommendations of the Leveson Report on press standards. The proposed Scottish regime goes further than the measures set out by Lord Justice Leveson, who did not propose a mandatory system. But the McCluskey report says a voluntary system, where publishers sign up to a new regulatory system, as laid down by Leveson, will not work."

["Bill lodged to lower voting age", *Scotsman* 13-03-13](#): "Proposals to lower the voting age to 16 in the independence referendum have been formally lodged with the Scottish Parliament."

["Nationalists plan for dual citizenship", *Herald* 11-03-13](#).

["Oil: boom times ahead?", *Herald* 10-03-13](#).

["Scottish independence: Call for oil future clarity", *Scotsman* 10-03-13](#): "Scottish Secretary Michael Moore has called for clarity when debating the future of North Sea oil in terms of Scottish independence. Mr Moore said Scottish ministers must stick to the facts about the challenges facing the industry, which is predicted to see a fall in revenues in 2016/17."

["Leaked paper shows SNP fears over cost of benefits", *Herald* 07-03-13](#).

["Talks on Trident's fate 'should start before referendum'", *Scotsman* 07-03-13](#): "The Scottish Government has called for talks on removing Trident from Scotland ahead of the independence referendum next year. The demand has come in a response to the Scottish affairs select committee report on the future of Trident, which said that the nuclear deterrent could be removed from Faslane within days of a decision to do so."

["Scottish independence: What are currency options?", *Scotsman* 07-03-13](#): "The choice of currency would be the most important economic decision for an independent Scotland. All aspects of economic policy, including fiscal and monetary arrangements, are contingent on that choice, which would have to be made in consultation with the UK and the European Union and would require their agreement, or at least acquiescence. Destabilising speculation would begin as soon as a referendum vote went in favour with businesses and financial

market participants positioning themselves to benefit from, or at least avoid loss from, the changes. A decision by the Scottish Government could not therefore be long delayed, although the final outcome would depend on negotiation."

["Independence: Scots could see second referendum", *Scotsman* 06-03-13](#): "Former SNP leader Gordon Wilson says Scots should be asked to vote in a second 'multi- option' referendum after independence – to settle the country's EU membership, currency and defence. He also warned that pro-Union parties must set out their vision for Scotland now, or face defeat in the 2016 elections. The man who led the SNP in the 1980s has launched a new think-tank called Options for Scotland which will aim to set out the choices for Scots in a series of policy papers – if they vote Yes next year. Mr Wilson said the next 18 months would be an 'exciting time' as the country wrestled with its constitutional future."

["SNP: UK split would mean more Scots armed forces", *Herald* 06-03-13](#).

["Scottish independence: NHS future clarity sought", *Scotsman* 03-03-13](#): "Cross-border medical treatment would become mired in red tape with patients caught up in complex regulations in an independent Scotland, according to claims from the pro-Union campaign. Scottish patients requiring specialist surgery south of the Border would have to go through the same process as if they were travelling to a European Union state, Better Together said. This could lead to delays in treatment and medical costs having to be paid by the patient before being reimbursed."

["Trevor Phillips: Time to shape this nation", *Scotsman* 01-03-13](#): "When it comes to independence, constitutional ins and outs are nowhere near as important as the big question – what kind of Scotland do we want to live in', writes Trevor Phillips, journalist and ex-chair of the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission."

["Scottish independence: Young vote must be promoted", *Scotsman* 25-02-13](#): "Election chiefs say they must be given a legal duty to encourage young people to vote in next year's independence referendum amid concerns that 16- and 17-year-olds may not take part. Teenagers in this age group will be handed the vote for the first time when Scots go to the polls for the country's biggest decision in 300 years in the autumn of 2014."

["Sturgeon: Independence good for EU", *Scotsman* 24-02-13](#): "Deputy First Minister Nicola Sturgeon is to set out how an independent Scotland could become an 'equal partner' in the European Union (EU) in a key speech in Brussels."

["EU timetable 'would result in poor deal for Scotland'", *Herald* 24-02-13](#): The difficult British-European relationship and Scotland's possible EU membership.

["Independent Scotland faces nuclear arms ban", *Scotsman* 24-02-13](#):

"The UK Government has confirmed that Scotland would be banned from having nuclear weapons after independence under non-proliferation treaty rules. Coalition Government officials have acknowledged that, under international law, Scotland 'would not be recognised as a state entitled to possess a nuclear deterrent'."

["Comment: No need for split to get Scotland we want", *Scotsman* 24-02-13](#): "Scots want prosperity, a voice and to take pride in their identity, says Phil Anderton, and the way to do that is to stay in the Union."

["Independent Scotland's EU bid 'would be welcomed'", *Scotsman* 21-02-13](#): "Other countries would try to smooth the way for an independent Scotland to become a member of the European Union, a former UK government minister has said. Lord Malloch-Brown, who served in the Foreign Office under Gordon Brown for two years, said Scotland had an 'historically better relationship with Europe than many other parts of the UK'."

["Interview: meet Nigel Farage", *Herald* 21-02-13](#): in-depth interview with Nigel Farage, leader of the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), who thinks that Scottish Nationalism is a fraud, Nicola Sturgeon appears out of her depth and the Scottish Government's campaign for independence is 'dead in the water'. ([For a summary of the interview click here](#)).

["Pivotal role of culture in talking up independence", *Herald* 20-02-13](#): "There is only one argument for Scottish independence: the cultural argument. It was there long before North Sea oil was discovered, and it will be here long after the oil has run out. It is the only distinction that matters. No-one denies the importance of economics – putting bread on the table, jobs and health – but they are all matters of material fact unless occupied and enlivened by imagination. The arts – music, painting, architecture and, pre-eminently, literature – are the fuel and fire that makes imagination possible. Neglect them at your peril." (Comment by Alan Riach, Professor of Scottish Literature at Glasgow University).

["Scottish independence: Keeping pound 'sensible'", *Scotsman* 11-02-13](#): "Keeping the pound as the currency if Scotland became independent would be both 'sensible' and an attractive choice for the rest of the UK, a group of leading economists said."

["David Cameron sets out case in defence of Union", *Scotsman* 10-02-13](#): "Prime Minister David Cameron last night launched a defence of the United Kingdom as his government prepared to put the 'facts' about Scottish independence to the public. The Coalition leader said that while there was 'no question' that Scotland could become a separate country, staying in the UK would give Scots the 'best of both worlds'."

["Stephen Gethins: Westminster in trouble over Scots and EU polls", *Scotsman* 07-02-13](#): "In the space of five years, voters face the prospect of two referendums on key constitutional issues – Scottish independence and EU membership. Over the next 18 months, Scottish voters in particular will be hearing a lot about these two questions. That will be difficult enough for voters navigating the various constitutional arguments. However, it will be even more difficult for the UK government to make two contradictory arguments – in favour of the Treaty of Union whilst undermining the European Union."

["A smooth transition? And to what?", *Herald* 03-02-13](#): columnist Iain MacWhirter on the consequences, problems and prospects of an independent Scotland.

["Leaders: Scottish independence is people's business", *Scotsman* 03-02-13](#): "The Yes campaign for Scottish independence boasts plenty of big-name backers, but the ones it is most proud of are those who were previously vocal backers of a stronger Holyrood within the UK. Industrialist Jim McColl, the fifth richest person in Scotland with an estimated wealth of £1 billion, is one such recruit."

["Leaders: Referendum changes may confuse voters", *Scotsman* 01-02-13](#): "Just when we

thought clarity was in sight for the independence referendum, another complication looms and with the capacity to create considerable confusion among voters."

"[The question now is: What will happen to the Union?](#)", *Herald* 31-01-13: columnist Iain MacWhirter on the issues raised by the procedure of phrasing a clear independent question and what remains to be done apart from the formalities.

"[Thumbs up for the question](#)", *Herald* 31-01-13: "It could have been a rammy; instead it was sweetness and light, on the surface at least. The reaction yesterday to the Electoral Commission's referendum proposals, from both the pro-independence and pro-UK lobbies, was uncharacteristically harmonious. Both welcomed the recommendations; both accepted them without demurring, in spite of the SNP's rumbling threats since summer that it might reject them if it did not approve. In short, the Electoral Commission played a blinder, outpoliticking the politicians and coralling them into consensus with a set of deftly devised recommendations they could not be seen to oppose." (Comment on the Electoral Commission's referendum proposals.)

"[SNP to change independence referendum question](#)", *Scotsman* 30-01-13: "The Scottish Government has today agreed to change the proposed question that Scots will be asked in the independence referendum next year, after a recommendation from the country's elections watchdog."

"[Sturgeon: independent Scotland would have own security service](#)", *Herald* 28-01-13: "An independent Scotland would have its own security service to fight international threats such as terrorism, cyber attacks and serious organised crime, the Deputy First Minister has told a Westminster Committee. The current Scottish Government would seek to establish its own intelligence agency while working closely with agencies in the rest of the UK, such as MI5 and MI6, Nicola Sturgeon told the Foreign Affairs Committee at a meeting in Edinburgh. Challenged on the cost of setting up such an organisation, Ms Sturgeon told the committee the Government is undertaking work covering the issues of set-up costs, running costs and co-operation with the rest of the UK. 'In terms of security and intelligence, I would envisage Scotland having an independent domestic intelligence machinery in Scotland, sitting alongside our police service, but working very closely, given our sharing of an island, with the rest of the UK,' she said."

"[Salmond sticks with the Euro-trump card](#)", *Herald* 27-01-13: First Minister Salmond's reaction to the debate of British Eurosceptics vs. Europhiles.

"[David Cameron's tale of two referendums](#)", *Scotsman* 27-01-13: "The Prime Minister looked momentarily wrong-footed. SNP MP Mike Weir had just stood up to ask why it was that David Cameron believed a two-year wait for a Scottish referendum was too long but a five-year delay before a potential EU referendum was 'just fine'. 'There is a very easy answer,' declared Cameron, before answering a different question. One pro-UK Scottish Labour MP watching noted: 'It was a very pertinent question, I'm not sure he saw it coming.' It would appear not. For the last three months, 'the referendum' in Downing Street has not meant that one up in Scotland. Consumed by the personal and political importance of last week's Europe Speech, events in Scotland have taken a firm back seat. But as his speech was read out – finally – on Wednesday morning, its relevance to the debate in Scotland over its rather more imminent referendum in 2014 was already being pored over."

["UK referendum on EU could 'damage' Scotland", *Scotsman* 25-01-13](#): "Nicola Sturgeon has warned that the UK's 'collision course' with the European Union is creating 'damaging uncertainty' and putting Scottish jobs at risk."

["Support for Yes vote at post-devolution low", *Herald* 24-01-13](#): "Support for independence has fallen to its lowest level since devolution, according to the latest annual Scottish Social Attitudes survey."

["Ewan Crawford: Real welfare disaster comes if we stay in Union", *Scotsman* 22-01-13](#): "When the leading No campaigners against independence met to brainstorm their plan to outline the various catastrophic events that would confront Scotland in the event of a Yes vote, you have to assume some things were rejected as being just too ludicrous."

["Scottish independence: What about Scots who want powerhouse parliament in UK", *Scotsman* 20-01-13](#): "Last week, Westminster unanimously approved the legal transfer of powers to Holyrood to allow it to hold a referendum on independence. But where does this leave the large number of Scottish voters who support neither the status quo nor independence, but who would like to see the powers of the Scottish Parliament significantly strengthened?"

["Scottish Independence: Referendum 'decided by economics, not national identity'", *Scotsman* 14-01-13](#): "The outcome of Scotland's independence referendum will boil down to economics rather than a sense of national identity, according to research."

["UK: Trident will be on Clyde for many years", *Scotsman* 10-01-13](#): "The Trident nuclear deterrent would continue to be based in Scotland for many years after a vote for independence, the UK Government has warned. The SNP has said it wants to rid Scotland of nuclear weapons but, in response to a Commons Scottish affairs select committee report on the impact of independence, the UK Government warned last night that moving the deterrent to a new site would cost at least £3.5 billion and take a long time."

["Scottish independence: David Cameron vows to win Scots 'hearts and minds' over independence", *Scotsman* 08-01-13](#): "Prime Minister David Cameron has vowed to win 'arguments of both the head and the heart' to preserve the ties that bind Scotland to the rest of the UK in the run-up to the independence referendum."

["Scottish independence: Leaders share their vision for Scotland – in or out of Union", *Scotsman* 31-12-12](#): "Scottish politicians put the future of the Union at the heart of their New Year messages today. First Minister Alex Salmond urges Scots to build on the successes of devolution by voting Yes for independence, while Scottish Secretary Michael Moore calls for the nations of the UK to stand together to tackle the economic crisis."

["Scottish independence: Tony Blair joins 'No' campaign and defends devolution", *Scotsman* 18-12-12](#): "Former Prime Minister Tony Blair has committed himself to helping the keep the UK together in the campaign for the 2014 referendum."

["Scottish independence: Scotland 'must give up pound to beat poverty', says report", *Scotsman* 09-12-12](#): "An independent Scotland would need to free itself from the pound and UK monetary policy if it wanted to cut the wealth gap between rich and poor, a leading centre-left think-tank has argued in a major new report."

["Scotland will be made to reapply for EU membership after independence, says EU chief", Scotsman 07-12-12:](#) "The European Commission has confirmed its view that EU membership would no longer apply to any territory within its boundaries which became independent after leaving a larger member state."

["George Kerevan: Our future could be brighter without Europe", Scotsman 07-12-12:](#) "Being ejected from the EU, writes George Kerevan, might not be the worst option for an independent Scotland in the present economic climate."

["Scottish independence: Ditch the Queen, Salmond told", Scotsman 25-11-12:](#) "The Queen should not be head of state of an independent Scotland, the chairman of the pro-independence Yes campaign has said. At a Radical Independence Conference yesterday, former Labour MP Dennis Canavan criticised the Scottish Government's proposal to keep the monarchy in place if Scotland backs independence."

["Scottish independence: Westminster cites 'evidence' that EU would bar Scotland", Scotsman 22-11-12:](#) "An independent Scotland would have to negotiate its way back into the EU, the coalition government said yesterday. In the clearest statement yet from the UK government on the post-independence position in Europe, Foreign Office minister Hugo Swire said the 'weight of international legal precedent' held that Scotland would have to reapply for membership. Meanwhile, Labour MP Ann McKeichin suggested an independent Scotland could be hit with import tariffs when trading with the rest of the UK if it is not granted automatic admission to the European Union."

["Allan Massie: Scottishness can be a matter of choice, not fact", Scotsman 21-11-12:](#) "'Some of the most passionate Scots were not born here but contributed greatly to the nation, so let's not get hung up on nationality', writes Allan Massie."

["Scottish independence isn't good for business, warns Aggreko boss", Scotsman 21-11-12.](#)

["Scottish Independence: Ex-US President Bill Clinton wades into separation row", Scotsman 17-11-12:](#) "Bill Clinton has raised fresh questions over Scottish independence, arguing that the bonds that bind people 'matter more' than what makes them feel separate. The former US President told an audience in London that the issue of independence was a 'classic case' of identity politics which would dominate 21st century."

["MI6 'should hold talks with CIA about Scottish independence' – expert", Scotsman 15-11-12:](#) "MI6 should hold immediate talks with the CIA and other United States security services about the prospect of Scottish independence, an expert in international relations experts has said. It remains unclear how intelligence-sharing as part of the 'UKUSA Agreement' would be affected if Scotland goes it alone, according to Dr Daniel Kenealy, of Edinburgh University."

["Scottish independence: Madeleine Albright warns of fragmented Europe", Scotsman 12-11-12:](#) "Former US secretary of state Madeleine Albright has voiced concerns about independence as she warned that Scotland leaving the UK could lead to a more 'fragmented' Europe."

["Scottish independence: 'Rump' UK would cease to be one of Europe's 'big three'", Scotsman 12-11-12:](#) "The 'rump' UK would cease to be one Europe's 'big three' powers if Scotland votes

for independence in 2014, senior foreign policy experts have warned. London could also lose its vital influence with the US as its current position as a defence 'agenda-setter' disappears and it falls behind the military clout of France."

Financial sector

["HBOS chiefs slammed for 'catastrophic' failure", *Scotsman* 06-04-13.](#)

["Numbers don't add up", *Herald* 24-03-13:](#) "Those with sharp eyes may have noticed that the prospect of the Government selling its stakes in Royal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds appears to be moving up the agenda. This now looks set to happen before the 2015 General Election – potentially at huge losses to the taxpayer."

["Taxpayer-owned RBS pays 95 staff £1m or more", *Scotsman* 09-03-13:](#) "Royal Bank of Scotland last year paid 95 of its employees more than £1 million despite running up a loss of more than £5 billion. The figure compares with 428 at Barclays and 204 at HSBC but RBS, still 82 per cent owned by the taxpayer, will come in for particular scrutiny because of the state bail-out and its huge losses. The bank has already been criticised for handing out £607m in bonuses and yesterday revealed that the top ten executives shared £21m in total remuneration, although that figure was 16 per cent lower than in 2011."

["Mervyn King suggest RBS split to end 'nonsense'", *Scotsman* 06-03-13:](#) "The governor of the Bank of England Sir Mervyn King has raised the prospect of splitting the Royal Bank of Scotland to end the 'nonsense' of its current part-nationalised status."

["Lloyds and RBS: too big to fail – and too big to manage", *Guardian* 04-03-13:](#) At the heart of the argument over the results of the partially state-owned banks is sovereignty of the people: "Hearing the CEOs of Britain's 'too big to fail' banks talk up their annual results in the past few days, it was difficult not to feel a mixture of pity, respect and fear. In particular, the heads of the partly state-owned Lloyds and RBS face demands that are logically impossible to meet, and to see them trying to be everything to everyone almost produces compassion. Their struggles also elicit respect, because they still manage to put on a pretty good show. But then you realise what they can't tell us, and how their bank's failure will be the financial equivalent of a nuclear meltdown, and you shudder."

["Stock chart for the Royal Bank of Scotland", *Guardian*, no date.](#)

["Leaders: At last light at the end of RBS tunnel", *Scotsman* 01-03-13:](#) "Stephen Hester, chief executive of 81 per cent government-owned RBS, has sent the most encouraging signal from the stricken company since its taxpayer rescue in 2008.

He said the bank would be in a 'condition fit to sell' before the next election in 2015 and wanted to give the government the option to start selling its stake as soon as next year."

"RBS boss admits 'chastening' year as losses breach £5bn", *Guardian* 28-02-13
(<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2013/feb/28/rbs-losses-chastening-year-stephen-hester>).

["RBS's sale is running to a political timetable, not a financial one", *Guardian* 28-02-13:](#) "On optimistic estimates, reforms might be complete at Hester's bank before the next election. But no one will know if it will be even worth investing in until weeks before the poll."

["Bankers' bonuses: Europe right, Britain wrong. The prime minister is still confusing the interests of the City with those of the nation", *Guardian* 28-02-13](#): "RBS, the bank that taxpayers were forced to buy, posted 2012 losses of more than £5bn. That was after paying out more than £600m in bonuses. On the very same day, an EU draft agreement to cap bank bonuses emerged – and the prime minister immediately signalled that Britain would resist."

["RBS to start sale of taxpayers' bank share in 2014", *Scotsman* 28-02-13](#): "Royal Bank of Scotland yesterday insisted it would be fit for a return to the private sector as early as next year – with the coalition government able to begin the sale of its majority stake in the bank before the next general election. Prime Minister David Cameron's official spokesman said no timetable had been set for selling off the taxpayer's share in the bank. But RBS chairman Sir Philip Hampton said a potential share sale starting in 2014 was 'a reasonable aspiration, a reasonable target'."

["RBS results follow year of scandal", *Scotsman* 28-02-13](#): "Taxpayer-backed Royal Bank of Scotland reports annual figures on Thursday after a year of scandal and amid mounting political pressure over its recovery plans."

["RBS boss Stephen Hester 'should keep bonus'", *Scotsman* 12-02-13](#): "Royal Bank of Scotland chief executive Stephen Hester should not have a deferred bonus of £780,000 cut as a result of the rate-rigging scandal, the bank's chairman has said. Sir Philip Hampton said Mr Hester's pay, with a basic salary of £1.2 million a year and a £400,000-a-year pension contribution, was modest by industry standards. He also said the challenge taken on by Mr Hester of rescuing the taxpayer-bailed RBS four years ago was one of the most difficult in the industry."

["RBS' Stephen Hester to get bonus despite libor row", *Scotsman* 11-02-13](#): "The boss of the taxpayer-funded Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) will be paid a bonus of almost £800,000 just days after his bank was fined £391 million for rate-rigging. Stephen Hester, chief executive of RBS, will be given about £780,000 in shares next month as part of a reward scheme for his performance in 2010."

["RBS Libor: Shamed bank to pay fine with bonuses", *Scotsman* 07-02-13](#): "Royal Bank of Scotland has confirmed it will claw back bonuses to pay a £391 million fine imposed for the part its traders played in the Libor rate-rigging scandal. The taxpayer-owned bank revealed yesterday it has agreed to pay the Financial Services Authority (FSA) £87.5m and the remainder to US authorities for staff manipulating the benchmark rate both before and after it was bailed out by the government in 2008. Financial Secretary to the Treasury Greg Clark described yesterday as 'another day of shame for Britain's banks' and that the rigging was 'motivated by greed'."

["Comment: Bank bonuses highlight greed culture", *Scotsman* 03-02-13](#): "Barclay's chief executive Antony Jenkins is the latest banking boss to waive his bonus. Quite right, given the catalogue of scandals and investigations surrounding his bank. His decision follows that of Stephen Hester of Royal Bank of Scotland and Stuart Gulliver of HSBC to forfeit all or part of their bonuses, leaving only Antonio Horta-Osorio, chief executive of Lloyds Banking Group, as the last of the big banking bosses still in line to collect a payout."

["More sign up to legal fight against RBS", *Scotsman* 03-02-13](#): "Thousand more private shareholders and a number of institutions have joined the multi-billion pound legal action against Royal Bank of Scotland and former directors. The RBS Shareholders Action Group has revealed that up to 4,000 extra private investors have now joined the lawsuit, taking the total to about 12,000 compared with 8,000 last autumn."

["Alf Young: Banks must be forced into change", *Scotsman* 02-02-13](#): Yet more scandal proves that this is a sector out of control and one which requires strong intervention, writes Alf Young.

["RBS to claw back staff bonuses to pay Libor fines", *Scotsman* 02-02-13](#): "Royal Bank of Scotland is set to claw back up to £100 million in previously paid staff bonuses to offset huge fines it is expected to receive for interest rate rigging. The taxpayer-controlled bank is understood to be considering reclaiming the payouts to cover imminent fines from UK and US regulators for its part in the manipulation by traders of the Libor inter-bank lending rate."

["Libor-hit RBS set to pay £250m in bonuses", *Scotsman* 29-01-13](#): "Politicians and trade unions have warned that customers and businesses would lose out as RBS prepares to pay out up to £250 million in bonuses to staff in the investment arm implicated in the Libor scandal. The publicly funded bank is shortly expected to announce the bonuses it intends to pay to investment bankers, as it braces itself for a £500m fine for its role in the Libor-rigging, which saw financial institutions manipulate the interest rate for profit."

["Comment: Hester isn't off the hook over Libor-rigging scandal", *Scotsman* 20-01-13](#): "Don't be surprised to see sandbags being piled up around Royal Bank of Scotland headquarters at Gogarburn. The fall-out from the rate-rigging scandal will be serious and chief executive Stephen Hester will be running for cover."

["RBS faces £500m fine over Libor rate rigging", *Scotsman* 20-01-13](#): "A fine of up to £500 million could be slapped on Royal Bank of Scotland by transatlantic regulators as early as this week for its part in rigging the key Libor rate. Sources say Britain's Financial Services Authority, the US Department of Justice and American commodities regulators are close to signing off on the punishment. Such a fine on 82 per cent taxpayer-owned RBS would be much greater than the £290m levied on British rival Barclays last summer that sparked the resignation of chief executive Bob Diamond, chairman Marcus Agius and chief operating officer Jerry del Missier."

["Private equity chief warns against over-reaction on banking scandals", *Scotsman* 07-01-13](#): "The head of Britain's oft-criticised private equity industry has slammed Libor rate-rigging as 'a disgrace' – but warned that over-reaction by regulators to financial scandals risked throwing the UK's economic recovery off course."

["Barclays and RBS set for 'moral overhaul' in 2013", *Scotsman* 24-12-12](#): "Barclays and Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) are planning charm offensives for 2013 as they seek to rescue their tattered reputations following scandals over high pay and interest-rate rigging. Barclays says it is looking to cut pay and link bonuses to 'social impact' rather than profits, while RBS will launch a campaign to make staff 'obsessive' about customers' needs and put the 'outside world' at the centre of the bank's strategy."

As Others See Us

["As Others See Us: the view from Catalunya \(2\)", *Herald* 26-02-13.](#)

["As Others See Us: the view from Russia", *Herald* 20-02-13.](#)

["As Others See Us: the View from Norway", *Herald* 13-02-13.](#)

["As Others See Us: the view from Canada", *Herald* 01-02-13.](#)

["As Others See Us: the view from France", *Herald* 25-01-13:](#) The times of the 'Auld Alliance' with France are over. But could there be a chance of a 'New Alliance' with Germany?

["As Others See Us: the view from Crimea", *Herald* 21-01-13.](#)

["As Others See Us: the view from Nagorno-Karabakh", *Herald* 26-11-12.](#)

["As Others See Us: the view from the United States", *Herald* 12-11-12.](#)

["As Others See Us: the view from Israel", *Herald* 29-10-12.](#)

["As others see us: the view from Spain", *Herald* 16-10-12.](#)

Creative Scotland

["Edinburgh Art Festival unveils line-up", *Scotsman* 03-04-13.](#)

["Arts diary: The £110,000 question", *Scotsman* 21-03-13:](#) "Is Creative Scotland getting back on track after the disasters of last year? We're now two dates into a tour of 'Open Sessions', organised 'to encourage open debate on Creative Scotland and its place in a healthy and thriving future for the arts, screen and creative industries'."

["Creative Scotland 'must change' to benefit arts", *Scotsman* 15-03-13:](#) "A new vision for the arts in Scotland should reject the idea of the 'creative industries' and language more associated with the banking sector, a major cultural summit has heard. The first of a series of roadshows intended to help transform troubled quango Creative Scotland heard demands that it become more challenging of government and had to be radically restructured."

["Creative Scotland unveils 'action plan for change'", *Scotsman* 08-03-13:](#) "Troubled arts agency Creative Scotland has unveiled an 'action plan for change' following months of turmoil at the quango – but has failed to meet a deadline for the appointment of a new figurehead. The recruitment process for a replacement for Andrew Dixon, who was forced to quit in December after months of criticism of how the agency was being run, was supposed to begin at the end of February."

["Janice Galloway and Vicky Featherstone join Creative Scotland interview panel", *Scotsman* 08-02-13:](#) "Author Janice Galloway and Vicky Featherstone, former artistic director of the National Theatre of Scotland, will help choose the new head of Scotland's troubled arts quango."

["14 projects of 'Year of Natural Scotland' named", *Scotsman* 29-01-13](#): "Fourteen projects will share more than half a million pounds worth of funding for arts and culture initiatives during the 'Year of Natural Scotland' campaign. Light shows, dance productions, visual art installations, musical pieces, and new festivals will all be developed over the next 12 months. Towns, cities, coastal villages, gardens, woodland areas and remote islands will take centre stage as part of the initiative, being jointly funded by two public agencies leading the campaign – Creative Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage."

["Creative Scotland to hold talks with arts groups", *Scotsman* 21-01-13](#): "Troubled arts agency Creative Scotland has agreed to host a series of 'open sessions' and draw up a whole new blueprint for the organisation following the resignation of its chief executive last month."

["Comment: 'Scottish literature is often overlooked'", *Scotsman* 02-01-13](#): "Next year is certain to be a big year for Scotland – not just at home, but on the world stage. There's the Commonwealth Games, the 700th anniversary of Bannockburn, a second Year of Homecoming, and – of course – that referendum. All are certain to keep the world's eyes on Scotland in 2014. However there's another lesser-known event taking place next year: the 200th anniversary of the publication of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*. *Waverley* was the first in a series of novels from a man who did more than any other writer to interest the world in Scotland. Thus for many reasons, this seemed the right year to celebrate the global quality of Scotland's literature."

["The Year of Creative Scotland – a branding exercise overshadowed by controversy", *Scotsman* 20-12-12](#): "When the government dreamed up the 'Year of Creative Scotland' – an attempt to draw attention to Scottish culture in the midst of the 2012 London Olympics – who'd have thought it would end up meaning something so different from what was intended?"

["Creative Scotland's statement in full", *Scotsman* 07-12-12](#): "This statement details the commitments for change as agreed by the Creative Scotland Board at the meeting on the 5th and 6th December."

["Under-fire Creative Scotland chief quits after rebellion", *Scotsman* 04-12-12](#): "The head of the under-fire arts quango Creative Scotland has quit in the wake of a growing rebellion over the running of the organisation. Andrew Dixon resigned on Monday following months of criticism of the flagship quango from angry artists and arts organisations."

["Creative Scotland shortlists harshest critics for contentious awards", *Scotsman* 10-11-12](#): "Some of Creative Scotland's harshest critics have been nominated for honours in the agency's contentious awards scheme."

["Creative Scotland chief apologises for all-male awards jury", *Scotsman* 09-11-12](#): "The head of arts quango Creative Scotland has been forced to apologise for the all-male jury which will judge its flagship awards."

["Creative Scotland insists all-male panel will decide award winners", *Scotsman* 08-11-12](#): "Arts quango Creative Scotland has insisted the controversial all-male panel for its flagship awards scheme will decide who the final winners are. The Scottish Government's main cultural body has come under growing fire for failing to include any women on the panel which drew up the secret shortlist for next month's event."

Other topics

["Labour must draw the sting from welfare, or lose in 2015", *Guardian* 05-04-13](#): "Ed Miliband has to defy the skiver talk instead of vainly propping up the status quo or doing the Tories' work for them,' writes columnist Jonathan Freedland."

["Government using increasingly loaded language in welfare debate", *Guardian* 05-04-13](#): "The government is increasingly using value-laden and pejorative language when discussing benefits and welfare, a Guardian analysis has found, something poverty charities warn is likely to increase the stigmatisation of poor people."

["Those on low incomes, after all the vicious talk dismissing them as cheats and idlers, will be hit by an avalanche of cuts", *Guardian* 28-03-13](#).

["Fresh doubt over oil revenues", *Herald* 26-03-13](#): "A new report throws Salmond's claim that Scotland is on the cusp of a second oil boom into doubt."

["Census reveals more Scots are now living on their own", *Herald* 22-03-13](#).

["Cameron: I want press pact to cover Scotland", *Herald* 19-03-13](#): "The Prime Minister hopes to persuade Alex Salmond to adopt controversial press regulation plans which critics warn will endanger freedom of speech and create a 'Ministry of Truth'. David Cameron revealed details of the reforms, which were prompted by the Leveson inquiry into press ethics and standards, after an 11th-hour agreement was struck with Labour and the Liberal Democrats. Scottish ministers hope UK Culture Secretary Maria Miller will travel to Scotland within days to brief political parties on the proposals – which would bring in £1million fines and attempt to regulate the internet for the first time. Mr Cameron's aides said he was keen for the First Minister to introduce the same system north of the Border, creating a single UK-wide press regulator. One said: 'We would like to see (these proposals) adopted in Scotland too.' [...] Sources close to the First Minister last night stressed the Scottish Government 'at no point favoured compulsory regulation'."

["Press regulation and clarity of sorts", *Herald* 19-03-13](#): comment on the proposals for press regulation.

["99.8% in favour: Falkland Islanders vote to stay British", *Herald* 12-03-13](#): "The people of the Falkland Islands have voted overwhelmingly to remain a British overseas territory, with 99.8% declaring themselves in favour during a two-day referendum in the capital Port Stanley."

["Adolf Hitler and Robert the Bruce lead historical poll", *Herald* 28-02-13](#): "Adolf Hitler and Robert the Bruce are the two most significant figures in history, according to a new survey of the Scottish public. [...] The list of twenty figures also includes Scottish inventor James Watt, Russian leaders Vladimir Lenin and Josef Stalin, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mary, Queen of Scots. [...]"

Scottish Public's Top 20 Historical Figures:

- 1 Adolf Hitler/Robert the Bruce
- 2 James Watt
- 3 Thomas Paine
- 4 Robert Tannahill/Mao Tse Tung/Lenin/John Knox

5 William Beveridge/Churchill/James Connolly/FD Roosevelt/David Lloyd George/Thomas Johnston/David Livingston/Mary Queen of Scots
 6 Alexander McGillivray/Andrew de Moray/Richelieu/Stalin".

["Exposed: Full extent of waiting times scandal", *Herald* 21-02-13](#): "Public trust in NHS waiting times has been put at risk by falsified figures and must be restored by the Scottish Government and health boards, according to a critical report."

["A prescription to restore trust in NHS", *Herald* 21-02-13](#): "A clean bill of health? Hardly. Audit Scotland's report on the management of NHS waiting times is far from a glowing exoneration. Much of the controversy over waiting times over the last year has centred on the use of social unavailability codes, entered onto NHS computers to explain why patients were not available for treatment." Comment on the waiting times manipulation scandal in Scotland, arguing that "this is not merely an issue about administrative systems, but about the culture that exists within the NHS."

["Anger over citizenship test", *Herald* 28-01-13](#): "A new version of the British citizenship test that includes questions on everything from Robert Burns to Monty Python has been condemned by a Scottish charity that helps asylum seekers. From today, migrants will have to study for a new test that places a greater emphasis on British culture rather than practical aspects of life.

The Scottish Refugee Council said the changes would make the test much harder for refugees to pass, and called for the whole process to be reformed. [...] New questions include 'who is the patron saint of Scotland?' and 'which admiral has a monument in Trafalgar Square?' Immigration Minister Mark Harper said changing the test and handbook was part of an attempt to ensure migrants are able to integrate into British society."

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Education Scotland

(compiled by Ivana Pavlovic & Hanne Wiesner)

["St Andrews principal: Paying £9,000 'very little'", *Scotsman* 02-04-2013](#): "The Scottish Government has stressed its commitment to protecting UK students from escalating tuition fees in Scotland, following claims by the principal of St Andrews University that paying £9,000 a year to study at the institution is 'very little'."

["Education reforms criticised by experts", *Scotsman* 30-03-2013](#): "The Scottish Government's 'regressive' college reforms will 'radically shift' post-school education resources away from poor communities, according to two Glasgow former principals."

["School league tables ruled out in Scotland", *Scotsman* 29-03-2013](#): "Official league tables which measure one school's achievements against another will not be introduced as part of measures to drive up attainment, according to the education secretary."

["University principals in rise row", *Herald* 28-03-13](#): "A new survey shows pay and benefits for university leaders increased, on average, by more than £5000 in 2011/12 – amounting to a 2.6% rise. Higher education staff received a flat rise of just £150 in 2011/12 – the third successive year they were given pay rises below one per cent. [...] However, separate figures for Scotland show that, while salaries are still significant, many principals have chosen not to increase their salary packages this year."

["Exam grades not only way to get into Glasgow Uni", *Scotsman* 27-03-13](#): "Glasgow University is to take into account non-academic achievements such as Duke of Edinburgh Awards when it selects candidates for degree courses. Although academic achievement will remain the key method of choosing who will get to study at Glasgow, other attributes and achievements such as work experience will be considered."

["Education Bill 'badly drafted'", *Scotsman* 27-03-13](#): "The Scottish Government has been urged to withdraw legislation aimed at reforming the college and university sector. The Post-16 Education (Scotland) Bill was heavily criticised by the SNP administration's opponents during a stage one debate in Holyrood."

["Thousands missing out", *Herald* 23-03-13](#): "A report has confirmed that thousands of students could not get a place at a Scottish college last year."

["Debt blamed for university drop-out increase", *Scotsman* 23-03-13](#): "University bosses have been urged to boost support for students struggling with debt after new figures revealed more than one in ten are dropping out of their courses in the Capital. The data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (Hesa) showed the number of students failing to complete courses has declined since 2005 but remains stubbornly high."

["Concern over Scots student drop-out rate", *Herald* 22-03-13](#): "Scottish universities have some of the worst drop-out rates in the UK and are still struggling to widen access to bright pupils from deprived areas, according to new figures."

["Comment: Learning curve coming up for universities", *Scotsman* 22-03-13](#): "Scotland's universities, their staff, students and graduates represent a major advantage for Scotland. As economies around the world look to generate competitive advantage in order to secure and retain high-value, high-wage economic activity, Scotland starts from an enviable position. To quote the Scottish Government's 2010 assessment of the sector: 'From a country of just five million people, we have five universities in the top 150 in the world. In comparative terms, only England, the USA and China fare better. We also punch above our weight in research: 1.8 per cent of the world's cited research comes from Scotland with just 0.1 per cent of the world's population. This makes Scottish-based research the most cited by GDP in the world.'"

["Scottish universities more elitist than rest of UK", *Scotsman* 22-03-13](#): "Scotland's universities are continuing to lag behind those elsewhere in the UK for the number of students admitted from deprived backgrounds, according to new figures. Details released by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (Hesa) show 26.6 per cent of full-time undergraduates studying in Scotland in 2011-12 came from the poorest homes, compared with 30.7 per cent across the UK as a whole. A total of 87.9 per cent of students in Scotland came from state schools, compared to the UK average of 88.9 per cent. However, the figures relate to the year that 'outcome agreements' were made between universities and the Scottish Government and so do not take account of any progress made or additional places that will be created in 2013-14 to widen access."

["Peter Peacock: Education remains key to escaping cycle of poverty", *Scotsman* 14-03-13](#): "It is in the nature of things that societies worry about their education systems – never more so than today, when the competitive effects of globalisation present greater challenges to our children's futures. Providing first-rate education is the most noble of societal endeavours – a

collective will to liberate individuals through learning, providing for the skills that our society needs to flourish, imbued with the values we cherish, and providing understanding of the ever more complex world we occupy and need to contribute to."

["Parents: 'University better than apprenticeships'", *Scotsman* 11-03-13](#): "Fewer than one in five parents believes apprenticeships have the same status as university education, according to a new study.

The results of survey of 400 working parents by the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), published at the start of National Apprenticeship Week, revealed that only one in ten parents said apprenticeships were the preferred qualification for their children."

["College rolls plummet by 30%", *Herald* 09-03-12](#): "The number of students studying at Scottish colleges has plummeted by more than 120,000 since the SNP came to power, new figures show. The 31% decline is a direct result of the Scottish Government prioritising full-time courses for teenagers over part-time provision.

Ministers are still funding roughly the same number of hours of learning, but want to see youth unemployment reduced through the provision of longer courses that lead to recognised qualifications."

["120,000 fewer students since 2007", *Scotsman* 08-03-13](#): "The number of students at college has fallen by around 120,000 since the SNP came to power in 2007, new figures show."

["Teachers urged to press ahead with new curriculum", *Herald* 08-03-13](#).

["More Scottish university places for poor students", *Scotsman* 07-03-13](#): "More students from poor backgrounds are winning places at Scotland's universities straight from college, according to new figures. Statistics collated by the National Union of Students (NUS) also show that fewer students who come directly from college are dropping out of university compared with previous years."

["UK universities slide down greasy pole of perception", *Guardian* 05-03-13](#): "Fewer British institutions make it into Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings this year, but UK universities still have the highest number of institutions in the rankings after the US."

["World's top 100 universities 2013: their reputations ranked by Times Higher Education", *Guardian* 05-03-13](#): "Harvard University has once again topped the Times Higher Education's world reputation ranking of universities. The 2013 rankings show the US dominating the list with more than 40 institutions in the top 100. [...]With nine universities in the top 100, the UK has the second highest number of representatives after the US. University College London (UCL) has moved up one place to 20th and the London School of Economics (LSE) has jumped up to 25th in the latest rankings. Manchester University has entered the top 50 for the first time and Edinburgh University, the only Scottish institution in the list, has moved up three places to 46th place."

["Scottish university alone in top 100", *Herald* 05-03-13](#): "Only one Scottish university has made it on to a new list of the top 100 institutions in the world. Edinburgh University rose three places to 46th in the global league table produced by the Times Higher Education Supplement. The rankings found Cambridge and Oxford were among the most prestigious universities in the world, coming third and fourth, but other UK institutions have lost ground."

["Edinburgh climbs world university league"](#), *Scotsman* 05-03-13: "One of Scotland's leading universities has climbed a prestigious league of the world's top higher education institutions, which is based on global reputation.

The University of Edinburgh rose three places to 46th in the annual Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings, the only Scottish institution to make the top 100."

["Striving for higher educational standards"](#), *Scotsman* 05-03-13: "Even in these straitened times of austerity, money must be found to ensure that our children get a world-class schooling, writes Keir Bloomer. Education has never been more important: it is the key to economic success and sustaining a healthy society. Countries that offer the best education will enable their citizens to lead prosperous, useful and fulfilled lives."

["Scots schools 'must be free to take decisions'"](#), *Scotsman* 04-03-13: "Schools should be handed more autonomy to arrest a decline which is seeing Scotland's education system fall behind its international competitors, according to a report. The Commission on School Reform, which was set up by independent think-tanks Reform Scotland and the Centre for Scottish Public Policy, called for fewer decisions to be made centrally, with headteachers to be seen as 'chief executives', with more powers to retain talented staff and to make changes, such as extending the length of the school day."

["850 new postgraduate places at Scots universities"](#), *Scotsman* 28-02-13: "Hundreds of extra postgraduate places are to be created at the country's universities following a £30 million investment from the Scottish Government."

["£30m plan for hundreds more postgraduate places"](#), *Herald* 28-02-13: "Hundreds of extra post-graduate places are to be created at Scottish universities under a £30 million scheme. [...] The places are focused on courses that support industry and meet skills demands from key sectors such as energy, financial and business services, food and drink, life sciences, tourism and creative industries."

["Minister may intervene on university inequality"](#), *Herald* 27-02-13: "The lack of women on the governing bodies of Scottish universities has been described as stark and alarming [...]. The Post-16 Education (Scotland) Bill aims to put in place a new code of conduct for universities, which could require each governing body to ensure at least 40% of its membership is female."

["Gender attack on universities"](#), *Herald* 26-02-13: "Scottish universities have been accused of Victorian values on gender equality after new figures showed their governing bodies are dominated by men. The attack comes after analysis of the make-up of university ruling Courts shows just 25% of members are female – despite the fact women academics make up more than half the workforce. The figures for 2011/12, compiled by student body NUS Scotland, also show that none of the current chairs of university Courts are women."

["Schools must teach sex abstinence"](#), *Scotsman* 26-02-13: "Pupils should be encouraged to abstain from sex as part of their sex education classes, a Christian charity has told MSPs who are looking into ways to reduce teenage pregnancies. Approaches which focus on harm reduction through contraception and preventing sexually transmitted disease 'do not seem to be working', according to Christian education charity CARE for Scotland. Its education officer, Dr Alastair Noble, told Holyrood's Health Committee that such approaches could be

'inadvertently encouraging' teenagers to have sex. He also called for a fundamental review of sex education programmes in schools."

["One in five students must be from poor backgrounds", *Scotsman* 26-02-13](#): "Scotland's universities have been told poorer students should make up at least 20 per cent of their roll – with sanctions looming if they do not improve access. Education secretary Mike Russell said he had run out of patience over the lack of action from top institutions in getting youngsters from deprived areas through their doors. He believes these establishments currently do not reflect wider Scottish society."

["Teachers 'not confident' on exam delivery", *Herald* 22-02-13](#): "More than half of Scottish teachers lack confidence that schools are ready to deliver controversial new exams from next year. A study found 55% of school staff were either 'barely confident' or 'not confident at all' of introducing National Qualifications, which replace Standard Grades in 2013/14."

["Languages face 'extinction' in Scots colleges", *Scotsman* 21-02-13](#): "Efforts to promote languages in Scotland's schools are likely to fail due to a lack of qualified teachers, with the study of foreign tongues now 'almost extinct' in the country's colleges, it has been warned."

["Languages class target unachievable", *Herald* 21-02-13](#): "Parents have criticised the Scottish Government's ambitious strategy of increasing language learning in Scottish schools, branding it unachievable. Council officials have also cast doubt on the policy, arguing current funding for the costly initiative is insufficient. The warnings come two years after the Government announced plans to teach all primary pupils at least two modern languages in addition to their mother tongue – known as the 1+2 model."

["Universities lose out as fees charged for non-Scots", *Herald* 18-02-13](#): "At least four Scottish universities have lost money due to the introduction of fees for students from the rest of the UK."

["Special units to tackle pupil exclusion rates", *Scotland on Sunday* 17-02-13](#): "One of Scotland's largest education authorities is to open a network of special units to help tackle the highest pupil exclusion rates in the country. Dundee City Council plans to open the 'inclusion' units – which will each cost about £70,000 a year to run – in four secondaries from the start of the next school year in an attempt to find an alternative to sending children home from lessons for long periods."

["Scots universities criticise UK immigration laws", *Scotsman* 12-02-13](#): "University principals have blamed immigration changes and the Westminster government's 'hard-line rhetoric' after the number of foreign students coming to Scotland fell by up to 26 per cent from some countries."

["East-West divide on educational qualifications", *Scotsman* 08-02-13](#): "An area of Scotland's largest city has the highest proportion of working-age residents without educational qualifications of anywhere in Britain, according to a new report. The study by the University and College Union (UCU) found that 27.5 per cent of people living in the Glasgow North-East parliamentary constituency are unqualified, compared to the Scottish average of 11.6 per cent. Across Britain, 10.7 per cent of adults have no qualifications, according to the study."

["Judges condemn Holyrood's school closures policy"](#) *Scotsman* 06-02-13: "The role of the Scottish Government in dealing with school closures has been thrown into doubt after appeal judges condemned part of the current policy as a 'waste of time, effort and resources'. Ministers had argued at the Court of Session in Edinburgh that their role in relation to plans by a local authority to shut a school was restricted to ensuring a proper consultation had taken place. If the process had been flawed, they said, the council had to start again and make a fresh decision."

["English students seeking Scottish university places rises 15%"](#), *Herald* 30-01-13: "The number of students from the rest of the UK looking for university places in Scotland has risen compared with last year. Figures from admissions body Ucas, as of the January 15 deadline, reveal 14.7% more applications from England and 17.3% more from Northern Ireland, while 4.1% fewer people from Wales applied. Total applications to Scottish universities to start courses this autumn, including from EU and non-EU countries, increased to 103,219, a rise of 7.1%."

["Lack of trained teachers casts doubt over 'multilingual Scotland' plan"](#), *Scotsman* 25-01-13: "A lack of suitably qualified teachers could hold up Scotland's attempts to teach primary school children two foreign languages, education experts have claimed."

["Sugar daddy website faces investigation"](#), *Scotsman* 23-01-13: "Politicians have called for an investigation into a website which introduces Scottish cash-strapped female students to 'sugar daddies' in an effort to help them cover university costs. The SeekingArrangement website claims the average 'college Sugar Baby' receives approximately £5,000 per month to cover the cost of tuition, books and living expenses."

["Scottish Government attacked over plans to exert more control over university education"](#), *Scotsman* 22-01-13: "The body representing the country's university principals has attacked Scottish Government plans to exert more control over the sector and introduce new powers to widen access to the poorest students. Universities Scotland said proposals to give ministers 'extensive and unspecific powers' over higher education were not needed and would undermine the autonomy of individual institutions."

["Michael Fry: We must pay for excellence"](#), *Scotsman* 17-01-13: "Scottish universities risk their academic standards falling unless we return to charging students fees, as our ancient institutions did well into the 20th century, writes Michael Fry. Education is expensive, and higher education is highly expensive. Yet most countries are prepared to invest heavily in it because the return on the money is so obvious in economic and social terms. A well-educated country is likely to be a rich and a happy country."

["Top private schools face losing charity status"](#), *Scotsman* 12-01-13: "Three of Scotland's most prestigious private schools have had their charitable status put under threat after a report from the charity regulator."

["Train all teachers in special needs, urges pioneering headmistress"](#), *Scotsman* 04-01-12: "A headteacher who received a lifetime achievement award for 'dragging special education out of the cupboard' has called for all members of the profession to be given mandatory training to deal with pupils with additional support needs."

Lorraine Stobie, 56 who was honoured for her 'visionary' work at the Pearson Teaching Awards last year, said the education of special needs pupils in mainstream schools had failed to progress in 20 years."

["Universities 'dragging their feet' on pledge to curb elitism", Scotsman 20-12-12](#): "Two of Scotland's ancient universities have been accused of a 'severe lack of ambition' in their attempts to widen access to the poorest students."

["Michael Kelly: Schools in deprived areas deserve extra help", Scotsman 20-12-12](#): "Pupils in the poorest areas need resources to give them the same chances as those at the top of the league tables, writes Michael Kelly. The exam results league tables published yesterday show no surprises at all. Rather they confirm the story that is retold year after year. The state schools which do best at churning out candidates for university education are those in the most affluent areas of Scotland. Cults, Dunblane and Newton Mearns are all names which define middle-class enclaves, while Wester Hailes and Govan are bywords for working-class areas of multiple deprivation. Assuming, as we must, that intelligence and talent are evenly spread throughout the country, is this proof that we have a two-tier educational system?"

["Scotland's free university education 'no longer sustainable' says Johann Lamont", Scotsman 18-12-12](#): "Free tuition for university students in Scotland is 'not sustainable' and a return to the graduate contribution must be considered, Labour leader Johann Lamont has said. The former teacher marked her first year as party leader with a sweeping critique of the country's education system, saying it once led the world but has now 'fallen behind'."

["Shashi Tharoor: One solution to many problems: Educate girls", Scotsman 18-12-12](#): "One of the more difficult questions I found myself being asked when I was a United Nations under-secretary-general, especially when addressing a general audience, was: 'What is the single most important thing that can be done to improve the world?' One feels obliged to explain the complexity of the challenges confronting humanity; how the struggle for peace, the fight against poverty and the battle to eradicate disease must all be waged side by side; and so on. Then I learned to cast caution to the wind. If I had to pick the one thing that we must do above all else, I would now offer two words: 'Educate girls.'"

["St Andrews students on battling elitism jibes", Scotsman 11-12-12](#): "St Andrews has been under fire for not attracting enough students from an impoverished background. One of those critics, Scotsman columnist Hugh Reilly, was invited to the Fife university to learn about the work being done there to widen access."

["Fears raised for overseas trade as young Scots shy away from studying foreign languages", Scotsman 27-11-12](#): "A crisis in foreign language teaching across Scottish education is damaging overseas trade, the British Council warns today. A Europe-wide survey of language teaching shows the number of pupils studying a second language in Scotland has fallen, says universities are suffering from severe financial pressures and describes modern language teaching in further education as 'on the verge of collapse'."

["Children with special needs let down by teaching cuts", Scotsman, 13-11-12](#): "Children with special needs are being let down by cuts being made to the numbers of specialist professionals there to help them, a major report has found."

["Most parents would send their child to private school", Scotsman 12-11-12](#): "More than half of parents would send their child to private school if they could afford to, while almost 60 per cent believe that the educational standards are lower in state schools than fee-paying ones, a new poll has claimed."

["Cost of student accommodation has doubled in the last ten years, says union", Scotsman 09-11-12.](#)

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Scottish Award Winners

Literature

The [Dundee International Book Prize](#), 2012, was won by Jacob M Appel from New York for a novel satirising America's response to the 11 September terrorist attacks. *The Man Who Wouldn't Stand Up*, a book its author had spent eight years trying to get published, won the UK's largest prize for unpublished authors. Judges for the award included Philip Pullman and Stephen Fry. Part of the prize was publication of the first novel by [Cargo Publishing](#).

The [Saltire Society's Scottish Book of the Year Award](#) for 2012 went to James Kelman for *Mo Said She was Quirky*, published by [Hamish Hamilton](#). Scottish First Book of the Year went to *The Last Highlander: Scotland's Most Notorious Clan Chief, Rebel and Double Agent* (Harper Press) by Sarah Fraser. History Book of the Year was *A Military History of Scotland*, edited by Edward M. Spiers, Jeremy Crang and Matthew Strickland, published by Edinburgh University Press. Winner of the Scottish Research Book of the Year was *Scotland: Mapping the Nation* by Christopher Fleet, Margaret Wilkes and Charles W. J. Withers, published by [Birlinn](#).

[Scottish Book Trust](#) recipients of [New Writers Awards for 2013](#) are: Graeme Burnett, Robert Currie, Brian Hamill, Sylvia Hehir, Lynsey May, Marion McCready, Lucy Ribchester, Catherine Simpson, Kathrine Sowerby, Samuel Tongue, and John Young. Gaelic New Writers Awards were picked up by John Urquhart and Seonaid Macdonald. The [Callan Gordon Award](#) for New Writers went to Samuel Tongue.

Creative Scotland 2012

The [Creative Place Awards](#) were established to celebrate the hard work and imagination that contribute to the rich cultural life of a community. Award winners for 2013 were: in the under 100,000 residents' category – Kilmarnock and surrounding area, in the under 10,000 residents' category – Huntly, and in the under 2,500 residents' category – Pathhead, Midlothian.

The Film and TV Award was won by the "[Angels' Share](#)", a comedy directed by Ken Loach and written by Paul Laverty.

Posthumous Visual Award winner was [George Wyllie](#); the celebrated Scottish artist passed away in May last year at the age of 90. Wyllie was celebrated for a number of notable public works, such as *The Straw Locomotive* and *The Paper Boat*.

The Creativity in Schools Award went to [Fèis Rois](#). The charity collaborated with The Bridge project in Inverness to engage and inspire young people from difficult backgrounds through

music. The young people were later able to record their material and design their own CD cover.

[Paul Brannigan](#), star of Ken Loach's "The Angels' Share", won the New Talent Award.

[Òran Mór](#) arts & entertainment venue in the West End of Glasgow was recipient of the Creative Business Award. The innovative A Play, a Pie and a Pint series held at the venue now commissions 37 new plays a year.

The Traditional Arts, Scots and Gaelic Award went to the group [Mànran](#).

Music Award winner was Glasgow-based pop/folk group [Admiral Fallow](#).

The Theatre Award went to [The Arches](#) venue in Glasgow for Whatever Gets You Through the Night, an ambitious multi-disciplinary live event created by Cora Bissett with Swimmer One and David Greig.

The Community Arts Award winner was the [Zombie Project](#), Renfrewshire Arts and Museums.

[Janice Galloway](#) won the Literature Award. Earlier this year Galloway won the 2012 Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust Book of the Year, in partnership with Creative Scotland, for her memoir *All Made Up*.

The Scottish Arts Ambassador Award went to John Tiffany and Vicky Featherstone, [National Theatre of Scotland \(NTS\)](#).

The Year of Creative Scotland Event was the [Big Noise Concert, Raploch, Stirling](#). In 2012 the children involved in the project performed live on stage with conductor, Gustavo Dudamel and the Simón Bolívar Symphony Orchestra of Venezuela in an event which marked the official opening of the London 2012 Festival.

Dewar Arts Awards 2012

[Dewar Arts Awards](#) were made to [Allan Wilson](#), Literature; [Adil Iqbal](#), Crafts, Fashion, Textiles; [Alistair Hewitt](#), Music; [Chris Dyson](#), Crafts, Visual Arts, Film, Photography, Sculpture.

Film, television, media

Scottish film director [Lynne Ramsay](#) won a [BAFTA](#) for Best Short Film with "[Swimmer](#)". The film was co-commissioned in a partnership between BBC Films, Film4 and the London Organisation Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. At the [BAFTA in Scotland](#) awards last November, Ken Loach's "The Angel's Share" picked up the film actor and writer awards for Paul Brannigan and Paul Laverty. Best TV Actor was Gregor Fischer, best feature film went to the BBC/Eyline Entertainment co-production "[Up There](#)", which also won the best director award for Zam Salim.

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New Publications October 2012 – April 2013

(compiled by Miriam Schröder & Ilka Schwittlinsky)

Archibald, Malcolm, *Glasgow – The Real Mean City. True Crime and Punishment in the Second City of the Empire*, Edinburgh: Black and White Publishing 2013 (paperback £9.99)

There cannot be many cities where crime could mean anything from stealing a ship to singing a seditious song, but nineteenth century Glasgow was a unique place with an amazing dynamism. Immigrants poured in from Ireland and the Highlands while the factories, shipyards and mills buzzed with innovation. However, underneath the bustle was a different world as an incredibly diverse criminal class worked for their own profit with total disregard for the law.

Robbers infested the highways and byways, a glut of garrotters gathered to jump on the unwary; drunken brawls disfigured the evening streets, prostitutes lured foolish men into dark corners, conmen connived clever schemes and perfidious poisoners plotted. There were dark and dangerous places such as the Tontine Close and always the possibility of a major riot – with religion the excuse – as a volatile population became angry at unjust poverty and poor housing.

It was perhaps not surprising that Glasgow formed Britain's first professional police force and men such as Superintendent James Smart fought to stem the crime that at times seemed to overwhelm the city. The forces of law had to be mobile, with the robbery of the Paisley Bank involving a coach chase as far as London, while the robbery of Walter Baird's shop in the Argyll Arcade took Acting Superintendent George McKay over the sea to Belfast. The police had an often thankless task and *Glasgow: The Real Mean City* chronicles the century long struggle of the forces of law and order to bring peace to a troubled city.

(http://www.blackandwhitepublishing.com/index.php/books/view/glasgow_the_real_mean_city)

Balkind, Nicola (ed.), *World Film Locations: Glasgow*, Bristol: Intellect 2013 (paperback £9.95)

World Film Locations: Glasgow explores Scotland's biggest city and the many locations in which its films are viewed, set, and shot, taking in the important moments and movements in its rich cinematic history. Contrasting the historic with the contemporary, and social realism with drama, *World Film Locations: Glasgow* seeks to discover the city's culture, character, and comedy. Essays cover a variety of topics including a background of Glasgow's cinema-going and the city's picture houses, the evolution of Scots comedy, and Glasgow a filmmaker's city for grassroots and underground filmmakers as well as big Hollywood productions. We look at interpretations of the city from homegrown talent and a European cinema stance. 38 films are featured from classics like *Gregory's Girl* and Loach's *Carla's Song* to cult hits like *Trainspotting*. Bollywood is represented, alongside European titles and grim Scots realism like *Sweet Sixteen*, *My Name is Joe*, and *Red Road* and new titles including *Fast Romance*, *Perfect Sense*, and *NEDs*.

(<http://www.intellectbooks.co.uk/books/view-Book,id=4977/>)

Blandford, Steve (ed.), *Theatre and Performance in Small Nations*, Bristol: Intellect 2013 (paperback £24.95)

Arguing that the cultures of small nations offer vital insights into the way people relate to national identity in a globalized world, *Theatre and Performance in Small Nations* features an array of case studies that examine the relationships between theater, performance, identity, and the nation. These contributions cover a wide range of national contexts, including small "stateless" nations such as Catalonia, Scotland, and Wales; First Nations such as indigenous

Australia and the Latino United States; and geographically enormous nations whose relationships to powerful neighbors radically affect their sense of cultural autonomy.

(<http://www.intellectbooks.co.uk/books/view-Book,id=4926/>)

Bochel, Hugh / David Denver / James Mitchell / Charles Pattie, *Scotland Decides: The Devolution Issue and the 1997 Referendum*, London: Routledge 2013 (paperback £34.99, eBook £31.99)

Scotland has a parliament for the first time in almost 300 years, and this book is an account of how this came about. The authors trace the origins and history of the demand for home rule in Scotland, focusing particularly on developments following the failure of the first referendum on the issue in 1979, which culminated in a second referendum in September 1997.

This major political event attracted national and international interest, and its decisive result was a milestone in Scottish history. This work presents an analysis of the referendum campaign at both national and local levels, including media coverage of the event and the outcome. The reactions of voters are explored on the basis of a large survey of the electorate, and lessons to be learnt about referendums in the UK and elsewhere are discussed.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780203045237/>)

Boece, Hector, *The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece*, Vols. 1-3, Cambridge: CUP 2012 (paperback £39.00 each; also three-volume set, paperback £111.00)

Hector Boece (c.1465–1536) was a Scottish humanist historian, educated in Dundee and Paris, where he became a friend of Erasmus. His Latin *Scotorum historia*, covering the period from 330 BCE until 1437, was published in 1527, and rapidly translated into French and Scots. It was continued by several authors, indicating that it was accepted as a definitive account of the formation of Scottish national identity, though, inevitably, many of the earlier parts rely on legend and tradition rather than on historical sources. Dedicated to James V, it is biased in favour of his ancestors, and, via Holinshed, was the source for Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. This verse translation was completed for James V by the courtier William Stewart in 1535, but not published until this three-volume Rolls Series edition by W. B. Turnbull in 1858. Volume 1 contains Books I–VI and covers wars with the Romans and Irish migration to Scotland. Volume 2 takes the story up to the eleventh century, and includes the story of *Macbeth*. Volume 3, on the period from Malcolm II to the death of James I, also contains an extensive glossary.

(http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item7117857/The%20Buik%20of%20the%20Croniclis%20of%20Scotland/?site_locale=de_DE,

http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item7117858/The%20Buik%20of%20the%20Croniclis%20of%20Scotland/?site_locale=de_DE,

http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item7117859/The%20Buik%20of%20the%20Croniclis%20of%20Scotland/?site_locale=de_DE,

http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item7133190/The%20Buik%20of%20the%20Croniclis%20of%20Scotland/?site_locale=de_DE)

Bowd, Gavin, *Fascist Scotland. Caledonia and the Far Right*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2013 (paperback £12.99)

On 10 May 1941, Rudolf Hess, deputy Führer of the Third Reich, entered Scottish airspace in an ill-fated attempt to discuss peace with the Duke of Hamilton. For the Nazis, Hess was the victim of 'tragic hallucinations'. But how far had Hess really flown from reality? Although Fascism in Britain is normally associated with England, and especially the East End of London, and even then dismissed as a marginal political phenomenon, Fascism did find

support in Scottish society. Scotland has provided its own cohort of idealists, fanatics and traitors for extreme racist, nationalist and authoritarian politics. From Dumfries to Alness, one of the main ideologies of the first half of the twentieth century found its standard-bearers. But when Fascism crossed the Cheviots, it found itself in a restless part of a multi-nation state, riven by sectarian hatreds. Rudolf Hess felt the natives looked at him 'in a compassionate way', but Scottish Fascism had to carve out a niche in a crowded market for bigotry.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/Fascist-Scotland.html>)

Broadie, Alexander, *Agreeable Connexions, Scottish Enlightenment Links with France*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £25.00)

Scotland has played an immense role in European high culture through the centuries, and among its cultural links none have been greater than those with France. This book shows that the links with France stretch back deep into the Middle Ages, and continue without a break into the eighteenth century, the Age of Enlightenment. In one way or another all of the major figures of the Scottish Enlightenment were in close relation to France, and though this book attends to the broad picture of the cultural links binding the two countries, the focus is on certain individuals, especially David Hume, Thomas Reid, Adam Smith and Adam Ferguson, and certain of their French counterparts such as Montesquieu, Madame de Condorcet, Victor Cousin and Théodore Jouffroy. Prominent among the areas under discussion are scepticism and common sense, morality and the role of sympathy, and civil society and the question of what constitutes good citizenship. The book should appeal to all with an interest in the broad sweep of Scottish cultural history and more particularly in the country's Age of Enlightenment and its links with France.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/Agreeable-Connexions-9781906566517.html>)

Carruthers, Gerard / Liam McIlvanney (eds.), *The Cambridge Companion to Scottish Literature*, Cambridge: CUP 2013 (paperback £24.99)

Scotland's rich literary tradition is a product of its unique culture and landscape, as well as of its long history of inclusion and resistance to the United Kingdom. Scottish literature includes masterpieces in three languages – English, Scots and Gaelic – and global perspectives from the diaspora of Scots all over the world. This Companion offers a unique introduction, guide and reference work for students and readers of Scottish literature from the pre-medieval period to the post-devolution present. Essays focus on key periods and movements (the Scottish Enlightenment, Scottish Romanticism, the Scottish Renaissance), genres (the historical novel, Scottish Gothic, 'Tartan Noir') and major authors (Burns, Scott, Stevenson, MacDiarmid and Spark). A chronology and guides to further reading in each chapter make this an ideal overview of a national literature that continues to develop its own distinctive style.

(http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item2705070/The%20Cambridge%20Companion%20to%20Scottish%20Literature/?site_locale=de_DE)

Coltman, Vicky / Stephen Lloyd, *Henry Raeburn. Context, Reception and Reputation*, Edinburgh: EUP 2012 (paperback £29.99)

The first illustrated scholarly work devoted to the reception and reputation of Edinburgh's premier Enlightenment portrait painter. Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823) is especially well known in Scotland as the portrait painter of members of the Scottish Enlightenment. However, outside Scotland, the artist rarely makes more than a fleeting appearance in survey books about portraiture.

Ten international scholars recover Raeburn from his artistic isolation by looking at his local and international reception and reputation, both in his lifetime and posthumously. It focuses

as much on Edinburgh and Scotland as on metropolitan markets and cosmopolitan contexts. Previously unpublished archival material is brought to light for the first time, especially from the Innes of Stow papers and the archives of the dukes of Hamilton.

Key Features: 11 chapters each looking at different aspects of Raeburn's professional career; international scholars contributing to Raeburn studies for the first time; interdisciplinary perspectives setting a new agenda for Raeburn studies; traditional art analysis integrated with cultural, social, political and economic history; includes much unpublished archival material.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748654833>)

Copley, Stephen / Kathryn Sutherland (eds.), *Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations*, Manchester: MUP 2013 (paperback £15.99)

First published in 1776, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* is much more than just a handbook on the principles of free-market economics; it is a founding text for the organisation of Western society in its broadest sense.

In order to understand the impact of Smith's text across the academic disciplines, this volume brings together leading scholars from fields of economics, politics, history, sociology and literature. Each essay offers a different reading of *Wealth of Nations* and its legacy.

Contributors consider the historical context in which *Wealth of Nations* was written, its reception and its profound impact on contemporary concepts of market liberalism, on education, on gender relations and on environmental debates. The volume also offers deconstructive analyses of the text and a feminist critique of Smith's construction of the economy. This volume will be the ideal companion to Smith's work for all students of literature, politics and economic history.

(<http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9780719039430>)

Cowan, Mairi, *Death, life, and religious change in Scottish towns c. 1350–1560*, Manchester: MUP 2013 (hardback £60.00)

Death, life, and religious change in Scottish towns c. 1350–1560 examines lay religious culture in Scottish towns between the Black Death and the Protestant Reformation. It looks at what the living did to influence the dead and how the dead were believed to influence the living in turn; it explores the ways in which townspeople asserted their individual desires in the midst of overlapping communities; and it considers both continuities and changes, highlighting the Catholic Reform movement that reached Scottish towns before the Protestant Reformation took hold. Students and scholars of Scottish history and of medieval and early modern history more broadly will find in this book a new approach to the religious culture of Scottish towns between 1350 and 1560, one that interprets the evidence in the context of a time when Europe experienced first a flourishing of medieval religious devotion and then the sterner discipline of early modern Reform.

(<http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9780719080234>)

Crawford, Robert, *On Glasgow and Edinburgh*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press 2013 (hardcover £20.00)

Edinburgh and Glasgow enjoy a famously scratchy relationship. Resembling other intercity rivalries throughout the world, from Madrid and Barcelona, to Moscow and St. Petersburg, to Beijing and Shanghai, Scotland's sparring metropolises just happen to be much smaller and closer together – like twin stars orbiting a common axis. Yet their size belies their world-historical importance as cultural and commercial capitals of the British Empire, and the mere forty miles between their city centres does not diminish their stubbornly individual nature.

Robert Crawford dares to bring both cities to life between the covers of one book. His story of the fluctuating fortunes of each city is animated by the one-upping that has been entrenched

since the eighteenth century, when Edinburgh lost parliamentary sovereignty and took on its proud wistfulness, while Glasgow came into its industrial promise and defiance. Using landmarks and individuals as gateways to their character and past, this tale of two cities mixes novelty and familiarity just as Scotland's capital and its largest city do. Crawford gives us Adam Smith and Walter Scott, the Scottish Enlightenment and the School of Art, but also tiny apartments, a poetry library, Spanish Civil War volunteers, and the nineteenth-century entrepreneur Maria Theresa Short. We see Glasgow's best-known street through the eyes of a Victorian child, and Edinburgh University as it appeared to Charles Darwin.

Crawford's lively account, drawing on a wealth of historical and literary sources, affirms what people from Glasgow and Edinburgh have long doubted—that it is possible to love both cities at the same time.

(<http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674048881&content=book>)

Crichton, Robin, *On the Trail of King Arthur: A Journey into Dark Age Scotland*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2013 (paperback £9.99)

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table is one of the world's greatest legends. Everyone knows the story of the boy who pulled the sword from the stone, who was mentored by the great wizard Merlin, who broke the sword and retrieved it from the Lady of the Lake, who was finally betrayed by Guinevere, leading to his final battle and his death on the Isle of Avalon.

Yet little is known of the truth behind the great story. This book enters the realm of conjectural history – the blurred middle ground between fact and fiction. Recorded events are linked to more shrouded possibilities and then compared to imprints on the landscape – the aim being to create a starting point for archaeological investigations, and to finally discover the real man known as 'Arthur'.

The book includes detailed itineraries and maps, allowing readers to visit the locations and discover the clues for themselves. It is part of a project to develop an Arthur trail across Scotland, including the intention to build working recreations of 6th century settlements and lifestyle.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/new-books/arthur-a-conjectural-history.html>)

Cunliffe, Barry, *Iron Age Communities in Britain: An Account of England, Scotland and Wales from the Seventh Century BC until the Roman Conquest*, 3rd ed., London: Routledge 2012 (eBook £120.00)

Since its first publication in 1971, Barry Cunliffe's monumental survey has established itself as a classic of British archaeology. This fully revised fourth edition maintains the qualities of the earlier editions, whilst taking into account the significant developments that have moulded the discipline in recent years. Barry Cunliffe here incorporates new theoretical approaches, technological advances and a range of new sites and finds, ensuring that *Iron Age Communities in Britain* remains the definitive guide to the subject.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780203973578/>)

Davie, George E., *The Scotch Metaphysics: A Century of Enlightenment in Scotland*, London: Routledge 2013 (paperback £28.00, hardback £105.00, eBook £100.00)

Focusing on the works of Thomas Reid, Dugald Stewart, Sir William Hamilton, Thomas Brown and James Frederick Ferrier, this book offers a definitive account of an important philosophical movement, and represents a ground-breaking contribution to scholarship in the area. Essential reading for philosophers or anyone with an interest in the history of philosophical thought.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780203471159/>)

Elcock, Howard / Michael Keating (eds.), *Remaking the Union: Devolution and British Politics in the 1990s*, London: Routledge 2013 (paperback £34.99, eBook £31.99)

This volume addresses the issues arising from the recent devolution referenda by exploring the historical development of the proposals, the importance of national and regional identities, the changing policies of the political parties and the approaches of business and other major groups towards devolution. It also looks at the impact on electoral reform coming from the proposal that proportional representation be used to elect the regional assemblies and how the new assemblies are to be financed. Finally the book discusses the implications of a devolved British state where different countries and regions achieve different levels of autonomy at different paces.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780203044728/>)

Fleet, Christopher / Margaret Wilkes / Charles W.J. Withers, *Scotland: Mapping the Nation*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £20.00)

Maps can delight, educate and illuminate a nation's history and geography. Where written documents are obvious resources in helping shape views of the past, maps powerfully illustrate how and why nations have come to be seen as they are. *Scotland: Mapping the Nation* is the first book to take Scotland's maps seriously as a form of Scottish history, from the earliest representations of Scotland by Ptolemy in the second century AD to the most recent mapping and geographical representation in GIS, satellite imagery and SATNAV. Written by experts who have spent their lives working with maps and map history, *Scotland: Mapping the Nation* offers a fascinating and thought-provoking perspective on Scottish history and geography. The book, produced in association with the National Library of Scotland, is beautifully illustrated with details of the most significant manuscript and printed maps of Scotland including those by Timothy Pont, Joan Blaeu, William Roy and the Bartholomew firm amongst many others.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/Scotland-Mapping-the-Nation-9781780270913.html>)

Haakonssen, Knud / Richard Whatmore (eds.), *David Hume*, Aldershot: Ashgate 2013 (hardback £160.00)

This volume on Hume's politics brings together essays that have been formative of the scholarly and more general debate about Hume's political thought. Unlike many theorists who express their thought in terms of system, Hume uses the incidental genre of the essay as the vehicle for his writing and his mode of presentation is a reflection, indeed an expression, of his belief in the limited power of reason to give any over-all shape to human life. Hume's politics are particularly suited for discussion of a wide range of view-points. The possibilities of seeing in Hume both the conservative and the liberal are pursued along with Hume's sophisticated analysis of party-politics. His acute and pioneering theorisation of perhaps the most central issue for 18th-century political observers, that of commerce and politics, is brought out in the context of his ideas of the international order. His fundamental theory of justice is discussed in its connection with law, property and government.

(http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&title_id=6926&edition_id=7122)

Harper, Marjorie, *Scotland No More? The Scots who Left Scotland in the 20th Century*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2012 (hardback £14.99)

Scots at Large taps into the need we all share – to know who we are and where we come from. Scots have always been on the move, and from all quarters we are bombarded with evidence of interest in their historical comings and goings. Earlier eras have been well covered, but

until now the story of Scotland's twentieth-century diaspora has remained largely untold. *Scots at Large* considers the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, scrutinising the exodus and giving free rein to the voices of those at the heart of the story: the emigrants themselves.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/new-books/scots-at-large-scottish-immigration-in-the-20th-century.html>)

Harvie, Chris, *1814 Year of Waverley, The Life and Times of Walter Scott*, Argyll: Argyll Publishing 2013 (paperback £5.99)

Chris Harvie's *1814 Year of Waverley* guides you through Scott's life and exciting times including Scott's career in Edinburgh and the Borders, as invalid, schoolboy, lawyer, translator, his first successes as a ballad-collector and poet – backgrounded by the French and industrial revolutions. This packed little book guides the reader round *Waverley's* plot and sets it against Scott's own times.

Scott's books rapidly overran Europe and the stage – particularly the romantic opera, and they have an American role: Mark Twain said he caused the Civil War. More sensible folk saw his books as screenplays in print.

With maps, Scoular Anderson's cartoons and the magic of QR access to virtual Scott-land on the web, see how the scenes and dilemmas of Scott's characters still matter today!

(http://www.argyllpublishing.co.uk/index.php?page=shop.product_details&flypage=flypage.tpl&product_id=134&category_id=3&option=com_virtuemart&Itemid=11)

McArthur, Euan, *Scotland, CEMA and the Arts Council, 1919-1967: Background, Politics and Visual Art Policy*, Aldershot: Ashgate 2013 (hardback £55.00)

A case study of the relationship between arts and cultural policy and nationalism, Scotland, CEMA and the Arts Council, 1919-1967: Background, Politics and Visual Art Policy examines the overlooked significance of Scotland in the development of British arts policy and institutions. This study is broadly relevant in an era of political devolution, which continues to pose questions for the constituent nations of Britain and their sense of self- and collective identities.

Euan McArthur provides a clear account of the background to and evolution of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (CEMA) and the Arts Council of Great Britain (ACGB) in Scotland up to the formation of the Scottish Arts Council (SAC) in 1967. He also presents a study of Scottish visual art policy and activities between 1940 and 1967, assessing the successes and failures of visual art policy in Scotland, including the degree to which it evolved differently from England. This development, leading to the re-naming of the Scottish Committee of the ACGB as the SAC, prepared the way for the expansion of activities that marked the 1970s and after. Based on extensive archival research, this book brings to light previously unavailable material, not covered in existing accounts of CEMA/ACGB.

(http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&title_id=11067&edition_id=11409)

McAulay, Karen, *Our Ancient National Airs: Scottish Song Collecting from the Enlightenment to the Romantic Era*, Aldershot: Ashgate 2013 (hardback £60.00)

One of the earliest documented Scottish song collectors actually to go 'into the field' to gather his specimens, was the Highlander Joseph Macdonald. Macdonald emigrated in 1760 – contemporaneously with the start of James Macpherson's famous but much disputed Ossian project – and it fell to the Revd. Patrick Macdonald to finish and subsequently publish his younger brother's collection. Karen McAulay traces the complex history of Scottish song

collecting, and the publication of major Highland and Lowland collections, over the ensuing 130 years.

Looking at sources, authenticity, collecting methodology and format, McAulay places these collections in their cultural context and traces links with contemporary attitudes towards such wide-ranging topics as the embryonic tourism and travel industry; cultural nationalism; fakery and forgery; literary and musical creativity; and the move from antiquarianism and dilettantism towards an increasingly scholarly and didactic tone in the mid-to-late Victorian collections. Attention is given to some of the performance issues raised, either in correspondence or in the paratexts of published collections; and the narrative is interlaced with references to contemporary literary, social and even political history as it affected the collectors themselves. Most significantly, this study demonstrates a resurgence of cultural nationalism in the late nineteenth century.

(http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&title_id=12034&edition_id=12411)

McDermid, Jane, *The Schooling of Working-Class Girls in Victorian Scotland: Gender, Education and Identity*, London: Routledge 2013 (paperback £32.99, hardback £105.00, eBook £27.50)

The portrayal of Scotland as a particularly patriarchal society has traditionally had the effect of marginalizing Scottish women, both teachers and students, in both Scottish and British history. *The Schooling of Working-Class Girls in Victorian Scotland* examines and challenges this assumption and analyses in detail the course of events which has led to a more enlightened system.

Education was, and is, seen as integral to Scottish distinctiveness, but the Victorian period saw anxious debate about the impact of outside influences at a time when Scottish society seemed to be fracturing. This book examines the gender-blindness of the educational tradition, with its notion of the 'democratic intellect', testing the claim of superiority for the Scottish system, and questioning the assumption that Scottish women were either passive victims or willing dupes of a peculiarly patriarchal ideal.

Considering the influences of the related ideologies of patriarchy and domesticity, and the crucial importance of the local and regional economic context, in focusing on female education, this book provides a much wider comparative study of Scottish society during a period of tremendous upheaval and a perceived crisis in national identity, in which women, as well as men, participated.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780203964156/>)

McGrattan, Cillian / Elizabeth Meehan (eds.), *Everyday life after the Irish conflict: The impact of devolution and cross-border cooperation*, Manchester: MUP 2012 (hardback £65.00)

Everyday life after the Irish conflict is the first book to address the specific topic of the intersection of the processes of conflict transformation and devolution with daily life in Northern Ireland in a rigorous and systematic fashion. Bringing together new research from established academics, new voices and civil society actors, this book documents the changes that have occurred in people's everyday lives as the region moves away from a violent past.

Supported with a wealth of new empirical material, the book charts the impact of devolution and conflict transformation in four parts: an overview of the changes is followed by chapters that explore the areas of space, place and human relations. The third part looks at economic and social life while a concluding chapter takes a comparative approach by addressing the differences and similarities between the Northern Irish and Scottish experiences of devolution.

<http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9780719087288>)

McLean, Iain / Jim Gallagher / Guy Lodge, *Scotland's Choices. The Referendum and What Happens Afterwards*, Edinburgh: EUP 2013 (paperback £12.99)

Everything you need to know about Scotland's independence referendum: the options, the big issues and what happens next. Scotland's voters are promised a referendum on independence in autumn 2014. If they reject independence, the proposed changes from the Calman Commission's review on Scottish Devolution will most likely be put in place.

But what will happen after the referendum? How will Westminster and the rest of the UK respond? What would a Calman regime entail? Is it even clear what independence will mean? What about the oil? What will the currency be? What will happen to the Old Age Pension pot if the UK splits?

This book explains what will happen after the referendum in clear language, focusing on how each of the options would be practically put into place.

<http://www.eupublishing.com/book/9780748669875>)

Mitchell, Sebastian, *Visions of Britain, 1730-1830: Anglo-Scottish Writing and Representation*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2013 (hardback £55.00)

Visions of Britain is an inquiry into the nature of the literary and visual representation of the United Kingdom in the century shortly after the formation of the British State in 1707. The book considers the inter-relationship of text and image for the purposes of national projection in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. It analyses an extensive range of poems, novels, journals, drawings, satirical prints, portraits, landscapes, and history paintings. The study follows recent discussions of Anglo-Scottish representation in this period in the attempt to determine the salient characteristics of the depiction of Britain, but challenges their more confident claims for the development of progressive integrated nationhood. It suggests instead that some of the most illuminating literary and visual accounts of the United Kingdom in this era subject their projections to sustained artistic pressure, threatening to dismantle the national vision at the moment of its construction.

<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=647512>)

Neville, Cynthia J., *Land Law and People in Medieval Scotland*, Edinburgh: EUP 2012 (paperback £24.99)

This ambitious book examines the encounter between Gaels and Europeans in Scotland in the central Middle Ages, offering new insights into an important period in the formation of the Scots' national identity. It is based on a close reading of the texts of several thousand charters, indentures, brieves and other written sources that record the business conducted in royal and baronial courts across the length and breadth of the medieval kingdom between 1150 and 1400.

Under the broad themes of land, law and people, this book explores how the customs, laws and traditions of the native inhabitants and those of incoming settlers interacted and influenced each other. Drawing on a range of theoretical and methodological approaches, the author places her subject matter firmly within the recent historiography of the British Isles and demonstrates how the experience of Scotland was both similar to, and a distinct manifestation of, a wider process of Europeanisation.

<http://www.eupublishing.com/book/9780748654383>)

Oxford Children's Scottish Gaelic-English Visual Dictionary, Oxford: OUP 2013 (paperback £9.99)

With thousands of words from a variety of topics, the new *Oxford Children's Scottish-Gaelic-English Visual Dictionary* gives students learning, and using, Scottish-Gaelic the best reading and writing support. It contains a range of topics grouped under main headings such as People and Homes, Food and Clothing, School and Work, Sport and Leisure, Art, Music, and Entertainment, Transport, Animals and Plants, Planet Earth and the Environment, and Space. Each topic includes a short introductory text given in both Scottish-Gaelic and English plus over 20 bright, modern illustrations labelled in both Scottish-Gaelic, using Standard Written Form (SWF) and English. The illustrations feature engaging children characters and the topics are familiar and appropriate to the primary curriculum. Introductions to the language and how to get the most out of the dictionary, along with pages on opposites, numbers, time, and calendar words plus full indexes in both Scottish-Gaelic and English make this Dictionary easy, and fun, to use.

(<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780192735621.do#.UTB3z1dHRGM>)

Phillips, Jim, *Collieries, communities and the miners' strike in Scotland, 1984-85*, Manchester: MUP 2012 (hardback £65.00)

This book analyses the 1984-5 miners' strike by focusing on its vital Scottish dimensions, especially the role of workplace politics and community mobilisation. The year-long strike began in Scotland, with workers defending the moral economy of the coalfields, and resisting pit closures and management attacks on trade unionism. The book relates the strike to an analysis of changing coalfield community and industrial structures from the 1960s to the 1980s. It challenges the stereotyped view that the strike began in March 1984 as a confrontation between Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, and Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. Before this point, in fact, 50 per cent of Scottish miners were already on strike or engaged in a significant pit-level dispute with their managers, who were far more confrontational than their counterparts in England and Wales. The book explores the key features of the strike that followed in Scotland: the unusual industrial politics; the strong initial pattern of general solidarity; and then the emergence of varieties of pit-level commitment. These were shaped by differential access to community-level moral and material resources, including the economic and cultural role of women, and pre-strike pit-level economic performance. Against the trend elsewhere, notably in the English Midlands, relatively good performance prior to 1984 was a positive factor in building strike endurance in Scotland. The book shows that the outcome of the strike was also distinctive in Scotland, with an unusually high level of victimisation of activists, and the acceleration of deindustrialisation consolidating support for devolution, contributing to the establishment of the Scottish Parliament in 1999.

(<http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9780719086328>)

Pillans, Brian / Nicholas Bourne, *Scottish Company Law*, London: Routledge 2012 (paperback £31.99, eBook £31.99)

The second edition of this successful book incorporates many important developments, such as the changing judicial approach to directors' duties and disqualification orders, recent developments in auditors' liability and the effect of the House of Lords decision in *Sharp v Thompson*. New legislation includes the Competition Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998. Recent work of the Law Commissions on Shareholder Remedies and Directors Duties is examined.

The ongoing debate on corporate governance is brought up to date with the incorporation of the Greenbury and Hampel Reports and the Combined Code on Corporate Governance and the work of the DTI on reform of company law is explained.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9781843140108/>)

Reid, Trish, *Theatre and Scotland*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2012 (paperback £5.99)
In this cutting-edge text, Trish Reid offers a concise overview of the shifting roles of theatre and theatricality in Scottish culture. She asks important questions about the relationship between Scottish theatre, history and identity, and celebrates the recent emergence of a generation of internationally successful Scottish playwrights.

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=494347>)

Robinson, Christine, *Modren Scots Grammar: Wirkin wi Wird's*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2012 (paperback £7.99)

Dealing with grammar in a modern way, with modern terminology, this book gives readers an understanding of the way language works. Providing readers with the vocabulary to think about and discuss Scots, English and other Modern languages, *Modren Scots Grammar* fits with the Curriculum for Excellence in that it provides the grounding for readers to undertake further exploration and discover language for themselves.

Furthermore, this book aims to give readers confidence in using the Scots language. It is important for young Scots today to realise that Scots is not just bad English, but a language in its own right. Increasing understanding of the differences between the two will improve the use of both.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/new-books/modren-scots-grammar-wirkin-wi-wirds.html>)

Sebastiani, Silvia, *The Scottish Enlightenment: Race, Gender, and the Limits of Progress*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2013 (hardback £55.00)

The Scottish Enlightenment shaped a new conception of history as a gradual and universal progress from savagery to civil society. Whereas women emancipated themselves from the yoke of male-masters, men in turn acquired polite manners and became civilized. Such a conception, however, presents problematic questions: why were the Americans still savage? Why was it that the Europeans only had completed all the stages of the historic process? Could modern societies escape the destiny of earlier empires and avoid decadence? Was there a limit beyond which women's influence might result in dehumanization? The Scottish Enlightenment's legacy for modernity emerges here as a two-faced Janus, an unresolved tension between universalism and hierarchy, progress and the limits of progress.

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=506408>)

Vanacker, Sabine / Catherine Wynne, *Sherlock Holmes and Conan Doyle: Multi-Media Afterlives*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2012 (hardback £55.00)

Sherlock Holmes gripped the public imagination in the 1890s after Arthur Conan Doyle's stories were serialized in *The Strand Magazine*. The sleuth's appeal, however, extends well beyond the parameters of his fictional time. Sherlock Holmes is an iconic figure who has, over the course of the twentieth and twenty-first century, been immortalized in literary and film adaptations. Doyle himself increasingly appears as a fictional figure in contemporary novels and films that often confuse the boundaries between the historical and the fictional. This book explores and celebrates this continuing cultural phenomenon. Both Holmes and Doyle engage the dominant questions of their time as well as ours – of order and chaos, stability and instability, materialism and spirituality. As demonstrated by the re-imagining of

Holmes by each successive generation, and the more recent fictionalisation of Doyle, these figures continue to simultaneously shape and disturb our culture and consciousness.

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=503220>)

Varty, Anne, *The Edinburgh Companion to Liz Lochhead*, Edinburgh: EUP 2013 (paperback £19.99)

Explores the significance of Liz Lochhead's work for the twenty-first century. The first contemporary critical investigation since Liz Lochhead's appointment as Scotland's second Scots Makar, this *Companion* examines her poetry, theatre, visual and performing arts, and broadcast media. It also discusses her theatre for children and young people, her translations for the stage as well as translations of her texts into foreign languages and cultures.

Several poets offer commentaries on the influence of Liz Lochhead on their own practice while academic critics from America, Europe, England and Scotland offer new critical readings inspired by feminism, post-colonialism and cultural history. The volume addresses all of Lochhead's major outputs, from new appraisal of early work such as *Dreaming Frankenstein* and *Blood and Ice* to evaluations of her more recent works and collections such as *The Colour of Black and White* and *Perfect Days*.

Key Features: Critical perspectives on Lochhead's established work and most recent interventions; situates Lochhead at the forefront of developing Scottish culture in a global context; provides a bibliography of Lochhead's works and a select bibliography of criticism.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748654710>)

Young, Raymond, *Annie's Loo, the Govan origins of Scotland's community based housing associations*, Argyll: Argyll Publishing 2013 (paperback £9.99)

February 10, 1972. 2.30pm. A big black car sweeps into Luath Street in Govan and stops outside number 10. Pat Lally, the chairman of Glasgow Corporation's Housing Subcommittee on Clearance and Rehabilitation (later to become a well remembered Lord Provost) steps out of the car, and walks up the three flights of tenement stairs to the house of John and Annie Gibbons. He declares their new bathroom open. The significance of Annie's Loo may have been lost on some of the crowd of well-wishers that day but in the annals of Glasgow and Scottish housing policy and practice it was a day to remember. Raymond Young tells the story of how from small beginnings a major movement grew.

([http://www.argyllpublishing.co.uk/index.php?page=shop.product_details&flypage=flypage.t
pl&product_id=136&category_id=3&option=com_virtuemart&Itemid=11](http://www.argyllpublishing.co.uk/index.php?page=shop.product_details&flypage=flypage.tpl&product_id=136&category_id=3&option=com_virtuemart&Itemid=11))

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Book Reviews

Smollett, Tobias. *The Adventures of Roderick Random*, introd. & notes by James G. Basker / Paul Gabriel Boucé / Nicole A Seary; the text ed. by O M Brack, Jr., Athens/London: The University of Georgia Press 2012 (620pp., hardback \$89.95)

The Adventures of Roderick Random became the most successful of Tobias Smollett's novels, following it came his least popular, *Ferdinand Count Fathom*, which was published in February 1753 (a second edition, announced for 1760, seems not to have reached the printer). *Roderick Random* has never invited any of the apologetic remarks that tried to defend Smollett against his literary rivals such as Henry Fielding. The novel has never been out of print since its first publication in 1748. *Roderick Random* stands out as perhaps the most original of Smollett's works. Closely linked to this success is the political significance of its historical background; the disastrous Battle of Cartagena in the Carribean Sea (March 1741).

Smollett, a surgeon's second mate, had a very peculiar perspective on one of the largest naval campaigns in British history, which informed an essential part of his realism.

There is no doubt that the editors are right when they claim that this "is the most elaborate scholarly edition of *Roderick Random* yet undertaken, though the novel has had a long and rich publishing history." (xv) The only other edition that is available and could be compared to the present one was edited by Paul-Gabriel Boucé, at Oxford University Press (1979). It was reissued as an Oxford World's Classic in 1999. In 2004, this great scholar of eighteenth-century studies, who also co-edited the Georgia *Roderick Random*, died. The present edition is, therefore, dedicated to Boucé.

O.M. Brack chose the last of four editions that were copy-edited by Smollett between 1748 and 1754. Boucé decided to work with the first edition (1748) and only took the important 'Apologue' from the last of the four that was "printed by August 1754, although the imprint reads 1755". Postdating, we learn, assured the reader of purchasing the most recent edition. Details like these make reading the textual commentary for this edition something that goes beyond a diligent examination of the copy-text.

Roderick Random saw at least eight editions in London during Smollett's lifetime. It was published and pirated in many more editions in Ireland and Scotland and was also translated into German and French. The present edition offers a detailed account of the publication history, including that of collected editions of Smollett's works published from 1790, the most important of these being the six-volume Edinburgh edition of 1796. The present edition also elaborates on the history of the various illustrations that were done for *Roderick Random*. The editors have carefully selected 27 illustrations from various editions of the novel including "A Plan of the Harbor of Carthage".

The present edition offers new findings about the publication history of the novel and incorporates fascinating research on its reception and some keen observations on Smollett's other writing. Of particular interest, not only to scholars of Smollett but to readers interested in the history of eighteenth-century Britain, is an annotated version of Smollett's "Account of the Expedition against Carthage". This is its first publication within a modern edition of *Roderick Random* and, as the editors explain, adds "new information to the story of its composition, reception, and relation to the Cartagena sections of *Roderick Random*".

According to Hugh Amory, it has been 42 years since O.M. Brack, Jr., announced "The Bicentennial Edition of the Works of Tobias Smollett." The project migrated from one university press to the other until it eventually became the "Georgia Smollett". *Roderick Random* is the 10th volume in this ambitious collection of Smollett's work. In a time when many of the eighteenth-century editions have become available on online databases such as ECCO (here it is the third edition of 1753 among the four authoritative copy texts used for the present edition), it is less a question of access to various texts, but of a condensed and diligent textual commentary consisting of publication history, editorial principles, collation, apparatus, and notes.

The historical collation for the present edition of the novel is confined to variants in the first four editions, revisions that Smollett appears to have authorized himself. All substantial editorial changes in the first edition copy-text have been listed. This apparatus comes close to what one would expect from a fully-fledged critical edition. This includes not only the list of emendations, which allows for a very close study of the text, but also a word-division list of "all hyphenated compounds or possible compounds appearing at line-ends in the copy-text." (515) This list is the improvement Melvyn New suggested in his review of the Georgia *Ferdinand Count Fathom*.¹ Brack's statement 'All emendations to the copy-text have been

¹ Melvyn New, Rev. of *The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom*, by Tobias Smollett, *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, 89,3 (July 1990), 409-12, here: 410.

made on the authority of the textual editor' (514), was severely criticized by New in the same review: "This is needlessly arrogant. Brack is responsible for emendations to the copy-text, but responsibility and authority are quite different."² While the same sentence appears in the present edition of *Roderick Random*, it does not invite similar misgivings: "Only the following changes have been made silently: all turned letters or wrong fonts have been corrected, the long *s* has been replaced by the modern Letter *s*, 'CHAP.' has been spelled out as 'CHAPTER,' and the display capitals that begin the first paragraph in each chapter have not been exactly reproduced. Printers' ornaments have been omitted between chapters and elsewhere." (514)

The introduction addresses both academics and the few general readers that this edition might also have set out to find, given some of the explanations in the "Notes to the Text". The present edition brings together information on Smollett's biography and specialized comments on the main issues of Smollett Studies. These discuss more general topics such as the so called 'realism' in Smollett and the aspects which attract readers of *Roderick Random* in particular. Whether it is money, empire, politics, cruelties of war, or love and sex, the variety of topics laid out in this introduction is astounding. *Roderick Random* is called a "big-canvas novel" (xlii), a term given to this novel that actually resists any generic categorization. Its narrative encompasses elements of "a romance, a picaresque, an autobiographical novel, a comedy, a satire, an adventure fiction, and a novel of imperialism." (xlii) While these genres obviously carry aspects of semblance to what we find in Smollett's novel, the introduction tries to establish *Roderick Random* as a proto-modern novel. It traces a couple of anachronistic genre aspects in order to describe certain features the reader might discover in Smollett's novel. James G. Basker suggests "elements of a *bildungsroman*, or coming-of-age novel [...] an angry young man's novel, a wartime novel, a political novel, a psychological novel, even a novel of linguistic experimentation." (xlii) While these terms suggest a lot of very individual approaches to the novel, the author of the introduction takes a closer look at Smollett's obsession with love and sex and his exceptionally graphic representation of war and those poor fellow human beings who were killed, mutilated and traumatised in it: "Particularly after the First and Second World Wars, we assume that war scars many of those it does not kill, and we readily understand how Smollett's experiences could have permanently affected his sensibility. He endured physical hardships himself and witnessed the suffering and deaths of countless men." (xxvi) For this reason, Baker comes to the conclusion that it was this experience that made Smollett "one of the earliest wartime writers in English literature." (xxvi)

While the present edition convincingly discusses war and sex, a lot of ink has also been spilt on Smollett's realism and the question of whether his works are autobiographical. Boucé's remarks about these two aspects of Smollett's work in his introduction to the Oxford World's Classics edition are more elaborate and to the point than in the present edition. Boucé convincingly rejects "an insidious and pernicious quasi-automatic labelling as 'realistic'" and explains Smollett's "pseudo-autobiographical mode."³ Smollett created quite a new mode of realist writing by merging the traditional Augustan one with his own. Readers would have expected to be entertained and morally instructed, but the brutal violence of the physical world Smollett explored, answered more to the author's individual experiences and perceptions.

The Georgia edition of *Roderick Random* lives up to what this project has aspired to do: coming as close as possible to publishing a standard edition that offers not only a reliable text

² New 1990: 409

³ Tobias Smollett, *The Adventures of Roderick Random*, ed. by Paul-Gabriel Boucé (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981), xv-xvii.

and its apparatus, but also an exemplary discussion of Smollett's work and its historical and literary context that will also appeal, and is to be recommended to, students and scholars of eighteenth-century literature.

Christoph Houswitschka (Otto-Friedrich Universität Bamberg)

(<http://www.uni-bamberg.de/?id=5084>)

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Rennie, Susan, *Jamieson's Dictionary of Scots: The Story of the First Historical Dictionary of the Scots Language*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2012. (xiii, 282 pp., hardback £70.00)

Jamieson's Dictionary, as everyone with a serious interest in the Scots language knows, is one of the major landmarks in the history not only of Scots studies but of lexicography as a science. Comparable as an intellectual achievement to its principal model, Johnson's Dictionary, it opened a new phase in the development of Scots language study: prior to the appearance of the *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language* there had certainly been no dearth of glossaries, including some which rank as major scholarly studies; but all had been associated with literary texts: the first and in some respects the greatest was Thomas Ruddiman's glossary to Gavin Douglas's *Eneados*, many eighteenth-century poets (Allan Ramsay being the first) provided glossaries to their own works, James Sibbald's *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry from the Fourteenth Century to the Union of the Crowns* (1802) included a glossary of 6000 words.¹ Jamieson's Dictionary, however, not only far surpasses any of its predecessors in bulk: it ranges far more widely in scope, covering not only the chronological range of Scots literature to his own time but words gleaned from living native speakers of dialects all over non-Gaelic Scotland.

Susan Rennie's book, a distillation of her Ph.D. thesis, is a long-overdue study of the life and work of John Jamieson (for despite the book's title, due attention is paid to the man who compiled the Dictionary as well as the work itself). The first chapter is a summary biography, drawing on Jamieson's autobiographical memoirs and correspondence: we read of his precocious educational attainments (he entered Glasgow University at the age of *nine*), his early ministry in Forfar and later (and much more congenial) one in Edinburgh, his marriage and family life, and his impressive range of interests and published works. A chapter on his models and precedents follows. In the discussion of Scottish lexicography prior to Jamieson with which it opens, Rennie clearly demonstrates not only that the cumulative work of scholars and men of letters had already amounted to a very substantial body of information on the Scots language, but (more regrettably) that attitudes to the language had changed: several of Jamieson's immediate predecessors expressed a lofty contempt for the Scots tongue, at least in its contemporary state as contrasted with its days of literary glory, in marked contrast to the vigorous cultural patriotism, of which pride in the language had been a specific aspect, of Ruddiman and (for example) Ramsay and Burns. This attitude was undoubtedly one reason for the absence of any full-scale dictionary of Scots prior to Jamieson's, on which, as Rennie goes on to show, several people had commented in surprise; and Jamieson's Dictionary has not only a practical scholarly importance but a symbolic one in providing a deliberate (and in the Preface, overtly and vigorously expressed) repudiation of it.

The next part of the story is the gradual development of the Dictionary project, which occupied Jamieson for twenty years, and the expansion of its intended scope as his diverse

¹ The most recent discussion of this is my "Glossaries and Scotticisms: Lexicography in the Eighteenth Century", in *Scotland in Definition*, eds. I. McLeod and J.D. McClure, Birlinn 2012, pp.35-59, in which the lexicographers mentioned and others are examined in some detail. This volume, which also includes a chapter by Rennie on Jamieson and his influence, is relevant throughout to the issues examined by her in the present book.

scholarly interests came together in the grand design. A notable ingredient in this fascinating narrative is the part played by the Danish scholar Grímur Thorkelin, the "parent" (according to Jamieson) of the Dictionary, whose contribution is shown to be much more extensive, dynamic and long-lasting than the well-known fact of his having first drawn Jamieson's attention to the relationship of many Scots words to Icelandic. Another aspect of the picture that emerges is the steadily growing interest in the entire Scottish national achievement and the increasing amount of scholarly attention being devoted to such activities as publishing new editions of early literary texts, tracing the history of the Scots as a people (Jamieson's part in the ongoing controversy regarding the language of the Picts is noted) and investigating the meanings of place names: an intellectual ambience to which Jamieson was well equipped by inclinations and natural gifts to contribute. English as well as Scottish scholars played their part in this: a little-known but important actor in the story is Jonathan Boucher, whose project of compiling a glossary of old English words including Northern England dialects and – as he first planned – Scots led first to tentative thoughts of collaboration and later to outright rivalry between him and Jamieson.

Despite this pervasive interest in Jamieson's subject-matter, getting such a massive work as the *Dictionary* published proved no easy task; and what must have been a time of great worry and apprehension for Jamieson as he endeavoured to raise money for the project by subscriptions, and then anxiously watched the slower-than-hoped sales of the two volumes, is narrated with sympathy. It is in the following chapter, however, headed "Inside the *Dictionary*", that Susan Rennie's expertise as a trained lexicographer is brought into full play. In a detailed and perceptive examination of Jamieson's method, she illustrates the positive and negative effects of his use of early texts as his sources and of material from the spoken as well as the written forms of the language, his constructive and sometimes critical interaction with (rather than simple re-use of) his predecessors' works, and his use, among contemporary material, not only of literary works but of ephemera such as newspapers: an innovation in his time. This chapter abounds in fascinating details; but it also highlights the truly extraordinary range, scope and sheer volume of the work which this heroic scholar put into his *Dictionary*: for much of the time under circumstances which would have daunted a lesser man. Jamieson's *Dictionary* is not only a historical landmark but a work of enduring interest; and Rennie in this chapter clearly shows how this interest is earned. And the publication of the two-volume work in 1808 was not the end but a new beginning to Jamieson's labours: the *Abridgement* and *Supplement* which followed entailed extensive further research, which is discussed in the next chapter. The work of various collaborators and contributors, including Sir Walter Scott, is examined in this section.

Finally, a chapter is devoted to Jamieson's legacy: the various revisions and expansions made to the *Dictionary* after his death, its importance as a model for the work of other lexicographers, its value to the compilers of later dictionaries (most importantly, of course, the *SND* and *DOST*), and its well-known, but still not comprehensively examined, status as a source of interesting words and expressions for Hugh MacDiarmid and the other makars of the Scottish Renaissance.

This excellent study of a work of monumental scope and importance, and of the admirable man who produced it, combines meticulous research with lucid expression and a highly readable style. It will assuredly be welcomed by all readers with an interest in the Scots language, and in Scotland's intellectual history.

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(<http://abdn.ac.uk/english/staff/details.php?id=j.d.mcclure>)

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Raffe, Alasdair, *The Culture of Controversy: Religious Arguments in Scotland, 1660-1714*, Woodbridge: Boydell, 2012 (Studies in Modern British Religious History). (310 pp., hardback £55)

Alasdair Raffe's *Culture of Controversy* has a two-fold purpose. One is to investigate how Scots engaged in public debate, especially about religion, but his findings will contribute to a wider range of issues. The second aim "is to explain the substance of religious arguments between the Restoration and the death of Queen Anne" (p. 3). Raffe distinguishes between the "culture of controversy" and the "public sphere". Beginning with Habermas's work on the latter, Raffe questions whether an English model is appropriate for Scotland. Print and coffeehouses had a more subdued role to play there, Edinburgh was of lesser relative importance than London was to England, and the Kirk was a more decentralized locus of debate. He sees Scotland "as a unique case in the history of public politics" (p. 11). Print was important but so were manuscripts and preaching and reading aloud, as well as non-verbal communication in boycotts and crowds.

The introductory section also includes a chapter which supplies a history of the period and a description of the various religious groups. At the Restoration king and parliament recalled episcopacy, government of the Kirk by diocesan bishops. This led to the renewal of a deep divide in the country, between episcopalians and presbyterians, and it was representatives of these groups who would create the culture of controversy. Catholics did not participate in that culture, while the few Quakers did but in only a minor way. The rupture was over ecclesiology, how the Kirk should be structured. Presbyterians believed that Christ had instituted the Kirk and only he should be its head, while he also established government by presbyteries in which ministers of equal status and power sat with lay elders to govern the Kirk. One-quarter of the country's ministers would be driven from their parishes over the first few years of the Restoration. After 1679 presbyterianism became fragmented under the threat of persecution, and the Cameronians emerged as a party of no compromise with the government. What makes this chapter distinctive is its treatment of the period 1660-1714 as one, rather than stopping or starting at the Glorious Revolution.

Presbyterians and episcopalians became increasingly distinct religious cultures. Both appealed in different directions to *jure divino* arguments for their particular polity; episcopalians turned increasingly toward Arminianism while presbyterians remained loyal to the Westminster Confession; "styles of piety" diverged and while presbyterians stayed with a conversion-based religion and extemporary worship, episcopalians became more tightly bound to the Book of Common Prayer.

The remainder of Raffe's work is divided into two sections, one dealing with the *discourse* of controversy and the second treating the *action* of controversy. He remarks that "religious controversy strained the forbearance of all but the most apathetic Scots" (p. 57), and under the heading of Controversial Discourse four primary themes are addressed: the Covenants, persecution, fanatics and enthusiasts, and clerical reputations.

The National Covenant was a band sworn by the country in 1638 to uphold the Reformed religion and to discard "novations" in the Kirk, while the Solemn League and Covenant was, as well as being a political accord with the English parliament (1643), a religious bond to seek the further reformation of the churches of all the kingdoms. To presbyterians the oaths were of perpetual significance, and when parliament acted against them at the Restoration, presbyterians were put in a difficult position by their belief in the binding nature of the Covenants. Critics said that acceptance by ministers of indulgences represented disloyalty to the one true church government, and the Cameronians repudiated the indulged. Thus might the Covenants, designed for presbyterian unity, provoke disunity. Episcopalians saw them as unlawful and warned at the Glorious Revolution that the re-establishment of presbyterianism

would mean the renewal of the Covenants. In fact most presbyterians did not renew them, though they still maintained them and ministers preached about the sin of covenant-breaking. Episcopalians challenged the presbyterian discourse of persecution, until they appropriated it to describe their own experiences after the Glorious Revolution. The presbyterian vocabulary included words like persecution, suffering, cruelty, and affliction. But episcopalians asserted that what presbyterians called by pejorative names was merely the enforcement of the laws which were there for social stability and to preserve royal authority. Presbyterians made use of biblical and historical accounts of suffering for religion's sake to identify their place in history. After the revolution, 193 episcopalian ministers were ejected by presbyterian church courts, but presbyterians repudiated claims that they were now turned persecutors.

In examining discourse about fanaticism and enthusiasm, Raffe shows how 'fanatic' moved from a description of Quakers and other sectarians to an identification of all presbyterians. It referred to "disloyalty and religious extremism" (p. 123), but also to "a stubborn and irrational advocate of mistaken principles". The term might be applied all the way back to the Reformation to those who were against an Erastian church. Enthusiasm referred more to divine inspiration, and in England was associated with mental instability. The author links this with the growth of a theology more attuned to moral performance, and so less inclined toward presbyterian conversion theology, thereby bringing presbyterian pastoral care into question. The Prayer Book became another bone of contention after the Revolution, as episcopalians became more attached to it as a means of uniformity in a national church. Presbyterians attacked it as a variance from the new national church, and pointed out that even the Restoration Kirk had not used a liturgy.

In the Restoration period presbyterians emphasised the character flaws of the episcopalian ministers. It was a time of reaction against the austerities of the covenanting era, and the new "curates" reflected this reality. Raffe accepts the charges against the episcopalian ministry, and argues that they had a reputation for drinking rather freely. This led to allegations of hypocrisy, and presbyterian ministers offered themselves as better representatives of Christian ideals and as defenders of a better-disciplined society. Of course, setting themselves up on a pedestal invited critical comment, and contemporaries were merciless in their ridicule of the Rev. David Williamson, 'Dainty Davie', who allegedly impregnated a woman while he was hiding from troops in the home of Lady Cherrytrees. Both sides were agreed, however, that levity about ministers was a dangerous game and played into the hands of "profane Wits" (p. 174).

Part II addresses Controversial Action, through nonconformity and crowd violence. Nonconformity was the pre-eminent means of participating in the culture of controversy, though dissent might take place with varying levels of intensity. At the Restoration many people conformed but there was considerable reluctance due to the implied breach of the Covenants. Some might hear only the sermon and not take the sacrament. Pressure of laws and their enforcement might compel people to go back to their parishes, but unauthorized meetings were held in houses and halls, and, more threateningly, in the fields. Raffe writes that "more than has traditionally been recognised, presbyterian dissent depended on lay activists" (p. 188). The laity provided places to hold meetings, and it is they who by withdrawal from their parishes gave substance to the nonconforming movement. Dissent continued after the Glorious Revolution, and episcopalian ministers were supported by lay people, and given churches and halls in which to conduct their services. Presbyterian nonconformity also persisted after the Glorious Revolution based on opposition to the settlement, or to parliamentary union, or to the oath of abjuration. But such dissent did not immediately produce new denominations, as presbyterians long retained the vision of a unified national church.

Crowd violence became a staple of controversy from early in the Restoration, with the ejection of presbyterian ministers and the intrusion of episcopalian curates. Chapter 8 begins with a helpful review of the historiography of crowds and their behaviour, and then notes the prominence of women in riots. No consideration is given to the risings of 1666 and 1681, but the role of the Cameronians in more targeted and orchestrated violence in the eighties is remarked upon. Violence erupted in pope burnings at the time of the Revolution, and episcopalians rioted against presbyterian ministers intruded into parishes after 1689. "Whichever confessional group was on the receiving end, collective protests allowed ordinary people to assert their influence, express their religious identities and advocate controversial views" (p. 233).

This is a well-written and well-edited book. It is based on careful research in archival sources, and the author manifests an impressive engagement with contemporary scholarship beyond Scotland on the various themes introduced. The book fills a large gap in historical writing about the period 1660-1714, and represents a significant contribution to scholarship on the period. The first-time book author already has an impressive array of publications, and one looks forward to more ground-breaking historical writing.

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(<http://www.cbu.ca/profiles/david-mullan>)

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Kohl, J. G., *Travels in Scotland* (1842), translation & introd. & notes by Ursula Cairns Smith / J. M. Y. Simpson, Raleigh: Lulu.com 2012. (paperback, 217 pp., £11/15€)

Travelling in the nineteenth century was by no means as comfortable as it is today: travellers depended on the weather, on the conditions of the roads or waterways, and their journey was influenced by the behaviour of travelling companions and the quality of their accommodation. In addition, going abroad was fairly expensive. In the 1829 edition of his *Handbook for Travellers to England*, Johann Georg Neugebauer pointed out that while expenses for moving around in England were reasonable, the costs of day-to-day living were much higher than on the Continent (13-16), on account of taxes and the different style of living. Nevertheless, he noticed that England had changed from a business destination to a place that attracted all sorts of leisure travellers (vi).

Neugebauer's *Handbook* covers Scotland as a matter of course. Scotland had indeed become something of a tourist attraction, not least because of Sir Walter Scott's impact on German readers. It was most likely with a view to profiting from this trend that Johann Georg Kohl wrote his *Travels in Scotland*, first published as *Reisen in Schottland* by the Dresden-based company Arnold in 1844. In the same year an English version was prepared by John Kesson (London: Bruce and Wyld, 1844) which contained a number of notes that corrected and enlarged Kohl's text. Both Kohl's original German *Reisen* and its English translation have long been out of print. With the recent rise of print-on-demand publishers like Nabu Press, Kessinger, and Forgotten Books they have once again become available in facsimile editions (German version: Lightning Source UK, 2012; English version: Ulan Press, 2011; the latter seems to have been prepared by the British Library from their copy). Even more recently Kohl's *Reisen* has come out in this new translation by Ursula Cairns Smith and J. M. Y. Simpson. There seems to be a market, then.

However, Scotland has changed drastically since 1842, when Kohl visited the country. Adding to that, Kohl did not really tour all of Scotland, but kept to the south and middle regions; his journey took him up the Clyde to Glasgow, and from there to Edinburgh, Stirling, Crieff, Perth, Dunkeld, Loch Tay, Loch Katrine and Callander, back to Stirling and Edinburgh, through the Borders, where he visited Galashiels and Selkirk, and on to Carlisle. Is it, then, at all worthwhile to retranslate the book? In a word: yes, absolutely. Kohl's travel

account does not simply list destinations and their best-known tourist attractions, but goes far beyond that. He is at pains to describe the things he sees – landscapes, cities, people – as vividly as possible; several times he deplores that he cannot simply insert pictures which would be so much more impressive than his prose. It is true, he does not touch upon the far north – he neither visits Fort William nor goes hunting for the Loch Ness monster – and ignores the east coast almost completely, from Aberdeen to St Andrews, nor does he visit the islands. Yet the text is more comprehensive than it would seem. To give just one example, Kohl briefly recounts what he has heard about the university at St Andrews when describing the Kingdom of Fife.

Kohl covers the typical tourist spots, of course, as when he visits Holyrood House and shakes his head at the picture gallery. Much more interesting than his mere touristy descriptions, though, is whatever else he notices. Kohl travels with open eyes and open ears, and at every turn of the way he finds something remarkable that prompts his curiosity and makes him ask questions. In Perth he makes the acquaintance of "Sports-men" (70) which leads him to write about sports in Scotland. The games of curling and golf are described in great detail, complete with sketches of a curling stone and a golf club respectively. While curling seems a comparatively normal game to him – he compares it to bowling in England and a French game that he does not name, but presumably he means 'boule', or bowls –, the rules of playing golf cause him to shake his head in wonderment: "Anyone simply reading and hearing all this will certainly be somewhat astonished to learn that this entire sport of golf is about nothing more than driving a hard little ball with a stick into a certain hole, made at a great distance, taking the least number of strokes possible" (73). Immediately after this, though, he proceeds to refute this statement by quoting the reaction of one of his friends, who explains with great enthusiasm the intricacies of golf and golf implements, and here as elsewhere Kohl goes so far as to insert English-language exclamations or technical terms. This charming feature loses some of its appeal in the English translation, though the editors have chosen to retain the difference by using a bold typeface to represent the original's layout of inserting Latin font instead of the blackletter print used elsewhere. Yet it is exactly this mixed-language approach that makes the book a very lively and unusual read: although it is not written in diary form we feel that we share the author's excitement, and that we come to know the people he met.

In 1842, Kohl was already a well-educated and an experienced traveller. Having studied law at Göttingen, Heidelberg and Munich he took up a post as tutor in Courland for a number of years, and then travelled through St. Petersburg, Moscow, and southern Russia before returning to Germany. Immediately before his journey to Scotland, he had been to Denmark, England and Ireland. Later in his life he went to Italy, Poland, the Netherlands, Istria, Dalmatia, the United States, Canada and a number of other countries in between. Kohl continually cross-references whatever he notices. The shepherds he encounters tarring their sheep remind him of similar practices in the Ukraine, for example (108); likewise, he comes across a particular manner of catching fish at night-time in Scotland as well as in Latvia, using a harpoon and a torch (137 f.). The report thus becomes somewhat international in scope. In addition, Kohl continuously refers to well-known authors such as Walter Scott and Robert Burns and draws on artists' depictions such as Edwin Landseer's "The Highland Drovers" (c1838). Elsewhere in his text Kohl shows that he has a good ear for the way people speak; he takes pains to transcribe what he hears, and, according to the very helpful editors' footnotes, he is usually quite accurate. Here, as with his references to literature and art, Kohl shows that he is very up-to-date: the study of linguistics, whether with a view to pronunciation and transcription or to historical developments, was well on its way to becoming a scientific discipline; and Scott and Landseer were the prime examples of the Scottish, or at least Scotland-related, cultural scene, while German readers were only just discovering the poems of Burns.

Another endearing element of this very personal depiction is Kohl's fascination with progress, which the editors seem to be a little sceptical about (xiii). Scotland in the mid-nineteenth century was well on its way to a miniature revolution, by improving agriculture, introducing new technologies, and creating the necessary means for travel and trade – the Caledonian Canal, to name but one, was built between 1803 and 1822. To the Bremerhaven-born Kohl, the growing shipbuilding industry at Glasgow must have been an eye-opener. Time and again he points out how very rapidly the change in Scotland has come about (90); in Drummond's Agricultural Museum in Stirling he finds not only examples of the different produce of Scotland (he mentions "1600 varieties of apple, 100 kinds of pears, thirty types of garden pears, [...] sixty species of clover alone", 160), but also "countless" tools, devices and machines that improve and facilitate the various works in agriculture and horticulture. Kohl is openly impressed and fascinated; to him, "it is glorious that our tremendous era is truly advancing with tremendous steps to such a tremendous fulfilment" (161). Germany, he thinks, could do with at least some of the spirit he finds in Scotland.

The book is rounded off by a comprehensive introduction that gives not only biographical information on Kohl, but also introduces the reader to mid-nineteenth century Europe and in particular the changes and developments in Scotland, before commenting on Kohl as a travel writer. The footnotes by the editors correct some of the mistakes Kohl made, in particular with respect to geography, and also point out modern-day spellings. Altogether, they add to what Kohl writes without detracting from his text.

Only two points should be mentioned that make the volume less enjoyable than it might have been. One is the use of bold print which leaps rather too boldly out from the page to demand the attention of the reader; Kohl's use of Latin print was much less obtrusive. The other is the book's physical size: It comes in an A4 format with soft covers, both of which make it somewhat unwieldy. Apart from that, the edition is to be highly recommended for anyone interested in getting a good first-hand impression of nineteenth-century Scotland without a complete debunking of the Romantic views of Scott and his ilk.

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(<http://www.uni-goettingen.de/de/199080.html>)

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Conference Announcements

On the Edge: Transitions, Transgressions, and Transformations in Irish and Scottish Studies

The [Canadian Association for Irish Studies/L'Association canadienne d'études irlandaises](#) and the [Research Institute of Irish and Scottish Studies](#), University of Aberdeen 19 – 23 June 2013, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

The Canadian Association for Irish Studies/L'Association canadienne d'études irlandaises and the Research Institute of Irish and Scottish Studies, University of Aberdeen, invite you to participate in **On the Edge** – an international and interdisciplinary conference to be held 19–23 June 2013 at Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The conference venue, itself, is on an edge between the North American continent and the Pacific Ocean, and we hope that it will provide a stimulating setting for discussion of the conference themes. We ask potential presenters to explore the idea of the edge creatively and

critically, in all its manifestations and evocations. The edge can be a space (physical, social, cultural, political) between the known and the unknown. It can be a place of endings and beginnings. It can be a border and hence a potential site of marginalization, tension, and conflict. Or it can be more permeable – a contact zone where cultures meet and interact or where border crossings are fluid and ongoing. Transgression often takes place at edges and signals a challenge to boundaries and binaries. The result of such destabilization can often be transformation. The conference theme speaks to disability studies (bodies on the edge) and mental health studies (minds on the edge). It also suggests edginess – the provocative, located at the leading edge.

Conference organizers welcome paper, panel, and presentation proposals from a diversity of individuals or groups engaged in Irish and/or Scottish studies, including graduate students, junior and senior scholars, independent scholars, public and community historians, authors, poets, artists, musicians, dancers, activists, and community associations. We encourage participants to engage with the conference themes, although papers and presentations dealing with other issues will also be considered. Panels that explore transnationalisms, cross over disciplinary boundaries, or speak to the cutting edge of theory, practice, or pedagogy will be particularly welcomed. Further information from:

Re: Conference:

Dr Willeen Keough, Simon Fraser University - Email: wkeough@sfu.ca

Re: Submission Website

Dr Jonathan Cameron, University of Aberdeen - Email: jon.cameron@abdn.ac.uk

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed.

Scotland and the Birth of Comics

International Comics Conference/[International Bande Dessinée Society](#) 2013 Conference
24 – 28 June 2013, Glasgow and Dundee. [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

Comics have a long tradition in Scotland. Many argue that the *Northern Looking Glass* (1825) is the world's first modern comic, and DC Thomson's *The Dandy* (1937–present) is the world's longest running comic. The place of comics in Scotland will be celebrated by an exhibition in the Hunterian in 2016 showcasing the Glasgow-based *Northern Looking Glass*, as well as comics from DC Thomson in Dundee. In anticipation of this the International Graphic Novels and Bande Dessinée Society conference in 2013 has adopted the guiding theme **Scotland and the Birth of Comics**. However, the conference, like the exhibition, will focus on broader questions relating to text/image history and the cultural status of comics, their contemporary creation in Scotland and beyond, in national traditions, especially European ones, but also in wider world traditions, and, for IBDS, specifically French-language ones. The conference organisers also invite papers on comics and identity, cross-border influences, and comics outwith the printed page.

With this broad framework in mind the organising committee for the joint International Comics Conference and International Bande Dessinée Society (IBDS) conference welcome abstracts on all areas of scholarship relating to comics, the graphic novel, and bande dessinée. The conference will be mainly based in Glasgow although one day will be held in Dundee.

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed.

Scotland, Europe and Empire in the Age of Adam Smith and Beyond

26th Annual Conference of the [Eighteenth-Century Scottish Studies Society](#) and [The International Adam Smith Society](#)

3 – 6 July 2013, University of Paris, Sorbonne; hosted by the Centre Roland Mousnier–UMR 8596 CNRS. [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

ECSSS returns to Europe for the first time in six years when it holds its 2013 conference in Paris, jointly sponsored by the International Adam Smith Society. The conference organizer is Jean-François Dunyach of the Sorbonne's Centre Roland Mousnier.

The theme of the conference is eighteenth-century empire. What role did Scotland play in the British Empire (and other empires), from the Americas in the west to Asia in the east? How did Scots interact with Europeans at home and abroad? How was the concept of empire theorized in the emerging, largely Scottish discipline of political economy, especially in the work of Adam Smith? How was the theme of empire addressed in novels, plays, and other works of imaginary literature, as well as in travel literature, religious and philosophical works, and other genres? The conference will also include papers on the later impact of Adam Smith's thought, especially on empire. As at all ECSSS conferences, proposals for papers and panels on other aspects of eighteenth-century Scottish culture and history will also be welcome.

The conference will kick off on Wednesday 3 July with a plenary lecture by Emma Rothschild of Harvard University, on "Overseas at Home: France and Scotland in the Eighteenth Century". This will be followed by three days of concurrent panels, a plenary lecture by Amartya Sen of Harvard University on a topic to be announced, and a concluding plenary lecture by Michael Biziou of the University of Nice on "Kant and Smith as Critics of Hume's Theory of Justice: Property, Poverty and Redistribution of Wealth". There will also be a concert by the Sorbonne Scholars (Thursday); a visit to Le Musée Carnavalet – the museum of the history of Paris – followed by a buffet (Friday); and a conference dinner at Paris's oldest restaurant, the famous Le Procope (Saturday). Thanks to generous support from the Sorbonne, all of this will be included in the comprehensive registration fee of €135 (€110 for graduate students, retirees, and guests). A link to further details will be available by late October on the.

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed.

ASLS Schools Conference 2013

Saturday 5 October 2013

The 2013 Schools Conference will be held in Room P514 in the Graham Hills Building, Richmond Street, University of Strathclyde. [Conference website](#)

Scotland 2014: Coming of Age and Loss of Innocence?

17 – 20 October 2013, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Scottish Studies Centre Gernersheim, Germany. [Conference website](#)

One year before the Scottish referendum on independence this conference will investigate the possibilities and prospects Scotland now has. The conference intends to define past and

present conceptions of devolution and independence in large contexts, but will also try to develop ideas about the future of Scotland, Europe and the democratic world. We'd be pleased to hear your ideas and suggestions for this event which will take place at Mainz University in its Faculty 06 in Gernersheim. Alex Salmond said in early September 2012 that the 2014 referendum should be on 18 October 2014. Our conference will, therefore, examine the situation exactly one year earlier and analyse, describe, and discuss it from Thursday 17 to Sunday 20 October 2013, with an opening ceremony on Wednesday 16 October at 6.30pm. (These e-mail addresses can be used for your comments, suggestions, and ideas: (walkerro@uni-mainz.de; schroedm@uni-mainz.de; lgoerke@uni-mainz.de; kmueLLer@uni-mainz.de.)

The environment and the (post)human in Scotland: representing nature and the living
Annual International Conference of the SFEEc [Société Française d'Études Écossaises](#), in partnership with the [Association for Scottish Literary Studies](#)
17 – 19 October 2013, Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon, France. [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

This international conference will explore how the environment – the land and nature – has been represented and considered throughout the ages and how the environment has often assumed a key position in Scotland's artistic, political, social and cultural expression. Our aim is to see how these elements can be understood in their relationship to human beings – to their past and present existence, their future and their evolution: the human or posthuman dimensions.

Nature and the environment lie at the core of our current concerns and scientific paradigms. Political speeches or policies, packed with ecological concerns and considerations, have often advocated a return to nature. Scottish history, civilization, politics, art, literature and cinema will provide us with the means to explore these themes.

Throughout the ages, the environment and the notion of territory have often been considered as necessary to the manifestation of a Scottish identity or to the expression of specifically Scottish traits. It is possible to consider the land in a nationalist light: as a place of belonging and as an illustration of the intimate links that are claimed by some – or the intimate links that some claim to enjoy with the nation and its history. The land has often been used as a means of expression for nationalist and independent rhetoric or politics.

Nature and the environment can also be explored through the prism of Scottish history and the concomitant narratives of Scottishness. For instance the development of the nation can be charted through human transformations of the natural landscape and how these have in their turn impacted upon the perception and self-perception of the Scottish people. Indeed, before its Romantic, post-bellum recuperation as synecdoche of the nation, the Highlands and its inhabitants were long figured and often branded as the mysterious and frightening “Other”. During the nineteenth century, in the name of Improvement, the Highlands were transformed forever as crops and farming methods were altered and glens emptied, while the industrial revolution radically redesigned the Lowlands, modifying lifestyles and living conditions and irrevocably expanding the urban environment.

Today nature often seems entirely absent from the steel and concrete cityscapes of Scotland's great urban centres. The contemporary metropolis has become a site of never-ending cultural

and social change where the relationship between man and machine, be it car or computer, seems to be in a state of constant flux.

Nature and the environment also represent potential threats to the very existence of humanity, through natural or man-made disasters. The awesome power of nature ultimately places it beyond man's control. The result is a potentially posthuman world, made up of adaptations and mutations, of disintegration and the disappearance of humanity or of cultures, or the birth of a new type of society or species.

Papers are invited from a wide range of approaches and angles which may include the following themes:

- Scottish literature
- Travel writing in Scotland
- Science fiction
- Fantasy
- Political speeches
- Propaganda
- Ideology
- Nationalism
- Devolution
- Scottish history
- Ecology
- Ecocriticism
- Urbanism
- Cinema
- Theatre
- Painting
- Museography
- New technologies
- Posthuman
- Hybridity

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed.

First World Congress of Scottish Literatures

2 – 5 July 2014, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland [World Congress website](#)

From 2 - 5 July 2014, the University of Glasgow will host the first ever World Congress of Scottish Literatures in the College of Arts, with the involvement of the Association for Scottish Literary Studies, Scottish Historical Review and other bodies. Partner organizations include the Burns Federation, University of California at Berkeley, Charles University Prague, Guelph, Otago, Simon Fraser University, University of South Carolina, the International Association for the Study of Irish Literatures (IASIL) and the Eighteenth-Century Scottish Studies Society. There is an international advisory panel consisting of scholars from the UK, US, Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Spain, and the novelist James Robertson will give the opening plenary.

The conference will be organized under four main headings:

- Authors

- Themes including Drama, Environment, Film, Genre, Histories, Ideas and Beliefs, Language, Modernity, Places, Theorizing Scotland / Scotticizing Theory
- Gaelic, Mediaeval, Musical and Artistic Scotland
- Scotland in global culture and context

The conference will be held during an exciting month in Glasgow, with the Commonwealth Games and the major Georgian Glasgow exhibition both taking place in July 2014. As part of the celebration of the world in Scotland and Scotland in the world in 2014, the College intends to offer a full overseas fee waiver bursary over three years to a Commonwealth student wishing to work on a PhD on any aspect of Scotland in its international context in the College of Arts.

The College of Arts at Glasgow is at the heart of studying Scotland worldwide. It has an unmatched reach in research terms. Indeed, with some £8M of research income in recent years, the College leads the world in Scottish Studies research. Major projects include Leverhulme Scottish Seventeenth-Century Philosophy, the AHRC Breaking of Britain project with its ground-breaking database, AHRC Editing Robert Burns for the 21st Century, AHRC Early Scottish Cinema, AHRC Scottish Place Names, ESRC Working-class Marriage in Scotland, Digital Archive of Scots Gaelic, AHRC Burns Beyond Text, AHRC Neo-Latin in Jacobean Scotland, Historic Scotland Battlefields Inventory, Historic Scotland Strathearn and Royal Forteviot, AHRC Scottish Musical Traditions and many others.

We will work closely with our colleagues in the city and its galleries and museums to make this a truly unique experience for our delegates. Colleagues in Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, New Zealand, the Czech Republic, North America, the UK and Australia have already agreed to organize panels, and the congress steering group, together with a wider internationally based committee, are planning regular updates to interested colleagues.

This is only the beginning. The Congress is intended to mark the launch of an International Association for the Study of Scottish Literatures, providing for the first time organized global reach for the study of the literatures of Scotland in a single organization. Everyone attending the Congress will be a founding member of the Association, and we intend to seek bids to hold successor Congresses at three year intervals worldwide.

If you would like to be on our mailing list, please contact Rhona Brown at:
scottishliteraturecongress2014@glasgow.ac.uk

Come to Glasgow in 2014 and help make this a global gathering to remember.

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