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ABSTRACTS

Paul-Antoine BIEN-AIMÉ et Louis MAHEU : *Modes d'appropriation et de construction de la profession. Les intervenants sociaux et leurs référents professionnels*

An analysis of « reflexive work », in which the practitioner provides a direct service to persons, cannot afford to leave out of the reckoning the professional logic developed in response to that of the social management systems. From this viewpoint, we have developed a typology of the professional referents of practitioners in a social services institution. These referents are both poles for the integration of practices, and innovative sources of intervention. The possibility for a number of these workers to register themselves as autonomous subjects in their practices brings into play the professional identity crisis of social workers.

René BLAIS : *Développement durable et approche sociale en foresterie : retour sur le discours d'Esdras Minville*

The contribution of Esdras Minville to Québec's social economy is well known, but Minville's involvement in the formulation of a « sustainable forestry » plan in Québec is less known. Even though the concept of « sustainable development » has been popularized with the release of the Brundtland Commission's report, Minville had already defined the parameters of a socially sustainable forestry nearly fifty years ago, placing the emphasis on the role of the community in local development.

Marc-André DELISLE : *Vieillesse et régionalité*

In Québec, most persons aged 65 years and over live outside the large urban centres. In order to learn more about them and to better understand whether « regionalism » has an effect on how people age, we present an analytical survey of research focusing on elderly persons living in seven regions of Québec. Considerable differences can be observed between elderly persons in the different regions, and people do not age in the same way everywhere – hence the likelihood of a regional influence.

D. Aidan MCQUILLAN : *Pouvoir et perception : une communauté irlandaise au Québec au dix-neuvième siècle*

The Irish were the largest immigrant group in Quebec during the nineteenth century. They were in fact two distinct cultural groups, Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants. Of the two the Irish Catholics should have been assimilable into rural Quebecois society. In the parish of St. Sylvestre, where Irish Catholics represented more than fifty per cent of the population, not only did they not assimilate, they managed to antagonize both their French and Irish Protestant neighbors. Their attempts to establish a power base failed. Furthermore, an analysis of agricultural success, based on data from census manuscripts, indicates that Irish Catholics were falling farther and farther behind the other groups. Their standing in the community diminished. In terms of power relations within the rural community Irish Catholics failed to assimilate or to establish a niche for themselves socially and politically.

Simon N. ROY : *Renouvellement professionnel et mode de gestion du travail dans le secteur forestier*

Although there was a certain renewal of activity in the Québec forestry industry during the first half of this decade, it has experienced difficulty in replacing its aging work force. Based on the results of a survey, the author brings to light certain factors that may explain this problem of succession. These include the mode of remuneration based on production, and the requirement for workers to provide their own tools, two aspects of labour management that hinder the recruitment and training of young workers in this industry. The author proposes a sociohistorical analysis of these malfunctions of the productive system.