Contents

Anthropology / 19
Art history / 13, 50
Artificial intelligence / 1
Biography / 12, 16
Black studies / 37
British history / 38, 45, 50
Canadian history / 37, 47, 49
Canadian literature / 24
Childhood studies / 24
Classical studies / 9
Cultural studies / 1, 10, 25, 26
Current affairs / 3
Development studies / 36
East European studies / 34
Economics / 2
Education / 4
Environmental studies / 18, 19, 47
Film studies / 6, 20, 21, 28
Foreign affairs / 49
French history / 50
History / 5, 7, 11, 12, 15, 34, 36, 41, 44, 46, 48
History of education / 39
History of emotions / 44
History of ideas / 50
History of medicine / 3, 38, 39
International relations / 46
Jewish studies / 40
Labour studies / 48
Latin American studies / 11
Law / 2, 30
Literary criticism / 9, 22, 25, 35
Literary studies / 16, 29
Media studies / 7, 27, 29
Middle Eastern studies / 44, 46
Migration studies / 36, 49
Military history / 35
Museum studies / 29
Philanthropy / 17
Philosophy / 14, 15, 28
Poetry / 22, 23
Political history / 46
Political philosophy / 31
Political studies / 30, 32, 33, 36, 42, 43, 48
Popular culture / 8, 40
Psychology / 4
Public policy / 17
Queer studies / 20, 21, 22
Religion / 5
Religious studies / 27
Russian literature / 35
Security studies / 43
Slavic studies / 34, 35
Sociology / 8, 14
Sports history / 10
Tourism studies / 6
Transnational studies / 34
Visual art / 26
War and society / 41

Series
Advancing Studies in Religion / 27
Canadian Essentials / 3
Democracy, Diversity, and Citizen Engagement Series / 30, 31
Hugh MacLennan Poetry Series, The / 22, 23
La collection Louis J. Robichaud / The Louis J. Robichaud Series / 47
McGill-Queen’s/Brian Mulroney Institute of Government Studies in Leadership, Public Policy, and Governance / 2, 33, 43
McGill-Queen’s Iberian and Latin American Cultures Series / 11, 25
McGill-Queen’s Refugee and Forced Migration Studies / 36
McGill-Queen’s Rural, Wildland, and Resource Studies / 48
McGill-Queen’s Studies in Early Canada / Avant le Canada / 5, 44
McGill-Queen’s Studies in Ethnic History / 49
McGill-Queen’s Studies in Protest, Power, and Resistance / 36, 42
McGill-Queen’s Studies in the History of Ideas / 9, 29
McGill-Queen’s Studies in the History of Religion / 37
McGill-Queen’s Transatlantic Studies / 46
Queer Film Classics / 20, 21
Rethinking Canada in the World / 49
States, People, and the History of Social Change / 45

Agencies
Institute of Intergovernmental Relations / 32

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Anxiety about non-human intelligent machines is a longstanding theme of cultural production and consumption. Examples range from tales of golems and Frankenstein’s monster to the evil overlord scenarios of contemporary film and television franchises: *Star Trek*, the *Alien* series, and the *Terminator* sequence, as well as *Her*, *Black Mirror*, *Blade Runner*, *Ex Machina*, and many other less mainstream cultural artifacts.

The source of this anxiety is clear. Non-human conscious entities may turn out to be superior to any biological form of life, allowing a stride across human ambition in a moment dubbed “the Singularity” by AI insiders. This is the turning point when non-human entities advance and reproduce in a manner that surpasses and subjugates biological forms of intelligent life. Although today’s artificial intelligences fall notably short of this level of sophistication, Mark Kingwell argues that we are already more than human in important ways, and likely to become more so as time goes on. In *Singular Creatures* Kingwell plumbs the depths of cultural and political meaning in the apparent transition to posthuman life. Our immersion in technology, now comprehensive to the point of invisibility, has altered forever what it means to be alive. The politics of posthumanism flow directly from our own situation, at once dependent on technology and afraid of its effects on current and future experiences.

More than a century after playwright Karel Čapek coined the word robot – rooted in the Czech *robota*, meaning “servitude” or “drudgery” – in his 1920 allegory about the alienation of forced labour leading to a violent workers’ revolt, Čapek’s central question continues to haunt us. Can humans and their own creations co-exist in a new cyberflesh world, or is a struggle for superiority inevitable? *Singular Creatures* is an attempt at sketching the field before any deadly battle is joined.

Mark Kingwell, author of *Wish I Were Here: Boredom and the Interface* and co-author of *The Adventurer’s Glossary*, is professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto and a contributing editor of *Harper’s Magazine.*
Booze, Cigarettes, and Constitutional Dust-Ups
Canada’s Quest for Interprovincial Free Trade

RYAN MANUCHA

The story of interprovincial trade in Canada.

Gerard Comeau, a retiree living in rural New Brunswick, never thought his booze run would turn him into a Canadian hero. In 2012, after Comeau had driven to Quebec to purchase cheaper beer and crossed back into his home province, police officers participating in a low-stakes sting operation tailed and detained him, confiscated his haul, and levied a fine of less than $300.

Countries routinely engage in trade wars and erect barriers to protect domestic industries from foreign competition. Comeau, however, was detained by the full force of the law for engaging in commerce with a Canadian business on the other side of a domestic border. With Comeau’s story as its starting point, Booze, Cigarettes, and Constitutional Dust-Ups tells the fascinating tale of Canadian interprovincial trade. Ryan Manucha examines the historical, political, and legal forces that gave rise to the regulation of interprovincial commerce in Canada, the trade-offs that come with liberalized domestic free trade, and Canada’s enduring pursuit of economic union.

The pandemic laid bare the vulnerability of global supply chains, the fickleness of foreign trading partners, and the surprising slipperiness of domestic trade. In a global climate of increasingly isolationist geopolitics, the history and possibility of Canada’s economic union, quirks and all, deserve careful attention.

“With populist movements and the covid-19 pandemic challenging globalization and international free trade, the fate of domestic trade within Canada deserves focused attention. Animated and engaging, Manucha’s history of Canadian interprovincial trade is a timely addition to the literature, as well as a welcome addition to my bookshelf.”

Rainer Knopff, University of Calgary and co-author of The Court and the Constitution: Leading Cases

Ryan Manucha is a widely published author on interprovincial trade. He lives in Toronto.
COVID-19
A History

JACALYN DUFFIN

The scientific, social, and political impact of COVID-19, in the context of past epidemics.

For two years the COVID-19 pandemic has upended the world. The physician and medical historian Jacalyn Duffin presents a global history of the virus, with a focus on Canada.

Duffin describes the frightening appearance of the virus and its identification by scientists in China; subsequent outbreaks on cruise ships; the relentless spread to Europe, the Americas, Africa, and elsewhere; and the immediate attempts to confront it. COVID-19 next explores the scientific history of infections generally, and the discovery of coronaviruses in particular. Taking a broad approach, the book explains the advent of tests, treatments, and vaccines, as well as the practical politics behind interventions, including quarantines, barrier technologies, lockdowns, and social and financial supports. In concluding chapters Duffin analyzes the outcome of successive waves of COVID-19 infection around the world: the toll of human suffering, the successes and failures of control measures, vaccine rollouts, and grassroots opposition to governments’ attempts to limit the spread and mitigate social and economic damages.

Closing with the fraught search for the origins of COVID-19, Duffin considers the implications of an “infodemic” and provides an optimistic outlook for the future.

“As a physician, historian, and now volunteer contact-tracer, Duffin provides a unique perspective on the history of COVID-19. This well-written and engaging book is the most detailed historical overview to date on the first waves of the pandemic in Canada and around the world.”

Catherine Carstairs, University of Guelph and author of *The Smile Gap: A History of Oral Health and Social Inequality*

Jacalyn Duffin is a physician and professor emerita at Queen’s University and co-editor of *sars in Context: Memory, History, and Policy.*

**S P E C I F I C A T I O N S**

Canadian Essentials

October 2022

978-0-2280-1411-9  $24.95T cloth

6 × 9  192pp
eBook available
Attitudes of Play

GABOR CSEPREGI

An original study of the various forms of play attitude adopted by humans and the ways that play and playfulness enrich human life.

Play is not only a kind of activity, but also a set of attitudes. We may join a card game in a casino without assuming a play attitude; conversely we may transform a seemingly tedious action, such as a walk to the store, into a pleasant experience of spontaneous movements by adopting an attitude of play.

Attitudes of Play is a comprehensive study of the persistent human tendency to bring a cheerful and good-humoured outlook to any kind of situation, including the serious and the mundane. Gabor Csepregi offers a phenomenological description of forms of playfulness, showing how, time and again, our attitudes of play redefine and shape diverse activities and experiences — from teaching, healing, or worshipping to political conflict or walking down the street. With play attitudes, we exercise our freedom to colour these scenes or give them an altogether new form, evoking in us more refined sentiments and more acute perceptions.

This book seeks to distinguish play activities from attitudes of play, showing that the latter hold value not merely for their educational or other instrumental benefits but also, and perhaps most importantly, for the overall fulfillment and well-being they offer in all stages of human existence.

Gabor Csepregi is a visiting scholar at St Paul’s College, University of Manitoba, and the author of In Vivo: A Phenomenology of Life-Defining Moments.
When strange signs appeared in the sky over Québec during the autumn of 1660, people began to worry about evil forces in their midst. They feared that witches and magicians had arrived in the colony, and a teenaged servant named Barbe Hallay started to act as if she were possessed. The community tried to make sense of what was happening and why. Priests and nuns performed rituals to drive the demons away, while the bishop and the governor argued about how to investigate their suspicions of witchcraft. A local miller named Daniel Vuil, accused of using his knowledge of the dark arts to torment Hallay, was imprisoned and then executed.

Stories of the demonic infestation circulated through the small settlement on the St Lawrence River for several years. In *The Possession of Barbe Hallay* Mairi Cowan revisits these stories to understand the everyday experiences and deep anxieties of people in New France. Her findings offer insight into beliefs about demonology and witchcraft, the limits of acceptable adolescent behaviour, the dissonance between a Catholic colony in theory and the church’s wavering influence in practice, the contested authority accorded to women as healers, and the insecurities of the colonial project. As the people living through the events knew at the time, and as this study reveals, New France was in a precarious position.

*The Possession of Barbe Hallay* is both a fascinating account of a case of demonic possession and an accessible introduction to social and religious history in early modern North America.

“This outstanding account of how colonization, demonology, martyrology, and hagiography became intertwined in New France is both fascinating and instructive, providing a textured view of the beliefs and life conditions of Europeans and Indigenous people. In skilfully presenting arresting or amusing material without fanfare, Mairi Cowan takes readers on an emotional as well as an intellectual journey. Most historians cannot achieve this. *The Possession of Barbe Hallay* is a refreshing and engaging read.”

Sarah Ferber, University of Wollongong and author of *Demonic Possession and Exorcism in Early Modern France*

Mairi Cowan is associate professor in the Department of Historical Studies, University of Toronto Mississauga.
Northern Getaway
Film, Tourism, and the Canadian Vacation

DOMINIQUE BRÉGENT-HEALD

How Canada used film to stimulate tourism.

For more than a century, posters, advertisements, and brochures have characterized Canada as a desirable tourist destination offering spectacular scenery, wild animals, outdoor recreation, and state-of-the-art accommodations. However, these explicitly commercial displays are not the only marketing tools at the country’s disposal; beginning in the 1890s, film also played a role in selling Canada.

In Northern Getaway Dominique Brégent-Heald investigates the connections between film and tourism during the first half of the twentieth century, exploring the economic, pedagogical, geopolitical, and socio-cultural contexts and aspirations of tourism films. From the first moving images of the 1890s through the end of the 1950s, a complex web of public and private stakeholders in Canadian tourism experimented, sometimes in collaboration with Hollywood, with a variety of film forms – 16 mm or 35 mm, feature or short films, fiction or nonfiction, professional or amateur filmmakers – to promote Canada. Spectators, particularly Americans, saw Canada as a tourist destination on screens in motion picture theatres, schools, and fairgrounds. Rooted in settler colonial representations that celebrate the nation’s unspoiled but welcoming wilderness landscapes, these films also characterize Canada as a technologically and industrially advanced settler country.

Using evidence from a wide range of archival sources and drawing from current scholarship in film history and tourism studies, Northern Getaway demonstrates how Canada was an innovator in using film to shape and project a recognizable destination brand.

“Northern Getaway makes an extremely compelling case that pre-1939 Canadian cinema was part of the vanguard that harnessed the potential of motion pictures in the service of tourism promotion, subtly weaving a new narrative of relations between Canadian and American interests during the era in question. The result is frankly quite a profound reframing of Canadian film history, rescuing it from its common perception as a stunted branch-plant industry merely serving American interests.”

Peter Lester, Brock University

Dominique Brégent-Heald is associate professor of history at Memorial University of Newfoundland.
Does media history really start with a bang? More than just newspapers, television, and social networks, media are the means by which any information is communicated, from cosmic radiation traces to medieval church bells to modern identity documents. Cultures are held together as much by bookkeeping and records as they are by stories and myths.

*From Big Bang to Big Data* is a long history of the media – how it has been established, used, and transformed from the beginning of recorded time until the present. It is not primarily a story of revolutions and innovations, but of continuities and overlaps that reveal surprising patterns across history. Many media were invented as ways to store and share information, and many have served as powerful tools for administration and control. The concerns raised about media today, whether about privacy, piracy, or anxieties over declining cultural standards, preoccupied earlier generations too. In a playful style, accompanied by more than one hundred illustrations, the authors show us how every society has been a media society in its own way. From antique graffiti to last year’s viral YouTube clip, the past is only approachable through media.

*From Big Bang to Big Data* provides a new way of thinking about media in history – and about human societies past and present.

**Johan Jarlbrink** is associate professor in media history and senior lecturer in media studies, Umeå University.

**Patrik Lundell** is professor of history at Örebro University.

**Pelle Snickars** is professor of digital culture at Lund University.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

January 2023

978-0-2280-1426-3  $44.95A cloth

7 x 10 336pp 112 photos, full colour
eBook available
Prehistoric human life is a common reference point in contemporary culture, inspiring attempts to become happier, healthier, or better people. Exploited by capitalism, overwhelmed by technology, and living in the shadow of environmental catastrophe, we call on the prehistoric to escape the present, and to model alternative ways of living our lives.

*Back to the Stone Age* explores how ideas about race are tightly woven into the powerful origin stories we use to explain who we are, where we came from, and what we are like. Using a broad range of examples from popular culture – from everyday practices like lighting fires and walking in the woods to engagements with genetic technologies and Neanderthal DNA, from megaliths and museum mannequins to television shows and best-selling nonfiction – Ben Pitcher demonstrates how prehistory is alive in the twenty-first century and argues that popular flights back in time provide revealing insights into present-day anxieties, obsessions, and concerns.

*Back to the Stone Age* shows that the human past is not set in stone. By opening up the prehistoric to critical contestation, Pitcher places racial justice at the centre of questions about the existence and persistence of *Homo sapiens* in the contemporary world.

**Ben Pitcher** is reader in sociology at the University of Westminster.
The Etruscans, a revenant and unusual people, had an Italian empire before the Greeks and Romans did. By the start of the Christian era their wooden temples and writings had vanished, the Romans and the early church had melted their bronze statues, and the people had assimilated. After the last Etruscan augur served the Romans as they fought back the Visigoths in 408 CE, the civilization disappeared but for ruins, tombs, art, and vases.

No other lost culture disappeared as completely and then returned to the same extent as the Etruscans. Indeed, no other ancient Mediterranean people was as controversial both in its time and in posterity. Though the Greeks and Romans tarred them as superstitious and decadent, D.H. Lawrence praised their way of life as offering an alternative to modernity. In *The Etruscans in the Modern Imagination* Sam Solecki chronicles their unexpected return to intellectual and cultural history, beginning with eighteenth-century scholars, collectors, and archaeologists. The resurrection of this vanished kingdom occurred with remarkable vigour in philosophy, literature, music, history, mythology, and the plastic arts. From Wedgwood to Picasso, Proust to Lawrence, Emily Dickinson to Anne Carson, Solecki reads the disembodied traces of Etruscan culture for what they tell us about cultural knowledge and mindsets in different times and places, for the way that ideas about the Etruscans can serve as a reflection or foil to a particular cultural moment, and for the creative alchemy whereby artists turn to the past for the raw materials of contemporary creation.

The Etruscans are a cultural curiosity because of their disputed origin, unique language, and distinctive religion and customs, but their destination is no less worthy of our curiosity. *The Etruscans in the Modern Imagination* provides a fascinating meditation on cultural transmission between ancient and modern civilizations.

Sam Solecki is professor emeritus at the University of Toronto and the author of *A Truffaut Notebook*. 

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**SPECIFICATIONS**
McGill-Queen’s Studies in the History of Ideas
October 2022
978-0-2280-1463-8 $45.95A cloth
6 x 9 320pp 15 photos
eBook available
When Canada hosted the 1976 Montreal Olympics, few Canadian spectators waved flags in the stands. By 2010, in the run-up to the Vancouver Olympics, thousands of Canadians wore red mittens with white maple leaves on the palms. In doing so, they turned their hands into miniature flags that flew with even a casual wave.

*Red Mitten Nationalism* investigates this shift in Canadians’ displays of patriotism by exploring how common understandings of Canadian history and identity are shaped at the intersection of sport, commercialism, and nationalism. Through case studies of recent Canadian-hosted Olympic and Commonwealth Games, Estée Fresco argues that representations of Indigenous Peoples’ cultures are central to the way everyday Canadians, corporations, and sport organizations remember the past and understand the present. Corporate sponsors and games organizers highlight selective ideas about the nation’s identity, and unacknowledged truths about the history and persistence of Settler colonialism in Canada haunt the commercial and cultural features of these sporting events. Commodities that represent the nation – from disposable trinkets to carefully curated objects of nostalgia – are not uncomplicated symbols of national pride, but rather reminders that Canada is built on Indigenous land and Settlers profit from its natural resources.

*Red Mitten Nationalism* challenges readers to re-evaluate how Canadians use sport and commercial practices to express their patriotism and to understand the impact of this expression on the current state of Indigenous-Settler relations.

Estée Fresco is assistant professor in the Department of Communication and Media Studies at York University.

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**SPECIFICATIONS**

December 2022  
978-0-2280-1417-1 $39.95 paper  
978-0-2280-1416-4 $130.00 cloth  
6 x 9 304 pp 20 photos  
eBook available
Death in the Snow
Pedro de Alvarado and the Illusive Conquest of Peru

W. GEORGE LOVELL

The little-known tale of Pedro de Alvarado’s ill-fated attempt to conquer Peru, which claimed countless Indigenous lives.

Pedro de Alvarado is best known as the right-hand man of Hernán Cortés in the conquest of Mexico (1519–21) and the ruthless conqueror of Guatemala some years later. Far less known is his intent to intrude in the conquest of Peru and lay claim to Quito, a wealthy domain in the far north of the Inca Empire. To this end, Alvarado constructed a massive fleet, which sailed south from Central America to what is now Ecuador, making landfall on 25 February 1534.

Engaging both the European and Indigenous contexts in which Alvarado operated, George Lovell illuminates this gap in the record, narrating a dramatic story of greed and hubris. Upon reaching Ecuador, Alvarado’s formidable entourage – some five hundred Spanish combatants and two thousand Indigenous conscripts – marched from the Pacific coast to the Andean sierra. Though Quito was his intended destination, he never made it. During a treacherous transit across the mountains, Alvarado’s party was engulfed by heavy snowfall and numbing cold, which proved the expedition’s undoing. Those who survived the ordeal discovered that other Spaniards – Diego de Almagro and Sebastián de Benalcázar, acting in allegiance with Francisco Pizarro – had reached Quito before them, thereby claiming first right of conquest. Believing he had no option, if strife between rival sides was to be avoided, Alvarado sold his costly machinery of war – men, horses, weaponry, and ships – to those who had beaten him to the prize. All but ruined, he returned humiliated to Central America.

Death in the Snow brings to light the delusions of one headstrong conquistador and mourns the loss of untold Indigenous lives, casualties of Alvarado’s lust for fame and fortune.

“In all the annals of Spanish conquests in the Americas, there is no one to compare with Pedro de Alvarado. This brutal conquistador took a fleet, and many reluctant Guatemalan Mayas, to muscle in on Pizarro’s conquest of the Inca Empire. Defeated by forests, mountains, volcanic eruption, and adverse weather, Alvarado was bought off in a deal to rival one between modern Mafia families. George Lovell tells this lurid, little-known story with clarity and élan.”

John Hemming, author of People of the Rainforest: The Villas Boas Brothers, Explorers and Humanitarians of the Amazon

W. George Lovell is professor of geography at Queen’s University and visiting professor in Latin American history at the Universidad Pablo de Olavide in Seville, Spain.

SPECIFICATIONS
McGill-Queen’s Iberian and Latin American Cultures Series
October 2022
978-0-2280-1440-9 $39.95T cloth
6 x 9 224pp 19 photos, 5 maps
eBook available
From the Battlefield to the Stage
The Many Lives of General John Burgoyne

NORMAN S. POSER

The remarkable life of an ambitious and controversial soldier, successful playwright, reforming politician, and popular man about town.

Known today chiefly for his surrender to the American forces at Saratoga, New York, in 1777, General John Burgoyne was one of the most interesting—and extraordinary—figures of the eighteenth century.

In From the Battlefield to the Stage Norman Poser provides a rounded biography, covering not only the Saratoga campaign but also elements of Burgoyne’s eventful life that have never been adequately explored. At the age of twenty-eight, Burgoyne eloped with Charlotte Stanley, the daughter of the immensely wealthy and influential Earl of Derby. Though initially furious, the earl, convinced of the young officer’s good character, eventually forgave the couple, and the Stanley family became a major influence in Burgoyne’s life and career. He was a socialite, welcome in London’s fashionable drawing rooms, a high-stakes gambler in its elite clubs, and a playwright whose social comedies were successfully performed on the London stage. As a member of Parliament for thirty years, Burgoyne supported the rule of law, fought the corruption of the East India Company, and advocated religious tolerance.

From the Battlefield to the Stage paints a vivid portrait of General John Burgoyne, remembering him not only for his role in one of Britain’s worst military disasters but also as a brave, talented, humane man.

Norman S. Poser is professor emeritus at Brooklyn Law School and the author of Lord Mansfield: Justice in the Age of Reason.

SPECIFICATIONS
October 2022
978-0-2280-1453-9  $37.95T cloth
6 × 9  272pp  12 photos, 2 maps, colour insert
eBook available
Four artists who are today relatively or almost entirely unknown – one woman and three men – nevertheless played a part in the aesthetic upheavals that led to abstraction in 1940s Montreal. Very active in the art milieu throughout the decade, Marian Dale Scott, Fritz Brandtner, Henry Eveleigh, and Gordon Webber captured the attention of critics of the time, who employed the term “abstract art” to describe both non-objective works and bold formal explorations that retained some reference to visible reality.

An examination of these artists’ practices reveals a remarkable openness to international contemporary art trends – French, German, British, and American. Their work and its critical reception conjure a complex picture of the debates on abstraction that took place in Montreal during the 1940s, so often reduced to the controversies surrounding the emergence of the Automatiste movement. The artistic innovations of Paul-Émile Borduas and his group and the radical tone of their 1948 manifesto Refus global cemented their status as Quebec’s abstract avant-garde but also had the effect of eclipsing other visions of abstraction being explored during the same period.

This book reinstates the oeuvres of these forgotten protagonists in the narrative of abstract art, illustrating how their practices encompassed a variety of themes: emotion, science, human experience in the broadest sense – but also, as the Second World War unfolded, the violence that marked their era.

Esther Trépanier is associate professor in the Department of Art History at the Université du Québec à Montréal.
One of the most influential intellectuals of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, sociologist and philosopher Zygmunt Bauman (1925–2017) made reflection on culture a fundamental part of his academic work. He published a substantial number of papers on the topic, and many of his concepts would go on to significantly influence the social sciences and humanities.

Bauman began his theoretical studies on culture when working at the University of Warsaw and continued them all his life. Inspired by the many intellectual currents he encountered over his more than six decades of work, Bauman wrote on culture in the contexts of such issues as Marxism and socialism, modernity and the Holocaust, postmodernity and liquid modernity, and contemporary nostalgia. In *Zygmunt Bauman and the Theory of Culture* Dariusz Brzeziński uses the evolution of Bauman’s theory of culture as a prism through which to offer a comparative analysis, putting Bauman’s work in conversation with the writings of other contemporary intellectuals.

In this first comprehensive and critical assessment of Bauman’s lifelong work on culture, Brzeziński includes Bauman’s Polish-language papers and books, as well as his works discovered only posthumously, presenting them to an international audience.

**Dariusz Brzeziński** is assistant professor at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences and a visiting research fellow at the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Leeds.

**Katarzyna Bartoszyńska** is assistant professor of English and women’s and gender studies at Ithaca College.
Raymond Klibansky
A Life in Philosophy

CONVERSATIONS WITH GEORGES LEROUX
Translated by Peter Feldstein
Foreword by Alberto Manguel

Raymond Klibansky’s fascinating philosophical journey through the twentieth century.

Born in Paris in 1905 to a German-Jewish family from Frankfurt and dying a century later in Montreal, Raymond Klibansky lived a life indelibly coloured by the history of the twentieth century. His thought shaped and was shaped by intellectual currents both European and American, and his scholarly work entailed an intellectual reckoning with tradition that was unique in its scope and ambition, long before talk of academic interdisciplinarity.

Klibansky, a student of Karl Jaspers and Ernst Cassirer, was educated in the liberal milieu of the Weimar Republic. Forced to emigrate from Germany in 1933, Klibansky spent the war years in London, where he participated in the British war effort. Working in the tradition established by Aby Warburg and the Warburg Library, he completed with Erwin Panofsky and Fritz Saxl the German text of *Saturn and Melancholy*. The book’s cast metal type was reclaimed for the war effort before it could be printed, but it was eventually published in English in 1964 and has deeply influenced understandings of the interrelations between humanities disciplines ever since. After the war Klibansky came to McGill University, where he enjoyed a brilliant career as a scholar of platonic studies and the history of ideas, mainly in the works of Locke and Hume. Over twelve chapters, each devoted to questions that were dear to Klibansky during his long life, Georges Leroux presents dialogues with his mentor selected from decades of conversation, exploring themes including philosophical traditions, melancholy, tolerance, peace, and the role of philosophy in international relations. Scholarship, interlinked with the events of a turbulent century, is at the centre of these fascinating conversations between student and teacher.

A richly illustrated autobiography through dialogue, *Raymond Klibansky* is a portrait of a heroic figure in twentieth-century philosophy, a model for a younger generation who can find in his scholarship an admirable example of virtue in the service of peace.

*Georges Leroux* is emeritus professor in the Department of Philosophy at the Université du Québec à Montréal.

*Peter Feldstein* is a translator and interpreter and a recipient of the Governor General’s Award for English translation.
Ryszard Kapuściński
Biography of a Writer

BEATA NOWACKA AND ZYGMUNT ZIĄTEK
Translated by Lindsay Davidson

Ryszard Kapuściński’s life, work, reception, and legacy, through his literary reportage.

An award-winning writer and a candidate for the Nobel Prize for Literature, Ryszard Kapuściński (1932–2007) was a celebrated Polish journalist and author. Praised for the lengths to which he would go to get a story, Kapuściński gained an extraordinary knowledge of the major global events of the second half of the twentieth century and shared it with his diverse audience.

The first posthumous monograph on the writer’s life and work, Ryszard Kapuściński confronts the mixed reception of Kapuściński’s tendency to merge the conventions of reportage with the artistry of literature. Beata Nowacka and Zygmunt Ziątek discuss the writer’s accounts of the decolonization of Africa and his work in Asia and South America between 1956 and 1981, a period during which Kapuściński reported on twenty-seven revolutions and coups. They argue that the journalistic tradition is not in conflict with Kapuściński’s meditations on the deep meanings of these events, and that his first-person involvement in his text was not an indulgence detracting from his journalistic adventures but a well-thought-out conception of eyewitness testimony, developing the moral and philosophical message of the stories. Exploring the whole of Kapuściński’s achievements, Nowacka and Ziątek identify a constant tension between a strictly journalistic position and what in Poland is called literary reportage, located on the border between journalism and artistic prose.

Kapuściński’s desire and dedication to make more of journalistic writing is the driving force behind the excellence and readability that have made his legendary books so controversial – and so widely celebrated.

Beata Nowacka is associate professor of literary studies at the University of Silesia.

Zygmunt Ziątek is associate professor emeritus at the Institute of Literary Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences.

Lindsay Davidson is a translator, composer, musician, and teacher. She lives in Poland.

SPECIFICATIONS
December 2022
978-0-2280-1448-5 $75.00A cloth
6 × 9 440pp 20 photos, 3 tables
eBook available
From Charity to Change
Inside the World of Canadian Foundations

HILARY M. PEARSON

A look behind the walls of private foundations to better understand the roles they play in today’s Canada.

The world of philanthropy and private foundations remains mysterious to most Canadians. Memorably likened to giraffes, foundations are creatures that should not exist, but they do, surrounded by a certain mystique.

In From Charity to Change Hilary Pearson demystifies the world of Canadian philanthropy, offering a portrait of today’s foundation landscape and highlighting organizations that are acting with purpose on some of the most pressing social and economic challenges of our time: climate change, the future of cities, education and the evolving workforce, housing, and the urgent need to repair and build new relationships with Indigenous Peoples. Pearson, who for two decades worked with leaders of foundations across Canada, provides an insider’s perspective on the ways these organizations continue to evolve. Through personal interviews with private funders – large and small, long established and newly formed – Pearson describes their strategies and the varied roles they play, whether as convenors, advocates, brokers, or partners.

A timely contribution to the current debate on the legitimacy of organized philanthropy in an era of increasing social division and inequality, From Charity to Change makes a compelling case for the valuable role private philanthropy plays in addressing the challenges of our rapidly changing times.

Hilary M. Pearson is the former president of Philanthropic Foundations Canada. She lives in Montreal.
Humans and human mobility, including driving and flying, are entangled with the climate emergency. Fossil-fuelled mobility worsens severe weather, and in turn, severe weather disrupts human mobility. A shift to zero-emission vehicles is critical but insufficient to repair the damage or prepare communities for the coming disruptions severe weather will bring.

In *Under the Weather* Stephanie Sodero explores the intersection between human mobility and severe weather. Anchored in two Atlantic Canadian hurricane case studies, Hurricane Juan in Mi’kma’ki/Nova Scotia in 2003 and Hurricane Igor in Ktaqmkuk/Newfoundland in 2010, the book contributes to contemporary cultural and policy discussions by offering five practical recommendations – revolutionize mobility, prioritize vital mobility of medical goods and services, embrace ecological mobilities, rebrand redundancy, and think flexibly – for how mobility can be reimagined to work with, rather than against, the climate in ways that also benefit the health, education, and economy of local communities. This ecological approach to mobilities sheds light on extreme mobility dependency and the impact of mobility disruptions on the ground in Canadian communities.

Focusing on the entangled relationship between human mobility and the climate, *Under the Weather* examines how communities can transform their relationship with mobility to enable greater resilience.

**Stephanie Sodero** is lecturer in climate crises at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, University of Manchester.
Not long ago it seemed flood control experts were close to mastering the unruly flows funnelling toward Hudson Bay and the Prairie city of Winnipeg. But as more intense and out-of-synch flood events occur, wary cities like Winnipeg continue to depend on systems and specifications that will soon be out of date. Rivers have impulses that defy many of the basic human assumptions underpinning otherwise sophisticated technologies. This is the river-city expression of climate change.

In *Just One Rain Away* Stephanie Kane shows how geoscience, engineering, and law converge to affect flood control in Winnipeg. She questions technicalities produced and maintained in tandem with settler folkways at the expense of the plural legal cultures of Indigenous nations. The dynamics of this experimental ethnography feel familiar yet strange: here, many of the starring actors are not human. Ice and water – materializing as bodies, elements, and digital signals – act with diatoms, diversions, sensors, sandbags, and satellites, looping theories about glacial erratics and feminist science studies into scenes from neighbourhood parks, conferences, survey maps, plays, archival photos, a novel, an emergency press conference, LiDAR images, and a lab experiment in a bathtub.

Through storytelling and environmental analytics, *Just One Rain Away* provides a starting point for cross-cultural discussions about how expert knowledge and practice should inform egalitarian decision-making about flood control and, more broadly, decolonize current ways of thinking, being, and becoming with rivers.

**Stephanie C. Kane** is professor of international studies at Indiana University.

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Premiering at Sundance in 2014, Desiree Akhavan’s acclaimed debut feature, *Appropriate Behavior*, introduced the indie film world to the deadpan, irreverent wit that had already won over fans of her trailblazing LGBTQ web series *The Slope*.

The first volume in the Queer Film Classics series to spotlight a work by and about a bisexual woman of colour, this book explores *Appropriate Behavior* as an instant classic of US indie filmmaking in the 2010s, as a radical reappropriation of straight and gay film genres, as an artist’s coming-of-age story, and as a model for feminist-queer creative collaboration. Less than a decade old, *Appropriate Behavior* captures an urban queer community imperilled by gentrification and homonormativity and serves as exemplar of an innovative wave of independent cinema not yet subsumed by the streaming economy. Maria San Filippo explores how filmmaker and film render a singular voice and story that queers not only its celebrated romcom predecessors but also the gay coming-out film and the lesbian romance alike. The book concludes with an interview with Akhavan.

San Filippo pays tribute to Akhavan’s audacious sensibility and the “inbetweener” moxie that makes *Appropriate Behavior* an unparalleled portrayal of bisexuality.

“This significant book offers an expansive discussion of a film that is widely enjoyed but not yet fully recognized for the ways it plays with, unsettles, and writes itself into the US independent and queer cinema canons. Often a rollicking good read, it speaks both to readers already knowledgeable about queer screen culture and recent shifts in the indie sector and to the average film lover.”

Patricia White, Swarthmore College and author of *Women’s Cinema, World Cinema: Projecting Contemporary Feminisms*

**Maria San Filippo** is associate professor of media studies at Emerson College.
Orlando

Russell Sheaffer

An innovative study of how Virginia Woolf’s lesbian feminist novel was adapted into Sally Potter’s markedly queer film.

A film that transcends time, Sally Potter’s Orlando follows its titular character through nearly four hundred years of British history. Orlando starts life as a young man in the 1600s and then, mid-film, becomes a woman in the 1800s. Plot, production, and performance have all contributed to the film becoming a touchstone for Tilda Swinton’s ethereal and gender-bending mode.

A Russian-French-Dutch-American-Italian-British co-production, Orlando was hailed as a monumental work of international art house cinema upon its release in 1992. Some understood Potter’s film, a work of ruthless and ingenious adaptation, as moving away from the lesbian content of Virginia Woolf’s novel. Russell Sheaffer uses a detailed analysis of screenplay drafts and more than three decades of reception to argue that while the film moves away from a direct investment in same-sex relationships, Orlando’s articulations of embodiment, desire, and time have made the film continually more queer in the years since its release.

Taking cues from adaptation theory and gender studies, this book meticulously charts the distinct shift from lesbian feminist text to queer film classic, arguing that the film is as much an adaptation of Woolf’s A Room of One’s Own as it is of its eponymous novel.
One writer is stranded by the Second World War. Another flees multiple revolutions to live the rest of his life in Rio de Janeiro. Two others, public about their sexuality at home, choose self-exile. In *Lost and Found Voices* Luc Beaudoin offers a critical engagement with these four displaced authors: Witold Gombrowicz, Valerii Pereleshin, Abdellah Taïa, and Slava Mogutin.

Not quite fitting into their respective diasporas and sharing an urge to express their queer desires, it is in their published works of literature, film, and photography that these writers locate their shifting identities and emergent queer voices. Their artistry is the basis from which Beaudoin traces their expressions of desire in language, culture, and community, offering a contextual queer reading that navigates their linguistic, cultural, artistic, and sexual self-translations and self-portrayals. Their choices are determinative: Gombrowicz masked his attraction to men in his works, keeping the truth hidden in an intimate diary; Pereleshin explored his lust in Brazilian Portuguese after being shunned by the Russian diaspora; Taïa writes in French to destabilize both the language and his status as an immigrant in France; Mogutin becomes a hardcore gay rebel in word and image to rattle assumptions about gay life.

Bringing authors generally not familiar to an English-speaking readership into one volume, and including Beaudoin’s own experience of living between languages, *Lost and Found Voices* provides provocative insights into what it means to be gay in both the past and the present.

**Luc Beaudoin** is professor in gender and women’s studies at the University of Denver.

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*Orchid Heart Elegies*

**ZOË LANDALE**

Reflecting Rilke, these poems capture the blown-apart energy of loss and coalesce it into achingly lyrical lines.

Here we stand between one breath / and death asking to be light.

What happens when someone we loves dies? *Orchid Heart Elegies* explores the fragmentation of loss.

In luminous poems that echo the *Duino Elegies*, Zoë Landale – like an edgy, modern-day Rilke – takes the reader to a place of amazement. Enquiring into loneliness and the transformative power of a particular bioregion, Landale’s poems use language infused with the consolations of music to enact transformation. Following in the tradition of thousands of years of lyrical poetry, they gently suggest that we can bear our lives, no matter the pain, by means of a sole moment’s solace.

Capturing the torn, jagged moments of grief and transforming them into poems of deep consolation and healing, *Orchid Heart Elegies* will appeal to any reader who has lost someone dear to them.

**Zoë Landale** is an award-winning author and poet. She lives on BC’s Pender Island.
watching for life
DAVID ZIEROTH

Questions about how to live, posed from a bird’s-eye view of a bustling back lane.

we climb down the manhole / where history waits, and we can read / its layers or at least imagine them

From a balcony overlooking an urban back lane, a poet watches those walking below – their identities unknown and yet grasped through real and imagined evidence of foibles and personal inclinations, details of habit that reflect the strangers’ inner selves, humanity in all its weaknesses, illnesses, and propensities.

In watching for life David Zieroth ponders questions about how to live and how to continue. The poems reach out in imagining the lives of others, and the poet himself is watched in turn. Zieroth conjures the history of his environment and the people who pass through it, reminding us of “the place we occupy / unfinished within ourselves” and our hunger to locate ourselves in the strangers we encounter.

Intimate and observant, watching for life features poetic reflections on men, women, children, crows and gulls, pigeons, rain and snow, patched pavement, delivery trucks, night, and time.

David Zieroth is a Governor General’s Award–winning poet. He lives in North Vancouver, B.C.

The House You Were Born In
TANYA STANDISH MCINTYRE

A stunning debut by a promising new poetic voice, haunting and uplifting in equal measure.

a keeper of things forgotten, a vase / for pictures made by words, a riverbed / for the stories you tell, an earthen silhouette / of a child

With vivid imagery and endless compassion for their subjects, Tanya Standish McIntyre’s words breathe life. Her richly lyrical phrases capture both the fear and the beauty of growing up in a rural working-class community, anchored by the magical bond between a young girl and her grandfather.

Way’s Mills, Quebec, is the setting for these poems, although as with Mark Twain’s Mississippi, physical place becomes a place in the heart in this elegy for lost ancestral farms. Standish McIntyre gives voice to the unspoken, shining a light into the dark corners of our collective memory to reveal an indelible past that gleams with clarity, empathy, and humanity. Taking seed in the dilapidated barns and warm sunlit rooms of Standish McIntyre’s personal history, these poems weave a filigree of well-worn remembrances and time-honoured treaties of the self, half forgotten yet ever lingering.

Lucid, sharp, and crisp as spring water, this collection holds a sweeping narrative power that will stay with you long after the last line.

Tanya Standish McIntyre is a poet and visual artist living in Stanstead, Quebec.

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Children and Childhoods in L.M. Montgomery
Continuing Conversations

Edited by Rita Bode, Lesley D. Clement, E. Holly Pike, and Margaret Steffler

Conversations on children and childhood in fiction by L.M. Montgomery.

From Jane Austen to contemporary fanfiction and adaptations, literary portrayals of the child and imaginings of childhood are particularly telling indicators of cultural values and when they shift.

Inspired by the responsive reading practices of L.M. Montgomery herself, those demonstrated by her characters, and those of her diverse readership, Children and Childhoods in L.M. Montgomery works with concepts of confluence, based on organic, non-linear readings of texts across time and space. Such readings reconsider views of childhood and children by challenging power hierarchies and inequities found in approaches that privilege more linear readings of literary influence. While acknowledging differences between childhood and adulthood, contributors emphasize kinship between child and adult as well as between past and present selves and use both scholarly approaches and creative reimagining to explore how the boundaries between different stages of life are blurred in Montgomery’s writing.

Children and Childhoods in L.M. Montgomery addresses Montgomery’s challenges to prescribed assumptions about childhood while positioning her novels as essential texts in twenty-first-century literary, childhood, and youth studies.

Contributors include Yoshiko Akamatsu (Notre Dame Seishin University), Balaka Basu (UNC Charlotte), Rita Bode (Trent University), Holly Cinnamon, Lesley D. Clement, Vappu Kannas, Heidi Lawrence (University of Glasgow), Kit Pearson, Rosalee Peppard Lockyer, E. Holly Pike, Laura Robinson (Acadia University), Kate Scarth (upei), Margaret Steffler (Trent University), William Thompson (MacEwan University), Bonnie Tulloch (ubc), and Asa Warnqvist (Swedish Institute for Children’s Books).

Rita Bode, professor of English literature at Trent University, is co-editor with Jean Mitchell of L.M. Montgomery and the Matter of Nature(s), and with Lesley D. Clement of L.M. Montgomery’s Rainbow Valleys: The Ontario Years, 1911–1942.

Lesley D. Clement is an independent scholar and co-editor of L.M. Montgomery’s Rainbow Valleys: The Ontario Years, 1911–1942. She lives in Ottawa.

E. Holly Pike, former associate professor of English at Memorial University of Newfoundland, is co-editor, with Laura M. Robinson, of L.M. Montgomery and Gender. She lives in Corner Brook, NL.

Margaret Steffler is professor of English literature at Trent University.
Throughout the 1920s a remarkable number of young writers and artists lived and worked in Madrid, creating an atmosphere of effervescence and an upsurge in creativity that has rarely been equalled. These young people, acquainting themselves with one another within the span of only a few years, came together to form a tightly woven network of both personal and artistic relationships.

In *Configurations of a Cultural Scene* Andrew Anderson explores this growing community of artists and writers with a focus on how sites of face-to-face interaction in Madrid fostered creative work and forged young identities. Organizing locations into places of sociability, learning, and residence, Anderson offers five case studies that exemplify the significance of these three points of intersection: Rafael Barradas and his *tertulia* at the Café de Oriente; an artists’ studio located on the Pasaje de la Alhambra; women art students at the Academia de San Fernando who lodged at the Residencia de Señoritas; the artist and writer Gabriel García Maroto; and the close relationship between artist Maruja Mallo and poet Rafael Alberti.

Departing from conventional approaches that foreground the trajectories of individual careers, Anderson privileges the lived experience of artists and writers in his analysis of a rich cultural scene held together by co-operation, exchange, and interpersonal connections.

Andrew A. Anderson is professor emeritus of Spanish, University of Virginia.
Place Matters
Critical Topographies in Word and Image

EDITED BY JONATHAN BORDO AND BLAKE FITZPATRICK
Prologue by W.J.T. Mitchell

A meditation, in word and image, on the meaning and significance of place.

A place comes into existence through the depth of relationships that underwrite a physical location with layers of sedimented names. In Place Matters scholars and artists conduct varied forms of place-based inquiry to demonstrate why place matters. Lavishly illustrated, the volume brings into conversation photographic projects and essays that revitalize the study of landscape.

Contributors engage the study of place through an approach that Jonathan Bordo and Blake Fitzpatrick call critical topography: the way that we understand critical thought to range over a place, or how thought and symbolic forms invent place through text and image as if initiated by an X marking the spot. Critical topography’s tasks are to mediate and to diminish the gap between representation and referent, to be both in the world and about the world; to ask what place is this, what are its names, where am I, how and with what responsibilities may I be here? Chapters map the deep cultural, environmental, and political histories of singular places, interrogating the charged relation between history, place, and power and identifying the territorial imperatives of place making in such sites as Colonus, Mont Sainte-Victoire, Chomolungma/Everest, Hiroshima, Fort Qu’Appelle, Donetsk airport, and the island of Lesbos. With contributions from the renowned artists Hamish Fulton and Edward Burtynsky, the Swedish poet Jesper Svenbro, and others, the collection examines profound shifts in place-based thinking as it relates to the history of art, the anthropocene and nuclear ruin, borders and global migration, residential schools, the pandemic, and sites of refuge.

In his prologue W.J.T. Mitchell writes: “Places, like feasts, are moveable. They can be erased and forgotten, lost in space, or maintained and rebuilt. Both their appearance and disappearance, their making and unmaking, are the work of critical topography.” Global in scope, Canadian in spirit, and grounded in singular sites, Place Matters presents critical topography as an approach to analyze, interpret, and reflect on place.

Jonathan Bordo is professor of cultural studies at Trent University.

Blake Fitzpatrick is professor in the School of Image Arts at Ryerson University.

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In recent years every major institution has had to adapt to the fast-evolving technologies of the digital age or risk being left behind. Amid a global crisis of faith and declining levels of religious participation in places around the world, the Catholic Church has likewise come face to face with the challenges and possibilities of new media.

Sacred Cyberspaces reveals how long-standing conflicts over power, influence, and legitimacy within religious organizations are being waged in the digital realm. Oren Golan and Michele Martini describe the tensions that arise as religious groups seek to reach the faithful in online spaces where traditional clerical authorities have less expertise and control. Focusing on the Catholic world, they examine the rise of devotional digital entrepreneurship and the roles of lay religious webmasters: the video makers, app developers, and web designers who devote their lives to evangelization and who literally run the show. The book also explores the nature of religious experience as it pivots to online platforms: cyberculture, prayer, ceremonies, pilgrimage, proselytization, and the relation to the transcendental.

From live-streaming at world-famous sites in the Holy Land to the Instagram feed of Pope Francis, Sacred Cyberspaces evaluates the contemporary media strategies of the Catholic Church and sheds light on the future of religion online.

Oren Golan is a member of the Faculty of Education at the University of Haifa, specializing in new media, self-educating communities, and the sociology of religion.

Michele Martini is a researcher focusing on semiotics, visual anthropology, and new media. He lives in Rovereto, Italy.
At the turn of the millennium Canadian cinema appeared to have reached an apex of aesthetic and commercial transformation. Domestic filmmaking has since declined in visibility: the sense of celebrity once associated with independent directors has diminished, projects garner less critical attention, and concepts that made late-twentieth-century Canadian film legible have been reconsidered or displaced. Canadian Cinema in the New Millennium examines this dramatic transformation and revitalizes our engagement with Canadian cinema in the contemporary moment, presenting focused case studies of films and filmmakers and contextual studies of Canadian film policy, labour, and film festivals. Contributors trace key developments since 2000, including the renouveau or Quebec New Wave, Indigenous filmmaking, i-docs, and diasporic experimental filmmaking. Reflecting the way film in Canada mediates multiple cultures, forging new affinities among anglophone, francophone, and Indigenous-language examples, this book engages familiar figures, such as Denis Villeneuve, Xavier Dolan, Sarah Polley, and Guy Maddin, in the same breath as small-budget independent films, documentaries, and experimental works that have emerged in the Canadian scene.

Fuelled by close attention to the films themselves and a desire to develop new scholarly approaches, Canadian Cinema in the New Millennium models a renewed commitment to keeping the conversation about Canadian cinema vibrant and alive.

Lee Carruthers is associate professor of film studies at the University of Calgary. Charles Tepperman is associate professor of film studies at the University of Calgary.

Literature utters the unutterable, not through logic, not through science, not through argument, but through a pitch of eloquence so pronounced the conscientious reader cannot fail to pay attention.

Louis Groarke argues that literature is an honorific term we use to describe texts that are so overpowering they lift us to an encounter with an ineffable ultimate that is beyond logical or scientific explanation. In Uttering the Unutterable he proposes a wisdom epistemology that identifies an experience of transcendence as the defining criterion of literature. Offering four mutually reinforcing definitions of literature in line with Aristotle’s theory of four causes, Groarke compares the experience of reading to Aristotle’s account of philosophical contemplation and maintains that literature has inevitable ethical content. Moving beyond the Aristotelianism of the late Chicago School, Groarke presents a new synthesis that breaks through essentialist stereotypes and contends that literature, like religion, points to an ineffable transcendent, to something beyond what we can adequately explain, prove, systematize, quantify, or enclose in a theory.

Uttering the Unutterable explores how Aristotelian philosophy provides the most complete and compelling account of literature for philosophers, literary critics, and theorists.

Louis F. Groarke is full professor in the philosophy department of St Francis Xavier University and author of An Aristotelian Account of Induction: Creating Something from Nothing.
The modern world was not created by the civilization of Renaissance Italy, the advent of the printing press, or the marriage restrictions imposed by the medieval church. Rather, it was widespread reading that brought about most of the cognitive, psychological, and social changes that we recognize as peculiarly modern.

David Williams combines book and communications history with readings of major works by Petrarch, Bruni, Valla, Reuchlin, Erasmus, Foxe, and Milton to argue that expanding literacy in the Renaissance was the impetus for modern civilization, turning a culture of arid logic and religious ceremonialism into a world of individual readers who discovered a new form of communion in the act of reading. It was not the theologians Luther and Calvin who first taught readers to become what they read, but the biblical philologist Erasmus, who encountered the divine presence on every page of the gospels. From this sacramental form of reading came other modes of humanist reading, particularly in law, history, and classics, leading to the birth of the nation-state. As literacy rates rose, readers of all backgrounds gained and embodied the distinctly modern values of liberty, free speech, toleration, individualism, self-determination, and democratic institutions. Communion and community were linked, performed in novel ways through revolutionary forms of reading.

In this conclusion to a quartet of books on media change, Williams makes a compelling case for readers and acts of reading as the true drivers of social, political, and cultural modernity – and for digital media as its looming nemesis.

David Williams is professor emeritus in the Department of English, Theatre, Film, and Media at the University of Manitoba and the author of *Media, Memory, and the First World War* and *Milton’s Leveller God*.

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Digital media technologies have provided an occasion not only for novel ways to display and exhibit collections, but also for new politics to arise as museums and urban settings change. While some believe these changes are driven by humans, others see digital media technologies at the heart of these changes.

*Reconfiguring the Museum* offers a third explanation that considers both the social and technical together and thereby captures the experimental nature of introducing novel digital media technologies to museums, and the uncertainty, messiness, contingency, and complexity involved. In this sociotechnical case study of a novel augmented reality app – first designed to exhibit collections from the Museum of London across the sprawling capital city, and later remade for the McCord Museum to display collections throughout Montreal – Ana-Maria Herman reveals how the app introduced unexpected new relations between the museums, their collections, advertising agencies, sponsors, technology companies, corporations, urban spaces, and end users. She shows how museum practices related to curating, designing, building, visiting, and modifying exhibitions were transformed, and how, in such unsettled arrangements, what we think of as old cultural politics can unexpectedly re-emerge, while new digital politics – related to big data, surveillance, and automated processes – may not necessarily materialize.

A detailed account of emerging actors and practices involved in making digital exhibitions, *Reconfiguring the Museum* offers practical considerations for museum, culture, and heritage practitioners charged with creating digital displays and accounting for their success or failure.

Ana-Maria Herman is senior lecturer of media and communication at Swansea University.
No province in Canada has codified a written constitution, and whether Quebec should be the first remains a controversial question. A Written Constitution for Quebec? enters into the debate, drawing a roadmap through the legal, political, and constitutional terrain of the issue.

Leading scholars each take their own position in the debate, examining the issue from various sides and exploring the forms and limits of a codified Quebec constitution by asking whether Quebec should adopt a written constitution, how the province might go about it, and what such a document might achieve. Along with a comprehensive introduction to constitutional codification and how it relates to Quebec, the book opens with a proposal for a written constitution, with the analyses that follow expressing a diversity of views on the feasibility and desirability of a written constitution for the province.

An array of perspectives – through the lenses of Indigenous inclusion and reconciliation, interculturalism and democratic constitutionalism, and insights from other federal and plurinational states – are included in this wide-ranging volume.

Taking a doctrinal, historical, theoretical, and comparative approach, A Written Constitution for Quebec? extensively addresses Quebec’s constitutional future in Canada.

Richard Albert is professor of world constitutions at the University of Texas at Austin.

Léonid Sirot is associate professor at the School of Law at the University of Reading.
Civic Freedom in an Age of Diversity
The Public Philosophy of James Tully
Edited by Dimitrios Karmis and Jocelyn Maclure

A critical assessment of James Tully’s groundbreaking public philosophy.

James Tully is one of the world’s most influential political philosophers at work today. Over the past thirty years – first with Strange Multiplicity (1995), and more fully with Public Philosophy in a New Key (2008) and On Global Citizenship (2014) – Tully has developed a distinctive approach to the study of political philosophy, democracy, and active citizenship for a deeply diverse world and a de-imperializing age.

Civic Freedom in an Age of Diversity explores, elucidates, and questions Tully’s innovative approach, methods, and concepts, providing both a critical assessment of Tully’s public philosophy and an exemplification of the dialogues of reciprocal elucidation that are central to Tully’s approach. Since the role of public philosophy is to address public affairs, the contributors consider public philosophy in the context of pressing issues and recent civic struggles such as crises of democracy and citizenship in the Western world; global citizenship; civil disobedience and non-violence; Indigenous self-determination; nationalism and federalism in multinational states; protest movements in Turkey and Quebec; supranational belonging in the European Union; struggles over equity in academia; and environmental decontamination, decolonization, and cultural restoration in Akwesasne.

Offering a wide-ranging analytical discussion of Tully’s work by leading scholars from various fields of study, with an extensive reply by Tully himself, Civic Freedom in an Age of Diversity provides a rich perspective on the full extent of his contribution.

Dimitrios Karmis is associate professor in the School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa.

Jocelyn Maclure is professor of philosophy and Stephen A. Jarislowsky Chair on Human Nature and Technology at McGill University.
Financial crime in Canada remains a mystery: omnipresent, but we know little about its operation. Transactions are cloaked with apparent legality, which makes tracking criminal activity through economic or financial statistics a complex undertaking. A web of clandestine processes disguises its scale and location. As a result, financial crime is difficult to detect, disrupt, deter, and prosecute. This distinctive volume, authored by leading scholars and practitioners, opens the black box of financial crime in the Canadian federation. Its findings will help to inhibit the in-, out-, and through-flows of vast sums of dirty money by enhancing the capacity to investigate and prosecute financial criminals.

With a primary focus on money laundering, Canada: The State of the Federation 2022 identifies federal and provincial trends — including regulatory, legislative, political, institutional, and enforcement trends — that have inadvertently enabled the proliferation of this illicit activity. Showcasing an array of the best multidisciplinary research and experience, the volume demystifies financial crime, thus raising the level of awareness and public debate.

Contributors include Sanaa Ahmed, John Cassara, Garry Clement, Arthur J. Cockfield, Caroline Dugas, Jamie Ferrill, Cameron Field, Michelle Gallant, Peter German, Todd Hataley, Christian Leuprecht, David Mainmon, Katarzyna McNaughton, Denis Meunier, Pierre-Luc Pomerlau, Stephen Schneider, Paula E. Simpson, and Jeffrey Simser.

Christian Leuprecht is Class of 1965 Professor in Leadership in the Department of Political Science and Economics at the Royal Military College of Canada, director of the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations in the School of Policy Studies at Queen’s University, and adjunct research professor in the Australian Graduate School of Policing and Security at Charles Sturt University.

Jamie Ferrill is lecturer in financial crime studies at the Australian Graduate School of Policing and Security, Charles Sturt University.
Media pundits and students of Canadian politics alike have strived to interpret the relevance of the 2021 federal election, held in the midst of a global pandemic and reinforcing the existing parliamentary balance of power.

This timely volume explains the election’s import, offering an insightful account of Canadian democracy in an age of increasing rancour and polarization and explaining why the Liberals did not win a majority government. In a unique collaboration, some of the country’s most distinguished political scientists, pollsters, and journalists examine the parties, issues, machinery, and media of Canadian electoral politics, teasing out the complexities and nuances of what was seen to be a premature federal election. The Canadian Federal Election of 2021 analyzes the campaigns of the major parties and the patterns of voting behaviour. A special feature of this book is its focus on issues of diversity and difference in the partisan theatre – the voting patterns of gendered, Indigenous, and newly immigrant Canadians, as well as the millennial generation. These chapters offer important lessons for the present and for the election to come.

A must-read for students, journalists, those working at affiliated think tanks and institutes, and engaged citizens, this thoughtful exposé will interest international observers and anyone following the Canadian political landscape.

Jon H. Pammett is distinguished research professor in the Department of Political Science at Carleton University.

Christopher Dornan is former director of the School of Journalism and Communication and former director of the Arthur Kroeger College of Public Affairs, Carleton University.
Socialist Yugoslavia and the Non-Aligned Movement
Social, Cultural, Political, and Economic Imaginaries
EDITED BY PAUL STUBBS

How the Non-Aligned Movement proposed transnational decolonial alternatives to Cold War divisions and global inequalities.

After a summit in Belgrade in September 1961, socialist Yugoslavia, led by President Josip Broz Tito until his death in 1980, initiated a movement with states in the Global South. The Non-Aligned Movement not only offered an alternative to the Cold War polarization between NATO and the Warsaw Pact but also expressed the hopes of a world emerging from colonial domination.

Socialist Yugoslavia and the Non-Aligned Movement investigates the Non-Aligned Movement both as a top-down, interstate initiative and as a site for transnational exchange in science, art and culture, architecture, education, and industry. Re-invigorating older debates by consulting newly available sources, the volume challenges studies that marginalize the role of socialist Yugoslavia in the Non-Aligned Movement. Contributors address topics such as women’s involvement, antifascism and anti-imperialism, cultural and educational exchange, tensions in Yugoslav diplomacy, competing understandings of economic development, the role of the Yugoslav construction company Energoprojekt, Yugoslav relations with Latin America and Africa, and contemporary support for refugees and asylum seekers as a kind of practical and affective afterlife of Yugoslavia’s non-aligned commitments.

Socialist Yugoslavia and the Non-Aligned Movement offers an innovative approach to one of the twentieth century’s most important international movements and confronts issues of economic, social, and cultural rights that remain relevant today.

Paul Stubbs is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia.

Enemy Archives
Soviet Counterinsurgency Operations and the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement – Selections from the Secret Police Archives
EDITED BY VOLODYMYR VIATROVYCH AND LUBOMYR LUCIUK
Translated by Marta Daria Olynyk

The Ukrainian nationalist movement through KGB eyes.

As Russia wages a twenty-first-century war against the very existence of a Ukrainian state and nation, reanimating Soviet-era propaganda that portrayed Ukrainians as Nazi collaborators and fascists, the experiences of the Ukrainian nationalist underground before, during, and after the Second World War gain new significance.

While engaged in a decades-long struggle against the Ukrainian nationalist movement and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and lasting into the mid-1950s, Soviet counterinsurgency forces accumulated a comprehensive and extensive archive of documents captured from the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the UPA. Volodymyr Viatrovych and Lubomyr Luciuk have curated and carefully annotated a selection of these documents in Enemy Archives, providing primary sources the Soviet authorities collected and deemed useful for better understanding their opponents and so securing their destruction, a campaign that ultimately failed.

The documents seized from the insurgents and Soviet analyses of them shed light on a wide range of experiences in the underground: how the movement struggled to maintain discipline and morale, how it dealt with suspected informers, and how it resisted the ruthless Soviet state, laying the foundations for the continuing Ukrainian struggle against foreign domination.

Volodymyr Viatrovych is a member of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and a recipient of the President of Ukraine’s Cross of Ivan Mazepa. Lubomyr Luciuk is professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada, a fellow of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, and a recipient of the President of Ukraine’s Cross of Ivan Mazepa. Marta Daria Olynyk is a translator and editor specializing in Ukrainian and Russian history.
Plot elements such as adventure, travel to far-flung regions, the criminal underworld, and embezzlement schemes are not usually associated with Soviet literature, yet an entire body of work produced between the October Revolution and the Stalinist Great Terror was constructed around them.

In *Writing Rogues* Cassio de Oliveira sheds light on the picaresque and its marginal characters – rogues and storytellers – who populated the Soviet Union on paper and in real life. The picaresque afforded authors the means to articulate and reflect on the Soviet collective identity, a class-based utopia that rejected imperial power and attempted to de-emphasize national allegiances. Combining new readings of canonical works with in-depth analysis of neglected texts, *Writing Rogues* explores the proliferation of characters left on the sidelines of the communist transition, including gangsters, con men, and petty thieves, many of them portrayed as ethnic minorities. The book engages with scholarship on Soviet subjectivity as well as classical picaresque literature in order to explain how the subversive rogue – such as Ilf and Petrov’s wildly popular cynic and schemer Ostap Bender – in the process of becoming a fully fledged Soviet citizen, came to expose and embody the contradictions of Soviet life itself.

*Writing Rogues* enriches our understanding of how literature was called upon to participate in the construction of Soviet identity. It demonstrates that the Soviet picaresque resonated with individual citizens’ fears and aspirations as it recorded the country’s transformation into the first communist state.

*Cassio de Oliveira* is assistant professor of Russian at Portland State University.

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In the fall of 1942, only the city of Stalingrad stood between Soviet survival and defeat as Hitler’s army ran rampant. With the fate of the USSR hanging in the balance, Soviet propaganda chiefs sent their finest writers into the heat of battle. After six months of terrifying work, these men succeeded in creating an enduring epic of Stalingrad.

Their harrowing tales of valour and heroism offered hope for millions of readers. “Stalingrad lives!” went the rallying cry: the city had to live if the nation was to stave off defeat. In *Stalingrad Lives* Ian Garner brings together a selection of short stories written at and after the battle. They reveal, for the first time in English, the real Russian narrative of Stalingrad – an epic story of death, martyrdom, resurrection, and utopian beginnings. Following the authors into the hellish world of Stalingrad, Garner traces how tragedy was written as triumph. He uncovers how, dealing with loss and destruction on an unimaginable scale, Soviet readers and writers embraced the story of martyred Stalingrad, embedding it into the Russian psyche for decades to come.

Featuring lost work by Vasily Grossman alongside texts by luminaries such as Konstantin Simonov, Viktor Nekrasov, and Ilya Ehrenburg, *Stalingrad Lives* offers a literary perspective on the Soviet Union at war.

*Ian Garner* is a cultural historian and translator in Kingston, Ontario.
Refugees and displaced people rarely figure as historical actors, and almost never as historical narrators. We often assume a person residing in a refugee camp, lacking funding, training, social networks, and other material resources that enable the research and writing of academic history, cannot be a historian because a historian cannot be a person residing in a refugee camp.

*The Right to Research* disrupts this tautology by featuring nine works by refugee and host-community researchers from across Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. Identifying the intrinsic challenges of making space for diverse voices within a research framework and infrastructure that is inherently unequal, this edited volume offers a critical reflection on what history means, who narrates it, and what happens when those long excluded from authorship bring their knowledge and perspectives to bear. Chapters address topics such as education in Kakuma Refugee Camp, the political power of hip-hop in Rwanda, women migrants to Yemen, and the development of photojournalism in Kurdistan.

Exploring what it means to become a researcher, *The Right to Research* understands historical scholarship as an ongoing conversation – one in which we all have a right to participate.

Kate Reed is a PhD student in history at the University of Chicago. Marcia C. Schenck is professor of global history at the University of Potsdam.

The last two decades have ushered in what has become known as a participatory revolution, with consultants, advisors, and non-profits called into communities, classrooms, and corporations alike to listen to ordinary people. With exclusively bureaucratic approaches no longer en vogue, authorities now opt for “open” forums for engagement.

In *The Participation Paradox* Luke Sinwell argues that amplifying the voices of the poor and dispossessed is often a quick fix incapable of delivering concrete and lasting change. The ideology of public consultation and grassroots democracy can be a smokescreen for a cost-effective means by which to implement top-down decisions. As participation has become mainstreamed by governments around the world, so have its radical roots become tamed by neoliberal forces that reinforce existing relationships of power. Drawing from oral testimonies and ethnographic research, Sinwell presents a case study of one of the poorest and most defiant Black informal settlements in Johannesburg, South Africa – Thenbelihle, which consists of more than twenty thousand residents – highlighting the promises and pitfalls of participatory approaches to development.

Providing a critical lens for understanding grassroots democracy, *The Participation Paradox* foregrounds alternatives capable of reclaiming participation’s emancipatory potential.

Luke Sinwell is associate professor at the University of Johannesburg.
Lewis Champion Chambers is one of the forgotten figures of Canadian Black history and the history of religion in Canada. Born enslaved in Maryland, Chambers purchased his freedom as a young man before moving to Canada West in 1854; there he farmed and in time served as a pastor and missionary until 1868. Between 1858 and 1867 he wrote nearly one hundred letters to the secretary of the American Missionary Association in New York, describing the progress of his work and the challenges faced by his community. Now preserved in the collections of the Amistad Research Center at Tulane University, Chambers’s letters provide a rare perspective on the everyday lives of Black settlers during a formative period in Canadian history.

Hilary Neary presents Chambers’s letters, weaving into a compelling narrative his vivid accounts of ministering in forest camps and small urban churches, establishing Sabbath schools and temperance societies, combating prejudice, and offering spiritual encouragement. Chambers’s life as an American in Canada intersected with significant events in nineteenth-century Black history: manumission, the Fugitive Slave Act, the Underground Railroad, the Civil War, Emancipation, and Reconstruction. Throughout, Chambers’s fervent Christian faith highlights and reflects the pivotal role of the Black church – African Methodist Episcopal (United States) and British Methodist Episcopal (Canada) – in the lives of the once enslaved.

As North Americans explore afresh their history of race and racism, A Black American Missionary in Canada elevates an important voice from the nineteenth-century Black community to deepen knowledge of Canadian history.

Hilary Bates Neary is a historical researcher and writer, editor, heritage advocate, and former university and college librarian. She lives in London, Ontario.

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Looking After Miss Alexander
Care, Mental Capacity, and the Court of Protection in Mid-Twentieth-Century England

JANET WESTON

One woman’s encounter with the mental capacity law of England and Wales.

In July 1939, at the Royal Courts of Justice in London, fifty-nine-year-old Beatrice Alexander was found incapable of managing her own property and affairs. Although Alexander and those living with her insisted that she was perfectly well, the official solicitor took control of her home and money, evicted her “friends,” and hired a live-in companion to watch over her. Alexander remained legally incapable for the next thirty years.

In the mid-twentieth century, Alexander was one of about thirty thousand people in England and Wales who were, at any time, legally “incapable” and under the auspices of what is now the Court of Protection. Focusing on the period between the 1920s and the 1960s, Looking After Miss Alexander explains the workings of the court, using Alexander’s unusual case to consider the complexities of this aspect of mental health law. Drawing on Court of Protection archives – some of which were made publicly available for the first time in 2019 – and micro-historical methods, Janet Weston also highlights the role of chance, subjectivity, and uncertainty in shaping how events unfolded then, and the stories we tell about those events today.

An engaging and accessible history of mental capacity law, Looking After Miss Alexander examines ideas of citizenship and welfare, gender and vulnerability, care and control, and the role of the state. It also offers reflections on historical research and writing itself.

“This book is intellectually rigorous but also vivid and compelling, offering a fresh and original approach to the histories of the law, welfare, and mental health.” Kate Bradley, University of Kent and author of Lawyers for the Poor: Legal Advice, Voluntary Action and Citizenship in England, 1890–1990

Janet Weston is assistant professor at the Centre for History in Public Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
Dyslexia
A History

PHILIP KIRBY AND MARGARET J. SNOWLING

From Victorian “word-blindness” to today’s neurodiversity movement.

In 1896 the British physician William Pringle Morgan published an account of “Percy,” a “bright and intelligent boy, quick at games, and in no way inferior to others of his age.” Yet, in spite of his intelligence, Percy had great difficulty learning to read.

Percy was one of the first children to be described as having word-blindness, better known today as dyslexia. In this first comprehensive history of dyslexia Philip Kirby and Margaret Snowling chart a journey that begins with Victorian medicine and continues to dyslexia’s current status as the most globally recognized specific learning difficulty. In an engaging narrative style, Kirby and Snowling tell the story of dyslexia, examining its origins and revealing the many scientists, teachers, and campaigners who put it on the map. Through this history they explain current debates over the diagnosis of dyslexia and its impact on learning.

For those who have lived experience of dyslexia, professionals who have supported them, and scholars of social history, education, psychology, and childhood studies, Dyslexia reflects on the place of literacy in society – whom it has benefited, and whom it has left behind.

Philip Kirby is lecturer in social science, King’s College London.

Margaret J. Snowling is professor of psychology, University of Oxford, and president of St John’s College.
The language of a thousand years of European Jewish civilization that was decimated in the Nazi Holocaust, Yiddish has emerged as a vehicle for young people to engage with their heritage and identity. Although widely considered an endangered language, Yiddish has evolved as a site for creative renewal in the Jewish world and beyond in addition to being used daily within Hasidic communities.

*Yiddish Lives On* explores the continuity of the language in the hands of a diverse group of native, heritage, and new speakers. The book tells stories of communities in Canada and abroad that have resisted the decline of Yiddish over a period of seventy years, spotlighting strategies that facilitate continuity through family transmission, theatre, activism, publishing, song, cinema, and other new media. Rebecca Margolis uses a multidisciplinary approach that draws on methodologies from history, sociolinguistics, ethnography, digital humanities, and screen studies to examine the ways in which engagement with Yiddish has evolved across multiple planes.

Investigating the products of an abiding dedication to cultural continuity among successive generations, *Yiddish Lives On* offers innovative approaches to the preservation, promotion, and revitalization of minority, heritage, and lesser-taught languages.

Rebecca Margolis is director and Pratt Foundation Chair of Jewish Civilisation at Monash University, Australia.
The Peoples’ War?
The Second World War in Sociopolitical Perspective

EDITED BY ALEXANDER WILSON, RICHARD HAMMOND, AND JONATHAN FENNEL

A fresh approach to understanding the diverse experiences of the Second World War.

Some 75 million people were killed during the Second World War; millions more were displaced in Europe, Africa, and Asia. The war resulted in the creation of new states, the acceleration of imperial decline, and a shift in the distribution of global power. Despite its unprecedented impact, a comprehensive account of the complex international experiences of this war remains elusive.

The Peoples’ War? offers fresh approaches to the challenge of writing a new history of the Second World War. Exploring aspects of the war that have been marginalized in military and political studies, the volume foregrounds less familiar narratives, subjects, and places. Chapters recover the wartime experiences of individuals—including women, children, members of minority ethnic groups, and colonial subjects—whose stories do not fit easily into conventional national war narratives. The contributors show how terms used to delineate the conflict such as home front and battle front, occupier and occupied, captor and prisoner, and friend and foe became increasingly blurred as the war wore on. Above all, the volume encourages reflection on whether this conflict really was a “Peoples’ War.”

Challenging the homogenizing narratives of the war as a nationally unifying experience, The Peoples’ War? seeks to enrich our understanding of the Second World War as a global event.

Alexander Wilson is lecturer in security studies at King’s College London, co-director of the Second World War Research Group for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and a councillor of the Army Records Society.

Richard Hammond is a historian and senior lecturer in the Politics and History Division at Brunel University, London, and a vice-president of the Second World War Research Group.

Jonathan Fennell is reader in modern history at King’s College London, co-director of the Sir Michael Howard Centre for the History of War, and co-founder and president of the Second World War Research Group.
Studies of the United Kingdom’s decision to leave the European Union ("Brexit") have largely focused on the role of politicians and political parties, on the one hand, and the characteristics of Leave and Remain voters on the other. *The Failure of Remain* offers the first comprehensive study of the UK’s grassroots anti-Brexit movement.

Emerging in the weeks and months following the June 2016 referendum, this movement was the most significant and wide-scale mobilization of pro-European support that the UK had ever witnessed. In *The Failure of Remain* Adam Fagan and Stijn van Kessel assess participants’ ideologies, arguments, and strategies. Drawing evidence from first-hand interviews, an original survey of anti-Brexit activists, and an analysis of their campaign materials, Fagan and van Kessel conclude that while the anti-Brexit movement was successful in mobilizing a large number of pro-European citizens, its impact was limited by weak links to political elites and institutions, divisions between organizations and activists, and the absence of a clear stance on the UK’s relationship with the European Union.

In the context of enduring debates about the future direction of European integration, *The Failure of Remain* reveals the difficulties of formulating effective pro-European arguments.

**Adam Fagan** is professor of European politics at King’s College London and senior editor of *East European Politics*.

**Stijn van Kessel** is senior lecturer in European politics at Queen Mary University of London.
The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) has undergone wide-ranging changes since 2006, when it was given a new maritime warning mission and the NORAD Agreement was signed in perpetuity.

Andrea Charron and James Fergusson trace NORAD’s recent history, marked by innovations in technology and in command and control, but also by unprecedented threats. The shared defence of North America remains an important issue that should extend to other areas, such as the joint defence of the maritime and cyber domains. Fuelled by a deep curiosity about the command and its decisions made in the face of inevitable geopolitical and technological changes, this book uses a functional lens to evaluate NORAD’s options and the technological and organizational solutions needed to defend North America.

This book comes at a critical time. The rise of new peer competitors requires a fundamental reconsideration of North American defence. As one of very few contemporary analyses of the command and its future, NORAD will be a vital tool for scholars and practitioners.

**Andrea Charron** is associate professor of political studies at the University of Manitoba and director of the Centre for Defence and Security Studies.

**James Fergusson** is professor of political studies at the University of Manitoba.

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Enthusiasms and Loyalties
The Public History of Private Feelings in the Enlightenment Atlantic
KEITH SHEPHERD GRANT

How emotions made and unmade communities during the age of revolutions.

The Enlightenment Atlantic was awash in deep feelings. People expressed the ardour of patriots, the homesickness of migrants, the fear of slave revolts, the ecstasy of revivals, the anger of mobs, the grief of wartime, the disorientation of refugees, and the joys of victory. Yet passions and affections were not merely private responses to the events of the period – emotions were also central to the era’s most consequential public events, and even defined them.

In *Enthusiasms and Loyalties* Keith Grant shows that British North Americans participated in a transatlantic swirl of debates over emotions as they attempted to cultivate and make sense of their own feelings in turbulent times. Examining the emotional communities that overlapped in Cornwallis Township, Nova Scotia, between 1770 and 1850, Grant explores the diversity of public feelings, from disaffected loyalists to passionate patriots and ecstatic revivalists. He shows how certain emotions – especially enthusiasm and loyalty – could be embraced or weaponized by political and religious factions, and how their use and meaning changed over time. Feelings could be the glue that made loyalties stick, or a solvent that weakened community bonds.

Taking a history of emotions approach, *Enthusiasms and Loyalties* aims to recover and understand the wide range of political and religious emotions that were possible – feelable – in the Enlightenment Atlantic.

Keith Shepherd Grant is assistant professor of history at Crandall University in New Brunswick and a founding co-editor of *Borealia: Early Canadian History*.

Inventing the Middle East
Britain and the Persian Gulf in the Age of Global Imperialism
GUILLEMETTE CROUZET

How the idea of the Middle East emerged amid the contested waters and sands of the nineteenth-century Persian Gulf.

The “Middle East” has long been an indispensable and ubiquitous term in discussing world affairs, yet its history remains curiously underexplored. Few question the origin of the term or the boundaries of the region, commonly understood to have emerged in the twentieth century after World War I.

Guillemette Crouzet offers a new account in *Inventing the Middle East*. The book traces the idea of the Middle East to a century-long British imperial zenith in the Indian subcontinent and its violent overspill into the Persian Gulf and its hinterlands. Encroachment into the Gulf region began under the expansionist East India Company. It was catalyzed by Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt and heightened by gunboat attacks conducted in the name of pacifying Arab “pirates.” Throughout the 1800s the British secured this crucial geopolitical arena, transforming it into both a crossroads of land and sea and a borderland guarding British India’s western flank. Establishing this informal imperial system involved a triangle of actors in London, the subcontinent, and the Gulf region itself. By the nineteenth century’s end, amid renewed waves of inter-imperial competition, this nexus of British interests and narratives in the Gulf region would occasion the appearance of a new name: the Middle East.

Charting the spatial, political, and cultural emergence of the Middle East, *Inventing the Middle East* reveals the deep roots of the twentieth century’s geographic upheavals.

Guillemette Crouzet is Marie Curie Fellow in the Department of History at the University of Warwick.
In Their Own Write
Contesting the New Poor Law, 1834–1900

STEVEN KING, PAUL CARTER, NATALIE CARTER, PETER JONES, AND CAROL BEARDMORE

Rethinking the grim picture of the Victorian workhouse through the authentic words of the poor and their advocates.

Few subjects in European welfare history attract as much attention as the nineteenth-century English and Welsh New Poor Law. Its founding statute was considered the single most important piece of social legislation ever enacted, and at the same time, the coming of its institutions — from penny-pinching boards of guardians to the dreaded workhouse — has generally been viewed as a catastrophe for ordinary working people.

Until now it has been impossible to know how the poor themselves felt about the New Poor Law and its measures, how they negotiated its terms, and how their interactions with the local and national state shifted and changed across the nineteenth century. In Their Own Write exposes this hidden history. Based on an unparalleled collection of first-hand testimony — pauper letters and witness statements interwoven with letters to newspapers and correspondence from poor law officials and advocates — the book reveals lives marked by hardship, deprivation, bureaucratic intransigence, parsimonious officialdom, and sometimes institutional cruelty, while also challenging the dominant view that the poor were powerless and lacked agency in these interactions. The testimonies collected in these pages clearly demonstrate that both the poor and their advocates were adept at navigating the new bureaucracy, holding local and national officials to account, and influencing the outcomes of relief negotiations for themselves and their communities.

Fascinating and compelling, the stories presented in In Their Own Write amount to nothing less than a new history of welfare from below.

Steven King is professor of economic and social history at Nottingham Trent University and the author of Writing the Lives of the English Poor, 1750s–1830s.

Paul Carter is principal records specialist (Modern Domestic), Collaborative Projects at the National Archives.

Natalie Carter is a visiting fellow at Nottingham Trent University.

Peter Jones is senior research associate at the University of Glasgow.

Carol Beardmore is lecturer in history at the Open University.
In the late nineteenth century a resurgent Jacobite movement emerged in Britain and the United States, highlighting the virtues of the Stuart monarchs in contrast to liberal, democratic, and materialist Victorian Britain and Gilded Age America. Compared with similarly aligned protest movements of the era – socialism, anarchism, nihilism, populism, and progressivism – the rise of Jacobitism receives little attention.

Born in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Jacobitism had been in steep decline since the mid-eighteenth century. But between 1880 and 1910, Jacobite organizations popped up across Britain, then spread to the United States, publishing royalist magazines, organizing public demonstrations, offering Anglo-Catholic masses to fallen Stuart kings, and praying at Stuart statues and tombs. Michael Connolly explains the rise and fall of Anglo-American Jacobitism, places it in context, and reveals its significance as a response to and a driver of the political forces of the period. Understanding the Jacobite movement clarifies Victorian Anglo-American anxiety over liberalism, democracy, industrialization, and emerging modernity.

In an age when worries over liberalism are again ascendant, Jacobitism in Britain and the United States, 1880–1910 traces the complex genealogy of this unease.

Michael J. Connolly is professor of history at Purdue University Northwest.

The overthrow of Saddam Hussein in 2003 in Iraq opened the door for Kurdish nationalists to move toward outright independence. Despite the recent visibility of the Kurds in the international media, little is known about their political aspirations as citizens of an autonomous region.

In Secession and Conflict Zheger Hassan employs a comparative analysis to explore why Iraqi Kurdistan, despite being better positioned institutionally and economically than the similar cases of South Sudan and Kosovo, has not declared independence. In rebuilding Iraq and fighting against the Islamic State, the Kurds have cultivated important political alliances with the US and Europe, which have garnered them international economic, military, and political support. Though now well-positioned to function as an independent state, Iraqi Kurdistan has vacillated in seizing this golden opportunity to declare independence. The apparent Kurdish willingness to forgo independence runs counter to the prevailing narratives about the Kurds in the Middle East. Hassan draws not only on the history of the Kurds but also on first-hand interviews with high-ranking officials, journalists, and nationalists to provide a new window into the calculations of Kurdish leaders as they navigate the complicated politics of Iraq.

Secession and Conflict offers a new model for understanding the Kurdish question in Iraq.

Zheger Hassan is adjunct professor of political science at King’s University College at the University of Western Ontario and at Wilfrid Laurier University.
Eating the Ocean
Seafood and Consumer Culture in Canada

BRIAN PAYNE

The failure of government-funded Canadian seafood marketing in the first half of the twentieth century.

During the first half of the twentieth century, Canadian fisheries regularly produced more fish than markets could absorb, driving down profits and wages. To address this, both industry and government sought to stimulate domestic consumption via increased advertising.

In Eating the Ocean Brian Payne explores how government-funded marketing called upon Canadian housewives to prepare more seafood meals to improve family health and aid an industry central to Canadian identity and heritage. The goal was first to make seafood a central element of a wholesome diet as a solution to a perceived nutritional crisis, and, second, to aid industry recovery and growth while decreasing Canadian fisheries’ dependency on foreign markets. But fishery managers and policymakers fundamentally miscalculated consumer demand, wrongly assuming that Canadians could and would eat more seafood. Fisheries continued to extract more fish than the environment and the market could sustain, and the collapse of the nation’s fisheries that we are now seeing has as much to do with failed assessments of market demand as it does with faulty extraction practices.

Using internal communications between industry leaders and Ottawa bureaucrats, as well as advertising and promotional material published in the nation’s leading magazines, national and local newspapers, and radio programming, Eating the Ocean traces the flawed understanding of not only supply but demand, a misguided gamble that caused fisheries to become the most mismanaged resource economy in early-twentieth-century Canada.

Brian Payne is professor of history and Canadian studies at Bridgewater State University in Massachusetts.

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Throughout history, farm families have shared work and equipment with their neighbours to complete labour-intensive, time-sensitive, and time-consuming tasks. They benefitted materially and socially from these voluntary, flexible, loosely structured networks of reciprocal assistance, making neighbourliness a vital but overlooked aspect of agricultural change.

Being Neighbours takes us into the heart of neighbourhood – the set of people near and surrounding the family – through an examination of work bees in southern Ontario from 1830 to 1960. The bee was a special event where people gathered to work on a neighbour’s farm like bees in a hive for a wide variety of purposes, including barn raising, logging, threshing, quilting, turkey plucking, and apple paring. Drawing on the diaries of over one hundred men and women, Catharine Wilson takes readers into families’ daily lives, the intricacies of their labour exchange, and their workways, feasts, and hospitality. Through the prism of the bee and a close reading of the diaries, she uncovers the subtle social politics of mutual dependency, the expectations neighbours had of each other, and their ways of managing conflict and crisis. This book adds to the literature on cooperative work that focuses on evaluating its economic efficiency and complicates histories of capitalism that place communal values at odds with market orientation.

Beautifully written, engaging, and richly detailed and illustrated, Being Neighbours reveals the visceral textures of rural life.

Catharine Anne Wilson, FRSC, is Francis and Ruth Redelmeier Professor in Rural History at the University of Guelph, founder and director of the Rural Diary Archive website, and the author of Tenants in Time: Family Strategies, Land, and Liberalism in Upper Canada, 1799–1871.

Being Neighbours
Cooperative Work and Rural Culture, 1830–1960
Catharine Anne Wilson

The 1978 publication of Edward Said’s Orientalism unsettled the world. Over two decades earlier Aimé Césaire had famously spoken of the boomerang effect of colonization, which dehumanized both the colonizer and the colonized. Over time, Said and his 1978 book took Césaire’s anti-imperial critique one step further by enabling the boomerang effect of decolonization.

Inspired by that intellectual trajectory, The Boomerang Effect of Decolonization redefines post-Orientalism in a relational and integrative way. This volume draws on the reception and critique of Said’s ideas as well as his own attempts to appropriate the boomerang’s recursive nature and empower decolonial processes that aimed to transform everyone, regardless of differences both imagined and real, for the betterment of all. Reflecting upon Orientalism, its legacies, and the myriad conversations it has generated, scholars from various disciplines examine acts of anti-racism and liberation through the lens of critical race theory. Covering topics including Said’s anti-Orientalist world, Métis/Michif consciousness, writing by the French scholar Jacques Berque, the politics of allyship in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the convergence between healthcare and settler-colonialism in Northwestern Ontario, contributors explore the different paths critiques of imperial cultures and their politics of difference have travelled in Canada and abroad.

Said’s Orientalism reoriented both decolonization itself and his readers’ imaginations. By redefining post-Orientalism as a relational and inclusive mode of liberation, this volume offers tools to think about difference differently, centring its anti-racist framework on the relationship between misrepresented people and their rewritten histories.

Maurice Jr. Labelle is associate professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan.

The Boomerang Effect of Decolonization
Post-Orientalism and the Politics of Difference
Edited by Maurice Jr. Labelle

Conceptualizing post-Orientalism in new, anti-racist ways.
Distant Stage
Quebec, Brazil, and the Making of Canada’s Cultural Diplomacy

ERIC FILLION

Rethinking Canadian international history through the prism of culture featuring a southbound cast of artists, intellectuals, and diplomats.

It is a little-known fact that the first cultural agreement Canada signed was with Brazil in 1944. The two countries’ rapprochement launched a flurry of activity connecting Montreal to Rio de Janeiro amid the turbulence of war and its aftermath. Why Brazil? And what could songs and paintings achieve that traditional diplomacy could not?

Distant Stage examines the neglected histories of Canada-Brazil relations and the role played by culture in Canada’s pursuit of an international identity. The efforts of French-Canadian artists, intellectuals, and diplomats are at the heart of both. Eric Fillion demonstrates how music and the visual arts gave state and non-state actors new connections to the idea of nation, which in turn informed their sense of place in the world. Tracing the origins of Canadian cultural diplomacy to South America, the book underscores the significance of race and religion in the country’s international history, showing how Brazil served as a distant stage where Canadian identity politics and aspirations could play out.

Both a timely invitation to think about cultural diplomacy as a critical practice and a reflection on the interplay between internationalism and nationalism, Distant Stage draws attention to the ambiguous yet essential roles played by artists in international and intercultural relations.

Eric Fillion is adjunct professor and Buchanan Postdoctoral Fellow in Canadian history at Queen’s University.

The Boundaries of Ethnicity
German Immigration and the Language of Belonging in Ontario

BENJAMIN BRYCE

A social history of how German-speaking immigrants carved out a lasting place for community, family, and ethnicity in Ontario.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European settlers from diverse backgrounds transformed Ontario. By 1881, German speakers made up almost 10 per cent of the province’s population and the German language was spoken in businesses, public schools, churches, and homes. German speakers in Ontario – children, parents, teachers, and religious groups – used their everyday practices and community institutions to claim a space for bilingualism and religious diversity within Canadian society.

In The Boundaries of Ethnicity Benjamin Bryce considers what it meant to be German in Ontario between 1880 and 1930. He explores how the children of immigrants acquired and negotiated the German language and how religious communities relied on language to reinforce social networks. For the Germans who make up the core of this study, the distinction between insiders and outsiders was often unclear. Boundaries were crossed as often as they were respected. German ethnicity in this period was fluid, and increasingly interventionist government policies and the dynamics of generational change also shaped the boundaries of ethnicity.

German speakers, together with immigrants from other countries and Canadians of different ethnic backgrounds, created a framework that defined relationships between the state, the public sphere, ethnic spaces, family, and religion in Canada that would persist through the twentieth century. The Boundaries of Ethnicity uncovers some of the origins of Canadian multiculturalism and government attempts to manage this diversity.

Benjamin Bryce is associate professor of history at the University of British Columbia.
André Siegfried (1875–1959) was a leading figure in French academic and cultural life for over five decades. A world traveller who trained as a geographer, Siegfried became a leading political scientist and prominent newspaper columnist. As a long-time professor at Sciences Po, he shaped generations of his country’s elite.

*France in the World* explores the life and career of André Siegfried. An innovator in the field of political science, he established himself as France’s leading interpreter of the English-speaking world. Often likened to Alexis de Tocqueville, Siegfried published influential studies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and New Zealand, striving to understand France’s place in a changing global context. Siegfried was a cosmopolitan promoter of liberalism and individual freedom. But at the same time he perceived France to be the core of a Western civilization whose leadership and values were threatened by Americanization, anti-imperial nationalism, and non-white immigration. By following Siegfried’s long career and examining the breadth of his writings, Sean Kennedy shows how his racial and ethnic essentialism was a unifying aspect of his life’s work. That these ideas were considered unremarkable for most of his lifetime offers a powerful illustration of how racist thinking permeated mainstream French republicanism.

Exploring the many facets of Siegfried’s career, *France in the World* examines the entanglement of liberal and racist thinking during an era that witnessed political extremism and a rapidly changing international order.

**Sean M. Kennedy** is professor of history at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton and the author of *Reconciling France against Democracy: The Croix de Feu and the Parti Social Français, 1927–1945.*

Politics has always been at the heart of the English country house, in its design and construction as well as in the activities and experiences of those who lived in and visited these places. As Britain moved from an agrarian to an imperial economy over the course of the eighteenth century, the home mirrored the social change experienced in the public sphere.

This collection focuses on the relationship between the country house and the mutable nature of British politics in the eighteenth century. Essays explore the country house as a stage for politicking, a vehicle for political advancement, a symbol of party allegiance or political values, and a setting for appropriate lifestyles. Initially the exclusive purview of the landed aristocracy, politics increasingly came to be played out in the open, augmented by the emergence of career politicians – usually untitled members of the patriciate – and men of new money, much of it created on Caribbean plantations or in the employ of the East India Company. *Politics and the English Country House, 1688–1800* reveals how, during this period of profound change, the country house remained a constant. The country house was the definitive tangible manifestation of social standing and, for the political class, owning one became almost an imperative.

In its consideration of the country house as lived and spatial experience, as an aesthetic and symbolic object, and as an economic engine, this book offers a new perspective on the complexity of political meaning embedded in the eighteenth-century country house – and on ourselves as active recipients and interpreters of its various narratives, more than two centuries later.

**Joan Coutu** is professor of art history and visual culture at the University of Waterloo and the author of *Then and Now: Collecting and Classicism in Eighteenth-Century England*. **Jon Stobart** is professor of social history at Manchester Metropolitan University. **Peter N. Lindfield** is lecturer in history at Manchester Metropolitan University.
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### Author/Editor Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Editor</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert, Richard</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Andrew A.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beardmore, Carol</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaudoin, Luc</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bode, Rita</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordo, Jonathan</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brégent-Heald, Dominique</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryce, Benjamin</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brzeziński, Dariusz</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carruthers, Lee</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Natalie</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Paul</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charron, Andrea</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clement, Lesley D.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connolly, Michael J.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coutu, Joan</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowan, Mairi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crouzet, Guillemette</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csepegi, Gabor</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Oliveira, Cassio</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dornan, Christopher</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duffin, Jacalyn</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagan, Adam</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennell, Jonathan</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fergusson, James</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrill, Jamie</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fillion, Eric</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzpatrick, Blake</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresco, Estée</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garner, Ian</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golan, Oren</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, Keith Shepherd</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groarke, Louis J.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond, Richard</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassan, Zheger</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman, Ana-Maria</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarlbrink, Johan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Peter</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kane, Stephanie C.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karmis, Dimitrios</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy, Sean M.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Steven</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingwell, Mark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirby, Philip</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klubansky, Raymond</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labelle, Maurice Jr.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landale, Zoë</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leroux, Georges</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuprecht, Christian</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindfield, Peter N.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovell, W. George</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luciuk, Lubomyr</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundell, Patrik</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maclure, Jocelyn</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manucha, Ryan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margolis, Rebecca</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martini, Michele</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neary, Hilary Bates</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowacka, Beata</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pammett, Jon H.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne, Brian</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson, Hilary M.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike, E. Holly</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher, Ben</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poser, Norman S.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Kate</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Filippo, Maria</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenck, Marcia C.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheaffer, Russell</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinwell, Luke</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirota, Léonid</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snickars, Pelle</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowling, Margaret J.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodero, Stephanie</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soleczi, Sam</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standish McIntyre, Tanya</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steffler, Margaret</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stobart, Jon</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stubbs, Paul</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepperman, Charles</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trépanier, Esther</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van Kessel, Stijn</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viatrovych, Volodymyr</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston, Janet</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, David</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Alexander</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Catharine Anne</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziątek, Zygmunt</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zieroth, David</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate Behavior</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes of Play</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back to the Stone Age</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being Neighbours</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black American Missionary in Canada, A</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boomerang Effect of Decolonization</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booze, Cigarettes, and Constitutional Dust-Ups</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundaries of Ethnicity</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada: The State of the Federation 2022</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Cinema in the New Millennium</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Federal Election of 2021</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Childhoods in L.M. Montgomery</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Freedom in an Age of Diversity</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communion of the Book</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurations of a Cultural Scene</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death in the Snow</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant Stage</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslexia</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating the Ocean</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enemy Archives</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enthusiasms and Loyalties</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etruscans in the Modern Imagination, The</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure of Remain, The</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France in the World</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Big Bang to Big Data</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Charity to Change</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Battlefield to the Stage</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House You Were Born In, The</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Their Own Write</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventing the Middle East</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobitism in Britain and the United States, 1880–1910</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just One Rain Away</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking After Miss Alexander</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost and Found Voices</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORAD</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Getaway</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchid Heart Elegies</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation Paradox, The</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoples' War?, The</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Matters</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics and the English Country House, 1688–1800</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Barbe Hallay, The</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Klibansky</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconfiguring the Museum</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mitten Nationalism</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Research, The</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryszard Kapuściński</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred Cyberspaces</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Brandtner, Eveleigh, Webber</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secession and Conflict</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular Creatures</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Yugoslavia and the Non-Aligned Movement</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalingrad Lives</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under the Weather</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttering the Unutterable</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watching for life</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Rogues</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written Constitution for Quebec?, A</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish Lives On</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygmunt Bauman and the Theory of Culture</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>