About U of M Press

University of Manitoba Press is dedicated to producing books that combine important new scholarship with a deep engagement in issues and events that affect our lives. Founded in 1967, the Press is widely recognized as a leading publisher of books on Indigenous history, Native studies, and Canadian history. As well, the Press is proud of its contribution to immigration studies, ethnic studies, and the study of Canadian literature, culture, politics, and Indigenous languages. The Press also publishes a wide-ranging list of books on the heritage of the peoples and land of the Canadian prairies.

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Imperial Plots
Women, Land, and the Spadework of British Colonialism on the Canadian Prairies
Sarah Carter

Longing for land of her own.

Sarah Carter’s Imperial Plots: Women, Land, and the Spadework of British Colonialism on the Canadian Prairies examines the goals, aspirations, and challenges met by women who sought land of their own.

Supporters of British women homesteaders argued they would contribute to the “spade-work” of the Empire through their imperial plots, replacing foreign settlers and relieving Britain of its surplus women. Yet far into the twentieth century there was persistent opposition to the idea that women could or should farm: British women were to be exemplars of an idealized white femininity, not toiling in the fields. In Canada, heated debates about women farmers touched on issues of ethnicity, race, gender, class, and nation.

Despite legal and cultural obstacles and discrimination, British women did acquire land as homesteaders, farmers, ranchers, and speculators on the Canadian prairies. They participated in the project of dispossessing Indigenous people. Their complicity was, however, ambiguous and restricted because they were excluded from the power and privileges of their male counterparts.

Imperial Plots depicts the female farmers and ranchers of the prairies, from the Indigenous women agriculturalists of the Plains, to the land army women of the First World War.

Sarah Carter FRSC is Professor and Henry Marshall Tory Chair in the Department of History and Classics and the Faculty of Native Studies at the University of Alberta.

“With Imperial Plots, Carter continues the ongoing efforts to reconceptualize the prairie west in the last decades of the nineteenth-century and the first decades of the twentieth-century. By putting the experience of Indigenous peoples and women at the centre of the story, Carter destabilizes longstanding images of a progressive, peaceful and egalitarian Canadian west.”
— Adele Perry, Professor, Department of History, University of Manitoba
Francis Pegahmagabow (1889-1952), an Ojibwe of the Caribou clan, was born in Shawanaga First Nation, Ontario. Enlisting at the onset of the First World War, he served overseas as a scout and sniper and became Canada's most decorated Indigenous soldier. After the war, Pegahmagabow settled in Wasauksing First Nation, Ontario, where he married and raised six children. He served his community as both Chief and Councillor and was a founding member of the Brotherhood of Canadian Indians, the first national Indigenous political organization. In 1949 and 1950, he was elected the Supreme Chief of the National Indian Government.

Francis Pegahmagabow's stories describe many parts of his life and are characterized by classic Ojibwe narrative. They reveal aspects of Francis's Anishinaabe life and worldview. Interceding chapters by Brian McInnes provide valuable cultural, spiritual, linguistic, and historic insights that give a greater context and application for Francis's words and world. Presented in their original Ojibwe as well as in English translation, the stories also reveal a rich and evocative relationship to the lands and waters of Georgian Bay.

In Sounding Thunder, Brian McInnes provides new perspective on Pegahmagabow and his experience through a unique synthesis of Ojibwe oral history, historical record, and Pegahmagabow family stories.

Brian D. McInnes is a professional educator and author dedicated to diversity education, youth engagement, and organizational leadership. A member of the Wasauksing First Nation, McInnes has a deep interest in the preservation of Indigenous cultures and languages and is an accomplished speaker, presenter, and writer in English and Ojibwe. Brian is a (McInnes) descendant of Francis Pegahmagabow, and writing Sounding Thunder was an important opportunity for him to contribute to the legacy of his great-grandfather.

Waubgeshig Rice is an author and journalist originally from Wasauksing First Nation.

"Sounding Thunder is invaluable for those working in biographical, historical, Indigenous, military and political studies and the general reader. McInnes skillfully contextualizes his subject as one of Canada's greatest war heroes as well as a member of his family, community, and Anishinaabe people."
—Brock Pitawanakwat, Assistant Professor, Department of Indigenous Studies, University of Sudbury
From the Tundra to the Trenches
Eddie Weetaltuk
Thibault Martin – Edited and with a foreword by
Isabelle St Amand – Introduction by

Paper • $24.95 CAD / $27.95 USD • 978-0-88755-822-1
344 pp • 5 ½ x 8 ½ (with flaps) • Bibliography • Index • B&W photos
Library E-book • 978-0-88755-536-7
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First Voices, First Texts, No. 4
November 2016

BISAC: BIO028000 Native Americans, SOC021000 Native American Studies, HIS028000 Native American History

The world through the eyes of an Inuit soldier.

“My name is Weetaltuk; Eddie Weetaltuk. My Eskimo tag name is E9-422.” So begins From the Tundra to the Trenches. Weetaltuk means “innocent eyes” in Inuittitut, but to the Canadian government, he was known as E9-422: E for Eskimo, 9 for his community, 422 to identify Eddy.

In 1951, Eddy decided to leave James Bay. Because Inuit weren’t allowed to leave the North, he changed his name and used this new identity to enlist in the Canadian Forces: Edward Weetaltuk, E9-422, became Eddy Vital, SC-17515, and headed off to fight in the Korean War.

In 1967, after fifteen years in the Canadian Forces, Eddy returned home. He worked with Inuit youth struggling with drug and alcohol addiction, and, in 1974, started writing his life’s story. This compelling memoir traces an Inuk’s experiences of world travel and military service. Looking back on his life, Weetaltuk wanted to show young Inuit that they can do and be what they choose.

From the Tundra to the Trenches is the fourth book in the First Voices, First Texts series, which publishes lost or underappreciated texts by Indigenous writers. This new English edition of Eddy Weetaltuk’s memoir includes a foreword and appendix by Thibault Martin and an introduction by Isabelle St-Amand.

Eddy Weetaltuk (1932 to 2005), was born on Strutton Island, James Bay. He enlisted in the Canadian Army and served in Korea. He left the army in 1967 and was stationed in Germany for many years.

Thibault Martin is a sociologist and Canada Research Chair, Aboriginal Governance.

Isabelle St-Amand is a SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellow affiliated with the Department of Native Studies, University of Manitoba.

“Tundra to Trenches is a bold tale of adventure and resilience in a time of change. Journeying from James Bay mission school to the Korean War, Weetaltuk was a survivor, a trailblazer, and above all, a master storyteller”
— Keavy Martin, Associate Professor, Department of English and Film Studies, University of Alberta.

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ISBN 978-0-88755-822-1
Oil is not new to Saskatchewan. Many of the wells found on farmland across the province date back to the 1950s when the industry began to spread. But there is little doubt that the recent boom (2006–2014) and subsequent downturn in unconventional oil production has reshaped rural lives and landscapes. While many small towns were suffering from depopulation and decline, others reoriented themselves around a booming oil industry.

In place of the abandoned houses and shuttered shops found in many small towns in Saskatchewan, housing developments sprang up with new trucks and boats parked in driveways. Yet people in oil-producing areas also lived amid flare stacks that made them ill, had trouble finding housing due to vacancy rates that were among the lowest in the country, suffered through family breakdown because of long working hours and time spent away from home, and endured spills and leaks that contaminated their land.

In the summer of 2014, at the height of the boom, geographer Emily Eaton and photographer Valerie Zink travelled to oil towns across the province, from the sea-can motel built from shipping containers on the outskirts of Estevan to seismic testing sites on Thunderchild First Nation’s Sundance grounds.

In text and photographs, Fault Lines captures the complexities of engagement, ambivalence, and resistance in communities living amid oil.

Emily Eaton is an associate professor of geography at the University of Regina specializing in political economy and natural resource economies.

Valerie Zink was raised on a dairy farm in the foothills of Alberta. She first turned her attention to photography after moving to southern Saskatchewan in 2010.

“Fault Lines is a lively chronicle of the ambiguities and aftermaths of Saskatchewan’s oil economy. Emily Eaton’s narrative frames the social and economic tensions of the oil boom, while placing its eventual bust within a historical context that adds depth to our understanding of the province’s resource transitions. Valerie Zink’s photographs capture the uneven effects of oil, as people struggle with new economic opportunities and potential pitfalls, and negotiate cultural change as new social forces move into the region. Together, the narrative and photographs create a striking portrait of the new social, economic and environmental realities of Saskatchewan’s oil patch.”

—Jonathan Peyton, Assistant Professor, Department of Environment and Geography, University of Manitoba
Food Studies / Cultural Studies

Conversations in Food Studies
Mustafa Koç – Foreword by

Paper • $31.95 CAD / $34.95 USD • 978-0-88755-787-3
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November 2016

BISAC: SOC055000 Agriculture and Food, POL067000 Agriculture and Food, BUS0700010 Food Industry

Bringing interdisciplinarity to the table.

Few things are as important as the food we eat. Conversations in Food Studies demonstrates the value of interdisciplinary research through the cross-pollination of disciplinary, epistemological, and methodological perspectives. Widely diverse essays, ranging from the meaning of milk, to the bring-your-own-wine movement, to urban household waste, are the product of collaborating teams of interdisciplinary authors. Readers are invited to engage and reflect on the theories and practices underlying some of the most important issues facing the emerging field of food studies today.

Conversations in Food Studies brings to the table thirteen original contributions organized around the themes of representation, governance, disciplinary boundaries, and, finally, learning through food.

This collection offers an important and groundbreaking approach to food studies as it examines and reworks the boundaries that have traditionally structured the academy and that underlie much of food studies literature.

Colin R. Anderson is a researcher at the Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience at Coventry University in the United Kingdom.

Jennifer Brady is a PhD Candidate at the School of Kinesiology and Health Studies, Queen's University.

Charles Z. Levkoe is a Postdoctoral Fellow, Wilfrid Laurier University; Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University; Research Associate, Centre for Sustainable Food Systems.

Contributors

“I’d call this book an invitation—the need to come together and collaborate has never been more important—and is only now becoming widely recognized. The book is also about transgressions, about how food blurs boundaries and pushes conventions.”
— Michael Carolan, Professor, Department of Sociology, Colorado State University
Indigenous Homelessness
Perspectives from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
Evelyn J. Peters and Julia Christiansen, eds.

Being homeless in one’s homeland is a colonial legacy for many Indigenous people in settler societies. The construction of Commonwealth nation-states from colonial settler societies depended on the dispossession of Indigenous peoples from their lands. The legacy of that dispossession and related attempts at assimilation that disrupted Indigenous practices, languages, and cultures—including patterns of housing and land use—can be seen today in the disproportionate number of Indigenous people affected by homelessness in both rural and urban settings.

Essays in this collection explore the meaning and scope of Indigenous homelessness in the Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. They argue that effective policy and support programs aimed at relieving Indigenous homelessness must be rooted in Indigenous conceptions of home, land, and kinship, and cannot ignore the context of systemic inequality, institutionalization, landlessness, among other things, that stem from a history of colonialism.

Indigenous Homelessness: Perspectives from Canada, New Zealand and Australia provides a comprehensive exploration of the Indigenous experience of homelessness. It testifies to ongoing cultural resilience and lays the groundwork for practices and policies designed to better address the conditions that lead to homelessness among Indigenous peoples.

Evelyn Peters is an urban social geographer with a research focus on urban First Nations and Métis.

Julia Christensen is a social, cultural and health geographer, and works primarily with northern Indigenous communities in Canada and Greenland.

Contributors
Paul Andrew, Tim Aubry, Yale Belanger, Cynthia Bird, Christina Birdsell-Jones, Marleny M. Bonnycastle, Deidre Brown, Rebecca Cherney, Julia Christensen, Patricia Franks, Susan Farrell, Joshua Freistadt, Charmaine Green, Kelly Greenop, Shiloh Groot, Darrin Hodgetts, Selena Kern, Pita Richard Wairemu King, Fran Klodawsky, Gabrielle Lindstrom, Paul Memmott, Daphne Nash, Julie Parrell, Evelyn Peters, Sarah Prout, Mohi Rua, Rebecca Schiff, Annette Siddle, Maureen Simpkins, Barbara A. Smith, Wilfreda E. Thurston, Aline Turner, David Turner, Jeanette Waegemakers Schiff, Tiniwai Chas Te Whetu, Rob Willetts.

“When authors discuss the concept of ‘home/journeying’ or the notion of a ‘place to stand’ or the concept of ‘rootlessness’, and the significance of the manaakitanga, they are not only showing that they are ‘acquainted with the literature on the subject’ but more importantly that they are acquainted with and respectful of the ways of Indigenous Peoples.”

— Robert Robson, Professor, Department of Indigenous Learning, Lakehead University
A Two-Spirit Journey
The Autobiography of a Lesbian Ojibwa-Cree Elder
Ma-Nee Chacaby with Mary Louisa Plummer

Mythologizing Norval Morrisseau
Art and the Colonial Narrative in the Canadian Media
Carmen L. Robertson

A Two-Spirit Journey is Ma-Nee Chacaby’s extraordinary account of her life as an Ojibwa-Cree lesbian. From her early, often harrowing memories of life and abuse in a remote Ojibwa community riven by poverty and alcoholism, Chacaby’s story is one of enduring and ultimately overcoming the social, economic, and health legacies of colonialism.

As a child, Chacaby learned spiritual and cultural traditions from her beloved Cree grandmother and trapping, hunting, and bush survival skills from her Ojibwa stepfather. She developed warm friendships with other children but also suffered physical and sexual abuse by different adults. In her teen years, Chacaby became alcoholic herself, and, at twenty, Chacaby moved to Thunder Bay with her children to escape a violent husband. Abuse, compounded by racism, continued, but Chacaby found supports to help herself and others. Over the following decades, she achieved sobriety; trained and worked as an alcoholism counselor; raised her children and fostered many others; learned to live with visual impairment; and came out as a lesbian. In 2013, Chacaby led the first gay pride parade in Thunder Bay.

Ma-Nee Chacaby has emerged from hardship grounded in faith, compassion, humour, and resilience. Her memoir provides unprecedented insights into the challenges still faced by many Indigenous people.

Ma-Nee Chacaby is a Two-Spirit Ojibwa-Cree Elder. She was raised by her Cree grandmother in a remote Ojibwa community near Lake Nipigon, Ontario. Mary Louisa Plummer is a social scientist and a longtime friend of Ma-Nee’s. Much of her professional work has focused on public health and children’s rights.

Mythologizing Norval Morrisseau examines the complex identities assigned to Anishinaabe artist Norval Morrisseau. Was he an uneducated artist plagued by alcoholism and homelessness? Was Morrisseau a shaman artist who tapped a deep spiritual force? Or was he simply one of Canada’s most significant artists? Carmen L. Robertson charts both the colonial attitudes and the stereotypes directed at Morrisseau and other Indigenous artists in Canada’s national press. Robertson also examines Morrisseau’s own shaping of his image.

An internationally known and award-winning artist from a remote area of northwestern Ontario, Morrisseau founded an art movement known as Woodland Art developed largely from Indigenous and personal creative elements. Still, until his retrospective exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada in 2006, many Canadians knew almost nothing about Morrisseau’s work.

Carmen L. Robertson is a Lakota/Scottish associate professor of art history at the University of Regina. She also maintains an active curatorial practice. Robertson is the co-author of Seeing Red: A History of Natives in Canadian Newspapers.

“Morrisseau is a towering figure in the contemporary Canadian art world, a creative master, mentor, and visionary whose life and works will be discussed and debated for years to come. Carmen Robertson’s research and analysis of the uneasy relationship between the artist and the media is a welcome addition to a growing body of literature, not only on Morrisseau, but on the nature of contemporary Canadian culture and the difficulties faced by Aboriginal peoples attempting to define and affirm an identity within it.”
— Allan Ryan, Associate Professor, Canadian Studies/Art History, Carleton University
Thrashing Seasons
Sporting Culture in Manitoba and the Genesis of Prairie Wrestling
C. Nathan Hatton

Paper • $27.95 CAD / $31.95 USD • 978-0-88755-800-9
336 pp • 6 x 9 • Bibliography • Index • Photos
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May 2016

Horseback wrestling, catch-as-catch-can, glima; long before the advent of today’s WWE, forms of wrestling were practised by virtually every cultural group. C. Nathan Hatton’s Thrashing Seasons tells the story of wrestling in Manitoba from its earliest documented origins in the eighteenth century, to the Great Depression.

Wrestling was never merely a sport: residents of Manitoba found meaning beyond the simple act of two people struggling for physical advantage on a mat, in a ring, or on a grassy field. Frequently controversial and often divisive, wrestling was nevertheless a popular and resilient cultural practice that proved adaptable to the rapidly changing social conditions in western Canada during its early boom period.

In addition to chronicling the colourful exploits of the many athletes who shaped wrestling’s early years, Hatton explores wrestling as a social phenomenon intimately bound up with debates around respectability, ethnicity, race, class, and idealized conceptions of masculinity.

C. Nathan Hatton grew up in the communities of Prairie River, Saskatchewan, and White River, Ontario. He teaches history at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay.

“One of the great strengths of Horse-and-Buggy Genius is Loewen’s success in finding ways to see (and allowing the reader to see) beyond the modernists’ gaze to explore the contours of life as it has been experienced by Old Order and Old Colony Mennonites.”
— Ruth Sandwell, Professor, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto

“This well-crafted and nuanced historical examination of the sport of wrestling in Manitoba represents an important contribution to the field of Canadian sport history, and will similarly resonate with Canadian historians with an interest in the west and popular culture. This is not merely an account of wrestling and wrestlers, but a study of how people in early Winnipeg and Manitoba lived.”
— Robert Kossuth, Professor, Department of Kinesiology and Physical Education, University of Lethbridge
**A Knock on the Door**
The Essential History of Residential Schools from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada
Foreword by Phil Fontaine

In 1956, pioneering psychedelic researchers Abram Hoffer and Humphry Osmond were invited to join members of the Red Pheasant First Nation near North Battleford, Saskatchewan, to participate in a peyote ceremony hosted by the Native American Church of Canada.

Inspired by their experience, they wrote a series of essays explaining and defending the consumption of peyote and the practice of peyotism. They enlisted the help of Hoffer’s sister, journalist Fannie Kahan, and worked closely with her to write a history of peyote, culminating in a defense of its use as a healing and spiritual agent.

**A Culture’s Catalyst** encourages us to reconsider how peyote has been understood and how its appearance in the 1950s tested Native-newcomer relations and the Canadian government’s attitudes toward Indigenous religious and cultural practices.

Fannie Kahan (1922–1978) was born in southern Saskatchewan. She was a journalist and the author of a number of books.

Erika Dyck is a professor and Canada Research Chair in History of Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan and author of *Psychedelic Psychiatry: LSD on the Canadian Prairies*.

“A fascinating glimpse of psychiatry’s encounter with peyote and First Nations cultures, Fannie Kahan’s *A Culture’s Catalyst* is by turns patronizing and sympathetic, supportive and paternalistic. On one level Kahan’s collection of essays by cutting-edge mental health experts is both a critique of colonialism and a defense of their own embrace of psychoactive treatments. On a deeper level it is an intriguing illustration of First Nations’ savvy appropriation of elite power and influence to protect cultural and religious rites.”

— Maureen Lux, Department of History, Brock University, author of award-award *Medicine that Walks: Disease, Medicine, and Canadian Plains Native, 1880–1940*.

“*A Knock on the Door* is a book that I hope every Canadian will read, and read deeply. The transformation of this country begins with acknowledging what happened after that knock on the door. Acknowledging, understanding the implications, and then resolving to do something for positive change. It’s right that the TRC Calls to Action are included, for we are all called to action.”

— Shelagh Rogers, O.C., Honorary Witness to the work of the TRC
Indigenous Men and Masculinities
Legacies, Identities, Regeneration
Robert Alexander Innes and Kim Anderson eds.


$27.95 CAD / $31.95 Usd
6 x 9 • 328 pp • Bibliography • Tables • B&W photos

Indigenous Men and Masculinities is unique, timely, and important and expands the depth and scope of scholarly discourse on Indigenous masculinities by focusing on the social, psychological, and political issues facing Indigenous men today as they confront colonized conceptions of manhood and the effects of colonialism on them and their communities.

— Taiaiake Alfred, Indigenous Governance, University of Victoria

At the end of the nineteenth century, Indigenous boarding schools were touted as the means for solving the “Indian problem” in both Canada and the United States. With the goal of permanently transforming Indigenous young people into Europeanized colonial subjects, the schools were ultimately a means for eliminating Indigenous communities as obstacles to land acquisition, resource extraction, and nation building. Andrew Woolford analyzes the formulation of the “Indian problem” as a policy concern in the United States and Canada and examines how the “solution” of Indigenous boarding schools was implemented in Manitoba and New Mexico and finds the genocidal project inherent in these boarding schools did not unfold in either nation without diversion, resistance, and unintended consequences.

Andrew Woolford is a professor of sociology at the University of Manitoba and a co-editor of The Idea of a Human Rights Museum.

“Andrew Woolford’s outstanding book ... provides a sophisticated and probing analysis of whether these schools constituted genocidal policies and practices. This is a top-notch piece of scholarship that should enrich our scholarly—and national—debates for decades to come.”

— Margaret Jacobs, author of White Mother to a Dark Race and A Generation Removed

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— Margaret Jacobs, author of White Mother to a Dark Race and A Generation Removed
Holocaust Survivors in Canada
Adara Goldberg

Holocaust Survivors in Canada highlights the immigration, resettlement, and integration experience from the perspective of Holocaust survivors and those charged with helping them. The book explores the relationships between the survivors, Jewish social service organizations, and local Jewish communities; it considers how those relationships—strained by disparities in experience, language, culture, and worldview—both facilitated and impeded the ability of survivors to adapt to a new country.

Researched in basement archives and as well as at Holocaust survivors’ kitchen tables, Holocaust Survivors in Canada represents the first comprehensive analysis of the resettlement, integration, and acculturation experience of survivors in early postwar Canada. Goldberg reveals the challenges in responding to, and recovering from, genocide—not through the lens of lawmakers, but from the perspective of “new Canadians” themselves.

Adara Goldberg received her PhD from the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Clark University.

“Wealth Holocaust Survivors in Canada offers a significant and original contribution to our understanding of the experience and transformations, of unprecedented proportions, of the Jewish community in the post-war period. Comprehensive and compelling, Goldberg’s work is written with an impressive subtlety and depth of understanding for both the immigrants and their Canadian receivers.”

— Gerald Tulchinsky, Professor Emeritus, Queen’s University, author of Canada’s Jews: A People’s Journey

We’re Going to Run This City
Winnipeg’s Political Left after the General Strike
Stefan Epp-Koop

Stefan Epp-Koop’s We’re Going to Run This City explores the dynamic political movement that came out of the largest labour protest in Canadian history and the ramifications for Winnipeg throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Few have studied the political Left at the municipal level—even though it is at this grassroots level that many people participate in political activity.

The political strength of the Left would ebb and flow throughout the 1920s and 1930s but peaked in the mid-1930s when the ILP’s John Queen became mayor and the two parties on the Left combined to hold a majority of council seats. Astonishingly, Winnipeg was governed by a mayor who had served jail time for his role in the General Strike.

Stefan Epp-Koop received an MA from Queen’s University, has won numerous awards for his scholarly work, and is the program director of Food Matters Manitoba.

“While the political ground in Winnipeg shifted after the 1919 General Strike, Winnipeg workers continued to struggle. Epp-Koop effectively explores the hurdles they faced due to continued, often furious, opposition from business, a punishing economic and fiscal context, opposition from the provincial government, the constraints of municipal politics, and the political labour movement’s own divisions.”

— James Naylor, Professor and Chair, Department of History, Brandon University
First Voices, First Texts aims to reconnect contemporary readers with some of the most important Aboriginal literature of the past, much of which has been unavailable for decades. This series reveals the richness of these works by providing newly re-edited texts that are presented with particular sensitivity toward Indigenous ethics, traditions, and contemporary realities.

**#3 Life Among the Qallunaat**
Mini Aodla Freeman
Edited and with an afterword by Keavy Martin and Julie Rak, with Norma Dunning

Paper - $24.95 CAD / $27.95 USD
978-0-88755-775-0
304 pp - 5¼ x 8½ - Bibliography - Maps - B&W photos
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March 2015

Life Among the Qallunaat is the story of Mini Aodla Freeman’s experiences growing up in the Inuit communities of James Bay and her journey in the 1950s from her home to the strange land and stranger customs of the Qallunaat, those living south of the Arctic. Her extraordinary story, sometimes humorous and sometimes heartbreaking, illustrates an Inuit woman’s movement between worlds and ways of understanding. It also provides a clear-eyed record of the changes that swept through Inuit communities in the 1940s and 1950s.

This reissue of Mini Aodla Freeman’s path-breaking work includes new material, an interview with the author, and an afterword by Keavy Martin and Julie Rak, with Norma Dunning.

Mini Aodla Freeman is an author, playwright, and translator born on Cape Hope Island in James Bay, Nunavut.

Keavy Martin is an associate professor in the Department of English and Film Studies at the University of Alberta.

Julie Rak is a professor in the Department of English and Film Studies at the University of Alberta.

Norma Dunning is an urban Inuit writer and PhD candidate in Educational Policy Studies at the University of Alberta.

“From out of the basement and into the hands of readers, Life Among the Qallunaat is funny, engaging, and honest.”
— Carleigh Baker, *The Malahat Review*

**#2 Indians Don’t Cry**
Gaaawiin Mawisiwag Anishinaabeg
George Kenny
Edited with an afterword by Renate Eigenbrod, Anishinaabemowin translation by Patricia M. Ningewance

Paper - $24.95 CAD / $27.95 USD
978-0-88755-769-9
190 pp - 5¼ x 8½ - B&W Illustrations
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October 2014

George Kenny is an Anishinaabe poet and playwright who learned traditional ways from his parents before being sent to residential school in 1958. When Kenny published his first book, 1977’s *Indians Don’t Cry*, he joined the ranks of Indigenous writers such as Maria Campbell, Basil Johnston, and Rita Joe, whose work melded art and political action. Hailed as a landmark in the history of Indigenous literature in Canada, this new edition is expected to inspire a new generation of Anishinaabe writers with poems and stories that depict the challenges of Indigenous people confronting and finding ways to live within urban settler society.

George Kenny is from the Lac Seul First Nation in northwestern Ontario.

Renate Eigenbrod (1944-2014) taught Native Studies at the University of Manitoba, and was the author of *Travelling Knowledges*.

Patricia M. Ningewance is Anishinaabe from Lac Seul First Nation. She has more than thirty years experience in language teaching, translation and media work.

“*Indians Don’t Cry* is a powerful text of cultural survivance and it is perhaps more relevant today than it was when it was first published. Readers interested in Aboriginal history and culture will gravitate towards this remarkable story.”
— Warren Cariou, Director, Centre for Creative Writing and Oral Culture, University of Manitoba
In the pre-reserve era, Aboriginal bands in the northern plains were relatively small multicultural communities that actively maintained fluid and inclusive membership through traditional kinship practices. These practices were governed by the Law of the People as described in the traditional stories of Wîsashkêcâhk, or Elder Brother, which outline social interaction, marriage, adoption, and kinship roles and responsibilities.

In *Elder Brother and the Law of the People*, Robert Alexander Innes provides a detailed analysis of historical and contemporary kinship practices in Cowessess First Nation, located in southeastern Saskatchewan. He reveals how these practices undermine legal and scholarly definitions of “Indian” and counter the perception that First Nation people have internalized such classifications.

*Elder Brother and the Law of the People* presents an entirely new way of viewing ethnic identity on the northern plains.

Robert Alexander Innes is a Plains Cree member of Cowessess First Nation. He holds a PhD in American Indian Studies from the University of Arizona and is an assistant professor in the Department of Indigenous Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. He is co-editor of UMP’s *Indigenous Men and Masculinities*.

Nominated for two 2015 Saskatchewan Book Awards: Scholarly Writing and Aboriginal Peoples’ Writing.
Sanaaq is an intimate story of an Inuit family negotiating the changes brought into their community by the coming of the qallunaat, the white people, in the mid-nineteenth century.

Composed in forty-eight episodes, it recounts the daily life of Sanaaq, a strong and outspoken young widow, her daughter Qumaq, and their small semi-nomadic community in northern Quebec. These are ordinary extraordinary lives: marriages are made and unmade, children are born and named, violence appears in the form of an angry husband or a hungry polar bear. Here the spirit world is alive and relations with non-humans are never taken lightly. And under it all, the growing intrusion of the qallunaat and the battle for souls between the Catholic and Anglican missionaries threaten to forever change the way of life of Sanaaq and her young family.

Mitiarjuk Nappaaluk (1931–2007) was an educator and author based in the northern Quebec territory of Nunavik. Dedicated to preserving Inuit culture, Nappaaluk authored over twenty books, including Sanaaq, the first novel written in syllabics. In 1999, Nappaaluk received the National Aboriginal Achievement Award in the Heritage and Spirituality category. In 2000, she was awarded an honorary doctorate from McGill University, and in 2004 she was appointed to the Order of Canada.

Winner, 2015 Mary Scorer Award for Best Book by a Manitoba Publisher

Winner, 2012 Gabrielle Roy Prize, ALCQ-ACQL

Stories in a New Skin
Approaches to Inuit Literature
Keavy Martin

In an age where southern power-holders look north and see only vacant polar landscapes, isolated communities, and exploitable resources, it is important to note that the Inuit homeland encompasses extensive philosophical, political, and literary traditions. Stories in a New Skin is a seminal text that explores these Arctic literary traditions and, in the process, reveals a pathway into Inuit literary criticism. Author Keavy Martin considers writing, storytelling, and performance from a range of genres and historical periods—the classic stories and songs of Inuit oral traditions, life writing, oral histories, and contemporary fiction, poetry, and film—and discusses the ways in which these texts constitute an autonomous literary tradition. She draws attention to the interconnection between language, form, and context and illustrates the capacity of Inuit writers, singers, and storytellers to instruct diverse audiences in the appreciation of Inuit texts.

Although Euro-Western academic contexts and literary terminology are a relatively foreign presence in Inuit territory, Martin builds on the inherent adaptability and resilience of Inuit genres in order to foster greater southern awareness of a tradition whose audience has remained primarily northern.

Keavy Martin is an associate professor in the Department of English and Film Studies at the University of Alberta.
Italian anarchism emerged in the latter half of the nineteenth century, during that country’s long and bloody unification. Often facing economic hardship and political persecution, many of Italy’s anarchists migrated to North America. Wherever Italian anarchists settled they published journals, engaged in labour and political activism, and attempted to re-create the radical culture of their homeland.

Against a backdrop of brutal and open class war—with governments calling upon militias to suppress strikes, radicals thrown in jail for publicly speaking against capitalism and the church, and those of foreign birth being deported and even executed for political activities—Italian anarchism was successfully transplanted. Transnational Radicals examines the transnational anarchist movement that existed in Canada and the United States between 1915 and 1940.

Travis Tomchuk is a public historian who lives and works in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

“A groundbreaking contribution to the history of anarchism. Tomchuck brings to life the transnational networks and relationships that were at the heart of this movement among Italian migrant workers. By shedding light on the interwar period in particular, he teaches us a great deal about the continued significance of this movement even amid heightened and coordinated state repression.”

— Jennifer Guglielmo, Department of History, Smith College Massachusetts

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