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40 Years

2009 marks the 40th anniversary of McGill-Queen’s University Press as a joint press, supported equally by two of Canada’s major academic institutions.
Almost every Canadian can hum the original *Hockey Night in Canada* theme – even those who don’t think of themselves as hockey fans. For more than a century, Canadians have seen something of themselves in the sport of hockey. *Canada’s Game* explores the critical aspects of this relationship. Contributors address a broad range of themes in hockey, past and present, including spectacle and spectatorship, the multiple meanings of hockey in Canadian fiction, and the shaping influences of violence, anti-Americanism, and regional rivalry. From the Gardens to the Forum, from the 1936 Olympics to the 1972 Summit Series, from the imagined depictions in Canadian fiction to the fan’s-eye view, *Canada’s Game* looks at hockey’s ability to reflect Canadian identity.

Contributors include Julian Ammirante (Laurentian University at Georgian), Jason Blake (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia), Robert Dennis (Queen’s University), Jamie Dopp (University of Victoria), Russell Field (University of Manitoba), Greg Gillespie (Brock University), Richard Harrison (Mount Royal College), Craig Hyatt (Brock University), Brian Kennedy (Pasadena City College), Karen E.H. Skinazi (University of Alberta), and Julie Stevens (Brock University).

Andrew C. Holman is professor of history and Canadian Studies at Bridgewater State College in Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

From the book:
The Giller Prize-winning author, David Adams Richards, tells a humorous anecdote from his days as a writer-in-residence at the University of New Brunswick – Fredericton. It was in 1984, on the day after Team Canada had defeated the hated Soviet national team 3 to 2 in overtime and, a committed hockey fan, he was dying to chat with someone, anyone, about the great victory the night before. The first person he encountered was a young English professor, a good but perhaps pretentious scholar who had once been overheard saying that she could not see how anyone could live without reading Henry James. Despite her erudition, like Richards she was from small-town New Brunswick, and because of this, he thought, she must be a hockey fan. “Did you see the game last night?” No, she replied, “we don’t have a television … don’t approve of it,” but continued on saying that her husband had been eager to find out the result that morning on the radio.

“He’s heartbroken,” she said. “We were going for the Russians.” Richards’ face displayed his bewilderment at her treasonous statement.

“Well we both hate Gretzky, you see.” Her accent now turned slightly British “… he’s just such a Canadian.” She smiled. He paused, uncomfortably, and then asked her: “You hate greatness … or just Canadian greatness?”
In 1959, Alan Jarvis – the brilliant and charismatic director of the National Gallery of Canada – was forced to resign following a disagreement with the government over the purchase of works by European Old Masters. He never fully recovered from this dismissal, or the public humiliation that followed, succumbing to alcoholism in a little over a decade.

Only thirty-nine when he took over the National Gallery in 1955, Jarvis already had an extraordinary record of achievement and social mobility at home and in England: he had trained with Canada’s greatest artists, won a Rhodes scholarship, lunched at the Algonquin Round Table in New York, managed an aircraft factory, written a bestseller, produced films, run a slum settlement, and moved in a London social circle that included Noël Coward and Vivien Leigh. As head of the National Gallery, Jarvis was a provocative public educator, advocating his idea of “a museum without walls” in countless public appearances. Instrumental in bringing modern art to the National Gallery, he shook artists and the art-minded public out of a period of national complacency. This first detailed account of the controversy surrounding his time at the gallery provides an important context for the ongoing and contested role of publicly supported arts and art institutions in this country.

Tracing Jarvis’ personal background and varied careers through archives, published sources, and interviews with family, friends, colleagues, and critics, Bringing Art to Life assesses his impact and exposes the formal and informal mechanisms through which Canadian culture operated in the mid-twentieth century.

Andrew Horrall is an historian and archivist who holds a doctorate from the University of Cambridge. He lives in Belgium.
David Thompson's Travels is one of the finest early expressions of the Canadian experience. The work is not only the account of a remarkable life in the fur trade but an extended meditation on the land and Native peoples of western North America.

The tale spans the years 1784 to 1807 and extends from the Great Lakes to the Rockies, from Athabasca to Missouri. A distinguished literary work, the Travels alternates between the expository prose of the scientist and the vivid language of the storyteller, animated throughout by a restless spirit of inquiry and sense of wonder.

In the first volume of an ambitious three-volume project that will finally bring all of Thompson's writings together, editor William Moreau presents the Travels narrative as it existed in 1850, when the author was forced to abandon his work. Accompanying Moreau’s transcription is an introductory essay and a textual introduction, extensive critical annotations, historical and modern maps, and a biographical appendix.

The definitive collection of Thompson's works, The Writings of David Thompson will bring one of North America’s most important early travellers and surveyors and his world to a whole new generation of readers.

“Thompson’s descriptions of his experiences transports the reader to the era of Euro American contact with Indigenous people in the pre-colonial West like no other – his observations are amongst the clearest and most perceptive written during the period. This is an important work and deserving of a wide general audience.”

—William L. Lang, Portland State University

“Moreau integrates new materials and ensures that previously excluded material is now accessible. Scholars have been waiting some time for a complete Thompson edition, and this will be used and admired by historians and anthropologists throughout the United States and Canada.”

—Frits Pannenkoek, Athabasca University

William E. Moreau is a teacher with the Toronto District School Board and a sessional lecturer with the University of Toronto at Scarborough.
Quebec
The Story of Three Sieges
Stephen Manning

Chronicling the three sieges that would change the face of North America.

Marking the 250th anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, *Quebec: The Story of Three Sieges* goes beyond the celebrated siege by General James Wolfe in 1759 to chronicle three very different sieges, across two separate conflicts.

Focusing on the geographical importance of the city of Quebec and the role it played in the Seven Years War and the American War of Independence, Stephen Manning describes visits to the city of important figures such as Benedict Arnold and George Washington. In the fuller context of the Seven Years War, he explains the enormous importance the British attached to the capture of North America from the French. His account of the final battle on the Plains of Abraham is a detailed analysis of General Wolfe’s genius and the reasons for his success. But the conflict didn’t end with Wolfe’s victory: at the battle of St Foy in 1760, the French beat the British and again laid siege to Quebec. The siege failed and, aided by the Royal Navy, the British were finally able to force the French Army back to Montreal and capture Quebec. But Britain’s relationship with her new North American colonial subjects quickly turned sour, leading directly to the outbreak of war with America. The final siege of Quebec was by the Americans in 1776. It failed, securing the future of Canada as a separate political entity.

A thrilling tale told with consummate skill and real narrative pace, *Quebec: The Story of Three Sieges* offers an exciting new perspective on the events that changed the face of North America.

“Could the People in the Town, and Seamen, be depended upon, I should flatter myself, we might hold out, till the Navigation opens next Spring ... I think our Fate extremely doubtful, to say nothing worse.”

–Sir Guy Carleton, British governor of Quebec, 1775

**Stephen Manning** is honorary visiting professor of history, University of Exeter. He specializes in Victorian military history and lectures widely.
In Triquet's Cross John MacFarlane tells the story of Paul Triquet, a French-Canadian soldier who was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery in the battle for Casa Berardi during the Second World War.

One of only thirteen members of the Canadian Armed Forces to be awarded the highest military honour during the war, Triquet was later pressured to resign from the force due to the overwhelming public and political expectations that the award entailed. The role of hero did not suit Triquet and weighed heavily on him and his family. MacFarlane shows how Triquet’s story was changed by those who wished to make his hero status the cornerstone in a political debate between francophones and anglophones, particularly with regard to his representing the Commonwealth despite his French-Canadian heritage.

Military heroism has changed in the postwar period, and heroes are no longer expected to be perfect models. But in 1944 Paul Triquet – perhaps the most popular Canadian hero of the war – was asked to conform to political, social, and military agendas. His story reveals much about Canadian and Québécois society at the time and the history of French-Canadians in the Second World War.

“An informative case study of the creation and function of public heroism.”
—Carman Miller, McGill University

John MacFarlane is a historian with the Department of National Defence and author of Ernest Lapointe and Quebec’s Influence on Canadian Foreign Policy.

Infantrymen have been the sledgehammer of land warfare throughout the twentieth century, but precisely how they fought at the tactical level has been difficult to determine. American historian S.L.A. Marshall, for instance, famously claimed that most Allied soldiers would not fight at all, even when their lives were at stake.

In Canadians Under Fire Robert Engen explores the dynamics of what combat looked like to Canada’s infantrymen during the Second World War. Analyzing unexamined battle experience questionnaires from over 150 Canadian infantry officers, Engen argues for a reassessment of the tactical behaviour of Canadian soldiers in the Second World War. The evidence also shows that Marshall’s theory of non-participation in combat by Allied forces is demonstrably false: Canadian soldiers took a continued and aggressive part in the fighting.

Canadians Under Fire forces a reappraisal of previous ideas about the behaviour of men in combat and offers new insight into how Canadians responded at the battlefront.

“Engen has discovered an untapped archival source in the Battlefield Experience questionnaires and mined them thoroughly. Canadians Under Fire is an important book that adds much to what we know about Canadians in battle.”
—J.L. Granatstein, author of Canada’s Army: Waging War and Keeping the Peace

Robert Engen is a doctoral candidate in military history at Queen’s University, Kingston, and has worked as a researcher for the Canadian Forces Directorate of Land Concepts and Designs.
What’s to Eat?
Enterées in Canadian Food History
Edited by Nathalie Cooke

An appetizing look at the ingredients of Canadian culinary taste.

What do and did we eat? What do our food stories tell us about who we are or were? What’s to Eat? serves up twelve preliminary answers to initiate and nourish the discussion of food in Canada.

How we as Canadians procure, produce, cook, consume, and think about food creates our cuisine, and our nation of immigrant traditions has produced a distinctive and evolving repertoire that is neither hodgepodge nor smorgasbord. Contributors, who come from the diverse worlds of universities, museums, the media, and gastronomy, look at Canada’s distinctive foodways from the shared perspective of the current moment. Individual chapters explore food items and choices, from those made by Canada’s First Nations and early settlers to those made today. Other contributions describe the ways in which foods enjoyed by early Canadians have found their way back onto Canadian tables in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Authors emphasize the expressive potential of food practices and food texts; cookbooks are more than books to be read and used in the kitchen, they are also documents that convey valuable social and historical information.

Through a close examination of our shared past and by taking notice of something that often goes unnoticed, What’s to Eat? explores how we can better understand our own food practices to create both a sustainable and healthy future and a renewed sense of the pleasures afforded by the daily meal in Canada.

Contributors include Shelley Boyd (McGill University), Nathalie Cooke (McGill University), Victoria Dickenson (McCord Museum, Montreal), Gary Draper (retired, Saint Jerome’s College, University of Waterloo), Elizabeth Driver (Campbell House Museum, Toronto), Margery Fee (University of British Columbia), Sneja Gunew (University of British Columbia), Jean-Pierre Lemasson (Université du Québec à Montréal), Catherine Macpherson (McCord Museum, Montreal), Marie Marquis (Université de Montréal), Sarah Musgrave (Concordia University), Rhona Richman Kenneally (Concordia University), and Andrew F. Smith (New School, New York).

“What’s to Eat? has something for everyone on its menu. It gives the new interdisciplinary field of food studies in Canada a strong sense of where we’ve come from, who we are, and where we’re going.”

–Elaine Power, School of Kinesiology and Health Studies, Queen’s University

Nathalie Cooke is associate dean of Arts at McGill University and editor of CuiZine: The (e)journal of Canadian Food Cultures.

SPECIFICATIONS
September 2009
978-0-7735-3571-8 $29.95T paper
978-0-7735-3570-1 $85.00S cloth
7 x 8 320pp
Robert A.D. Ford had a distinguished diplomatic career that included an unprecedented sixteen years as Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union during some of the most turbulent and important years of the Cold War (1964–80). Relying heavily on first-person testimony, including several interviews with Ford himself, Charles Ruud takes the reader behind the official announcements, revealing Ford’s thoughts and actions as he dealt with what was then seen as the great arch-enemy of Western democratic nations.

During his tenure as ambassador Ford was in frequent contact with Moscow’s rulers and aware of their struggles, hopes, plans, and fears. Although they appeared powerful, Ford insisted that they sat uneasily on their Kremlin thrones. He showed their shortcomings and the flaws of their system at moments of apparent triumph and warned against miscalculating their strength. Shaped by centuries of Russian tsarism and by Communist ideology, Soviet leaders distrusted the world outside their borders and often failed to understand it, making mistakes and then compounding them, always without acknowledgment.

The Constant Diplomat uncovers the experiences that informed Ford’s capacity to understand the Russians and provides a clear picture of the evolving Soviet domestic, political, social, and cultural scene from the late Stalin era through to the end of the Brezhnev regime.

Charles A. Ruud is a professor of history at the University of Western Ontario and the author of several books on Russia, including Fontanka 16: The Tsars’ Secret Police.

During the second half of the twentieth century, musical life in Canada flourished as never before, due in large measure to a generation of European émigrés who worked to establish a uniquely Canadian culture of classical music, teaching, playing, and composing “in the key of Canada.”

Based on years of detailed and extensive interviews with some seventy people, and supplemented by a wide range of archival material, Growing with Canada reveals how these men and women came to Canada and the roles they played in developing musical culture here, weaving the larger story of post-war Canadian music performance, production, and education around their testimony. Paul Helmer shows that émigrés were at the centre of the developing musical milieu, particularly in Toronto and Montreal. They were able to overcome the dominating British presence in post-secondary music education and vastly expanded the role music played in universities. They also pioneered the performance and production of opera in Canada. From British Columbia to Newfoundland, they served as educators, teachers, and administrators as well as outstanding performers, conductors, composers, music historians, radio and television producers, and benefactors.

Growing with Canada provides a personal and lively perspective on one of the most significant eras of musical development in Canadian history. Canadian musicians and audiences continue to benefit from the impressive achievements of the individuals chronicled in this book.

Paul Helmer, previously associate professor of musicology, McGill University, is a pianist and author of The Mass of St. James and Le premier et le second livre de Fauvel.
The island of Grand Manan is both part of North America and apart from it. Situated at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, at the border between Canada and the United States, the Grand Manan Archipelago has – from the American War of Independence to NAFTA to ongoing discussions of a new Atlantic Regionalism – often been at the centre of Canadian-American land disputes.

In a narrative that recalls Thoreau, Marc Shell starts from the cultural and natural history of the spectacularly beautiful island. Like a classical geographer, he explores how geology and biology blend with aesthetics and politics. Grand Manan has the highest tides in the world and majestic basalt cliffs. Its unique ecology has attracted visitors from John Audubon and the painters of the Hudson River Group to the scientific directors of the Smithsonian Museum. Shell demonstrates how, in this setting, the hospitable islanders, with the unique linguistic dialects of their five villages, have developed a vigilantly independent and self-sufficient political culture that is at once democratic in the Canadian tradition and republican in the American.

In what can be read as both an interdisciplinary history and an encyclopedic travel guide, Shell paints the story of Grand Manan – its cultural history, geology, political past, changing economy, the immigration and emigration of its population – on the broad canvas it deserves.

Marc Shell is Irving Babbitt Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard University and the author of numerous books about North America, including *American Babel: Literatures of the United States from Abnaki to Zuni* and *Children of the Earth*. 
The River Returns
An Environmental History of the Bow
Christopher Armstrong, Matthew Evenden, and H.V. Nelles

A revealing biography of Canada’s iconic river, from its wild youth, through its hard-working past, to its contemporary reconstruction.

 Millions of tourists and residents know the Bow River as it tumbles through Banff’s spectacular scenery or carves an elegant arc through the city of Calgary. Fewer people know the Bow as a heavily engineered, hard-working river.

Alberta’s iconic river has been dammed and plumbed, made to spin hydro-electric turbines, and used to cleanse Calgary. Artificial lakes in the mountains rearrange its flow; downstream weirs and ditches divert it to irrigate the parched prairie. Far from being wild, the Bow is now very much a human product: its fish areas manufactured as its altered flow, changed water quality, and newly stabilized and forested banks. The River Returns brings the story of the Bow River’s transformation full circle through an exploration of the recent revolution in environmental thinking and regulation that has led to new limits on what might be done with and to the river.

Rivers have been studied from many perspectives, but too often the relationship between nature and people, between rivers and the cultures that have grown up beside them, have been separated. The River Returns illuminates the ways in which humans, both inadvertently and consciously, have interacted with nature to make the Bow.

“The River Returns is a fascinating and detailed story by three eminent scholars, one that breaks new ground while adhering to the rigours demanded by historical research and inquiry. The scholarship is nothing short of outstanding and should be brought to both public and academic attention.”

Max Foran, University of Calgary

Christopher Armstrong is co-author, with H.V. Nelles, of The Painted Valley: Artists Along Alberta’s Bow River, 1845–2000.

Matthew Evenden is the author of Fish versus Power: An Environmental History of the Fraser River.

H.V. Nelles, author of A Little History of Canada and The Art of Nation Building among other works, is most recently co-author, with Christopher Armstrong, of The Painted Valley.
De pression, once a subfield of neurosis, has become the most diagnosed mental disorder in the world. Why and how has depression become such a topical illness and what does it tell us about changing ideas of the individual and society? Alain Ehrenberg investigates the history of depression and depressive symptoms across twentieth-century psychiatry, showing that identifying depression is far more difficult than a simple diagnostic distinction between normal and pathological sadness – the one constant in the history of depression is its changing definition.

Drawing on the accumulated knowledge of a lifetime devoted to the study of the individual in modern democratic society, Ehrenberg shows that the phenomenon of modern depression is not a construction of the pharmaceutical industry but a pathology arising from inadequacy in a social context where success is attributed to, and expected of, the autonomous individual. In so doing, he provides both a novel and convincing description of the illness that clarifies the intertwining relationship between its diagnostic history and changes in social norms and values.

The first book to offer both a global sociological view of contemporary depression and a detailed description of psychiatric reasoning and its transformation – from the invention of electro-shock therapy to mass consumption of Prozac – *The Weariness of the Self* offers a compelling exploration of depression as social fact.

*Alain Ehrenberg* is a sociologist, the director of CESAMES (Research Center on Mental Health, Psychotropics and Society, Paris Descartes University), senior researcher at CNRS, and the author of several books on contemporary individualism.
Donald Savoie grew up in a small Acadian village and went on to become an accomplished writer and academic whose books have profoundly affected Canadian public policy and public administration. *I’m from Bouctouche, Me* is not only his story but a story about Canada, the Acadian people, and the evolution of French Canada.

In the 1950s most of Acadian society was poor, uneducated, isolated, and dominated by the Roman Catholic clergy. In the following decade two individuals, Pierre E. Trudeau and Louis J. Robichaud, pointed the way for Acadians like Savoie to make important contributions to Canada’s development. Trudeau’s objective was Canadian unity and he turned to Acadians to show Quebec that there was a viable French Canadian presence outside their borders. Robichaud, New Brunswick’s first elected Acadian premier, had witnessed Acadian poverty first hand and made it his mission to bring New Brunswick into the modern era. Savoie shows how their efforts led to fundamental change for both Canada and New Brunswick and changed his life.

Savoie has always been a champion of his home province and region – his memoir reveals why. He is one of “Robichaud’s children,” the generation that finally emerged from the cloud of Le Grand Dérangement to bring equal rights and opportunities to Canada’s Acadian citizens.

“A very powerful account of an Acadian’s journey in a modern world, and of the Canadian francophone experience outside of Quebec. *I’m from Bouctouche, Me* conveys beautifully and poignantly a central theme of ‘bitter root, sweet harvest’.”
–Sean Conway, Queen’s University

*BIOGRAPHY*

Donald J. Savoie holds the Canada Research Chair in Public Administration and Governance at the Université de Moncton.

*ALSO AVAILABLE*

Also available in French under the title
*Moi, je suis de Bouctouche : les racines bien ancrées*
978-0-7735-3576-3 $29.95T cloth

*SPECIFICATIONS*

Footprints Series

*August 2009*

978-0-7735-3575-6 $29.95T cloth

6 x 9 288pp 5 b&w photos
Public and media interest in the climate change issue has increased exponentially in recent years. Climate change, or “global warming,” is a complex problem with far-reaching social and economic impacts. *Climate Change in the 21st Century* brings together all the major aspects of global warming to give a state of the art description of our collective understanding of this phenomenon and what can be done to counteract it on both the local and global scale.

Stewart Cohen and Melissa Waddell explain and clarify the different ways of approaching the study of climate change and the fundamental ideas behind them. From a history of climate change research to current attempts to mitigate its impact such as the Kyoto Protocol and carbon trading, they explore key ideas from many fields of study, outlining the environmental and human dimensions of global warming. *Climate Change in the 21st Century* goes beyond climate modeling to investigate interdisciplinary attempts to measure and forecast the complex impacts of future climate change on communities, how we assess their vulnerability, and how we plan to adapt our society. The book explores the impact of climate change on different ecosystems as well as what the social and economic understanding of this phenomenon can tell us; it also links discussions of climate change with the global discourse of sustainable development.

*Climate Change in the 21st Century* provides a comprehensive, understandable, but academically informed introduction to the world’s biggest challenge for both students and concerned citizens.

“Climate change is not just a science problem – it’s a social one – *Climate Change in the 21st Century* provides a fresh perspective because it primarily focuses on specific examples of societal implications and responses to climate change.”

–Jacqueline J. Shinker, University of Wyoming

Stewart J. Cohen is senior researcher in climate change impacts and adaptation, Adaptation and Impacts Research Division, Environment Canada, and adjunct professor, Department of Forest Resources Management, University of British Columbia.

Melissa W. Waddell is a science and technical communicator, specializing in translating complex environmental and health issues for non-specialized audiences.
Françoise Noël explores the social context of Canada’s most famous family to show how family ritual and communal events structured everyday life between the wars.

An extensive series of interviews with local residents and a reconstruction of local news and events as chronicled in The Nugget newspaper, among other sources, allow Noël to bring to life the daily routines and celebrations that were a part of family life in rural and urban settings from Mattawa to North Bay. Family life was not lived in isolation, and she also reveals the rich community life that developed in shared social spaces like schools and churches, and through community groups. What people did for fun may have been frivolous but it was not trivial: accounts of shared leisure activities, popular sports, and community festivals such as Old Home Week provide important insights into the structure and value of community life.

While the question of relations between French-speaking, English-speaking, and other Canadians and immigrants has often been analysed in terms of conflicts, Noël shows the extent to which such communities lived side by side in relative harmony during the inter-war years, although such harmony was often achieved by minimizing the extent of inter-community interaction. Family and Community Life in Northeastern Ontario provides a detailed perspective on family and community life outside the larger Canadian urban centres that have been the focus of much previous scholarly study.

Françoise Noël is professor of history, Nipissing University, and the author of several books, including Family Life and Sociability in Upper and Lower Canada.
It has been over sixty years since Hong Kong was liberated from the Japanese. In a sharp and detailed portrayal of the period, Oliver Lindsay offers a graphic account of how the British, Canadian, Indian, and Chinese defenders surrendered Hong Kong to the Japanese on Christmas Day 1941 after eighteen days of intense fighting.

The Battle for Hong Kong, 1941–1945 is illuminated by the remarkable personal story of John Harris. An architectural student, he was pitched into battle as a subaltern in the Royal Engineers and was a prisoner of the Japanese for four years. His powerful testimonial describes the appalling struggle to survive in a Japanese prison camp.

Thoroughly researched, particularly through exceptional access to war diaries, The Battle for Hong Kong also explores the catastrophic repercussions of the sudden collapse of the British Army Aid Group (cover name for the agency that handled spies in Southeast Asia) and the resulting suspicion that Britain’s senior intelligence officer was working for the Japanese, the role of military leaders in prolonging the fighting and the serious casualties that resulted, and the true extent of the atrocities inflicted on POWs and internees.

Colonel Oliver Lindsay is a military historian and the author of The Lasting Honour: The Fall of Hong Kong, 1941 and At the Going Down of the Sun: Hong Kong and SE Asia, 1941–1945. He lives in Dorset. John R. Harris, a distinguished architect, was interned for over four years by the Japanese. The former chair of the Argyle Street POW Association, he lives in London.

A Social History of the Cloister is a study of life in teaching convents across France through two hundred years of history, a history that provided the beginnings and inspiration for most of today’s institutions for the Catholic education of girls.

Elizabeth Rapley goes beyond the monastic rulebooks, legal and notarial records, and memoirs of famous women who passed through monastery doors to the chronicles, letters, and other little-known writings produced by nuns for and about themselves. Working from these accounts, Rapley is able to provide a far more complex picture of women who, as a whole, were much less otherworldly than the older convent literature would have us believe, much less thwarted and unhappy than their detractors have long maintained, and much less irrelevant than some historians have assumed. She chips away at the dehumanizing stereotypes that have often been used to describe these nuns to show the essential humanity of these women.

“... a work of exhaustive scholarship which succeeds, too, in being a wonderful read.”
—Times Literary Supplement

“... straightforward, free of jargon, and clearly and gracefully written throughout.”
—Choice

Elizabeth Rapley is adjunct professor of history at the University of Ottawa, and the author of The Dévotes: Women and Church in Seventeenth-Century France.
Keepers of the Record
The History of the Hudson’s Bay Company Archives
Deidre Simmons
A narrative history of the Hudson’s Bay Company Archives that provides the context for over 300 years of business record keeping.


The Hudson’s Bay Company Archives is one of the world’s most complete archival collections and a national treasure. Protected in the vaults of the Archives of Manitoba, its documents trace the history of the fur trade, North American exploration, the growth of a retail empire, and the evolution of Canada as a country. Keepers of the Record offers the first comprehensive look at the development of the Hudson’s Bay Company Archives over three centuries.

Deidre Simmons places the archives within the historical context of the Company, England, and Canada, as well as British and Canadian archival traditions. Keepers of the Record is abundantly illustrated with archival photographs that evoke the texture and slightly musty smell of soft leather and crisp vellum and the ghostly presence of the people who created the pristine script, writing by candlelight in unheated (or overheated, depending on the season) dwellings in the wilderness of Hudson Bay or in the centre of London.

“... an engrossing account of the chronicling of a major part of Canada’s history. Anyone interested in western or northern Canadian history or the history of business will find it an informative and entertaining read.” —The International History Review

Deidre Simmons, a research and archives consultant for twenty-five years, holds a Master’s degree in history (archival studies) from the University of Manitoba. She is the author of Servite in Caritate: The First One Hundred Years of St. Margaret’s School 1908–2008.

Did slavery exist in Montreal, and if so what did it look like? Frank Mackey grapples with this question in Done with Slavery, a study of black Montrealers in the eighty years between the British Conquest and the union of Lower and Upper Canada.

Through close examination of archival and contemporary sources, Mackey uncovers largely unknown aspects of the black transition from slavery to freedom. While he considers the changing legal status of slavery, much of the book provides a detailed and nuanced reconstruction of the circumstances of black Montrealers and their lived experience. The resulting picture is remarkably complex, showing the variety of occupations held by blacks, the relationships they had with those they served, their encounters with the judicial and political systems, and the racial mingling that came with intermarriage and apprenticeships. Done with Slavery casts the categories of blackness and slavery in a new light, showing that broad histories of the phenomenon must begin to take into account the specifics of the lives of “marginal” black populations.

Done with Slavery is an invitation to look at a colonial society through the prism of documented black experience, revealing that the roots of the present are neither as wholesome as some would hope nor as bitter as others might suppose.

Frank Mackey is the author of Steamboat Connections: Montreal to Upper Canada, 1816–1843, and Black Then: Blacks and Montreal, 1780s–1880s.

Specifications
Studies on the History of Quebec/Études d’histoire du Québec
February 2010
978-0-7735-3578-7 $49.95T cloth
6 x 9 632pp 71 illustrations

Specifications
Studies on the History of Quebec/Études d’histoire du Québec
February 2009
978-0-7735-3620-3 $34.95T paper
6 x 9 384pp 72 b&w photographs, 2 maps
In the 1930s, Chief William Berens shared with anthropologist A. Irving Hallowell a remarkable history of his life, as well as many personal and dream experiences that held special significance for him. Most of this material has never been published. Because the elderly chief wanted his visitor to understand the Ojibwe world, and because Hallowell was deeply interested in his subject matter and was such a good listener, Berens freely related his dreams and other stories about encounters with powerful beings. The fact that he also shared traditional myths in summer, when Ojibwe people thought it dangerous to discuss such things, shows the depth of his relationship with Hallowell. Berens’ reminiscences and story and myth texts are unparalleled as sources for the life, experiences, and outlook of this important Ojibwe leader, and for the insights they provide into the history and culture of his people.

A. Irving Hallowell (1892–1974) was an American anthropologist who taught for most of his life at the University of Pennsylvania. Jennifer S.H. Brown, FRSC, is director of the Centre for Rupert’s Land Studies and holds a Canada Research Chair in Aboriginal history at the University of Winnipeg. Susan Elaine Gray is an award-winning scholar of Northern Algonquian history and cultures. She teaches Aboriginal history at the University of Winnipeg and is the Research Associate to the Canada Research Chair in Aboriginal history at the University of Winnipeg.

Inuit Shamanism and Christianity
Transitions and Transformations in the Twentieth Century
Frédéric B. Laugrand and Jarich G. Oosten

While the transition to Christianity in the Canadian Arctic occurred between the end of the eighteenth century and the 1950s, the various and complex transformations that happened during this time have not been fully understood. Using archival material and oral testimony collected during workshops in Nunavut between 1996 and 2008, Frédéric Laugrand and Jarich Oosten provide a nuanced look at Inuit religion, offering a strong counter-narrative to the idea that traditional Inuit culture declined post-contact. They show that setting up a dichotomy between a past identified with traditional culture and a present involving Christianity obscures the continuity and dynamics of Inuit society, which has long borrowed and adapted “outside” elements. They argue that both Shamanism and Christianity are continually changing in the Arctic and ideas of transformation and transition are necessary to understand both how the ideology of a hunting society shaped Inuit Christian cosmology and how Christianity changed Inuit shamanic traditions.

Inuit Shamanism and Christianity is particularly useful in distinguishing between the influence of Anglican, Catholic, and, more recently, Pentecostal and Evangelical movements and in delineating the ways in which Shamanism still influences modern life in Inuit communities.

Frédéric B. Laugrand is professor of anthropology, and director of the Centre Interuniversitaire d’Études et de Recherches Autochtones (CIFER), Université Laval. Jarich G. Oosten is associate professor of anthropology, Leiden University, and the author of numerous books, including The War of the Gods.
Current dogma holds that all cultures and moral values are conditional, nothing human is innate, and Einstein proved that the whole universe is “relative.” Challenging this position, William Gairdner argues that relativism is not only logically and morally self-defeating but that progress in scientific and intellectual disciplines has actually strengthened the case for absolutes, universals, and constants of nature and human nature. Gairdner refutes the popular belief in cultural relativism by showing that there are hundreds of well-established cross-cultural “human universals.” He then discusses the many universals found in physics – as well as Einstein’s personal regret at how his work was misinterpreted by the public’s eagerness to promote relativism. Gairdner also gives a lively account of the many universals of human biology, including the controversial topic of universal gender differences or “brain sex.” He then looks at universal concepts of both natural and international law, and ends by discussing language theory. He shows how philosophers from Nietzsche to Derrida have misused linguistic concepts to justify their relativism, even though a sustained and successful effort by serious scientists and philosophers of language has revealed myriad universals of human language, ranging from language acquisition, to word-order, to “Universal Grammar.”

William D. Gairdner is a best-selling author, businessman, and independent scholar. His most recent books are Canada’s Founding Debates and The Trouble with Democracy.

In Sanctifying Misandry, Katherine Young and Paul Nathanson challenge an influential version of modern goddess religion, one that undermines sexual equality and promotes hatred in the form of misandry – the sexist counterpart of misogyny.

To set the stage, the authors discuss two massively popular books – Dan Brown’s The Da Vinci Code and Riane Eisler’s The Chalice and the Blade – both of which rely on a feminist conspiracy theory of history. They then show how some goddess feminists and their academic supporters have turned what Christians know as the Fall of Man into the fall of men. In the beginning, according to three “documentary” films, our ancestors lived in an egalitarian paradise under the aegis of a benevolent great goddess. But men either rebelled or invaded, replacing the goddess with gods and establishing patriarchies that have oppressed women ever since. In the end, however, women will restore the goddess and therefore paradise as well. The book concludes with several case studies of modern goddess religion and its effects on mainstream religion.

Young and Nathanson show that we can move beyond not only both gynocentrism and androcentrism but also both misandry and misogyny.

Katherine K. Young is James McGill Professor of religious studies at McGill University. Paul Nathanson is a researcher in religious studies at McGill University. They are co-authors of Spreading Misandry: The Teaching of Contempt for Men in Popular Culture and Legalizing Misandry: From Public Shame to Systemic Discrimination Against Men and are currently working on the concluding volume of the series – Transcending Misandry: From Feminist Ideology to Intersexual Dialogue.
The Supreme Court of Canada decision in the Marshall case asserted sweeping Native treaty rights and generated intense controversy. In Power without Law Alex Cameron enlivens the debate over judicial activism with an unprecedented examination of the details of the Marshall case, analyzing the evidence and procedure in the trial court and tracing the legal arguments through the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Cameron argues that there were critical defects in the process – the successful argument at the Supreme Court of Canada was never tested in the lower courts, the Crown’s expert was precluded from testifying about a vital document, the Court’s analysis does not accord with the historical evidence, and the treaty rights are inconsistent with the colonial law of Nova Scotia.

Concluding that the Marshall decision was the result of incautious judicial activism, Power without Law challenges us to reconsider the role of our courts in the Charter era.

Alex M. Cameron studied law at Oxford and Dalhousie Universities and practices constitutional litigation in Nova Scotia.

Aboriginal policy and claims negotiation in Canada is seen to be a murky and perplexing world that has become an important public issue and has significant policy implications for government spending. Aboriginal land policy in Canada began as an Aboriginal initiative. In No Place for Fairness, David McNab – a long time advisor on land and treaty rights for both government and First Nations groups – looks at the Bear Island Indigenous rights case, initiated by the Temagami Anishinabe, to explore why governments fail to deal effectively with Aboriginal land claims.

The book includes a survey of the historical background of the Bear Island claim followed by a more personal series of reflections about what happened as the claim encountered decades of policy hurdles, court cases, public protests, and above all resistance by the Temagami First Nation. McNab provides details of how ministers and their senior officials resisted real efforts to resolve problems as well as examples of field staff resisting government attempts at resolution. He also shows that government entities such as the Indian Commission of Ontario and the Native Affairs Directorate were largely used as “mailboxes” where successive federal and provincial governments sent things they wanted to bury.

No Place for Fairness is the story of what happens when Aboriginal peoples’ political rights are crammed into the Euro-Canadian legal system.

David T. McNab is associate professor, Indigenous studies, York University. A Métis historian, he has worked on Indigenous rights in Canada for over thirty years.
What is this thing that seems powerful and omnipresent but is physically worthless – just a piece of paper or a digit on a computer screen? How does it work? And how far can we control the power that it has over our lives? These are some of the questions explored in this timely book by philosopher and hedge-fund manager Eric Lonergan.

Economics, says Lonergan, has ignored the abstract properties of money that were not part of its original design but lie at the heart of money’s mysterious power and are the key to understanding its control over us. While economists have based their work on the idea that our relationship to money is rational, Lonergan argues that not all our reactions to it make sense. For instance, for many money creates far more anxiety than circumstances warrant. Lonergan provides a compelling analysis of the tension between money’s capacity to assist us in our lives, its propensity to create instability, and its ability to distort our values.

Eric Lonergan is a macro hedge-fund manager at M&G Investments, London.

Faith is a word that points in different directions. It is often used as a synonym for the more formal expression of “religion,” yet it also refers to an aspect of religion associated with individualism, which can express itself as a stubborn irrationality and disdain for evidence, e.g. “blind faith” or “leap of faith.” It also has a wider positive secular meaning referring to a determined optimism or a visionary confidence. Faith thus encapsulates our ambivalence towards a religious worldview, suggesting both dubious irrationalism and profound, courageous idealism and providing an excellent place to begin to reflect on the place of religion in our culture.

Theo Hobson draws on the Jewish and Christian traditions to unpack the concept of faith, asking whether faith is dependent on religion, or whether it is also a general secular phenomenon. Is there such a thing as fully secular faith or is our faith always destined to refer back to some form of religious faith? Is faith an existential necessity? In answering these questions Hobson provides a stimulating meditation on the notion of faith in our lives.

Theo Hobson is a Christian theologian and writes regularly for The Times, the Tablet, and the Spectator.
If science frames our lives, how should we relate to it? Steve Fuller’s lively and provocative book explores what it might mean to live “scientifically.” Can science give a sense of completeness to one’s life? Can it account for all that it means to be human? And does science add value to anything one does in life? In exploring these questions, Fuller argues that science is undergoing its own version of secularisation. It is not that people are losing their faith in science but that they are no longer willing to conform to a specific orthodoxy upheld by a specially anointed class of “science priests.” In a sense, says Fuller, we are now all scientists. Taking science into our own hands, we have become emboldened to affirm ideas and claims that conform to our own or our community’s experiences even if they go against the authorised experience of the laboratory.

Steve Fuller is professor of sociology at the University of Warwick.
Understanding Feminism provides an accessible guide to one of the most important and contested movements in progressive modern thought. Presenting feminism as a dynamic, multi-faceted and adaptive movement that has evolved in response to the changing practical and theoretical problems faced by women, the authors take a problem-oriented approach that maps the complex strands of feminist thinking in relation to women’s struggles for equal recognition and rights, and freedom from oppressive constraints of sex, self-expression, and autonomy.

Each chapter focuses on a different cluster of concerns, demonstrating key moves in second-wave feminist thought as well as some of the diversity in response-strategies that encompass both socio-economic and cultural-symbolic concerns. This approach not only shows how central feminist insights, theories, and strategies emerge and re-emerge across different contexts but makes clear that, far from being “over,” feminism remains a vital response to the diverse issues that women (and men) find pressing and socially important.

Peta Bowden is senior lecturer in philosophy at Murdoch University, Australia.
Jane Mummery lectures in philosophy at the University of Ballarat, Australia.

These short, accessible, and lively introductions to the major schools, movements, and traditions in philosophy and the history of ideas since the beginning of the Enlightenment are written for introductory undergraduate classes.

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Ethics and Experience presents a wide-ranging and thought-provoking introduction to the question, first posed by Socrates, “How is life to be lived?” It treats ethics as a single and broadly unified field of inquiry in which the abstract questions of metaethics and the real-world issues of applied ethics are immediately and directly connected.

Tim Chappell explores the connections and the tensions between happiness and virtue, reason and commitment, motivation and justification, and objectivity and personal significance. And he re-examines familiar theories in normative ethics such as utilitarianism, virtue ethics, Kantianism, and intuitionism from a fresh and revealing perspective. The book is an excellent primer for students taking courses on moral philosophy.

“Unusual and perhaps unique in its combination of virtues. It brings together discussion of all the major topics in contemporary moral philosophy in a clear and helpfully critical way. At the same time, it advances important theses about the scope of moral concern, the nature of personal responsibility, and the role of moral theory in the good life.”

–Chris Tollefsen, University of South Carolina

Tim Chappell is professor of philosophy at The Open University.

Martin Heidegger is one of the most influential and controversial philosophers of the twentieth century. His writings are also notoriously difficult and the pivotal concepts of his thought are for many the source of both fascination and frustration. Yet any student of philosophy needs to become acquainted with his thought. Martin Heidegger: Key Concepts is designed to facilitate this. Each chapter introduces and explains a key Heideggerian concept or a cluster of closely related concepts. Together, the chapters cover the full range of Heidegger’s thought in its early, middle, and later phases. The book provides both a comprehensive introduction to Heidegger’s work for the beginning student and an accessible reference for more advanced readers interested in particular aspects of Heidegger’s thought.


Bret W. Davis is assistant professor of philosophy, Loyola College in Maryland.
Wittgenstein's complex and demanding work challenges much that is taken for granted in philosophical thinking as well as in the theorizing of art, theology, science, and culture. Each essay in this collection explores a key concept involved in Wittgenstein’s thinking, relating it to his understanding of philosophy and outlining the arguments and explaining the implications of each concept. Concepts covered include grammar, meaning and meaning-blindness, language-games and private language, family resemblances, psychologism, rule-following, teaching and learning, avowals, Moore’s Paradox, aspect seeing, the meter-stick, and criteria. Students new to Wittgenstein and readers interested in developing their understanding of specific aspects of his philosophical work will find this book very welcome.

Contributors include Avner Baz, James Conant, David Finkelstein, Craig Fox, Heather Gert, Arata Hamawaki, Lars Hertzberg, Phil Hutchinson, Kelly Dean Jolley, Roderick T. Long, Eric Loomis, Rupert Read, and Avrum Stroll.

Kelly Dean Jolley is professor of philosophy at Auburn University, Alabama.

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Taking Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume in turn, Janice Thomas presents an authoritative and critical assessment of each of these canonical thinkers’ views of the notion of mind. She examines each philosopher’s position on five key topics: the metaphysical character of minds and mental states; the nature and scope of introspection and self-knowledge; the nature of consciousness; the problem of mental causation, and the nature of representation and intentionality. The exposition and examination of their positions is informed by present-day debates in the philosophy of mind and the philosophy of psychology so that readers get a clear sense of the importance of these philosophers’ ideas, many of which continue to define our current notions of the mental.

Time and again, philosophers return to the great early modern rationalist and empiricist philosophers for instruction and inspiration. Their views on the philosophy of mind are no exception and, as Thomas shows, they have much to offer contemporary debates.

“An excellent book. Its single greatest strength is the ease with which Thomas weaves in contemporary scholarly discussions (among either historians of philosophy or philosophers of mind) with her text: she does this very successfully, without getting lost in scholarly details.”
–Charlie Hueneemann, Utah State University

Janice Thomas is a fellow of Heythrop College, University of London, where she was formerly head of the Department of Philosophy.

Cosmopolitanism is a demanding and contentious moral position. It urges us to embrace the whole world in our moral concerns and to apply the standards of impartiality and equity across boundaries of nationality, race, religion or gender in a way that would have been unheard of even fifty years ago. It suggests a range of virtues the cosmopolitan individual should display: tolerance, justice, pity, righteous indignation at injustice, generosity toward the poor and starving, care for the global environment, and the willingness to take responsibility for change on a global scale. This book explains and espouses the values of cosmopolitanism, adjudicates between various forms of cosmopolitanism, and defends it against its critics.

Cosmopolitanism highlights the ethical issues inherent in such problems and identifies the moral obligations that individuals, multinational corporations, and governments might have in relation to them. While espousing a cosmopolitan form of global ethics, a liberal form of politics, sustainable and just forms of business practice, and an internationalist approach to global conflict and governance, it seeks to present as many sides of the ethical debates as can be supported by reasonable argument. Discussing the work of Kwame Anthony Appiah, Seyla Benhabib, Martha Nussbaum, Thomas Pogge, John Rawls, Amartya Sen, Henry Shue, Peter Singer and others, this book provides a clear and accessible survey of cosmopolitanism and analyses the reality of the rights and responsibilities that it espouses.

Stan van Hooff is associate professor of philosophy at Deakin University. He is the author of Understanding Virtue Ethics.
The new edition of this widely used and respected textbook includes three new chapters on conditional logic. Other chapters have been revised and updated, making the second edition a fully comprehensive introduction to modal logics and their application. Unlike most modal logic textbooks, which are both forbidding mathematically and short on philosophical discussion, *Modal Logics and Philosophy* focuses on showing how useful modal logic can be as a tool for formal philosophical analysis.

In Part 1, the reader is introduced to some standard systems of modal logic and provided with a series of exercises that encourage proficiency in manipulating these logics. Girle emphasizes possible world semantics for modal logics and its formal method, Jeffrey-style truth-trees, in which standard truth-trees are extended in a simple and transparent way to take possible worlds into account. Part 2 explores the applications of modal logic to philosophical issues such as truth, time, processes, knowledge and belief, and obligation and permission.

“Rod Girle is the best logic teacher that I know. All those who want a non-technical introduction to modal logic and its applications, not just Girle’s own students, will now be able to benefit from his outstanding pedagogic skills.”

–Graham Priest, University of Queensland

Rod Girle is senior lecturer in philosophy at the University of Auckland.

Through a study of argument, science, art, and human intelligence, Louis Groarke explores and builds on a line of Aristotelian thought that traces the origins of logic and knowledge to a mental creativity that is able to leap to insightful and truthful conclusions on the basis of restricted evidence.

In *An Aristotelian Account of Induction* Groarke discusses the intellectual process through which we access the “first principles” of human thought – the most basic concepts, the laws of logic, the universal claims of science and metaphysics, and the deepest moral truths. Following Aristotle and others, Groarke situates the first stirrings of human understanding in a creative capacity for discernment that precedes knowledge, even logic. Relying on a new historical study of philosophical theories of inductive reasoning from Aristotle to the twenty-first century, Groarke explains how Aristotle offers a viable solution to the so-called problem of induction, while offering new contributions to contemporary accounts of reasoning and argument and challenging the conventional wisdom about induction.

In recovering and developing philosophical ideas that have been largely overlooked or misrepresented by more recent sources, *An Aristotelian Account of Induction* makes a major contribution to the historical study of philosophy and to critical debate.

Louis Groarke is associate professor of philosophy, St. Francis Xavier University, and the author of *The Good Rebel: Understanding Morality and Freedom* and the co-editor of *Literary Form, Philosophical Content: Historical Studies of Philosophical Genres*.

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**November 2009**
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- 978-0-7735-3595-4 $95.00S cloth
- 6 x 9 528pp 16 tables, 24 diagrams
While it is often thought that a serious theism is largely incompatible with a radical ontological pluralism, Mark McLeod-Harrison defends the claim that ontological relativism not only requires theism but is consistent with traditional Christianity.

Building primarily on the work of Nelson Goodman and Michael Lynch, McLeod-Harrison spells out what is right and what is missing from contemporary pluralism. Proposing a new defence, he explains the need for God and shows how and why radical relativistic pluralism is consistent with traditional Christianity. He also explores how pluralism can be defended against the notorious “consistency challenge” and analyses the relationships among noetic irrealism, pluralism, necessity, God’s nature, theories of truth, and idealism.

Philosophers working in the field of realistic/antirealistic metaphysics, theologians struggling with how to put traditional Christian claims together with our postmodern situation, and those interested in a new framework for the integration of faith and theorizing will find Make/Believing the World(s) of great interest.

Mark S. McLeod-Harrison is professor of history, George Fox University, and the author of Repairing Eden and Rationality and Theistic Belief.

This volume of Is It Possible to Live This Way, a translation of Luigi Giussani’s Si Può Vivere Così?, addresses the virtue of charity. A compilation of Giussani’s conversations with young people who have chosen the path of the consecrated life in the Church – that is, have chosen to live their lives in the world according to the “evangelical counsels” of poverty, chastity, and obedience – it proposes an unusual yet reasonable approach to living as a Christian.

As in all his works, Giussani encourages young people to be serious about their own existence and loyal to their experience. The conversations reported here are fascinating and insightful, providing support for a way of life that today is frequently questioned, rejected, or censured.

Monsignor Luigi Giussani (1922–2005) was the founder of the Catholic lay movement Communion and Liberation in Italy. His works are available in fifteen languages and include the trilogy The Religious Sense, At the Origin of the Christian Claim, and Why the Church?.

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Irish Nationalism in Canada
Edited by David A. Wilson

“A valuable and original contribution to research into the Irish-Canadian diaspora and nationalism, and the history of inter-cultural relations in Canada.”
—Kevin James, University of Guelph

According to conventional historical wisdom, Irish nationalism in Canada was a marginal phenomenon – overshadowed by the more powerful movement in the United States and eclipsed in Canada by the Orange Order. The nine contributors in this book argue otherwise – and in doing so make a major and original contribution to our understanding of the Irish experience in Canada and the place of Irish-Canadian nationalism within an international context. Focusing on the period 1820 to 1920, they examine political, religious, and cultural expressions of Irish-Canadian nationalism as it responded to Irish events and Canadian politics. They also look at tensions within the movement between those who argued that Ireland should share the same freedom that Canada enjoyed within the British Empire and revolutionary republicans who wanted to liberate both Ireland and Canada from the yoke of British imperialism.

Contributors include Donald Harman Akenson (Queen’s University, Kingston), Sean Farrell (Northern Illinois University), Mark G. McGowan (St Michael’s College, University of Toronto), Frederick J. McEvoy (Independent Scholar), Michael Peterman (Trent University), Garth Stevenson (Brock University), Peter M. Toner (University of New Brunswick), Rosalyn Trigger (University of Aberdeen), and David A. Wilson (University of Toronto).

David A. Wilson, a professor in the Celtic Studies Program and the Department of History at the University of Toronto, is the author of several books, most recently Thomas D’Arcy McGee, Volume 1: Passion, Reason, and Politics, 1825–1857.

The Irish in Ontario
A Study in Rural History
Second Edition
Donald Harman Akenson

Hailed as one of the most important books on social sciences of the last fifty years by the Social Sciences Federation of Canada.

For most of the nineteenth century, the Irish formed the largest non-French ethnic group in central Canada and their presence was particularly significant in Ontario. This study presents a general discussion of the Irish in Ontario during the nineteenth century and a close analysis of the process of settlement and adaptation by the Irish in Leeds and Lansdowne township.

Donald Akenson argues that, despite the popular conception of the Irish as a city people, those who settled in Ontario were primarily rural and small-town dwellers. Akenson’s research proves that the Irish migrants to Ontario not only chose to live chiefly in the hinterlands but that they did so with marked success. Akenson also suggests that by using Ontario as an “historical laboratory” it is possible to make valid assessments of the real differences between Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics, characteristics which he contends are much more precisely measurable in the neutral environment of central Canada than in the turbulent Irish homeland.

Donald Harman Akenson is Douglas Professor of Canadian and Colonial History, Queen’s University, the world’s leading scholar on the Irish diaspora, and the author of several major works on the history of Judaism and Christianity.

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The freeholding pioneer is a powerful image in settlement history – *Tenants in Time* tells a different story. Tenancy, though relegated to the periphery by the liberal idealization of ownership, was a common and vital part of the economy and society. Against a background of international land agitation and using an interdisciplinary approach, Catharine Wilson looks at life as a tenant farmer, providing new insights into family strategies, land markets, and the growth of liberalism.

Using evidence from across Upper Canada she shows how tenancy transformed the landscape and tied old and new settlers together in a continuum of mutual dependence that was essential to settlement, capital creation, and social mobility. Her analysis of customary rights reveals a landlord-tenant relationship – and a concept of ownership – more complex and flexible than previously understood. Landlords, from ordinary farmers to absentee aristocrats, are also part of the story and the much-criticized clergy reserves take a positive role. An intimate exploration of Cramahe Township follows tenants over the generations as they supported their families and combined liberal ideas with household-centered ways.

“An important contribution to Canadian historiography, drawing attention to an under-examined, indeed almost unknown aspect of Canadian settlement history.”

–Ruth Sandwell, University of Toronto

Catharine Anne Wilson is professor of history, University of Guelph, and the author of the award-winning works *A New Lease on Life* and *Reciprocal Work Bees and the Meaning of Neighbourhood*.

### Letters from Rupert’s Land, 1826–1840

James Hargrave of the Hudson’s Bay Company

James Hargrave

Edited by Helen Ross

A vivid depiction of the lives of a Scottish fur trader and his far-flung family on both sides of the Atlantic.

James Hargrave left an economically depressed Scotland in 1819, found work as a North West Company wintering clerk, and went on to survive the company’s 1821 merger with the rival Hudson’s Bay Company and subsequent downsizing to spend most of his forty years in the fur trade at York Factory on the desolate shores of Hudson Bay in the service of Governor George Simpson.

A prodigious letter writer, Hargrave saved drafts of his business and personal correspondence in letterbooks. He wrote to family and friends settled in Beauharnois County on the south shore of the St Lawrence and in the Tweed valley in Scotland, as well as to his future wife, Letitia Mactavish, and members of her fur-trading family in Argyllshire on Scotland’s west coast. His letters document the experiences of a “lowland” Scottish family in North America, as well as happenings at the administrative centre of the Hudson’s Bay Company fur trade. He expresses his views on religion, history, politics, and literature, describes his romantic attachments, and makes clear his attitudes towards the company’s Native partners in the fur trade.

Rich source material for readers interested in migration literature, social history, religious studies, women’s studies, and the history of the fur trade, the letters collected here make a significant addition to two earlier volumes — *The Letters of Letitia Hargrave*, and *The Hargrave Correspondence 1821–1843*.

Helen Ross is a former scientist and epidemiologist at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto.
In *Unfulfilled Union*, Garth Stevenson examines such topics as the origins and objectives of Confederation and the BNA Act of 1867, the interpretation of Canada’s federal constitution by the courts, the impact of economic regionalism and Quebec nationalism, financial relations between the federal and provincial levels of government, the consequences of federalism for economic policy, the sources of federal-provincial conflicts and the means to resolve them, and the lengthy but inconclusive efforts to reform the constitution through federal-provincial agreement – particularly since Quebec’s Quiet Revolution in the 1960s.

Although institutional factors such as the defects of the original constitution and the sometimes questionable interpretations of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are given due attention, Stevenson emphasizes the political economy of Canada, including its relationship with the United States and the vitality of Quebec nationalism as the major reasons Canada has not achieved the same level of centralization and stability as other federations in the industrialized world.

This updated edition of *Unfulfilled Union* includes a new chapter that discusses the extensive changes that have taken place in Canadian federalism since the previous edition was published in 2004.

Garth Stevenson, professor of political science at Brock University, is the author of *Parallel Paths: The Development of Nationalism in Ireland and Quebec, Community Besieged: The Anglophone Minority and the Politics of Quebec*, and *Ex Uno Plures: Federal-Provincial Relations in Canada, 1867–1896*.

It is often assumed that think tanks carry enormous weight with lawmakers. In *Do Think Tanks Matter?* Donald Abelson argues that the basic question of how think tanks have evolved and under what conditions they can and do have an effect is consistently ignored.

Think tank directors often credit their institutes with influencing major policy debates and government legislation and many journalists and scholars believe the explosion of think tanks in the latter part of the twentieth century indicates their growing importance in the policy-making process. Abelson goes beyond assumptions, identifying the influence and relevance of public policy institutes in today’s political arena in the United States, where they’ve become an integral feature of the political landscape, and in Canada, where, despite recent growth in numbers, they enjoy less prominence than their US counterparts. By focusing on the policy cycle, issue articulation, policy formation, and implementation, Abelson argues that individual think tanks have sometimes played an important role in shaping the political dialogue and the policy preferences and choices of decision-makers but often in different ways and at different stages of the policy cycle.

This revised and updated edition of the book includes up-to-date data (2000–08) on the growing visibility and policy relevance of think tanks in Canada and the United States.

Donald E. Abelson, professor and chair, Department of Political Science, and director, Centre for American Studies, The University of Western Ontario, is the author of *A Capitol Idea: Think Tanks and U.S. Foreign Policy*. 
Documents on the Confederation of British North America

G.P. Browne
With a new introduction by Janet Ajzenstat

A classic of Canadian history details the process by which Sir John A. Macdonald and the Fathers of Confederation drafted the Canadian Constitution.

William McChesney Martin, former chairman of the US Federal Reserve, famously quipped that a central bank’s role is to “take away the punch bowl just when the party gets going.” This role has often led to a difficult relationship between a central bank and the government. Nowhere is this difficulty better exemplified than in the turbulent relationship between the Bank of Canada of James Coyne and the Conservative government of John Diefenbaker. In The Bank of Canada of James Elliot Coyne, James Powell examines the views of Canada’s most controversial central bank governor and assesses the central bank’s clashes with the government, Canadian economists, and financial institutions that culminated in the “Coyne Affair” and Coyne’s resignation in 1961. The author also examines the impact of the Coyne years on the Bank of Canada as an institution.

Powell argues that the dispute between the Bank and the Diefenbaker government was not over monetary policy, as widely believed, but rather over Coyne’s outspoken criticism of the government’s economic policy. Coyne’s term as governor marked an important stage in the development of the Bank of Canada as a modern central bank, one that is independent, transparent, and accountable.

James Powell is a retired senior Canadian central banker, and the author of A History of the Canadian Dollar.
Louis XV’s Navy presents a sharply detailed picture of an institution caught between its Colbertian legacy and contemporary challenges arising from overseas development and imperial rivalry. James Pritchard analyses the changes that occurred in naval organization and administration in the years between the end of the War of Austrian Succession and the conclusion of the Seven Years War. During this time the French navy was reorganized, rebuilt, and fought a major war in which it was annihilated and its officer corps militarily humiliated. Yet this period also established the conditions that made it possible for the navy to become the major arm of French foreign policy for the only time in French history.

Pritchard’s chief concern is to explain why Bourbon France, the richest and most powerful state in Europe in the middle of the eighteenth century, failed to exercise its power at sea. Through a close examination of naval organization – the secretaries of state for the navy, central bureaus, officers of the sword and pen, seamen, arsenals, workers, problems of shipbuilding, ordnance production and material acquisition, and finances – he shows the navy as both an institution embedded in society and an instrument of government. The tensions arising from the contradiction between an institution composed of individuals who sought to advance their own and group interests and an instrument that existed to fulfill government ends were aggravated by an administration of men rather than norms.

James Pritchard, professor emeritus, Department of History at Queen’s University, is the author of Anatomy of a Naval Disaster: The 1746 French Expedition to North America.

One-third of the world’s population is currently infected with the TB bacillus and up to ten percent of these individuals will go on to develop tuberculosis. Today the disease is most prevalent in Africa and South Asia, but a century and a half ago it was the largest single cause of death in Europe and North America.

In Tuberculosis Then and Now leading scholars and new researchers in the field reflect on the changing medical, social, and cultural understanding of the disease and engage in a wider debate about the role of narrative in the social history of medicine and how it informs current debates and issues surrounding the treatment of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. Through a case study of the history of tuberculosis and its treatment, this collection examines medicine and health care from the perspectives of class, race, and gender, providing a challenging and refreshing addition to the field of bacteria-centred accounts of the history of medicine.

For a full list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Flurin Condrau, professor of history of medicine at the University of Manchester, is an expert in the comparative history of infectious diseases, tuberculosis, and urban sanitary movements and is currently working on the history of patients as well as on antibiotics and hospital infections. Michael Worboys, professor of history of science, technology, and medicine at the University of Manchester, is known for his work on the history of colonial science, tropical medicine, communicable diseases, and bacteriology and is currently researching animals and medicine.

McGill-Queen’s/Associated Medical Services Studies in the History of Medicine, Health, and Society

Specifications

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<td>978-0-7735-3631-9</td>
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In a powerful defence of the values that define education, Howard Woodhouse uses concrete and vivid examples to show how universities in Canada have been engulfed by the market model of education and how administrators have done little to resist this trend. 

Selling Out demonstrates that the logics of value of the market and of universities are not only different but opposed to one another. By introducing the reader to a variety of cases, some well known and others not, Woodhouse explains how academic freedom and university autonomy are being subordinated to corporate demands and how faculty have attempted to resist this subjugation. He argues that the mechanistic discourse of corporate culture has replaced the language of education – subject-based disciplines and the professors who teach them have become “resource units,” students have become “educational consumers,” and curricula have become “program packages.” Graduates are now “products” and “competing in the global economy” has replaced the search for truth.

Challenging the current orthodoxy that the market model is the only way forward, Woodhouse argues that governments have a responsibility to fund universities, recognizing that they are the only places in society where the critical search for knowledge takes precedence.

Howard Woodhouse is professor of educational foundations and co-director of the University of Saskatchewan Process Philosophy Research Unit.

“What do you do?” is often the first question posed when strangers meet, as occupation reveals a great deal about both social identity and social standing or “occupational prestige.” Sociologists have studied occupational prestige for decades, including a landmark national survey in 1965 by Peter Pineo and John Porter. John Goyder updates Pineo and Porter’s work, providing a detailed comparison of their results with a similar national scale survey conducted in 2005. The results challenge the accepted view that prestige ratings are constant over time and across societies.

Goyder shows that there have been some surprising changes in these ratings: instead of the expected premium on jobs in the knowledge sector, more traditional occupations – such as the skilled trades, even if they require little education or pay a low wage – have gained the most prestige. There has been a significant decrease in consensus about occupational prestige ratings and the tendency for respondents to upgrade the prestige of their own occupation is much more pronounced in the recent data. Goyder argues that these changes are a sign of the shifting nature of values in a meritocratic society in which increasing income inequality is a growing reality.

Results from prestige surveys help in the construction of socio-economic scales for occupations and inform career counselling for young people and negotiations by labour unions and associations. The Prestige Squeeze goes beyond this to question the very nature of how we measure social equality and mobility.

John Goyder is a professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Waterloo.
Marking the 25th anniversary of the series, Canada Among Nations, 2009 focuses on how leading foreign and Canadian thinkers and doers assess Canada’s prospects in a world in which the US will become more pre-eminent and predominant. The rise of China, India, Russia, and Brazil as well as the increased significance of Europe and the further development of Africa are all transforming the context in which Canadians live. Given the change in the tone, style, and substance of American foreign policy, and the need to deal with unprecedented international financial problems and global economic retreat, the topic of this volume is especially timely.

Canada will need to formulate sound policies on key issues such as energy and environmental sustainability, nuclear nonproliferation, human rights, and trade and investment in key areas such as Afghanistan and the Middle East. Astute bilateral diplomacy and constructive engagement in multilateral forums such as the United Nations and the G20 will be crucial to Canada’s success. Contributors to this volume critique Canada’s performance on the world stage, offering advice on initiatives Canada can take in its own and in the common interest.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Fen Hampson is Chancellor’s Professor and director of The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University. Paul Heinbecker, former Canadian ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations, is a Distinguished Fellow, International Relations, at the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and director of the Centre for Global Relations at Wilfrid Laurier University.

SPECIFICATIONS
January 2010
978-0-7735-3628-9  $29.95A paper
978-0-7735-3627-2  $80.00S cloth
6 x 9  336pp

How Ottawa Spends, 2009–2010
Economic Upheaval and Political Dysfunction
Edited by Allan M. Maslove

Early Harper budgets and the promises not kept in a beleaguered economy spiralling towards recession.

This How Ottawa Spends is the thirtieth volume in the series. It is arguable that never in these years have Canadians faced such serious economic upheaval and political dysfunction as the current climate. The dramatic and seemingly sudden changes in the economy occurred simultaneously with a political drama – one that was largely disassociated from the real and pressing economic challenge.

Early Harper budgets delivered lower taxes for all Canadians partly through highly targeted but politically noticeable small tax breaks on textbooks for students, tools for apprentices in skilled trades, and public transit costs. The needs of the beleaguered average Canadian and the “swing voter in the swing constituencies” of an already strategized “next” election were a key part of Conservative agenda-setting. In the 2007 budget alone there were twenty-nine separate tax reductions and federal spending was projected to increase by $10 billion, including a 5.7 percent increase in program spending. A small surplus of $3.3 billion was planned, almost all of which would go to debt reduction. As Harper savoured his 14 October 2008 re-election with a strengthened minority government, although without his desired majority, he and his minister of Finance already knew that his surpluses were likely gone in the face of the crashing financial sector and a looming recession. Future deficits were firmly back on the agenda.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Allan M. Maslove is a professor of public policy and administration at Carleton University and the former dean of Carleton’s Faculty of Public Affairs and Management.
Spain has been changing its institutional framework in important ways over the past thirty years. The country has gone from a dictatorship to a democracy, from a unitary state to a decentralized one, from authoritarian politics to a self-conscious, civil society with a developed welfare state within a European context.

Federal development in post-Franco Spain reaches far beyond familiar Basque/Catalan nationalistic struggles and includes the creation of an increasing number of intergovernmental networks by local governments, particularly municipalities, as they engage regional, central, and other local entities to operate programs and services in basic and emergent policy areas. By examining the intergovernmental networks in an increasingly federalized Spain, Robert Agranoff shows that local governments, although they occupy a strong position in legal and constitutional terms, are in practice subordinate to both central and regional governments and therefore lack adequate power and resources to deal with both the responsibilities assigned to them and those they’d like to assume. As a result, local governments are forced into a series of intergovernmental arrangements and transactions with governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

The Spanish situation provides important insights into intergovernmental relations in all decentralized countries, particularly in revealing how autonomy can create a host of complex intergovernmental linkages, partnerships, and transactions that require complex networks at the elected official and administrative level.

Robert Agranoff is professor emeritus in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, and since 1990 has been affiliated with the Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset in Madrid.

### Local Governments and Their Intergovernmental Networks in Federalizing Spain

Robert Agranoff

*An examination of local intergovernmental networks in increasingly federal Spain.*

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May 2009  
978-0-7735-3543-5 $12.95A paper  
6 x 9 96pp

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#### Dialogues on Intergovernmental Relations in Federal Countries

Edited by Rupak Chattopadhyay

Booklet 8 explores the topic of intergovernmental relations with the following federal-type countries or regimes as case studies: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Nigeria, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and a special chapter on the European Union.

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**SPECIFICATIONS**

December 2009  
978-0-7735-3656-2 $12.95A paper  
6 x 9 96pp
In 2005 a Harvard conference honoured Paul Weiler, originally from Thunder Bay, Ontario, who drafted the Notwithstanding Clause of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and created the Canada Program at Harvard University.

Weiler’s Notwithstanding Clause saved the floundering constitutional talks that eventually rebuilt Canada upon the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In Part One of this book, Weiler lucidly describes his very Canadian legal philosophy, spelling out his original intent in drafting the clause. Joining Harvard in 1979, he set up a Canada Program that has provided the image of Canada held by many future leaders. He reenergized the languishing Mackenzie King Endowment for Canadian Studies and soon Mackenzie King visiting professors were teaching everything from Canadian economics to Canadian aboriginal history. After Weiler’s address at the 2005 conference, past Mackenzie King professors spoke on Canada; the second part of this book contains their essays. Many discuss constitutional law or politics but discussions range from economic nationalism to water rights.

Readers interested in what Harvard students learn about Canada will find these essays intriguing. Weiler’s Canada Program is expansively multidisciplinary and this book is a respectful tribute to both Weiler and to Canada.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Randall Morck is the Stephen A. Jarislowsky Distinguished Chair in Finance and University Professor, University of Alberta.

As part of its 100th anniversary celebrations, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade co-sponsored a series of conferences with university partners on the evolution of the Department and Canadian foreign policy over the past century. This collection brings together the revised papers of a conference co-sponsored by Queen’s in December 2008.

Architects and Innovators focuses on the personalities and careers of key, but often-overlooked, individuals who shaped the Department over the past century and offers a compelling and accessible introduction to the history of Canadian diplomacy by some of Canada’s leading scholars. Included are reflections by Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, former prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs, Hon. Pierre Pettigrew, former minister of international trade and former minister of foreign affairs, and James Taylor, former under-secretary of state for external affairs and ambassador to Japan

Innovative and unique, Architects and Innovators emphasizes the vital role of individuals – politicians and civil servants – in the policy-making process.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Greg Donaghy is head, Historical Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and general editor of its series Documents on Canadian External Relations. Kim Richard Nossal is Sir Edward Peacock Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Studies and School of Policy Studies, Queen’s University.
Richard Bedford Bennett was Canada’s eleventh prime minister and head of a majority government during the Great Depression. Defeated in 1935, he lived the rest of his life in England and is the only deceased Canadian prime minister not buried on Canadian soil. For most Canadians, the Bennett story ends upon his leaving Canada in 1939. But, as this book shows, Bennett’s career was far from over.

Summoned to the British House of Lords in 1941 by King George VI, Bennett, now Viscount Bennett, took part in some of the crucial debates of the Second World War and lent his voice to discussions in Parliament at Westminster as the United Kingdom and British Empire and Commonwealth prepared for the post-war years. He served in the Lords until his death in 1947, continuing his fight for the Canadian autonomy that he had done so much to establish as prime minister in Ottawa.

With a foreword by former Prime Minister John Turner, the book includes contributions from R.B.’s nephew, William R. Herridge, and David Asper, chair of the National Post.

Christopher McCauley, private secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, served as a senior advisor to the Leader of the Government in the Senate, the Speaker of the Senate and spent three years working as assistant to Senator Michael Kirby.

Arthur Milnes, a journalist and fellow of the Queen’s University Centre for the Study of Democracy, served as research assistant to the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney on his memoirs.

While considered from the perspective of constitutional law or that of political science, few, if any, areas of Canadian politics are more contested than the use of federal spending power.

Initially presented at a conference sponsored by the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations and the Faculty of Law at Queen’s University in January 2008, the papers in this book consider the topic of federal spending power from a variety of perspectives – legal scholars, political scientists, economists, past and present senior public servants, federal and provincial viewpoints, and critics and supporters are all represented in this comprehensive and accessible collection. Whether one believes that the federal spending power is a necessary safeguard for the protection and advancement of national interests in a decentralised federation or a threat to provincial autonomy from a powerful federal government, one will find reasoned support and criticism in these papers from a distinguished array of contributors.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Thomas J. Courchene is Jarlowsky-Deutsch Professor and director, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, at Queen’s University and senior scholar, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal. John Allan is associate director, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. He is also vice-president emeritus and professor of economics emeritus, University of Regina. Hoi Kong is assistant professor of law, cross-appointed with the School of Urban and Regional Planning, Queen’s University.
Drawing on contributions by renowned educational researchers, this book “takes stock” of teaching and learning research in higher education. Core findings include:

• There is a relationship between how faculty teach and how students learn – when faculty teach in traditional teacher-centered ways, students tend to adopt surface learning strategies.

• There is also a relationship between how students learn and the learning outcomes they achieve – surface learning strategies tend to result in a variety of learning deficits.

• The majority of faculty continue to teach in traditional teacher-centered ways, resulting in system-wide learning deficits.

• There is much faculty can do in support of student learning – from improving organization and communication in the traditional lecture to the adoption of non-traditional pedagogies and assessment techniques.

Taking Stock offers concrete suggestions for changes on a systemic level in support of student learning and calls on all those working in higher education to work together to bring about these changes.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Julia Christensen Hughes is past-president of the Society for Teaching and Learning in Higher Education and professor and chair of the Department of Business at the University of Guelph. Joy Mighty is president of the Society for Teaching and Learning in Higher Education and professor and director, Centre for Teaching and Learning at Queen’s University.

Discount Rates for the Evaluation of Public Private Partnerships
Edited by David F. Burgess and Glenn P. Jenkins

During the 1990s the world saw an unprecedented use of public-private partnerships for the delivery of public services, many of which succeeded in improving the efficiency of the delivery of public services. At the same time, the capital market shocks since the late 1990s and over optimistic ex ante projections have caused many of these arrangements to either fail or require renegotiation. For others, the returns that the private sector partners have received are far above what would normally be considered the cost of capital for comparable public sector investments.

This experience has spurred policy makers to demand that a comparison be made between the public and private provision of services to determine the overall value for money of public-private partnership ventures. A central question that must be answered before such a comparison can be made is the appropriate cost of capital or discount rate to use in both of these situations. The essays in this book address these issues directly and provide the latest views on this topic.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

David F. Burgess is emeritus professor of economics, University of Western Ontario. Glenn P. Jenkins is professor of economics at Queen’s University, Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus, and Institute Fellow Emeritus, Harvard University.
Rural and remote communities have long been challenging health care settings that rely on distant metropolises to supply their health workforce. The Northern Ontario School of Medicine, a pioneering faculty of medicine founded in 2005, was established to realize the potential of the rich learning environments found in such communities. This is the story of the establishment of a school of medicine that is part of a growing trend toward providing medical education that responds to the needs of remote populations and produces resourceful physicians capable of meeting those needs.

Twelve contributors highlight the various aspects of the school’s development and the unique opportunities it offers. The first new medical school in Canada in over thirty years, the Northern Ontario School of Medicine provides a blueprint for those interested in an innovative approach to medical education. This collection provides a fascinating and detailed account of the challenges and rewards faced by those who insisted on creating a patient-centered, community-based, and culturally sensitive learning environment for the physicians of tomorrow.

For a complete list of contributors please visit www.mqup.ca

Geoffrey Tesson is a sociologist, rural health researcher, and former senior academic administrator who worked on the implementation of the Northern Ontario School of Medicine (NOSM). Geoffrey Hudson is a medical historian on the teaching faculty at the NOSM. Roger Strasser, the founding dean of the NOSM, is a leading international authority on rural health. Dan Hunt, former vice dean at the NOSM, is now secretary to the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) in Washington, DC.

The expressions of American hostility toward France after 9/11 are not new – Franco-American relations in the early twentieth century were also difficult, characterized by the same antagonistic depictions of the other’s culture. Ambassador Jules Jusserand’s years in Washington (1903–24) were defined by efforts to correct such misconceptions, whether they came from the venomous pens of French extremists or from members of William Randolph Hearst’s press empire.

In An American By Degrees Robert Young explores Ambassador Jusserand’s life and legacy. Fluent in English, married to an American, and a historian who was a frequent guest at many American universities, Jusserand deftly cultivated American sympathies for France. His tasks as a diplomat were formidable, whether during the period of America’s war-time neutrality—when France was nearly over-run by the German army—or when as allies they competed for control of the peace process or sought to resolve post-war issues like disarmament, war debts, and reparations. Jusserand relentlessly reminded Americans that France had been an ally during their Revolution and that their concept of “civilization” was part of France’s intellectual and cultural legacy. His emphasis on their shared history was natural, as befitted the first winner of the Pulitzer Prize in History and only the second foreigner to serve as president of the American Historical Association.

Robert J. Young, professor emeritus, University of Winnipeg, and an award-winning author and teacher, has written numerous books on the history of modern France.
While ordinary speakers – and some linguists – assume we have a mental dictionary stocked with words ready for use, Walter Hirtle shows that this view leads to contradictions. Focusing on the English noun with its modifiers and determiners, he proposes a radically different approach, arguing that a word’s meaning is formed from formative elements each time we use it.

Distinguishing the components that make up the meaning of a noun enables us to understand what permits us to say “Ground temperature plus one degree,” or to invent “small is beautiful.” A careful look at the meaning and role of ‘s and of words like a/the, any/some, this/that, often found in noun phrases, reveals how they refer to the speaker’s message. Examining pronouns pin-points the fundamental role of the representation of a grammatical person in all noun phrases.

Based on Guillaume’s theory of the word, Lessons on the Noun Phrase in English proposes a word-based analysis of the mental operations involved in producing a noun phrase, starting with representing the speaker’s message, then relating the words, and finishing with reference back to the message. In outlining the theory, Hirtle reveals the marvellous feat we accomplish each time we speak.

Walter Hirtle is professeur associé at l’Université Laval, Quebec City, and the author of several books, including Lessons on the English Verb: No Expression without Representation and Language in the Mind: An Introduction to Guillaume’s Theory.

Achiving Student Success
Effective Student Services in Canadian Higher Education
Donna Hardy Cox and C. Carney Strange

In today’s colleges and universities, whether students succeed depends in large part on access to effective services that can support and guide them in pursuit of their educational goals. Policy and practice in the field of student services has been largely based on professional literature from US sources. In Achieving Student Success Donna Hardy Cox and Carney Strange offer the first comprehensive description of professional student services in Canadian colleges and universities from the perspective of the practitioner-scholars who create and lead them.

Hardy Cox and Strange begin with an overview of student services dealing with the matriculation of post-secondary students – through enrolment management, financial assistance, and orientation to the institution and accommodation – and then discuss housing and residence life, student leadership programs, systems of judicial and academic integrity, and student support and adjustment through counselling, health and wellness initiatives, career and employment advice, and a variety of services that can respond to a variety of needs.

How these services are integrated professionally on campus, including their organization and leadership as well as their design within differing institutional contexts, and delivery methods, is the focus of the closing chapters, followed by a distillation of principles that underlie effective student services.

Donna Hardy Cox is an associate professor of social work at Memorial University. C. Carney Strange is professor of higher education and student affairs at Bowling Green State University.
Why did Afro-British writer and abolitionist Ignatius Sancho rail against the abuse of domestic animals in the eighteenth-century London marketplace? Did William Blake’s allegorical depiction of American colonialism as an act of sexual and ecological violence make him an early ecofeminist? When nineteenth-century Ojibwa author George Copway invoked Wordsworthian Romanticism and quoted various European Romantic poets in his autobiographical accounts of traditional Indigenous hunting practices and religious beliefs, was he embracing—or rejecting—the still-influential Romantic ideal of the “ecologically noble savage”?

By addressing these and other intriguing questions, Kevin Hutchings highlights significant intersections between Green Romanticism and colonial politics, demonstrating how contemporary understandings of animality, climate, and habitat informed literary and cross-cultural debates about race, slavery, colonialism, and nature in the British Atlantic world. Revealing an innovative dialogue between British, African, and Native American writers of the Romantic period, this book will be of interest to anyone wishing to consider the interconnected histories of transatlantic colonial relations and environmental thought.

“This is an ambitious work that successfully attempts nothing less than the synthesis of several strands of literary and cultural analysis that have helped define Romantic studies in the last generation of scholarship (c.1990-present).”—Mark Lussier, Arizona State University

Kevin Hutchings is associate professor of English and Canada Research Chair in Romantic Studies, University of Northern British Columbia.

In Marian and the Major Christl Verduyn brings together the story of Major William Kingdom Rains and the compelling fictionalized version of his life, “Elizabeth and the Golden City,” created by novelist Marian Engel.

Rains, a former soldier in the Napoleonic Wars, immigrated to Canada at the same period as Susanna Moodie and Catharine Parr Traill. He brought with him his wards, sisters Frances and Elizabeth. The three settled on St Joseph Island in northern Ontario, where their unusual domestic arrangement caught the attention and imagination of, among others, the nineteenth-century British travel-writer Anna Jameson, the Swiss born naturalist and explorer Louis Agassiz, the American poet William Cullen Bryant, and the Canadian novelist Marian Engel.

Engel was a key figure on the Canadian writing scene during its formative years in the 1960s and 1970s—setting for her final work-in-progress, “Elizabeth and the Golden City.” Verduyn looks at the novel, the story on which it was based, and the parallels Engel found to her own life, exploring the fascinating relationship between history and literature. “Elizabeth and the Golden City” provides a glimpse of the creative process while it deepens appreciation of Marian Engel’s artistry.

Christl Verduyn is professor of Canadian studies and Canadian literature, Mount Allison University, and author of numerous articles and books, including Lifelines: Marian Engel’s Writing, winner of the Gabrielle Roy Book Prize.
This scholarly edition is the first extensive English translation of Jacobi’s major literary and philosophical classics. A key but somewhat eclipsed figure in the German Enlightenment, Jacobi had an enormous impact on philosophical thought in the later part of the eighteenth century, notably the way Kant was received and the early development of post-Kantian idealism.

Jacobi’s polemical tract Concerning the Doctrine of Spinoza in Letters to Herr Moses Mendelssohn propelled him to notoriety in 1785. This work, as well as David Hume on Faith, or Idealism and Realism, Jacobi to Fichte, and the novel Allwill, is included in George di Giovanni’s translation. In a comprehensive introductory essay di Giovanni situates Jacobi in the historical and philosophical context of his time, and shows how Jacobi’s life and work reflect the tensions inherent in the late Enlightenment.

“The contribution this work makes defies exaggeration. It may rank in importance, say, with the first English translation of Pascal or Vico. I have every reason to believe it will find its place on library shelves everywhere as the accepted standard translation of Jacobi in English.”

–F.L. Jackson, Department of Philosophy, Memorial University

George di Giovanni is professor of philosophy, McGill University.

The end of George W. Bush’s imperial presidency means that the wreckage of the republic’s political ideals is now subject to a vigorous reassessment. In essays by five senior scholars, major works of American literature and film are analyzed in the context of a larger set of arguments about American injustice at home and across the empire.

The Iraq War is the most obvious catalyst for the volume, but over the course of discussions of Joseph Heller, Philip Roth, Michael Moore, Spike Lee, and war memoirs written by soldiers who served in the Gulf, contributors reflect on contemporary American history, society, and politics. Offering a detailed and devastating critique of the political order dominated by the military-industrial-congressional complex and the conservative wing of the Republican Party, I Sing the Body Politic comments on an array of social inequalities and compromised political ideals, as well as artistic resistance and large-scale movements for sociopolitical change.

Contributors include David Rampton (University of Ottawa), Nicholas Ruddick (University of Regina), Gordon Sletthaug (University of Southern Denmark), Peter Swirski (Hong Kong University), and Michael Zeitlin (University of British Columbia).

Peter Swirski is director of American Studies at Hong Kong University and author of numerous books, including A Stanislaw Lem Reader, From Lowbrow to Nobrow, The Art and Science of Stanislaw Lem, and All Roads Lead to the American City.
Religious issues played a prominent role in Victorian England and had a profound influence on the culture of that period. In *Theology and the Victorian Novel*, J. Russell Perkin shows that even the apparently secular world of the realist novel is shaped by the theological debates of its time.

Beginning with a wide-ranging introduction that explains why a theological reading of Victorian fiction is both rewarding and timely, Perkin also addresses religion’s return to prominence in the twenty-first century, confounding earlier predictions of its imminent demise. Chapters on William Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, Charlotte Yonge, Anthony Trollope, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy are followed by a concluding discussion of Mary Ward and Walter Pater that relates *Marius the Epicurean* to post-modern theology and shows how it remains a religious classic for our own time.

Informed by extensive knowledge of the religion and culture of the period, *Theology and the Victorian Novel* significantly alters the way that the Victorian novel should be read.

**J. Russell Perkin** is professor of English, Saint Mary’s University, and the author of *A Reception-History of George Eliot’s Fiction*.

From the early 1900s to the end of the Second World War, Italian statistics was characterized by original, consistent, and widely recognized scientific contributions, a clearly hegemonic position vis-à-vis Italian social science at that time, and the totalitarian political environment in which it developed during this period.

In *A Total Science*, Jean-Guy Prévost charts how Italian statistics emerged as a full-fledged discipline, giving rise to a network of university chairs, journals, and other institutions. He focuses on episodes such as the creation of the famous Gini coefficient and the statisticians’ participation in Italy’s war effort and also analyses the intellectual project to which most statisticians were committed, that of creating a quantitative social science. In doing so he reveals the political and ideological use of the work of statisticians during the Fascist era.

Drawing on the growing body of work devoted to the history and sociology of statistics, *A Total Science* offers an in-depth study of the evolution of Italian statistics as a discipline, bringing together aspects that are often looked at separately, such as theoretical and epistemological foundations, practical applications, formation of a scientific community and its institutions, inner politics, and relations with the state.

**Jean-Guy Prévost** is professor of political science, Université du Québec à Montréal, and a member of the Centre interuniversitaire de recherche sur la science et la technologie (CIRST).

**Michel Ducharme** shows that Canadian intellectual and political history between the American Revolution and the Upper and Lower Canada rebellions of 1837–38 can be better understood by considering it in relation to the broad framework of revolution in the Atlantic world between 1776 and 1838.

Inspired by intellectual histories of the Atlantic world, Ducharme goes beyond the scholarly focus on Atlantic republicanism to present the rebellions of 1837–38 as a confrontation between two very different concepts of liberty. He uses these concepts as lenses through which to read colonial ideological conflict. Ducharme traces political discourse in both colonies, showing how the differing fates and influence of republican and constitutional notions of liberty affected state development. He also pursues a number of important revisionist historical claims, including the idea that nationalist politics were not at issue in the period and that “responsible government” was never a Patriote party platform or interest.

**Michel Ducharme** is assistant professor in the Department of History at the University of British Columbia.
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