



Scottish Studies Newsletter

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Editorial
The Importance of 2014

Dear Readers,

You'll get a somewhat longer editorial today than what you have been used to. This is because of the relevance of this year, which is why the editorial's topic is **The Importance of 2014**. The text is the creation and opinion of one of the editors, which is why only his name is given below. Four subdivisions have been made in this text with many connections between them, as it intends to make you aware of the vast network into which 2014 belongs and the many things connected with this year, beginning with Bannockburn (part 1), the long history of Scotland fighting for independence, of Scots defending the status quo (parts 2 and 3), and ending with the involvement of the public (part 4). In each part key words and topics have been highlighted by putting them in bold type, trying to take you along on this significant tour towards 18 September. Yes, 2014 will be a very important year. You all know what is meant.

Or do you – and does anybody really grasp the dimensions of this year? This text does not claim it does, but it tries to at least hint at some key points. There was an intriguing conference last October here in Germersheim about what Scotland 2014 actually means, and the most rewarding answers will be published this year in the *Scottish Studies International* series begun by Professor Horst Drescher, continued by the Scottish Studies team, and edited with the publisher Peter Lang.¹ The book will probably use the conference title 'Scotland 2014 – Coming of Age and Loss of Innocence?', even though it is both pretty uncertain that Scotland will reach maturity this year and quite evident that it lost its innocence repeatedly in the past. But in this respect Scotland is in fact exactly like all other nations. Which is also precisely why 2014 is so relevant, and why Scotland provides such an excellent opportunity for all of us to think not only about what is at stake there in the referendum but also about everything that is implied on this occasion and that at the same time concerns every human being, not Scots only. The book will try to cover all these diverse aspects in greater detail, but just a few months away from 18 September 2014, this editorial is a good opportunity to remind us of some key things we need to think about as well as act upon wherever we live. The Scots in Scotland have a unique and exquisite opportunity to take an explicit vote on these highly relevant issues this year. What they'll have to consider, however, concerns us all.

1. Bannockburn – Fighting for Independence, Freedom, Autonomy, and Democracy

2014 was, of course, very consciously chosen by Alex Salmond and the SNP in order to remind people of **1314**, the **Battle of Bannockburn**, and Scotland's iconic victory in its endless fights for independence. **Fighting for independence, freedom**, at least a relative **autonomy** has been a perennial human endeavour. It was also a key demand in the French Revolution. Like the other objectives next to *liberté, égalité* and *fraternité*, it has not yet been achieved, certainly not for the general public. Actually it seems to be something human beings will have to continue fighting for every day in their lives. So it still is on the agenda, in Scotland as everywhere else. It is only so much more evident there now than in most other countries (unless one looks at the Ukraine, Zimbabwe, the Sudan, Turkey, Egypt, China, etc.). But the point is, it is a vital challenge for all of us in 2014.

¹ Cf. <http://www.peterlang.com/index.cfm?event=cmp.ccc.seitenstruktur.detailseiten&seitentyp=series&pk=308&concordeid=SCS>.

You don't think so? You think we all have freedom and enough of it? Perhaps even too much? Well, think again. About everything Transparency International is concerned with, for instance.² Or simply think about how much the public is allowed to know about what is going on behind the closed doors of governments, big companies etc. Or just remember the current UK government demanding that *The Guardian* destroy its files on and by Edward Snowden.³ *The Atlantic* was pretty outspoken about this outrageous suppression of information: "This year, the UK ranked 29th on the freedom index compiled by watchdog group Reporters Without Borders, slightly higher than the U.S. but lower than places like Uruguay and Slovakia, as well as much of the rest of Europe. Along with extremely strict libel and defamation laws, Britain also aims to prevent the publishing of government information through its Official Secrets Act, which in the past the British attorney general has threatened to use against the country's newspapers when they wanted to print embarrassing memos about the U.K.-U.S. relationship during the Iraq war. More recently, authorities have brought up the act in their attempts to get the *Guardian* to hand over the Snowden information and to put pressure on a whistleblower who exposed abuses within the [sic] Scotland Yard."⁴ Is this what the Scots want to preserve? If they do, they need only vote for 'no independence' in September.

Connected with freedom is the equally demanding issue of **democracy**. For those who think that democracy is in a good shape in our countries, it is perhaps worth pointing out that not even the current President of the European Parliament, Martin Schulz, thinks so.⁵ You might now say that this is precisely why so many English people and not just UKIP want to leave the EU. But you would be wrong there, too, as the state of democracy in Britain is equally harshly criticised, and Andreas Whittam Smith, the founder of the *Independent*, has, therefore, set up the political movement Democracy 2015, in order to overcome the "omni-shambles", i.e. the "extreme incompetence [that] has attached itself to this government", and to "bring our ailing democracy back to life".⁶ Democracy everywhere is indeed as "desper-

² Cf. <http://www.transparency.org/country>.

³ Cf. <http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/jan/31/footage-released-guardian-editors-snowden-hard-drives-gchq>; <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/aug/20/nsa-snowden-files-drives-destroyed-london>; <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLj7ez4pVrs>. What a good sign it is that this year's Pulitzer Prize for Public Service has been awarded to the *Guardian* and the *Washington Post* (<http://www.theguardian.com/media/2014/apr/14/guardian-washington-post-pulitzer-nsa-revelations>).

⁴ <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/08/why-the-british-government-forced-em-the-guardian-em-to-destroy-its-hard-drives/278919/>. The UK ranking at 29 is here <http://en.rsfs.org/press-free-dom-index-2013.1054.html>; the British attorney threat here <http://www.theguardian.com/media/2005/nov/24/press-and-publishing.usnews>; the whistleblower on Scotland Yard here <http://www.theguardian.com/law/2013/aug/19/david-miranda-detention-schedule-7-terrorism-act>.

⁵ Martin Schulz: "Wäre die EU ein Staat, der einen Antrag auf Aufnahme in die EU stellen würde, müßte der Antrag zurückgewiesen werden – aus Mangel an demokratischer Substanz." Schulz quoted in Broder, Henryk M., *Die letzten Tage Europas. Wie wir eine gute Idee versenken*, München: Knaus second ed. 2013, 14. Broder has not yet been translated into English, but his title says 'Europe's final days. How we are destroying an excellent idea'. Schulz in English: 'If the EU were a country applying for membership in the EU, this application would have to be rejected due to a serious lack of democratic substance.'

⁶ <http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/democracy2015/>.

ately sick" as Whittam Smith has shown and as most of us already know anyway, and we all need to fight very hard to make it much, much better.

The present German Bundestag reveals this as much as other European parliaments. The main parties there tried to introduce a 'Maulkorb-Erlass' two years ago, a decree prohibiting ('muzzling') everybody from speaking in the house without the explicit permission of the party whips. This was deliberately intended to prevent statements from members disagreeing with the party line. The party leaders are not happy with the fact that this undertaking failed.⁷ But this is no reason for the public to rejoice. Another member of the Bundestag referred to himself and all other representatives of the people as *Wir Abnicker*, thus saying that they simply and routinely nod their heads at everything put before them – accepting without controversy, proposing no alternatives, raising no objections – simply and almost silently, inevitably agreeing with what the government, the people in power, lobbyists, or the media propose.⁸ In this vast context of fighting for more democracy, it is very likely that an independent Scotland can achieve much more than one subordinate to Westminster. And how many Scots want to leave the EU or will vote for UKIP in the next general election in 2015?

2. Scottish History of Fighting for Humanity and Democracy

The fact that governments do not want the public to know as much as the powerful people do is, of course, very old. It is worth remembering how ancient this intent of the people in power actually is and how little has changed in this respect. We could refer to ancient Greece or Rome, but let's just go back to the beginning of the modern age and remember the relevance of the **Scottish Enlightenment** and the amount of thought at that time dedicated to improving society and trying to make it both more humane and more efficient, because "*industry, knowledge, and humanity* are linked together, by an indissoluble chain".⁹ The importance of society and its hierarchy was not doubted then, both were actually thought to be reasonable, simply necessary, and for David Hume, true liberty "consisted in supporting the authority of the monarchy, not undermining it."¹⁰ Democracy was a concept connected with republics, thought of as not having developed in a positive way, and, therefore, often frowned upon. Hume, e.g.,

⁷ Cf. these typical responses in the media, old and new: <http://www.bild.de/politik/inland/angela-merkel/merkel-kippt-maulkorb-erlass-23668118.bild.html> with a quotation speaking of the 'Berlin puppet theatre'; <http://www.stuttgarter-zeitung.de/inhalt.debatte-im-bundestag-maulkorb-erlass-erzuernt-viele-parlamentarier.378565e9-2396-4adf-b282-a6afd1ff0256.html>; with photos <http://www.rp-online.de/politik/deutschland/maulkorb-erlass-sorgt-fuer-aufruhr-aid-1.2793618>; a blog saying the Bundestag is abolishing itself <http://juergenpohl.wordpress.com/tag/maulkorberlass/>; a website stating that this kind of preventing diverging opinions from being expressed is already the case in Austria <http://www.bfg-muenchen.de/portal/article/neuer-maulkorberlass-droht>; here is the claim that this was prevented by public pressure <http://demokratez.eu/anti-demokratischer-maulkorberlass-der-das-rederecht-von-abgeordneten-einschränken-bzw-verhindern-soll-ist-vorerst-vom-tisch/>.

⁸ Bülow; Marco, *Wir Abnicker: Über Macht und Ohnmacht der Volksvertreter*, Düsseldorf: Econ 2010.

⁹ Hume, "Of Refinement in the Arts", in: Hume, *Essays Moral, Political and Literary*, Indianapolis: Liberty Fund 1985 (ed. Eugene F. Miller), 278.

¹⁰ Phillipson, Nicholas, *David Hume: The Philosopher as Historian*, London: Penguin 2011, 123.

"described [it] only as 'the dissolution of government'".¹¹ Hume, the 'sceptical Whig', was also of the opinion that politics should not be left to politicians only. It was – and still is – far too important for that. Societies should be "governed by laws, not men" and in this way be "secure against the vicissitudes of incompetence and ill-fortune."¹²

For the enlightenment, the world was clearly in need of **moral reform**, and for people like Adam Smith liberty was "a matter of learning the arts of self-command, by which he meant learning to distinguish between those aspects of life we could and could not control [...] learning to cultivate the moral and intellectual skills he ["the moral agent", i.e. any cultivated human being] needed to live rationally, at ease with himself and the world [...]. Such men were not only happy and capable of virtue; they were also likely to be more sociable and efficient."¹³ To help people get there was the intention of the Scottish Enlightenment, the beginning of our **civil society**. Have any of these objectives been achieved? What has become of their "science of man based on the study of the moral, political, religious and aesthetic sentiments that fitted human beings for social life"?¹⁴

Looking at the failures and weaknesses of our professional politicians today, we find enough evidence that they are not professional at all and certainly not efficient in the service of the public. Moreover, it is evident how presumptuous these rulers still are (just think of the expenses scandal and how long this has been going on with no end in sight¹⁵) and that things have become much worse than either Hume or Smith already feared. Instead of a well-educated, cultivated, and polite society with highly developed moral and intellectual skills and careful regard for others, we live in a world of increased egoism and selfishness. In Germany, there is an advertising slogan that expresses this clearly, 'Geiz ist geil' (stinginess would be the literal translation of 'Geiz', but 'avarice or greed is cool' would be more appropriate for the entire expression). The disastrous effect of such a mentality was generally experienced in the 2008 financial crisis. It seems to be quite evident in this context that thinking about some key ideas and objectives of the Scottish Enlightenment again might be quite useful for improving our society.

For an understanding of the historical development towards the 2014 referendum, it is also significant to remember that the concept of democracy became more relevant and more widely acknowledged later in the 18th century in connection with the French Revolution and in the United Kingdom with plans to **reform the government and society**. The Scottish referendum is also very much about what kind of society Scots want to live in. The 18th and 19th

¹¹ Copley, Stephen / Andrew Edgar, "Introduction", in their edition of David Hume, *Selected Essays*, Oxford: Oxford UP 1998, xxii.

¹² Phillipson, *David Hume*, 133.

¹³ Phillipson, Nicholas, *Adam Smith: An Enlightened Life*, London: Penguin 2011, 21.

¹⁴ Ibid, 86.

¹⁵ Cf. recent 2014 reports <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstoppers/mps-expenses/>; <http://www.theguardian.com/politics/mps-expenses>; <http://www.politics.co.uk/news/2014/02/17/maria-miller-s-fate-in-mps-hands-as-expenses-scandal-awaits>; <http://www.politics.co.uk/tag/expenses-scandal>; one from 2013 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/the-next-mps-expenses-scandal-36m-of-taxpayers-money-spent-renting-political-party-offices-8939724.html> and one from 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_politics/7840678.stm. You will certainly remember earlier cases. If not, ask your parents.

centuries were the time when the aristocracy and their governmental systems, monarchy and feudalism, were abolished and replaced by what were to become the middle class systems, especially the constitutional monarchy created in 1688. Throughout his life, Adam Smith thought that the "aristocracy posed a continuing threat to justice, sociability and the progress of civilization."¹⁶ At the end of the 18th century, a strong "pro-democracy" movement was alive in Scotland which supported reform and the ideas expressed in Thomas Paine's book *The Rights of Man* (1791), a book publicly burned in London and banned from being read or possessed. Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* (1790) and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) seem to have had no significant circulation in Scotland¹⁷, nor her husband William Godwin's *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice, and Its Influence on General Virtue and Happiness* (1793) with its strong ideas of a **direct democracy**.¹⁸

Such undertakings, arguing not only for more freedom, but always also for the improvement of human beings individually and in their communities, and for a permanent link between politics and morals, were in Scotland strongly connected with the 'Society of the **Friends of the People**, Associated for the Purpose of Obtaining a Parliamentary Reform', formed in 1792.¹⁹ But their endeavours were dashed by the Lord Advocate, Robert Dundas in the "notorious sedition trials" of 1792-3, "the turning point which led to the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in Scotland." This is the context into which Robert Burns belongs, whose "'Scots Wha Hae' was clearly forged in the radical, dissenting culture of the pro-democracy movement."²⁰ The poem 'The Tree of Liberty' is said to be by Burns, too, and it wonderfully expresses what freedom does with human beings: "Upo' this tree there grows sic fruit, / Its virtues a' can tell, man; / It raises man aboon the brute, / It mak's him ken himself, man."²¹ One needs to be free **to know oneself**, and one needs to know oneself, in order **to be free**. This odd dialectic is still relevant today. It is worth keeping in mind, even though one evid-

¹⁶ Phillipson, *Adam Smith*, 112.

¹⁷ Lynch, Michael (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Scottish History*, Oxford: OUP 2001, 249.

¹⁸ Godwin's text is available here (<http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3ll3/godwin/pj.html>; http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/godwin/PJfrontpiece.html; <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/godwin-an-enquiry-concerning-political-justice-vol-i>) and worth reading, not only for its statements on society and government, but also on **opinion**, an element of enormous relevance in any society and with increased importance through the modern media.

¹⁹ Cf. http://www.webcitation.org/query?url=http://www.geocities.com/joe_middleton_sco/thomas_muir.htm&date=2009-10-26+00:55:05; <http://www.alternative-perth.co.uk/frdspeople.htm>; <http://iainthepict.blogspot.de/2011/12/scottish-friends-of-people.html>. American independence was, of course, relevant in this context, too, cf. <http://www.cs.grinnell.edu/1790s/Projects/Sara/Radicals.php>.

²⁰ Hogg, Patrick Scott, *Robert Burns: The Patriot Bard*, Edinburgh: Mainstream Publ. 2009, 269. Cf. also Liam McIlvanney, *Burns: The Radical*, East Linton: Tuckwell Press 2002; <http://www.robertburns.org/encyclopedia/MuirThomas1765-98.659.shtml>; http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/scottishhistory/enlightenment/features/enlightenment_radicals.shtml; and in particular <http://scottishhistorysociety.com/learning-resources/scotland-and-the-french-revolution/>.

²¹ Burns, Robert, *The Canongate Burns: The Complete Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*, Edinburgh: Canongate 2003 (rev. ed. of 2001) (ed. by Andrew Nobel & Patrick Scott Hogg), 845.

ently is never completely free nor does one ever have sufficient self-knowledge.²² But every little bit helps, and this awareness should also influence the decisions in 2014.

It took Britain until 1832 to take a first step in reforming government, a step not at all intended as a general extension of the franchise and certainly not as an introduction of democracy.²³ Lord Cockburn, "one of the principal architects of the Reform Act for Scotland of 1832", was greatly disappointed about its effects and pessimistic about the future in a diary entry in 1848: "Extension of the franchise is the phrase, but division of property is the object or the expected result; and with a manufacturing population, that is a population of which about a half is always hungry, and the passions of this hunger always excited by political delusion, it is not easy to see how wealth and sense are to keep their feet. [...] Will experience and education change human nature, and men become wise and good? Or shall we go on in this perpetual swelter?"²⁴ This swelter is still with us in 2014, even though we are, of course, no longer as literally hungry as the people in the 19th century, but we still need to go on fighting for greater freedom and equality.

Only in 1928 did the Equal Franchise Act allow both men and women the right to vote.²⁵ Britain has in fact never been in the vanguard of all these processes, in spite of the myth of its being the mother of democracy.²⁶ That is why we make our students aware of the fact that England was only once in human history, in particular in connection with the advancement of democracy, ahead of its neighbours, namely in **1688 with the Glorious Revolution**. This was indeed glorious because it took place at a time of absolutism, with the most absolutist king in power in France during this event, Louis XIV, and it made the stunning claim that parliament determines who is in power in the country, not any aristocratic family. Parliament was above kings. This was an important step in the development of democracy. But while acknowledging this unique event in English history, one must at the same time be absolutely aware of the fact that Scotland already knew this and had proclaimed the dominance of the people over their king in **the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320**.²⁷ Scotland was more than three and a half centuries ahead of England, ahead of Europe, and probably the world. So why does Scotland remain in England's shadow? Will the people with enough **smeddum** to think for themselves

²² Daniel C. Dennett, "Reflections on Free Will", 26 January 2014 (<http://www.samharris.org/blog/item/reflections-on-free-will>) is a good short explanation of why one should stick with the idea of a free will, which is highly contested today.

²³ Cf. Devine, Tom M., *The Scottish Nation 1700 – 2000*, London: Penguin 2000, 274: "Universal male suffrage was still regarded as a certain and inevitable road to social anarchy and economic ruin."

²⁴ Quoted in Smout, T. C., *A Century of the Scottish People, 1830 – 1950*, London: Fontana 1997, 7f.

²⁵ Cf. http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1928/jul/02/royal-assent#S5CV0219P0_19280702_HOC_422.

²⁶ Cf. Ziegesar, Detlef von, *A Model of Democracy? Britain's Political System*, Berlin: Cornelsen 1991.

²⁷ The text, some comments, its employment in education, connection with new media, and a lecture on it as propaganda are available at <http://www.constitution.org/scot/arbroath.htm>; <http://www.nas.gov.uk/about/090401.asp>; <http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/scotlandshistory/warsofindependence/declarationofarbroath/>; <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/darbroath.htm>.

and determine their own lives independently again be in the minority in 2014, as Lewis Grassie Gibbon already feared in 1934?²⁸

Actually, Gibbon did not express his fears so much as state a plain fact, one repeatedly confirmed by philosophers like Jean Paul Sartre or sociologists like David Riesman, whose investigations have revealed the high degree of **conformity** in (contemporary) life. Riesman and his colleagues found, like Gibbon, that 'inner-directed' people were by far outnumbered by 'other-directed' people. **Heteronomy** is the sociological term for the situation in which people are not autonomous, but determined by others.²⁹ It looks as though the other-directed culture has increased even more recently in connection with the new media, especially as these are very successful in giving people the illusion that they, the users, are in charge. This, however, is part of *The Net Delusion* and just a contemporary example of the long history of the people in power beguiling the public.³⁰

Technologically we have made much progress, but what about our advancement in understanding these developments and using them to the benefit of the entire society rather than *The New Few*, the oligarchs, the people in charge?³¹ Aristotle already knew, as did Albert Einstein, that a society making progress technically but regress morally makes no progress at all.³² But are we aware of this, do we know where are we moving to today, and who determines our directions? Such key questions are inseparable from our independence, pose another perennial problem and are currently being intensely discussed in connection with the new media. Jason Lanier, who was involved in creating the World Wide Web in the 1990s, detects the same difficulties in the new media that Mount and others find in our contemporary society generally: the information economy ruins markets, destroys democracy and jobs, and distributes its profits to fewer and fewer people. Lanier, therefore, asks *Who Owns the Future?* and demands that the digital revolution should instead create opportunities and improvements for everybody.³³ We can achieve this only on a very large scale, far beyond the limits of national

²⁸ Gibbon, Lewis Grassie, "Smeddum", in: Gibbon, *Smeddum: A Lewis Grassie Gibbon Anthology*, Edinburgh: Canongate Classics 2008 (ed. Valentina Bold), 34-46.

²⁹ Cf. Riesman, David / Nathan Glazer / Reuel Denney, *The Lonely Crowd: A Study of the Changing American Character*, New Haven: Yale UP 2001 (first ed. 1950). They describe American society as developing from a tradition-directed culture via an inner-directed to an other-directed one. Hume and Smith had already emphasised the importance of conformity and regarded it as a rational and efficient behaviour, where tradition was very important, but also needed to be critically tested and accepted only when still useful and appropriate. Cf. Smith, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Oxford: Clarendon 1976 (ed. D. D. Raphael / A. L. Macfie) throughout, perhaps esp. III.

³⁰ Morozov, Evgeny, *The Net Delusion. The Dark Side of the Internet*, New York: Public Affairs 2012.

³¹ Cf. Mount, Ferdinand, *The New Few. A Very British Oligarchy*, London: Simon & Schuster 2012.

³² Cf. the quotations in Klaus Peter Müller's edition of Howard Brenton, *The Genius*, Frankfurt: Hirschgraben 1983, 3, a play dealing with precisely these issues in the context of nuclear power: "He who makes progress in science and regress in morals, makes more regress than progress." (Aristotle) "Our age is characterized by the perfection of means and the confusion of goals." (Einstein)

³³ Lanier, Jaron, *Who Owns the Future?*, London: Allen Lane 2013. The huge dimensions of this question are also discussed in Colin Crouch's books published in London by Polity Press *Post-Democracy* 2004, *The Strange Non-Death of Neo-Liberalism* 2011, and *Making Capitalism Fit for Society* 2013, describing the extent to which corporate companies and oligarchs have succeeded in influencing politics and excluding the common people from active involvement in the construction of their

borders. But what is absolutely necessary is that people are aware of all the dimensions connected with the 2014 referendum, and we've seen that it all boils down to the same main things: freedom, independence, a concern for the community, and an understanding of how everything is connected with everything else. Our world is a network indeed.

An important part of this network and our lives is **time**, which is why we have hinted at the long history of human beings fighting for their freedom. This shows how little has been achieved. How much we still have in common with Robert Burns, e.g., becomes instantly evident through the headline Patrick Scott Hogg uses for his chapter on Burns' experiences during his pro-democratic endeavours: "**When Truth Is Treason, Freedom Dies**".³⁴ It evidently describes Burns' situation as well as that of *The Guardian* forced to destroy its data, or of Snowden and others treated as traitors today. The political playwright and director David Hare is also still convinced that it is not the people who are in charge and determining the direction of things: "The security services are running the country, aren't they?"³⁵ Well, on 18 September, at least, the security services will not be able to directly influence what the people will vote for.

3. Scots and the BBC in Defence of the Status Quo

Or have the people already been sufficiently influenced by the media, old and new? There have always been enough Scottish people supporting the government and the status quo. A typical current example is Michael Gove, the Secretary of State for Education. He has been criticised for many things, one of them his typical Tory attitude to the First World War.³⁶ More relevant though than his opinion about the past is the damage he is doing to education in Britain today.³⁷ Richard Evans, Regius Professor of History at Cambridge, therefore, challenges Gove's proposed national curriculum for history and shows that Gove's plans contradict "the March 2011 Ofsted report *History for All*, which was based on an inspection of history teaching in 166 schools across England [,] found that history was in good health and that its popularity at GCSE was not in meltdown, contrary to what Skidmore [a Tory MP] has repeatedly

communities, their living and working conditions. This is something the public can no longer accept.

³⁴ Hogg, *Robert Burns*, 265-294, not bold in the original. The title is a line of Hogg's song 'The Wigtown Martyrs' or 'The Twa Margarets', accessible at <http://www.poetryofscotland.co.uk/Other/thetwamargarets.php>.

³⁵ "David Hare: 'The security services are running the country, aren't they?'" , *Guardian* 21-2-14 (<http://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2014/feb/21/david-hare-interview-turks-and-caicos>). Hare's *Worricker Trilogy* about politics and the secret services (http://www.bbc.co.uk/mediacentre/latest_news/2014/worricker-press-pack.html) is, of course, initially fiction, but its enormous amount of realistic content has just been highlighted when the blatant lies of the CIA to Congress, the American president, and the public were revealed (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VZ9SunnyIj-A>; http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/cia-misled-on-interrogation-program-senate-report-says/2014/03/31/eb75a82a-b8dd-11e3-96ae-f2c36d2b1245_story.html).

³⁶ "Michael Gove defends deaths of 37 million as 'just'", *New Statesman* 3-1-14 (<http://www.newstatesman.com/media-mole/2014/01/michael-gove-defends-deaths-37-million-people-just>).

³⁷ In spite of Scotland's responsibility in this area, Gove and his party also influence Scottish education.

alleged. Students, the report went on, particularly liked the opportunity that classes gave them to find things out for themselves and to make up their own minds about particular issues."³⁸ This student opinion should instantly remind you of what has been said here about freedom, independence, and democracy all along. And it is also evident that precisely this kind of free thinking has always been what people in power have tried to suppress. That the Scot Gove and the current British government are involved in this on all levels should not actually surprise anyone.

Gove is one of those Scots comfortably settled in the British Tory world. How many of them are there, and are they all in positions where they can influence public opinion, such as Andrew Neil in his BBC Daily and Sunday Politics programmes, or Kirsty Wark, the presenter of 'Newsnight'?³⁹ Wark has close connections with the Labour Party and thus is in favour of preserving the union. She also thinks Snowden should be prosecuted, whereas the NSA and British intelligence undertakings are no problem at all for her, as she made evident when she spoke with Glenn Greenwald on 'Newsnight' in October 2013 in what the *Huffington Post* called a "deeply hostile interview".⁴⁰ Andrew Marr is another Scot firmly established within the BBC, and his confrontation with Alex Salmond about Scotland and the European Union in March 2014 is just the most recent example of Scottish people subverting other Scots.⁴¹ Or is it just the SNP, or Salmond? Not really, because this tradition of Scots not supporting Scots or even Scotland is so old that individual shortcomings are not the point. The point in September is simply what is better for Scotland, not for individual people or parties.

The BBC, of course, does not want Scotland to become independent. It is eager to preserve its audience, preferably enlarge it, but definitely not have it reduced. That the BBC can-

³⁸ Richard J. Evans, "The Mr Men game", *New Statesman* 23-5-13 (<http://www.newstatesman.com/politics/politics/2013/05/mr-men-game>). The text is worth reading. It reveals Gove's lack of qualities and qualifications as well as the lies he and his ministry have used for propagating their ideology.

³⁹ For Neil cf. <http://www.bbc.com/news/correspondents/andrewneil/>, for Wark <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006mk25/presenters/kirsty-wark> and her confrontation with Alex Salmond about the UK agreement with Libya in 2007, which had released a person convicted by a Scottish court as being responsible for the Lockerbie bombing, where Salmond for obvious reasons disagreed with Westminster's total disregard of Scotland (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FnQPptuG8uM>).

⁴⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-moGtQFvsVU>; http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/04/glenn-greenwald-newsnight-bbc-kirsty-wark_n_4043015.html. What Wark has got to say on independence is here (<http://www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/kirsty-wark-on-independence-the-bbc-and-savile-1-3340987>) and her love of Scotland here (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/books-poetry/interviews/kirsty-wark-on-how-a-love-of-arran-and-her-familys-history-inspired-her-debu-23403601>). Ken Loach gives an absolutely appropriate description of the Labour party in general and addresses further key issues one needs to be aware of (Ken Loach, "Labour is part of the problem, not the solution", *The Guardian* 27-3-14 (<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/mar/27/ken-loach-labour-failed-left-new-party>)). What he says about Labour in the UK also applies to the SPD in Germany, the socialists in France etc.

⁴¹ 'The Andrew Marr Show' is shown each Sunday morning, and his encounter with Salmond in March 2014 is discussed here <http://www.theguardian.com/media/2014/mar/16/bbc-justify-andrew-marr-remarks-scotland-right-join-eu>.

not be trusted is both banal and evident.⁴² The media generally cannot be trusted. But a public service like the BBC should in fact work better than it does, and the Jimmy Saville case and the endless problem of exaggerated payments to its general directors need not be mentioned here. But two examples of BBC manoeuvring reveal tendencies that again do not enhance human freedom and understanding. One is the fact that BBC 4 is being turned into a music channel. We all like music, but when it simply replaces information, controversial discussions, investigations into hidden areas of society etc., then there is something seriously wrong.⁴³

The other example is something probably not yet really noticed, but it is particularly significant in our context: in January 2014, BBC Scotland announced a new documentary series called 'Scotland's Smoking Gun' with 13 episodes dealing with the September referendum. The first programme on 28-1-14 looked at "some of the worldwide events that have contributed to the need for a referendum", or, as the *Radio Times* described it: "The first in a series of documentaries about September's referendum examines how Scotland reached the point where its citizens will be voting to decide the fate of the United Kingdom in September. The film explores the global and national events of the past 65 years that may have contributed, including the theft of the Stone of Destiny in 1950 and the North Sea oil boom."⁴⁴ The second episode suddenly had its own title, 'Five Millions Ways to Be Scottish', and tried to find out how important Scottish identity might be in the referendum: "Surveys suggest Scots have never felt more Scottish, but will that determine how they vote, and how will other identities - Britishness in particular - colour the campaign?" The third episode, called 'The Top Ten Battlegrounds', first claimed it wanted to find out what the most important issues in the referendum were for the general public. But then it said it was "a politician-free zone, calling on the country's leading academics and experts, to give straight answers to the key questions."⁴⁵ Eventually the answers were indeed given by 'experts' and the public was just meant to give the impression of the people being involved by delivering the questions the programme with its experts wanted to provide answers for.

The BBC has produced excellent documentaries, which are generally meant to give people a better understanding of the world they live in or get information on.⁴⁶ The three episodes of this series have an odd slant, though, and a strange mixture of strong, banal, and very weak elements. The first episode has a good pace and wants to be entertaining. It begins with "the

⁴² Cf. Aitken, Robin, *Can We Trust the BBC?*, London: Continuum 2008.

⁴³ Just take any TV magazine, compare this week's BBC 4 programme with that a year or two ago and you'll notice the enormous difference. And we won't speak of shifting BBC 3 onto the web.

⁴⁴ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03sltv5>; <http://www.radiotimes.com/episode/cr7zd9/scotlands-smoking-gun>. Producer and director Mick Morton.

⁴⁵ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03tgtmt>; <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03ymb0s>. The director and producer of the second episode is Stephen Magee, of the third one Eamon T. O'Connor.

⁴⁶ Cf. Klaus Peter Müller's articles "Narration und Kognition britischer Geschichte transmedial. Medienkonvergenz im britischen Fernsehen", in: Karl N. Renner / Dagmar von Hoff / Matthias Krings (eds.), *Medien. Erzählen. Gesellschaft. Transmediales Erzählen im Zeitalter der Medienkonvergenz*, Berlin: de Gruyter 2013, 301-340, and "Stories Told about British Cultures and Languages in Current TV Documentaries: The Noughties, Kidults, Chavs, MCs, and the Breaking Up of Britain", in: Melanie Arnold / Silvia Hansen-Schirra / Michael Poerner (eds.), *Streifzüge durch die Welt der Sprachen und Kulturen*, Frankfurt: Lang 2013, 231-258.

first smoking gun" – Bill Haley and 1950s rock 'n' roll, then quickly moves on to "a rock! Is this the rock that got the boulder rolling?"⁴⁷ The removal of the Stone of Destiny in 1950 is connected with the Scottish Secretary from 2001 to 2003 Helen Liddell's comment on nationalism as "something romantic, something sort of Brigadoon rather than connected with Scottish politics." The presenter Clare Grogan continues in this vein: "It may have looked like an act of rebellion, but wasn't it more like a stunt? But it put the idea of Scotland's relationship with the rest of the UK on the agenda. – Well, at least for a few days. A smoking gun or more of a flash in the pan?" (3') This is the tone of the entire episode and how it works: it is not really serious, which might be good, but not when the butt of its humour is always Scotland. It moves from one decade to the next and generally emphasises Britishness wherever possible, even in connection with England becoming world football champion in 1966. Thatcher is first presented as a reason for Scots wanting to get away from the UK (34-44'), then her departure is also a smoking gun (45'). In the end, all of the decades since the 1950s are said to have been diverse and exciting, but, the final words say, "the next eight months may be the most exciting of them all." Smoking guns? Any new information or relevant insights? Or just a collection of "something sort of Brigadoon"?

Stuart Cosgrove is the presenter of the second episode, convinced that there are 'Five Million Ways of Being Scottish'. He is a broadcaster and journalist, "enjoys an enviable reputation as an artful dodger" according to the *Independent* in 1996, and says early in this episode that he likes soul music, working for the radio, and "Oh, and I'm Scottish, whatever that means." He is sure about his own identity and "all its mongrel glory", does not want to make a political programme nor send out a clear message, but intends to take us on "a journey showing many people with various identities and how they might impact on the referendum."⁴⁸ Identity seems to be important, but very "difficult to pin down", David McCrone, Emeritus Professor of Sociology and co-founder of the Institute of Governance at Edinburgh University, confirms Cosgrove's impression. (4') Cosgrove then claims that he "met Scotland's biggest psychological brain to find out what identity means in cold, hard political reality", and Professor John Curtice of Strathclyde University is presented, saying that "identity is providing a crucial structure." (14') Curtice is a Professor of Politics and was deputy director of the Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends, but how that makes him the "biggest psychological brain" is not really clear, his field is statistics, and he has a long connection with the BBC.⁴⁹

When asked about any groups that are particularly important in Scotland, Curtis talks about stereotypes and mentions the caberman: young, male, taking part in the Highland

⁴⁷ Quotations are from the episodes (and may not always be verbatim, as scripts are not available, but they are as accurate as possible) and will from now on be connected with a figure indicating the minutes they occur in the programme, in this case 2'.

⁴⁸ The *Independent* quote is here: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/rebel-with-a-cause-1305174.html>, the programme quotes are from the first three minutes, and more of this episode is here http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b03tgtmt/Referendum_Documentaries_Five_Million_Ways_to_Be_Scottish/; <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-26016484>.

⁴⁹ Cf. <http://www.strath.ac.uk/humanities/schoolofgovernmentandpublicpolicy/staff/curticejohnprof/>, and he is also prominent on What Scotland Thinks <http://blog.whatscotlandthinks.org/>.

Games.⁵⁰ The episode goes on with some of the questions exposed on the website: "Could the cloutie dumpling effect influence voters?" and "Do tattoos help shape what we believe in?"⁵¹ It is a bit different when Billy Bragg is presented singing and talking about 'Take Down the Union Jack' (21'), and the comedian Bruce Fummey, "a Scottish African?" (5') could clearly also have spoken about many more interesting things than he eventually did. But this episode's main point is that even though for Cosgrove being British may not be so important, it clearly is for many people who do not want to lose this element in their identity. The last sentence is that Scotland may be on "a very big journey indeed to six million versions of being Scottish." This, however, is actually a pretty banal statement, leaving spectators with no useful information and very little entertainment. Even basically important persons and topics, like Fummey, Bragg, or the statement by American film director Annie Griffin that identity politics is on the way out, what counts is "how we work together" (42'), lead only to this final conclusion, or to what viewers might also remember as the episode's comical climax: two young people in the tattoo parlour, where the young man chooses 'Rule Britannia' for his skin, whereas the young woman has her rear end tattooed with '100% Scottish beef'. Do we get a documentary here, or a comedy show? Definitely not a glorious mongrel.

'Scotland's Top 10 Battlegrounds' in the third episode are (beginning with number 10) broadcasting, the EU, defence, energy, immigration, the currency, Scotland's relationship with the rest of the UK, welfare, pensions, and the economy. A basic question is instantly raised: "are you ready to make your decision of a life time?", the answer is a clear no, because "some of us don't have a clue". The 'us' here is, of course, the BBC speaker assuming to be and speak for the general public, which, however, are also addressed with 'you'. To solve the problem of the public's ignorance, the makers of this episode have conducted "our own exclusive survey" – this is another 'us' speaking, not the public but the people who know, who have made a survey about what the main problem areas are. They intend to pass on the information needed via "ten independent experts, political scientists, defence analysts, economists, people with no political axe to grind. They deal in hard facts that may help you when you are deciding how to cast your vote." (2-3') Dr Nicola McEwan from the Academy of Government, University of Edinburgh (or so says her caption in the programme, but see her homepage below), confirms that they all will try to be impartial and inform the debate. Michael Keating, Professor of Politics at Aberdeen University and director of the Scottish Centre on Constitutional Change, is even more explicit: "when you are impartial, you can be equally rude to both sides." (3')⁵²

This introduction is then taken to its climax: "You'll also be hearing from what we hope you'll agree are trustworthy voices whose job at the BBC is to take the pulse of the nation and keep us properly informed." (3') Note this odd shifting between 'you' and 'us' here in a single sentence. This is a clear sign of how this programme assumes and mixes positions and identities that documentaries with the intention of being impartial and fairly neutral keep strictly

⁵⁰ No examples were shown, Cosgrove gave the impression he had never met one, but one is here http://ads.oftheworld.com/media/ambient/bc_scottish_highland_games_caberman, more here <http://www.bchighlandgames.com/heavyevents.htm>.

⁵¹ Cf. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03tgtmt> and <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-26016486>.

⁵² It's not accidental that these two were presented first, confirming the narrator's claim of impartiality, they also work together on the same project, cf. <http://www.futureukandscotland.ac.uk/projects/research-centre> and http://www.sps.ed.ac.uk/staff/politics/mcewen_nicola.

separate from each other. Douglas Fraser, Business Editor, and Brian Taylor, Political Editor BBC Scotland are then presented, later also Louise White, presenter of 'Morning Call', and Reevel Alderson, Home Affairs Correspondent of the BBC. I know quite a few people who would have turned off here, but then others would not have trusted the BBC to begin with.

The episode which wanted to be politician-free often repeats the claims of "both sides", the Yes and the Better Together campaigns, and its answers to the ten battlegrounds are well-known, often rather banal, like: most problems will have to be solved after the referendum and are a matter of negotiations. The programme's drift is typically revealed when Charlie Jeffrey, Professor of Politics of Edinburgh University says that passport control and a guarded border between England and Scotland are "pretty unthinkable" and that "the intent of both governments [after a yes vote] would be an amical one". (38') There is a fast cut here to scenes of street fighting, and the narrator expresses his doubts about 'amical'. The only justification given is that much passion has already been shown between the two sides so far. Is this an impartial statement by the narrator John Gordon Sinclair (who is never visible)?

The currency is, of course, a problem, but no answer is given here, and David Bell, Professor of Economics of Stirling University, finds that much money will be needed for both welfare and pensions (battlegrounds 3 and 2). (41', 45') About battleground 1, the economy, all experts reveal that they have nothing to say, because, as Bell puts it, "things might massively change" (50'), and Jeffrey is explicit again that an accurate forecast cannot be made. (51') "All said and done", the narrator concludes, "it seems to come down to one simple question: will I be better or worse off in an independent Scotland?" (55') Is 'I' used here and not 'we', in order to make this more personal, emotional, passionate, or more impartial? As the narrator does not get the answer he yearns for, he regretfully says: "So we are all free to make up our own minds. Hurrah." (56') He clearly does not like to be in this situation, he wants to be told how to vote in September. For McEwan, this is a question of who do you trust (57'), and Jeffrey has got the final word: people can and must discuss "these issues among their peers, in their community, and beyond the reach of formal politics, and I think that's a good thing." (59') I can only agree with him and McEwan, as well as with Christina Boswell, Professor of Politics at Edinburgh University, who like Jeffrey thinks that after the referendum the governments will adopt a very pragmatic approach and come to sensible conclusions. (36') These are indeed the most sensible experts in another episode in this series that has not really given the public any appreciable help.

The programme has been shown on BBC 2 Scotland only, with repeats on BBC News and BBC Parliament. It is thus meant for the Scots and perhaps a few more. Three things are revealing here in addition to what has already been said: a) the series was called 'Scotland's Smoking Gun' only at the very beginning. Since then its title has been 'Referendum Documentaries', and the individual episodes had their own titles. b) It is not much advertised and shown very late in the evening or at odd times on BBC News and Parliament. c) It is totally unclear when it will actually continue. The second and third episodes were shown on 4 and 11 February, nothing else since. Why? Are its producers, perhaps, not even sure of what they intend to present next? The assumption seems to be that everything the programme deals with is not really very relevant. Its makers want things to remain as they are, but they are forced not to express this clearly. The statutes require neutrality, but the series is far from being impartial and also tends to treat Scotland too often like a joke, like something one cannot seriously deal with.

This can only lead to the conclusion that Scotland urgently needs to offer alternatives. Alternatives to what the BBC does, to all the presenters mentioned here, and also to their kinds of programmes. Alternatives are vital in the world we live in, and the endless number of private TV channels as well as much of what one gets on the web is often only a pretence, it seems to be different, but isn't really new or challenging and mostly just panders to people's expectations and old habits. With Scottish independence there would also be new Scottish media, new presenters, new programmes, at least a few more alternatives. And nobody would have to do without 'Mary Berry Cooks', 'Strictly Come Dancing', etc., and 'The Great British Sewing Bee' or 'The Voice UK' would require just a small change in their titles (or might simply keep them). But the gain could be enormous, not just for Scotland.

4. Involving the Public

Greater freedom, more democracy, more alternatives for every citizen also mean more involvement of the public in important matters on the national as well as local levels. This is beginning, as we all know, but it needs to be increased considerably. One simple example of how this can work in such an important area as the planning of cities, the design of council houses etc. is currently provided by Berlin, where people have rightly complained about the city spending billions on rebuilding the palace and trying to set up a new major airport. But right now the state is starting to think about how it can help **cities as social models**, providing people with the housing they need sustaining life in the community. So Berlin intends to spend € 320 million on this, not even half as much as on the city palace, but it is at least something and an important project that needs to be expanded and undertaken everywhere in Europe. **New living and working conditions** are evidently needed today, houses and flats for singles as well as families. There are efforts to bring the country into the city here, and a key element of this project is the participation of the city's inhabitants. Liquid Democracy is the name of a registered society involved in this project, and it is just one example of the **new kinds of democracy** needed today.⁵³

In her book *Blossom: What Scotland Needs to Flourish*, Lesley Riddoch speaks about the **West Whitlawburn Housing Cooperative** near Glasgow where local people are involved in a very similar way.⁵⁴ There are surely many **more initiatives** like this in Scotland, so, please, **tell us about them** in a contribution to the next *Newsletter*. We are interested to hear and report about all such endeavours where the civil society and local community are engaged in improving their living and working conditions, to what extent they are supported or not by local politicians, by Holyrood or Westminster.

People must be involved and must get support for such endeavours, in order to make everybody's life better and also more just. **Justice** has been a key element in democratic movements, and we all know that we do not yet live in just societies. Gerry Mooney and Gill Scott made this pretty clear in their edition of *Social Justice and Social Policy in Scotland*, Bristol: Policy Press 2012. The review in the *Scottish Studies Newsletter* 40 finished with a

⁵³ Cf. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* 26-3-14 (<http://www.faz.net/e-paper/#FAZ/2014-03-26/11/3980910>) and www.urbanliving.berlin.de.

⁵⁴ Cf. <http://www.wwhc.org.uk/>. This initiative is also discussed on the website of Co-Operative UK <http://www.uk.coop/casestudy/west-whitlawburn-housing-co-operative-wwhc>. It seems to be necessary to create a Co-Operative Scotland. Cf. Ron Walker's review of Riddoch's book in this issue of the *Scottish Studies Newsletter*.

quotation that gave a sound reason for this deplorable persistence of injustice in human life, connecting it with the kind of state we live in, which is also described by Jason Lanier and Ferdinand Mount: "'The oligarchic character of the modern English commonwealth does not rest, like many oligarchies, on the cruelty of the rich to the poor. It does not even rest on the kindness of the rich to the poor. It rests on the perennial and unfailing kindness of the poor to the rich.'" G. K. Chesterton, *Heretics*, chapter 15".⁵⁵

This is an excellent explanation, still worth considering and wondering about how long both the oligarchic situation and the inefficient, self-destructive politeness have been going on. Chesterton said this in 1905. But – again Scotland knew this long before this Englishman! In 1742, a Scottish text written in Latin was published, translated into English in 1747, and dealing with the key topics of the Enlightenment and the following decades and centuries which have been sketched here. In a chapter about "The Rights of the Supreme Power: and the Methods of Acquiring it", the text emphasises that supreme power resides "with the body of the people" and that "the end of all civil power [is] the safety and happiness of the whole body; any power not naturally conducive to this end is unjust; which the people [...] may justly abolish again, when they find it necessary to their safety to do so." The text also describes the predominant idea of a divine right of kings as "a mere dream of court-flatterers." The main point, however, is that "the people's right of resistance is unquestionable." And then the text makes this statement: "In all ages there has been too much patience in the body of the people, and too stupid veneration for their princes and rulers; which in the whole world has produced [...] herds of miserable abject slaves or beasts of burden, rather than civil polities of rational creatures". Sentences of a mad revolutionary, one of the looney left? No. These words that are still so fitting for our own culture are from one of the most important figures of the Scottish Enlightenment, the person with a strong influence on Hume, Swift and many others: Francis Hutcheson said this in his *Philosophiae Moralis Institutio Compendiaria: With a Short Introduction to Moral Philosophy*.⁵⁶

The scope of Hutcheson's text is enormous: it covers natural and civil law, which includes discussions of human nature and its basic sociability, human abilities like the sense of beauty, sympathy or *sensus communis*, the moral sense, the sense of honour as well as of ridicule, the affections, and the passions of the soul. For Hutcheson the **moral sense** was the most important one, as he thought it regulates human conduct. He also considered "benevolence to be as ultimate and basic a principle of human conduct as self-love."⁵⁷ Our sense of justice today is still based on this balance between egoism and altruism. Justice was for Hutcheson, in accordance with the philosophical tradition he refers to, "the sovereign virtue to which all the rest should be subservient", and he defines it with Cicero as "an habit constantly

⁵⁵ Mount, *The New Few*, uses this quotation as its motto. The review of the book by Mooney and Scott is still available at http://www.fb06.uni-mainz.de/englisch/Dateien/SSN_40.pdf. The economist Thomas Picketty, *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard UP 2014, significantly confirms the descriptions of inequality in our society. (<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/apr/12/capital-ism-isnt-working-thomas-piketty>)

⁵⁶ Hutcheson, Francis, *Philosophiae Moralis Institutio Compendiaria: With a Short Introduction to Moral Philosophy*, Indianapolis: Liberty Fund 2007 (ed. Luigi Turco, who uses the 1747 English and the 1745 Latin versions). The quotations are from pages 254, 255, and 257, i.e. from Book III Chap. VII.

⁵⁷ Turco in his "Introduction", xiii.

regarding the common interest, and in subservience to it, giving or performing to each one whatever is due to him upon any natural claim."⁵⁸ Mooney and Scott have shown how this still makes perfect sense today, and results in the cognitive sciences suggest that justice might be a universal in human beings making people from very different cultures respond very similarly to acts of injustice.

So Scotland was again more than a century and a half ahead of England in pointing out that people have been too kind and too patient towards the ruling powers. It is about time now for it to step out of England's shadow, claim its independence and manage its own affairs. This will not be easy, but to say no in September will make everything only more difficult. Those who will vote as well as those who do not have this opportunity will have to take into account the points made here and even more. Too many points, too big issues? Yes, very big issues, and no, neither too big nor too many. Because all of them count and are relevant, perhaps most of all those that have been neglected too much by politicians and in everyday media talks. Hutcheson's text was aimed at university students. We may have lost the link to his classical background, but it would be a disaster if we had also given up on the Enlightenment hope of improving society. A greater concern for the public good is needed, a concern which enhances democracy, justice, and also morality, so important in the Enlightenment and in the 19th century, but seemingly almost abolished in the 20th. It looks as though morality is now intriguingly, slowly, hesitantly coming back, and being taken into serious consideration again, not just for shallow political talk. Malcolm Fraser, Australia's prime minister 1975-1983, said in an important speech in March 2014 "It's time to define a covenant of human ethics."⁵⁹

Indeed, all of the great issues of everybody's life are connected with the Scottish referendum. Not all of them could have been talked about. The economy has at least been mentioned with its main points, but the law, e.g., could have been discussed more and will be addressed in the book on Scotland 2014. The thoughts of other Scottish writers, like John Galt, Neil Gunn, James Robertson, Nan Shepherd, Bashabi Fraser, Suhayl Saadi on Scotland will be presented on the Mainz University panel at this year's First World Congress of Scottish Literatures in Glasgow.⁶⁰ But the essential point for 2014 has been made here: it is about time that the 'Tree of Liberty' of Robert Burns, of the Friends of the People, of everybody fighting for freedom, independence, and democracy in the past as well as today is at long last planted into Scottish soil. There will be much hard work necessary afterwards to make it grow and bear rich fruit. But there will be even harder work with less fruitful results if the majority of Scots

⁵⁸ Hutcheson, *Philosophiae Moralis*, 73, quoting Cicero, *De inventione* 2.160.7.

⁵⁹ <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/apr/01/its-time-to-define-a-covenant-of-human-ethics>.

⁶⁰ Cf. <http://www.gla.ac.uk/colleges/arts/research/scottishstudiesglobal/worldcongressofscottishliteratures/>. If you, e.g., think Galt's descriptions of government and the parliament in *The Member* and *The Radical* (both 1832) are too different from our own world, just think of the mess the current government has made of selling Royal Mail with the result that the public lost £ 750m in a single day, which "could have covered the annual salaries of an additional 34,000 NHS nurses." (<http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/apr/01/royal-mail-undervaluing-taxpayer-cable>) Or take a look at this description of MPs' behaviour (<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/apr/11/westminster-shysters-lecherous-pissed-our-expense>) which has strong elements of an 18th or 19th century satire, but is simply today's reality. In fact, too little has changed, which is why change is absolutely necessary.

say 'no independence' in September. So let's hope they have what's needed on this significant occasion: a strong sense of justice, of the relevance and quality of their lives, of what democracy means, of who they want to be governed by, what their idea of a healthy community is, the awareness that Scottish dependence has gone on far too long, and, of course, quite a bit of *smeddum*.

For the Editors
Klaus Peter Müller
April 2014

New Scottish Poetry

[JL Williams](#) was born in New Jersey and studied at Wellesley College and on the MLitt in Creative Writing at the University of Glasgow. She moved to Edinburgh in 2001.

She is particularly interested in cross-form work and has collaborated with artists, musicians and filmmakers. She was awarded a grant from the Scottish Arts Council for a poetry collaboration entitled *chiaroscuro pentimenti* with composer Martin Parker and artist Anna Chapman, and the Edwin Morgan Travel Bursary from the Scottish Arts Trust. In September 2009 she journeyed to the Aeolian Isles to write a collection inspired by Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, *Condition of Fire* (Shearsman Books, 2011). Her second collection, [Locust and Marlin](#) (Shearsman, 2014), explores the idea of home and where we come from. JL Williams performs in the band [Opul](#).

The Veil by JL Williams

I left the world to find the world that we had lost
and lost the world again, as one must, perhaps.
I never knew how beautiful my own country was.

We have a small space of time in which to touch.
There is a veil and beyond that
an old metal ornate grating
and the heat comes from there and the dreams.

The gears spin and no matter how often
these planets align it is you who must accommodate
to love the sensation of sunrise
because it will not rise forever, even in California
with the oranges dripping off the trees.

The ink runs out, or runs dry.
I learned to live, and now I am learning to die.
The taste of the juice on your lips...
that, I will never forget.

**[With special thanks to
Colin Waters of the
[Scottish Poetry Library](#)]**

(New) Media on Scotland
(compiled by Nora Goepel, Ivana Pavlovic & Melanie Schrandt)

Subsections:

- **The referendum / independence issue**
- **Financial sector**
- **As Others See Us**
- **Other Topics**

Reports in chronological order (beginning with the most recent articles).

The referendum / independence issue

["Impolitic: why watching Alex Salmond and George Galloway reminds me of bumblebees", Herald 28-03-14:](#) "I thought of the plight of the bumblebee again this week when I watched George Galloway and then Alex Salmond on separate occasions, both control and power through opponents."

["Agenda: Many referendum questions remain despite the best efforts of politicians", Herald 28-03-14:](#) "It was a real pleasure to listen to Nicola Sturgeon and the leaders of the other four Holyrood parties as they spoke to Young Academy of Scotland and the David Hume Institute about September's referendum."

["Scottish independence: EU deals pensions blow", Scotsman 28-03-14:](#) "The European Commission has dealt a blow to First Minister Alex Salmond and left Scotland facing a massive pensions blackhole if there is a Yes vote in the referendum."

["Labour: we want assurances that SNP will not use majority to push through interim written constitution if Yes vote", Herald 27-03-14:](#) "Labour has sought assurances that the SNP will not use its majority to push through an interim written constitution if Scotland votes for independence."

["English MPs given key role in battle for No vote", Herald 27-03-14:](#) "North of England MPs are set to take a high-profile role in the referendum campaign 'love-bombing' Scots with the message they are wanted by the rest of the UK".

["Labour: Scots households will have to pay £875 more in energy bill under independence", Herald 27-03-14](#)

["What 15,000 readers say to indyref: Yes 69, No 21", Herald 26-03-14:](#) "The overall outcome of the first week of our Indyref Personality Test can now be revealed, and it's a very clear-cut victory for the pro-independence campaign."

["Bill to remove Scots MPs after Yes vote rejected", Scotsman 25-03-14:](#) "The House of Commons has rejected a proposal which would stop Scottish MPs being elected to Westminster after a Yes vote in the Scottish independence referendum. The ten minute rule bill would have removed Scottish seats from those elected at the 2015 Westminster ballot, which falls after the 2014 referendum but before the proposed 2016 date of independence."

["Orkney and Shetland belong to the people who live here", Guardian 25-03-14:](#)

"Never mind the referendum – greater autonomy may be more important to these isles than who's in power in Edinburgh or London."

["Scotland must heal referendum rifts now, says Kirk", Scotsman 24-03-14:](#)

"Scotland must start healing the divisions created by the independence debate before the referendum even takes place, a senior Church of Scotland official has said."

["Independence constitution on way, says Sturgeon", Scotsman 24-03-14:](#)

"An interim written constitution setting out the foundations of an independent Scotland if the country votes Yes in the referendum will be published this summer, the Deputy First Minister is to say. The draft Scottish Independence Bill will be published for consultation before the Scottish Parliament's summer recess."

["Scottish independence: New poll shows Yes shift", Scotsman 23-03-14:](#)

"The gap between the Yes and No votes in the independence referendum has narrowed, according to an opinion poll that delivers a double blow to those fighting to keep Scotland in the United Kingdom."

["Scottish independence: Bank exodus 'unlikely'", Scotsman 23-03-14:](#)

"An independent Scotland faces high debt and weak economic growth but fears of an exodus of banks and nationalist anti-business sentiment are unlikely, according to an investment firm. BlackRock said independence 'would bring major uncertainties, costs and risks - mostly for Scotland, but also for the remaining UK', in a report entitled Investment and Independence."

["Osborne's case against currency union ripped apart by top economist", Herald 23-03-14](#)

["Top Euro official: Scotland will add clout once in EU", Herald 23-03-14](#)

["Henry McLeish: Labour must stop hating Salmond and the SNP", Herald 22-3-14](#)

["Labour lay out alternative to Scottish independence", Scotsman 21-03-14:](#)

"Scottish Labour today launched a radical alternative to independence as it unveiled a "Red Paper" setting out the party's plans to pursue social justice measures in the event of a No vote in the referendum."

["Scottish independence: 10 years for tax system", Scotsman 19-03-14:](#)

"Creating a new tax system for an independent Scotland could take almost a decade, will require 'substantial administrative efforts' and 'will not be cheap', Holyrood's Economy Committee heard."

["Scottish Independence: Labour reveals powers plans", Scotsman 18-03-14:](#)

"Labour today unveiled its plans to give the Scottish Parliament more powers if there is a No vote in the independence referendum. The proposals include increased control over income tax, responsibility for housing benefit, health and safety, employment tribunals and equalities legislation."

["Alex Salmond accuses Andrew Marr of personal bias", Scotsman 17-03-14:](#)

"The SNP has attacked the BBC over its coverage of the debate surrounding an independent Scotland's admission to the European Union amid claims that presenter Andrew Marr gave a personal view on the issue during an interview yesterday with Alex Salmond."

["Brian Monteith: Why UK deserves more than just No", Scotsman 17-03-14:](#)

"The Better Together campaign needs to raise a 'yes' for the most successful union ever conceived, writes Brian Monteith"

["BBC asked to justify Andrew Marr's remarks on Scotland's right to join EU", Guardian 16-03-14:](#)

"The BBC has been challenged to justify remarks by Andrew Marr after he was accused of expressing personal opinions about Scotland's right to join the EU in an interview with Alex Salmond."

["Scots tourism industry rejects independence in vote", Scotsman 13-03-14:](#)

"Scottish Independence: Delegates at the Scottish tourism industry's annual conference have voted overwhelmingly against independence."

["Scottish independence: Babcock voices Yes vote fears", Scotsman 13-03-14:](#)

"Shipbuilders and engineering firms have raised their concerns about the impact of independence on their businesses."

["Scottish independence: Currency options laid out", Scotsman 12-03-14:](#)

"Some of Scotland and the UK's top economists have given their opinions on the optimal currency arrangements for an independent Scotland at Holyrood's Economy Committee. The Scottish Government favours a formal monetary union, in which an independent Scotland would continue to share the pound, but this arrangement has been ruled out by Chancellor George Osborne and the main parties at Westminster."

["Scottish independence: Brown proposes 'changes'", Scotsman 11-03-14:](#)

"Gordon Brown has proposed the Scottish Parliament get new powers over income tax as part of a plan to create a 'partnership of equals' between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom."

["Carney: distinct possibility RBS will have to move outside Scotland if voters back independence", Herald 11-03-14](#)

["Maximising case for devolution", Herald 11-03-14:](#)

"Is there a growing consensus on more powers for the Scottish Parliament among the parties backing a No vote in this September's referendum?"

["Nick Clegg makes a plea for Scots to stay in the Union", Herald 10-03-14](#)

["Political parties should meet after indyref No vote to agree further powers for Scotland", Herald 10-03-14](#)

["Sir Menzies Campbell: Yes campaign is a totalitarian regime", Herald 10-03-14](#)

["Brown spells out how politicians can save the Union", Herald 10-03-14](#)

["Memo to Danny Alexander: the very things that make London rich make us poor ...", Herald 09-03-14](#)

["Scottish independence: 36% of firms may move", Scotsman 09-03-14:](#)

"More than a third of Scottish companies would consider relocating outside Scotland in the event of independence, a poll suggests."

["Impolitic: why is Scotland being placed on the naughty step?", Herald 07-03-14](#)

["Twitterendum: How your tweets and our stories are driving the debate", Herald 06-03-14:](#)

"on 6-3-14 'Twitterendum' showed 84 % in favour of independence, 16 % against"

["Just how British are the English?", Herald 04-03-14](#)

["A little more conversation, a lot less friction", Herald 02-03-14](#)

["Sean Connery: Independence is too good an opportunity to miss", Herald 02-03-14](#)

["Now Katie Morag \(well, her creator\) backs indy Yes vote...", Herald 02-03-14:](#)

"The Scottish author of the popular Katie Morag children's books has spoken positively about independence."

["INSIDE TRACK: Three key issues that will unlock the future", Herald 01-03-14:](#)

"It now seems clear that for all the talk of positivity from both sides of the independence debate, three elements and the extent of their impact will decide the outcome of the referendum."

["Scots should take to heart the lesson of the 1979 campaign", Herald 28-02-14:](#)

"The referendum campaign has entered another and perhaps decisive stage, reminiscent in many ways of the 1979 referendum campaign for a Scottish Assembly."

["Scottish independence: Pound claims 'are flawed'", Scotsman 27-02-14:](#)

"Claims by the SNP Scottish Government that an independent Scotland would be entitled to keep the pound and Bank of England are 'fundamentally flawed' on legal grounds, Advocate general Lord Wallace will say in a lecture tomorrow."

["Inquiry into role of civil service leading up to referendum", Herald 26-02-14:](#)

"The impartiality of civil servants in Scotland in the run-up to the independence referendum is to be examined by MPs."

["Bosses blast referendum 'excuses'", Herald 26-02-14:](#)

"Unionist business leaders' fears that the Scottish referendum is stifling investment have been dismissed as excuses and scaremongering by nationalist company bosses."

["INSIDE TRACK: Crunching the number-crunchers' numbers", Herald 25-02-14](#)

["Oil and gas better off with UK, says David Cameron", Scotsman 25-02-14:](#)

"Scottish Independence: The North Sea oil and gas industry is better supported by the "deep pockets" and 'broad shoulders' of the UK economy than it would be if Scotland was independent, the Prime Minister has said."

["Scottish independence: North east voters back No", Scotsman 24-02-14:](#)

"Almost two-thirds of voters in the north and north east of Scotland want the country to remain in the UK, according to a poll. The survey, for the Press and Journal newspaper, found 17 per cent of people agree that Scotland should be an independent country while 65 per cent want to remain part of the UK. The remaining 18 per cent of voters were undecided."

["Scottish independence: Plan B to keep using pound", Scotsman 24-02-14:](#)

"Alex Salmond has given the clearest signal yet that his Plan B for the currency in an independent Scotland would be to use the pound informally – if a sterling zone with the rest of the UK is rejected."

["Scottish independence poll: Yes losing momentum", Scotsman 24-02-14:](#)

"The campaign for independence has suffered a setback, with support for a No vote rising after Chancellor George Osborne's warning that Scotland would not be able to share the pound after a Yes vote, a new poll for Scotland on Sunday shows today."

["Indyref monitors on alert for ex-pat Scots in England trying to vote", Herald 24-02-14:](#)

"Electoral registration officers across Scotland have been placed on high alert to spot attempted abuse of the system from Scots with main homes in England trying to register to vote in September's independence referendum - an illegal act punishable by up to a year in jail."

["Other Voices: the business case for a Yes vote", Herald 24-02-14:](#)

"Tony Banks, founder of Balhousie Care Group, and Director of Business for Scotland, argues that only a Yes vote can provide certainty for business."

["We should leave Britain ... it only works for the rich", Herald 23-02-14:](#)

"The class divide will be thrust to the fore of the referendum debate this week, with the launch of an explicitly anti-British campaign aimed at mobilising support for independence in Scotland's most deprived communities."

["Fear and loathing over independence but if we lose sterling, what on earth will we call Poundland?", Herald 23-02-14](#)

["North Sea oil investment could be at risk if Scotland votes for independence, warns David Cameron ahead of Aberdeen cabinet meeting", Independent 23-02-14](#)

["Scotland's uneasy referendum alliances are beginning to fray", Guardian 23-02-2014](#)

["Independence will not change Scotland's claim over jointly owned art, says Culture Secretary", Herald 22-02-14:](#) "Suggestions that the shared ownership of UK galleries' artwork would not continue in the event of independence are 'plain wrong', the Scottish Government has said."

["Union study on Union everyone should read", Herald 22-02-14:](#)

"It would be fantasy to suppose George Osborne was bluffing when he ruled out the SNP's currency union proposal, Chief Secretary to the Treasury Danny Alexander told a Holyrood committee on Wednesday."

["Scottish independence: No case 'disappoints' STUC", Scotsman 21-02-14:](#)

"The leader of Scotland's trade union movement has said that his members are 'more attracted' to the pro-independence campaign than to the campaign for continuing within the UK."

["Scottish independence: Barroso 'incorrect' on EU", Scotsman 21-02-14:](#)

"European President Jose Manuel Barroso was 'extremely unwise and incorrect' to claim an independent Scotland's EU membership would be impossible to secure, according to a former EC Director General. Jim Currie told MSPs that Scotland would have a right to be an EU member and other states would not attempt to block this."

["iDossier: official reports, polls and the global perspective", Herald 20-02-14:](#)

"In the sixth of our new series, here's a list of useful links to material about the indyref which we've put together for keen students of the independence debate."

["Why I will move south of the Border if Scotland votes Yes", Herald 20-02-14:](#)

"Harry Reid says that he was amazed, saddened and surprised that sensible, mature Scottish people whom he knew had told him that in the event of a Yes vote in the referendum they would leave Scotland".

["Live vote: should celebs be part of the indyref debate?", Herald 20-02-14:](#)

"Never mind the politicians, the celebrities are making the indyref debate colourful."

["Scottish independence: EU membership row continues", Scotsman 18-02-14:](#)

"The dispute over whether Scotland could keep sterling or achieve a smooth transition to EU membership in the event of Scottish independence has continued at Holyrood, with all three unionist parties attacking the SNP's key proposals. Deputy First Minister Nicola Sturgeon defended the policies, both of which have been thrown into doubt in significant interventions in the past week."

["'Impossible' for Scotland to join EU, says Barroso", Scotsman 17-02-14:](#)

"An independent Scotland could find it 'impossible' to become a member of the European Union, the president of the European Commission has warned."

["Tourists head to Scotland ... for the big vote", Herald 17-02-14:](#)

"They are the indyref tourists, a hardy band of holidaymakers so inspired by Scotland's big debate they are prepared to put up with our weather."

["I may be Muslim but I identify myself as Scottish': the indyref battle for the Scottish Asian vote", Herald 16-02-14:](#) "A poll by Scotland's leading Asian radio station has found nearly two-thirds of listeners are in favour of independence."

["English think tank: UK Government promoted London recovery at the expense of Scottish economy", Herald 16-02-14:](#) "Despite recent positive signs of growth, the British economy remains fraught with 'deep-rooted problems' which the UK Government is failing to tackle, a Sheffield-based think tank will warn today."

["Immigration could rise on independence", Herald 14-02-14:](#)

"An independent Scotland might attract a higher number of international migrants, experts have suggested."

["Scottish independence: Scotland would leave pound", Scotsman 14-02-14:](#)

"George Osborne today ruled out the prospect of Scotland sharing the pound with the rest of the UK after independence, warning that the 'people of the rest of the UK' would not accept it."

["Cameron must now agree to a televised debate with Salmond", Herald 11-02-14:](#)

"David Torrance is one of the few commentators to praise David Cameron's 'pitch perfect' and 'emotional' contributions, while of course denigrating the 'Pavlovian response' from Yes Scotland and SNP leaders"

["This debate is not about bloodlines and D-Day, Mr Cameron ... it's about putting our future in our own hands", Herald 09-02-14:](#) "David Cameron again entered the referendum debate this week - and tried to claim he was speaking to everyone but those in Scotland."

["Boss of 3500-worker company: I'll move HQ out of Scotland if there's an indy Yes", Herald 08-02-14:](#) "A Scotland-based company which employs 3,500 people around the world has threatened to move its headquarters elsewhere if independence is voted for."

["Arts still to find a place in indy debate", Herald 08-02-14:](#)

"When the line-up for this year's Edinburgh International Festival is unveiled in just over a month's time, you'd assume that all that nonsense last August about director Jonathan Mills failing to address the independence referendum that will take place the following month will be forgotten."

["David Cameron to plead with Scotland's voters to say no to independence", Guardian 07-02-2014](#)

["Legal advice on Scottish EU membership 'within weeks'", Herald 07-02-14:](#)

"The European Parliament will publish within weeks its own legal advice on whether an independent Scotland could be fast-tracked to EU membership."

["Scottish independence: Cameron issues pro-UK plea", Scotsman 07-02-14:](#)

"David Cameron has declared the independence referendum campaign is 'personal' for him in an impassioned plea to the rest of the UK to get behind efforts to keep Scotland British. Speaking in the Olympic velodrome in Stratford, East London, the Prime Minister also warned that those who want more devolution 'should vote No because a vote for separation is the end of devolution'."

["Scottish independence: '25 years of economic misery'", Scotsman 06-02-14:](#)

"Three leading Scottish economists have cast doubt on whether an independent Scotland could be part of a sterling zone with the rest of the UK and said the nation's best option would be to create a new currency."

["SNP concerned about 'underhand activity' as UK Govt minister urges defence industry to intervene in indyref debate", Herald 06-02-14:](#) "A British Government minister has urged the defence industry to intervene in the Scottish independence debate, prompting SNP concern about 'underhand' activity."

["Yes campaigners urge the missing million: don't miss your chance to vote", Herald 05-02-14:](#)

"Campaigners for Scottish independence have appealed to the country's 'missing million' un-registered voters to ensure they are registered to vote in the referendum."

["Scottish independence threatens trade, says Rennie", Scotsman 05-02-14:](#)

"Scotland's trade relationships with Europe are being put 'fundamentally at risk' by the SNP's plans for independence, Willie Rennie warned in a speech last night. The Scottish Liberal Democrats leader argued that independence would create a 'border affect' with the rest of the UK that would damage existing trade relationships with other nations."

["Scottish independence: SNP pension plan questioned", Scotsman 04-02-14:](#)

"The ability of an independent Scotland to provide a pensions system which 'meets the needs' of its citizens has been questioned by accountancy chiefs."

["BP boss: Great Britain is great and it ought to stay together", Herald 04-02-14:](#)

"The head of BP has claimed there are 'big uncertainties' for the oil giant over the possibility of Scotland becoming independent."

["Galloway: I fancy being PM of iScotland \(Sturgeon would be Thatcher in a kilt\)", Herald 03-02-14:](#)

"Respect MP George Galloway has said he would like to become prime minister of an independent Scotland if his bid to convince Scots to vote 'Naw' in the referendum fails."

["Over a barrel", Herald 02-02-14:](#)

"Energy Secretary Ed Davey received a report last week that offers a tantalising £200 billion boost for the UK economy - or the Scottish economy, predominantly, if this country votes yes in the referendum."

["Scottish independence: 1/3 unaware of white paper", Scotsman 02-02-14:](#)

"Almost a third of Scots are unaware of the existence of Alex Salmond's White Paper and almost nine out of ten people have not bothered to read it, a poll commissioned by the Scottish philanthropist Sir Tom Hunter has claimed."

["Scottish independence: Scots EU exit 'a nightmare'", Scotsman 31-01-14:](#)

"The European Union would be plunged into a 'legal nightmare' if an independent Scotland was not a member 'from day one', a former top negotiator at the European Commission has said. Graham Avery, who worked on the accession of other new member states, has insisted it is 'obvious' that Scotland should be part of the EU family."

["Scottish soldiers in British Army post-2014 would be mercenaries", Herald 31-01-14:](#)

"Scots who stay in the UK Armed Forces following independence would be 'mercenaries in a foreign country', a former Conservative Scottish Secretary has suggested."

["Treasury would want currency union for its very own reasons", Herald 31-01-14:](#)

"Why was Mark Carney, the Governor of the Bank of England, not questioned about the implications for the pound if Westminster did not agree to a currency union" ("Salmond put under pressure by Carney warning", The Herald, January 30)?

["Survival of Scottishness is a key aspect of the big debate", Herald 28-01-14:](#)

"Magnus Gardham has written one of the best articles I have yet seen on the matter of independence."

["Scottish independence: Experts say separate coronation may be necessary", BBC News 27-01-14](#)

["Glasgow and Edinburgh among new business hot-spots", Herald 27-01-14](#)

["Yes Scotland lose last two from 'top team'", Herald 26-01-14:](#)

"Yes Scotland last night denied it was in meltdown after losing the last two members of its self-styled 'top team' of directors."

["Independence will fail to close inequality gap", Scotsman 21-01-14:](#)

"An independent Scotland will have little scope to drive down the gap between rich and poor, a new report indicates today. The prospect of achieving Scandinavian-style equality levels in line with SNP aspirations seems unlikely, according to the paper by the Economic and Social Research Council."

["Scottish independence: EU 'fast-track' dismissed", Scotsman 20-01-14:](#)

"Plans for Scotland to gain 'fast-track' membership of the European Union after an independence vote are a 'dead end', according to Scottish Secretary Alistair Carmichael."

["Hague's view on EU ignores Scotland's unique position", Herald 18-01-14:](#)

"When William Hague was leading the Tories to defeat in 2001, he made a lot of noise about saving the pound. Most voters didn't care. Mr Hague had already delivered a lurid speech to claim that the United Kingdom was becoming 'a foreign country'. It failed to galvanise the electorate."

["Salmond: I'm Scottish... and British", Herald 17-01-14:](#)

"Alex Salmond has said Scottish independence would not solve all the country's problems. In a frank and wide-ranging interview last night, the First Minister also said he regarded himself as British, as part of his 'multi-layered' identity."

["Scottish independence: EU 'would want Scotland'", Scotsman 17-01-14:](#)

"European Union leaders would 'want to see Scotland as a member' if the country becomes independent, MSPs heard yesterday. A group of experts on the European constitution said that other EU members would be keen for Scotland to join the alliance, but warned that entry

would not be without its problems. MSPs on Holyrood's European committee heard that Scotland was likely to lose out on the UK's multi-billion pound budget rebate and its demands for greater fishing rights. The Scottish Government's claim that the country will become a full EU member within 18 months of independence was also dismissed as 'unrealistic'."

["Scottish independence: 'EU cash black hole' claim", Scotsman 16-01-14:](#)

"An independent Scotland would face a European Union funding black hole of hundreds of millions of pounds a year, Foreign Secretary William Hague has warned. The country would lose out on the UK's annual £3 billion budget rebate and its EU structural funds slashed would be, leaving the newly-independent state up to £3.8bn worse off between 2014 and 2020, a coalition government report found."

["Pro-Union Campaign official's EU blog causes confusion", Herald 15-01-14](#)

["Sturgeon urges NO campaign to answer 50 key poll questions", Herald 14-01-14](#)

["Scottish independence: No Russia approach from UK", Scotsman 12-01-14:](#)

"Downing Street has dismissed as 'ridiculous' reports that it has asked Russian President Vladimir Putin for help in the Scottish independence referendum.

The Russian state owned press agency Itar-Tass cited a source in the Conservative Prime Minister's office which claimed that Britain was 'extremely interested' in referendum support from Russia. However, a Downing Street spokesman said: 'We don't recognise these claims. The PM has made it clear on many occasions that this is a decision for people in Scotland to make. Any suggestion that the UK Government has asked President Putin to help win hearts and minds in the Scottish referendum is ridiculous.'"

["No truce please, we're Scottish", Herald 12-01-2014:](#)

"When George Osborne turned up to present the medals after the men's Paralympic T38 400m final in London in 2012, booing rang around the stadium."

["We CAN protect our people from poverty", Herald 12-01-14:](#)

"Despite the best efforts of the No campaign to keep it under wraps, the reality of a No vote in this year's referendum on Scottish independence is slowly seeping out."

["Better Together appoints official adviser", Herald 09-01-14:](#)

"Better Together, the cross-party campaign to keep Scotland in the UK, have appointed one of the country's leading experts on devolution as an official adviser."

["McConnell in call for halt to referendum campaigning during Games", Herald 08-01-14:](#)

"Both sides should declare a truce and halt campaigning in the independence referendum during this summer's Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, former First Minister Lord McConnell will say today."

["Economist demands answers before Yes or No vote", Herald 06-01-14:](#)

"A senior economist has called for two major constitutional issues to be resolved for voters before the independence referendum on September 18."

["We need new solutions for governing this disunited kingdom", Guardian 05-01-2014](#)

["Revealed: the truth about Michael Forsyth, the Tories and devolution", Herald 05-01-14:](#)

"The last Scottish Secretary in John Major's Conservative government privately conceded that voters 'wanted' devolution and claimed the administration's constitutional policy was failing."

["We do not need to leave the Union to have confidence and self-belief", Herald 04-01-14](#)

["Impolitic: why the indyref debate should be settled with a darts match", Herald 03-01-14](#)

["Whisper it ... immigration does matter for Scotland", Herald 03-01-14](#)

["The Conservatives should embrace a yes vote for Scottish independence now", Guardian 31-12-13](#)

["2014 is the opportunity of a lifetime for country, says Salmond", Herald 31-12-13:](#)

"The historic referendum vote next September and the chance for Scotland to become an independent country is an 'opportunity of a lifetime' Alex Salmond insists today in his New Year's Message."

["Scotland's historic year looms large", Herald 29-12-13:](#)

"If next year was to be notable for simply the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, the Ryder Cup and the anniversary of the beginning of the First World War it would still be a massively important one for Scotland."

["Howe calls on Cameron to make EU membership case", Herald 28-12-13:](#)

"David Cameron must go out and make the case for Britain's continued membership of the European Union, a Conservative Party grandee has warned."

["£450 tax rise under SNP, says LibDem Malcolm Bruce", Herald 26-12-13:](#)

"Plans to raise the income tax threshold could make low and middle-income earners £450 a year better off than they would be under independence, a senior Liberal Democrat has said."

["Recognition of sovereignty need not threaten UK state", Herald 23-12-13:](#)

"In his introduction to a new edition of Geoffrey Barrow's classic text Robert Bruce And The Community Of The Realm Of Scotland, the historian Michael Brown notes that William Wallace is depicted not as 'a popular leader of proletarian nationalism' but a figure who was 'politically and constitutionally [...]'"

["Poll shows Yes campaign is closing gap in race for votes", Herald 19-12-13:](#)

"The Yes campaign is beginning to close the gap in the race for referendum votes, as global credit rating agency Fitch warned a currency union between an independent Scotland and the former United Kingdom risks causing economic uncertainty and instability."

["Scottish independence: Use of pound could be 'unstable', says Fitch", BBC 18-12-13:](#)

"The ratings agency Fitch has warned that plans for an independent Scotland to continue use of the pound could be unstable. Drawing on Eurozone experience, it said a shared currency without shared fiscal and banking union could risk 'high volatility and market turbulence'. Its

report also said the credit profile of the residual UK (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) would be neutral. There would be little change to the residual UK's debt profile, it said."

["Alistair Carmichael: 'If we leave it to politicians, it will become a pretty pointless exercise'", Herald 18-12-13](#)

["Revealed: cost of Scots taxation system rises by more than 20%", Herald 15-12-13:](#)

"The cost of Scotland's fledgling tax collection system has risen by more than 20% since the publication of the SNP's White Paper, prompting questions about the robustness of other predictions in Alex Salmond's blueprint for independence."

["Independent Scotland 'would have to reapply' to EU", Scotsman 14-12-13:](#)

"Scottish independence: An independent Scotland would find itself outside the EU and forced to reapply to join, the head of the European Council has indicated. Herman Van Rompuy made it clear that the creation of a 'new independent state' would mean that EU treaties no longer apply to it."

["Fears for needy people as cash stays in welfare fund", Herald 13-12-13:](#)

"The Scottish Welfare Fund is supposed to distribute grants to people in crisis or with an urgent need for help due to a change in their circumstances."

["Scottish independence: MSPs to study economic impact of referendum result", BBC News 11-12-13](#)

["Scottish independence: Ministers quizzed on White Paper", BBC News 10-12-13](#)

["Spanish PM in new critique of Yes result", Herald 10-12-13:](#)

"Fresh doubt has been cast on an independent Scotland being fast-tracked as a new member of the European Union after Mariano Rajoy, the Spanish Prime Minister, made clear it would 'have to join the queue' of aspirant candidate countries."

["Common Weal movement is launched", Herald 09-12-13:](#)

"The Common Weal project, the offshoot of the Jimmy Reid Foundation examining policies which could make an independent Scotland a fairer society, attracted more than 800 supporters to a party in Glasgow to launch its new website and identity."

["In Scotland, the unionists need to win hearts, not minds", Guardian 08-12-13](#)

["SNP pledge: we'll let asylum seekers work in Scotland", Herald 08-12-13:](#)

"Asylum seekers will be given the right to work in an independent Scotland while awaiting a decision on their application to stay in the country."

["Swinney criticises plans to cut nation's budget", Herald 06-12-13:](#)

"Spending plans outlined in the Autumn Statement showed 'the damaging economic consequences' of remaining part of the UK, John Swinney warned."

["Energy experts in U-turn on Union", Herald 05-12-13:](#)

"A group of academics whose views on green energy underpinned a central plank of the Better Together campaign has published a shock U-turn report arguing that independence now offers the best way to meet Scotland's renewables targets."

["Scotland could be the victim of a democratic deficit within the EU", Herald 04-12-13:](#)

"Doug Maughan (Letters, December 3) complains about the democratic deficit within the UK in relation to the rights of people in Scotland to get the outcome their vote demands within both the UK and the Scottish contexts."

["Indyref Yes vote would cost Britain millions in brand valuation, says consultant", Herald 04-12-13:](#)

"Britain could lose many millions of pounds in brand value if there is a Yes vote in next year's referendum on Scottish independence, says the boss of a leading consultancy firm."

["Scottish independence: BoE offers currency talks", Scotsman 29-11-13:](#)

"The Governor of the Bank of England said yesterday that he would welcome the opportunity to enter 'basic discussions' with the Scottish Government on its plan to create a sterling currency union if Scotland votes for independence. Mark Carney said he would be prepared to hold talks with First Minister Alex Salmond on his proposal to hand power to the UK central bank after a Yes vote, giving it authority to set interest rates and provide a potential bail-out for Scotland."

["Politics Weekly podcast: Scottish independence and benefits for new migrants", Guardian 28-11-13](#)

["George Kerevan: EU scaremongers have own agenda", Scotsman 28-11-13:](#)

"Spain's PM has his own reasons for opposing Scottish independence. But it would be naive to take him too seriously, writes George Kerevan. I am a citizen of the European Union. I have been since 1973. In fact, of the 28 current members of the EU, the vast majority (19) joined after Scotland did. Scotland complies with all the many rules – legal, economic, political and social – required of each EU member state. In fact, we have a better track record of compliance than many other countries. Scots have long been at the centre of promoting European collaboration."

["Politics Weekly podcast: Scottish independence and benefits for new migrants", Guardian 28-11-13:](#)

"Alex Salmond this week laid out the proposition of an independent Scotland in a dense 650-page document in which the SNP attempted to flesh out the detail of how such a country would function."

[White paper Info, The Scottish Government 26-11-13](#)

["Scottish independence: No currency union guarantee", Scotsman 15-11-13:](#)

"The Scottish Government has acknowledged it cannot guarantee a sterling currency union with the rest of the UK after independence, as First Minister Alex Salmond's plans to keep the pound came under mounting pressure. After fierce exchanges at Holyrood, SNP officials did not dispute this week's comments by a senior civil servant in the administration, who said the plan for a sterling area across the UK after Scottish independence could not be set out as 'fact'."

["Referendum legislation passed", Herald 15-11-13:](#)

"Legislation to hold the Scottish independence referendum has been passed unanimously by MSPs in a landmark vote at Holyrood."

["Scottish independence: Keen gets Tory chair job", Scotsman 15-11-13:](#)

"One of Scotland's leading lawyers has thrown his weight behind the Better Together campaign after being appointed chairman of the Scottish Conservatives.

Richard Keen QC, the longest serving Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in more than 60 years, takes over the role from the Conservatives' only Scottish MP, David Mundell.

The appointment, which was confirmed yesterday, came as a surprise to many in the faculty.

Mr Keen, 59, was expected to step down as dean soon, but was thought likely to focus on legal work south of the Border."

["Impolitic: banana boots, kelpies and Glasgow's cone campaign", Herald 15-11-13](#)

["Referendum Bill vote at Holyrood", Herald 14-11-13:](#)

"Legislation to enable the Scottish independence referendum to take place will be passed by MSPs today."

["Scotland overpays for UK debt", Scotsman 13-11-13:](#)

"The unionist myth that the UK subsidises Scotland is one of the greatest confidence tricks in political history. In his article yesterday 'Yes, intelligent analysis is lacking', Peter Jones furthers the kidology. In so doing, he is guilty of ignoring the facts. Business for Scotland's analysis of Scotland's financial position is based on official government data and has been verified by one of the country's leading independent economic brains. It proves two key things. First, that every year for the past 32 years – the period covered by the Government Expenditure and Revenue Scotland (GERS) report – has included a deduction from Scotland's block grant equivalent to our population percentage share of UK debt. Over that period, that amounted to £64.1 billion."

["Scottish Independence: 'Yes' vote odds at longest", Scotsman 12-11-13:](#)

"A mystery punter's £50,000 bet on Scotland voting 'no' to independence has pushed the odds of a 'Yes' victory to their longest ever. An unnamed Edinburgh man made the bet by phone this week resulting in Ladbrokes immediately shortening their odds on a no vote from 1/7 to 1/8. The firm also revealed that a Glasgow punter placed a £200,000 bet against independence in July this year, followed by a £50,000 bet from Edinburgh in September."

["Peter Jones: the state of independence debate", Scotsman 12-11-13:](#)

"The debate on independence is desperately in need of more accurate research, conjecture and comment, writes Peter Jones. People, especially the fifth of the electorate who are likely to vote in the independence referendum but are currently undecided, want facts and reliable information to help them come to an opinion."

["Comment: Scotland wouldn't be out of security loop", Scotsman 11-11-13:](#)

"The Home Secretary is disingenuous to claim that an independent Scotland would be left out of the loop on our island's security, writes Dr Andrew Neal. Theresa May's Scotland Analysis: Security paper, published recently, is two things: factual and political. Factually, it is a com-

prehensive inventory of the UK national security architecture. Politically, it is an opening gambit. It sets out the negotiating position of the British government in the event of a Yes vote, stating that an independent Scotland would be excluded from the existing architecture and could not possibly share it. The paper says that apart from its strong capabilities in policing, an independent Scotland would have to start from scratch."

["David Maddox: Dangers of playing the identity card", Scotsman 11-11-13:](#)

"There was always going to be a point when the Independence referendum debate focused on identity and whether somebody's views on Scotland's relation to the rest of the UK determined just how Scottish they were. For all the talk of 'positive nationalism' by the SNP leadership there has always an element within the party that cannot resist playing the identity card in a fairly negative way. One such character was SNP Fife councillor David Alexander who last week described the Lib Dem Scottish Secretary Alistair Carmichael as 'a supposed Scot' – in other words not a real one because he supports staying in the UK."

["Independent Scotland will not get UK warships, warns Reid", Herald 11-11-13:](#)

"Former defence secretary John Reid has warned that UK warships will not be built in Scotland if it votes for independence in next year's referendum."

["Independent military 'will be weak' ", Herald 09-11-13:](#)

"Creating an independent Scottish defence force and intelligence agency would leave the country less well protected than as part of the UK, according to two military experts."

["Blueprint to defend an independent Scotland ... and spend less doing so", Herald 03-11-13:](#)

"We need a less 'political' analysis of the security and defence prospects of an independent Scotland and more focus on the facts as they stand."

["Warning taxes could go up 14% in independent Scotland", Herald 29-10-13:](#)

"Taxes would have to rise almost 14% if they were the sole method used to fill the fiscal black hole facing the government of an independent Scotland, Britain's leading economic think-tank has warned."

["Business bosses urged to speak on 2014 poll", Herald 26-10-13:](#)

"Business leaders in Scotland have been told 'not to be cowed and intimidated' and to speak out on the Scottish Government's case for independence."

["Major's intervention shows why many will back independence", Herald 24-10-13:](#)

"As somebody who intends to vote Yes next September, I fervently hope Sir John Major continues to give us his views on Scottish independence."

["Hinkley decision means we will be subsidizing English consumers", Herald 22-10-13:](#)

"It would appear that the UK Government is desperate to drive the Scottish consumer towards an independent future as a consequence of the threat of crippling us economically with enormous, unnecessary and uncontrollable costs for energy."

["Creatives discuss the impact of referendum", Herald 22-10-13:](#)

"Celebrated polymath Alasdair Gray joined a diverse group of 'creatives' on stage to debate Scottish independence and its impact on the arts world at a special event last night in Glasgow."

["Salmond: our indyref White Paper comes out on November 26", Herald 19-10-13:](#)

"Alex Salmond today used his keynote speech to the SNP conference in Perth to reveal the date when the White Paper on independence will be published: Tuesday November 26."

["All is still to play for, as opinion polls simply cannot be trusted", Herald 18-10-13:](#)

"Iain Macwhirter claims that next year's independence referendum looks like "a hopeless cause" for the Yes campaign."

["Yes Scotland to reveal latest weapon in referendum battle", Herald 17-10-13:](#)

"Independence campaigners will unveil a hi-tech weapon in the battle for referendum votes at the SNP's conference starting today in Perth."

["How the SNP can still win the vote for an independent Scotland", Guardian 16-10-13:](#)

"The Scottish National party meets tomorrow in Perth for its last conference before the independence referendum. Polls suggest its 2014 conference will be a sombre affair as the party contemplates the reasons for a no vote. Yet, for now, the party is in buoyant mood.

SNP spin doctors claim that support for the union is soft and point to the high proportion of those who have yet to make up their minds. They insist that the campaign is still in the phoney war period. SNP strategists place considerable emphasis on the power of positive campaigning, insisting that the electorate will tire of attacks on independence and vote for hope over fear. This is Pollyanna politics."

["EU leaders are downplaying iScotland's right to membership, says top German adviser", Herald 16-10-13:](#) "European Union leaders are downplaying an independent Scotland's right to EU membership to compel it to join the euro, open its borders and pay more towards the European budget, according to a senior German government adviser."

["Votes by Scots MPs 'have little influence on English-only bills'", Herald 15-10-13:](#)

"Controversial plans to introduce 'English votes for English laws' would have affected fewer than a handful of bills in the last decade, according to research by a Labour MP."

["The sky's the limit for persuasion tactics, but light travellers risk losing their grip on facts ... or trousers", Herald 13-10-13](#)

["Indyref don't knows at new high of 31%", Herald 11-10-13:](#)

"The proportion of people who are undecided on how they will vote in the independence referendum has reached a new high, a survey suggests."

["First Minister faces claims of dishonesty over oil fund plan", Herald 11-10-13:](#)

"Alex Salmond has come under fire over plans to establish an oil fund in an independent Scotland after it emerged the SNP Government had been warned the move would lead to tax rises, spending cuts or higher borrowing."

["After the backlash: Labour, Tory councillors drop plan to replace Saltire with Union flag", Herald 10-10-13](#): "Controversial plans by Labour and Tory councillors to replace the Saltire with the Union flag as the main symbol over their local authority headquarters have been dropped."

["£20,000 spent on legal fight that didn't exist", Herald 10-10-13](#):

"Nearly £20,000 of public money was spent in a court battle over legal advice that did not exist."

["Inside Track: Referendum? Sorry, that's too much information", Herald 08-10-13](#):

"It is a frequently heard complaint in the referendum debate: people say they do not have enough information to make up their minds. Are they kidding? We are inundated with information. We are drowning in insights into what might or might not happen. There are books - books! - on the subject."

["In-party row threatens referendum", Herald 07-10-13](#):

"David Cameron faces a fresh back-bench challenge to his EU policy after a Tory MP said he would push for a Commons vote on holding an in/out referendum before the general election."

["The SNP is showing us that independence is not needed", Herald 07-10-13](#):

"The revelation that Alex Neil, the Scottish Government's Health Secretary, intended to allow higher-earning NHS managers pay rises of up to 4% came just as it emerged that the UK Government has scrapped a 1% pay rise for NHS staff in England."

["Experts claim tax system could be simpler after Yes vote", Herald 07-10-13](#):

"Independent Scotland could save money by establishing a simplified tax system, an expert group has concluded."

["Michael Moore replaced as Scottish Secretary by Alistair Carmichael in Cabinet reshuffle", Herald 07-10-13](#): "Liberal Democrat Michael Moore has been replaced as Scottish Secretary by the party's chief whip Alistair Carmichael."

["Analysis: Alistair Carmichael will bring a different, more combative approach to the job", Herald 07-10-13](#): "Michael Moore was something of a surprise choice as Secretary of State for Scotland when the Coalition came to power in 2010."

["Loyalty may stop troops joining up", Herald 06-10-13](#):

"Loyalty to the British military may stop Scots from wanting to join an independent defence force, according to the UK Government."

["Future of armed forces in independent Scotland", Herald 06-10-13](#):

"Bonds of loyalty in the British military may stop Scots from wanting to join an independent defence force, according the UK Government."

["Independence 'could mean lower power bills for Scots'", Herald 06-10-13:](#)

"Power bills could fall significantly under independence if the state broke the stranglehold of the private energy companies and took on many of their functions for the wider benefit of society, according to a new expert paper."

["The vexed question of Scottish citizenship", Herald 05-10-13:](#)

"The currency, EU membership, defence, pensions - many of the arguments at the centre of the independence debate are beginning to feel extremely well-rehearsed."

["Balls fires warning over use of sterling post-independence", Herald 05-10-13:](#)

"Potential Labour chancellor Ed Balls has confirmed he could seek to veto Scottish use of sterling, stressing he is 'not bluffing', but Alex Salmond has ridiculed the claims."

["Cameron calls for chance to 'finish the job'", Herald 03-10-13:](#)

"The Conservatives are the party of the future while Labour under Ed Miliband wants to return Britain to 1970s-style socialism, David Cameron said as he called on voters to give the Tories the chance to 'finish the job' of completing the economic recovery."

["Parochial leanings should not be confused with political identity", Herald 03-10-13:](#)

"I was disappointed to note that Dr Angus Macmillan (Letters, October 2) should consider the statistic that 62% of the population consider themselves 'Scottish only' a disjunction, seemingly because of the fact that the No camp appears in polls to be winning the referendum debate."

["Economic arguments key in referendum vote", Herald 03-10-13:](#)

"How will Alex Salmond pay for it all?"

["Official statistics 'Bible' to help 2014 voters", Herald 03-10-13:](#)

"The referendum campaign has been dogged by complaints that voters have not been given the information they need to make their decision. But all that might be about to change with the launch of a special statistical compendium next year. The UK Statistics Authority, the country's official facts and figures watchdog, yesterday announced that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) will publish the new referendum Bible early next year."

["I fear that Scots lack the courage of their convictions", Herald 02-10-13:](#)

"In his splendid Saturday column, Ian Bell expresses puzzlement at the apparent disjunction between the fact that 62% of the Scottish population identify themselves as 'Scottish only' in the census and the continuing struggle by the Yes campaign to assert any kind of advantage in voting intentions come the referendum [...]."

["Swinney: oil fund will allow independent Scotland to borrow, save and reduce debt without raising taxes", Herald 02-10-13:](#) "An independent Scotland could borrow, save and reduce debt simultaneously without raising taxes or cutting public services if it puts some money into an oil fund, according to Finance Secretary John Swinney."

["Ruth Davidson: FM's made £32bn worth of uncoded promises to persuade voters to back independence", Herald 02-10-13:](#) "The First Minister has made £32 billion-worth of uncoded

promises in an attempt to persuade voters to back independence, Tory leader Ruth Davidson has claimed. Alex Salmond has resorted to the 'last refuge of every shameless populist' by making a string of pledges before next year's referendum. But the SNP leader has failed to provide 'any explanation' of how to pay for promises such as scrapping the so-called bedroom tax if Scotland becomes independent."

["If independence is a matter for Scots, the PM should keep out", Herald 01-10-13:](#)

"The Prime Minister claims that his reluctance to engage in a public debate with Alex Salmond is because 'this is a matter for the Scots to discuss and decide' [...]."

Financial sector

["Scottish independence: Finance sector 'may be hit'", Scotsman 27-03-14:](#)

"Independence would cause extensive uncertainty and result in greater cost and complexity for Scotland's financial services sector, according to the industry's umbrella body."

["Scottish independence: Murphy says Yes 'for rich'", Scotsman 17-03-14:](#)

"Jim Murphy will today claim that the SNP are concentrating more on wooing the rich and powerful than helping ordinary Scots, who are struggling to make ends meet."

["Deputy governor of BoE: taxpayers still face prospect of bailing out major banks because they're too big to fail", Herald 17-03-14:](#) "Taxpayers still face the prospect of having to bail out major banks on the brink of collapse more than five years after world leaders agreed to end 'too big to fail', the deputy governor of the Bank of England has warned."

["The banks: what would it mean if they went down south?", Herald 15-03-14:](#)

"So, Governor Carney thinks that RBS may be required to move its head office to London."

["UK's widening trade gap deals pre-Budget blow", Scotsman 15-03-14:](#)

"George Osborne was dealt a pre-Budget blow yesterday after official figures showed Britain's trade deficit widening more than expected at the start of the year."

["SNP fails to make financial case for Yes – Leckie", Scotsman 13-03-14:](#)

"The leader of the main body for tourism businesses in Scotland has warned the Scottish Government that it has failed to make the financial case for independence."

["Scotland's cash from North Sea drops by £4.4bn", Scotsman 13-03-14:](#)

"Scotland's public finances have plunged further into the red after a dramatic fall in oil and gas revenues, official figures have shown."

["SNP under-estimated deficit by £3bn, says Treasury", Scotsman 11-03-14:](#)

"The Scottish Government has under-estimated Scotland's deficit by more than £3 billion and relies on over optimistic predictions on oil and gas revenues which are already out of date, a Treasury analysis paper has confirmed."

["Westminster is forever in thrall to the interests of big business", Herald 11-03-14:](#)

"Prem Sikka provides a timely and very informative article in which he compares the severe welfare reform, as it applies to so many people in need, with the unreformed corporate welfare."

["City of London's Scots mayor: I'm worried about indy ... but open to persuasion", Herald 09-03-14:](#)

"Scotland's economy would be 'on hold' for five years in the event of independence while Holyrood updated the legal environment for business, according to the Scot who represents the UK's entire financial sector."

["Finance body warns of about greater costs and complexity if voters back independence", Herald 07-03-14:](#) "The body representing the financial sector in Scotland has set out concerns about greater costs and complexity if voters back independence in the referendum."

["Dundee-based Alliance Trust: we're setting up extra companies in England because of indyref uncertainty", Herald 07-03-14:](#) "Investment and savings business Alliance Trust has announced it is to set up additional companies in England as a result of uncertainty surrounding the independence referendum."

["The currency question is a crucial issue for referendum", Herald 03-03-14:](#)

"In my first column of 2014 I briefly referred to the two crucial issues on the referendum front upon which I looked for more clarity as the year progressed - preferably well before that crucial September date."

["Financial sector's bonus culture is an insult to the rest of society", Herald 01-03-14:](#)

"The financial sector has shown its true colours in the last few days."

["Standard Life may retreat from independent Scotland", Scotsman 28-02-14:](#)

"Finance giant Standard Life has become the first major company to warn it may move some of its operations out of Scotland if the country votes for independence."

["Standard and Poor's: challenges facing iScotland's economy are significant but not unsurpassable", Herald 27-02-14:](#) "The challenges facing an independent Scotland's economy are significant but not unsurpassable, according to global ratings firm Standard and Poor's."

["Currency experts issue warning over SNP plan to keep pound", Herald 26-02-14:](#)

"Using the pound without a formal currency union would drive an independent Scotland into economic decline, according to a company of foreign exchange specialists."

["Scottish independence: Commercial property at risk", Scotsman 22-02-14:](#)

"Almost £8 billion worth of Scottish property investment could be at risk after independence as London fund managers 'sell down their Scottish assets', an expert has warned."

["Homeowners face £5200 mortgage rises if iScotland shuns debt, Alexander warns", Herald 19-02-14:](#)

"Homeowners in Scotland could face average annual mortgage increases of almost £5,200 under independence if the Scottish Government walks away from its share of national debt, Chief Secretary to the Treasury Danny Alexander has warned."

["The pound: bluff and double bluff", Herald 18-02-14:](#)

"Alex Salmond explained in some detail yesterday why he believed George Osborne was bluffing when he rejected the First Minister's proposal for an independent Scotland to enter a currency union with the rest of the UK."

["Scottish independence: Salmond gives debt warning", Scotsman 13-02-14:](#)

"Alex Salmond has issued a stark warning that Scotland would walk away from the "entirety" of the UK £1.6 trillion debt if it is blocked from sharing the pound after independence."

["Independent Scotland: Treasury warns of 'unbridgeable challenges' over pound", Guardian 13-02-14](#)

["Scotland must play high-stakes poker game with Westminster over the pound", Guardian 12-02-14](#)

["Carney: sharing sterling between iScotland and rUK could lead to Eurozone-style crises", Herald 29-01-14:](#)

"Sharing sterling between an independent Scotland and the rest of the UK could lead to eurozone-style crises unless firm foundations are put in place, Bank of England governor Mark Carney has said."

["Financial sector jobs growth as confidence rises fast", Herald 20-01-14:](#)

"More than half of the jobs lost in the financial services industry during the banking crisis will have been regained by the end of the first quarter of 2014, according to an authoritative study."

["The Treasury is economical with the truth about debt", Herald 15-01-14:](#)

"First, a question. Why did the Treasury feel the need to issue a statement on Monday confirming that, as ever, the Government of the United Kingdom takes full responsibility for its debts?"

["Chambers warns of debt pressure on consumers", Herald 12-10-13:](#)

"British Chambers of Commerce has raised its UK growth projections for this year and 2014, but trimmed its forecast for expansion in 2015 because of an anticipated impact of high personal debt levels on consumer spending."

["Independent Scotland 'tougher on payday lenders'", Scotsman 07-02-14:](#)

"Payday lenders will face tougher regulations in an independent Scotland, enterprise minister Fergus Ewing has said."

["Scottish independence: Cable warns of VAT on food", Scotsman 06-02-14:](#)

"An independent Scotland would be forced to impose VAT on food and would see major financial institutions such as the Royal Bank of Scotland flee to London, Lib Dem business secretary Vince Cable has warned."

["Scottish independence: Finance firms seek clarity", Scotsman 20-01-14:](#)

"Optimism within the financial services sector has hit its highest level since at least 1989 – but experts are demanding answers on currency, governance and regulation ahead of September's Scottish independence referendum."

["Governor is right to talk about currency union plan", Herald 02-12-13](#)

["Voice of experience issues call on independence debate", Herald 23-11-13:](#)

"When Ewan Brown, chairman of Scottish Financial Enterprise, warned last month of the uncertainties facing an independent Scotland, his 44 years at the heart of Scottish banking assured him of a respectful hearing on all sides."

["There are alternatives should a sterling union not be achieved", Herald 18-11-13:](#)

"Alistair Darling is quite correct in stating that there is no guarantee that a sterling zone could be created which would include an independent Scotland."

["Scotland's richest get richer as wage gap widens", Scotsman 15-11-13:](#)

"Scotland's highest earners have pulled away from the rest of the country's workforce, after increasing their share of total incomes by nearly 50 per cent in a decade. The top 1 per cent – made up of 25,000 people earning more than £120,000 a year – are estimated to earn a tenth of all income in Scotland, and 20 times more than those in the bottom 1 per cent, according to a study published today. The report, by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), estimates the rich elite are now responsible for 20 per cent of income tax collected in Scotland, up from 14 per cent in the late 1990s. It says the explosion in 'superstar' wages – typically for company chiefs and financial executives – has led to an overall increase in wage inequality over the past 20 years, with wage growth among low and middle earners failing to keep pace."

["Salaries soar for top earners", Herald 15-11-13:](#)

"Scotland's top 1% of earners have seen their salaries increase at a faster rate than other workers over the past decade, according to a new report."

["Currency union under independence unlikely, says Alexander", Herald 06-11-13:](#)

"It is highly unlikely that an independent Scotland could secure a deal with the rest of the UK that would allow it to retain the pound, according to the Chief Secretary to the Treasury."

["Financial sector chief warns of Yes vote uncertainty risk", Herald 02-11-13:](#)

"The leader of Scotland's financial sector has warned that a vote for independence next year will bring profound irreversible change and a period of protracted uncertainty after the referendum."

["Where do our social values fit into economic planning?", Herald 14-10-13:](#)

"It is always good to be reminded that there is more to life than the narrow questions of monetary and fiscal policy and the economic outlook for the short term."

["New RBS chief McEwan will have to tackle Treasury challenges", *Herald* 04-10-13:](#)

"Ross McEwan paid tribute to predecessor Stephen Hester's 'remarkable' achievements at Royal Bank of Scotland as he took up the chief executive post on Tuesday."

As Others See Us

["As Others See Us: The View from Crimea \(2\)", *Herald* 14-03-14](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Japan", *Herald* 02-03-14](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Shan State", *Herald* 25-02-14](#)

["As Others See Us: Pounds, Dollars, Euros and the Common Currency of International Unionism.", *Herald* 16-02-14](#)

["As Others See Us: World Press on Osborne's Current Gambit", *Herald* 13-02-14](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Ireland \(2\)", *Herald* 08-02-14](#)

["Scottish independence: Spain warning over EU entry" *Scotsman* 03-02-14:](#)

"The Spanish foreign minister has cast doubt on the SNP's plan to achieve smooth transition to EU statehood within 18 months of a 'Yes' vote. Jose-Manuel Garcia-Margallo said that while his government would not interfere in the wider debate on independence, there would be a "mountain of problems" to resolve for Scotland to take a place in its own right."

["As Others See Us: The View From Russia \(3\)", *Herald* 13-01-14](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Canada \(3\)", *Herald* 06-01-14](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Catalunya \(3\)", *Herald* 06-12-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Spain", *Herald* 30-11-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Northern Ireland \(2\)", *Herald* 28-11-13](#)

["As Others See Us: How International Press Covered the Indyplan", *Herald* 27-11-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Canada \(2\)", *Herald* 20-11-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Croatia", *Herald* 15-11-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Quebec \(2\)", *Herald* 28-10-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Iceland", *Herald* 15-10-13](#)

["As Others See Us: The View From Spain \(3\)", *Herald* 04-10-13](#)

["A Swedish take on the referendum", Herald 02-10-13:](#)

"As a Swedish national who has lived and worked in Scotland since 1997, I like to offer observations and reflections on life in my current habitat compared with my country of origin."

Other Topics

["Fine salute to an unconventional life", Herald 30-03-14:](#)

"Songs and surrealism are at the heart of a forthcoming co-production by the National Theatre of Scotland and Vanishing Point: a celebration of the life and work of poet, songwriter and artist, Ivor Cutler."

["Historical novels should not be left in the past", Herald 29-03-14:](#)

"A couple of weeks ago I was talking to a friend, both of us bemoaning the fact the historical novel has changed little since the days of Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth, the pioneers of the form."

["Creative Scotland breaks guidelines with V&A grant", Scotsman 27-03-14:](#)

"ARTS agency Creative Scotland has admitted breaching its own funding guidelines by handing the new V&A museum in Dundee a grant of £5 million. The award is more than double the quango's funding limit for major capital projects and dwarfs anything else it has funded since it was formed in 2010."

["Scots film industry's funding limit rises by 60%", Scotsman 26-03-14:](#)

"Scotland's film industry has been handed a major boost after it emerged that the maximum funds available for major productions is to soar by 60 per cent."

["Moviemakers going for gold in Glasgow 2014 inspired innovative film competition", Herald 24-03-14:](#) "Almost 150 people have entered an innovative ultra-short film competition... and there's still time to get involved."

["The men who made Glasgow great, and why we're still paying the price for their 'progress'", Herald 15-03-14:](#) "I have seen human degradation in some of its worst places, both in England and abroad," wrote a man named JC Symons."

["Scots film studio complex set for 2017 opening", Scotsman 13-03-14:](#)

"Scotland's first major film and studio complex will be up and running within three years in a bid to help it catch up with rivals around Europe, under new plans to revive the industry."

["Top doctors: we back assisted suicide legislation", Herald 10-03-14:](#)

"Doctors from across Scotland have announced their support for the legalisation of assisted suicide. In a letter to The Herald 11 senior clinicians, including psychiatrists, surgeons and a neurology expert, said they were backing the Bill proposed by MSP Margo MacDonald in the Scottish Parliament."

["It's good that writers speak up for Scotland", Herald 08-03-14:](#)

"To add to the procession of companies declaring for or against Scottish independence can now be added a trickle of writers revealing their hand."

["T in the Park will welcome artists' independence opinions", Herald 26-02-14:](#)

"T in the Park organisers say they are happy for musicians to follow David Bowie's lead and step into the Scottish independence debate."

["Self-publishing a gold mine ... so be prepared to dig", Herald 22-02-14:](#)

"At any gathering of writers one subject is guaranteed to come up."

["Poetry of Iain Banks to get first reading at city's book festival", Herald 21-02-14:](#)

"The poetry of the late Scottish writer Iain Banks will be read in public for the first time at a special commemorative event at this year's Aye Write!"

["Plans 'despoil' Edinburgh's Scottish Poetry Library", Scotsman 13-02-14:](#)

"The creator of the Scottish Poetry Library's home in Edinburgh's Old Town fears it will end up looking like "a corner shop" if extension plans go ahead. Architect Malcolm Fraser has accused library bosses of agreeing plans which will "despoil" his original vision."

["Exclusive: David MacLennan's poem - If Scotland", Herald 12-02-14:](#)

"It's an innovative intervention in the indyref debate: a lengthy poem by writer David MacLennan. Here we publish If Scotland in full."

["Independence: Passion play to get Scottish twist", Scotsman 11-02-14:](#)

["Film maker explores Scotland's fairground families", Scotsman 11-02-14:](#)

"A new film by Bafta-winning director Martin Smith is to explore the lives of the families who rely on the travelling shows for their livelihood."

["Michael Fassbender's Macbeth set to film on Skye", Scotsman 06-02-14:](#)

"The Isle of Skye is preparing for more big-screen stardom after being lined up as a location for a blockbuster version of Macbeth starring Michael Fassbender."

["£250,000 bill to save Battle of Bannockburn event", Scotsman 06-02-14:](#)

"Tourism chiefs are facing a bill of up to £250,000 to ensure scaled-back celebrations to mark the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn can go ahead, The Scotsman can reveal."

["Bannockburn tickets cut by half after poor demand", Scotsman 05-02-14:](#)

"The official celebrations to mark the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn have been slashed in the wake of poor ticket sales and an unexpected clash with the UK government's annual military showpiece."

["Celebrations over Creative Scotland £9.4m handouts", Scotsman 29-01-14:](#)

"Signature arts projects across Scotland are to share in a windfall worth almost £9.5 million. Refurbishment, restoration and new-build projects have effectively been given the green light by the national arts funding body, Creative Scotland. The annual round of funding for capital

projects has seen grants of up to £1.5m allocated to allow work to begin on large-scale projects, with £9.4m ringfenced."

["Why you should vote: Sunday Herald youth debate", Herald 26-01-14:](#)

"Hip-hop collective Stanley Odd are renowned for the incisive wit and sharp social commentary of their songs."

["'Crisis' in Scottish film industry to be addressed", Scotsman 23-01-14:](#)

"A Blueprint aimed at reviving the fortunes of Scotland's film industry is to be drawn up within months after a damning review warned the country was not producing enough films, suffering a growing talent drain and is being left behind major rivals."

["Glasgow Film Festival unveils 2014 programme", Scotsman 22-01-14:](#)

"Glasgow Film Festival will celebrate its 10-year anniversary with its largest ever programme including big-name premieres, cross-overs with the city's music and art scenes, and one-off screenings in a host of unique locations."

["Celtic festival performers to be asked views on independence", Herald 13-01-14:](#)

"Bands, singers, musicians and artists performing at this year's Celtic Connections festival are to be asked to vote in an informal poll on Scottish independence."

["Perthshire Castle to play starring role in major US historical drama", Herald 12-03-14:](#)

"Warriors in tartan wielding swords, a medieval fortress bustling with livestock, horses, dogs, goats and carts, huge trucks, cameras and action - the biggest TV series to be shot in Scotland has taken over one of its historic castles."

["10 Tracks to Mark...Burns' Night" Herald 23-01-14:](#)

"The day, which pays tribute to Scots poet and songwriter Robert Burns, will be held on Saturday, January 25, the anniversary of his birthday. To help you prepare for the traditional Burns' Night feast of haggis, neeps and tatties, here are 10 songs inspired by one of Scotland's greatest wordsmiths."

["Camley's Cartoon: what the Yes campaign think of George Osborne's welfare cuts", Herald 07-01-14:](#)

"For Yes campaigners, the promise of English celebrities love-bombing Scottish indyref voters and the Chancellor's threat of welfare cuts, was a double boon."

["Scotland Analysis: Borders and citizenship", HM Government 01-14](#)

["Singing The Brus", Herald 29-12-13:](#)

"It's a perfect moment, what with the upcoming referendum and the 700th anniversary of Bannockburn, to revisit a - perhaps the - foundational work of Scottish literature."

["The Scottish albums of 2013", Herald 29-12-13:](#)

"I groaned out loud when the Barclaycard Mercury Prize shortlist was announced in September."

["Mission accomplished? Afghanistan is a calamity and our leaders must be held to account", Guardian 18-12-13:](#) "Of all the mendacious nonsense that pours out of politicians' mouths, David Cameron's claim that British combat troops will be coming home from Afghanistan with their 'mission accomplished' is in a class all of its own. It's almost as if, by echoing George Bush's infamous claim of victory in Iraq in May 2003 just as the real war was beginning, the British prime minister is deliberately courting ridicule. But British, American and other Nato troops have been so long in Afghanistan – twice as long as the Second World War – that perhaps their leaders have forgotten what the original mission actually was."

["Identity to take centre stage in National Theatre's 2014 output", Herald 10-12-13:](#)

"A play addressing the many identities of Scotland will be one of the first productions staged by the national theatre in 2014."

["Book reviews: Scotland's referendum result is in the balance", Herald 07-12-13:](#)

"Ian Bell reviews two important books ahead of the independence referendum."

["Report warns of state of Scottish film industry", Scotsman 28-11-13:](#)

"The fragile state of Scotland's film industry has been laid bare in a damning new report leaked to The Scotsman. The country is being left behind by major rivals due to a lack of facilities and funding, and film-makers and crew are increasingly forced to work overseas to make a living, it said. The unpublished report, commissioned by Creative Scotland, said there was an urgent need for a long-term strategy to revive the flagging industry."

["Creative Scotland promises major funding revamp", Scotsman 22-11-13:](#)

"Arts agency Creative Scotland is set to scrap all of its controversial funding schemes from next year and has vowed to create a new 'level playing field' for artists. As many as 18 different funding pots will be simplified down to just three under a proposed new regime drawn up following the appointment of new chief executive Janet Archer. Artists and organisations who have lost out under the current system have been promised there will be 'no second class citizens' in future, with a fairer and more transparent system of securing financial backing."

["Michael Kelly: Cone furore shows spirit of Glasgow", Scotsman 13-11-13:](#)

"No other city would have responded with such an outcry against plans for the Duke of Wellington statue, writes Michael Kelly. Once again, Glaswegians have proclaimed their right to a say in how their city looks. They are not going to sit by and allow anything as unimportant as a local authority to spoil their fun. Many have been tempted to dismiss the row over whether or not the Duke of Wellington's statue in the centre of the city should be decorated with a traffic cone as a silly season story misplaced in the calendar. However, the outcry against plans to remove it and to ensure that it could not be replaced was sparked, not by a tabloid, but by the grass roots in a spontaneous campaign using social media."

["Investment call as Scots films nominated for awards", Scotsman 11-11-13:](#)

"Scotland's film industry has been dealt a major boost after scooping a string of nominations for the British Independent Film Awards."

["Edinburgh Twitter users swear less than Glasgow's", Scotsman 08-11-13:](#)

"Edinburgh's genteel image has been reinforced by a map which plots where people use

swearing on Twitter. It reveals capital dwellers use one of the most frowned-upon four-letter words less than people in Glasgow and London in their tweets. FBomb.co is an interactive map that drops a pin with a warning sign at any place in the world where a potty-mouthed tweet is posted. Set up by Martin Gingras, a student at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, the site has been an instant hit. It highlights a clear north-south divide in the UK and shows there is generally a far higher frequency of profanities from Glasgow-based Twitter users than those in Edinburgh."

["Steve Camley's cartoon: when Theresa May came visiting", Herald 30-10-13:](#)

"Here's award-winning Herald cartoonist Steve Camley's response to the visit by Home Secretary Theresa May to Scotland yesterday."

["Vote for independence would spark review of top art award", Herald 24-10-13:](#)

"The director of one of the UK's major art institutions, Tate Britain, has said the prospect of Scottish independence will lead to a rethink of the leading contemporary art award, the Turner Prize."

["Jam session", Herald 22-10-13](#)

["Culture secretary announced £2m boost for Scotland's film and TV production sector", Herald 17-10-13](#)

["Celtic Connections: Scottish music's influence on Commonwealth to be celebrated", Herald 15-10-13:](#) "Scottish music's influence on the Commonwealth will be celebrated at the 21st Celtic Connections festival next year."

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Education Scotland

(compiled by Nora Goepel, Ivana Pavlovic, & Melanie Schrandt)

["Scotland's top universities fail to widen access", Scotsman 28-03-14:](#)

"Scotland's elite universities have failed to significantly increase the proportion of students they recruit from deprived backgrounds, even as more people from the poorest homes go into higher education."

["University link will be broken after Yes vote – MP", Scotsman 27-03-14:](#)

"The UK government has rejected claims that Scottish universities could continue to access hundreds of millions of pounds of research funding in the event of independence. UK universities minister David Willetts said a Yes vote in September would see Scottish institutions regarded in the same way as those in France or Germany, and therefore no longer part of Research Councils UK (RCUK)."

["Independence 'will not affect' university research funding", Herald 26-03-14:](#)

"Claims that Scottish universities could miss out on millions of pounds of research money and the best academics after independence have been undermined by leading sector figures."

["Scottish independence tuition plan 'morally wrong'", Scotsman 25-03-14:](#)

"The SNP's plan to charge students from the remainder of the UK up to £36,000 to study in an

independent Scotland has been described as 'morally wrong and unjustifiable' by the president of the Scottish branch of the National Union of Students."

["Scottish independence: University influx fears", Scotsman 21-03-14:](#)

"Universities have called on the Scottish Government to provide 'legally-defensible certainty' that institutions will be able to deal with an influx of English students following independence. In a submission to the Scottish Parliament's education committee, Universities Scotland said a yes vote would 'inevitably' lead to more students heading north of the border in search of free tuition."

["Edinburgh University retains world class status", Scotsman 06-03-14:](#)

"Edinburgh University remains Scotland's sole representative on a list of the world's most prestigious higher education institutions."

["Academics: staying in UK could have disastrous impact on university education in Scotland", Herald 17-02-14:](#)

"Staying in the UK could have a 'disastrous' impact on university education in Scotland, academics claimed today."

["Tuition fees may harm EU chances", Herald 05-02-14:](#)

"Plans to charge English, Welsh and Northern Irish students tuition fees could harm an independent Scotland's chances of joining the European Union, a UK Government minister has warned."

["Scots universities accused of scrimping on pay", Scotsman 05-02-14:](#)

"Scotland's universities are spending a smaller proportion of their money on staff costs despite seeing their overall income rise to £3 billion last year, according to a new report."

["Academics bid to tackle issues of identity that politics ignores", Herald 13-01-14:](#)

"The 'Britishness' of Scotland is to take centre stage in a series of lectures as the independence debate gathers momentum, with historians, archaeologists and musicians joining in."

["Tuition fees post-independence may face EU probe", Scotsman 12-01-14:](#)

"Academics have warned that the Scottish Government's plan to charge tuition fees for students from England, Wales and Northern Ireland after independence will run into legal problems. Experts in European law claim the plans, contained in the Scottish Government's White Paper, are discriminatory. At the end of last year, the White Paper outlined plans to continue the current system whereby Scots and EU students receive free higher education."

["Independence would transform childcare in Scotland says Scottish Government report", Herald 12-01-14:](#) "The financial powers of independence are needed to 'transform' childcare in Scotland, according to a government report."

["Private schools do 10% better than state education", Scotsman 27-12-13:](#)

"Performance in maths, reading and science is more than 10 per cent higher in private schools in Scotland than in the state sector, new figures have revealed. The advantage – contained in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) tables on country per-

formance – remains in place even when social and economic factors are taken into account, the statistics show. The OECD survey also concludes that the performance gap in maths between the private and state sectors in Scotland is greater than in England."

["Scottish independence: Sturgeon defends uni fees", Scotsman 12-12-13:](#)

"Plans to charge students from the rest of the UK to study at university in an independent Scotland while other European Union residents could do so for free are not about nationality, the Deputy First Minister has insisted. Instead, Nicola Sturgeon said the proposals, which have been put forward by the Scottish Government, were necessary because of the close geographical links between Scotland and England and the policy of charging tuition fees for university students south of the border. If Scottish universities did not charge students from the rest of the UK, Ms Sturgeon said Scotland risked 'crowding our own students out of access to university'."

["SNP fails its own education test", Herald 12-12-13:](#)

"Having credibility as a Government that delivers on its promises will be crucial for the SNP to build support for a Yes vote in the referendum, especially now that it has made an ambitious pledge in its independence white paper to massively expand nursery education."

["Edinburgh tops list of best-educated cities", Scotsman 15-11-13:](#)

"Edinburgh is officially Scotland's best-educated city, with more than two-fifths of residents holding a university degree, according to the latest census figures. But in east-west split is emerging across the country, with a third holding no qualifications at all in Glasgow. The population of Edinburgh residents with a university degree is now approaching half (41.4 per cent), far ahead of anywhere else in Scotland."

["Edinburgh University to introduce US degree system", Scotsman 09-11-13:](#)

"The days of Scotland's traditional honours degree system look to be numbered after the Capital's leading university took a first step towards introducing an American system. Long a staple of student banter, rhyming slang expressions such as the 'Geoff Hurst', 'Attila the Hun' and 'Desmond Tutu' – used to refer to first, 2:1 and 2:2 honours degrees – could be consigned to the dustbin if Edinburgh University's radical pilot of the Grade Point Average (GPA) system is successful. The new system – used in the US and numerous other countries – differs from its Scottish counterpart in offering multiple gradings for each of the honours classifications of first, upper second, lower second and third class."

["Bid to remove religious voice from education", Scotsman 06-11-13:](#)

"A controversial attempt to exclude religious groups from voting on education matters on council committees has been launched by an independent MSP. John Finnie has submitted a Private Member's Bill proposal seeking to abolish the mandatory involvement of religious representatives on local authorities' education committees. Highlands and Islands MSP Mr Finnie, who quit the SNP last year after a row over Nato membership, said his bill would make local government more accountable and transparent to the electorate."

["Academic: Yes vote a threat to Scottish science", Herald 04-11-13:](#)

"Scottish universities' reputation for 'world-leading' innovation could be put at risk by independence, one of Scotland's academics today warns."

["UCU calls for taxes to cover students' fees", Herald 17-10-13:](#)

"Higher education should be substantially paid for through general taxation and immigration caps for students and university staff coming to Scotland should be lifted, according to a union representing the sector."

["Amy Westwell: could independence herald a new approach to higher education in Scotland?", Herald 09-10-13:](#) "Andrew Marr's appearance at the Edinburgh International Book festival in August was accompanied by a media hoo-ha following his comments on Scottish nationalism's 'anti-English' sentiments."

["Scotland rated best place in world to study", Scotsman 02-10-13:](#)

"Foreign students rate Scotland the top destination worldwide for overall learning satisfaction, a report released today reveals. The research, commissioned by British Council Scotland (BCS), is the first of its kind to examine what is distinctive about Scotland's higher education system rather than concentrating on academic league tables and research strengths of individual universities. It found the Scottish ethos of higher education as a public good was a major factor in the rating – unmatched worldwide – given by international students attending universities north of the Border."

Scottish Award Winners

Literature

Empire Antarctica by Gavin Francis was chosen as Scottish Book of the Year at the [Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust Book Award 2013](#). Competing against three other shortlisted authors in the Fiction, Poetry and First Book categories – Ewan Morrison, Richard Price and Kerry Hudson respectively – Francis took the first prize of £30,000, Scotland's largest literary prize. Each of the category winners received £5,000. They were: Fiction – Ewan Morrison for *Close Your Eyes* ([Vintage](#)); Poetry – Richard Price for *Small World* ([Carcenet](#)); First Book – Kerry Hudson for *Tony Hogan Bought Me an Ice-Cream Float Before He Stole My Ma* ([Chatto & Windus](#)).

Winner of the [Dundee International Book Prize](#) for 2013 was by Dublin-born Nicola White. Although *In the Rosary Garden* was her debut novel, several of White's short stories have been published or broadcast on radio. A former Writer in Residence at the University of Edinburgh, she also has a 2008 [Scottish Book Trust New Writers Award](#) to her credit. Judges for the prize included Brian Cox, Lorraine Kelly, Norman Foster, Claire Alexander and AL Kennedy. The award included a £10,000 cash prize and publication of the novel by [Cargo](#).

[The Scottish Book Trust's New Writers Awards for 2014](#) have gone to: Fiction – Orla Broderick, Alison Gray and Martin MacInnes; Narrative Non-Fiction – Malachy Tallack; Scots – Philip Murnin; Scots Poetry – Ann Elizabeth Mackinnon; Children's and Young Adult Fiction – Juliette Forrest, Lindsay McKrell; Poetry – Em Strang, Bridget Khursheed; The Callan Gordon Award – Jonathan Durie.

The [Saltire Society's Scottish Book Award for 2013](#) went to John Burnside for his short story collection *Something Like Happy*, published by [Jonathan Cape](#) (2013). Joint winners of Scot-

tish First Book of the Year were *As Far As I Can See* by Eunice Buchan, [Kettillonia](#) (2012), and *Air Cuan Dubh Drilseach* by Tim Armstrong, [Clàr](#) (2013). History Book of the Year was *An Enlightened Duke: The Life of Archibald Campbell (1682-1761), Earl of Ilay, 3rd Duke of Argyll* by Roger I. Emerson, [Humming Earth](#) (2013). Scottish research Book of the Year was *The Sunlit Summit: The Life of W.H. Murray* by Robin Lloyd-Jones, [Sandstone Press](#) (2013).

The Malaysian author Tan Twan Eng won the £25,000 [Walter Scott Prize for Historical Fiction](#) 2013 for his second novel *The Garden of Evening Mists*, [Myrmidon](#) (2012). The prize was awarded at the Borders Book Festival.

Creative Scotland

The aim of the [Creative Place Awards](#) is to celebrate the hard work and imagination that contribute to the rich cultural life of communities. Winner in the under 100,000 residents' category was Falkirk. The town aims to use the £150,000 award to enhance its cultural offering. The Acts of Discovery programme will be based on the themes of people, routes and pathways. In the under 10,000 residents' category, Peebles came out on top. The £100,000 will be given over to activities, events and installations featuring art and artists and for the enhancement and extension of the existing festival programme and the development of a marketing strategy. The under-2,500 residents' prize of £50,000 was won by Helmsdale. The money will be used to fund an additional programme, Serendipitous North, to be run alongside their existing Paradigm North project. The new project will aim to celebrate and activate creativity within the community.

Dewar Arts Awards

Winners of [Dewar Arts Awards](#) for 2013 were: Visual Arts, Sculpture – Rebecca Wilcox; Visual Arts, Painting – Ross Brown; Music, Drums – Ross Hodgkinson; Dance, Ballet – Nadina Valenti; Visual Arts, Music, Sound Art – Sylvia Law.

Film Television Media

Filmmaker Paul Wright won a [Scottish BAFTA](#) in November for his debut feature film "For Those in Peril", a moving film about the consequences of a fishing tragedy for a north-east community.

Best Film Actor award went to George Mackay, also for "Those in Peril". The top award in the Best Actor/Actress Television category went to Peter Mullan for "The Fear".

Other winners included: Animation, "Hart's Desire" – Gavin C. Robinson; Children's Programme, "Comic Relief Does Glee Club Live Final" – Chris Hulme, Yvonne Jennings, Julie Kelling, BBC Scotland for CBBC; Comedy Entertainment Programme, "Limmy's Show" – Rab Christie, Brian Limmond, Jaqueline Sinclair, Comedy Unit for BBC Scotland; Current Affairs, "Sins of Our Fathers" – Mark Daily, Peter Macrae, Murdoch Rodgers, BBC Scotland; Best Director, Emma Davie & Morag McKinnon, "I Am Breathing" – Scottish Documentary Institute & Danish Documentary Production; Factual Series, "Operation Iceberg" – Matt Barrett, Louise Ferguson, Mark Hedgecoe, Andrew Thompson, BBC Scotland for BBC 2; Features/Factual Entertainment, "Bank of Dave-Fighting the Fat Cats" – Ian Lilley, Katie Lander, Finestripe Productions for Channel 4; Game, "Coolson's Artisanal Chocolate Alphabet – Things Made Out of Other Things"; Single Documentary, "Fire in the Night" – Michael McAvoy, Alan Clements, Anthony Wonke, STV Productions and Berriff

McGinty Films for BBC Scotland; Television Drama, "Murder" – Robert Jones, Birger Larsen, Kath Mattock, Rob Pursey Matthew Read, BBC Scotland and Touchpaper TV for BBC 1; Writer, Robert Jones, "Murder" BBC Scotland and Touchpaper TV for BBC 1; BAFTA Scotland Cineworld Audience Award, "The Wee Man".

The 16th British Independent Film Awards (Bifa), held in London in December, saw awards being picked up by three Scottish films. James McAvooy took best actor for his performance as the drug addicted policeman in "Filth". Paul Wright was voted best debut director for "Those in Peril" and Ben Mendelsohn won best supporting actor for his role in the prison drama "Starred Up" directed by Glaswegian David Mackenzie.

Art

Scotland's top art prize, the [Jolomo Bank of Scotland Award for Landscape Painting](#), went to [Dawnne MacGeachy](#) in 2013.

New Publications October 2013 - March 2014 (compiled by Nora Goepel)

Anderson, Wendy, *Language in Scotland – Corpus-Based Studies*, Amsterdam/New York: Rodopi 2013 (€64.00)

The chapters in this volume take as their focus aspects of three of the languages of Scotland: Scots, Scottish English, and Scottish Gaelic. They present linguistic research which has been made possible by new and developing corpora of these languages: this encompasses work on lexis and lexicogrammar, semantics, pragmatics, orthography, and punctuation. Throughout the volume, the findings of analysis are accompanied by discussion of the methodologies adopted, including issues of corpus design and representativeness, search possibilities, and the complementarity and interoperability of linguistic resources. Together, the chapters present the forefront of the research which is currently being directed towards the linguistics of the languages of Scotland, and point to an exciting future for research driven by ever more refined corpora and related language resources.

(<http://www.rodopi.nl/functions/search.asp?BookId=SCROLL+19>)

Barclay, Katie (ed.), *Women in Eighteenth-Century Scotland - Intimate, Intellectual and Public Lives*, Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Ltd 2013 (hardback £67.50)

The eighteenth century looms large in the Scottish imagination. It is a century that saw the doubling of the population, rapid urbanisation, industrial growth, the political Union of 1707, the Jacobite Rebellions and the Enlightenment - events that were intrinsic to the creation of the modern nation and to putting Scotland on the international map. The impact of the era on modern Scotland can be seen in the numerous buildings named after the luminaries of the period - Adam Smith, David Hume, William Robertson - the endorsement of Robert Burns as the national poet/hero, the preservation of the Culloden battlefield as a tourist attraction, and the physical geographies of its major towns. Yet, while it is a century that remains central to modern constructions of national identity, it is a period associated with men. Until recently, the history of women in eighteenth-century Scotland, with perhaps the honourable exception of Flora McDonald, remained unwritten. Over the last decade however, research on women and gender in Scotland has flourished and we have an increasingly full picture of women's lives at all social levels across the century. As a result, this is an appropriate moment to reflect

on what we know about Scottish women during the eighteenth century, to ask how their history affects the traditional narratives of the period, and to reflect on the implications for a national history of Scotland and Scottish identity.

(http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&title_id=12047&edition_id=12426)

Barclay, Katie, *Love, Intimacy and Power – Marriage and Patriarchy in Scotland: 1650-1850*, Manchester: MUP 2014 (paperback £14.99)

Through an analysis of the correspondence of over one hundred couples from the Scottish elites across the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, this book explores how ideas around the nature of emotional intimacy, love and friendship within marriage adapted to a modernising economy and society. Patriarchy continued to be the central model for marriage across the period and as a result, women found spaces to hold power within the family, but could not translate it to power beyond the household. Comparing the Scottish experience to that across Europe and North America, Barclay shows that throughout the eighteenth century, far from being a side-note in European history, Scottish ideas about gender and marriage became culturally dominant.

(<http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9780719095559>)

Barrow, Geoffrey W. S., *Robert Bruce and the Community of the Realm of Scotland: An Edinburgh Classic Edition*, Edinburgh: EUP 2013 (paperback £19.99)

This classic edition of the definitive history of Robert Bruce's life and career, during Scotland's tumultuous coming of age in the Wars of Independence, is one of the twentieth century's bona-fide classics in historical writing. It tells the story of how Robert Bruce outwitted Edward I, defeated his son, Edward II and in so doing secured independence for Scotland. First published in 1965, *Robert Bruce* was quickly recognised as an indispensable guide to understanding Scotland's complex game of thrones and its medieval society. The central theme of this crucial work remains the interplay and tension between Bruce himself and the very concept of a Scottish nation, of which Bruce aspired to be king. The chief shift in emphasis in this history was to demonstrate the continuity and unity of purpose which linked the stakeholders of a nascent Scottish realm throughout the period from 1290 to 1329. In this bloody period of political intrigue, battlefield heroism and variable loyalties, a singularly Scottish identity was born in campaigns against English claims, culminating in the Battle of Bannockburn in June 1314, the fulcrum around which Bruce built a nation and a Scottish peace.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748685226>).

Bell, Eleanor / Linda Gunn (eds.), *The Scottish Sixties. Reading, Rebellion, Revolution?*, Amsterdam/New York: Rodopi 2013 (€63.00)

Although a number of publications have appeared in recent years marking the importance of the 'swinging sixties', many tend to be personally reflective in nature and London-centric in their coverage. By contrast, *The Scottish Sixties: Reading, Rebellion, Revolution?* addresses this misrepresentation and in so doing fills a gap in both Scottish and British literary and cultural studies. Through a series of academic analyses based on archival records, ephemera and work produced during the 1960s, this volume focuses, uniquely, on Scotland. In its concern with some of the key figures of Scottish cultural life, the book considers amongst other topics the implications of censorship, the role of little magazines in shaping cultural debates, the rad-

ical nature of much Scottish literature of the time, developments in the avant-garde and the role of experiment in theatre, film, TV, fine art and music.

(<http://www.rodopi.nl/functions/search.asp?BookId=SCROLL+20>)

Bold, Valentina / Andrew Nash, *Gateway to the Modern: Resituating J. M. Barrie*, Glasgow: Scottish Literature International 2014 (paperback £12.50)

J. M. Barrie (1860–1937) is today known almost exclusively for one work: *Peter Pan*. Yet he was the most successful British playwright of the early twentieth century, and his novels were once thought equal to those of George Meredith and Thomas Hardy. Although in recent years there has been a revival of interest in Barrie's writing, many critics still fail to include him in surveys of *fin de siècle* literature or drama. Perhaps Barrie's remarkable variety of output has prevented him from being taken to the centre of critical discussions in any one area of literary criticism or history. Is Barrie predominantly a novelist or a playwright? Is he Victorian, Decadent, Edwardian or Modernist? *Gateway to the Modern* is the very first collection of essays on Barrie which attempts to do justice to the extraordinary range of his literary achievement. What emerges is a significant writer, fully immersed in the literary and intellectual culture of his day.

(http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/ScotLit/ASLS/Gateway_to_the_Modern.html)

Brown, Ian, *Scottish Theatre: Diversity, Language, Continuity*, Amsterdam/New York: Rodopi 2013 (€55.00)

Challenging the dominant view of a broken and discontinuous dramatic culture in Scotland, this book outlines the variety and richness of the nation's performance traditions and multilingual theatre history. Brown illuminates enduring strands of hybridity and diversity which use theatre and theatricality as a means of challenging establishment views, and of exploring social, political, and religious change. He describes the ways in which politically and religiously divisive moments in Scottish history, such as the Reformation and political Union, fostered alternative dramatic modes and means of expression. This major revisionist history also analyses the changing relationships between drama, culture, and political change in Scotland in the 20th and 21st centuries, drawing on the work of an extensive range of modern and contemporary Scottish playwrights and drama practitioners.

(<http://www.rodopi.nl/functions/search.asp?BookId=SCROLL+22>)

Bueltmann, Tanja / Andrew Hinson / Graeme Morton, *The Scottish Diaspora*, Edinburgh: EUP 2013 (hardback £75.00, paperback £24.99)

Did you know that Scotland was one of Europe's main population exporters in the age of mass migration? Or that the Scottish Honours System was introduced as far afield as New Zealand? This comprehensive introductory history of the Scottish diaspora examines these and related issues, exploring the migration of Scots overseas, their experiences in the new worlds in which they settled and the impact of the diaspora on Scotland. Global in scope, the book's distinctive feature is its focus on both the geographies of the Scottish diaspora and key theories, concepts and themes, including associationalism and return migration. By revisiting these themes throughout the chapters, the multifaceted characteristics of 'Scottishness' abroad are unravelled, transcending narrow interpretations that define the Scottish diaspora primarily in terms of the movement of people. Readers will gain an understanding of migration flows, des-

tion countries and the imprints and legacies of émigré Scots overseas and at home.
(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748648924>).

Caldwell Hirschmann, Elizabeth / Donald N. Yeats, *When Scotland Was Jewish -DNA Evidence, Archeology, Analysis of Migrations, and Public and Family Records Show Twelfth Century Semitic Roots*, Jefferson: McFarland Publishing 2013 (paperback \$45.00)

The popular image of Scotland is dominated by widely recognized elements of Celtic culture. But a significant non-Celtic influence on Scotland's history has been largely ignored for centuries? This book argues that much of Scotland's history and culture from 1100 forward is Jewish. The authors provide evidence that many of the national heroes, villains, rulers, nobles, traders, merchants, bishops, guild members, burgesses, and ministers of Scotland were of Jewish descent, their ancestors originating in France and Spain. Much of the traditional historical account of Scotland, it is proposed, rests on fundamental interpretive errors, perpetuated in order to affirm Scotland's identity as a Celtic, Christian society. A more accurate and profound understanding of Scottish history has thus been buried. The authors' wide-ranging research includes examination of census records, archaeological artifacts, castle carvings, cemetery inscriptions, religious seals, coinage, burgess and guild member rolls, noble genealogies, family crests, portraiture, and geographic place names.

(<http://www.mcfarlandpub.com/book-2.php?id=978-0-7864-7709-8>)

Carman, Christopher / Robert Johns / James Mitchell, *More Scottish than British – the 2011 Scottish Parliament Election*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2014 (hardback £58)

With the aid of the most extensive and comprehensive survey data extracted from voters during the 2011 Scottish General, this book analyses the reasons behind why the SNP not only retained their mandate from the people to govern Scotland but further succeeded in winning a resounding majority in the Scottish Parliament. In tackling this overarching question other complex issues are also explored such as whether a pre-occupation with events at Westminster confined the Scottish Elections to the realm of 'second-order' elections? What impact the financial crisis had on elected a parliament that in reality has little economic power? The volume also has a broader appeal to devolved parliamentary elections more broadly by exploring what matters to voters when they cast their ballots for their national parliament in a complex, multi-level Political system. Examining performance evaluations, party loyalties and constitutional preferences, the authors show that Scottish elections are increasingly Scottish affairs, where voters are concerned with government competence – in domestic matters and in managing relations with Westminster.

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=579701>)

Carr, Rosalind, *Gender and Enlightenment Culture in Eighteenth- Century Scotland*, Edinburgh: EUP 2014 (hardback £55.00)

What role did gender play in the Scottish Enlightenment? Combining intellectual and cultural history, this book explores how men and women experienced the Scottish Enlightenment. It examines Scotland in a European context, investigating ideologies of gender and cultural practices among the urban elites of Scotland in the 18th century. The book provides an in-depth analysis of men's construction and performance of masculinity in intellectual clubs, taverns and through the violent ritual of the duel. Women are important actors in this story, and the book presents an analysis of women's contribution to Scottish Enlightenment culture, and

it asks why there were no Scottish bluestockings.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748646425>)

Clark, Neil, *Scottish Gold – Fruit of the Nation*, Glasgow: Neil Wilson Publishing Ltd 2014 (paperback £14.99)

This is the first comprehensive look at the use of gold in Scotland from prehistoric times to the present day. It guides the reader through the natural history of gold to how we have used gold in the past and use it now in the present, as well as looking at the history of gold use in Scotland from the earliest recorded discovery of gold in Scotland in 1245 and the first use of gold coinage in Scotland to pay a king's ransom in about 1357, to the Darien disaster of the late 1600s and beyond, this book contains many remarkable snippets that are not easily obtained from other sources.

(<http://www.nwp.co.uk/cgi-bin/cart.cgi?action=search&pageid=137>)

Colley, Linda, *Acts of Union and Disunion*, London: Profile Books Ltd 2014 (paperback £8.99)

Based on a 15-part BBC Radio 4 series: What has held the United Kingdom together - and what is driving it apart? Includes analysis of the 2014 Scottish independence referendum. The United Kingdom; Great Britain; the British Isles; the Home Nations: such a wealth of different names implies uncertainty and contention - and an ability to invent and adjust. In a year that sees a Scottish referendum on independence, Linda Colley analyses some of the forces that have unified Britain in the past. She examines the mythology of Britishness, and how far - and why - it has faded. She discusses the Acts of Union with Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and their limitations, while scrutinizing England's own fractures. And she demonstrates how the UK has been shaped by movement: of British people to other countries and continents, and of people, ideas and influences arriving from elsewhere. As acts of union and disunion again become increasingly relevant to our daily lives and politics, Colley considers how - if at all - the pieces might be put together anew, and what this might mean.

(<http://www.profilebooks.com/isbn/9781781251850/>)

Conway, Agnes, *Henry VII's Relations with Scotland and Ireland 1485-1498 – With a Chapter on the Acts of the Poynings Parliament 1494-1495*, Cambridge: CUP 2013 (paperback £19.99)

Originally published in 1932, this book explores the role of the courtier Thomas Wyatt in English relations with Scotland and Ireland between 1485 and 1498. The text also includes a chapter on the acts of the Poynings Parliament for the year 1494 to 1495, which marked the beginning of English direct rule in Ireland. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in English relations with Scotland and Ireland or in early Tudor history.

(<http://www.cambridge.org/de/academic/subjects/history/british-history-after-1450/henry-viis-relations-scotland-and-ireland-14851498-chapter-acts-poynings-parliament-14941495>)

Devine, T. M. / Jenny Wormald, *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Scottish History*, Oxford: OUP 2014 (hardback £30.00)

Over the last three decades major advances in research and scholarship have transformed understanding of the Scottish past. In this landmark study some of the most eminent writers on the subject, together with emerging new talents, have combined to produce a large-scale volume which reconsiders in fresh and illuminating ways the classic themes of the nation's history

since the sixteenth century as well as a number of new topics which are only now receiving detailed attention. Such major themes as the Reformation, the Union of 1707, the Scottish Enlightenment, clearances, industrialisation, empire, emigration, and the Great War are approached from novel and fascinating perspectives, but so too are such issues as the Scottish environment, myth, family, criminality, the literary tradition, and Scotland's contemporary history. All chapters contain expert syntheses of current knowledge, but their authors also stand back and reflect critically on the questions which still remain unanswered, the issues which generate dispute and controversy, and sketch out where appropriate the agenda for future research.

(<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780198713630.do>)

Durkan, John, *Scottish Schools and Schoolmasters, 1560-1633*, Melton: Boydell & Brewer Ltd 2013 (hardback £40.00)

1560 is a crucial date in the development of Scottish education, for it was in this year that the First Book of Discipline set out its ambitious project of providing a school in every notable town. This book, the result of exhaustive archival research and extensive use of the Registers of Deeds (which offer evidence of schoolmasters so described, as witnesses to legal documents), provides an in-depth and wide-ranging analysis of education during the period, considered in its full religious, social and cultural setting. The curriculum receives particular attention, with its emphasis on music drawn out. The volume also presents a list of all identified Scottish schools and schoolmasters from the Protestant Reformation down to 1633.

(<http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=14305>)

Friedberg, Emil Albert, *Ehe und Eheschließung im deutschen Mittelalter - Eheschließung und Ehescheidung in England und Schottland - Zwei Vorträge*, München: Verlag C.H. Beck oHG 2013 (hardback €19.90)

Der vorliegende Band umfasst zwei Vorträge des Dozenten Dr. Emil Albert Friedberg (1837 - 1910). Der erste Vortrag widmet sich der Ehe und Eheschließung im deutschen Mittelalter, der zweite umfasst jene Verhältnisse in England und Schottland. Dabei wird sowohl, neben einigen anderen Thematiken, der Prozess der Eheschließung, als auch die Rolle der Frau und das regional geltende Recht beleuchtet.

(<http://www.beck-shop.de/Friedberg-Ehe-Eheschliessung-deutschen-Mittelalter-Eheschliessung-Ehescheidung-England-Schottland/productview.aspx?product=12625932>)

Gallagher, Tom, *Divided Scotland – Ethnic Friction & Christian Crisis*, Argyll: Argyll Publishing 2013 (£15.99)

Why has inter-communal strife involving the use (and many would say misuse) of religious and national symbols enjoyed such an extended life in Scotland? Why does it still manage to persist despite changes in Scottish society which would appear to remove the oxygen enabling sectarianism to breathe? This book is the first full-length study of Scotland's ethno-religious discord to have appeared in the devolution era. It explores the origins and staying power of sectarian conflict and analyses the new tensions that have erupted since 2010, and the response of the state, the media, churches, the soccer world, and a range of civic groups.

(<http://www.argyllbookstore.co.uk/index.php/2013-10-05-14-59-55/scottish-and-local/product/141-divided-scotland-tom-gallagher.html>).

Goldie, David / Roderick Watson (eds.), *From the Line – Scottish War Poetry 1914 – 1945*, Annual Volume 43, Glasgow: Association for Scottish Literary Studies 2014 (hardback £12.50)

Many who endured the two catastrophic global conflicts of the twentieth century chose not to speak – or could not speak – of what they saw and suffered. But some could turn to poetry, to try to make sense of what was happening. *From the Line* brings together the best of Scotland's poetry from the two World Wars: 138 poems, from fifty-six poets, are represented here, from both men and women, from battlefields across the world and from the Home Front, too. Some reflect on the loss of peace, or mourn the death of friends and comrades. Some tell of traumas that can never be shaken off, others of an intensity that would never be found again – but there is hope, too, and moments of humour, compassion and decency that still survive.

(http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/ScotLit/ASLS/From_the_Line.html).

Goodare, Julian, *Scottish Witches and Witch-Hunters*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2013 (hardback £55.00)

Bringing together twelve studies, this book provides an overview of the key issues of on-going interest in the study of Scottish witchcraft. The authors tackle various aspects of the question of witches; considering how people came to be considered 'witches', with new insights into the centrality of neighbourhood quarrels and misfortune; and delving into folk belief and various acts of witchcraft. It also examines the practice of witch-hunting, the 'urban geography' of witch-hunting, Scotland's international witch-hunting connections and brings fresh insights to the much-studied North Berwick witchcraft panic. Reconstructions of the brutal and ceremonial punishments inflicted on 'witches' offers a gruesome but compelling reminder of the importance of the subject.

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=694101>)

Goring, Rosemary, *Scotland: the Autobiography*, London: Penguin Press Publicity 2014 (paperback £12.99)

A vivid, wide-ranging and engrossing account of Scotland's history, composed of eye-witness accounts by those who experienced it first-hand. Contributors range from Tacitus, Mary Queen of Scots and Oliver Cromwell to Adam Smith, David Livingstone and Billy Connolly. These include key historic moments - ranging from Bannockburn and Flodden to the SNP parliamentary victory in 2007 - along with a vast array of wonderfully readable insights into the everyday life of Scotland through the millennia. This is living, accessible history told by crofters, criminals, servants, house-wives, poets, journalists, nurses, politicians, novelists, prisoners, comedians, sportsmen and many more.

(<http://www.penguin.co.uk/nf/Book/BookDisplay/0,,9780241969168,00.html?strSrchSql=Scotland/Scotland: The Autobiography Rosemary Goring>)

Gould, Andrew C. / Anthony M. Messina, *Europe's Contending Identities – Supranationalism, Ethnoregionalism Religion and New Nationalism*, Cambridge: CUP 2014 (hardback £60.00)

How 'European' are Europeans? Is it possible to balance national citizenship with belonging to the European Union overall? Do feelings of citizenship and belonging respond to affiliations to regions, religions or reactionary politics? Unlike previous volumes about identity in Europe, this book offers a more comprehensive view of the range of identities and new arguments about the political processes that shape identity formation. The founders of European integra-

tion promised 'an ever closer union'. Nationalists respond that a people should control their own destiny. This book investigates who is winning the debate. The chapters show that attitudes toward broader political communities are changing, that new ideas are gaining ground, and that long-standing trends are possibly reversing course.

(<http://www.cambridge.org/de/academic/subjects/politics-international-relations/comparative-politics/europes-contending-identities-supranationalism-ethnoregionalism-religion-and-new-nationalism?format=HB>).

Grant, William, *The Pronunciation of English in Scotland*, Cambridge: CUP 2014 (paperback £21.99)

First published in 1913, this book was originally intended as a manual for students in Scottish training colleges and for teachers of English in Scottish schools. Grant supplies passages from well-known literature translated into the phonetic alphabet for both the declamatory and conversational styles. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in the history of phonetics and the presentation of Scottish accents to an English audience.

(<http://www.cambridge.org/de/academic/subjects/languages-linguistics/phonetics-and-phonology/pronunciation-english-scotland>)

Hassan, Gerry, *After Independence: The State of the Scottish Nation Debate*, Edinburgh: Luath Press Ltd 2013 (paperback £12.99)

At the height of the Scottish Independence debate, *After Independence* offers an in-depth and varied exploration of the possibilities for Scotland, from both pro and anti-independence standpoints. Drawing together over two dozen leading minds on the subject, *After Independence* offers a comprehensive and balanced analysis of Scotland's current and prospective political, economic, social and cultural situation. Brought together in an inclusive, accessible and informative way, *After Independence* asks and answers a range of questions crucial to the Independence debate and invites its readers to become involved at this crucial moment of Scottish history in the making.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/new-books/after-independence.html>)

Heerdegen, Ursula Iris, *Schottland auf den Spuren von Robert Lewis Stevenson*, München: Verlag C.H. Beck oHG second ed. 2014 (hardback €11.90)

Ich weiß nicht, wie alt ich war, als ich das erste Mal ein Buch von Stevenson in der Hand hielt und fasziniert davon war. Ich glaube es war die Schatzinsel, die jedenfalls zur Pflichtlektüre in der Schule gehörte, in der ehemaligen DDR. Natürlich habe ich auch die faszinierende Verfilmung des Stoffes im Fernsehen gesehen, im Rahmen der Adventsvierteiler, die um die Weihnachtszeit immer liefen. Diese Filme, die von 1964 bis 1983 gezeigt wurden, waren dann der Grund weitere Bücher von Stevenson zu lesen, und zwar »Entführt, die Abenteuer des David Balfour« und »Catriona«. Diese beiden Bücher faszinierten mich so, dass ich unbedingt einmal nach Schottland wollte, was zu jener Zeit ein bizarrer, ferner Traum war. Ich war eingesperrt in meinem eigenen Land und konnte nur in Büchern und Filmen reisen. Doch dann kam die Wende und 1992 erfüllte ich mir diesen Traum. Seither bin ich fast jährlich dort und habe die Orte besucht, die Stevenson in seinen Romanen beschrieb. Ich möchte in diesem Buch etwas über die historischen Ereignisse von damals schreiben und meine Wanderungen auf den Spuren von David Balfour und Robert Louis Stevenson. (<http://www.beck-shop.de/Heerdegen-Schottland-Spuren-Robert-Louis-Stevenson/productview.aspx?product=10750039>)

Hughes, Kyle, *The Scots in Victorian and Edwardian Belfast – A Study in Elite Migration*, Edinburgh: EUP 2013 (hardback £55.00)

The Scottish diasporic communities closest to home—those which are part of what we sometimes term the ‘near Diaspora’—are those we know least about. Whilst an interest in the overseas Scottish diaspora has grown in recent years, Scots who chose to settle in other parts of the United Kingdom have been largely neglected. This book addresses this imbalance. Scots travelled freely around the industrial centres of northern Britain throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and Belfast was one of the most important ports of call for thousands of Scots. The Scots played key roles in shaping Belfast society in the modern period: they were essential to its industrial development; they were at the centre of many cultural, philanthropic and religious initiatives and were welcomed by the host community accordingly. Yet despite their obvious significance, in staunchly Protestant, Unionist, and at times insular and ill at ease Belfast, individual Scots could be viewed with suspicion by their hosts, dismissed as ‘strangers’ and cast in the role of interfering outsiders.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748679928>)

Johnston, Arran Paul, *Blood Stain'd Fields – The Battles of East Lothian*, Melton: Boydell & Brewer Ltd 2013 (paperback £14.99)

East Lothian is the most accessible route from the south to the capital for any land invader of Scotland. Across the centuries armies fought their way over the county to the terrible detriment of the inhabitants. Roman, Northumbrian, English, Scots and even French armies fortified, fought and died here. The Act of Union in 1707 promised an end to war in East Lothian until Bonnie Prince Charlie and Johnnie Cope brought their armies to Prestonpans in 1745, and threats continued from overseas. Describing and analysing the military encounters that have taken place in East Lothian, Arran Johnston shows how the main strands of Scottish history came together in the nation's Battle County. From the saltire's first appearance (Athelstaneford 832), through bitter Anglo-Scottish conflicts (Dunbar 1296 & 1650, Pinkie 1547) and the trials of civil war (Carberry 1567, Prestonpans 1745), East Lothian's experience of battle reflects the story of the nation. Alongside the great battles for which the county is famous, Johnston also discusses less well-known episodes, including sieges and skirmishes, which complete the picture. Throughout he draws on contemporary accounts to convey the atmosphere of battle and the evolution of the weaponry, and reports on his visits to the sites of these conflicts today.

(<http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=14489>)

Keith, Theodora, *Commercial Relations of England and Scotland 1603-1707*, Cambridge: CUP 2014 (paperback £21.99)

Originally published in 1910, this book examines the commercial competition between England and Scotland from the accession of James I of England to the Act of Union under Queen Anne in 1707. Keith assesses the ways in which trade affected and was affected by the various political changes in Scotland and England under the Stuart Monarchs and during the Interregnum after the Civil War. This book will be of value to economic historians and anyone with an interest in the history of relations between Scotland and England.

(<http://www.cambridge.org/de/academic/subjects/history/economic-history/commercial-relations-england-and-scotland-16031707>)

Kirk, John M. / Iseabail Macleod (eds.), *Scots: Studies in Literature and Language*, Amsterdam/ New York: Rodopi 2013 (€65.00)

The skilful use of the Scots language has long been a distinguishing feature of the literatures of Scotland. The essays in this volume make a major contribution to our understanding of the Scots language, past and present, and its written dissemination in poetry, fiction and drama, and in non-literary texts, such as personal letters. They cover aspects of the development of a national literature in the Scots language, and they also give due weight to its international dimension by focusing on translations into Scots from languages as diverse as Greek, Latin and Chinese, and by considering the spread of written Scots to Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Australia. Many of the essays respond to and extend the scholarship of J. Derrick McClure, whose considerable impact on Scottish literary and linguistic studies is surveyed and assessed in this volume.

(<http://www.rodopi.nl/functions/search.asp?BookId=SCROLL+21>)

Korzeniowska, Aniela / Izabela Szymańska (eds.), *Scotland in Europe / Europe in Scotland*, Warsaw: Semper Scientific Publishers 2014 (€10.07)

Over the centuries the links between Scotland and Europe, not to mention the much wider world beyond the European continent, have had a varied history, with Scots emigrating to all corners of the globe and making a significant impact on the countries in which they have settled. At the same time, Scots at home, with their interest in the humanities and science and what lies beyond their own borders have given the world a great deal in discoveries, learning, culture and the arts, at the same time always being ready to learn, borrow from others, and take advantage of what could broaden their own horizons. The Scots in certain periods in the past formed a very significant presence outside their own home country, whereas in Scotland, education, culture and the arts developed and expanded also thanks to what was in constant flux just over their own border as well as further afield, in Europe particularly. Relations between the Scots and the European continent have always interwoven. The latter has always been a visible presence in Scotland whereas the Europeans have also never been indifferent to the Scots.

(<http://semper.istore.pl/en/product/view?id=20162236>)

Lawson, Robert, *Sociolinguistics in Scotland*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2014 (hardback £70.00)

This volume presents a comprehensive overview of sociolinguistic research in Scotland and showcases developments in sociolinguistic theory, method and application, highlighting Scotland's position as a valuable 'sociolinguistic laboratory'. Dealing with all levels of language, each chapter focuses on language use in different regions of Scotland, including Aberdeen, the Borders, Edinburgh, Fife, Glasgow and the Shetland Isles. Topics include the study of variation in towns on the Scottish–English border, the acquisition of variation by non-native speakers, lexical erosion in rural communities, and Gaelic and English code-switching. Other chapters focus on the history of sociolinguistic research in Scotland, the study of syntactic variation using the Scottish Corpus of Text and Speech, the influence of the media on language change, and changes in language attitudes in Shetland. Bringing together chapters written by a range of international scholars, this book provides an insight into Scotland's contemporary sociolinguistic landscape and is a key resource for advanced students and researchers interested in language use in Scotland.

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=603241>)

Margulies, Martin, *The Battle of Prestonpans 1745*, Melton: Boydell & Brewer Ltd 2013 (paperback £14.99)

Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope, the leader of the British army, has been ridiculed, in song and history books, for losing the Battle of Prestonpans - the first major battle of the 1745 Jacobite rising. His defeat led to the invasion of England, in which the Jacobites almost drove King George II from the throne. But was Cope really to blame? The Jacobite Risings occurred after Parliament ousted King James Stuart in 1688 and installed a new dynasty. Stuart loyalists, many of them based in Scotland, took up arms repeatedly in futile attempts to restore James's descendants. The 1745 Rising, led by Bonnie Prince Charlie, was the last. Martin Margulies traces Scottish history up to the '45, describes the sharply contrasting weapons and tactics of the opposing armies, and follows the Prestonpans campaign from the time Charlie landed, almost alone, on the remote Isle of Eriskay through the moment his tiny force destroyed Cope's regulars in an early morning Highland charge.

(<http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=14496>)

Müller, Klaus Peter / Bernhard Reitz / Sigrid Rieuwerts (eds.), *Scotland's Cultural Identity and Standing*, Trier: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier 2013 (hardback €26.50)

"Scotland's Cultural Identity and Standing" gives insights into and provides an awareness of the enormous variety of Scottish identities and their cultural manifestations in (Scottish) history. This diversity is simply due to the fact that any such descriptions and definitions depend on the viewpoint from which they are made. A number of such mentalities that have characterized Scottish cultures are, therefore, mentioned – the Reformation, Whig conceptions of history, and various gender attitudes among them. Usually it has been the class in power that has determined the paradigms for the dominant and 'acceptable' concepts, but the arts in general and especially literature, as well as film – which are prominently dealt with in this book – have provided different, alternative, and subversive views, allowing all kinds of minorities to raise their voices and make themselves noticed. The topic dealt with is so vast that understandably only some typical examples can be delivered, but these are both fairly representative and then also subdivided into four groups that have always been relevant and have provided significant categories for the constructions of identities and standings in human history, namely a) translation and adaptation, b) the past, or history in general, c) literature, and d) genres, media and themes. The individual texts use very different approaches, address specific problems, and should be seen as part of the endeavour to reach a more comprehensive understanding of Scottish culture and history.

(<http://www.wvttrier.de/>)

Pryce-Jones, Janet E. / Robert H. Parker, *Accounting in Scotland (RLE Accounting) - A Historical Bibliography*, New York: Routledge 2014 (hardback £65.00)

The first Scottish book on accounting was published in 1683. That book heralded a century during which Scotland established its reputation as a land of accountants: a steady stream of books subsequently appeared from Scottish presses. This bibliography contains over 330 location entries, including 32 non-UK libraries. Periodical articles as well books are included.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415720137/>)

Rafeek, Neil C., *Communist Women in Scotland: Red Clydeside from the Russian Revolution to the End of the Soviet Union*, London: I.B.Tauris & Co Ltd 2014 (paperback £25.00)

Scotland, and especially the industrial conurbation surrounding Glasgow, played a pivotal role in radical politics in the twentieth century. The protesters challenged the capitalist social order and, on occasion, the state itself, thus earning the tag 'Red Clydeside'. However, the role of women in this movement has been marginalised. In this original and meticulously researched study, Neil Rafeek addresses this gap in the literature, critically examining the experience of women in the Communist Party in Scotland, from the formation of the Party in 1920 to the end of a century of tumultuous upheaval and social and political change. Rafeek engages critically with many of the key issues of debate, traversing gender relations within the Party, the importance of the Socialist Sunday School and other formative influences on political consciousness as well as the involvement of communist women in the world wars, the developing struggle for women's rights, the 1960s, the revolutions and anti-Vietnam war/nuclear weapons campaigns. This book privileges the memories and voices of participants, and relies upon new oral interview evidence, accumulated by the author, from those women who lived through and were directly involved in these events. Rafeek describes women's experiences of meeting leading international personalities of the era: Khrushchev, Gagarin, Tereshkova, Castro and Ceauşescu. Using rich and evocative personal testimony blended with sensitive analysis, Rafeek shows the idealistic socialist motivation behind the establishment of 'Red Clydeside' and the subsequent growing strains and discord in Communism and the labour movement generally, internationally and in Scotland.

(<http://www.ibtauris.com/Books/Society%20social%20sciences/Politics%20govern%20ment/Political%20ideologies/Marxism%20Communism/Communist%20Women%20in%20Scotland%20Red%20Clydeside%20from%20the%20Russian%20Revolution%20to%20the%20End%20of%20the%20Soviet%20Union.aspx?menuitem>)

Szymańska, Izabela / Aniela Korzeniowska (Eds.), *Facets of Scottish Identity*, Warsaw: Semper Scientific Publishers 2014 (€10.07)

With globalisation and multiculturalism increasingly influencing modern societies, the issue of identity is gaining new dimensions, and academic research on identity is gaining new momentum. The topic of identity finds its place in a vast array of academic disciplines, including psychology, sociology, ethnology and cultural anthropology, history and political studies, linguistics, literary and cultural studies. The problem of searching for and expressing the identity of individuals and nations surfaces in social and political life, including education, as well as in literature, architecture and the arts. This volume offers a variety of analyses and views concerning Scottish identity. Scotland may be considered one of the most vivid examples of the issue of identity inspiring academic reflection and research from diverse perspectives due to the country's intricate political, social, linguistic and literary history, as well as to its troubled relationships with England and its complex relationships with Europe.

(<http://semper.istore.pl/de/product/view?id=20161149>)

Weir, William Viscount, *The Weir Group – The History of a Scottish Engineering Legend*, London: Profile Books Ltd. (ebook £18.99)

The classic account of an international engineering industry leader's development, from the Victorian era to the present day. In 1871 two brothers, George and James Weir, founded the engineering firm of G. & J. Weir, joining the booming range of industry on the west coast of Scotland. At their Cathcart works in Glasgow, the Weirs produced their own groundbreaking

inventions. The most notable of these was the celebrated direct-acting feed pump, but all were crucial to the development of steam ships at that time. Today, more than 140 turbulent years later, the Weir Group is almost the last of those once-flourishing companies still to retain its independence and a Scottish base. Over the intervening century, Weir's manufactured pumps and valves for ships' engines around the world, oil pipelines and desalination plants, armaments (in the two world wars) and heavy equipment for power stations. Along the way it was also involved in other activities, including the development of the autogiro (the precursor of the helicopter) and prefabricated housing. Rooted in the inventiveness and determination of the Victorian manufacturing age, Weir's adapted to a changing world, determined always to diversify, win overseas contracts, build partnerships and above all survive. Now, as Lord Smith of Kelvin retires after more than ten years as chairman and passes an impressive legacy - further strengthened by major recent acquisitions - to his successor, Charles Berry, the Weir Group once again has success firmly in its grasp. This fascinating story is told by William Weir, a past chairman and chief executive of the company. Combining personal reminiscence and colourful anecdote with cool analysis of the company's triumphs and occasional failures, this is an unusual company history and an invaluable record of a Scottish engineering legend. (<http://www.profilebooks.com/isbn/9781782830894/>)

Wingfield, Emily, *The Trojan Legend in Medieval Scottish Literature*, Melton: Boydell & Brewer Ltd 2013 (hardback £50.00)

The Trojan legend became hot property during the Anglo-Scots Wars of Independence. During the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, the English traced their ancestry to Brutus and the Trojans and used this origin myth to bolster their claims to lordship and ownership of Scotland; while in a game of political one-upmanship, and in order to prove Scotland's independence and sovereignty, Scottish historians instead traced their nation's origins to a Greek prince, Gaythelos, and his Egyptian wife, Scota. Despite the wealth of scholarship on the Trojan legend in English and European literature, very little has been done on Scotland's literary response to the same legend, even though a mere glance at the canonical material of late medieval Scotland indicates that it remained equally current north of the Border, a gap which this book fills. Through a detailed analysis of a range of Older Scots texts from c. 1375 to c. 1513, notably *The Scottish Troy Book*, Henryson's *Testament of Cresseid*, and Douglas' *Eneados*, it provides the first comprehensive assessment of the Scottish response to the Trojan legend. It considers the way in which Scottish texts interact with English counterparts, such as Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia*, Chaucer's *Troilus*, Lydgate's *Troy Book*, and Caxton's *Eneydos*, and demonstrates how despite - or perhaps because of - its use in the Anglo-Scots Wars of Independence, the Trojan legend was for the most part neither neglected nor pejoratively treated in Older Scots literature. Rather, the Matter of Troy and related Matter of Greece were used not just as an origin myth, but also as a metaphor for Anglo-Scots political relations, guide to good governance, and locus through which poets might explore broader issues of literary tradition, authority, and the nature of poetic truth.

(<http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=14374>)

The Census 2011: Results and Implications for the State of Scottishness

Miriam Schröder (Mainz/Germersheim)

The most recent Scottish Census, held in March 2011, systematically recorded information on the Scottish population and Scottish households. It was part of a UK-wide census which is held once every decade. In Scotland, the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), today part of the National Records of Scotland (NRS) following the merger of the GROS and the National Archives of Scotland in April 2011, is responsible for the census.

A census serves various purposes: besides simply counting the population, it provides valuable information for public bodies which decide on public spending in areas such as health care or education. Unlike a representative survey, which is for example used in opinion polls and draws on data from small samples of the population in order to extrapolate data about the entire population, a census attempts to count and question every member of the populace.⁶¹ Therefore, the Scottish Census provides an accurate population count on Census Day as well as relevant data regarding households, ethnicity, identity, language and religion, the labour market, housing and accommodation, education, health and transport.

In 2011, approximately 2.5 million questionnaires were delivered to households in Scotland, with a return rate of 95 per cent (Release 1A, NRS 2012: 3-4). The questionnaire contained 13 household questions and 37 individual questions for each member of the household.⁶² The household questions covered the number of people living in the household and their relationship to each other as well as the accommodation type. The individual questions asked for personal details (such as sex, age and country of birth), education, profession, national identity, ethnicity, health, language skills, religious affiliation, and means of transport to one's main place of work or study.

One of the key findings of any national census is the population count. Scotland's total population on Census Day, 27 March 2011, amounted to 5,295,403 people (<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>), which means that, since the last Census in 2001, the population in Scotland had increased by 5 per cent (Release 1A, NRS 2012: 2, 5). The results have been published gradually since 2012. So far, there have been nine separate releases of data, all covering different topics.⁶³ [Release 1A](#) provides data on Scotland's population, broken down by age and sex, and of the total population of each council area as well as data on population density, changes in the size and profile of Scotland's population over time and comparisons with other parts of the UK and with other EU countries. The council area with the highest population density, for example, is Glasgow City, followed by Dundee City and the City of Edinburgh, while the least densely populated areas are the council areas Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) and Highland. In comparison with the other UK nations and the EU

⁶¹ Nevertheless, some individuals are inevitably missed, something which the Census compensates for by a coverage assessment process to estimate the number of individuals missed (Release 1C, NRS 2013: 3).

⁶² A copy of the questionnaire can be found at: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/the-census/scotlands-census-2011-specimen-questionnaire.pdf>.

⁶³ It is clearly beyond the scope of this article to list all the findings that have been published so far. This article will therefore limit itself to providing the basic information from each of the releases. The reader is then referred to the respective publications for further information.

countries, the population density of Scotland is one of the lowest. It is similar to that of Ireland and Bulgaria, with only the Baltic and Scandinavian countries having lower population densities. In relation to the other UK nations, Scotland has 68 residents per square kilometre, while Northern Ireland possesses 133, Wales 148, and England 407.

[Release 1B](#) provides more detailed data on population numbers for Scotland and for each council area. The information is sub-divided into five-year age bands and categorised by sex. It provides data on the number of households for Scotland as a whole and for each council area. [Release 1C \(part 1\)](#) contains further data on the total population of Scotland and of each council area, broken down by age and sex, and of the number of households in each council area, while [Release 1C \(part 2\)](#) provides population and household numbers for specific areas, such as postcodes or Scotland's inhabited islands.

[Release 2A](#) provides data on marital and civil partnership status, ethnicity, country of birth, age and year of arrival in the UK, national identity, English and Gaelic language proficiency, language used at home, religion, health and long-term limiting illnesses, carers, tenure, car and van availability, and communal establishments. [Release 2B](#) provides data on education and the labour market, including the highest level of qualification, economic activity, hours worked, unemployment, industry, and occupation, while [Release 2C](#) makes data available on accommodation types, occupancy ratings based on the number of rooms in the household, household composition, lone parents, children and families, ethnic groups within households, approximate social grade, and method of travel to place of work or study.

[Releases 3A](#) and [3B](#) provide further information on the topics presented in Release 2A as well as detailed characteristics tables and cross-tabulations on ethnicity, identity, language and religion in Scotland. The next release, Release 3C, is scheduled to be published on 9 April 2014. It will contain the final tables relating to these topics.

More so than the data contained in the first releases, the data provided in releases 2 and 3 offer information regarding what we might call the state of Scottishness which, in turn, has implications for the upcoming referendum as well as for future social politics. Therefore, the following section will briefly discuss how the information released can be interpreted with regard to what it tells us about national identity and ethnic affiliation in Scotland.

The original plan of the SNP-led government had been to include a question in the Census which asked about the respondents' ethnic or national background. There was also to be, amongst other things, a box for 'Scottish' and 'British' (but none for those who might regard themselves as both) and only one answer was allowed (cf. Leask and Walker 2008; Maddox 2010). This choice provoked annoyance (McMillan 2008). In the end, the government did not go through with the plan, and the Census allowed for the choice of more than one national identity and also contained a very extensive choice of ethnic identifications. The results of the questions in the categories 'national identity' and 'ethnicity', in the releases published so far, will be examined below and the implications of these results discussed in relation to the upcoming referendum and future social politics.

For the first time, the 2011 Census collected data on national identity. On the questionnaire, the respondents could choose as many national identities as applied to them. The census asked: "What do you feel is your national identity? Tick **ALL** that apply. Scottish. English. Welsh. Northern Irish. British. Other, please write in." (GROS 2011: 9) Table 1 lists the results of the evaluation.

Table 1: National identity, Scotland, 2011

Percentage of people who identify as	All Scottish	Scottish only	62.4
		Scottish and British only	18.3
		Scottish and other	1.9
	Other UK	British only	8.4
		English only	2.3
		Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	2.0
		Other identity and at least one UK identity	0.3
	Other identity only		4.4

Source: Release 2A, NRS 2013: 23

The results are broken down into three major categories: those who named Scottish as their only identity or at least as one of their identities, those who identified with one of the UK identifications but not Scottish, and those who felt neither Scottish in any way nor possessed any UK identity. The overwhelming majority of the respondents identified themselves as being Scottish only. This result is given even more substance by the comparatively low outcome for any kind of British identification, either 'British only' or 'Scottish and British only'. In contrast to the ongoing discussions about the extent to which a dual identity prevails in Scotland, and the question of whether people see themselves as both Scottish and British, which would be one reason for advocating Scotland's continuing membership of the UK, the findings of the 2011 Census suggest that the people in Scotland do not feel sufficiently British to continue within the UK.

However, the most recent opinion polls in 2014 on the referendum vote all saw a No vote as being the more likely outcome. According to the latest Ipsos MORI and YouGov polls, which were both carried out in February 2014, more than 50% of those absolutely certain to vote in the referendum would vote no (Ipsos MORI: 57%; YouGov: 53%), a little more than 30% would vote yes (Ipsos MORI: 32%; YouGov: 35%), and about 10% were still undecided (Ipsos MORI: 11%; YouGov: 11%).⁶⁴ It must therefore be concluded that national affiliation alone is not strong enough to sustain a vote in favour of Scottish independence. This also clearly shows that more needs to be done in order to inform the Scottish public about the chances and advantages of Scottish independence.

Equally interesting as an inquiry into national identity is the question of ethnicity, which was also asked in the Census. Ethnic affiliation is interesting in regard to the actual composition of a population as well as within the context of the state of civic identity which in Scotland is claimed to be exceptionally strong. This assertion is frequently employed by

⁶⁴ The results of the polls can be found at: www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Scotland/ipsos-mori-scotland-monitor-tables-february-2014.pdf; cdn.yougov.com/cumulus_uploads/document/vm711z2eyo/YG-Archive-140128-ScottishSun-Scotland.pdf.

politicians, such as SNP politician George Kerevan, who declared in 1999: "The Scottish nation that has been forged over this century is a glorious mixture of Scots, Irish, Polish, English, Asian, Italian. Of Catholic, Protestant and Muslim. Of Highland and Lowland." (Kerevan 1999: n. pag.) Alex Salmond also argued in 2006 that Scottishness accepts different backgrounds and faiths: "In Scotland, we do not regard people's distinctiveness as a threat to their Scottish identity, rather an enhancement of culture in today's society" (Johnston 2006: n. pag.). Such statements give the impression that civic identity is indeed dominant in Scotland and that minority ethnic groups can easily adapt a Scottish (or British) element to their identities. However, the *Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2010* (Ormston et al. 2011) showed that discriminatory attitudes are not at all uncommon in Scotland, especially towards specific groups of people (for instance Gypsy/Travellers or female Muslims wearing veils that cover their faces). It is therefore worthwhile to consider the results of the 'ethnicity question' in the Census in order to inquire after the degree of integration of minority ethnic groups in Scotland.

Regarding ethnicity the Census questionnaire offered various choices: "What is your ethnic group? Choose **ONE** section from A to F, then tick **ONE** box which **best describes** your ethnic group or background." Here the respondents could choose between 'A - White': Scottish, Other British, Irish, Gypsy/Traveller, Polish, Other white ethnic group. 'B - Mixed or multiple ethnic groups'. 'C - Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British': Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British; Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British; Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British; Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British; Other. 'D - African': African, African Scottish or African British; Other. 'E - Caribbean or Black': Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British; Black, Black Scottish or Black British; Other. 'F - Other ethnic group': Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British; Other (GROS 2011: 9). The results are presented in Table 2, alongside the numbers from the 2001 Census to allow for a comparison and for the detection of trends and developments. As new categories and designations were introduced in the 2011 Census, the categories have been matched as closely as possible.

Table 2: Ethnic groups, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001			2011			Change in number
	Number	%		Number	%	
All people	5,062,000	100.0	All people	5,295,000	100.0	233,000
<i>White</i>	<i>4,960,000</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>5,084,000</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>124,000</i>
Scottish	4,459,000	88.1	Scottish	4,446,000	84.0	-13,000
Other British	374,000	7.4	Other British	417,000	7.9	43,000
Irish	49,000	1.0	Irish	54,000	1.0	5,000
			Gypsy/Traveller	4,000	0.1	
Other	78,000	1.5	Polish	61,000	1.2	89,000
			Other white ethnic group	102,000	1.9	
<i>Mixed</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>Mixed or multiple ethnic groups</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British</i>	<i>71,000</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British</i>	<i>141,000</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>69,000</i>
Pakistani	32,000	0.6	Pakistani ⁶⁵	49,000	0.9	18,000
Indian	15,000	0.3	Indian	33,000	0.6	18,000
Bangladeshi	2,000	0.0	Bangladeshi	4,000	0.1	2,000
Chinese	16,000	0.3	Chinese	34,000	0.6	17,000
Other	6,000	0.1	Other	21,000	0.4	7,000

⁶⁵ In the following rows for the 2011 results, the respective ethnic marking always contains all three possible forms of classification (see the quote above on the respective questions asked in the questionnaire). For example, the entry 'Pakistani' includes 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British'.

2001			2011			Change in number
	Number	%		Number	%	
Black, Black Scottish or Black British (incl. Caribbean, African and Other Black)	8,000	0.2	African	30,000	0.6	28,000
			African	29,000	0.6	
			Other	-	0.0	
			Caribbean or Black	7,000	0.1	
			Caribbean	3,000	0.1	
			Black	2,000	0.0	
			Other	1,000	0.0	
Other	10,000	0.2	Other ethnic group	14,000	0.3	5,000
			Arab	9,000	0.2	
			Other	5,000	0.1	

Source: Release 2A, NRS 2013: 12.⁶⁶

The predominant part of the Scottish population belongs to the white ethnic group. Within this, the Scottish ethnic group is the largest individual category. At the same time, this is the only ethnic group that has declined with regard to the actual number of people belonging to it. All other groups have grown in number, although some account for a smaller percentage of the population than in 2001, which is most probably due to the fact that the 2011 Census allowed for a much more varied choice than the categorisation of 2001.

The Asian population is the largest minority ethnic group in Scotland. Within this, Pakistani is the largest individual category, accounting for almost 1 per cent of the total population. It would have been interesting to see how many members of each individual category either identify solely with their ethnic group or possess a dual ethnicity as Scottish or British and, for example, Pakistani or Indian. This would have allowed us to draw conclusions about the degree of (perceived) integration of the minority ethnic groups in Scottish society. Unfortunately, the Census did not sample this information as such. However, the published data provide a cross-tabulation of national identity and ethnicity, which is provided in Table 3.

⁶⁶ The figures are rounded numbers to the nearest thousand, which explains why some of the numbers do not add up correctly.

Table 3: Ethnicity by National identity, Scotland, 2011

National identity Ethnicity	All people	Scottish identity only	British identity only	Scottish & British identities only	Scottish & any other identities	English identity only	Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	Other identity & at least one UK identity	Other identity only
All people	100.00%	62.43%	8.37%	18.29%	1.93%	2.28%	1.97%	0.30%	4.42%
White: Total	96.02%	61.62%	7.46%	18.00%	1.66%	2.23%	1.94%	0.18%	2.92%
White: Scottish	83.95%	60.93%	4.10%	17.72%	0.85%	0.15%	0.08%	0.01%	0.11%
White: Other British	7.88%	0.22%	3.17%	0.22%	0.42%	2.07%	1.65%	0.06%	0.08%
White: Irish	1.02%	0.23%	0.07%	0.03%	0.07%	0.01%	0.20%	0.02%	0.40%
White: Gypsy/Traveller	0.08%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
White: Polish	1.16%	0.05%	0.02%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.93%
White: Other White	1.93%	0.13%	0.09%	0.03%	0.20%	0.01%	0.01%	0.06%	1.40%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	0.37%	0.14%	0.06%	0.04%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.06%
Asian: Total⁶⁷	2.66%	0.54%	0.68%	0.21%	0.16%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.96%
Pakistani	0.93%	0.29%	0.31%	0.12%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.12%
Indian	0.62%	0.10%	0.13%	0.04%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.27%
Bangladeshi	0.07%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
Chinese	0.64%	0.09%	0.14%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.32%
Other Asian	0.40%	0.04%	0.07%	0.02%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.23%
African: Total	0.56%	0.07%	0.10%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.32%
African	0.55%	0.07%	0.10%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.31%
Other African	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Caribbean or Black: Total	0.12%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
Caribbean	0.06%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
Black	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Other Caribbean or Black	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Other ethnic groups: Total	0.27%	0.04%	0.05%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.13%
Arab	0.18%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.08%
Other ethnic group	0.09%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%

Source: Table DC2202SC: "National identity by ethnic group" (my own tabular presentation), NRS 2014

⁶⁷ In the following rows, the respective ethnic groups always contain all three possible forms of classification. For example, the entry 'Pakistani' includes 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British', as in the previous table.

Upon considering the category 'Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British', for example, we find that 0.10% of those who feel affiliated with this ethnic group possess only a Scottish identity, slightly more (0.13%) possess only a British identity, while considerably fewer people in this group possess another identity, presumably the Indian one, in addition to either a Scottish or a British identity (0.04% and 0.01% respectively). If the percentages for these two means of identification were higher, they would have signified a dual identity. Yet by far the majority of people in this category (0.27%) possess only another identity that has neither a Scottish nor a British element. This is true for most other ethnic minority groups and shows that ethnic minorities still feel excluded, whether involuntarily or by their own choice, from both Scottishness and Britishness.

The only minority ethnic group for which this distribution does not hold true is the 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British' one. In this group, significantly more members possess only a Scottish (0.29%) or British (0.31%) identity, while it is also the only group in which, in comparison to these two means of identification, considerably fewer members possess only another identity (0.12%). This suggests that members of the Pakistani minority ethnic group, by far the largest of the minority ethnic groups, have integrated more successfully than members of other groups.

At the same time, this also shows that the existence of an all-encompassing Scottish civic identity, which includes all minority ethnic groups equally, is far from the reality, and while politicians in particular like to claim that such an identity exists, there is evidently still work to be done in order to enable easier integration for members of minority ethnic groups.

Census data are thus very useful for getting an idea of the state of Scottishness in the early twenty-first century. Although they do not tell us how national identity and ethnic affiliation are represented in the minds of the people in Scotland, that is, how the people in Scotland imagine themselves, the findings of the 2011 Census allow us to draw some general conclusions with regard to national identity and ethnic affiliation: The majority of the people in Scotland feel Scottish. However, this is only true for the white ethnic group, which makes up the majority of the population. Most of the minority ethnic groups do not, on the whole, see themselves as Scottish (or British) plus another identity. This allows us to draw the conclusion that Scottishness (or Britishness) has not yet been generally adopted by the majority of the members of minority ethnic groups. These findings must have implications for social politics, and they also show that one has to be cautious with claims that Scotland has already arrived at a comprehensive state of civic inclusion.

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Book Reviews

Purdie, Rhiannon (ed.), *Shorter Scottish Medieval Romances: Florimond of Albany, Sir Colling the Knycht, King Orphius, Roswall and Lillian*. Woodbridge: Boydell Press 2013 (*Scottish Text Society, Fifth Series*) (302pp., hardback £40)

Sir Colling is laid up in bed, love-stricken. The object of his desire is the Lord of Argyll's daughter, who comes to his bedside, hears him confess his love and recommends that he goes to a nearby thorn tree to do battle with a fearsome elvish knight. After defeating his opponent, Sir Colling then has to fend off a three-headed giant and a jealous steward's pet lion before he can settle down with the lady: married, they have sixteen children together.

So ends *Sir Colling the Knycht*, a short ballad and romance which is one of four tales edited by Rhiannon Purdie for this valuable addition to the Scottish Text Society's fifth series. The manuscript containing *Sir Colling* also gives us a text of *King Orphius*, a work which is "at once very close and very different" from the Middle English romance *Sir Orfeo*. The archivist Marion Stewart discovered both texts forty years ago, and she also brought to light the manuscript containing *Florimond of Albany*. This work testifies to the great appetite for stories about Alexander the Great in late-medieval Scotland; the protagonist is Alexander's fictional grandfather. The text is a close translation of the twelfth-century French romance *Florimont* by Aimon de Varennes, but just five hundred lines of the Older Scots text survive, enough only to give us some political backstory before cutting off just as King Philip of Macedonia is about to cut into an unfriendly lion. The final and longest romance in the edition is *Roswall and Lillian*, a story of the banished heir Roswall who serves as chamberlain to the King of Bealm's daughter Lillian while his false steward steals his identity and gets engaged to Lillian. A three-day tournament gives the real Roswall a chance to impress and eventually win Lillian for himself.

These texts, all of which are dated to no later than the mid-sixteenth century, are a third of the surviving corpus of Scottish medieval romances. The edition presents them as distinct but intimately linked works. By introducing each text separately, the edition resists the homogenizing effect that bundling them all together as "Scottish Medieval Romances" might have had. Purdie has written elsewhere (in *A Companion to Medieval Scottish Poetry* (edited by

Priscilla Bawcutt and Janet Hadley Williams (Cambridge, D. S. Brewer, 2006)) about problems associated with the terms "Scottish", "medieval" and "romance" when seeking to define a canon of texts grouping works like these four under such headings. Her vigilance in these matters gives force and direction to the edition's attempt to place these texts within popular Scottish culture. While readers are mostly left to spot common themes and motifs such as virtue as a heritable quality and hostile lions for themselves in the tales, the editorial material concentrates on relating the texts to illuminating aspects of medieval literary culture like the Scottish ballad tradition and the oral transmission of texts from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries. In a typically helpful explanatory note, for example, Purdie draws attention to the characteristic ballad-style "incremental repetition" or "leaping and lingering" technique in these lines from *Sir Colling* in which the protagonist announces that he will go to the thorn tree:

"þair my hand," said Sir Collyne,
 "I sall valk at þat thorne, *keep watch*
 Outher ane vad to bring away *either; token*
 Or ellis my lyf to be forlorne!"
 "þair my hand," said Sir Collyne,
 "I sall valk at þat plain,
 Oupair ane vad to bring away
 Or ellis neuer to cum agane!" (106, ll. 64-71)

Purdie offers a text which is true to Older Scots orthography but nonetheless readable. The substantial, unobtrusive textual apparatus allows readers to sink into the words and images of each tale without unnecessary distraction, but still keep fingers in the explanatory notes and glossary when the extra information adds to the experience. Plot summaries are handy for novice readers, while the bibliography is an extensive guide to related research. Parallel texts are given for two of the works: the long version of *Roswall and Lillian* printed in the seventeenth century is placed opposite the abbreviated eighteenth-century text in order to illustrate the skilful truncations in that work, while the Edinburgh manuscript text of *King Orphius* is placed alongside a transcription of a different manuscript made by the nineteenth-century antiquary and book-dealer David Laing (who made an incalculably large contribution to scholarship on texts from this period). This discovery, which Purdie modestly uses to highlight "the serendipitous nature of scholarship" (45), along with others made after working through uncatalogued material in Laing's papers substantially improve our understanding of these texts' manuscript and print histories.

The edition demonstrates many other ways in which these romances are inextricable from the late medieval culture within which they were produced and circulated. *Roswall and Lillian* has European parallels in the Bosnian folktale "Kraljev Sin" ("The King's Son", hero banished for freeing a man from prison), the popular romance *Eger and Grime* (setting in Balm and heroine Lillian), the twelfth-century Anglo-Norman romance *Ipomedon* (nobleman disguised as chamberlain who proves himself at a tournament), the Burgundian romance *Les trois fils de rois* (translated as *The Three Kings' Sons*, alias "Dissawar", tournament) and the early modern ballad "Lord of Learne" which offers a simplified version of the same tale. The social context reconstructed in the introduction corroborates what Purdie has described as "a strong sense that texts are circulating in a relatively small, self-consciously interconnected literary culture" (*Companion to Medieval Scottish Poetry*, 175). *Sir Colling*'s direct allusion to the Lord of Argyll precisely identifies the text with the historical fourteenth-century figure Sir Colin Campbell, which may indicate that the text is "a form of Campbell family propaganda

disingenuously translated into the idiom of late medieval romance and balladry" (20). The provenance of the manuscript containing *Sir Colling* and *King Orphius*, a document which contains various doodles and scribblings, is attributed to the Reformist Cockburn family of Ormiston in East Lothian in the 1580s and the scribe Thomas White. New contexts for the Older Scots *Florimond* are activated by thinking about the manuscript's discovery within a volume of household inventories and accounts for the Campbells of Glenorchy.

Shorter Scottish Medieval Romances has an acute sense of where it belongs in the longer reception history of these texts. While Laing's papers are witnesses to medieval documents which apparently do not survive today, they also tell the story of abortive earlier editions: a planned two-volume anthology of poetic fragments nearly brought some of these works into print almost two centuries earlier. The reader's attitude to *Roswall and Lillian* shifts after learning that a seventeenth-century printing of the long version describes it as being "[v]ery useful for young People to read", and that a copy of the shorter version is kept in Iona and Peter Opie's collection of children's literature at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

This new edition is itself a landmark in the on-going transmission of these works. It is an edition for all: the comprehensive textual and interpretative analysis adds much detail to our knowledge of these four texts while helping a new generation of readers to encounter and appreciate the tales for the first time. The only disappointment is that three of these texts are fragments only – but such is the nature of literary history, and such is the excitement in reading those which have survived.

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Carruthers, Gerard and Liam McIlvanney (eds.), *The Cambridge Companion to Scottish Literature*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2012. (301pp., paperback £24.99)

Now that the study of Scottish literature is reaching (or has, perhaps, reached) maturity as an academic discipline, there are many "histories" and "studies" of Scottish literature as a wide-ranging, distinct and fecund tradition. There are also many "Companions", which purport to lead the reader by the hand through Scottish literary terrains. This does not, however, mean that the "story" of Scottish literature has been told in its entirety. As Gerard Carruthers's and Liam McIlvanney's *Cambridge Companion to Scottish Literature* deftly demonstrates, there is a new "story" of Scotland's literature. This new "story" or, more properly, "history", has shaken off some of the misconceptions of traditional, twentieth-century Scottish criticism (which was largely propelled by political nationalism and a need to prove the distinctiveness of the Scottish tradition from England's) and in so doing, has revealed that Scottish literature is enduring, complex and various. This *Companion* crystallises these developments in Scottish criticism by offering essays by prominent academics on major periods in Scottish literature, as well as on themes, genres and specific authors. This approach allows the *Companion* to strike an admirable balance between surveying the field and offering new analyses of it. It is, therefore, an ideal port of call for anyone beginning the study of Scotland's literary and critical traditions, but it will also offer something refreshing to the seasoned scholar of Scottish literature.

The collection begins with an important Introduction by Carruthers and McIlvanney which addresses many of the problems and limitations of the Scottish critical tradition. The first is chronology, and Scottish criticism's enduring obsession with "watershed dates" (1) including, most obviously, 1560, 1603 and 1707. The second connected issue concerns canonicity, and the problem of defining "Scottish literature". The editors then tackle analyses of

eighteenth-century Scottish literature which focus on the perceived effects of Union and the apparently resultant "Caledonian Antisyzygy". They outline triumphant developments in nineteenth-century Scottish fiction and the periodical press. Finally, they address the literature of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, in which "modernity" is "one of [the] most vital concerns" (8). The editors close the Introduction with an acknowledgement of the "remarkable literary resurgence" (10) enjoyed by Scotland in the last thirty years. In these three decades, they argue, "A new cultural buzz-word – Scotlands – celebrated this pluralism and signalled the demise of any attempt to forge a coherent, unitary national identity" (11). Each of these crucial critical and literary issues is dealt with in insightful and innovative ways by the *Companion's* contributors.

Following a chronological structure, the *Companion* begins with Thomas Clancy's "Scottish Literature before Scottish Literature", a fascinating account of Scottish literature from the sixth century onwards. Clancy challenges the critical assumption that the tradition began with John Barbour or, as is often argued, the short elegy beginning "When Alexander our King was Dead", and offers a rich depiction of an early Scottish tradition which was diverse in language and genre. "[T]aking Scottish literature back before 'Scottish literature'," he argues, "presents for us a recognizable mirror to our modern, multi-cultural, hybrid-identity literary scene" (23). Following on from – and in some ways challenging – Clancy's account is Alessandra Petrina's "The Medieval Period". Petrina identifies problems with the study of medieval Scottish literature which stem, she argues, more from critical debates and definitions than from the work itself, before offering a survey of 140 years of Scottish literature which is "fragmented" but united by "a series of common traits" (28). She concludes that the authors of this period, whose work is often seen as a high watermark in the history of Scottish literature, "propose a fruitful marriage of *auctoritee* and *experience*, inscribing received wisdom within a domestic context of unique topicality" (37). Sarah Dunnigan's informative "Reformation and Renaissance" rounds off the *Companion's* essays on Scotland's early literature. Dunnigan begins with an analysis of a curious critical phenomenon: Scotland had two Renaissances, one in the twentieth century, and one between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. While the twentieth-century Renaissance is often seen as a triumphant literary resurgence, the "first Scottish Renaissance" is generally "perceived as culturally calamitous: the mid-sixteenth-century Reformation, and the Union of the Crowns in 1603" (41). Dunnigan argues that the Reformation and Renaissance period is nevertheless "in a privileged position to unearth and challenge some of the preconceptions and myths which beset Scottish literature" (52). It is also, as she demonstrates, an unjustly neglected period which is remarkably rich and diverse.

The *Companion's* response to the long eighteenth century starts with "The Aftermath of Union" by Leith Davis, which begins by addressing the enduring critical construction of a "crisis of identity" in post-Union Scottish writers through the work of G. Gregory Smith and David Daiches. Although influential, she argues, this school of criticism prevents us from "acknowledging the unique circumstances of writers in Scotland, many of whom were galvanised by the political events" (57) that culminated in 1707. Focusing on key publications – Watson's *Choice Collection*, Ruddiman's edition of Douglas's *Aeneis* and Ramsay's re-imagining of *Christis Kirk on the Green* alongside the work of Thomson and Mallet – Davis argues that recognition of these special political circumstances aids our understanding of a complex period. Nigel Leask's "Robert Burns" challenges the "marginalisation" (71) of Burns's work in English departments, offering an in-depth survey which is required reading for both new and experienced Burns scholars. Burns is, for Leask, "not only Scotland's greatest poet, but also a

Romantic poet of European stature" (83). Murray Pittock follows with "Enlightenment, Romanticism and the Scottish Canon: Cosmopolites or Narrow Nationalists?" This provocative essay offers new reflections on periodicity in Scottish literature, arguing through an analysis of Scott's *Rob Roy* that Enlightenment and Romanticism, traditionally seen as binary opposites in Scotland's literary history, are more continuous and dependent on one another than criticism has allowed. Ian Duncan's "Scott and the Historical Novel: A Scottish Rise of the Novel" considers Scott's work as the starting point of a fruitful new tradition of Scottish fiction and the flowering of the Scottish periodical press, which included the work of Hogg and Galt, demonstrating Edinburgh's centrality to crucial developments in the novel. Peter Mackay's valuable contribution, "The Gaelic Tradition", counters critical assumptions that the Gaelic literary tradition developed in isolation, demonstrating the dialogue between authors including Allan Ramsay, Alexander McDonald, James Thomson and Dugald Buchanan.

David Punter's "Scottish Gothic" analyses the engagement of Scott, Hogg, Oliphant and Stevenson with the Gothic tradition, arguing that reading Scottish writers' work in this context allows us to understand "each new attempt to depict a different, and differentiated, perspective on Scottish history" (143). "Victorian Scottish Literature" by Andrew Nash challenges critics' embarrassment about this period by addressing the ways in which Scottish writers (including Carlyle, MacDonald, Thomson and Barrie) responded to major developments, such as "the crisis of faith and the impact of materialism and mechanisation" (146), demonstrating that their work leads neatly "into the cultural and intellectual concerns of the twentieth century" (156). Penny Fielding's essay focuses on Robert Louis Stevenson. Following on neatly from Nash's argument, Fielding demonstrates – through a reading of the most celebrated and lesser-known of Stevenson's texts – that Stevenson offers "one of the most complex – and surprising – responses" (170) to the contemporary debate on the relationship between art and life.

The *Companion's* engagement with the twentieth century begins with Scott Lyall's "Hugh MacDiarmid and the Scottish Renaissance", which demonstrates that MacDiarmid's literary "project" was both modernist and conservative in nature. Rather than anxiously skim over this "problem", Lyall argues, we need to understand more fully "the meanings of this complex movement and MacDiarmid's deeply challenging poetic *oeuvre*" (184). David Goldie turns his attention to popular modes with his "Popular Fiction: Detective Novels and Thrillers from Holmes to Rebus". This welcome and erudite chapter examines Scotland's role in detective fiction "that is out of proportion to the size of the nation" (188), with an analysis of the genre from Conan Doyle to "so-called Tartan Noir" (188), finishing with the argument that, with his "Rebus" novels, Ian Rankin has bridged a gap between "serious Scottish literature and popular crime" (201). The focus of Robert Ellis Hosmer, Jr, lies on the work of Muriel Spark. In a refreshing reading of this complex author and even more complex canon, Hosmer posits that "Spark was an acute diagnostician of the spiritual ailments of the human condition, but altogether so shrewd that she knew better than to be prescriptive" (215). Liam McIlvanney's "The Glasgow Novel" examines "the tremendous fact of Glasgow" (217) in works from Defoe through Scott and Galt to Muir, Barke and Blake among many others, leading to an analysis of the developments of the last thirty years, where Glasgow is firmly established as a "city of literature" (230).

Fiona Stafford's "'What is the language using us for?': Modern Scottish Poetry" offers answers to the eponymous question by W.S. Graham, arguing that "It is not that the question has been forgotten, but rather that the modes of address have been transformed" (233) in twenty-first-century Scotland. An invigorating analysis of the work of poets including

Crichton Smith, Morgan, Lochhead, Duffy and Imlah allows Stafford to conclude that the "future of Scottish poetry" is "bright" (245). "The Emergence of Scottish Studies" by Matt Wickman follows the history and development of the discipline through an exploration of the concerns and recurring motifs of Scottish criticism, arguing that it retains a key "connection to the deep history (and historiography) it purportedly supersedes" (258). Cairns Craig's "Otherworlds: Devolution and the Scottish Novel" examines the role of nationalism and politics in a wide ranging sample of twentieth- and twenty-first-century Scottish fiction and finishes with an intriguing analysis of the adoption of Scots in the Scottish novel of the 1980s and 1990s which, he argues, "was an act of defiance which retrospectively transformed the whole status of Scottish culture since the Union" (273). The *Companion's* co-editor Gerard Carruthers rounds the volume off with "Scottish Literature in Diaspora", which examines colonial comments in and around Burns, Smollett and Galt, poets associated with the United Irishmen including James Orr and Samuel Thomson, Thomas Campbell, Alexander MacLachlan and R.L. Stevenson to Hugh MacLennan, Les Murray and Alice Munro, arguing that this rich and untapped field of "Scottish" literature demands further exploration.

If the *Companion to Scottish Literature* begins with problems in traditional Scottish criticism, its essays allow us to consider those problems in new ways through specific analyses of Scottish literature's periods, genres and major authors. This wide-ranging and useful collection may well have benefited from more engagement with the literature of the seventeenth century and would have been improved by a more meaningful survey of drama in Scotland. Having said this, and to borrow Robert Ellis Hosmer Jr's words from his chapter on Muriel Spark, the *Companion* is "an acute diagnostician of the ailments" of the Scottish critical tradition but, like Spark, it is "too shrewd to be prescriptive". For these reasons, the *Companion to Scottish Literature* should be on the required reading list of anyone interested in the development and current state of Scottish literature and, by extension, the Scottish critical tradition.

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Burt, Edward H. Jr / Davis, William E. Jr, *Alexander Wilson: The Scot Who Founded American Ornithology*, Cambridge, MA, USA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press 2013 (444 pp., hardback £25, ISBN 9780674072558)

Alexander Wilson's name is well known to all academic ornithologists in the USA and many more beyond these shores. His legacy is perhaps best preserved by the 125-year-old publication known as the *Wilson Bulletin* and, since 2006, by the *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. The pages of this peer-reviewed and impeccably edited journal preserve on paper and PDF unique elements of natural history driven observations, patterns, experiments, and analyses of bird behavior, morphology, ecology, and evolution. Many renowned ornithological scholars first published in the *Wilson Bulletin* at the beginning of their research careers, they, too, often recent arrivals on the North American continent, much like Wilson himself, whose own permanent move across the Atlantic Ocean came in 1794, when, at the age of 28, he left his home in Paisley, Scotland and headed to Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Today, the *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* remains a welcome outlet and source of information on original sightings, descriptions, and discoveries, including those made by students during the course of their studies. The name of Wilson is equated with the progress and prominence of avian natural history studies, even though many of the articles it chooses for publication are of the sort discouraged by other scientific journals in their quest for higher impact factors and a broader readership.

Wilson's professional legacy as a prolific and successful, authentic biologist is thus well preserved through the journal and the ornithological society that carry his name, as well as in the five species of North American birds that bear his name in scientific perpetuity (or until genetic evidence tells us otherwise). What, then, can a book about the life and work of Alexander Wilson add to this legacy? Burt and Davis have written a beautiful book to meet the challenges of this tremendous task and their work answers the question clearly: this is a volume that focuses on biography from a personal perspective, on science from a natural history perspective, and on art from a stylistic process perspective. The book is divided into several chapters and appendices, which fall under two major themes: 1) the life of Alexander Wilson, from the childhood of Sandy through his activist-poet and prison-bait youth in Scotland, to the often struggling but eventually prolific and successful teacher-scientist-author-painter-publisher in the USA. These personal themes are covered both by the introductory chapters of the book, and by the appendices of writings and personal correspondences with colleagues, competitors, and other contemporaries. 2) The science and art of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist whose work informed the lives and careers of so many, both lay people and colleagues alike. These original discoveries and scientific contributions are highlighted and analyzed by Burt and Davis again through select chapters, as well as through the appendices which help to contextualize Wilson's work by placing it in a historical setting of prior scientific trends and efforts.

Impeccable and engaging in execution and design (and manageable in size to handle), this volume is full of high quality replicas of Wilson's original, never before published sketches, works left in progress, and final products, many of which are housed at the Ernst Mayr Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Nearly half of all the pages of the book are taken up by these reproductions, with reprints of the text that was written to accompany the illustrations of each species by Wilson, or, after his death, by George Ord, for *American Ornithology*. These images and texts have been skillfully annotated and expanded upon by Burt and Davis to include artistic, behavioral, ecological, and taxonomic interpretations of the context, pose, and locality of each bird species illustrated. For example, emphasis is repeatedly placed on the sources of inspiration, the experiences, and observations that Wilson himself used and applied in his illustrations and descriptions: he was not only interested in naming and describing species according to the Linnean nomenclature (many species were being recorded for the first time, and, in an era prior to instantaneous access to the Birds of the World series, his efforts were not without errors and replications), but also in the ontogeny, behavior, and ecology of individual species.

It is Wilson's authorship, design, illustration, and production of his original, innovative, and enduring, eight-volume landmark series on the North American avifauna which justifies this scientist-author-artist's legacy, as the true holder not only of the title, father of *American Ornithology*, but also Father of American Ornithology. It is now the job of the readers of Burt and Davis's book to see that this is more widely recognized.

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www.cowbird.org.nz

Riddoch, Lesley, *Blossom: What Scotland Needs to Flourish*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2013 (316 pp., paperback £11.99)

This is a book that seethes with passion and intelligent outrage. Though obviously intended as a contribution to the Scottish independence debate, it avoids any party political stance and es-

chews posturing of all shades. *Blossom* is, in fact, a heart-felt appeal for a bottom-up, wholesale restructuring of Scottish democracy – a democracy, Riddoch maintains, that must encourage more "confidence in the innate capacity and resourcefulness of people" (188). For "people generally 'fix' and maintain themselves if they control local resources and have genuinely equal chances in a country that understands the importance of hope and social solidarity" (11) And there is plenty in need of fixing:

[...] sub-east European health outcomes, ghettoes of near unemployable people, an indoors culture and high rates of addiction and self harming behaviour. Scotland also has the smallest number of people owning the largest amounts of land, the lowest proportion standing for election and the largest local authorities with the least genuinely local control of tax and resources in Europe. We have one of the biggest income gaps between rich and poor [...] (11)

For any of this to be addressed, she says, an answer must be found to the question, "Why is Scotland still the most unequal society and sickest man (and woman) of Europe despite an abundance of natural resources and a long history of human endeavour?" (12) Riddoch is certainly no tub-thumping, dyed-in-the-wool nationalist, espousing blind faith in the cure-all power of a September Yes vote. She is, in fact, critical of the independence debate's narrow focus where "Scots are [...] being asked to define Scottishness through the prism of independence alone. But perhaps that isn't a wide, searching or engaging enough perspective." (29) Riddoch sets out her stall early on. The real problem, which may or may not be addressed by independence, she says, is:

Chronic disempowerment. The kind that arises from centuries living on land we could not (till recently) own, piers we could not use, rivers we could not fish and forests we could not enter. Centuries inhabiting homes we could not (till recently) own, improve or inherit and cities, towns and villages whose shape we (still) cannot really determine. Centuries speaking in dialects and languages we could not use in official situations and thinking about realities, histories and people we would never hear on the radio or TV channels of our own public broadcasting services. (29)

The appeal, then, is for a better functioning, more democratic and fairer country. Not short on idealism, Riddoch is also very practical; a campaigning, pull-no-punches journalist with a nose for injustice, her commitment hands-on and fearless. By focusing on some who have been on the receiving end of some rather rough justice, (the fate of Drumchapel Men's Health Group or Mary Hepburn's work on behalf of mothers with drug and alcohol problems, both of which succumbed to withdrawal of funding) she not only gives concrete examples of what she sees as wrong with government priorities in Scotland, but also demonstrates that she is anything but an objective bystander. Her commitment to land reform, evidenced by the role she played in helping the islanders' buy out of the Isle of Eigg (later becoming a trustee of the Isle of Eigg Trust) and her work as a director of Nordic Horizons, a group that brings Scandinavian experts to the Scottish Parliament, is sufficient evidence of her willingness to roll up her sleeves and try to get things done.

The prescience and lucidity of the argument and analysis in *Blossom* is impressive, and Riddoch not only hits the nail on the head time after time, she resolutely drives it home. The book is at its most potent and sure-footed, and the analysis most cogent, when its thorough grasp of the nature of both contemporary and historical exploitation is persuasively linked to past origins and present consequences.

This is the case in the chapter on the legacy of Scotland's housing system, for example, where Riddoch argues that the feudal conditions that persisted on the land and produced landless, insecure labourers in the country until the second half of the eighteenth century also

meant that the first workers in Scotland's industries were not only landless, and thus able to move (indeed forced to move) to the new industrial cities, but also inured, through poverty and insecurity, to the conditions they would find in the new industrial cities. Sustained by nothing more than their low expectations, and driven by insecurity, they were well-qualified for a new life of exploitation in the towns and cities. The deprivations of the Industrial Revolution may seem irrelevant to the current situation in Scotland's housing, but, as Riddoch points out, there is a strong case to be made for the prevailing conditions in urban and rural housing in the not so distant past being at the root of so many unfortunate consequences such as dependency and lack of self-belief. As she reminds us, conditions were sufficiently dire until the 1950s to make the first tenants of council housing eternally grateful for their deliverance (though, of course, the deficiencies of much of the council housing stock would soon become apparent): "The home is the basic building block of health, outlook and national well-being. And yet until relatively recently the Scottish home contained one of the worst domestic environments in Europe." (89)

One of the most enduring and disabling consequences of this domestic environment, Riddoch says, is that, "We are still judging individuals instead of understanding the problems created by centuries-old patterns of inequality in Scotland. Still expecting the poor to adopt the values of 'comfortable Scotland' without the comfort." (113)

As a good journalist, Riddoch is aware of the necessity of building and backing up her case on issues such as health, landownership, ineffective and unrepresentative local government, and the continuing lack of representation of women in many aspects of Scottish life, governance and culture. Arguments are impressively supported by statistics, including those provided for some of the projects Riddoch has actively been involved with or chooses to highlight. In support of her case that greater community control and ownership of housing is not only desirable but also effective, for example, she cites the story of West Whitlawburn Housing Cooperative near Glasgow where the progress made can be easily measured by comparing the scheme's flourishing substance and active residents' initiatives with those of the neighbouring council owned estate at East Whitlawburn.

Riddoch's practical hard-headed persuasiveness is subject to curious lapses on occasion however. The chapter on "Tenements and the Miracle of Sharing" is less convincing in some ways, not because of the author's championing of the tenement as the epitome of desirable urban density (there is a good case to be made for the benefits of tenement living), but because of the sentimental terms in which her personal, ideal tenement vision is presented:

[...] there is nothing more reassuring to the senses than entering a busy, functioning communal close at teatime. You may not have children, but tiny wellington boots sit outside family front doors. You might not be cooking, but the comforting smell of mince and tatties fills the air as you climb the communal stairs. You may not play the pipes or the fiddle but maybe someone somewhere in the tenement does. You might not have a manual job but there, on the middle of each stone step – worn through the weight of footsteps over centuries – is a tiny deposit of brown red earth. And finally on the second floor you spot the explanation – a pair of heavy men's boots sitting beside a half open storm door. (139)

It is an appealing picture, but her disclaimer on its "maybe ... idealised view" (139) cannot prevent it from sitting very awkwardly among the objective, passionate but hard-headed case-making that goes on elsewhere. Its picture of homely teatimes, welcoming domesticity, and essential Scottishness, complete with pipes and fiddles and working men's red-earth-caked boots, gives it an idealistic quality (though perhaps not for the tenants living next door to

the piper) a hazy, Kailyardy glow of nostalgia that clings to it as tenaciously as the earth to the working men's boots.

In the chapter on "Language – Many Mither Tongues", Riddoch turns her attention to Gaelic and Scots, and asks: "What would happen if the voice of 'authority' changed to use the Scots speakers' own register?" (237). Such a change, she concludes, would amount to a "truly epic transformation" (237). It would surely also be an unlikely one however. The valuable work done by Billy Kay⁶⁸ in this area is acknowledged by Riddoch, who also quotes James Robertson's tribute to Kay's pioneering work in bringing Scots onto national television and making people aware that "far from being 'the language of the gutter' or debased English [it] had an 800-year-old pedigree, two multi-volume dictionaries [...], a vast and glorious literature, and a whole set of dialects of its own." (228)⁶⁹

This really amounted, as Robertson also noted, to a life affirming change in people's perceptions of themselves in Scotland. Yet what a modern official Scots might actually look like is the question such pondering problematically begs. Riddoch's own definition of the qualities of Scots appears to make official status seem a rather difficult prospect:

A language performed with metaphor, wit and physical flourish to entertain those guaranteed to understand it. Scots speakers use their language like a password or code. Native speakers don't intend Scots to be fully shared codified, formally taught or embodied in public life [...] if Scots speakers lose the intimacy of their language they risk losing its greatest benefit. (236)

Rather than suggesting the viability of epic transformation, this seems to deny it, or at least strongly suggest that an official Scots would be likely to sacrifice its distinctive character – Scots in its official future would, it seems, have to become something it never was in its unofficial past.

All in all, however, *Blossom* is a valuable contribution to the debate on Scotland's future. Riddoch's searing impatience with the status quo in Scotland is very evident throughout. As a plea to Scots to raise their game and their expectations, to expect more from themselves, to speak up and to speak out, it is timely and welcome.

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Conference Report

Scotland 2014: Coming of Age and Loss of Innocence?

Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz / Gernersheim, Germany – October 17-20, 2013

A little less than a year before the referendum on Scottish independence on September 18th, 2014, leading academics from a wide variety of fields came to Gernersheim to discuss Scotland's past, present and future and how these tie into the current debate on independence in Scotland. Professor Klaus Peter Müller and the English Department of the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics and Cultural Studies of the University of Mainz had put together a wide-ranging, interdisciplinary programme. The conference was sponsored by the University

⁶⁸ Kay's ground-breaking classic on Scots, *The Mither Tongue*, led to a BBC television series and has been credited with giving Scots a new confidence in the way they spoke.

⁶⁹ James Robertson, "The mither of all battles", *Scotland on Sunday*, March 12, 2006.

of Mainz, the Center for Intercultural Studies (ZIS) of Mainz University and the Freundeskreis FTSK Germersheim e.V. as well as by the British Council and the town of Germersheim.

Day 1: Thursday, October 17, 2013

The speakers and guests were welcomed to Germersheim by the dean, Professor Michael Schreiber, and invited to hold a minute's silence in honour of the late Professor Horst W. Drescher, who, in 1981, founded the Scottish Studies Centre in Germersheim. Klaus Peter Müller then briefly sketched the four contexts in which the Scottish independence referendum is of importance: 1) Scotland itself, where the people need to address some fundamental questions and decide exactly where they stand. 2) The United Kingdom, of which Scotland is still a part, but which lost its role after the end of Empire and has not yet found a new role in the world; and England, too, where questions of the relevance of national identity and what this identity actually consists of have become more acute since devolution. 3) Europe, which needs to work towards more democracy on the level of the EU. 4) The global world, in which Scotland will only be able to properly participate if it knows where it stands and tackles issues such as the regeneration of civic society.

After this introduction to the conference's contexts, Ian Duncan's (University of California, Berkeley) keynote address "Scottish Literature as World Literature in the Age of Union" claimed that the fact that the Union might be nearing its end presents us with an opportunity to reassess Walter Scott's works, particularly from the critically neglected perspective of Scott as a world novelist and a writer who actively engaged with world history. Duncan argued that Scott's works, in fact, had helped create the conditions needed for the concept of world literature to emerge.

Dauvit Broun's (University of Glasgow) "Scotland as Part of the UK: International Law and Medieval History" looked at the question of what the UK is. He saw the root of today's problems in the Middle Ages and stressed the importance of the history of the English, Irish and Scottish kingdoms since 1300.

Ian Campbell's (University of Edinburgh) "Double Vision" postulated that much of Scottish literature invites a double reading, giving readers the power to be both inside the characters and the moment in Scottish history and outside of them at the same time, thus enabling them to hold on to a Scotland they know, and may even wish to immerse themselves in nostalgically, while at the same time examining it with critical distance.

In the last paper of the morning, "Reflections on Nation and Narration from the Perspective of a 'New Scot' in Scotland", Bashabi Fraser (Edinburgh Napier University) claimed that with independence Scotland could become the true home of her minority communities, but pointed out that the important questions surrounding ethnic minorities in an independent Scotland remain unanswered.

After the lunch break, Gerry Carruthers's (University of Glasgow) keynote address "Scottish History & Literature: Founding Scottish Studies" appealed for a de-politicization of Scottish Studies, which, he asserted, might allow a retrieval of its roots, and make it possible to approach writers such as Burns, Scott and the writers of the Kailyard school from a neutral starting point, so that they can finally be given their due.

In "Devolution Max, Asymmetrical Federalism and the English Question", Roland Sturm (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg) looked at three possible constitutional arrangements for

Scotland's future within the United Kingdom – devolution max, asymmetrical federalism and the English question – and at the consequences of Scottish independence.

Penny Fielding's (University of Edinburgh) "Region, Nation, Space: The Historical Geographies of Romantic Scotland" discussed the transborder region, which, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, grouped Northern England with Lowland Scotland, and how this de-territorialisation of regions is echoed today in projects such as Artranspennine.

The first day of the conference ended with Scott Hames's (University of Stirling) paper "Devolution and the Spectacle of Voice", in which he argued that the conception of devolution in Scottish vernacular writing as a granting-of-voice in which the writing functions as a vehicle for a flexible 'display identity' tended to reinforce or re-inscribe the containment logic of 1970s UK centralism, thus leaving the constitution of representative power largely uncontested.

In the evening, the delegates were invited to a conference reception at the old Town Hall, where they were welcomed to Germersheim by a representative of the town council and could enjoy poetry readings by Ron Butlin and Bashabi Fraser.

Day 2: Friday, October 18, 2013

Murray Pittock's (University of Glasgow) keynote address "The British People: Description or Denial?" discussed the fractured nature of Britishness in the contemporary realm and suggested that within Britain, the different nations don't 'see each other'. While Scotland, for example, has a very distinct persona outside of Britain, it does not have one within Britain. Within the British context, he said, a serious ambivalence had always attended Scotland's identity.

In "The Media and the Referendum: Uncharted Waters, Perilous Seas?", David Hutchison (Glasgow Caledonian University) pointed out two potential problems associated with the media's coverage of the referendum: the problem of trust caused by several scandals over the last few years and the partiality of much of the press (with broadcasting taking its cues from said press). The coverage in the Scottish editions of British newspapers, he predicted, would be especially interesting to watch in this context.

Following the coffee break, Catriona Macdonald's (University of Glasgow) "The Hybridity of Scottish Unionism: Party, Place and Populism" looked at the changing attitudes of Scottish Unionists to the 300-year-old Union of Parliaments of 1707. Defence of the Union was not a feature of Toryism in Scotland until the mid-1970s, she claimed, and the change towards focusing on the Union brought about a disablement of the native Scottish Tory voice. The party, she concluded, has failed to come to terms with what the Union means in contemporary terms.

In "I am voting YES because...", Deirdre Forsyth, a retired Scottish lawyer, offered a personal account of her reasons for voting yes in the 2014 referendum. Realisation of the importance of the approaching decision, she said, had led her on a journey of self-inquiry. An independent Scotland, she felt, could more easily achieve progress in areas such as tidal and hydro power and rural landownership.

Valentina Bold's (University of Glasgow, Dumfries) "What Scotland Had, and Now Has Not: James Hogg's 'The Brownie of Bodsbeck', Regional and National Identities in the Nineteenth Century" argued that the nation, for Hogg, was regional and showed how his use of to-

pography and the Scots language makes 'The Brownie of Bodsbeck' a self-conscious narrative of nation.

The second half of the day began with Neil Blain's (University of Stirling) keynote address "Scotland, Self-determination, and the Language of Structural Incapacity", in which he argued that the majority of Scots won't be able to conceive of an independent Scotland unless a positive language about Scotland is developed, but that independence might be needed for this language to develop. He pointed out that there is a positive language visible on the internet and in some Scottish newspapers, but that it is overshadowed by the language of incapacity that dominates Scottish and British newspaper discourses on Scotland.

Moving from media studies to sociology, the conference's next speakers, Gerry Mooney (Open University) and Gill Scott (Glasgow Caledonian University), posited in their paper "Scotland – New Directions in Social Welfare?" that the independence debate created room for thought about exactly what kind of a state Scots want to live in and pointed out that a change in context away from UK austerity, such as independence would bring, could be valuable for both Scotland and England.

Jonathan Murray's (University of Edinburgh) "Blurring Borders: Issues and Themes in Twenty-first Century Scottish Cinema" suggested that the first decade of the 21st century had witnessed a greater variety of cinematic modes and motivations within Scottish filmmaking than ever before and argued that Scottish film criticism needs to get away from the traditional conception of Scottish cinema as primarily geared towards an examination of national identity in order to do justice to this new variety.

Miriam Schröder (University of Mainz, Germersheim) took up Neil Blain's argument in her paper "Modern Narratives: Scottish Self-Perceptions at the Time of Devolution" by pointing out that the devolution referendum of 1997 has not significantly changed the narratives of Scotland and that a negative, down-beat narrative is still dominant in the Scottish media.

In the last of the day's papers, "Decolonising Scotland? Postcolonial Perspectives on the Referendum", Kirsten Sandrock (University of Göttingen) pointed out that, although postcolonial tropes are sometimes introduced into the independence debate, not all facets of Scotland fit into the mould of post-colonialism. Nevertheless she saw Scottish Nationalism as providing an opportunity to rethink post-colonial studies and the relationship between nationalism and colonialism.

Day 3: Saturday, October 19, 2013

On the third day of the conference, important legal and political perspectives on the independence debate were introduced into the discussion. Aileen McHarg's (University of Strathclyde) keynote address "The Independence Referendum, the Contested Constitution, and the Authorship of Constitutional Change" analysed how the referendum debate has changed people's understanding of the British constitution and pointed out that, while there is agreement that Scotland should have a written constitution if independence comes, the question of what that constitution should look like has largely been ignored although it is essential for Scotland's future.

W. Elliot Bulmer's (International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance) "Between Ottawa and Oslo: Imperial and Scandinavian Influences on the Constitutional Aspirations of the Scottish National Movement" looked at the shape a Scottish constitution might take and argued that it will, at its core, remain a constitution following the Westminster mod-

el. Although the Scandinavian political models are useful as a starting point, Bulmer stressed that they would need to be adapted to Scotland, which has a very different culture and different values.

Johnny Rodger's (University of Glasgow) "*An Apolitical Miracle? Scottish Artists in Public Space*" moved the focus to the arts and argued that, despite criticism by the press, Scottish artists are, in fact, engaged in the independence debate and have inspired new ways of thinking about this issue by an 'oblique turn' which at first sight seemingly avoids engagement with the political situation.

Neil Mulholland's (University of Edinburgh) "*No True Scotsman: Neomedievalism and Scottish Cultural Politics*" looked at how theories of neomedievalism allow us to better understand the ways in which contemporary cultural politics are re-territorialising Scotland.

Eberhart Bort's (University of Edinburgh) "*Beyond the Referendum: A New Deal for Local Democracy in Scotland?*" returned the focus to the sphere of politics and maintained that people at the local level are disengaged from politics. He appealed for a better form of local government after independence, one closer to the people.

After lunch, Martin Nettesheim's (University of Tübingen) keynote address "*EU Constitutional Law and Devolution*" examined different legal arguments for and against Scotland's continuing membership in the EU after independence. He pointed out that it is in no way guaranteed that an independent Scotland would automatically become a member state of the EU. He also made clear that the conditions of EU membership for a UK minus Scotland would likewise need to be negotiated.

In "*Centrifugal Trends in the European Union: Simultaneity of Integration, Disintegration and Secession in a 'Polycentric Integration Field'*", Annegret Eppler (University of Tübingen) argued that competing forces of disintegration and greater integration are constantly active features of the EU both within the individual member states and within the Union as a whole.

The last session of the afternoon opened with the paper "*Existential Nationalism versus Instrumental Nationalism in Scotland*", in which Peter Jones, a freelance journalist who added the perspective of the Scottish media to the discussion, argued that opinions on independence largely depend on money and economic factors. He concluded that instrumental nationalism, which sees independence as a means to an end, is dominant in Scotland and that existential nationalism will only exist once all the structures of a sovereign state are in place in Scotland.

Silvia Mergenthal's (University of Konstanz) "*Writing the Nation: A New Canon of Scottish Literature?*" looked at several Scottish monuments on which the names of writers and quotes are inscribed and suggested that these representations on the monuments show a new canon in the making.

The day closed with Jörg Rogge's (University of Mainz) paper "*'We Wanted a Parliament but They Gave Us a Stone' – The Coronation Stone of the Scots as a Memory Box in the 20th Century*", in which he posited that the Stone of Scone can be and has been used by politicians to support both unitary and separatist narratives, but that no political party can ultimately control the memories and narratives it evokes in the minds of the people.

After a long day of interesting papers and spirited discussion, delegates were taken on a guided tour of the town's fortress, which included a wine-tasting and a reading by novelist Louise Welsh.

Day 4: Sunday, October 20, 2013

The last day of the conference was kicked off by theorist and activist Pat Kane, who, in his keynote address "The Democratic Interact: Networks, Culture and Politics in the Scottish Independence Referendum", argued that artists and journalists are among the most important imaginers of a nation. He discussed the importance of the Net and of cyber-nationalism, and the new enabling of public activism they have made possible. He also called for a cross-party and cross-cultural "Yes" coalition but warned of the challenge to be faced in trying to unite its various tribes under abstract principles such as democracy, prosperity and fairness.

In "Which of These Cinemas is Scotland? Class, Nation, Multiculturalism, Diaspora", David Martin-Jones (University of Glasgow) argued that the Union of 1707 was a way for Scotland to engage with the rest of the world and made it a gateway nation into and out of which ideas and people flowed constantly. But he also cautioned that the multiculturalism inherent in the idea of the gateway nation can lead Scotland to becoming disengaged with its own and other cultures in its effort not to offend anybody.

After the break, Graeme Morton's (University of Dundee) "The Scottish Diaspora and Homeland Independence" looked at the Scottish diaspora mostly in terms of Scottish soldiers. He argued that, just as the end of Empire was not the end of diasporic Scots, neither will the end of the UK be.

In "Listening to the Writers Talk: Coming of Age in Scotland 1922-2012", Margery Palmer McCulloch (University of Glasgow) argued that the inter-war period, and in particular the maturing of Scottish writing's engagement with modernism, brought about a coming of age for Scottish literature and that the idea of self-determination as citizens and writers gained then is still influential today. This could be seen, for example, by the leaning of contemporary Scottish authors towards a "Yes" vote, in the referendum, as evidenced by those interviewed in Scott Hames's *Unstated* (2012).

The conference's last speaker, Sigrid Rieuwerts (University of Mainz), argued in "Scotland's Destiny – A Discussion of the Stone of Destiny in James Robertson's *And the Land Lay Still*" that what literature offers to the independence debate is memory, that it creates connections between the memories of several people. She also questioned whether the cultural significance of the label 'Scot' needs recognition in the form of self-government.

The issues raised by Scottish independence were rigorously examined and discussed on this occasion where people from many different disciplines and backgrounds came together for four days of intense and stimulating exchange in a small town in Germany. The conference brought to light important questions which the Scottish people need to find answers to before the referendum. These questions could, of course, not be answered fully during the conference, but the papers presented offered valuable suggestions on how to approach them. The results of the conference will be published in an anthology later this year.

Ilka Schwittlinsky (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz)

Conference Announcements

The Celtic Revival in Scotland (1860-1930)

Organised by the University of Edinburgh's department of Celtic and Scottish Studies and part-hosted by the National Galleries of Scotland

1–3 May 2014, Edinburgh, Scotland – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

The recent upsurge of interest in early twentieth-century cultural nationalisms has raised the profile of the Scottish role in the cultural and nationalist revival movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Especially during the key period between the 1890s and the First World War, the Scottish Celtic Revival movement witnessed a flowering of artistic, literary, and cultural activities that helped to shape incipient political and cultural nationalisms, both Scottish and pan-Celtic.

This interdisciplinary conference (1–3 May) will be organised by the University of Edinburgh's department of Celtic and Scottish Studies and part-hosted by the National Galleries of Scotland. It will be supported by the Modern Humanities Research Fund and co-sponsored by the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities (IASH), and the Centre for Theology and Public Issues (CTPI), University of Edinburgh. The conference will bring together scholars working on the art, music, folklore collection, literary production, scholarship, politics, Gaelic linguistic revival, architecture, and material culture of the period, in order to reassess the role played by the Celtic Revival in the creation of modern Scottish identities. Through an examination of the roots, rise, and withering of the Celtic Revival in Scotland, the conference will reassess the successes – and failures – of the movement in its widest context.

Sessional paper proposals are invited from scholars working in all disciplines concerned with the Revival and figures involved in it. Topics may include Celtic Revival literature in Gaelic and in English, Celtic Revival art, architecture, craft and book design, the varied politics of the Celtic revival, Pan-Celticism, revivalism in the individual Celtic countries and European nationalist movements, the collection and representation of folklore and folksong, Celtic revivalism and the historiography of academic Celtic scholarship, language revival movements and their relationship to cultural, political and educational developments, the invention of the 'spiritual Celt', the Celtic Revival and the Celtic diaspora, the legacy of the Celtic Revival, as well as key figures such as Alexander and Ella Carmichael, Patrick Geddes, W. B. Yeats, John Duncan, Marjory Kennedy-Fraser, Fiona Macleod (or William Sharp), Ruairaidh Erskine of Marr, Maurice Walsh, Granville Bantock, and many others. Paper proposals (up to 250 words) and enquiries about the conference can be sent to: CelticRevivalinScotland@ed.ac.uk

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed.

Between.pomiędzy 2014**New Beginnings/Openings in Scottish Literature**

14–16 May 2014, Sopot/Gdańsk, Poland – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

The theme of this year's festival is New Beginnings.Otwarcia. The title of the conference is New Beginnings/Openings in Scottish Literature.

There have been many new beginnings in Scottish literature, and it has played a substantial role in many developments opening out into European and world literature: for example, in Romantic fiction and verse (Walter Scott, James Hogg), in the fin-de-siècle (R. L. Stevenson), and in early twentieth-century modernist writing (Hugh MacDiarmid). Scottish novelists and poets – Muriel Spark, Edwin Morgan, Alasdair Gray, Don Paterson, John Burnside, Jackie Kay, Kathleen Jamie – have helped to shape British literature of the last thirty years.

Our conference will have two focuses: forms of beginning and opening: technique, device, narrative structure, language that drive literature in new directions; the literature of the last thirty years – especially prose and poetry.

We invite proposals for papers that address the two focuses above – on the literature of Scotland of the past thirty years, and on new poetic and narrative forms, new ways of expression that are beginnings and openings.

The conference will be held on 14–16 May 2014 in Sopot and Gdańsk. The organization of the conference sessions will be innovative. Morning and evening sessions will be given to traditional papers and plenary keynote lectures. Afternoon sessions will consist of seminars in which invited speakers and guests will focus on specific short texts relevant to the conference's overall theme.

For further information, please contact Professor David Malcolm, Dr Monika Szuba, or Dr Tomasz Wiśniewski at between@ug.edu.pl.

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed

Transcending Oppositions in Scottish Culture: A Symposium

CETAPS – Centre for English, Translation and Anglo-Portuguese Studies

2–3 June 2014, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

The culture of Scotland has frequently depended on a negotiation of opposites. A nation on the border of its more powerful, and linguistically victorious, Southern neighbour, Scotland developed its own centres of power, thought and knowledge. In several important stages of its history, the people of Scotland was socially and ideologically divided between the Highlands and the Lowlands, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, Unionists and Jacobites (including the more recent rift between those in favour of the Union and those in favour of Devolution and even national independence). Scots participated in the risks and opportunities of the British

Empire, but many remained strongly attached to a feeling of national belonging which was emphatically not English. Scottish thinkers made far-reaching contributions to the Enlightenment, yet Scotland was – and is – one of the acknowledged cradles of the gothic. The themes and modes of Scottish literature, in particular, have often oscillated between the realistic and the fantastic, quixotism and pragmatism, with writers providing such impressive embodiments of contradiction as Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, and the many characters in the novels of Walter Scott who inhabit a world of recognizable places and problems but live in a world of romance.

This symposium addresses the problem of oppositions in all aspects of Scottish culture across the centuries. It is intended to focus on the persistence and/or resolution of tensions and discrepancies such as the ones mentioned above, taking into consideration the history, the thought and the literature of (and about) Scotland. At the same time, the event is meant to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the publication of Sir Walter Scott's début novel, *Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since*, a landmark in the history of the representations of Scotland and of the symbolic negotiations which involve past and present, realism and romance, politics and personal identity, Englishness and Scottishness.

For further queries please contact:

CETAPS – Centre for English, Translation and Anglo-Portuguese Studies

Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto

Via Panorâmica, s/n

4150-564 PORTO

PORTUGAL

Phone / Fax: +351-226077610

scotland@letras.up.pt

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed

Sir David Lyndsay, A Satire of the Three Estates: An International Symposium

6–8 June 2014, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

This three day, residential conference at the University of Edinburgh is sponsored by the 'Staging and Representing the Scottish Court' project, which put on performances of *The Three Estates* at Linlithgow Palace and Stirling Castle in June 2013.

The conference will involve academic papers, a panel discussion of *The Three Estates* in contemporary Scotland, workshop performances by actors involved in the June 2013 production, and the chance to visit the new Three Estates exhibition at Stirling Castle and witness a community production of the 1540 Interlude by the Linlithgow Players.

Proposals are invited for short (20 minute) papers on any aspect of Sir David Lyndsay's play, *A Satire of the Three Estates*, its theatrical, historical, or cultural contexts. Contact: Professor Greg Walker: greg.walker@ed.ac.uk.

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 is hosting the first World Congress of Scottish Literatures in the College of Arts, with the involvement of the Association for Scottish Literary Studies and other bodies. The conference will be organised under four main themes: Authors, Theorising Scottish literature, Gaelic, Mediaeval, Musical and Artistic Scotland and Scotland in global culture and context. Colleagues in the US, Europe, UK and Australia have already agreed to organise panels, and the congress steering group, together with a wider internationally based committee, are planning regular updates to interested colleagues. If you would like to be on our mailing list, please contact [Rhona Brown](#). The conference will be held in an exciting month in Glasgow, with the Commonwealth Games and the major Georgian Glasgow exhibition both taking place in July. We plan to work closely with our colleagues in the city and its galleries and museums to make this a truly exciting experience for our delegates.

Panel discussion will include among other topics:

- Book History
- Creative Writing
- Diaspora
- Eco-Criticism
- Editing
- Enlightenment
- Gaelic
- Gender
- The global reception of Scottish literature and culture
- Languages
- Literature and Representation
- Media (representations of) Scotland
- Medicine
- The Medieval period
- Modernism
- Nationalism
- Post-Colonialism
- Post-Modernism
- Religion
- Renaissance
- Romanticism
- Science
- Scotland & Empire
- Scotland in the World Wars
- Theory
- Translation Studies
- Victorianism.

Author Panels will include such figures as:

- William Dunbar
- Robert Henryson
- Robert Burns
- Walter Scott (especially celebrating the bicentenary of the publication of *Waverley*)
- Robert Louis Stevenson

- Muriel Spark
- Sorley Maclean
-
- Edwin Morgan
- Alasdair Gray.

Call for Papers

Proposals are invited for papers on any aspect of Scottish Literature (in English, Scots, Gaelic or Latin), Culture, Drama or Film for the Congress, with a deadline of 30th April 2013. Proposers should email a title and 100 word abstract to [the conference team](#).

Activating the Archive

Tenth International Scott Conference, Aberdeen 2014

8–12 July 2014, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

Abstracts of approximately 200 words are invited for twenty minute conference papers. These should be submitted by 15 January 2014. While submissions on any aspect of Scott studies will be welcomed topics of particular interest might include: use of archives for Scott studies, the concept of the archive more generally, Scott and music, Scott and Jacobitism, the historical novel, Scott and popular culture, cultural legacies and scholarly editing. All theoretical and critical approaches will be welcomed.

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed

14th International Conference of Medieval & Renaissance Scottish Language and Literature

28–31 July 2014, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany – [Conference website](#)

Writing Identity

Identity implies demarcation: both at the personal and at the national level identity presupposes boundaries, of 'the other' as opposed to the idea of 'self'. These boundaries are negotiable and therefore never fixed and stable. They require validation, justification and confirmation as much as being challenged and confronted. The parameters within which identity and identities are imagined, formed, and maintained in medieval and early modern Scottish texts are the topic of this conference. We invite papers focusing on identity and identities in Scottish literature which pertain to the following three strands:

Identity in and through Language

The first strand comprises linguistic approaches to identity and language-related aspects of identity formation in medieval and early modern Scotland. Possible topics include the encoding of Scottishness in and through language, linguistic approaches to identity and identity formation, the Scottish idiom as a transmitter of nationalism, the uses and functions of Gaelic, language contact between Scotland, England, and other European countries, loan words and borrowings, as well as (aspects of) multilingualism.

Literary Identities

The second strand encompasses the negotiation and depiction of identity/identities in literary texts. How do Scottish poets depict their characters' (Scottish and other) identities? Are genre and identity linked? When do identities clash, and why? How are human vs. non-human, holy vs. sinful, female vs. male, and religious vs. secular identities presented and negotiated? How and why is identity questioned, weakened, and potentially destabilised? How is 'the other' constructed in literary texts? How can identity formation be approached theoretically, for instance in terms of post-colonialism or narrative theory?

Cultures of Identity

The third strand is devoted to the wider historical and cultural context of identity and identities in medieval and early modern Scottish literature. What can be said about the historical development of Scottishness? How are nation and nationhood defined and constructed in historical sources? How can (Scottish) identity be placed and read against the changing European landscape? Where are centres of (national and other) identities, and why? How and where is cultural identity taught and proclaimed?

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed

George MacDonald and the Victorian Roots of Modern Fantasy

13–15 August 2014, Magdalen College, Oxford, UK – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

The 'Inklings', an Oxford group that included C. S. Lewis, J. R. R. Tolkien, Owen Barfield, and Charles Williams, has long been recognised as one of the most creative literary groups of the mid-twentieth century, one whose fantasy writings in particular have become a major influence on the development of subsequent literature and film. But, as they freely acknowledged, behind these lay an earlier generation of Victorian writers who pioneered the forms they developed - perhaps most notably George MacDonald. With the fiftieth anniversary of the death of C. S. Lewis we wish to explore the many connections, and to see some of the ways in which the work of the Inklings was 'informed' by the work MacDonald and his fellow fantasists. Speakers include Kerry Dearborn, Danny Gableman, Malcolm Guite, Moniker Hilder, Stephen Logan, Kirstin Jeffrey Johnson, John Pennington, Stephen Prickett (Chair), David Robb, and Jean Webb. As Magdalen was Lewis's college – host to many 'Inkling' discussions – and as Oxford's history is long-entwined with the genre of fantasy, the conference will include a thematic introduction to relevant sites. Proposals (including name and institutional affiliation, CV, title of the paper, and an abstract of no more than 400 words) to gmsociety.papers@gmail.com. by May 1st, 2014.

12th international conference of ESSE (European Society for the Study of English),

29 August– 2 September 2014, Košice (Slovakia)

Seminar: **Edwin Morgan and the Prospect of Scotland** – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

In *Sonnets from Scotland* (1984), Edwin Morgan envisioned a national history and potential which has increasingly urgent political application as the referendum on independence approaches in 2014. His poem on the Scottish parliament (2004) stressed connections between

literary, cultural and political vitality. This seminar considers the place of poetry in national self-imagining, national self-realisation and continuing critical awareness. We welcome papers examining Morgan's work in the national context, his relation with his poetic precedent Hugh MacDiarmid, his legacy to contemporary writers, and international connections through his translations from European literatures and through North and South American concrete and postmodern influences.

Seminar conveners: Alan Riach, University of Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom

(Alan.Riach@glasgow.ac.uk)

Silke Stroh, University of Muenster, Germany (Silke.Stroh@uni-muenster.de)

The deadline for submissions to this conference has passed

Twenty-first Century Scottish Fiction: Where are we now?

2 September 2014, Ellen Wilkinson Building, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK –

[Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

This one-day symposium aims to explore the exciting breadth and diversity of recent Scottish writing, attending to the importance of both tradition and innovation and examining how post-millennial texts negotiate and re-configure the boundaries of Scottish literature.

Questions of Scottishness and of Scottish literature have been of particular interest in the twenty-first century, in part because the start of the new millennium roughly coincides with Scottish devolution in 1999. Exploration of Scottish literature becomes ever more pertinent as the referendum on Scottish independence approaches. This symposium aims to take stock of the critical perspectives on Scottish writing and to explore the questions being raised as discussion about Scottish identity amplifies in anticipation of this new cultural landmark.

We invite abstracts on all aspects of twenty-first century Scottish fiction. Proposals for panels of three interlinked papers are also welcome. Suggested topics include but are not limited to:

- Post-millennial texts by established Scottish authors
- New voices in contemporary Scottish writing
- The diffusion and reception of 21st century Scottish literature in Europe.
- Dis/continuities and the role of tradition in new Scottish writing.
- New developments in Scottish genre fiction
- The 21st century Scottish Gothic
- Hybridity, cosmopolitanism and trans-nationalism in Scottish texts
- Pedagogy and the role of the academy in the formation of the 21st century Scottish canon
- New perspectives on the Scottish canon/what constitutes Scottish literature?
- Spatiality and/or temporality in 21st century Scottish writing
- Gender and nation in post-millennial Scottish texts
- The Scottish political landscape and its role in 21st century Scottish writing
- Queer Scottish writing
- Strangers and strangeness in 21st century Scottish writing

Please email 200-300 word proposals for 20-minute papers and brief biographical notes of 50 words to the conference organisers by 14th May:
Jane Stedman and Kate Turner at c21scotfiction@gmail.com

The Production and Dissemination of Knowledge in Scotland: Invariance and Specificity
9–11 October 2014, French Society for Scottish Studies annual conference, University of Bordeaux, France – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

This conference will address the subject of the production and dissemination of all types of knowledge in Scotland through the ages.

Education has traditionally been an area in which Scottish distinctiveness has been cherished and asserted and indeed for roughly three hundred years from the end of the sixteenth century, the Scottish population was probably the best educated in the world. The history of the national system of education is thus understandably a source of much pride and, it has to be said, the object of a certain amount of mythologisation. This conference will provide an opportunity to tease out the part of truth and that of myth in the idea that education in Scotland has always been democratic and egalitarian; that it is based on a broad curriculum providing opportunities for advancement through hard work irrespective of social status or wealth. The "democratic intellect" defended and encouraged in Scottish universities through their emphasis on useful knowledge and accessibility to all classes of society and then supposedly lost through the process of anglicisation might similarly be investigated. The conference will also be an opportunity to examine the part education, research and knowledge transfer (in the areas of science, medicine, law etc.) plays in contemporary Scottish society and is accorded in the policies of the Scottish Government.

We would particularly welcome proposals for papers on invariance and specificity in any of the following areas:

- The history of education and learning in Scotland.
- The discourse of knowledge transfer in Scotland.
- Scottish Government education policy and its impact on Scottish society.
- Modes of knowledge transfer between Scotland and the rest of the world.
- Democratic intellectualism and the circulation of knowledge within Scotland.
- The production of knowledge by the professions in Scotland.
- Representations of teaching and learning in Scottish literature.
- The relationship between knowledge and the arts in Scotland.
- Scotland as a knowledge-based economy.
- Popular knowledge and its dissemination in Scotland.
- The influence of the Scottish Enlightenment.
- Women and the transmission of knowledge in Scotland.
- Literature and learning in Scottish schools.
- The rise of the "expert" in Scottish society.
- The Scottish child and learning/learning through play.

Proposals for 20-minute papers should be sent by email to lesley.graham@u-bordeaux.fr

Please include the following information:

- the full title of your paper;
- a 200 word abstract of your paper;
- your name, postal address and e-mail address;
-
- your institutional affiliation;
- a short bio-note.
-

Deadline for proposals: 15th May 2014

Scotland in Europe Conference II

15th-17th October 2014, University of Warsaw, Institute of English Studies
ul. Nowy Świat 400-497 Warszawa – [Conference website](#)

Call for Papers

We would like to invite everybody interested and involved in Scotland, in the country's culture, history and politics, and in how it has been perceived and represented in Europe, to participate in the second conference on this subject, which will be held on 15th-17th October 2014, continuing the meeting that took place in Kazimierz Dolny, Poland, in 2012. We would also like to draw attention to the interdisciplinary nature of the topic and to facilitate cooperation and a discussion between different European academic centres in connection with the following subjects:

- Scotland past and present:
 - The position of Scotland in Europe
 - The Independence Referendum and its consequences
 - Ethnic and cultural identity
 - Popular culture, media and the arts
- Scottish literary and cultural exchange with Europe:
 - The influence and reception of Scottish literature and culture
 - Publishing policy and the translation of Scottish literature
 - The role of translation in Scottish literature
 - Representations of Scotland in European literature
 - European influences on Scottish literature and culture
- Scotland's languages:
 - The understanding of Scotland's multilingualism
 - Languages and regionalism
 - Language as a political issue
 - Language varieties and their reflection in translation
- Language barriers in the translation of Scottish literature

Plenary Speakers: Professor Jerzy Jarniewicz (University of Łódź)
Billy Kay (writer and broadcaster, BBC Radio Scotland)
J. Derrick McClure (University of Aberdeen)

Organisers and contact: Prof. Dr hab. Aniela Korzeniowska, Dr hab. Izabela Szymańska

Conference email: scotlandineurope@uw.edu.pl

Deadline for abstract submission and registration: 22nd April 2014