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[Aller au sommaire du numéro](#)

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ABSTRACTS

Myriam SIMARD: *La régionalisation de l'immigration : les entrepreneurs agricoles immigrants dans la société rurale québécoise*

In this study of regional immigrant settlement, the author focuses on the integration of agricultural entrepreneurs of European origin in four regions of Québec. She examines the material aspects of their integration, from the point of view of both their social and professional establishment and their involvement in the different organizations of rural society. Besides situating the analysis of immigration in a non-urban context, a question that has received scant attention to date, this approximately 15-page study puts forward the view that integration is a diachronic process. It highlights the variety and multiplicity of strategies associated, *inter alia*, with the formal and informal networks preferred most by the respondents. These strategies are closely linked to a blueprint for economic development and a determination to participate fully in the life of the local community.

Christine DALLAIRE: *Le projet sportif des organismes franco-ontariens et leurs revendications auprès du gouvernement provincial*

The author's hypothesis is that the Franco-Ontarian sports project mirrors the social blueprint of Ontario's Francophone minority, since it falls within the developmental framework of a community institutional network, and offers ways to increase the potential for interaction in French among Francophones. Franco-Ontarian organizations involved in physical education and sports activities have adopted a stance in favour of self-management. Indeed, they believe that development in this field can only be handled by Francophones. In their quest for autonomy, they have turned to government for support and are petitioning the Department of Tourism and Recreation, which manages the resources necessary to attain their goals, for what they consider to be an inherent right. In this arena of political action, there is a struggle for power between Franco-Ontarian organizations striving to preserve the Franco-Ontarian community through the development of physical education and sport activities, and the provincial government, which controls the resources necessary for the realization of the Franco-Ontarian project.

Robert A. STEBBINS: *Famille, loisir, bilinguisme et style de vie francophone en milieu minoritaire*

Official bilingualism has four goals: the preservation, the teaching and the growth of the French language and Francophone culture, and the development of Francophones and their communities. After a preliminary study of the lifestyle of the Francophone community in Calgary, the author shows that certain non-funded family and recreational activities contribute significantly to the attainment of these objectives. He concludes that, without these activities and the sustained and daily efforts of the community itself, official bilingualism outside of Québec is doomed to failure.

Pierre HAMEL: *Mouvements urbains et modernité: l'exemple montréalais*

Contemporary societies are in the throes of a profound, axiological change that is affecting social movements and other agents alike. Being an integral part of modernity's history, social movements have played a revelational role, just as they been engaged in redefining the stakes associated with it. Quoting recent literature on social movements and the example of urban movements in Montréal, the author attempts to describe the complexity as well as the specificity of contemporary social movements. In the final analysis, how is their impact on the current modernity crisis to be assessed?

Dominique MARQUIS: *Une élite mal connue: les avocats dans la société montréalaise au tournant du XX^e siècle*

Lawyers are omnipresent in Québec society, but historiography has scarcely begun to pay any serious attention to them. The author endeavours to provide a better understanding of their role and place in Montréal society and among its elite. Two major propositions emerge from her analyses: that the wide range of the interests underlying lawyers' non-legal activities enhances their visibility and allows them to exert a certain degree of power and influence over the authorities; and that lawyers form a socio-professional group whose members, while not belonging to the same social class, nonetheless constitute an elite that is involved in the development of Montréal society.

Denise LEMIEUX: *Les enfants perdus et retrouvés: la recherche sur les enfants au Québec*

For a long time, research on children tended to focus on the family, the school and recreation; only psychology and the educational sciences considered them in terms of their own characteristics. This selective overview of sociohistorical research into the children of Québec examines childhood through demographic, historical ethnological, legal and social studies as well as through social studies carried out in an intervention context. The multidisciplinary of this field of child-oriented research, which stems from the diversification of areas of inquiry and expertise, needs to be complemented by research exploring to a greater extent the perspective of the child and by recourse to a better-contextualized approach to the child's daily life and social network.