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Flight from Grace
A Cultural History of Humans and Birds

RICHARD POPE

An examination of the human shift from worship and reverence of nature to open attack on the very environment in which we must live.

Human animals are despoiling nature and causing a sixth extinction on Earth. Our natural environment is being compromised, and birds and other animals are disappearing at an alarming rate. Flight from Grace does not so much reveal the extent of the damage as ask and answer the perplexing question: why?

This book traces human reverence for birds and nature from the Stone Age and the New Stone Age, through the cultures of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Peru, and Greece and through biblical traditions, up to its vestiges in the present. Richard Pope takes a hard look at Judaeo-Christian and ancient Greek thought to demonstrate how the emergence of anthropocentrism and belittling of nature led to our present-day ecological dilemma. Striking images of cultural artifacts – many little-known – together with extensive discussion of art, music, literature, and religion illustrate the paradox in our contemporary relationship to the natural world. Humanity, in moving from its paleolithic origins to modern times, has simultaneously distanced itself from and disenchanted nature.

Suggesting that the replacement of an animistic worldview with a mechanistic one has led humans to deny their animality, Flight from Grace calls on readers to appreciate how our past relationship with birds might help transform our current relationship with nature.

Richard Pope, lifelong birder and naturalist, is a retired professor of Russian literature and culture. He lives with his wife in Cobourg, Ontario.

SPECIFICATIONS
March 2021
978-0-2280-0530-8 $39.95T; £29.99 cloth
8 x 10 304pp 114 photos, colour throughout
Mrs Dalgairns’s Kitchen
Rediscovering “The Practice of Cookery”

E D I T E D  B Y  M A R Y  F .  W I L L I A M S O N
With modern recipes by Elizabeth Baird

A nineteenth-century cookbook fusing elements of Acadian, Indian, Mi’kmaq, and Scottish cuisine offers readers a taste of the past, along with exciting recipes newly adapted for the modern kitchen.

Both an enticing history of the seminal cookbook and a practical guide for readers and cooks today, Mrs Dalgairns’s Kitchen offers an intimate look at the tastes and smells of an early nineteenth-century kitchen.

Mary F. Williamson is a culinary historian and a collector of early cookbooks. She lives in Toronto.

When The Practice of Cookery first appeared in Edinburgh and London editions in 1829, reviewers hailed it as one of the best cookbooks available. The book was unique not only in being wholly original, but also for its broad culinary influences, incorporating recipes from British North America, the United States, England, Scotland, France, and India.

Catherine Emily Callbeck Dalgairns was born in 1788. Though her contemporaries understood her to be a Scottish author, she lived her first twenty-two years in Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown was home for much longer than the twelve years she spent in London or her mere six years’ residency in Dundee, Scotland, by the time of the cookbook’s first appearance. In Mrs Dalgairns’s Kitchen, Mary Williamson reclaims Dalgairns and her book’s Canadian roots. During her youth, the popular cookbook author would have had experience of Acadian, Mi’kmaq, and Scottish Highlands foods and ways of cooking. Her mother had come from Boston, inspiring the cookbook’s several American recipes; Dalgairns’s brothers-in-law lived in India, reflected in the chapter devoted to curry recipes. Williamson consults the publisher’s surviving archives to offer insights into the world of early nineteenth-century publishing, while Elizabeth Baird updates Dalgairns’s recipes for the modern kitchen.

SPECIFICATIONS
Carleton Library Series
March 2021
978-0-2280-0533-9  $39.95T, £28.50 cloth
6.5 x 9.25  608pp  18 illustrations, 2 maps, 1 table
eBook available
The year 1968 was ablaze with passion and mayhem as protests erupted in Paris and Prague, throughout the United States, and in cities on all continents. The Summer Olympic Games in Mexico were to be a moment of respite from chaos. But the image of peace – a white dove – adopted by organizers was an illusion, as was obvious to a record six hundred million people watching worldwide on satellite television. Ten days before the opening ceremony, soldiers slaughtered hundreds of student protesters in the capital.

In *Games of Discontent* Harry Blutstein presents vivid accounts of threatened boycotts to protest racism in the United States, South Africa, and Rhodesia. He describes demonstrations by Czechoslovak gold medal gymnast Věra Čáslavská against the Soviet-led invasion of her country. The most dramatic moment of the Olympic Games was Tommie Smith and John Carlos’s black power salute from the podium. Blutstein furnishes new details behind their protest and examines how this iconic image seared itself into historical memory, inspiring Colin Kaepernick and a new generation of athlete-activists to take a knee against racism decades later.

The 1968 Summer Games became a microcosm of the discord happening around the globe. Describing a range of protest activities preceding and surrounding the 1968 Olympics, *Games of Discontent* shines light on the world during a politically transformative moment when discontents were able, for the first time, to globalize their protests.

Harry Blutstein is a research fellow at the University of Melbourne.
What Ails France?

BRIGITTE GRANVILLE

A provocative but constructive critique of the French model of technocratic, elite leadership.

As evidenced by the yellow vests protest movement that began in France in 2018, the state of the French nation inspires gloom among many of its citizens. Brigitte Granville views this malaise as a peculiarly French symptom of the difficulties experienced by many advanced industrial democracies in the face of globalization, technology, and mass immigration.

Granville brings trenchant criticism to bear in this wide-ranging survey of the political economy of contemporary France, building her case for the prosecution on the self-reinforcing rigidity produced by a narrow Parisian oligarchy that is both entitled and intellectually hidebound. What Ails France? applies an economist’s vision to the monetary and fiscal pathologies flowing from this ideologically motivated technocratic rule, reflected in Europe’s flawed monetary union, runaway indebtedness, and chronically high structural unemployment. The author marshals academic research from a wide range of disciplines to fuel a provocative and at times contentious analysis, proposing various treatments for French ailments that would reinvigorate the republican value of liberté with a new local slant.

A refreshing, ideologically freewheeling discussion, What Ails France? provides a positive take on the innovations of our digital age, exploring their potential to bring about a more representative democracy and a fairer society.

Brigitte Granville is professor of international economics and economic policy at Queen Mary University of London.
Hitler’s Cosmopolitan Bastard
Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi and His Vision of Europe

MARTYN BOND

The story of the Austro-Japanese count – politician and author of the manifesto Pan-Europa – who blazed a trail to European integration.

In the turbulent period following the First World War the young Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi founded the Pan-European Union, offering a vision of peaceful, democratic unity for Europe, with no borders, a common currency, and a single passport. His political congresses in Vienna, Berlin, and Basel attracted thousands from the intelligentsia and the cultural elite, including Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and Sigmund Freud, who wanted a United States of Europe brought together by consent. The Count’s commitment to this cooperative ideal infuriated Adolf Hitler, who referred to him as a “cosmopolitan bastard” in Mein Kampf.

Communists and nationalists, xenophobes and populists alike hated the Count and his political mission. When the Nazis annexed Austria, the Count and his wife, the famous actress Ida Roland, narrowly escaped the Gestapo. He fled to the United States, where he helped shape American policy for postwar Europe. Coudenhove-Kalergi’s profile was such that he served as the basis for the fictional resistance hero Victor Laszlo in the film Casablanca.

A brilliant networker, the Count guided many European leaders, notably advising Winston Churchill before his 1946 Zürich speech on Europe. A friend to both Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and President Charles de Gaulle, Coudenhove-Kalergi was personally invited to the High Mass in Rheims Cathedral in 1961 to celebrate Franco-German reconciliation. A provocative visionary for Europe, Coudenhove-Kalergi thought and acted in terms of continents, not countries.

For the Count, the United States of Europe was the answer to the challenges of communist Russia and capitalist America. Indeed, he launched his Pan-European Union thirty years before Jean Monnet set up the European Coal and Steel Community, the precursor to the European Union. Timely and captivating, Martyn Bond’s biography offers an opportunity to explore a remarkable life and revisit the impetus and origins of a unified Europe.

“Martyn Bond has written a fascinating biography of Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi and has offered a rich portrait of his worlds. It is a welcome and much-needed contribution to our understanding of twentieth-century Europeanism and is a pleasure to read.”
Matthew D’Auria, University of East Anglia

Martyn Bond, former European civil servant and BBC foreign correspondent, is a distinguished senior fellow at Regent’s University London and a senior fellow of the Salzburg Global Seminar.
Friend Beloved
Marie Stopes, Gordon Hewitt, and an Ecology of Letters

Edited by Laura Jean Cameron

An intercontinental portrait of two young scientists exploring the nature of friendship, love, insects, and life on Earth.

Friend Beloved invites readers to enter the imaginative worlds of two ambitious young scientists: Marie Carmichael Stopes, the paleobotanist who found international fame as a birth control advocate and feminist icon, and Charles Gordon Hewitt, the housefly expert who became one of Canada’s trailblazers of nature conservation before he died in the Spanish flu pandemic.

Ecology was a new science that connected Stopes and Hewitt, the word coming from oikos, the Greek term for “home.” Reproducing a small but significant cache of letters written before the First World War, the book unearths their respective versions of home and shows how these mattered in both domestic affairs and scientific passions. Their co-authored 1909 scientific article, which Hewitt called “the one little sin,” is reprinted as an appendix, along with a chapter of Stopes’s unpublished novel A Man’s Mate, entitled “Friends.” Laura Jean Cameron provides a lively, thought-provoking introduction, and her epilogue considers why Stopes and Hewitt’s friendship was largely forgotten. Its recollection reveals early ecology’s revolutionary promise but also its colonial and eugenic entanglements.

Weaving accounts not only of the professional worlds the correspondents traversed in Britain, Japan, and Canada, but also of intensely personal relationships involved in the changing nature of their field, Friend Beloved connects careers and emotional trajectories at a key moment in the women’s suffrage movement and the making of modern science.

Laura Jean Cameron is professor of historical geography at Queen’s University.

Specifications
April 2021
978-0-2280-0527-8 $34.95T, £21.50 cloth
6 x 9 240pp 36 photos
eBook available
As human populations inhabiting cities have grown dramatically, we have lost the ability to understand and even to see the natural world around us. We lack the vocabulary to describe our surroundings, and this lack of understanding limits our ability as citizens to contribute to political decisions about the landscape of cities, especially at the edges where land meets water.

*Bay Lexicon*, a field guide to San Francisco’s shoreline, is a case study in establishing a working language for hybrid landscapes. Centred on a walk along the edge of the iconic San Francisco Bay, it documents, deciphers, and classifies the places and phenomena a person encounters – and the forces, histories, and interactions that underlie what is visible. In a unique synthesis of text and drawing, Jane Wolff applies analytical and representational tools based in design and documentary work to findings from the fields of geography, environmental and cultural history, public policy, urban ecology, and landscape studies. As our cities face increasing pressure caused by climate change, we will need to reimagine them in terms that do justice to their complexity. *Bay Lexicon*’s methods for building landscape literacy are meant for translation, adaptation, and use far beyond San Francisco Bay.

Through activist scholarship that cuts across disciplinary boundaries and levels of expertise, this book examines how the landscape at the water’s edge works, documents its historical evolution, brings its citizens’ values to light, and frames conversations about how and why it might change.

Jane Wolff is associate professor at the University of Toronto’s Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design.
Media has long been identified as a primary site of political discourse in Western liberal democracies. Easy access to digital platforms empowers more content creators with more reach through more channels, which means that the way we do politics, talk politics, and cover politics is undergoing a radical transformation. The military industrial complex of the 1950s has given way to the celebrity distribution complex of the social media age. The well known – from Donald Trump to Justin Trudeau – make news and, through channels from Twitter to Instagram, can distribute that news themselves. And in the case of Trump, they can denounce everyone else’s news as “fake.” *Trump, Trudeau, Tweets, Truth* examines how journalism became decentralized and disaggregated. Drawing from his experience in the press, politics, and public policy, Bill Fox reflects on the seismic shifts technology has triggered in political discourse and coverage.

The 2020 US presidential campaign provides the context for a broader examination of this recalibration of the power equation. Did Trump’s tweets and the news they generated withstand the scrutiny of traditional media fact-checkers? And whose view of reality prevailed?

Bill Fox is a senior fellow at Massey College at the University of Toronto and a fellow at the Riddell Graduate Program in Political Management at Carleton University.
The sexual revolution is unfinished. A sexual double standard between men and women still exists, and society continues to punish bad girls and reward good ones. Until we eliminate good-girl privilege and bad-girl stigma, women will not be fully free to embrace their sexuality.

In Slut-Shaming, Whorephobia, and the Unfinished Sexual Revolution Meredith Ralston looks at the common denominators between the #MeToo movement, the myths of rape culture, and the pleasure gap between men and women to reveal the ways that sexually liberated women threaten the patriarchy. Weaving in history, pop culture, philosophy, interviews with sex workers, and personal anecdotes, Ralston shows how women cannot achieve sexual equality until the sexual double standard and good girl/bad girl binary are eliminated and women viewed by society as “whores” are destigmatized. Illustrating how women’s sexuality is policed by both men and women, she argues that women must be allowed the same personal autonomy as men: the freedom to make sexual decisions for themselves, to obtain orgasm equality, and to insist on their own sexual pleasure.

Dispelling the myth that all sex workers are victims and all clients are violent, Slut-Shaming, Whorephobia, and the Unfinished Sexual Revolution calls out Western society’s hypocrisy about sex and shows how stigma and the marginalization of sex workers harm all women.

Meredith Ralston is professor of women’s studies at Mount Saint Vincent University and a documentary filmmaker whose films include Hope in Heaven, Selling Sex, and Why Women Run.
Although we tend to associate social transformation with major events, historical turning points, or revolutionary upheaval, *Revolutionary Routines* argues that seemingly minor everyday habits are the key to meaningful change. Through its account of influential socio-political processes – such as the resurgence of fascism and white supremacy, the crafting of new technologies of governance, and the operation of digital media and algorithms – this book rethinks not only how change works, but also what counts as change. Drawing examples from the affective politics of Trumpism and Brexit, nudge theory and behaviour change, social media and the international refugee crisis, and the networked activism of Occupy and Black Lives Matter, Carolyn Pedwell argues that minor gestures may be as significant as major happenings, revealing the powerful potential in our ability to remake shared habits and imaginatively reinhabit everyday life.

*Revolutionary Routines* offers a new understanding of the logics of habit and the nature of social change, power, and progressive politics, illustrating diverse forms of consciousness and co-operation through which political solidarities might take shape.

Carolyn Pedwell is associate professor of cultural studies, University of Kent.
Disenchanted by indirect forms of protest designed to work within existing systems of corporate and state power, animal and earth liberation activists have turned instead to direct action. In this detailed ethnographic account Jennifer Grubbs takes the reader inside the complicated, intricate world of these powerful and controversial interventions, nuancing the harrowing realities of political repression with the inspiring, clever ways that activists resist.

Grubbs draws on her personal experiences within the movement to offer a thoughtful and intersectional analysis. Tracing the strategies of liberationist activists as they grapple with doing activism under extreme repression, *Ecoliberation* challenges ubiquitous frameworks that position protestors as either good or bad by showing how activists playfully and confrontationally enact radical social change. Nearly a decade in the making, the book looks back at the notorious period of repression called the Green Scare and draws contemporary connections to the creep of fascism under President Donald Trump.

In stories that are simultaneously heartbreaking, riddled with tension and contradiction, and inspiring, Grubbs proves that whether or not the revolution is televised, it will be spectacular.

Jennifer D. Grubbs is assistant professor of anthropology and the Prison Justice Initiative convener at Antioch College.
In this riddling and seeking book of poems, Edward Carson navigates the emotional, often contradictory intelligence of the heart and mind. In three interrelated segments, *whereabouts* powerfully charts the tight emotional spaces between thinking and language, beauty and perception, love and the polemics of self and other.

Taking on cartographic distortions and dynamics of the map metaphor, “whereabouts (or the mapmaker’s dilemma)” playfully confronts the quandaries of personal navigation when the wants and needs of the esemplastic mind are forever devising new places to be. Exploring the brain, its neurons, and serpentine synaptic connections, “whereabouts (in fourteen scans)” advances a poetry of rhizomic communication capturing networks of thought and feeling that spring from both conflict and caress. Within a relationship’s countless masquerades and revelations, “whereabouts (the lovers’ discourse)” invites the reader to eavesdrop on a series of intimate conversations wherein lovers argue and act out their richly populated inner lives, addressing issues of gender, pleasure, communication, control, and sex.

“Activated by synaptic metaphor, Edward Carson’s *whereabouts* is love poetry by way of neuroimaging. Embracing the ‘harmonics of the brain,’ the poet breaks down the world sense by sense, delivering a fever dream that is part map, part destination. *whereabouts* is a welcome addition to the significant tradition of science poetry.” Jim Johnstone, editor of *The Next Wave: An Anthology of 21st Century Canadian Poetry*

Edward Carson is the author of *Look Here Look Away Look Again, Knots, Birds Flock Fish School, Taking Shape,* and *Scenes.* He lives in Toronto.

**SPECIFICATIONS**
The Hugh MacLennan Poetry Series
**July 2021**
978-0-2280-0632-9  $17.95T, £13.99  paper
5 x 7.5  96pp
eBook available

Thyme clings, high / and away from the grazing and scents / the air.

Island reality is interconnected with live-retrieved memories in which a nurse follows a violent patient into the northern Canadian bush, a migrant mother faces her new job as the village butcher, an Ojibway man is forced to walk a dangerous route home alone, teenagers loot the local dump to build their mother’s wheelchair, and an electrician watches a woman play a grand piano on a ballfield.

A (re)creation of the surreality and altered time within deep states of grieving, *Field Guide to the Lost Flower of Crete* juxtaposes sorrow with fragmentary, unapologetic joy. Eleonore Schönmaier forges compelling symphonic resonances between European musical encounters and a northern working-class childhood. By centring her experiential empathy on a history of racism and poverty, she guides us into better ways of being. Intimate reflections are contrasted with geopolitical and environmental concerns as Schönmaier’s fierce intelligence focuses on what is most essential in our lives.

The arc of this collection offers a rejuvenating meditation on the meaning of loss and love, highlighted by the lyric beauty of the writing.

Eleonore Schönmaier is the award-winning author of *Dust Blown Side of the Journey* and *Wavelengths of Your Song.* She divides her time between Canada and Europe.

**SPECIFICATIONS**
The Hugh MacLennan Poetry Series
**June 2021**
978-0-2280-0581-0  $17.95T, £13.99  paper
5 x 7.5  152pp
eBook available
The Tantramar Re-Vision

KEVIN IRIE

Lyrical poems of the solitary and celebratory in which nature is both paradise and purgatory.

I’ve lived the way a field is sometimes / a shelter for mice / or sometimes a source of game / for a hawk

Inspired by the literary landscape of the late poet John Thompson, Kevin Irie’s The Tantramar Re-Vision presents a portrait of nature where the benign and the bedevilled coexist, collude, or collide.

The Tantramar Re-Vision charts routes of discovery as it follows trails, waterways, flights, and fears, be it through the woods, the wilds, the page, or the mind where “it’s hard to admit / you are not to your taste.” It questions an existence in which the inhuman thrives, ignorant of divinity, while the human psyche continues to search for answers as “life takes directions / away from” it. The Tantramar Marsh setting of John Thompson’s Stilt Jack resonates with Irie’s landscapes of birds, fish, plants, and wildlife, all still within reach yet part of a world where “wind carries sounds / it cannot hear.”

Insightful and meditative, The Tantramar Re-Vision is poetry of the inner self and the outside observer, a poetic testament to the ways literature creates its own landmarks and nature survives without knowing a word.

Kevin Irie is a poet and the author of five previous collections, including Viewing Tom Thomson: A Minority Report. He lives in Toronto.

Unbound

GABRIELLE MCINTIRE

A debut collection that re-enchants our eyes and hearts to the sublime wonders of our precarious natural world.

inside sadness is glory / if you see it right way round, / find the seam, reverse it to perspectivize, / unwind light, joy’s unravelling spool

Inspired by mystical traditions, birdwatching, tree planting, ethics, neuropsychology, and quantum physics, Gabrielle McIntire’s poems draw us in with their passionate attention to what it means to be human in a still-wondrous natural environment.

Touching on human frailty, the eternal, and the ecological with a delicate and evocative brush, Unbound enacts an almost prayerful attentiveness to the earth’s creatures and landscapes while it offers both mournful and humorous treatments of love and loss. McIntire’s finely tuned musical voice – with its incantatory rhythms, rhymes, sound play, and entrancing double meanings – invites us to be courageously open to the unexpected.

Unbound stirs us to re-evaluate our place amidst the astonishing beauty and wisdom of an Earth facing the early stages of climate change.

Gabrielle McIntire is professor of English at Queen’s University.

SPECIFICATIONS

The Hugh MacLennan Poetry Series

July 2021
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5 x 7.5 112pp
eBook available

SPECIFICATIONS

The Hugh MacLennan Poetry Series

June 2021
978-0-2280-0617-6 $17.95T, £13.99 paper
5 x 7.5 104pp
eBook available
Some poems can live without souls / but mine remain ghastly fools flicking / uncomfortable narratives like / cigarette butts during class change.

One out of every twenty students in the adult education classes Evan J teaches in Sioux Lookout, Ontario, dies every year; the surviving students are often afflicted by severe racism, poverty, addictions, and violence. *Ripping down half the trees* engages with these struggles, offering a catalogue of experiences specific to the remote regions of Canada.

Tearing down the façade of Canadian justice and equality to expose the racism, colonialism, sexism, prejudicial capitalism, and ableism at the nation’s core, these are poems about cruelty, both the obvious and the ambient. They are unflinching in their sociopolitical criticism, upset by unchanging systemic oppressions, unable to overlook the threat of the author’s white skin, unwilling to forget Justin Trudeau in blackface. And while they acknowledge the limits of the author’s privileged perspective, they are never willing to let the perpetrating structures of this cruelty go unchecked.

But these poems also let stand the shelterwood, the upstanding actions of individuals, the totems of hope. They work as coping strategies, as therapy, as empathy, offering a glimpse of optimism and a space for discourse. These are poems that listen.

Evan J (he/him) is from Manitoba and now lives and writes in the town of Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

Queer community sports leagues, by their sheer numbers, are changing the energy and space of school gyms and community recreational spaces. Some leagues are well-established – having been in existence for over twenty-five years – whereas others are relatively new, but their collective presence tells stories about the shifting dynamics of queer communities in Canada.

*Who’s Coming Out to Play* considers the potential of queer community sports to disrupt notions of the embodiment of gender and community, while maintaining an awareness of numerous factors that limit this potential. Exploring queer teams and leagues of varying sizes and from various locations, this book focuses on leagues that have previously identified as women’s or lesbian and are now becoming trans and genderqueer inclusive. Queer community leagues are based in a commitment to community building, prioritizing fun, socializing, and inclusivity over competing or winning. As a result of these commitments, these spaces and the people who come to play in them reflect new ways of being in and with bodies, different ways of embodying gender, and new or different forms of engagement – notably distinct “rules of play” – within sporting arenas.

*Who’s Coming Out to Play* paints a vivid picture of the lived experiences of queer bodies in queer sporting spaces, exploring both the possibilities and the continued problems they face.

Claire Carter is associate professor in women’s and gender studies at the University of Regina.
Attending – patient contemplation focused on a particular being – is a central ethical activity that has not been recognized by any of the main moral systems in the European philosophical tradition. That tradition has imagined that the moral agent is primarily a problem solver and world changer when what might be needed most is a witness.

Moral theory has been agonized by dualism – motivation is analyzed into beliefs and desires, descriptions of facts and dissatisfactions with them, while action is represented as an effort to lessen dissatisfaction by altering the empirical world. In Attending Warren Heiti traces an alternative genealogy of ethics, drawing from the Platonism recovered by Simone Weil and developed in the work of Iris Murdoch, John McDowell, and Jan Zwicky. According to Weil, virtue is knowledge, knowledge is embodied, and the knower is nested in an ecosystem of relationships. Instead of analyzing and solving theoretical problems, Heiti aims to clarify the terrain by setting up objects of attention from more than one discipline, including not only philosophy but also literature, psychology, film, and visual art.

The traditional picture captures one important type of ethical activity: faced with a moral problem, one looks to a general rule to furnish the solution. But not all problems conform to this model. Heiti offers an alternative: to see what is needed, one attends to the particular being.

Warren Heiti is professor of philosophy and liberal studies at Vancouver Island University.
Being and Its Surroundings

GIANNI VATTIMO

Edited by Giuseppe Iannantuono, Alberto Martinengo, and Santiago Zabala
Translated by Corrado Federici

Advocating for an active nihilism: a constructive attitude in the absence of absolute truths and moral values.

Gianni Vattimo, one of Europe’s foremost contemporary philosophers and most famously associated with the concept of weak thought, explores theoretical and practical issues flowing from his fundamental rejection of the traditional Western understanding of Being as an absolute, unchanging, and transcendent reality. The essays in this book move within the surroundings of Being without constructing a systematic, definitive analysis of the topic.

In Being and Its Surroundings Vattimo continues his career-long exploration of the philosophy of Martin Heidegger, in particular his repudiation of metaphysics with its presupposition of the existence of permanent, universal truth, and that of Friedrich Nietzsche, with its promotion of nihilism. One consequence of problematizing the idea of an attainable truth is the relativization of values and cultures. In the face of the death of God – or the absence of a transcendent guarantor of the validity of human judgments – we have the postmodern tendency to see all value systems and assertions of truth as purely subjective, and to suggest that “anything goes,” which Nietzsche called passive nihilism. Vattimo advocates a more active response as he challenges all forms of authoritarianism in the world today. He brings his intellectual acumen to bear on such urgent issues as globalization, the clash of civilizations and terrorism, the crisis of democracy, and the relevance of orthodox religion.

Rather than endorse dogmatism or indifference and detachment from social engagement in the name of relativism, Vattimo opts for the path of meaningful dialogue and a search for a mediated consensus based on reason, with all its limitations.

Gianni Vattimo is emeritus professor of philosophy at the University of Turin and a former member of the European Parliament.

Giuseppe Iannantuono teaches at the European School, Brussels.

Alberto Martinengo is assistant professor of theoretical philosophy at Scuola Normale Superiore.

Santiago Zabala is ICREA Research Professor of Philosophy at Pompeu Fabra University.

Corrado Federici is emeritus professor of Italian at Brock University.
Mental illness stigma is rooted in a perceived lack of agency, but stigma itself undermines agency. While most philosophical accounts of the matter are concerned with the question of how much agency a person with mental illness has, this book asks how we can enhance the agency of people with mental illness. 

*Humanizing Mental Illness* explains and explores these connections, arguing that all of us can and should adjust our social practices to enhance the agency of people with mental illness. This agency is complicated and nuanced, as it is often directly constrained due to a person’s symptoms and indirectly constrained due to stigma. Abigail Gosselin, both a scholar in the field of social philosophy and a person with a psychiatric disability, illustrates the importance of social interaction for developing and exercising agency. By overcoming mental illness stigma and by adopting certain epistemic and moral virtues, we can interact with people who have mental illness in ways that help enhance their agency and enable them to flourish.

*Humanizing Mental Illness* demonstrates that we need to challenge our explicit and implicit biases and learn to interact with mental illness in more intentional, supportive, and inclusive ways.

Abigail Gosselin is professor of philosophy at Regis University.
At war for sixty years, eighteenth-century Britain and France experienced demographic, social, and economic exchanges despite their imperial rivalry. Paradoxically, this rivalry spurred their participation in scientific and industrial developments. Their shared interest in standards of living and cultural practices was fuelled by migration and philosophical exchanges that reciprocally transmitted the values of urban geography, medicine, teaching, and the industrial and fine arts.

In *Imperial Paradoxes* Robert Merrett compares British and French literature on those topics. He explains how food, wine, fashion, and tourism were channels of interdisciplinary relations and shows why authors in both nations turned the notion of empire from commercial and military expansion into a metaphor for exploring self-knowledge and pleasure. Although cognitive science has come to the fore only in the past two generations, eighteenth-century writers tested problems in the dualist and faculty psychology of Western rationalism. Themes of embodiment and embodied thought drawn from recent theorists are applied throughout this book, along with dialectics and models of the senses operating together.

*Imperial Paradoxes* avoids the limitations of strict chronology, weaving together multiple narratives for a more complete picture. Applying major works in the fields of cognitive science, cognitive psychology, and pedagogical theory to prose, poetry, and drama from the eighteenth century, Merrett shows how attention to eating, drinking, dressing, and travelling gives important insights into individual literary works and literary history.

*Minor Ethics* takes up a range of canonical ethical questions and thinks through concrete ethical problems relating to drug addiction, environmental responsibility, xenophobia, trauma, refugees, political parties, and cultural difference. The responses to these concerns demonstrate the minoritarian promise of the opening up of ethical thinking.

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Robert James Merrett is professor emeritus of English and film studies at the University of Alberta.

Casey Ford is an independent scholar working in Belgium. Suzanne M. McCullagh is assistant professor of philosophy at Athabasca University and a member of the Environmental Humanities Research Cluster at Miami University (Ohio). Karen L.F. Houle is full professor of philosophy at the University of Guelph.
The nineteenth-century study of hysteria at the Salpêtrière hospital was a medical project, but also a theatrical one. The hysteric’s public appearance was a continual ethical provocation, pointing not only to the vulnerability of her person but to the unstable position of her spectator. *Hysteria in Performance* sets out to uncover what kind of performance the hysterical attack is, as well as the nature of hysteria in and as performance as it occurred at Salpêtrière.

The Salpêtrière documents undeniably show the gravity of the institutional violence committed against its female patients. Using the lenses of performance studies and performance theory, Jenn Cole expresses the overt and subtle damages done to hysterical women in Jean-Martin Charcot’s hospital, drawing attention to the hysteric’s resistance to these experiences: it is often simply by being herself that the hysteric points to the inherent weaknesses in these systemic modes of violence. In *Hysteria in Performance* the hysteric becomes a figure who represents possibilities for ethical encounters within performance and everyday living.

Revealing the fraught and exciting nature of theatrical representation, and continually drawing out the dilemmas and unexpected dynamics of witnessing the suffering of others, this groundbreaking study explores how Charcot’s findings on hysteria produced a unique mixture of theatre and science that still has unexpected things to teach us.

**Jenn Cole** is assistant professor in gender and social justice studies at Trent University.

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The race to climb Everest catapulted mountain climbing, with its accompanying images of conquest and sport, into the public sphere on a global scale. But as a metaphor for the pinnacle of human achievement, mountaineering remains the preserve of traditional white male heroism.

*False Summit* unpacks gender politics in the expedition narratives and memoirs of mountaineers in the Himalayas and the Karakoram. Why are women still a minority in the world’s highest places? Julie Rak proposes that the genre has itself reached a “false summit” – a peak that proves not to be the pinnacle – and that mountaineering is not ready to welcome other ways of climbing or other kinds of climbers. For more than two centuries mountaineering, as an activity and as an ideal, has helped shape how the self is understood within the context of conquest, adventure, and proximity to risk. As climbing shows signs of becoming more diverse, Rak asks why change is so hard to achieve and why gender bias and other inequities exist in climbing at all.

Exploring classic and lesser-known expedition accounts from Everest, K2, and Annapurna, *False Summit* helps us understand why mountaineering remains one of the most important ways to articulate gender identities and politics.

**Julie Rak** is professor of English and film studies and holds the Henry Marshall Tory Chair at the University of Alberta.
Myth criticism flourished in the mid-twentieth century under the powerful influence of Canadian thinker Northrop Frye. It asserted the need to identify common, unifying patterns in literature, arts, and religion. Although it was eclipsed by post-modern theories that asserted difference and conflict, those theories proved incapable of inspiring solidarity or guiding social action. *The Productions of Time* argues for a return to myth criticism in order to refine and extend its vision.

With the aim of rehabilitating myth criticism for our time, Michael Dolzani sketches an anatomy of the imagination as demonstrated in the total body of its productions, including literature, mythology, the arts, popular culture, and religious and political texts. Dolzani situates a vast panoply of images, character types, plot structures, themes, and genres to better understand their purposes, their recurrences across broad spans of history, and their interrelations. Illustrating the relationship between mythology and history, *The Productions of Time* proposes a symbolic language as a way of enabling dialogue across ideological and individual differences.

Arguing for the ethical and intellectual necessity of conceiving a unifying pattern that transcends differences, *The Productions of Time* demonstrates that imagination is part of the human inheritance, common to all, not just to poets and mystics.

Michael Dolzani is professor in the Department of English at Baldwin Wallace University.

The instability of modernist form has everything to do with the social, political, and economic shakeups of the nineteenth century that left masculinity a site of contestation, racial anxiety, homophobic paranoia, performative display, and queer desire. Refusing to take white masculinity for granted, Daniel Hannah considers how the canonical novels of modernist fiction explore the ways that privilege is propped up and driven by factors of race, place, gender, and sexuality. *Queer Atlantic* examines the work of established writers – Herman Melville, Robert Louis Stevenson, Henry James, Joseph Conrad, and Ford Madox Ford – to reveal that anxieties surrounding white, masculine privilege and queer potential helped broaden the novel’s formal possibilities. Demonstrating how masculine mobility, and often specifically transatlantic mobility, both enacts and queerly disorients male privilege, Hannah places these writers in the context of debates about naval impressment, piracy, emigration, colonization, and the “new imperialism.” In the process he raises important questions about the current field of queer ethics, highlighting the strange companionship of queer openness to otherness and imperialist thought in modernist writing.

Arguing for the surprising resilience of such fictional structures, *Queer Atlantic* provides a new understanding of modernism’s emergence from a troubling of masculine privilege, mobility, and desire.

Daniel Hannah is associate professor of English at Lakehead University.

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**SPECIFICATIONS**

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The 1970s in Britain saw a series of industrial disputes, a referendum on membership in the European Economic Community, conflict about issues of immigration and citizenship, and emergent environmental and feminist movements. It was also a decade of innovation in the novel, and novelists often addressed the state of the nation directly in their works.

In *Politics and the British Novel in the 1970s* Russell Perkin looks at social novels by John Fowles and Margaret Drabble, the Cold War thrillers of John le Carré, Richard Adams’s best-selling fable *Watership Down*, the popular campus novels of Malcolm Bradbury and David Lodge, Doris Lessing’s dystopian visions, and V.S. Naipaul’s explorations of post-colonial displacement. Many of these highly regarded works sold in large numbers and have enjoyed enduring success – a testament to the power of the political novel to explain a nation to itself. Perkin explores the connections between the novel and politics, situating the works he discusses in the rich context of the history and culture of the decade, from party politics to popular television shows.

*Politics and the British Novel in the 1970s* elucidates a period of literary history now fifty years in the past and offers a balanced perspective on the age, revealing that these works not only represented the politics of the time but played a meaningful role in them.

J. Russell Perkin is professor of English at Saint Mary’s University and the author of *David Lodge and the Tradition of the Modern Novel*.

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**This Strange Loneliness**

*Heaney’s Wordworth*

Peter Mackay

An in-depth study of William Wordsworth’s influence on Seamus Heaney and their shared sense of the power of poetry.

*This Strange Loneliness* is the first comprehensive account of the poetic relationship between Seamus Heaney and William Wordsworth. Peter Mackay explores how Heaney repeatedly turns to the Romantic poet’s work for inspiration, corroboration, and amplification, and as a model for the fortifying power of poetry itself, which offers the fundamental lesson that “it is on this earth we find our happiness, or not at all.”

Through an in-depth look at archival materials, and at uncollected poems and prose by Heaney, Mackay traces the evolution of Heaney’s readings of Wordsworth throughout his career, revealing their shared interest in the connections between poetry and education, the possibility of a beneficial understanding of poetic influence, the complexities of place and displacement, ideas of transcendence, and ultimately the importance of “late style”: later poems by Wordsworth might prove a cautionary tale, as well as example, for any poet. Placing Heaney’s readings within their political, historical, and poetic contexts the book also explores how he negotiated the complex relationship between Irish and British culture and identity to claim a persistent form of kinship, and forge a strange community, with the Romantic poet.

With illuminating readings that reveal new contexts to and currents in Heaney’s work, *This Strange Loneliness* is a powerful evocation of the Irish poet’s sense of the “uplift” that poetry can provide.

Peter Mackay is a poet and a lecturer in literature at the University of St Andrews.
Chekhov’s Children
Context and Text in Late Imperial Russia

NADYA L. PETERSON

A groundbreaking investigation of Anton Chekhov’s portrayal of children and its connection with the prevalent views on childhood in his time.

Anton Chekhov’s representations of children have generally remained on the periphery of scholarly attention. Yet his stories about children, which focus on communication and the emergence of personhood, also illuminate the process by which the author forged his own language of expression and occupy a uniquely important place within his work.

*Chekhov’s Children* explores these stories – dating from Chekhov’s early writings in the 1880s – as a distinct body of work unified by the theme of maturation and by the creation of a literary model of childhood. Nadya Peterson describes the evolution of Chekhov’s model and its connection with the prevalent views on children in the literature, education, medicine, and psychology of his time. As with his later writing, Chekhov’s portrayals of young protagonists exhibit complexity, diversity, and a broad reach across the writer’s cultural and literary landscape, dealing with such themes as the distinctiveness of a child’s perspective, the relationship between the worlds of children and adults, the nature of child development, socialization, gender differences, and sexuality. While reconstructing a particular literary model of childhood, this book brings to light a body of discourse on children, childhood development, and education prominent in Russia in the late nineteenth century.

*Chekhov’s Children* accords this topic the significance it deserves by placing Chekhov’s model of childhood within the broad context of his time and reassessing established notions about the child’s place in the author’s œuvre.

Nadya L. Peterson is associate professor of Russian at Hunter College, CUNY, and is on the faculty of the doctoral program in comparative literature at the CUNY Graduate Center.

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Besieged
Early Modern British Siege Literature, 1642–1722

SHARON ALCER AND HOLLY FAITH NELSON

A pioneering study of early modern siege literature focusing on the terrifying nature of war and the creative ways writers approached it.

Siege literature has existed since antiquity but has not always been understood as a crucial element of culture. Focusing on its magnetic force, *Besieged* brings to light its popularity and potency between the British Civil War and the Great Northern War in Europe, a period in which literary texts reflected an urgent interest in siege mentality and tactics.

Exploring the siege as represented in canonical works by Milton, Dryden, Defoe, Davenant, Cowley, Cavendish, and Bunyan, alongside a wide array of little-known memoirs, plays, poems, and works of prose fiction on military and civilian experiences of siege warfare, *Besieged* breaks new ground in the field of early modern war literature. Sharon Alker and Holly Faith Nelson draw on theories of space and place to show how early modern Britons feverishly worked to make sense of the immediacy, horror, and trauma of urban warfare, offering a valuable perspective on the literature that captured the cultural imagination during and after the traumatic civil wars of the 1640s.

Alker and Nelson demonstrate how the narratives of besieged cities became a compelling way to engage with the fragility of urban space, unstable social structures, developing technologies, and the inadequacy of old heroic martial models. Given the reality of urban warfare in our own age, *Besieged* provides a timely foundation for understanding the history of such spaces and their cultural representation.

Sharon Alker is Mary A. Denny Professor of English and General Studies at Whitman College. Holly Faith Nelson is professor and chair of the Department of English and Creative Writing at Trinity Western University.
Debt, Law, Realism  
Nigerian Writers Imagine the State at Independence  
NEIL TEN KORTENAAR

An insightful examination of the nature of the modern state and the political implications of the novel as depicted in independence-era African fiction.

In the decade before and after independence, Nigerians not only adopted the novel but reinvented the genre. Nigerian novels imagined the new state with its ideals of the rule of law, state sovereignty, and a centralized administration.

*Debt, Law, Realism* argues that Nigerian novels were not written for a Western audience, as often stated, but to teach fellow citizens how to envision the state. The first Nigerian novels were overwhelmingly realist because realism was a way to convey the understanding shared by all subject to the rule of law. Debt was an important theme used to illustrate the social trust needed to live with strangers. But the novelists felt an ambivalence towards the state, which had been imposed by colonial military might. Even as they embraced the ideal of the rule of law, they kept alive a memory of other ways of governing themselves. Many of the first novelists – including Chinua Achebe – were Igbo, a people who had been historically stateless, and for whom justice had been a matter of interpersonal relations, consensus, and reciprocity rather than a citizen’s subordination to a higher authority.

*Debt, Law, Realism* reads African novels as political philosophy, offering important lessons about the foundations of social trust, the principle of succession, and the nature of sovereignty, authority, and law.

Neil ten Kortenaar is professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Toronto Scarborough.

Canadian Primal  
Poets, Places, and the Music of Meaning  
MARK DICKINSON

A vibrant, revealing portrait of five contemporary Canadian poets who broke free of a colonial perspective and into a richer experience of land and spirit.

Over the past few decades, a group of writers we might call the Thinking and Singing poets have stood at the forefront of poetry in Canada. These five poets – Dennis Lee, Don McKay, Robert Bringhurst, Jan Zwicky, and Tim Lilburn – are major voices in an era of ecological devastation and spiritual unease. Their diverse, questioning work suggests new ways to confront some of the most pressing issues of our time.

In vibrant prose Mark Dickinson explores the relationship between the lives of these poets and their writing, examining their intersecting careers and friendships and the ways they learned from and challenged one another. *Canadian Primal* uses an unconventional approach, blending biography with literary analysis and drawing from meetings and correspondence with each poet over many years to trace the people and events that inspired the creation of important texts. Dickinson tracks how each of the writers arrived at poetry as a way of being, and at the heart of their poetics he finds both a musical intelligence and the crucial importance of the land.

*Canadian Primal* is literary biography reconceived as an adventure of the mind, body, and spirit. Ebullient, intelligent, and eminently readable, it reminds us that we can live on the earth in a different way, true to the defining experiences of our lives, surrounded by meaning and presence beyond our imagining.

“Dickinson’s understanding of the work of these poets is exemplary, and he has written *Canadian Primal* in a way that’s both engrossing and critically astute. This could become the sort of book that changes the lives of young poets and philosophers.”  
Laurie D. Graham, publisher of *Brick: A Literary Journal*

Mark Dickinson teaches in the School for the Study of Canada at Trent University.
John Stuart Mill, Socialist

HELEN MCCABE

Why did the world’s most famous liberal call himself a socialist?

Best known as the author of *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill remains a canonical figure in liberalism today. Yet according to his autobiography, by the mid-1840s he placed himself “under the general designation of Socialist.” Taking this self-description seriously, *John Stuart Mill, Socialist* reinterprets Mill’s work in its light.

Helen McCabe explores the nineteenth-century political economist’s core commitments to egalitarianism, social justice, social harmony, and a socialist utopia of cooperation, fairness, and human flourishing. Uncovering Mill’s changing relationship with the radicalism of his youth and his excitement about the revolutionary events of 1848, McCabe argues that he saw liberal reforms as solutions to contemporary problems, while socialism was the path to a better future. In so doing, she casts new light on his political theory, including his theory of social progress; his support for democracy; his feminism; his concept of utility; his understanding of individuality; and his account of “the permanent interests of man as a progressive being,” which is so central to his famous harm principle.

As we look to rebuild the world in the wake of financial crises, climate change, and a global pandemic, *John Stuart Mill, Socialist* offers a radical rereading of the philosopher and a fresh perspective on contemporary meanings of socialism.

“In this well-written and thoughtful book, McCabe makes what should stand as the definitive case that Mill was indeed a socialist and that his socialism is highly consistent with – indeed, strongly connected to – his liberalism.” Joseph Persky, University of Illinois at Chicago

Helen McCabe is assistant professor of political theory at the University of Nottingham.

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Beyond Tragedy and Eternal Peace
Politics and International Relations in the Thought of Friedrich Nietzsche

JEAN-FRANÇOIS DROLET

A lively analysis of Nietzsche’s reflections on Western metaphysics and the political processes, institutions, and ideologies shaping public life in Europe during the late nineteenth century.

As a German philosopher, cultural critic, composer, poet, philologist, and scholar of Latin and Greek, Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche has exerted a profound influence on modern intellectual history. Beyond Tragedy and Eternal Peace provides an overview of his legacy, highlighting the synergy between his critique of metaphysics and his reflections on the politics and international relations of the late nineteenth century.

Jean-François Drolet exposes and analyzes Nietzsche’s account of the political processes, institutions, and dominant ideologies shaping public life in Germany and Europe during the 1870s and 1880s. Nietzsche anticipated a new kind of politics, borne out of such events as the Franco-Prussian War, the unification of Germany under Bismarck, the advent of mass democracy, and the rise and transformation of European nationalism. Focusing on conflict and political violence, Drolet expertly reconstructs Nietzsche’s fierce and continued critique of the nationalist, liberal, and socialist ideologies of his age, which the philosopher believed failed to grapple with the death of God and the crisis of European nihilism it engendered.

As this reconstructive interpretation reveals, Nietzsche’s philosophy offers a powerful and still greatly underappreciated reckoning with the changing political practices, norms, and agencies that led to the momentous collapse of the European society of states during the early twentieth century.

“A remarkably erudite and incisive engagement with a philosophical oeuvre often thought to be fragmentary and contradictory. Drolet shows Nietzsche to be a uniquely acute observer of the political and cultural fault lines that would tear Europe apart in the twentieth century and that remain unresolved to this day. A veritable tour de force, Beyond Tragedy and Eternal Peace constitutes a major contribution destined to be read and referenced for a long time to come.”

Antoine Bousquet, Birkbeck, University of London

Jean-François Drolet is reader in politics and international relations at Queen Mary University of London.
Muhammad Iqbal (d. 1938) was one of the most influential modernist Islamic thinkers of the early twentieth century. His work as a poet, politician, philosopher, and public intellectual was widely recognized in his lifetime and plays a major role in contemporary conversations about Islam, modernity, and tradition. 

God, Science, and Self examines the patterns of reasoning at work in Iqbal’s philosophic magnum opus, arguably the most significant text of modernist Islamic philosophy, The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam. Since its initial publication in 1934, The Reconstruction has left scholars in a quandary: its themes appear eclectic, and its arguments contradictory and philosophically perplexing. In this groundbreaking study Nauman Faizi argues that the keys to demystifying the contradictions of The Reconstruction are two competing epistemologies at play within the work. Iqbal takes knowledge to be descriptive, essential, foundational, and binary, but he also takes knowledge to be performative, contextual, probabilistic, and vague. Faizi demonstrates how these approaches to knowledge shape Iqbal’s claims about personhood, God, scripture, philosophy, and science.

God, Science, and Self offers an original approach to interpreting Islamic thought as it crafts relationships between scriptural texts, philosophic thought, and scientific claims for modern Muslim subjects.

Nauman Faizi is assistant professor of religion and program director of the Study of Religion stream at Lahore University of Management Sciences.
In *The Uncomfortable Pew* Bruce Douville explores the relationship between Christianity and the New Left in English Canada from 1959 to 1975. Focusing primarily on Toronto, he examines the impact that left-wing student radicalism had on Canada’s largest Christian denominations, and the role that Christianity played in shaping Canada’s New Left.

Based on extensive archival research and oral interviews, this study reconstructs the social and intellectual worlds of young radicals who saw themselves as part of both the church and the revolution. Douville looks at major communities of faith and action, including the Student Christian Movement, Kairos, and the Latin American Working Group, and explains what made these and other groups effective incubators for left-wing student activism. He also sheds light on Canada’s Roman Catholic, Anglican, and United churches and the ways that progressive older Christians engaged with radical youth and the issues that concerned them, including the Vietnam War, anti-imperialism around the globe, women’s liberation, and gay liberation.

Challenging the idea that the New Left was atheist and secular, *The Uncomfortable Pew* reveals that many young activists began their careers in student Christian organizations, and these religious and social movements deeply influenced each other. While the era was one of crisis and decline for leading Canadian churches, Douville shows how Christianity retained an important measure of influence during a period of radical social change.

Bruce Douville is a sessional instructor in history at Algoma University.

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The French Jesuit Isaac-Joseph Berruyer’s *Histoire du peuple de Dieu* was an ambitious attempt to connect the ideas of the Enlightenment with the theology of the Catholic Church. A paraphrase of the Bible written in vernacular French, the *Histoire* promoted progress, the pursuit of happiness, the fundamental goodness of humanity, and the capacity of nature to shape moral human beings. Berruyer aimed to update the Bible for a new age, but his work unleashed a furor that ended with the expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

*Berruyer’s Bible* offers a fresh perspective on the history of the Catholic Enlightenment. By exploring the rise and fall of Berruyer’s *Histoire*, Daniel Watkins reveals how Catholic attempts to assimilate Enlightenment ideas caused conflicts within the church and between the church and the French state. *Berruyer’s Bible* flips the traditional narrative of the Enlightenment on its head by showing that the secularization of French society and the political decline of the Catholic Church were due not solely to the external assaults of anti-clerical *philosophes* but also to the internal discord caused by Catholic theologians themselves.

Built upon extensive research in archives across Western Europe and the United States, *Berruyer’s Bible* paints a vivid picture of the tumultuous intellectual world of the Catholic Church and the power of radical ideas that shaped the church throughout the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, and beyond.

Daniel J. Watkins is assistant professor of history at Baylor University.
Language, Citizenship, and Sámi Education in the Nordic North, 1900–1940

Otso Kortekangas
Foreword by Marianne Stenbaek

What happened to Nordic ideals of equal citizenship when faced with the needs of minority groups such as the indigenous Sámi?

In the making of the modern Nordic states in the first half of the twentieth century, elementary education was paramount in creating a notion of citizenship that was universal and equal for all citizens. Yet these elementary education policies ignored, in most cases, the language, culture, wishes, and needs of minorities such as the indigenous Sámi.

Presenting the Sámi as an active, transnational population in early twentieth-century northern Europe, Otso Kortekangas examines how educational policies affected the Sámi people residing in the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. In this detailed study, Kortekangas explores what the arguments were for the lack of Sámi language in schools, how Sámi teachers have promoted the use of their mother tongue within the school systems, and how the history of the Sámi compares to other indigenous and minority populations globally.

Timely in its focus on educational policies in multiethnic societies, and ambitious in its scope, the book provides essential information for educators, policymakers, and academics, as well as anyone interested in the history of education and the relationship between large-scale government policies and indigenous peoples.

Otso Kortekangas is a researcher at the Division of History of Science, Technology and Environment at KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm.

Daughters of Aataentsic
Life Stories from Seven Generations

Kathryn Magee Labelle
In collaboration with the Weⁿdat/Waⁿdat Women’s Advisory Council

A groundbreaking project recounting the life stories of seven significant Weⁿdat/Waⁿdat women across North America.

Daughters of Aataentsic highlights and connects the unique lives of seven Weⁿdat/Waⁿdat women whose legacies are still felt today. Spanning the continent and the colonial borders of New France, British North America, Canada, and the United States, this book shows how Wendat people and place came together in Ontario, Quebec, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and how generations of activism became intimately tied with notions of family, community, motherwork, and legacy from the seventeenth to the twenty-first century. The lives of the seven women tell a story of individual and community triumph despite difficulties and great loss.

Kathryn Magee Labelle aims to decolonize the historical discipline by researching with Indigenous people rather than researching on them. It is a collaborative effort, guided by an advisory council of eight Weⁿdat/Waⁿdat women, reflecting the needs and desires of community members. Daughters of Aataentsic challenges colonial interpretations by demonstrating the centrality of women, past and present, to Weⁿdat/Waⁿdat culture and history. Labelle draws from institutional archives and published works, as well as from oral histories and private collections.

Breaking new ground in both historical narratives and community-guided research in North America, Daughters of Aataentsic offers an alternative narrative by considering the ways in which individual Weⁿdat/Waⁿdat women resisted colonialism, preserved their culture, and acted as matriarchs.

Kathryn Magee Labelle is associate professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan.
On Record
Audio Recording, Mediation, and Citizenship in Newfoundland and Labrador

BEVERLEY DIAMOND

A unique exploration of the local histories of audio recording in Newfoundland and Labrador and the role played by audio recordings in addressing social and political matters.

Musical media and the audio recording industry have an important and complex history in Newfoundland and Labrador: professional musicians, community songwriters, local institutions, and even politicians have gone on record. The result is a widespread body of work that undercuts the idea of recorded music as a cultural commodity and deepens the province’s tradition of cultural activism.

Drawing on contemporary testimony and over fifty years of interviews, On Record explores how recording projects have served as sonic signatures, forms of protest, homage, or parody of the foibles of those in power. Beverley Diamond examines how audio recording in Newfoundland and Labrador has been shaped not merely by creative individuals, but by such events as resettlement, residential schools, the cod moratorium, technological change, and disasters that have befallen those who live and work on the North Atlantic. A chapter by ethnomusicologist and musician Mathias Kom examines the widespread response to a unique annual “challenge” to make an audio recording. Spanning both commercial and community-oriented initiatives, this book reflects the vibrant, socially engaged, and resilient nature of communities that value simultaneously and equally the highest professional standards and the creative potential of every citizen.

Encompassing music from both settler and Indigenous communities, On Record redefines the culture of a province that has most often been associated with traditional music, demonstrating that recording goes beyond the creation of a commodity: it responds to the present and to constructs of public memory.

Beverley Diamond is professor emeritus of ethnomusicology at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

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Over the past decade, cities have come into closer contact and conflict with new technologies. From reactive policymaking in response to platform economy firms to proactive policymaking in an effort to develop into smart cities, urban governance is transforming at an unprecedented speed and scale.

Innovative technologies promise a brave new world of convenience and cost-effectiveness – powered by cameras that monitor our movements, sensors that line our streets, and algorithms that determine our resource allocation – but at what cost? Exploring the relationship between technology and cities, this book brings together an outstanding group of authors in the field to provide a critical and necessary examination of the disruption that is under way. They look at how cities should understand and regulate novel technologies, what can be learned from proposed and failed smart city projects, and how innovative economies change the structure of cities themselves. Contributors dig deeply into these and similar subjects, contributing their voices to an important dialogue on the future of urban policy and governance.

The first collection of its kind, this groundbreaking volume brings together social, economic, and cultural insights to enhance our understanding of the ongoing technological upheaval in cities around the world.

Austin Zwick is assistant teaching professor and assistant director of the Policy Studies undergraduate program at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. Zachary Spicer is director of research and outreach with the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

Today’s internet service providers mediate communication, control data flow, and influence everyday online interactions. In other words, they have become ideal agents of public policy and instruments of governance. In Telecom Tensions Mike Zajko considers the tensions inherent to this role – between private profits and the public good, competition and cooperation, neutrality and discrimination, surveillance and security – and asks what consequences arise from them.

Many understand the internet as a technology that cuts out traditional gatekeepers, but as the importance of internet access has grown, the intermediaries connecting us to it have come to play an increasingly vital role in our lives. Zajko shows how the individuals and organizations that keep these networks running must satisfy a growing number of public policy objectives and contradictory expectations. Analyzing conflicts in Canadian policy since the commercialization of the internet in the 1990s, this book unearths the roots of contemporary debates by foregrounding the central role of internet service providers. From downtown data centres to publicly funded rural networks, Telecom Tensions explores the material infrastructure, power relations, and political aspirations at play.

Theoretically informed but grounded in the material realities of people and places, Telecom Tensions is a fresh look at the political economy of telecommunications in Canada, updating conversations about liberalization and public access with contemporary debates over privacy, copyright, network neutrality, and cyber security.

Mike Zajko is assistant professor of sociology at the University of British Columbia Okanagan.
In a New Light
Histories of Women and Energy

EDITED BY ABIGAIL HARRISON MOORE AND R.W. SANDEWELL

Shining a light on women’s work to power the home in a way rarely seen in histories of energy.

In the early 1970s, a German study estimated that women expended as many calories cleaning their coal-mining husbands’ work clothes as their husbands did working below ground, arguably making the home as much a site of industrialized work as factories and mines. But while energy studies are beginning to acknowledge the importance of social and historical contexts and to produce more inclusive histories of the unprecedented energy transitions that powered industrialization, women have remained notably absent from these accounts.

In a New Light explores the vital place of women in the shift to fossil fuels that spurred the Industrial Revolution, illuminating the variety of ways in which gender and energy intersected in women’s lives in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Europe and North America. From their labour in the home, where they managed the adoption of new energy sources, to their work as educators in electrical housecraft and their protests against the effects of industrialization, women took on active roles to influence energy decisions.

Together these essays deepen our understanding of the significance of gender in the history of energy, and of energy transitions in the history of women and gender. By foregrounding women’s energetic labours and concerns, the authors shed new light on energy use in the past and provide important insights as societies move towards a carbon-neutral future.

Abigail Harrison Moore is professor of art history and museum studies in the School of Fine Art, History of Art and Cultural Studies at the University of Leeds.

R.W. Sandwell is professor of history at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and in the Department of History at the University of Toronto.

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Greater participation by women in peace negotiations, policy-making, and legal decision-making would have a lasting impact on conflict resolution, development, and the maintenance of peace in post-conflict zones. *Women, Peace, and Security* lays the groundwork for this enhanced participation, drawing from insightful research by women scholars and applying a feminist lens to contemporary security issues.

This timely collection of essays promotes the adoption of a feminist framework for international security issues and presents the voices of some of the most inspiring thinkers in feminist international relations in Canada. *Women, Peace, and Security* provides insightful recommendations to researchers conducting fieldwork, as well as methodological insights on how to develop feminist research design in international relations and how to adopt feminist ethical considerations. Contributions include gender-based analyses of the challenges faced by the Canadian military and by families of serving members. From Canada’s Famous Five to the women’s marches of 2017, lessons are drawn to inform new generations of women activists, concluding with a clarion call for greater allyship with Indigenous women and girls to support decolonization efforts in Canada.

Offering a unique range of perspectives, narratives, and contributions to international relations and international law, this volume brings women’s voices to the forefront of vital conversations about fundamental peace and security challenges.

**Caroline Leprince** is a team lead with the Department of National Defence, Government of Canada.

**Cassandra Steer** is senior lecturer at the Australian National University College of Law.
Constitutional politics is exceptionally intense and unpredictable. It involves negotiations over the very nature of the state and the implications of self-determination. Multinational democracies face pressing challenges to the existing order because they are composed of communities with distinct cultures, histories, and aspirations, striving to coexist under mutually agreed-upon terms. Conflict over the recognition of these multiple identities and the distribution of power and resources is inevitable and, indeed, part of what defines democratic life in multinational societies.

In Constitutional Politics in Multinational Democracies André Lecours, Nikola Brassard-Dion, and Guy Laforest bring together experts on multinational democracies to analyze the claims of minority nations about their political future and the responses they elicit through constitutional politics. Essays focus on the nature of these states and the actors and political process within them. This framework allows for a multidimensional examination of crucial political periods in these democracies by assessing what constitutional politics is, who is involved in it, and how it happens. Case studies include Catalonia and Spain, Puerto Rico and the United States, Scotland and the United Kingdom, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Quebec and the Métis People in Canada.

Theoretically significant and empirically rich, Constitutional Politics in Multinational Democracies is a necessary read for any student of multinationalism.

André Lecours is full professor in the School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa. Nikola Brassard-Dion is a member of the Centre on Governance at the University of Ottawa. Guy Laforest is executive director of the École nationale d’administration publique.

A country’s abundant natural resources may serve as a curse or a blessing, with the outcome often dependent on prevailing governance structures and experience managing these assets. Despite natural resource advantages, many African countries have failed to transform their enormous economic potential and wealth into tangible benefits such as sustainable socio-economic development, human security, or peace.

Governance, Conflict, and Natural Resources in Africa reevaluates the role that foreign state–owned and private-sector actors play in resource-rich states – whether stable, post-conflict, or fragile – in sub-Saharan Africa. Through research and an analysis of in-depth interviews with local stakeholders in Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Ethiopia, Hany Besada explains how foreign state–owned and private-sector corporations have contributed to economic growth at both the national and local levels in different resource-rich countries. This book reveals the unique challenges and opportunities created by these investors, demonstrating that new policies in business practices and operations have the potential to generate sustainable development and positive economic transformation.

Governance, Conflict, and Natural Resources in Africa puts forward a novel framework for understanding the role of private economic actors in extractive industries in Africa and sheds new light on foreign private-sector contributions to capacity building and economic development.

Hany Gamal Besada is senior research/program advisor at the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and a research professor at the Institute of African Studies, Carleton University.
Canada’s statebuilding efforts in Afghanistan are not well documented. After fourteen years of significant investments in humanitarian causes, there are still questions about the impact of these projects and whether they delivered as promised or fell short.

In Canada as Statebuilder? Laura Grant and Benjamin Zyla analyze over one hundred thirty Canadian-led development projects in Afghanistan to illustrate that Canada has a limited capacity to effectively run humanitarian efforts in unstable, insecure, or inaccessible environments. Canadian or Canadian-sponsored development projects were ambitious and highly productive in terms of outputs in the short term, especially in the areas of security, women and gender, health, and education. However, when their outcomes and overall impact are assessed, the authors argue, Canada’s record is less impressive. Their analysis contributes to evidence-based discussions of one of Canada’s most important foreign policy activities in recent years.

Reflecting on Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan, Canada as Statebuilder? asks whether Canadian peacekeeping efforts in the region were ultimately worth the economic and human resources invested.

Laura Grant is a PhD candidate in the School of International Development and Global Studies at the University of Ottawa. Benjamin Zyla is a visiting scholar, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, and associate professor, School of International Development and Global Studies at the University of Ottawa.

Substate nationalism is often studied as a question of political identity and cultural recognition. The same applies to the study of multinational federalism – it is mainly conceived as a tool for the accommodation of minority cultures and identities. Few works in political philosophy and political science pay attention to the fiscal and redistributive dimensions of substate nationalism and multinational federalism. Yet nationalist movements in Western countries make crucial claims about fiscal autonomy and the fair distribution of resources between national groups within the same state.

In recent years, Scottish nationalists have demanded greater tax autonomy, Catalan and Flemish nationalists have viewed themselves as unfairly disadvantaged by centralized fiscal arrangements, and equalization payments and social transfers in Canada have exacerbated tensions within the federation. In Fiscal Federalism in Multinational States contributors from political philosophy and political science disciplines explore the fiscal side of substate nationalism in Canada, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Australia. Chapters examine the connection between secessionist claims and interregional redistributive arrangements, power relations in federations where taxing and spending responsibilities are shared between orders of government, the relationship between substate nationalism and fiscal autonomy, and the role of federal governments in redistributing resources among substate national groups.

Fiscal Federalism in Multinational States brings together scholars of nationalism and federalism in a groundbreaking analysis of the connections between nationalist claims and fiscal debates within plurinational states.

François Boucher is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of Philosophy, kU Leuven. Alain Noël is professor of political science at the Université de Montréal.
Falling between the “War of Movement” in 1914 and the major attrition battles of 1916, 1915 was a critical year in the First World War. As France failed in ever-increasing offensives to break through the German trenches, Britain shifted its strategy from defence of empire to total commitment to the continental war.

In the second of three planned volumes, Roy Prete analyzes the political and military policies and strategies of Britain and France and their joint command relationship on the Western Front in 1915. The opposing strategies of the two governments proved to be the main determinant in the sometimes ragged relations between the French commander-in-chief, Joseph Joffre, and his British counterpart, Sir John French, as they sought to drive the German army out of France and to aid their hard-pressed Russian ally. With an impressive marshalling of evidence, Strategy and Command demonstrates that the increased British commitment to the continental war, manifested in sending Kitchener’s New Armies to France in 1915, was largely due to the disastrous situation of the Russian army on the Eastern Front and the perceived weakness of the French government.

Based on extensive research in French political and military archives, this new in-depth study of Anglo-French military relations on the Western Front in 1915 fills a major gap in the unfolding drama of the First World War.

Roy A. Prete is professor emeritus of history at the Royal Military College of Canada and author of Strategy and Command: The Anglo-French Coalition on the Western Front, 1914.
Hundreds of thousands of British and Irish men, women, and children crossed the Atlantic during the seventeenth century as indentured servants. Many had agreed to serve for four years, but large numbers had been trafficked or “spirited away” or were sent forcibly by government agencies as criminals, political rebels, or destitute vagrants.

In *Indentured Servitude* Anna Suranyi provides new insight into the lives of these people. The British government, Suranyi argues, profited by supplying labour for the colonies, removing unwanted populations, and reducing incarceration costs within Britain. In addition, it was believed that indigents, especially destitute children, benefited morally from being placed in indenture. Capitalist entrepreneurs who were influential at the highest levels of government made their fortunes from Atlantic trade in goods, indentured servants, and slaves, and their participation in the servant trade contributed to the commercialization of criminal justice. Suranyi breaks new ground in showing how indentured servitude was challenged: once in the colonies, indentured servants adapted resourcefully to their circumstances and rebelled against unfair conditions and abuse by suing their masters, by running away, or through outright revolt.

Emerging ideas about race and citizenship led to vehement public debate about the conditions of indentured servants and the ethics of indenture itself, prompting legislation that aimed to curb the worst excesses while slavery continued to expand unchecked.

Anna Suranyi is professor of history at Endicott College.

Exceptionalist ideas have long influenced British foreign policy. As Britain begins to confront the challenges of a post-Brexit era in an increasingly unstable world, a re-examination of the nature and causes of this exceptionalist bent is in order.

Arguing that Britain’s search for greatness in world affairs was, and still is, a matter of habit, Srdjan Vucetic takes a closer look at the period between Clement Attlee’s “New Jerusalem” and Tony Blair’s New Labour. Britain’s tenacious pursuit of global power was never just a function of consensus among policymakers or even political elites more broadly. Rather, it developed from popular, everyday, and gradually evolving ideas about identity circulating within British – and, more specifically, English – society as a whole. To uncover these ideas, Vucetic works with a unique archive of political speeches, newspapers, history textbooks, novels, and movies across colonial, Cold War, and post–Cold War periods.

*Greatness and Decline* sheds new light on Britain’s interactions with the rest of the world while demonstrating new possibilities for constructivist foreign policy analysis.

“This is essential reading on the troubling and enduring relationship between Britain’s foreign policy, its national identity, and its people. This brilliantly erudite book shows how it is that Britons – elite and ordinary – continue to consider and construct themselves as unique and superior, to the significant detriment of British foreign policy.” Jack Holland, University of Leeds

Srdjan Vucetic is associate professor of international affairs at the University of Ottawa.
Britain’s coalition government of 2010–2015 ushered in an enduring age of austerity and a “moral mission” of welfare reform as part of a drive for deficit reduction. Stricter controls were applied to both domestic welfare and international migration and asylum, which were presented as two sides of the same coin. Policy in both areas has engaged a moral message of earned entitlement and invites a sociological approach that examines such policies in combination, alongside their underpinning moral economy.

Exploring the idea of a moral economy – from its original focus on popular rebellion at the rising price of corn to more contemporary analysis of measures that seek to impose moral values from above – Lydia Morris examines Britain’s reconfigured pattern of rights in the fields of domestic welfare and migration. Those in power have claimed that heightened conditions and sanctions for the benefit-dependent domestic population, both in and out of work, will promote labour market change and reduce demand for low-skilled migrant workers, often EU citizens, whose own access to benefits was curtailed prior to Brexit. Morris traces related political discourse through to the design and implementation of concrete policy measures and maps the diminished access to rights that has emerged, paying particular attention to the boundaries drawn in defining target groups and the resistance this has provoked.

The Moral Economy of Welfare and Migration considers the topology of the whole system to highlight cross-cutting devices of control that have far-reaching implications for how we are governed as a total population.

Lydia Morris is professor of sociology at the University of Essex.

Across the metropole, the colonies, and the wider eighteenth-century world, French children and youth participated in a diverse set of state-building initiatives, social reform programs, and imperial expansion efforts. Young Subjects explores the lives and experiences of these youth, revealing their role as active and vital agents in the shaping of early modern France.

Through a set of regional case studies, Julia Gossard demonstrates how thousands of children and youth were engaged in the service of the state. In Lyon, charity schools cultivated children as agents of moral and social reform who carried their lessons home to their families. In Paris, orphaned and imprisoned youth trained in skilled trades or prepared for military service, while others were sent to the French colonies in North America as filles du roi and sturdy labourers. Young people from merchant families were recruited to serve as cultural brokers and translators on behalf of French commercial interests in the Ottoman Empire and Siam. In each case, Gossard considers how these youth played, negotiated, and sometimes resisted their roles, and what expressions of individual identity and agency were available to subjects under the legal control of others.

As sources of labour, future taxpayers, colonial subjects, cultural mediators, and potential criminals, children and youth were objects of intense interest for civic authorities. Young Subjects refocuses our attention on these often overlooked historical subjects who helped to build France.

Julia M. Gossard is assistant professor of history and distinguished assistant professor of honours education at Utah State University.
Post-Stalinism – the last three decades of socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe – gave birth to new political ideas and social struggles, which reshaped socialist societies and forged new global imaginaries. With a focus on socialist Bulgaria, Restless History traces the dynamic polemical and social shifts that took place during this period.

With anti-Stalinist and humanist visions, socialist societies rebuilt their material and social worlds around social-reproductive needs such as care, housing, education, leisure, rest, and access to culture and the arts. In the sphere of global politics, they created anti-racist, feminist, anti-colonial, and anti-imperialist solidarities that challenged Western hegemony and reordered the global geographies of power. Yet the changes of the period also took some troubling directions: humanist imaginaries of socialist progress, modernity, and nationhood welcomed ideas of national and social homogeneity, opening the doors to ethnonationalism. Following the promising as well as troubling moments in the history of Bulgarian post-Stalinism, Zhivka Valiavicharska brings to life the complexities of real lived socialism.

Restless History re-examines the post-Stalinist period in Bulgaria, Eastern Europe, and beyond – in all its tensions and contradictions – to offer the socialist past as an unfinished history, one that cannot be easily put to rest.

Zhivka Valiavicharska is assistant professor of political and social theory at the Pratt Institute in New York.

During the seventeenth century Hungary’s diverse population of peasants, townsmen, soldiers, and county nobles rose up against the violent imposition of the Counter-Reformation, the Habsburg military occupation, and exorbitant war taxes. In The Habsburg Empire under Siege Georg Michels explores the little-known grassroots revolts that threatened the Habsburgs’ hold over the Hungarian borderlands.

Based on extensive research in Hungarian, Austrian, and Dutch archives, this revisionist study shifts attention away from high politics, diplomacy, and military confrontation to the popular revolts that took place during the two decades before the 1683 siege of Vienna. Michels reveals a complex environment in which Calvinist Hungarians, Lutheran Slovaks, Lutheran Germans, and Orthodox Ukrainians worked to defend their religion against brutal Habsburg Counter-Reformation campaigns. Challenging preconceived notions of European, Middle Eastern, and East European history, this book tells a dramatic story of Reformation and Counter-Reformation violence, covering proxy wars, guerrilla warfare, refugee flight, migration from Hungary into Ottoman territory, and largely unknown Christian-Muslim encounters.

Offering a trans-imperial perspective that reassesses the complex relationship between Hungarians, Habsburgs, and Ottomans, The Habsburg Empire under Siege portrays the resistance of ordinary men and women and their hopes for liberation from Habsburg oppression, reclaiming their place in history.

Georg B. Michels is professor of history at the University of California, Riverside.
A persuasive introduction to Ukraine’s long-forgotten interactions with the world.

For decades, Ukrainian contacts with the outside world were minimal, impeded by politics, ideology, and geography. But prior to the Soviet period the country enjoyed diverse exchanges with, on the one hand, its Islamic neighbours, the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire, and, on the other, its central and western European neighbours, especially Poland and France.

Thomas Prymak addresses geographical knowledge, international travel, political conflicts, historical relations with religiously diverse neighbours, artistic developments, and literary and language contacts to smash old stereotypes about Ukrainian isolation and tell a vivid and original story. The book treats a wide range of subjects, including Ukrainian travellers in the Middle East, from pilgrims to the Holy Land to political exiles in Turkey and Iran; Tatar slave raiding in Ukraine; the poetry of Taras Shevchenko and the Russian war against Imam Shamil in the High Caucasus; Ukrainian themes and the French writers Honoré de Balzac and Prosper Mérimée; Rembrandt’s mysterious painting today titled The Polish Rider; and Ilya Repin’s legendary painting of the Zaporozhian Cossacks writing their satirical letter mocking the Turkish sultan.

Drawing together political and cultural history, languages and etymology, and folklore and art history, Ukraine, the Middle East, and the West is an original interdisciplinary study that reintroduces Ukraine’s long-overlooked connections beyond Eastern Europe.

Thomas M. Prymak is an historian and research associate with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies in the departments of History and Political Science at the University of Toronto.
In the 1950s, the causal link between smoking and lung cancer surfaced in medical journals and mainstream media. Yet the best years for the Canadian cigarette industry were still to come, as per capita cigarette consumption rose steadily in the 1960s and 1970s. In *Cigarette Nation*, Daniel Robinson examines the vibrant and contentious history of smoking to discover why Canadians continued to light up despite the publicized health risks.

Highlighting the prolific marketing and advertising practices that helped make smoking a staple of everyday life, Robinson explores socio-cultural aspects of cigarette use from the 1930s to the 1950s and recounts the views and actions of tobacco executives, government officials, and Canadian smokers as they responded to mounting evidence that cigarette use was harmful. The persistence of smoking owes to such factors as product development, marketing and retailing innovation, public relations, sponsored science, and government inaction. Domestic and international tobacco firms worked to furnish Canadian smokers with hope and doubt: hope in the form of reassuring marketing, as seen with light and mild cigarette brands, and doubt by means of disinformation campaigns attacking medical research and press accounts that aligned cigarettes with serious disease.

Drawing on a wide range of primary sources, including thousands of industry records released during a landmark tobacco class-action trial in 2015, *Cigarette Nation* documents in rich detail the history of one of Canada’s foremost public health issues.

Daniel J. Robinson is a historian and associate professor in the Faculty of Information and Media Studies at the University of Western Ontario.
From shipments of Canadian waste rotting in developing countries to overflowing landfills and ineffective recycling programs, Canada is facing a waste crisis. Canadians are becoming increasingly aware that waste is an acute environmental and human health issue—and a complex one, the solutions to which are often contradictory.

Canada’s Waste Flows is an honest look at the production and movement of Canadian waste, from region to region and across the globe, and its consequences. Through a series of timely empirical case studies, the book reveals waste as less of a technological problem and more of a material, economic, political, historical, and cultural concern. Canada’s Waste Flows demonstrates that Canadians are misdirecting their attention to post-consumer waste and their responsibility for minimizing it through recycling; waste must be understood as a social justice issue, and in particular as a symptom of ongoing settler colonialism. Through a comparative study of waste management in southern and northern Canadian communities, Myra Hird argues that we will only resolve our waste crisis through democratic engagement.

A critical and compelling book that will generate conversation and incite change, Canada’s Waste Flows uncovers how Canada’s role as a global leader in waste production and export is key to changing Canada’s waste future.

Myra J. Hird is professor of environmental studies at Queen’s University and directs the Canada’s Waste Flow program.
No other figure, historical or political, features more prominently in recent Newfoundland history than Joey Smallwood. During his long career in Newfoundland politics, Smallwood used the literary, rhetorical, and theatrical skills honed in the first five decades of his life to create a distinct and celebrated persona. He told his own story in his lively autobiography, *I Chose Canada*, published in 1973 only a year after he left office.

Talented, venturesome, and above all resilient, he was no ordinary Joe. Smallwood was born in Gambo, Bonavista Bay, but grew up in St John’s. Leaving school at fifteen, he quickly established himself as a journalist and as a publicist for Sir William Coaker’s Fishermen’s Protective Union. In the early 1920s Smallwood sojourned twice in New York, where he planned a Newfoundland labour party. Ambition, however, led him to support the Liberal Party of Sir Richard Squires. Defeated as a candidate in the general election of June 1932, he next promoted producer and consumer cooperatives, but with mixed results. In 1937 he edited *The Book of Newfoundland* and thereafter enjoyed great success on the radio as “The Barrelman.” The book culminates with Smallwood’s adoption of the cause of Confederation and his swearing in on 1 April 1949 as premier of the new Province of Newfoundland.

There are multiple J.R. Smallwoods, but the aspiring and ambitious figure presented in this biography stands apart. Melvin Baker and Peter Neary use the largely untapped sources of Smallwood’s own papers and his extensive journalistic writing to add a documentary basis to what is known or conjectured about the first five decades of Smallwood’s remarkable life, both public and private.

Melvin Baker, now retired, is a former archivist at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Peter Neary is professor emeritus in the Department of History at the University of Western Ontario.
For immigrants making the transoceanic journey from Europe or Asia to North America, the experience of a new country began when they disembarked. In Canada the federal government built a network of buildings that provided newcomers with shelter, services, and state support. “Immigration sheds” such as Pier 21 in Halifax – where ocean liners would dock and global migrants arrived and were processed – had many counterparts across the country: new arrivals were accommodated or incarcerated at reception halls, quarantine stations, and immigrant detention hospitals.

For the Temporary Accommodation of Settlers reconstructs the experiences of people in these spaces – both immigrants and government agents – to pose a question at the heart of architectural thinking: how is meaning produced in the built environments that we encounter? David Monteyne interprets official governmental intentions and policy goals embodied by the architecture of immigration but foregrounds the unofficial, informal practices of people who negotiated these spaces to satisfy basic needs, ensure the safety of their families, learn about land and job opportunities, and ultimately arrive at their destinations. The extent of this Canadian network, which peaked in the early twentieth century at over sixty different sites, and the range of building types that comprised it are unique among immigrant-receiving nations in this period.

In our era of pandemic quarantine and migrant detention facilities, For the Temporary Accommodation of Settlers offers new ways of seeing and thinking about the historical processes of immigration, challenging readers to consider government architecture and the experience of migrants across global networks.

David Monteyne is associate professor in the School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape at the University of Calgary.
Over the two decades following the Second World War, the policy that would create “a nation of immigrants,” as Canadian multiculturalism is now widely understood, was debated, drafted, and implemented. The established narrative of postwar immigration policy as a tepid mixture of altruism and national self-interest does not fully explain the complex process of policy transformation during that period. In *The Least Possible Fuss and Publicity* Paul Evans recounts changes to Canada’s postwar immigration policy and the events, ideas, and individuals that propelled that change.

Through extensive primary research in the archives of federal departments and the parliamentary record, together with contemporary media coverage, the correspondence of politicians and policy-makers, and the statutes that set immigration policy, Evans reconstructs the formation of a modern immigration bureaucracy, the resistance to reform from within, and the influence of racism and international events. He shows that political concerns remained uppermost in the minds of policymakers, and those concerns – more than economic or social factors – provided the major impetus to change. In stark contrast to today, legislators and politicians strove to keep the evolution of the national immigration strategy out of the public eye: University of Toronto law professor W.G. Friedmann remarked in a 1952 edition of *Saturday Night*, “In Canada, both the government and the people have so far preferred to let this immigration business develop with the least possible fuss and publicity.”

This is the story, told largely in their own words, of politicians and policy-makers who resisted change and others who saw the future and seized upon it. *The Least Possible Fuss and Publicity* is a clear account of how postwar immigration policy transformed, gradually opening the border to groups who sought to make Canada home.

**Paul A. Evans** is a historian, lawyer, and former civil servant. He lives in Richmond Hill, Ontario.

In *Inequality in Canada* Eric Sager considers one of the defining – but hardest to define – ideas of our era and traces its different meanings and contexts across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Sager shows how the idea of inequality arose in the long evolution in Britain and the United States from classical economics to the emerging welfare economics of the twentieth century. Within this transatlantic frame, inequality took a distinct form in Canada: different iterations of the idea appear in Protestant critiques of wealth, labour movements, farmer-progressive politics, the social gospel, social Catholicism in Quebec, English-Canadian political economy, and political and intellectual justifications of the social security state. A tradition of idealist thought persisted in the twentieth century, sustaining the idea of inequality despite deep silences among Canadian economists. Sager argues that inequality goes beyond the distribution of income and wealth: it is the idea that there are wide gaps between rich and poor, that the gaps are both an economic problem and a social injustice, and that when inequality appears, it is as a problem that can be either eliminated or reduced.

It is precisely because inequality appears in different contexts, and because it changes, Sager reasons, that we can begin to perceive the contours and cleavages of inequality in our time. In our century, a political solution to inequality may rest on the recovery of an ethical ideal and egalitarian politics that have long preoccupied the history of Canadian thought.

**Eric W. Sager** is professor emeritus of history at the University of Victoria.
The United States and Canada have historically accepted approximately three-quarters of resettled refugees, leading the world in this key aspect of global refugee protection. Between 1945 and 1980, both countries transformed their previous policies of refugee deterrence into expansive resettlement programs. Explanations for this shift have typically focused on Cold War foreign policy, but there was a domestic force that propelled the rise of resettlement: religious groups.

In *Send Them Here* Geoffrey Cameron explains the genesis and development of refugee resettlement policy in North America through the lens of the essential role played by faith-based organizations. Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish groups led advocacy efforts for refugees after the Second World War, and they cooperated with each other and their respective governments to implement the first formal resettlement programs. Those policy frameworks laid the foundation for diverging policy trajectories in each country, leading ultimately to private sponsorship in Canada and the voluntary agency program in the United States. Religious groups remain embedded in the world’s most successful refugee resettlement programs.

*Send Them Here* draws on a rich archival record and extensive comparative research to contribute new insights to the history of refugee policy, human rights, and the role of religion in modern policymaking and global humanitarian efforts.

Geoffrey Cameron is a research associate with the Global Migration Lab, Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, University of Toronto, and director of the Office of Public Affairs of the Baha’i Community of Canada.

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The South Asian population in Canada, encompassing diverse national, ethnic, and religious backgrounds, has in recent years become the largest visible minority in the country. As this community grows, it encounters challenges in settlement, integration, and development.

Accounting for only 1 per cent of the population in Quebec, the South Asian community has received limited attention in comparison with other minority groups. *The Invisible Community* uses recent data from a variety of fields to explore who these immigrants are and what they and their families require to become members of an inclusive society. Experts from Canadian and international universities and governmental and community agencies describe how South Asian immigrants experience life in French-speaking Canada. They look at how members of the community integrate into the job market, how they manage socially and emotionally, how their religious values are affected, and how their children adapt to French-speaking and English-speaking schools.

*The Invisible Community* shares lived experiences of different subgroups of the South Asian population in Quebec in order to better understand wider social, political, and educational contexts of immigration in Canada.

Mahsa Bakhshaei is a research scientist working on equity in education. She lives in San Jose, California. Marie Mc Andrew is emeritus professor in the Faculty of Education at the Université de Montréal. Ratna Ghosh is distinguished professor in the Faculty of Education at McGill University. Priti Singh is chairperson and associate professor at the Centre for Canadian, United States, and Latin American Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University.
In post–World War II Canada, black women’s positions within the teaching profession served as sites of struggle and conflict as the nation worked to address the needs of its diversifying population. From their entry into teachers’ college through their careers in the classroom and administration, black women educators encountered systemic racism and gender barriers at every step. So they worked to change the system.

Using oral narratives to tell the story of black access and education in Ontario between the 1940s and the 1980s, Schooling the System provides textured insight into how issues of race, gender, class, geographic origin, and training shaped women’s distinct experiences within the profession. By valuing women’s voices and lived experiences, Funké Aladejebi illustrates that black women, as a diverse group, made vital contributions to the creation and development of anti-racist education in Canada. As cultural mediators within Ontario school systems, these women circumvented subtle and overt forms of racial and social exclusion to create resistive teaching methods that centred black knowledges and traditions. Within their wider communities and activist circles, they fought to change entrenched ideas about what Canadian citizenship should look like.

As schools continue to grapple with creating diverse educational programs for all Canadians, Schooling the System is a timely excavation of the meaningful contributions of black women educators who helped create equitable policies and practices in schools and communities.

Funké Aladejebi is assistant professor of history at the University of Toronto.

The quarter century that followed the end of the Second World War was marked by intense social and economic transformation: the changing face of postwar capitalism, a revolution in communications technology, the rise of youth culture, and the pronounced ascent of individual freedom all contributed to a dramatic push to remake, and thus improve, society. This push was especially felt within education, the primary vehicle for modernizing the postwar world from the ground up.

Hall-Dennis and the Road to Utopia explores this moment of renewal through a powerful and influential education reform project: 1968’s Living and Learning: The Report of the Provincial Committee on Aims and Objectives of Education in the Schools of Ontario. The Hall-Dennis report, as it became known, urged Ontarians to accept a new vision of education in which students were no longer organized in classes, their progress no longer measured by grades, and their experience no longer characterized by the painful acquisition of subjects, but rather by a joyous and open-ended process of learning. This new, democratic system of education was associated with the highest ideals of postwar progress, liberalism, and humanism, yet its recommendations were paradoxically both profoundly radical and fundamentally conservative. Its avant-garde research strategies and controversial “post-literate” curricular reforms were balanced by a pedagogical approach designed to mould students into obedient citizens and productive economic actors.

Josh Cole revisits Hall-Dennis to show how the committee and its report represent a significant moment in Canadian cultural and political history, a prescient document in the history of education, and a revealing expression of the fragmentary circumstances of global modernity in the second half of the twentieth century.

Josh Cole is a historian of modern Canada and a member of the Theory and History of Education International Research Group.
Blacks in Canada
A History, Third Edition

ROBIN W. WINKS
Foreword by George Elliott Clarke

The definitive history of the African-Canadian experience.

One of the first sweeping and detailed histories of African-Canadians, Blacks in Canada journeys from the introduction of slavery in 1628 to the first wave of Caribbean immigration in the 1950s and 1960s. Heralded in the Literary Review of Canada as one of the one hundred most important Canadian books, this enduring work by Yale University’s Randolph W. Townsend Jr Professor of History Robin W. Winks (1930–2003) offers a wealth of information for fresh interpretation.

Now, fifty years from its original printing, this third edition includes a foreword by George Elliott Clarke, E.J. Pratt Professor of Canadian Literature at the University of Toronto. Clarke’s contribution adds a necessary critical lens through which twenty-first-century readers should view Winks’s research. The longevity of Blacks in Canada is due to an impressive array of primary and secondary materials that illuminate the experiences of Black immigrants to Canada. These experiences include the forced migration of enslaved Black people brought to Nova Scotia and the Canadas by Loyalists at the end of the American Revolution, Black refugees who fled to Nova Scotia following the War of 1812, Jamaican Maroons, and fugitive slaves who fled to British North America. The book also highlights Black West Coast businessmen who helped found British Columbia, particularly Victoria, and Black settlement in the prairie provinces.

Crucially, Blacks in Canada investigates the French and English periods of slavery, the abolitionist movement in Canada, and the role played by Canadians in the broader continental antislavery crusade, as well as Canadian adaptations to nineteenth- and twentieth-century racial mores.

“Winks has laid the lasting structure of the history of Black people in Canada in this monumental work, which will endure as the model against which all future historians of this ‘event’ must gauge their work.”
Austin Clarke

“No review can do justice to the rich data provided by this book. Blacks in Canada will prove a mine of information to scholars for years to come.”
August Meier, Journal of American History

Robin W. Winks (1930–2003) was the Randolph W. Townsend Professor of History and chair of the Department of History, Yale University.
Following Antonietta and Loris’s first kiss in the shadows of the Italian Alps barely a year after the end of the Second World War, the couple was divided by a distance far greater than could ever have been imagined. With Antonietta’s family moving to Montreal, migration entered the couple’s intimate worlds, stretching the distance between them from the two hundred kilometres separating Ampezzo and Venice to the ocean between Montreal and Venice. Throughout their transatlantic separation, the young lovers fervidly wrote each other until they were reunited in Canada in 1949.

With Your Words in My Hands tells a story about love and migration as written and read, idealized and imagined, through daily correspondence. Sonia Cancian recovers a rare complete epistolary record of an immigrant experience defined by love and sustained in writing, translating the letters with deftness and an ear for the immediacy of emotion and longing they embody. Cancian gives context to these exchanges dating from the beginning of the largest migration movement from Italy to Canada, showing how love, frustration, fear, sadness, and empathy were palpable elements that inflected the quotidian – bureaucratic processes, employment, family life – and defined immigrant experience.

For the countless couples whose love is fragmented by separation but woven together with envelopes and stamps, or onscreen in today’s instant messaging, these letters remind us how the experience of distance and proximity, absence and presence, can be reconfigured within the world of intimate correspondence.

Sonia Cancian is a historian at McGill University’s Centre for Interdisciplinary Research on Montreal.
The personal journals examined in Reading the Diaries of Henry Trent are not the witty, erudite, and gracefully written exercises that have drawn the attention of most biographers and literary scholars. Prosaic, ungrammatical, and poorly spelled, the fifteen surviving volumes of Henry Trent’s hitherto unexamined diaries are nevertheless a treasure for the social and cultural historian.

Henry Trent was born in England in 1826, the son of a British naval officer. When he was still a boy, his father decided to begin a new life as a landed gentleman and moved the family to Lower Canada. At the age of sixteen Trent began writing in a diary, which he maintained, intermittently, for more than fifty years. As a lonely youth he narrates days spent hunting and trapping in the woods owned by his father. On the threshold of manhood and in search of a vocation, he writes about his experiences in London and then on Vancouver Island during the gold rush. And finally, as the father of a large family, he describes the daily struggle to make ends meet on the farm he inherited in Quebec’s lower St Francis valley.

As it follows Trent through the different stages of his long life, Reading the Diaries of Henry Trent explores the complexities of class and colonialism, gender roles within the rural family, and the transition from youth to manhood to old age. The diaries provide a rare opportunity to read the thoughts and follow the experiences of a man who, like many Victorian-era immigrants of the privileged class, struggled to adapt to the Canadian environment during the rise of the industrial age.

J.I. Little is emeritus professor of history at Simon Fraser University and the author of At the Wilderness Edge: The Rise of the Antidevelopment Movement on Canada’s West Coast.

Born in 1907, Ida Martin spent most of her life in Saint John, New Brunswick. She married a longshoreman named Allan Robert Martin in 1932 and they had one daughter. In the years that followed, Ida had a busy and varied life, full of work, caring for her family, and living her faith. Through it all Ida found time to keep a daily diary from 1945 to 1992.

Bonnie Huskins is Ida Martin’s granddaughter. In Just the Usual Work she and Michael Boudreau draw on Ida’s diaries, family memories, and the history of Atlantic Canada to shed light on the everyday life of a working-class housewife during a period of significant social and political change. They examine Ida’s observations about the struggles of making ends meet on a longshoreman’s salary, the labour confrontations at the Port of Saint John, the role of automobiles in the family economy, the importance of family, faith, and political engagement, and her experience of widowhood and growing old.

Ida Martin’s diaries were often read by members of her family to reconstruct and relive their shared histories. By sharing the pages of her diaries with a wider audience, Just the Usual Work keeps Ida’s memory alive while continuing her abiding commitment to documenting the past and finding meaning in the rhythms of everyday life.

Michael Boudreau is professor of criminology and criminal justice, St Thomas University. Bonnie Huskins teaches history at St Thomas University and is adjunct professor at the University of New Brunswick.
Social scientists’ autobiographies can yield insight into personal commitments to research agendas and the very project of social science itself. But despite the long history of life writing, sociologists have tended to view the practice with skepticism. *Canadian Sociologists in the First Person* is the first book to survey the Canadian sociological imagination through personal recollections. Exploring the lives and experiences of twenty contributors from across the country, this book connects the unique and shared features of their careers to broad social dynamics while providing a guide to their own research and administrative contributions to their universities, their profession, and their broader society and communities. The contributors teach in different types of institutions, are prominent in the discipline and in their specializations, and represent significant and diverse intellectual currents, political perspectives, and life and career experiences.

Aiming to start a broad conversation about what social science and the academic profession look like in Canada from an insider’s perspective, *Canadian Sociologists in the First Person* offers invaluable lessons for younger scholars as they envision a diverse sociological imagination for the twenty-first century.

*Stephen Harold Riggins* is honorary research professor of sociology at Memorial University of Newfoundland. *Neil McLaughlin* is professor of sociology at McMaster University.

The federal government’s promises to “build back better” and “build back green” highlight opportunities to reimagine Canadian infrastructure. This groundbreaking study provides the first comprehensive overview of Canadian infrastructure policy, examining the impact and implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and rapid technological change as Canada looks to recover and rebuild.

Covering more than fifty years across many sectors, the authors identify numerous challenges that have contributed to Canada’s growing infrastructure deficit and suboptimal outcomes including political interference in the choice of infrastructure projects; challenges for multilevel governance such as distortion of local priorities, blurred accountability, and unsustainable maintenance costs for municipalities; the growing reliance on public-private partnerships that limit transparency and public scrutiny; and increased corruption associated with infrastructure projects.

Transforming infrastructure is notoriously difficult yet vital at a time of rapid technological change. It is estimated that 75 percent of the infrastructure that will exist in 2050 does not exist today. This makes it crucial that Canada invest in future-proof infrastructure with the capacity to facilitate economic growth and the expansion of urban centres, mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, and ensure resilience in response to crises and disasters. *Keeping Canada Running* offers a timely assessment of these issues, Canada’s COVID-19 response, and the potential contribution of the newly launched Canadian Infrastructure Bank.

*G. Bruce Doern* is distinguished research professor in the School of Public Policy and Administration at Carleton University and professor emeritus in the Politics Department at the University of Exeter. *Christopher Stoney* is associate professor, School of Public Policy and Administration, and director of the Centre for Urban Research and Education at Carleton University. *Robert Hilton* is a visiting fellow with the School of Public Policy and Administration at Carleton University.
Across Boundaries

Essays in Honour of Robert A. Young

EDITED BY ANDRÉ BLAIS, CRISTINE DE CLERCY,
ANNA LENNOX ESSELMENT, AND RONALD WINTROBE

Essays honouring Bob Young’s groundbreaking work on multilevel governance, secession, and political economy.

Why and how does secession happen? How do different levels of government interact with each other? Why do some multilevel governments work better than others? What makes political extremism so virulent in today’s society? These are some of the most pressing questions in political science today.

These questions and research areas – secession, multilevel government, and political economy – were the focus of the writing and scholarship of Robert (Bob) Andrew Young (1950–2017), Canada Research Chair in Multilevel Governance at the University of Western Ontario and one of Canada’s most distinguished political scientists. In Across Boundaries Young’s former colleagues and students bring together contributions from his extensive network, which included academics, government officials, and media personalities. These essays speak to Young’s legacy while providing new insight into research in multilevel governance, secession, and political economy.

Young’s body of work is exemplary in its attention to concrete policy issues as well as in the breadth of his interest across many subfields of political science. Across Boundaries honours his distinguished career and gives students, professors, and practitioners further insight into his scholarship.

André Blais is professor of political science and associate fellow at the Centre de Recherche et de Développement en Économique, Université de Montréal.

Cristine de Clercy is associate professor of political science at the University of Western Ontario.

Anna Lennox Esselment is associate professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Waterloo.

Ronald Wintrobe is professor emeritus at the University of Western Ontario.
People, State, and War under the French Regime in Canada

LOUISE DECHÊNE

Translated by Peter Feldstein
Foreword by Thomas Wien

The social costs of militarization and warfare in New France.

Covering a period that runs from the founding of the colony in the early seventeenth century to the conquest of 1760, People, State, and War under the French Regime in Canada is a study of colonial warriors and warfare that examines the exercise of state military power and its effects on ordinary people.

Overturning the tendency to glorify the military feats of New France and exploding the rosy myth of a tax-free colonial population, Louise Dechêne challenges the stereotype of the fighting prowess and military enthusiasm of the colony’s inhabitants. She reveals the profound incidence of social divides, the hardship war created for those expected to serve, and the state’s demands on the civilian population in the form of forced labour, requisitions, and billeting of soldiers. Originally published posthumously in French, People, State, and War under the French Regime in Canada is the culmination of a lifetime of research and unparalleled knowledge of the archival record, including official correspondence, memoirs, military campaign journals, taxation records, and local parish records. Dechêne reconstructs the variegated composition and conditions of military forces in New France, which included militia, colonial volunteers, and regular troops, as well as Indigenous allies. The study offers an informed and ambitious comparison between France and other French colonies and shows that the mobilization of an unpaid, compulsory militia in New France greatly exceeded requirements in other parts of the French domain.

With empathy, sensitivity to the social dimensions of life, and a piercing insight into the operations of power, Dechêne portrays the colonial condition with its rightful dose of danger and ambiguity. Her work underlines the severe toll that warfare takes on the individual and on society and the persistent deprivation, disorder, fear, and death that come with conflict.

Louise Dechêne (1928–2000) was professor in the Department of History at McGill University and author of Power and Subsistence: The Political Economy of Grain in New France and Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth-Century Montreal.

Peter Feldstein is a Montreal-based translator and interpreter and recipient of the Governor General’s Literary Award for English translation.

SPECIFICATIONS
McGill-Queen’s French Atlantic Worlds Series
July 2021
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978-0-2280-0676-3  $150.00S, £105.00  cloth
6 x 9  592pp  6 maps, 2 photos, 5 tables
eBook available
Mitigating the destruction and chaos wrought upon the civilian populations of northwest Europe during the latter years of the Second World War became the focus of Civil Affairs, a little-known branch of the First Canadian Army. Comprising a motley collection of civilians-turned-soldiers – too old for combat yet too valuable to remain off the front lines – the members of Civil Affairs served as liaisons between Canadian combat forces and the civilians they encountered on the ground.

_Civilians at the Sharp End_ follows the story of the Civil Affairs branch through France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany in 1944–45. David Borys highlights how Civil Affairs helped civilians caught in the jaws of war by delivering food and medicine, providing shelter for refugees and displaced persons, establishing law and order, dealing with resistance groups, and aiding in the reconstruction of infrastructure in damaged urban areas. Once in Germany the branch was further challenged as it transformed into a military government and became a force of occupation, rehabilitating a war-torn Germany and purging the state of its Nazi leadership, while at times having to protect German civilians from the recently liberated prisoners of the Nazi state.

Borys demonstrates that while the Canadian Army was indeed concerned for the welfare of civilians, military operations took priority over civilian needs. Civil Affairs was forced to negotiate this complex terrain, assisting civilian populations while ensuring that they never impeded the work of the Canadian military and the ultimate defeat of Nazi Germany.

David A. Borys is the host of the popular Canadian history podcast _Cool Canadian History_. He lives in Vancouver.

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Before contact with white people, the Indigenous peoples of the Northwest Coast traded amongst themselves and with other Indigenous groups farther inland, but by the end of the 1780s, when Russian coasters had penetrated the Gulf of Alaska and British merchantmen were frequenting Nootka Sound, trade had become the dominant economic activity in the area. The Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Nootka, Salish, and Chinook spent much of their time hunting fur-bearing animals and trading their pelts to settlers for metals, firearms, textiles, and foodstuffs. The Northwest Coast First Nations used their newly acquired goods in intertribal trade while the Euro-American traders dealt their skins in China for teas, silks, and porcelains that they then sold in Europe and America.

While previous studies have concentrated on the boom years of the fur trade before the War of 1812, James Gibson reveals that the maritime fur trade persisted into the 1840s and that it was not solely or even principally the domain of American traders. He gives an account of Russian, British, Spanish, and American participation in the Northwest traffic, describes the market in South China, and outlines the evolution of the coast trade, including the means and problems. He also assesses the physical and cultural effects of this trade on the Northwest Coast and Hawaiian Islands and on the industrialization of the New England states.

Uncovering many Russian-language sources, Gibson also consulted the records of the Russian-American, East India, and Hudson’s Bay Companies, the unpublished logs and journals of American ships, and the business correspondence of several New England shipowners. No more comprehensive or painstakingly researched account of the maritime fur trade of the Northwest Coast has ever been written.

James R. Gibson is emeritus professor, Department of Geography, York University.
Canada’s representative democracy is confronting important challenges. At the top of the list is the growing inability of the national government to perform its most important roles: namely mapping out collective actions that resonate in all regions as well as enforcing these measures. Others include Parliament’s failure to carry out important responsibilities, an activist judiciary, incessant calls for greater transparency, the media’s rapidly changing role, and a federal government bureaucracy that has lost both its way and its standing.

Arguing that Canadians must reconsider the origins of their country in order to understand why change is difficult and why they continue to embrace regional identities, Democracy in Canada explains how Canada’s national institutions were shaped by British historical experiences, and why there was little effort to bring Canadian realities into the mix. As a result, the scope and size of government and Canadian federalism have taken on new forms largely outside the Constitution. Parliament and now even Cabinet have been pushed aside so that policy makers can design and manage the modern state. This also accounts for the average citizen’s belief that national institutions cater to economic elites, to these institutions’ own members, and to interest groups at citizens’ expense.

A masterwork analysis, Democracy in Canada investigates the forces shaping the workings of Canadian federalism and the country’s national political and bureaucratic institutions.

Donald J. Savoie is the Canada Research Chair in public administration and governance at the Université de Moncton and the author of numerous books including What Is Government Good At? A Canadian Answer and Whatever Happened to the Music Teacher? How Government Decides and Why.

Less than one percent of the sexual assaults that occur each year in Canada result in legal sanction for those who commit these offences. Survivors often distrust and fear the criminal justice process, and as a result, over ninety percent of sexual assaults go unreported. Unfortunately, their fears are well founded.

In this thorough evaluation of the legal culture and courtroom practices prevalent in sexual assault prosecutions, Elaine Craig provides an even-handed account of the ways in which the legal profession unnecessarily – and sometimes unlawfully – contributes to the trauma and re-victimization experienced by those who testify as sexual assault complainants. Gathering conclusive evidence from interviews with experienced lawyers across Canada, reported case law, lawyer memoirs, recent trial transcripts, and defence lawyers’ public statements and commercial advertisements, Putting Trials on Trial demonstrates that – despite prominent contestations – complainants are regularly subjected to abusive, humiliating, and discriminatory treatment when they turn to the law to respond to sexual violations.

In pursuit of trial practices that are less harmful to sexual assault complainants as well as survivors of sexual violence more broadly, Putting Trials on Trial makes serious, substantiated, and necessary claims about the ethical and cultural failures of the Canadian legal profession.

“This book will undoubtedly generate controversy as it delivers a verdict upon the Canadian legal system: guilty.” The Globe and Mail

Elaine Craig is associate professor in the Schulich School of Law at Dalhousie University.

Specifications
February 2021
978-0-2280-0666-4 $34.95T, £24.99 paper
6 x 9 504pp
eBook available
Richard Pound has spent half a lifetime identifying, collecting, and organizing thousands of quotations. *Quotations for the Fast Lane* is the result of that effort, selected by someone with an impressive range of local, national, and international experience, and arranged alphabetically by theme to be easily accessible for all readers and all occasions.

Words from personalities ranging from William Blake to Warren Buffett, on all topics imaginable, serve to elevate and inspire. The great majority of the quotations in this book are pithy, often humorous and sardonic, but always containing an interesting perspective on life, conduct, and achievement.

The new edition includes hundreds of new quotations added to the existing collection of incisive historical, motivational, inspiring, and quirky observations that made the first edition such a success.

Richard W. Pound is an author, lawyer, Olympian and member of the International Olympic Committee, founding president of the World Anti-Doping Agency, and chancellor emeritus of McGill University.

Until the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, Mackenzie King prided himself on never publicly saying anything derogatory about Hitler or Mussolini, unequivocally supporting the appeasement policies of British prime minister Neville Chamberlain and regarding Hitler as a benign fellow mystic. In *Mackenzie King in the Age of the Dictators* Roy MacLaren leads readers through the political labyrinth that led to Canada’s involvement in the Second World War and its awakening as a forceful nation on the world stage.

Prime Minister King’s fascination with foreign affairs extended from helping President Theodore Roosevelt exclude “little yellow men” from North America in 1908 to his conviction that appeasement of Hitler and Mussolini should be the cornerstone of Canada’s foreign and imperial policies in the 1930s. If war could be avoided, King thought, national unity could be preserved. MacLaren draws extensively from King’s diaries and letters and contemporary sources from Britain, the United States, and Canada to describe how King strove to reconcile French Canadian isolationism with English Canadians’ commitment to the British Commonwealth. King, MacLaren explains, was convinced by the controversies of the First World War that another such conflagration would be disruptive to Canada. When King finally had to recognize that the Liberals’ electoral fortunes depended on English Canada having greater voting power than French Canada, he did not reflect on whether a higher morality and intellectual integrity should transcend his anxieties about national unity.

A focused view of an important period in Canadian history, replete with insightful stories, vignettes, and anecdotes, *Mackenzie King in the Age of the Dictators* shows Canada flexing its foreign policy under King’s cautious eye and ultimately ineffective guiding hand.

Roy MacLaren has been a diplomat, businessman, minister in three federal cabinets, and Canada’s high commissioner to the United Kingdom.
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