

Recherches sociographiques



Abstracts

Volume 40, Number 1, 1999

URI: <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/057275ar>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7202/057275ar>

[See table of contents](#)

Publisher(s)

Département de sociologie, Faculté des sciences sociales, Université Laval

ISSN

0034-1282 (print)

1705-6225 (digital)

[Explore this journal](#)

Cite this document

(1999). Abstracts. *Recherches sociographiques*, 40(1), 209–210.

<https://doi.org/10.7202/057275ar>

ABSTRACTS

Robert DALPÉ, Éleine GAUTHIER et Frances ANDERSON : *Les institutions de consultation en science et technologie. Le cas des matériaux industriels de pointe*

This paper deals with changes in advisory institutions in the science and technology field. The structure, roles and membership of committees in the field of advanced industrial materials are studied. Three large groups are well represented (industrial managers, who are gaining importance ; academic researchers ; public organization managers), while three others are nearly absent (provincial government ; public laboratory researchers ; industrial associations). Members of committees are representative of programme's clientele, although they are not always among the prime beneficiaries. Managers of public research organizations try to legitimize their activities and increase their clientele through the involvement of industrial representatives.

Anne-Andrée DENAULT et Linda CARDINAL : *L'équité en matière d'emploi en Ontario et les francophones, de 1986 à 1995*

The exclusion of francophones from Ontario's employment equity legislation, passed by the provincial Legislature in September 1994 while the New Democrats were in power, is the subject of this article. However, the act was repealed in the summer of 1995, upon the arrival in power of the new Conservative government under the leadership of Mike Harris, a Premier in whose view equity measures constituted a form of discrimination. The meaning of equity among those groups that have most demanded it, particularly among Franco-Ontarian groups, is analysed here in the framework of a broader reflection on the issue of the enforcement of principles of universal justice in multicultural societies.

Michel DE SÈVE, Gérard BOUCHARD, Martin HAMEL : *Un siècle de mobilité professionnelle au Québec. Un aperçu régional*

This paper offers an overview of the evolution of intergenerational occupational mobility in the Saguenay region (Québec) over a period of 100 years. Providing two sets of measures (using the son's occupation at 25 and at 50 years

old), the study takes advantage of the BALSAC population register based on individual and family record linkage and covering the period 1842-1971. The authors conclude that a) total occupational mobility had increased in the region well before the middle of the 20th century (even if one does not take into account the structural mobility induced by a shrinking farming sector), and b) occupational inheritance was much higher among the manual workers than among the non-manual. Thus, the paper provides some new findings likely to feed the research about a major issue in social studies in Québec : the existence – or non-existence – of a working class.

Annick GERMAIN : *Les quartiers multiethniques montréalais. Une lecture urbaine*

This paper raises the question of how interethnic coexistence unfolds on a day-to-day basis in Montréal. Certain results drawn from a broad survey of the most ethnically diverse neighborhoods of the metropolis lead to the observation that the modes of public sociability tend toward a peaceful yet distant coexistence, as well as toward an ethnic segmentation of active interactions.

Gilles SÉNÉCAL et Diane SAINT-LAURENT : *Espaces libres et enjeux sociaux de la nature en ville. Deux récits du développement urbain à Montréal*

This paper raises the question of the ecological city applied to neighborhoods of Montréal which face some social and economical problems, and which are working towards a new development and a new urban planning. Two ways are present. The first option seeks to maintain the industrial function on the open spaces. The second proposes an ecological and heritage vision, favorable to the recreational and tourism-related uses of space. The case studies of Pointe Saint-Charles and Hochelaga-Maisonneuve are interpreted through the emancipation narratives inspired by the postmodern thesis.