



ICRPS

International
Comparative Rural
Policy Studies

SUMMER SCHOOL 2012
Québec, Canada

Governing Sustainable Rural Futures

*Participant Information
& Travel Booklet*

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____

We thank the following supporters for their generosity.

- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- Ministère des Affaires municipales, des régions et de l'Occupation du territoire
- Université du Québec à Rimouski
- Chaire de recherche du Canada en développement régional et territorial
- Concordia University
- Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation



**ICRPS 2012 Travel
Booklet Contributors:**

Luc Bisson

Matthew Brett

Anaïs Détolle

Tara Dourian

Bruno Jean

Bill Reimer

Lindsay Wiginton

Welcome!

Welcome to the International Comparative Rural Policy Studies 2012 summer school in Québec! We are very pleased with the enthusiastic response of students and faculty and are looking forward to showing you a small corner of this rather vast country.

Our theme this year is “Governing Sustainable Rural Futures,” so we will be spending much of our time thinking about rural roots, organizations, and the ways we might get to sustainable futures. We will pay particular attention to the agents of change and the policies they consider, formulate, and challenge. Québec’s rural plan will serve as a common example for our consideration, but it will be your own experiences, research, and visions that stimulate the questions, guide the insights, and provide the comparative material for making informed choices.

We look forward to sharing this adventure with you. Thank you for making the effort.

Bill Reimer and Bruno Jean
ICRPS 2012 Co-Organisers

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PROGRAM AND NEED TO KNOW



School Program

Day	Date	Activity/Location	Accommodation
	Thursday June 21	Arrival in Montréal	Grey Nun's student residence (Concordia U.)
1	Friday June 22	Summer school begins: Seminars and meetings with local corporations and groups	
2	Saturday June 23	Seminars and meetings with local corporations and groups	
3	Sunday June 24	Seminars and meetings with local corporations and groups	
4	Monday June 25	Bus to St-Damase, then Québec City via Victoriaville	Le College Mérici student residences (Québec City)
5	Tuesday June 26	Seminars and meetings in Québec City	
6	Wednesday June 27	Seminars and meetings in Québec City	
7	Thursday June 28	Bus to Rimouski with stop at La Pocatière	Université du Québec à Rimouski student residences (Rimouski)
8	Friday June 29	Rimouski, Parc Nationale Bic	
9	Saturday June 30	Seminars and meetings in Rimouski	
10	Sunday July 1	Rimouski – Canyon & Esprit Saint	
11	Monday July 2	Rimouski - Grand Métis – Wind farms, seminars at Jardins de Métis	
12	Tuesday July 3	Seminars and meetings in Rimouski	
13	Wednesday July 4	Student presentations, Cocktails at Rimouski Hôtel de ville & Pub Saint-Germain	
14	Thursday July 5	Bus to Montréal with stops along the way. Official end of summer school	Grey Nun's student residence (Concordia U.)
15	Friday July 6	Departure	

Important Information

Phone numbers

Luc Bisson (1-418-731-0234) and Sam Soles (1-514-791-3784) will be serving as point-persons throughout the conference. Please do not hesitate to text or call them with any concerns.

Police, ambulance and fire emergencies: **Call 9-1-1**

Health inquiries: **Call 8-1-1**. A qualified nurse will answer all of your questions.

ICRPS Online

General wireless internet access at Concordia:

To configure your laptops for the network, follow the directions at:

<http://helpline.concordia.ca/network/wireless/>

Wireless is available across the campus, but may be patchy at the Grey Nun's Residence.

Account name: wire0018

Password: Icrps2012 (the first character is the capital letter "i")

Moodle: This online service will be our primary means of sharing documents, information and details for the summer school. We encourage you to make use of the various services that Moodle provides by participating in group activity, uploading documents, starting chats and discussions, posing questions and so on.

Web address: <http://www.icrps2012.ca/moodle/login/index.php>

Username: first letter of their first name and their last name: all lower case, no spaces.

Password: 1cRps-2012 (the first character is the number one)

Website: This website contains basic information about the school. We will be updating it occasionally during, and after, your participation in the school. We encourage you to share content and reflections with us to post on the website.

www.icrps2012.ca

Flickr: All participants will receive an email notice inviting them to join the Flickr photo sharing service. You will need to create a Flickr account to use this service. Our group account page can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.flickr.com/groups/icrps2012/>

Facebook: ICRPS alumni have created a Facebook group that we encourage you to join. The group can be accessed at the following link:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/ICRPS/116247488388673>

Using the Library at Concordia

Participants are all being given temporary access to the on-campus and online resources of the Concordia library and will be receiving a library card.

For remote access to Concordia Libraries databases go to the Library webpage:

<http://library.concordia.ca/>

Click on CLUES. On the right hand top corner, click on "Login to MyClues." On this page, create a PIN number (see "I don't have a PIN yet" for an explanation).

To use either the Vanier or Webster Library computers, go to the Circulation desk at Vanier or Webster and get a guest account which will allow you to use their computers for the day.

For problems setting up a PIN, call the Reference desk at Webster at 848-2424, ext. 7700 or Vanier at 848-2424, ext. 7766. For assistance regarding problems with cards, call Gheri Celin, Manager of Access Services at 848-2424, ext. 7702.

Framing the Issues

The ICRPS Program for 2012 will focus on the organizations, agents, and options used to build rural public policies and govern our future. We will be guided by the five following questions:

1. What are the major challenges for sustainable futures in rural and remote places?
2. What are the principal agents governing those futures?
3. How are these agents acting to meet the challenges (if they are)?
4. Which options are most likely to enhance sustainable futures?
5. What policies facilitate the emergence of these options?

In exchange for financial support, the Québec Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions has asked us to provide some reflections on their rural policy as presented in the Politique nationale de la ruralité 2007-2014 (an English version can be found on our Moodle site). We will, therefore, ask you to consider this policy using your own national experiences and observations throughout the summer school. You will do so using the five questions above and one of five issues as described below.

Students will be split into working groups of approximately 5 people. Each group will be assigned a particular issue (food, energy, inequality, natural environment or regional development) and asked to consider their issue with respect to four types of governing agents: the private sector, the state, the tertiary sector and family culture.

The production and distribution of **food** is fundamental to our sustainability yet our food systems are facing major challenges at both global and local levels. This issue will require us to learn much more about how those systems are organized as well as their implications for the use of land, water, and most of our other natural resources.



Energy production, storage, and distribution are undergoing major changes at the moment as we face the impacts of our reliance on fossil fuels over the past century. Rural places and policies are particularly implicated in these changes since they are the primary locations as both sources of energy and sinks for

the related pollution.

Social and economic **inequality** has been steadily growing in many Canadian regions over the last 50 years – between the rich and the poor, rural and urban, serviced and underserved. History teaches us that such inequality creates conditions for social and political insecurity and conflict – justifying close attention to the policies and programs exacerbating it at federal, provincial, regional, and municipal levels.



The **natural environment** is implicated in all of these issues. It is the basis for our food, the source of energy production, and (in Canada at least) a significant foundation for our wealth. It also provides the context in which we play. We must, therefore, consider how it is affected by all our policies and programs.

Finally, we will consider the challenge of **regional development**: economic, social, and cultural. For some rural places, this means managing the challenges of boom and bust cycles; mitigating the negative effects of the booms and surviving the busts. For others it may mean finding new goods and services to trade with the collapse of traditional sources of revenue – or controlling the sprawl of new residents with different views and lifestyles in places where populations are growing.



The five questions above will produce responses that are likely to be diverse, interdependent, and stimulating. The presentations, field visits, reading materials, discussions, and students' own experiences will serve as sources for answering these questions. Group meetings will serve to hone and filter the answers in a critical and clear fashion. The end result will be a presentation and report. These reports will serve as a basis for a combined report subsequently produced by faculty members for submission to various funding partners. A key element of this report, for example, will be a consideration of Québec's rural policy from the international experiences reflected in the Institute participants and suggestions for its future development.

The Language of Québec

The official language of Québec is French. Although you can function in English (especially in Montréal and Québec City), it is polite and professional to attempt using French whenever you can. You will find that people appreciate the effort no matter how difficult it is for you. In many of the rural places we visit, there are only a few people who understand English, so your best efforts at communicating in a foreign language will be especially appreciated – and will provide you with a valuable opportunity to develop your skills.

For course-related material and visits, we will arrange for translation to English wherever we can. As is the custom in academic circles in Québec, this often means huddling around someone who provides a brief summary of the discussion or a quick translation by an associate-presenter. With your understanding and good will, this approach works quite well.

Communication is a fundamental skill for anyone interested in community development and analysis. This is especially so across language differences. To help you develop those skills, here are a few phrases you can practice when on the streets or visiting communities during the summer school:

Hello or Goodbye: Bonjour

Thank you: Merci

Please: S'il vous plaît

Yes: oui

No: non

Excuse me: Excusez-moi

I don't understand: Je ne comprends pas

Where is a washroom?: Où est une toilette?

Where is the station?: Où est la station?

How much does this cost?: Combien ce coût?

Please write it for me: Écrivez pour moi, s'il vous plaît

May I pay by credit card?: Puis-je payer par carte de crédit?

I would like a coffee: Je voudrais un café

I would like a Québec beer: Je voudrais une bière du Québec

Do you speak English?: Parlez-vous Anglais?

Where is a telephone?: Où est le téléphone?

Can you help me phone Luc Bisson at 1-418-731-0234?: Pouvez-vous m'aider
telephone Luc Bisson à 1-418-731-0234?

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THE WHO'S WHO OF ICRPS 2012



Organizing Team Profiles



Luc Bisson - Researcher, Université du Québec à Rimouski

ICRPS 2012, Rimouski regional organizer

Luc Bisson graduated with a doctorate (PhD) in regional development of the Université du Québec à Rimouski in 2010. He also holds a master's degree (M.A.) in regional development and a Bachelor's degree in business administration (B.A.A) from the Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. His main research field focuses on local governance and its effects on social and economic development, particularly in rural areas. Professionally, he worked in the private sector, but also as a financial advisor in various regional economic development organizations. He has also been lecturer at the Université du Québec à Rimouski in geography where he taught on urban and territorial dynamics, development and protection of resources, production sites, technology and trade networks. Today, he is a researcher associated with the Canadian rural development research Chair and collaborates with other Québec and Canadian research teams.



Matthew Brett - M.A. Political Science, Concordia University

ICPRS 2012, Communications

Matthew's research interests include critical political economy, monetary theory and international political economy and the philosophy of economics. Matthew's thesis research examines evolution of monetary ideas in Canada between 1975 and 1995.



Anaïs Détolle - PhD Social and Cultural Analysis, Concordia University

ICRPS 2012, Logistics

PhD candidate in Social and Cultural Analysis at Concordia University (Montreal), Anaïs' interest in local food production with a specific taste (terroir) is a continuation of her Master's thesis on Provençal foodscape. Her curiosity about rural policy derives from her first interest in food studies. In her master's fieldwork, she understood how micro-local food items and dishes were not part of the daily diet but used mostly into representational food gathering, when guests would be from another region. Terroir products are the consecration of this «foodly» representation, as it is publicized as having a special taste related to the land where they grew and the specific know how of their growers.

Anaïs' PhD research leans towards the understanding of how producers have to negotiate values in order to achieve common ownership of a convention of quality specific to the Quebec terroir situation.



Lesley Lambo - PhD candidate, Concordia University

ICRPS 2012, Finance

I am an Australian expat and I am married with 2 daughters. My husband works for the United Nations which has given me and my family the opportunity to live in some wonderful places. We moved to Montréal 13 years ago from Kenya where we were stationed for 3 years. Over the years, I have had the opportunity to live in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Nigeria and France and visited many others. As a result, I have had the opportunity to experience many diverse cultures, their language and lifestyle practices. In the process I have learned French and attempted to learn Swahili unsuccessfully. I completed both my Undergraduate and Master's degree in the Sociology and Anthropology department at Concordia between the years 2000 and 2005. I will begin my Doctorate in Social and Cultural Analysis in September. I have worked for Professor Reimer for nearly 4 years as an Administrative Assistant and this has led to opportunities such as my involvement in being part of the ICRPS 2012 team.

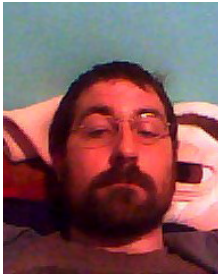
My interests are tennis, reading and spending time with my 2 year old Granddaughter. I also spend much of my free time out walking with my 4 small dogs, Aussi, Harriet, Queenie and Lizzie.



Bruno Jean - Canadian Research Chair in Rural Development, Université du Québec à Rimouski

ICRPS 2012, Co-organizer

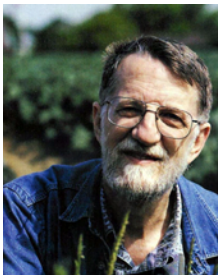
Professor at Université du Québec à Rimouski, Canada Research Chair in Rural Development. Recently, Dr. Jean was in charge of an international conference on regional sciences at UQAR with nearly 400 papers. For that event, he received a SSHRC grant for a learned conference in Canada. He has also been involved in many learned society congresses with ACFAS (Agence francophone du savoir). As co-chair of a SSHRC-CURA project on cooperation and territorial development, he organised many conferences with the objective of knowledge mobilization. As former scientific director of the CRDT (Centre de recherche sur le développement territorial), Bruno was also involved in the organization team for many conferences and workshops. As member of the international learned society "ASRDLF" (sciences régionales francophone), he is now in charge of supervising the annual international conference for that society. He has been involved in many previous ICRPS Summer Institutes, thereby gaining a deep knowledge on running successful summer events on rural policies.



Craig Mackey - M.A. Sociology, Concordia University

ICRPS 2012, Communications

Craig MacKie is a Concordia University graduate student currently pursuing research in a number of areas including medical sociology, economic geography, theories of subjectivity and political theology. His research into regionalism has intersected with a long-standing interest in identity theory and resulted in an attempt to develop metrics that would capture the economically salient components of social identity. With his thesis finished next year Craig hopes to teach at one of the local Montreal colleges and continue writing and publishing short fiction.



Bill Reimer - Professor of Sociology, Concordia University

ICRPS 2012, Co-organizer

For over 30 years, Dr. Reimer has conducted research on issues relating to rural Canada, with particular focus on social inclusion and exclusion. His publications deal with the impact of technology on rural communities, women's farm and household labour, the economy and the household, Aboriginal communities, the informal economy, social support networks, social capital, social cohesion, and community capacity-building. In addition to directing the NRE Project, he participates as a researcher in several other partner-based research projects.



Sam Soles - M.A. Sociology, Concordia University

ICRPS 2012, Participant Liaison

Sam Soles was born and raised in a rural community in southern Québec and has lived in Montréal for the past nine years. During this time she has received her Bachelor's degree in Sociology from Concordia University and continued there to complete her Master's in Sociology this spring. Her Master's research project involved developing a concept of 'the travelling body' based on the understanding that backpacking is experienced and defined as a practice in the way it is lived through the senses. This interest stems from the backpacking experiences she had while travelling throughout parts of Australia, Southeast Asia and the United States. As a result of her Master's research she is also a member of the Centre for Sensory Studies. Although Sam has not studied or worked in rural policy, she has enjoyed being part of the ICRPS 2012 team through working as the participant liaison. This has given her the great opportunity to communicate with and get to know the students and faculty of the Québec program.



Lindsay Wiginton – McGill University

ICRPS 2012, Travel Booklet Content and Design

Lindsay Wiginton grew up in a small town in southeastern Ontario, Canada. She holds an undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering where she specialised in municipal and environmental design. Following a desire to engage more deeply with people and policy, she is now in the process of completing a Master's in urban planning at McGill University.

Lindsay's planning focuses include community engagement, immigration and diversity, and rural/regional planning. Recently, she co-led a five-month community planning exercise in the small village of Mansonville, Québec. Her Master's research project, which is currently underway, investigates the changes and challenges associated with new, employer-driven immigration to small communities across Canada. She has worked as a student planner with MMM Group Limited, a private consulting firm, and the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, where she engaged in exciting regional planning projects.

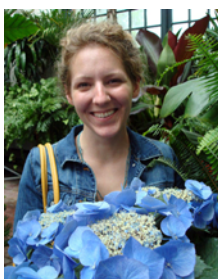
Lindsay is looking forward to spending her first summer in Montréal, which she plans to fill with exploring the regional cycling network, attending music festivals, and working in her backyard garden.

Participant Profiles



Abigail Sigmon – Oregon State University

I was born Canton, Ohio, but grew up in the very rural town of Canal Fulton, Ohio. I completed my undergraduate at the University of Pittsburgh where I majored in Environmental Studies. While attending the University of Pittsburgh, I worked as an undergraduate researcher in the geology and chemistry departments studying late Holocene climate change in Greece and Kazakhstan. After graduating in 2008, I worked at an environmental testing facility as a water and soil chemist. In the fall of 2009, I took a life-changing vacation to visit my best friend in China. Upon my return to the US, I quit my job and headed back across the world to teach English in Tianjin, China. While living abroad, I was able to travel extensively and gained a more thorough understanding of global sustainable development. Currently, I am a Master of Public Policy student at Oregon State University. I am interested in rural sustainable development and wish to focus on comparative international policies.



Anna Rachel Terman – Pennsylvania State University

Anna Rachel Terman is a PhD candidate in the Rural Sociology and Women's Studies dual-title program at the Pennsylvania State University. She is currently conducting field research for her dissertation examining the effects of gender, race, and sexuality on migration decisions for college-educated youth in the Appalachian Region of the United States. In addition to her own research, Rachel is currently working with her advisor and the Pennsylvania Women's Agricultural Network, a group that supports women in agriculture by providing positive learning environments, networking, and empowerment opportunities. Rachel earned her MA in Appalachian studies from Appalachian State University in 2009. Her master's thesis explored rural feminist community development through an empowerment program for adolescent girls in three counties in West Virginia. Rachel earned her BA in Psychology and Women's studies from West Virginia University in 2004. Overall, her interests include Appalachian studies, community development, diversity in rural communities, feminist theory, and teaching.



Casey Parnell – University of Missouri

Casey Parnell is from Branson, MO and is currently a student at the University of Missouri in a dual master's degree program in public affairs and public health. Her emphasis is in nonprofit management and her research interests include rural development policy, health policy, health literacy, and health disparities. She is a graduate research assistant at the Institute of Public Policy, where she works with policy analysts on local and government program analysis. She attended Drury University in Springfield, Missouri for her Bachelor of Arts in biology and psychology. She previously worked for a nonprofit organization, Southwest Center

for Independent Living, on projects related to in home care and independent living services. She enjoys traveling and experiencing new learning environments. She has studied abroad in Europe and South America and most recently she studied EU policy and strategy in Brussels, Belgium.



Conor Wall – Oregon State University

I've taken a rather winding journey to get to where I am now, studying rural policy at Oregon State. In the five years since I completed my undergraduate work at Loyola College in Baltimore, MD, I've spent a year teaching English in Thailand, interned with a grassroots human rights organization in Raipur, India, and spent two and a half years working in a Baltimore homeless shelter. My work there involved organizing community groups and volunteers to provide food and educational opportunities at the shelter, as well as significant exposure to the details and shortcomings of government poverty policy. Although my undergraduate education focused on humanities—history, philosophy, and writing—I am in a Master of Public Policy program because I see the need for direct action to improve the lives of those who are disadvantaged in our society. Though I remain interested in poverty and inequality generally, I am currently studying rural policy, and particularly growth and decline of small communities, because of my interest in the inequality of opportunities between urban and rural areas.



Eduardo J. Gómez-Araujo - Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona

I am from Colombia. I studied History (1999-2003) at the Universidad del Atlántico (Barranquilla-Colombia). I worked as assistant professor in Entrepreneurship and Business History and researcher (2004-2008) at the Centre of Entrepreneurship at the Universidad del Norte (Barranquilla, Colombia). Scholarship recipient for doctoral studies abroad of the School of Business in the same institution. I have a Master of Science (2008-2011) and am Ph.D. candidate in Entrepreneurship and Business Management at the Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (Spain). My research fields are rural entrepreneurship, young entrepreneurs and regional development. I participated in ICRPS 2011 in Norway. Finally, I am also linked with Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)-Catalonia.



Ellen Henrikke Aalerud – Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute

Ellen Henrikke Aalerud currently works at the Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute (NILF) in Oslo, Norway. Her main professional interests are resource tenure regimes, natural resource management, policy evaluations, and inequality and gender relations. Employed at NILF since September 2010 in the Department of Applied Studies, she has worked with a variety of shorter analysis and applied studies within the fields of agricultural policies in Norway. At the moment she conducts an evaluation of economic subsidies in reindeer husbandry.

Apart from working at NILF, Ellen has worked for the Norwegian Solidarity

Committee for Latin America in Brazil in 2007, where she collaborated with the Landless Workers Movement (MST). She has a Masters in Development and Natural Resource Economics from the University of Life Sciences in Norway. For her Master Thesis, *Gender and Power Relations – a Case Study from Mozambique*, she did a six month field work in Zambézia, Mozambique, partly funded by the National Cooperative Business Association (CLUSA).

She participated in the ICRPS Summer Institute 2011 in Norway.



Eric Marr – University of Guelph

Greetings ICRPS participants! My name is Eric Marr and I am a Canadian student coming from Quebec's neighbour province Ontario. I hold an undergraduate degree in Political Science from Concordia University and am currently a second year Master's student in the Rural Planning and Development program at the University of Guelph. During this program I have been involved in several research projects with one looking at the resilience of rural communities with regard to the challenges of increasing fuel prices and climate change. The other ongoing project is exploring opportunities for community economic development in rural communities with stable or declining populations. As for my own thesis research, I am researching transportation disadvantage in rural Ontario and opportunities for public transportation within this context.

Outside of academia I have experience working for the Government of Ontario in rural/agricultural policy and transportation policy. I have also been accepted into the Government of Ontario Internship Program as a Policy Development Intern which will commence upon the completion of my current degree in August 2012. I had the opportunity to participate in ICRPS 2011 in Norway so I hope to see some familiar faces and look forward to meeting new participants in June.



Faith Ryan – Pennsylvania State University

Hello! My name is Faith and I currently work as a Basic Needs Case Manager at a small, non-profit agency in State College, Pennsylvania called Community Help Centre. My core responsibility is to assist low-income individuals and families in Centre County who are struggling to meet their basic needs. I graduated from Penn State University in 2009 with a B.A. in Sociology, a B.A. in International Studies and a minor in Spanish. In addition to my profession, I am working towards my MPS in Community and Economic Development. My academic interests are based on the sense of place/community theory and the importance of meeting lower order needs before having the opportunity or energy to meet higher order needs. In regards to my research, I am in the very early stages of developing a Shared Housing program in Centre County; a program designed to help residents meet their housing needs. My interests are Tribal Belly Dancing, Jazzercise, comedy, travel, and cats. I have traveled to England, Chile, Argentina, Peru and Israel and I am excited to work with all of you in Canada! Also, I am getting married on

July 21st and will be traveling to Costa Rica for our honeymoon!



Fobete Dingha

Fobete Dingha hails from Cameroon, Central Africa where he obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science from the University of Buea, Cameroon. After his degree, Fobete worked with livestock Production Company in Cameroon where he served in the capacity of production controller and manager. He furthered his education in Germany where he obtained a Master Degree in Global Political Economy from the University of Kassel, Germany. While in Europe, Fobete worked with Middlewich Community Centre in the United Kingdom as coordinator and as a foreign news analyst for the Voice of African Radio, London. He migrated to Canada in 2008 and in 2009 worked as an intern for the Alberta Community and Co-operative Association in Edmonton, Alberta. He served as a researcher in support of co-operative development. Passion for community development then led him to enrol in the Masters of Rural Development program at Brandon University where he is currently a student.

In the summer of 2011, Fobete was a research student with the Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiative (MAFRI). During his research at MAFRI, he developed a tax sharing agreement for rural communities towards enhancing economic development. He also drafted a "joint-use partnership" agreement template for rural communities. Fobete published an article with the Manitoba Agricultural Society newsletter titled "*An Outside View of Fairs in Manitoba*". As well, he used community economic cluster assessment to identify potential for investment and development.

Fobete's Master's thesis is focused on understanding cultural preservation in multicultural Canada. He argues that ethnic community association are effective in preserving ethnic cultures.



H  len   Saint-Jacques – Universit   de Qu  bec    Rimouski

H  l  ne has an interdisciplinary background in political communication (Bacc.) and environmental sciences (Ms) both acquired at UQ  M in Montr  al. She has worked 7 years at Hydro-Qu  bec, the Qu  bec crown-owned electricity company and both her master's paper and doctoral thesis are on the subject of Qu  bec's citizens particular link with energy policies in the province. Her thesis, conducted at UQ  R under Pr. Marie-Jos   Fortin (PhD)'s supervision, points at the emergence of citizen mobilisations in oppositions to energy-related infrastructural projects in the province.



Immaculate Nabisere – Brandon University

Immaculate Nabisere is a graduate student at Brandon University, Master of Rural Development at Brandon University. She obtained her Bachelor's degree in Applied Disaster and Emergency Studies at Brandon University in 2011. All her time at Brandon University, she has been involved in numerous work experiences in different departments, especially the residence and admissions/student services. Currently, she is working as a research student assistant for Rural Development Institute at Brandon University, looking at the "Challenges

and Strategies to the Inclusion of Migrants in Disaster Risk Management Planning in Rural Manitoba.” Her research is the foundation to her thesis which she is planning on completing this summer.



Jarrod Olson – Oregon State University

Jarrod Olson is a graduate student at Oregon State University studying international development. His research seeks to identify the causes and consequences of food insecurity around the world and understand the effects of mitigation strategies like food aid and agricultural development programs. He is on leave from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory where he has worked since 2008 as a policy analyst studying nuclear proliferation, international outreach and engagement, human trafficking and emergency preparedness. The broad range of experiences working at the laboratory exposed him to the joys and challenges of multidisciplinary policy research on large-scale problems and highlighted the interconnectedness of modern society. It ignited a passion to better understand and help improve the human condition. Mr. Olson received a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Washington in Near Eastern Studies with a concentration on Iran's language and culture. He is a member of the Institute for Nuclear Materials Management, the World Affairs Council and the National Society of Collegiate Scholars.



Jonathan L. Pinkerton – Pennsylvania State University

Jonathan L. Pinkerton is a graduate student in the Community and Economic Development program at Pennsylvania State University. He is a summa cum laude graduate of the University of Oregon with a Bachelor of Science degree in Planning, Public Policy and Management with departmental honors. Jonathan's research interests include rural policy and program development focused on improving land management practices, enhancing quality of life, diversifying local economies and improving the economic competitiveness of rural areas. Jonathan is the Vice President of the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, a 501(c) (3) non-profit corporation focused on conservation, heritage development and community revitalization in Lancaster and York Counties, Pennsylvania. Prior to joining the Heritage Area, Jonathan was a planner with the York County Planning Commission where he drafted the County's first-ever Open Space and Greenways Plan. He completed a five-year appointment to a municipal authority engaged in recreational trail development. Jonathan also managed decennial census operations for the U.S. Census Bureau and practiced government relations for a firm specializing in state and local issue management. He is currently serving on Pennsylvania Planning Association's Central Section Council. Jonathan is an AICP certified planner and member of the American Planning Association and its Pennsylvania Chapter.



Karen Henry – University of Missouri

Karen Henry is currently pursuing her Master's degree in Agricultural Economics at the University of Missouri. She grew up in rural, central Pennsylvania, USA and holds a Bachelor's degree in International Business from Messiah College. Her work experience includes two years of service as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Paraguay and several years working in the Finance Department at The Nature Conservancy. Her primary policy interests are related to food production and security, as well as the natural environment.



Krishna Lal Poudel – University of Missouri

I am Krishna Lal Poudel, a Nepalese citizen from South-Asian region. I have been trained in agricultural sciences and agribusiness management. All of my previous education has been in developing countries. Now I am PhD student, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at University of Missouri, Columbia, USA. I Worked as Senior Lecturer at Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Nepal, and as Deputy Director of Agribusiness and Marketing Development at Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce & Industries from 2003 to 2008. I have good knowledge in Public-Private Partnership development, execution and project evaluation. I am familiar with designing agricultural reform and development programs particularly in developing countries. My interest is focused on learning pragmatic procedures in bridging gaps between problems and feasible solutions in the rural community of developing world; know the changing environmental aspects and its effect in rural community livelihood. My further areas of interest are linking farm produces to markets in rural regions to foster rural farm income. I would love to work in team and enjoy participatory approach for development management.



Lauren Edens – University of Missouri

I was originally born in Charleston, West Virginia and spent most of my childhood there. My family moved to St. Louis, Missouri when I was twelve and we have been living there ever since. I received a B.A. in History and a B.A. in psychology from the University of Missouri in 2010 and will be awarded my Master's in Public Affairs, Public Policy from the University of Missouri this August. I became involved in policy as a registered lobbyist for student issues my senior year of college. I am also very passionate about higher education policy and have worked for the University of Missouri System's Office of Government Relations while working towards my Master's degree. I greatly enjoy living an active lifestyle and have spent the last couple of years working as a cycling and Pilates instructor. My time this summer (while not at ICRPS) will be spent working for Memorial University in St. John's Newfoundland on recreation policy.



Marie Anselm – Oregon State University

Marie earned a bachelor's degree in geography at Clark University before entering Oregon State University's masters of public policy program. Marie's broad research interest is sustainable rural development, though she has a particular interest in food systems and agricultural development. Much of her past work has revolved around these themes and she has been involved with rural and/or food related projects in Oregon, Massachusetts, Bolivia, and Namibia. At Oregon State she is currently involved with the Student Sustainability Initiative and is working on two farm-to-institution projects in addition to her master's project which will examine the economic viability of regional food hubs. Over the summer of 2012 Marie will complete an internship with the Foreign Agricultural Service in San Jose, Costa Rica and hopes to be able to work in the public sector in the future. Marie is thrilled to be a part of the International Comparative Rural Studies Policy Montreal Conference.



Mika Yasuo – Oregon State University

Mika Yasuo graduated from University of Puget Sound in 2006 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from the Business Leadership Program. From 2006 to 2008, she received a fellowship and worked at Polaris Project, a leading anti-human trafficking agency, in Washington, DC, which was followed by a two and a half year service for the U.S. Peace Corps in Kazakhstan as Organization and Community Assistance Program volunteer. Her work in Kazakhstan included resource development for anti-human trafficking, gender, labor migration, and domestic violence projects that were funded by the U.S. State Department, European Commission, UNICEF, International Organization for Migration, and International Labour Organization. From 2009 to 2011, Mika worked at the Boys and Girls Clubs of Bellevue as a Resource Development Coordinator and managed the organization's grants for education and youth development programs. Mika is in the class of 2013 of the Master's of Public Policy program at Oregon State University and is focusing on anti-human trafficking and human rights issues for her thesis.



Oriol Prado Barrabés – Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

In terms of experience in rural policy activities, I've been working for ten years implementing and developing irrigation systems in rural regions in the south of Catalonia (Terra Alta, Baix Ebre, Ribera d'Ebre). This job has been done hand in hand with Local Irrigation Communities while reporting directly to the Agricultural Department of the Government of Catalonia, I've acted as a kind of bridge between them. The focus has been on investing money in those regions to try to give the peasants enough income to allow them to remain there. The alternative for most is to leave the countryside and go to industrial regions to earn money, after ten years working in this field I've been able to help some of the peasants that have received water from the irrigation systems to remain in the countryside. When I develop my job, I'm involved with the improvement

on organization of the communities, the relationship between irrigators themselves and between irrigators and the government, the awareness of water scarcity and the importance of saving it.



Pam Kelrick – University of Missouri

Pam Kelrick has been a PhD student in the Truman School of Public Affairs at the University of Missouri in the United States since 2010. She holds a B.A. in Biology from Truman State University, and B.L.A and M.L.A. in Landscape Architecture from the University of Oregon. Current research interests include the relationships among countries worldwide in terms of migration, economic health, and governance stability. More specifically, how do the forces of economic health and governance stability influence the patterns of migratory movement? Further, what do worldwide contributing forces, such as globalization and climate change, mean for how forces of economic and governance stability influence migratory movement. Although her interests are primarily rural, migration represents a broader system which requires a broader perspective. Methodological interests include: regression analysis, case study, geographic information systems (GIS), and system dynamics. This will be Ms. Kelrick's 2nd ICRPS meeting.



Penny Williams – Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Penny Williams has worked with Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) for over 13 years. She is currently the coordinator of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Testing in which she manages two STD testing programs, including the federally funded Infertility Prevention Project and the State funded STD Testing Program. She is also the coordinator and facilitator of the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project Advisory Committee. In addition, she serves as one of three chairs for the Missouri STD Prevention Committee, as part of the HIV/AIDS Community Planning Group.

Previously Ms. Williams worked as part of the DHSS, in the HIV Care Program, and was the Benefits Specialist for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP). In her role with ADAP, Ms. Williams was part of the nationally recognized Missouri AIDS Case Management Improvement Process. In 2009 she was also recognized as one of the most valuable people to the St. Louis, MO HIV Case Management System.

Ms. Williams holds a BA in psychology and is currently a Graduate student with the University of Missouri, Columbia, (MU) pursuing a Masters of Public Affairs (MPA) degree with an emphasis in Public Management. She will graduate in the fall of 2012. She is also a current recipient of the Capital Fellows scholarship and is a member of the Golden Key Honor Society. Ms. Williams also attended the MU study abroad program on European Union Policy in Brussels, Belgium.



Rebecca Thacker – Pennsylvania State University

Rebecca Thacker is currently working on her master's degree in Community and Economic Development at Pennsylvania State University. Her areas of interest are food security, permaculture and renewable energies and after graduation she would like to work in international development. She completed her Permaculture Design Certificate in Ethiopia and her Renewable Energies Certificate at St. Francis University. While teaching at Soonchunhyang University in Korea she designed the business school curriculum and wrote a paper on creating learner autonomy in a student-centered classroom. Her undergraduate degrees are in History and Arts Management from Northern Arizona University and she also has a Teaching English as a Foreign Language Certificate. She resides in rural Missouri where she has recently taken up beekeeping and started a small orchard.



Ryan Deska – University of Guelph

My interest in rural planning policy stems from my academic pursuits and my own upbringing in the small rural community of Erin, Ontario. I enjoy and appreciate the lifestyle provided by small rural communities and hope I can contribute to this professionally.

At the University of Waterloo I acquired a BA in Sociology and Business and completed a number of work term placements in the renewable fuels industry, for both public and private industry stakeholders. In my senior honours thesis I examined the socioeconomic impacts of the renewable fuels industry in Canada. This research encouraged the transition to my Master's studies.

I am currently pursuing a MSc in Rural Planning and Development at the University of Guelph, conducting my thesis research under the guidance of John F. Devlin, Ph.D. This research strives to understand and explain successful instances of rural regional development, looking at case studies of value-added food and agriculture that include food processing and innovative agricultural marketing initiatives. This research will examine the role of community and government in regional development, and how collaborative planning contributes to community capacity building, social capital and network development.



Ryan Hayhurst – University of Guelph

Ryan is a designer, planner and policy maker that works with systems based approaches and interdisciplinary teams to approach complex problems across rural-urban interfaces. A dreamer at heart but currently a University of Guelph PhD student in practice, Ryan has come to the realization that systems must be approached at multiple scales, starting from Zone 0 by knowing one's self and working outwards in increasingly participatory ways towards the global commons where as global citizens we have a collective obligation to create more inclusive ways of knowing, living and being.



Sam Christensen – University of Missouri

My name is Sam Christensen and I currently reside in Columbia, Missouri where I am a Graduate student at the Truman School of Public Affairs. I received my undergraduate degree from Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. While there, I received a Bachelors of Science degree in Political Science and a minor in Philosophy. Prior to beginning my graduate degree, I worked for the YMCA in Australia as an outdoor adventure educator.

At the University of Missouri, my research interest lies in how philosophical hermeneutics can be applied to the public policy process, administrative practices, and structures of government. To me, the emphasis that hermeneutics puts in effective historical consciousness allows for a deeper and truer comprehension of how humans interpret and understand. This recognition could then allow for better policy making processes. This summer, I hope to apply this view to a research project on the relational interconnectedness between urban and rural regions that I will be completing for Concordia University.



Shelby Clark – Pennsylvania State University

Shelby Clark is a mid-career professional who is starting her third term in Penn State's CEDEV program. As principal of Clark Community Consultants, a small, woman-owned business, Ms. Clark's goal is to help rural communities thrive by implementing sustainability principles. Through her planning and grants work, Ms. Clark has seen that the issues facing small communities are often not solvable by outside agencies—if they ever were. And though many rural leaders may feel that sustainability principles are too complex to implement, Ms. Clark believes that achieving sustainability is not out of reach of even the smallest communities. The key, she believes, is in helping rural leaders learn to fully value their assets—tangible and intangible, built and natural—and in developing long-term, critical thinking skills based on a true valuation of those assets. Her primary goal is to learn how to coalesce best practices into a tangible process that rural leaders will embrace. Prior to founding her company (2009), Ms. Clark worked as a planner in a small consulting firm for several years. She has a strong background in professional writing (20+ years) and is looking forward to creating new collaborations with other Institute attendees.



Siân Ringrose – Scottish Agricultural College

Siân Ringrose has a biological sciences background, specialising in Zoology, and graduated from the University of Edinburgh with a Masters in Applied Animal Behaviour and Welfare. She has been working in the socio-economic research department of the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) for the past four years with the main focus of her work being behavioural change; particularly through rural policy development and improved knowledge transfer and exchange (KTE) routes. Understanding ways in which to improve the uptake of research innovations within the agricultural and rural sectors is a particular passion. Specifically, Siân has experience in evaluating knowledge transfer activities, identifying effective communication strategies and the barriers preventing implementation of innovations or policy development.

Siân has recently moved jobs and is now working within SAC's Rural Policy Centre (RPC). The RPC aims to examine the impact of current policies on rural businesses and communities and to provide knowledge for the development of future rural policies. Siân's specific roles will include monitoring and responding to policy relevant developments in Scotland, the UK and the EU. As a policy researcher within the RPC, she will be assisting the production of policy briefings, commissioning policy commentaries on specific events/developments and using a variety of web and email based tools for disseminating RPC policy outputs.



Adediran Yakub Abiodun – Brandon University

Adediran Yakub Abiodun, a planner with an interest in developmental issues, is presently a graduate student of Rural Development in Brandon University. He is the coordinator of the Brandon University Community Outreach Services, an arm of Brandon University Rural Development Institute. BU Outreach seeks to promote and facilitate project activities between the BU faculty, the students and the Brandon community, so that there will be synergy and an exchange of ideas between the community and the University.

His background is in Urban and Regional Planning, and he has an M.Sc. degree in International Cooperation and Urban Development, from Technical University Darmstadt, Germany. His interest in rural development issues and policies arose during the course in Germany where he found out how urban land planning and development is perceived as paramount to the detriment of other land space. The case of urban and rural land should be seen as symbiotic, but more often than not rural areas are neglected or relegated.

Yakub has worked as a researcher and planner in both the capacity of a consultant and as a public personnel. His experiences are in land-use planning and subdivision, rural and urban development, community planning and development, and the issue of sustainability.

ICRPS Faculty

The ICRPS faculty members are leaders in their fields and their academic diversity will create an exciting learning experience for all participants. The faculty members attending in 2012 are:

- Bill Ashton: Brandon University
- Ray Bollman: Brandon University
- James Breen: University College Dublin
- John Bryden: Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute
- Ken Carter: Memorial University
- Lidia Carvajal: Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico
- Allison Davis-White Eyes: Oregon State University
- Philomena De Lima: University of the Highlands and Islands- Inverness
- John Devlin: University of Guelph
- Bruno Jean: University of Quebec at Rimouski
- Tom Johnson: University of Missouri
- Phillipp Kneis: Oregon State University
- Denise Lach: Oregon State University
- Karen Refsgaard: Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute
- Francesca Regoli: University of Bologna
- Bill Reimer: Concordia University
- Judith Stallman: University of Missouri
- Yancy Vaillant: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- Kelly Vodden: Memorial University
- Bruce Weber: Oregon State University

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3

QUÉBEC: HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW



History and Geography

The Province of Québec

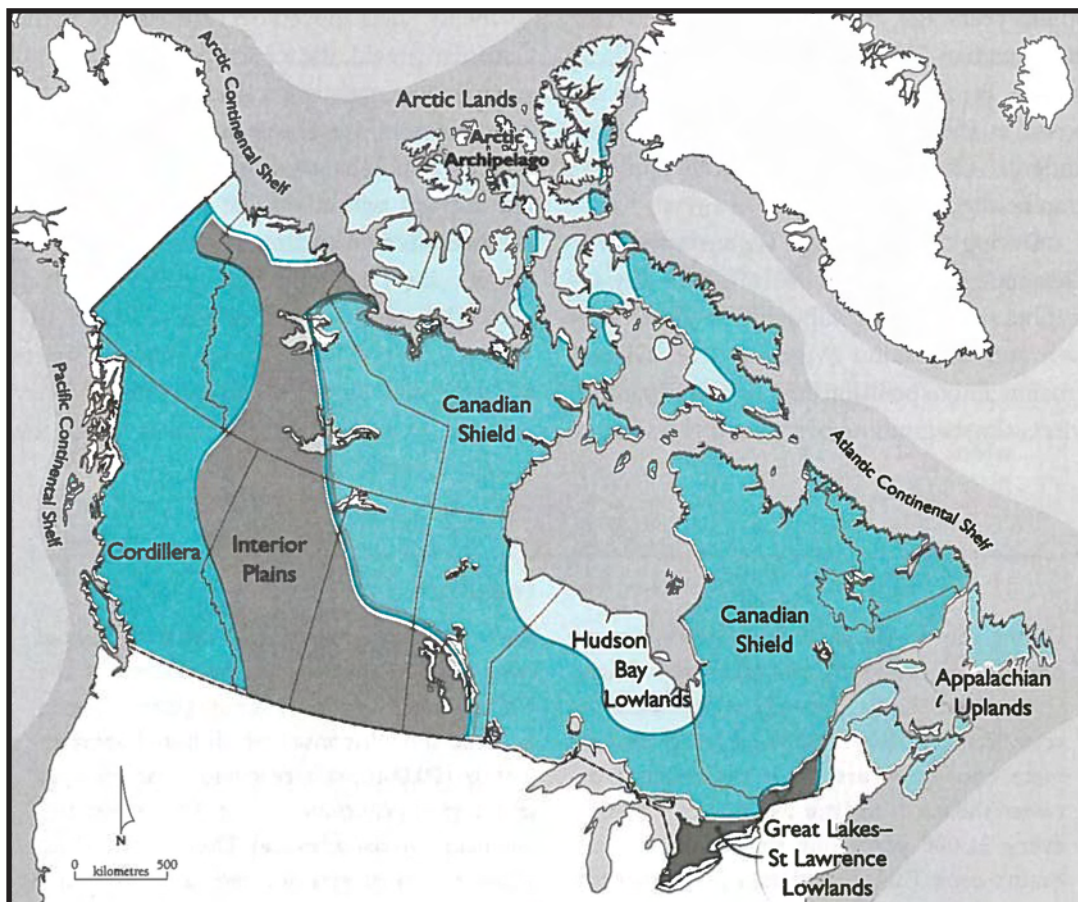
As the only province in Canada with French as the sole official language, Québec has always played a unique and important role in the development and identity of Canada. With almost eight million residents, it is the second largest province after Ontario. It is also geographically large, covering 1.5 million square kilometres, second only to the Territory of Nunavut in terms of land area.

Québec's territory stretches across three physiographic regions, from the fertile and heavily populated St Lawrence Lowlands, to the rolling hills of the Appalachian Uplands in the south and east, to the vast and resource rich Canadian Shield which extends into the arctic regions.

First Nations in Québec

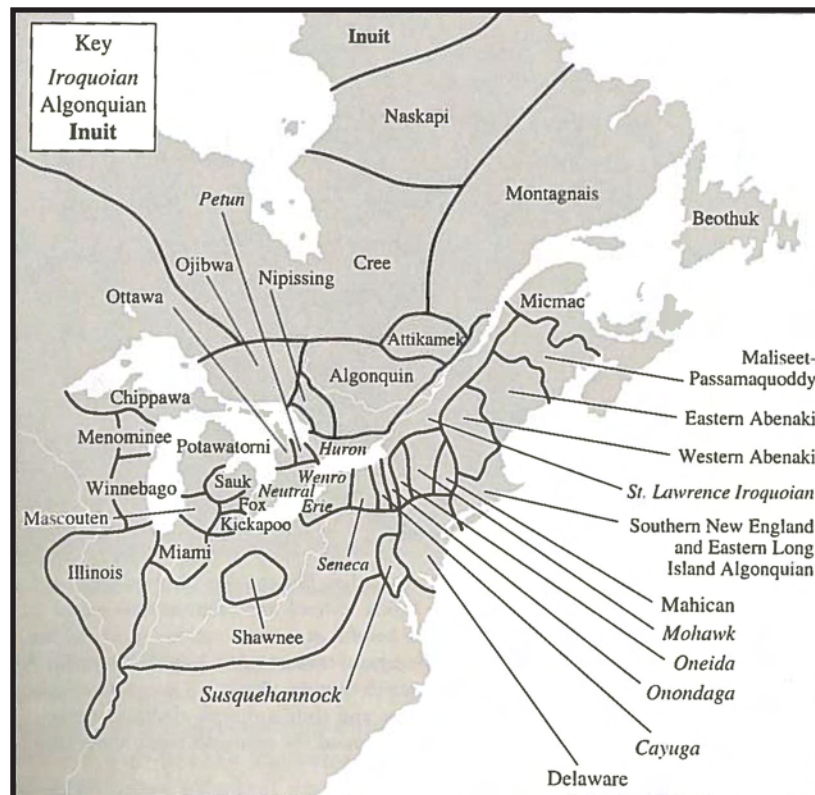
Aboriginal peoples were living in the Québec area long before Europeans "discovered" the continent of North America. Most First Nations' oral traditions specify that people were placed on earth by the Creator at the beginning of time. Archaeological findings suggest that humans crossed into North America from Asia approximately 40,000 years ago, entering into what is now Québec approximately 3,000 years ago, after the end of the last ice age.

When Europeans came to North America, they found diverse and complex societies that in the northeastern regions fell into two broad categories. There were the semi-



Physiographic regions and continental shelves in Canada (Bone, 2000, p. 45)

nomadic hunters who lived in the regions of the Arctic, Canadian Shield and the Appalachians, where agriculture was not viable, and the sedentary horticulturalists in the more fertile regions of the St Lawrence Lowlands. Three separate language stocks were present: Algonquians, Iroquoians, and Inuit. Within these language groups there were many tribal groups. For example, the Mohawk, some of whom now live in the Kahnawake reserve just southwest of Montréal, are an Iroquoian people.



Aboriginal peoples at the time of European contact (Dickenson & Young, 2008, p. 5)

Although population numbers are highly contested, some researchers hold that there were approximately 70,000 Algonquians in central and eastern Canada, with another 100,000 in New England; about 100,000 Iroquoians around Chesapeake Bay, the lower Great Lakes, and along the upper St Lawrence Valley; and approximately 25,000 Inuit in the arctic areas, with about 3,000 in northern Québec and Labrador.

During early contact and settlement in the 1500s, Europeans were highly dependent on First Nations to learn survival skills for the North American geography and climate. Europeans were also economically dependent on First Nations – the trade of furs and pelts dominated their early relationships. As time went on, contact between Europeans and First Nations included military alliances, direct conflict, and, perhaps most importantly, the transfer of diseases, which ultimately caused the weakening and disappearance of many First Nations groups. European settlement was driven by both economic and political need but often justified based on ideological and religious grounds.

Pre-Industrial Era

From the 1650s to the 1810s, settlement by the French in Québec expanded. The “seigneurial system,” a hierarchical means of socio-economic division, was dominant. In this system, land was granted by the powerful “seigneurs” to new settlers in long, narrow properties that originally provided access to waterways. This settlement pattern was unique in Canada.

In this system of land division, one row of properties was called a “rang.” When a rang ran along a river or road it was often referred to as a “côte” – explaining the origin of the names of many Montréal neighbourhoods today (Côte-des-Neiges, Côte-Saint-Paul, etc.).

Because in France Catholicism was dominant, and the King still ruled by divine right, the New France colonies were also catholic. Significantly, the state gave the responsibility for education and healthcare to the church – a move that would continue to impact Québec society well into the 20th century.

In the 1700s, conflict between the French and the British colonizers for North American territory escalated. Fighting between the British and French moved inward from the Maritimes along the St Lawrence River. The British won the battle of the Plains of Abraham at Québec City in 1759. This encounter proved pivotal; the French surrendered to the British soon after, preventing the fighting from reaching Montréal. Six years of war left many parts of the province of Québec devastated, including the countryside.

The Conquest of the French by the British began a period of British rule in Québec. This turning point has been perceived by French-Canadian nationalists as the beginning of two centuries of oppression, yet by English Canadians as the start of development of a unique society where two cultures coexisted. A significant policy in this direction was the Québec Act of 1774, which granted Catholics the right to practise their religion and to hold office. This Act was a recognition by the British that total assimilation of the French Canadians was not possible.

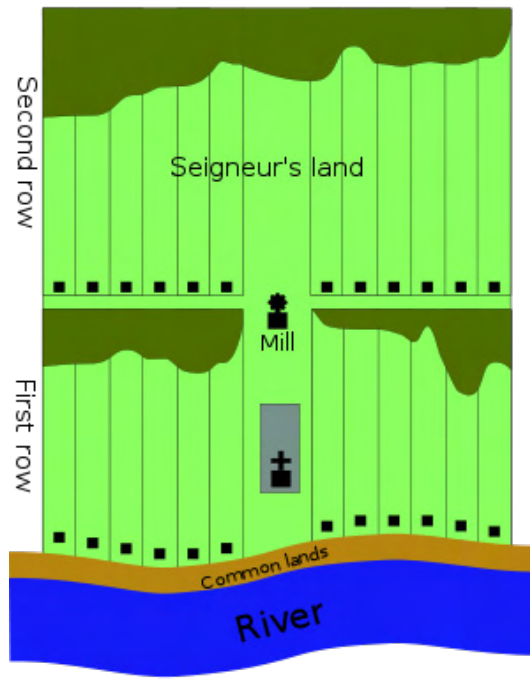
During the American War of Independence (1775-1783) the Canadian colonies played an important (if somewhat ambivalent) role in the events. Although France had supported the rebels against Britain, the French in Québec lost enthusiasm when the Americans attacked Québec City (1775) and Trois-Rivières (1776). As the War of Independence came to an end, the British offered border land in the Canadian regions (including Québec) to the Loyalists – thereby protecting the north from further American expansion. This turned out to be a sound strategy – for it was the Loyalists and their descendants that successfully repelled the American invasions during the war of 1812. In Québec, the Eastern Townships area in the southeast is still home to many Anglophones, an outcome of Loyalist settlement in this region during the war.

The political and military conflicts between the British and the Americans evolved into longer term economic conflicts as they fought for control of the lucrative resources of the western regions of the continent. Two main routes to the interior dominated: the Hudson River (using the Erie Canal in 1825 to get access to the Great Lakes) and the St Lawrence River in the north. In fact, some argue that the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 and the building of Canada's national railway between 1881 and 1885 were driven by a desire to ensure the interior trade flowed via the St Lawrence rather than the Hudson river route. The success of the cities of Montréal and New York were intimately bound up with the success of their trade routes.

Industrialisation

Québec, and in particular, Montréal, was the heart of Canadian production and capital as industrialisation began to take hold in the 19th century. The local network of canals, railways and hydro power was the source of this dominance. In the 1850s, Montréal was the source of 40% of the Canadian production of food, beverages and transportation equipment. Many banks were also located here. Notably, since the French bourgeoisie had been largely dissolved in the British Conquest, a highly disproportionate number of Anglophones held positions of financial power in these cities.

Relative to Montréal, Québec City lagged in development because of its dependence on shipbuilding and the square timber trade, which declined toward the end of the century.



Typical seigneurial land division

Moreover, there was no bridge crossing the St Lawrence River at Québec City, further hindering economic growth and trade. Other notable regional centres in Québec at the time were Trois-Rivières along the St Lawrence, Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships in the south, and Hull in the West, near Ottawa. Canada officially became a country in 1867, and Québec was an integral part of this state.

In the mid-1800s, farmers in most rural areas met an increasing reliance on industrial goods and a shift toward a rural economy based on agro-forestry. Changing climactic conditions also played a role in the decline of traditional agricultural arrangements. The mid-1800s marked the beginning of the out-migration of rural youth to work in urban industries, a trend which has continued and accelerated today.

The 20th Century

At the start of the 20th century, Francophones still made up 80% of the population of Québec. The population went through a period of rapid urbanization up until the Great Depression, shifting from 36.1 to 63.1% urban between 1901 and 1931. Since governments continually disregarded aboriginal land claims, expanding settlements continued to encroach upon First Nations territory and deplete their traditional stocks of fish and game. The Québec industrial economy continued to grow and mature as a result of the exploitation of great hydroelectric resources throughout the province. A major power generating station was constructed at Shawinigan, for example, which was the second largest after that at Niagara in southwestern Ontario.

In the 1960s, Montréal was becoming a less dominant centre in Canada, head offices and jobs shifted to the City of Toronto in the province of Ontario. This period was also marked jurisdictional conflict between the federal and provincial governments, especially around the provision of welfare state services, which up until that point were still largely provided by the church in Québec. Québec society became fragmented upon ideological lines. In particular, a new Francophone middle class began to abandon traditional Catholic values and push for



Québec within Canada and some of its major cities

as

by

a

more secular and modernized Québec state.

These phenomena gave rise to the Québec nationalist movement and drastic social, political and economic changes in the 1960s, a period known as the “Quiet Revolution.” During this time, education and healthcare were taken over from the church by the state, resulting in fundamental social shifts such as the increased use of birth control, for example. Between 1959 and 1971, Québec moved from having the highest to the lowest birth rate in Canada. Traditional values emphasizing agriculture and religion were rejected for those associated with modernization and democratization – and with them, dreams of a French-speaking nation emerged. A key goal of the nationalist movement was to strengthen the presence of Francophones in the private business sector, a direction which was largely successful. The preservation of the French language became a cornerstone of the nationalist movement, and policies such as the 1977 Charter of the French Language, which affirmed French as the language of the workplace and state, resulted in the exodus of many Anglophone residents from Québec and contributed to the further decline of Montréal’s influence within Canada.

Another significant action of the government during the Quiet Revolution was the expansion of Hydro Québec, the provincial energy corporation. Under Premier Jean Lesage in the 1960s, nearly all of the private electricity companies throughout Québec were purchased and consolidated by the government, giving the government the monopoly required to vastly expand Québec’s hydroelectric capacity. This action stimulated the Québec economy and allowed the government to provide extremely low electricity rates, especially for industries. The creation of many new dams caused land conflicts and much displacement of First Nations groups in the north, including Cree and Inuit groups.

In 1980, the first referendum on sovereignty – that is, whether or not Québec should separate from Canada and officially become its own nation – was held. This was during the leadership of Québec Premier René Lévesque and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. The “no” side held out, and Québec remained part of Canada. Fifteen years later, in 1995, a second referendum was held. Although the majority of Francophones supported separation, the question was just barely defeated, with 50.58% of voters against separation, and again, Québec remained part of Canada. The “national question” remains a salient issue in Québec today.

Immigration

Immigration is recognized as an extremely important demographic and economic force throughout Canada, serving to fill the demographic and economic needs of communities across the country. Given that Québec has some of the lowest birth rates in the world, and that there is an interest in growing the population in order to maintain its significance within the federation of Canada, immigration is especially important in Québec. However, sentiments about immigration are complex: to the extent that the Québécois view themselves as a minority within Canada, there are fears that by accepting the Canadian “multicultural” approach, Québec’s own culture will be diluted. In the 1990s, the federal government gave Québec the power to design and implement their own immigration system through the Canada-Québec Accord. This policy, among other things, permitted Québec to more directly seek immigrants from French-speaking source countries.

Despite this new level of control, uncertainty about the welcoming of immigrants remains. The debate over “reasonable accommodation” has resulted in conflicts over the language and cultural practices of newcomers. Tensions were exemplified in the small town of Hérouxville, Québec in 2007 when the mayor and council passed a set of “norms” aimed at

telling new immigrants how they should live when they come to Québec. This action was highly controversial and precipitated the establishment of a special commission to study the issue in Québec (the Bouchard-Taylor Commission).

Policymakers in Québec have recently recognized the potential for immigration to provide a demographic boost to rural areas in particular. New policies aim to incentivize immigrant and refugee settlement outside of Montréal, where most immigrants have traditionally landed. Although these policies have had only minimal success so far, it is likely that immigration will become a more important force in rural communities in the coming years.

Regional Planning in Québec



Cap-à-l'aigle, Québec

First period of regional development: 1890-1960

Québec is a province that followed its own unique regional development model. Since its creation, successive governments in Québec have implemented various “stratégies territoriales.” This first period of regional

development was principally focused on natural resource development and exploitation. Various companies, colonial leaders and nobles developed the land. The goal was to create national riches in the regions and the periphery, with industrial development serving as an engine of growth through the 1890s and into the 1940s. The regions of Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Bas-Saint-Laurent and l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue were major industrial engines. This strategy did cause problems in the peripheral regions of Québec, particularly with respect to ecological degradation of the lands.

The consequences of this approach were multiple. The province exploited fish stocks in the Gaspésie and the Basse- Côte-Nord; forests were excessively clear-cut and many agricultural regions were exploited and then left abandoned. In this respect, Proulx and others have not regarded this as a particularly viable development model (2001: 8).

Second development period of the regions: 1960-1980

This period is marked by the Quiet Revolution of Québec, nationalization and state building. This approach was centralized and very hierarchical. The Quiet Revolution should be regarded as the result of a compromise between unions, employers and the state to ensure that the “modernization” of businesses to promote job creation, while the state worked to insure quality of life through the nationalization of key sectors and the development of a

welfare state. To succeed, some parts of Québec, primarily the resource regions, had to catch up to economically and socially more prosperous urban areas.

Thus, government policies were new opportunities for companies, as investments in the field of health and education required a strong labour force. From the laissez-faire Duplessis period (1944-59), the state entered a vigorous period of intervention in all spheres of activity : economy, health, education, income security, etc. (Morin 1998 : 12). While these projects and others were part of the nation-building model, it was also apparent that this development models fostered regional inequality, urbanization, regional poles of development and the out-migration from small and rural towns (Lévesque. 2004: 19).

It seems that the political elites of the time were influenced by the French economists, including Perroux and Boudeville with their concept of “growth poles.” A controversial report of the time emphasized that Montreal was the centre of economic development, noting that “only Montreal has the truly critical mass necessary to support economic development in Quebec” (Rapport Bourgonne 2005: 08).

While the growth pole model was effective in some respects, Philippe Aydalot, Bruno Jean (1989) and many other scholars have been highly critical of this theoretical approach to development.

Third period of development of the regions of Quebec: 1980-2003

This period coincides with the rise of governmental public policies based on partnership and openness to civil society. In Québec, this policy approach was adopted by key decision makers for two reasons: first, because of the pressure of local actors who saw the State (the Québec Government) as too interventionist; second, because of the financial crisis in early 2000 which resulted in the Québec government’s goal to eliminate the deficit. This financial crisis had many effects, including the result that many lower levels of government, such as municipalities, were required to provide many more services, without adequate funding. Thus, the role of the State was transformed radically in Québec. It moved closer to local and regional actors. In addition, it began to do less “planning” and more “partnering” with private and social society sectors. In a new context of globalized markets, Québec companies have adopted new modes of governance as well (Lévesque. 2004: 22).

The Québec Government has also become more involved in the economy, than before; however, the State intervenes in different ways than those of the Keynesian approaches that prevailed during the quiet revolution. Thus, industrial and economic policies are now linked with education, health and research policies. The result is the creation of major institutional economic and regional development organisations, such as the Fond de solidarité



Ste-Françoise, Québec



Taschereau, Québec

de la FTQ, the Société générale de financement (SGF), Innovatech, Investissement Québec, Le réseau des SADC (The Community Futures Network, via the Programme de développement des communautés), and all the Centre locaux de développements (CLDs). These organisations help to provide access in all regions of Québec to

the capital and development resources that are crucial to their survival (Lévesque. 2004: 25). As we can see, during this period (1980-2000), some governmental policies privileged the development of the regions of Quebec.

But, in the period that followed, from 2000 to 2012, major changes in regional development policies have been introduced. First, the Québec Government adopted in 2001 (for 2002-2007) the unique "Politique Nationale de la Ruralité," which was renewed in 2007 for another seven years. This policy has been reviewed and analysed around the world is a major step to recognising the rural regions as an important part of the social and economic development of the nation. During that period, we can also point out that Quebec had put in place new policies regarding forestry, water management (Quebec adopted the unique "Politique nationale de l'eau" in 2000), agriculture (through the "Programme pilote d'appui à la multifonctionnalité de l'agriculture" and the "Loi sur la protection du territoire et des activités agricole"), and finally in 2012, the new law concerning the land occupancy, known as the "Loi sur l'occupation et la vitalité des des territoires." This final policy will redefine how the government, the metropolitan community, the MRC (regional county municipality) and the local municipalities will manage the economic, environmental and social development challenges to ensure sustainability for generations ahead.

Finally, the law that created the MRC system in 1979, named the "Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme" is under review, and a new version will be adopted very soon. This level of government, which is close to the local population, will probably gain some more responsibilities with the downsizing of central governments.

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ON THE ROAD



DAY 1-3

June 22-24

MONTREAL



Guiding Questions

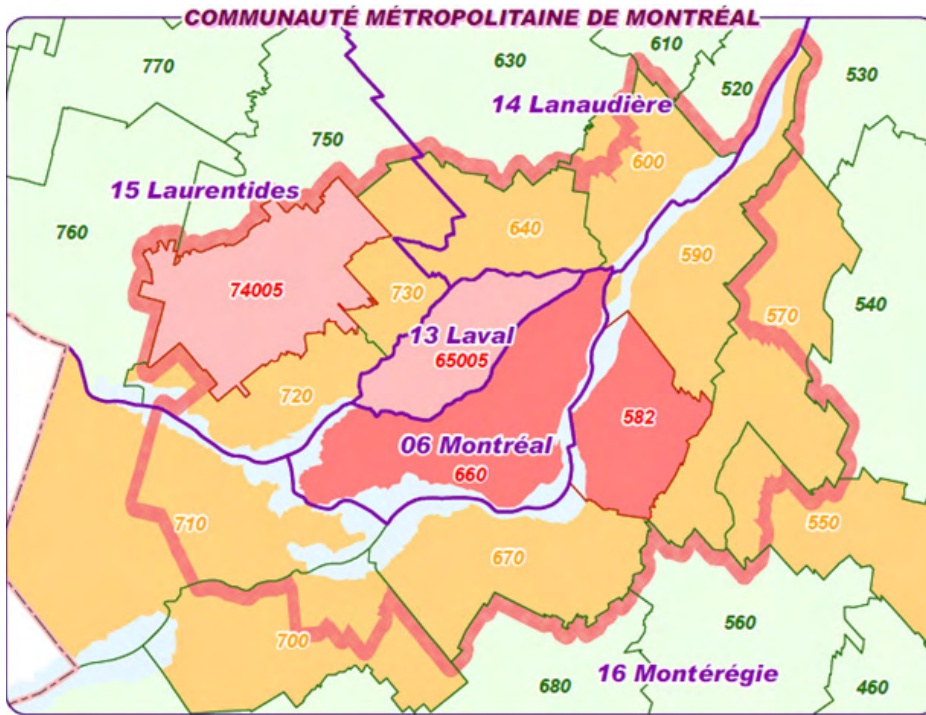
DAY 1: Meeting and greeting	<p>What is policy? What is comparative policy? How is it done?</p> <p>What is the structure of the agricultural sector in Canada and Québec? What role do/should unions have for policy development and practice? What are their commitments to food quality, prices, and sustainability?</p> <p>How do corporations view rural places? How do their policies reflect those views? What are the implications for rural places?</p>
DAY 2: The Canadian and Québec contexts	<p>What are the key conditions and policies in Canada and QC?</p> <p>What is policy analysis? Why 'international'? Why 'comparative'?</p>
DAY 3: Rural-urban interdependence	<p>In what ways are rural and urban regions interdependent? What strategic alliances with urban areas exist for rural areas?</p> <p>What challenges and opportunities exist for the reorganization of energy production and distribution? How do rural policies affect them?</p> <p>What challenges and opportunities exist for the reorganization of watersheds? How do rural policies affect them?</p>

Montréal (Table 1) is a city born from trade. In pre-historical times it was a convenient location of trade among the various Aboriginal Peoples settled in the St Lawrence valley. When Europeans arrived in the 18th Century they recognized it as a strategic location for controlling access to the interior of North America via the St Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. As international commodity trading expanded, it was the farthest point that ocean-going vessels could go as they ventured up the St Lawrence River to the Great Lakes. It was, and continues to be, a city integrally linked to rural places and resources.

Governance and Land Use Planning

Across Québec, at the provincial level, the Province sets out general policy “aims.” These are to be respected by the Regions, who are given the authority and responsibility to create their own Development Plans. Regions, in the eyes of the province, may take a number of different forms. Most commonly, they take the form of a Regional County Municipality (MRC), which is governed by the mayors of the constituent municipalities. In other cases, a planning region may be an “agglomeration” of municipalities and boroughs (as in the case

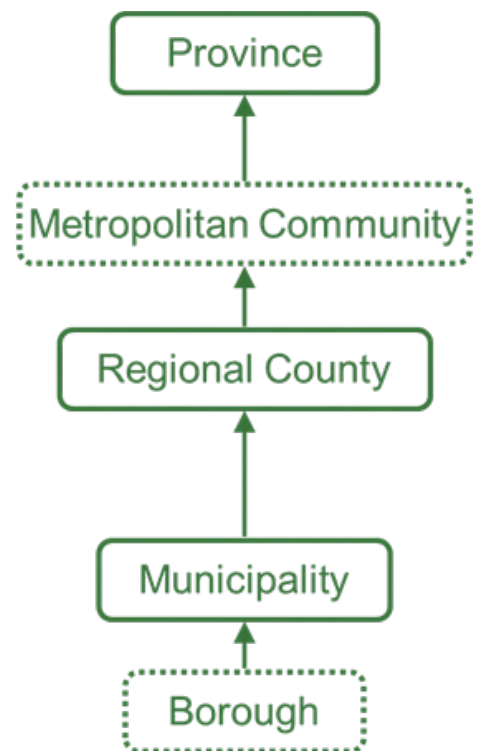




The Montreal Metropolitan Community, showing different types of regions

of Montreal) or a single city, as in the case of the suburban municipality of Laval, just north of Montréal. The Montréal area has also added a higher-order level of regional government, the Montréal Metropolitan Community (CMM), which represents a collection of regions who recently released an additional land use plan for the wider Montréal Area (the Plan métropolitain d'aménagement et de développement, or PMAD).

Municipalities, then, are required to generate Master Plans, which must comply with the Development Plans of their governing region. This structure is made more complex in Montréal, where the agglomeration itself is fragmented into 19 boroughs and 15 separate municipalities. This is the case because, historically, the island was made up of several constituent municipalities. In 2002, following actions in other provinces, particularly in Ontario, the provincial government (the Parti Québécois was in power) forced the merger of these municipalities into one City. However, there was significant resistance to this across the island, and when the provincial Liberal Party took over in 2003, they permitted the de-merger of some municipalities based on local referenda. Those areas that did not de-merge were formed into boroughs. This situation makes planning extremely complex in Montréal, and certainly, there are pros and cons to a more locally-oriented governance structure.



The hierarchical structure of governance in Quebec

Concordia Grey Nuns Residence (Day 1-3)

The Grey Nuns Residence at Concordia University in downtown Montréal is on the former lands of the Sisters of Charity of Montréal, also known as the “Soeurs Grises” (Grey Nuns). The lands, which span between the roads of Guy, Ste-Catherine, St-Mathieu and René-Lévesque, were purchased by this group in 1861 so that they could move out of their former site in the old city, which often flooded. Under the Grey Nuns, a general hospital, chapel, orphanage, and Motherhouse were built, mostly of limestone buildings designed by architect Victor Bourgeau. They also used the land for farming and orchard purposes. The entire site received heritage designation in 1976.

In 2004, it was announced that Concordia University would take over the site. Redevelopment will occur in phases, spanning from 2007 to 2022. The residence where we will be staying was part of the early construction steps. Plans are still being worked out, as the location and heritage designation of the site provides many redevelopment challenges and opportunities.



The Grey Nuns Motherhouse at Concordia University

Table 1: Montréal statistics at a glance

	Montréal	Québec
Population (2011) CMA	3,824,221	7,903,001
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	5.2	4.7
Population density / km2 (2011)	898.1	5.8
Median age (2006)	39.3	41
Median income in 2005 (all census families)	\$61,361	\$58,678
% French only mother tongue (2006)	39.2	79
% Immigrants (2006)	20.1	11.5
% No certificate, diploma, or degree (2006)	22	25
Employment rate (2006)	61.9	60.4
% Visible minority (2006)	16.5	8.8

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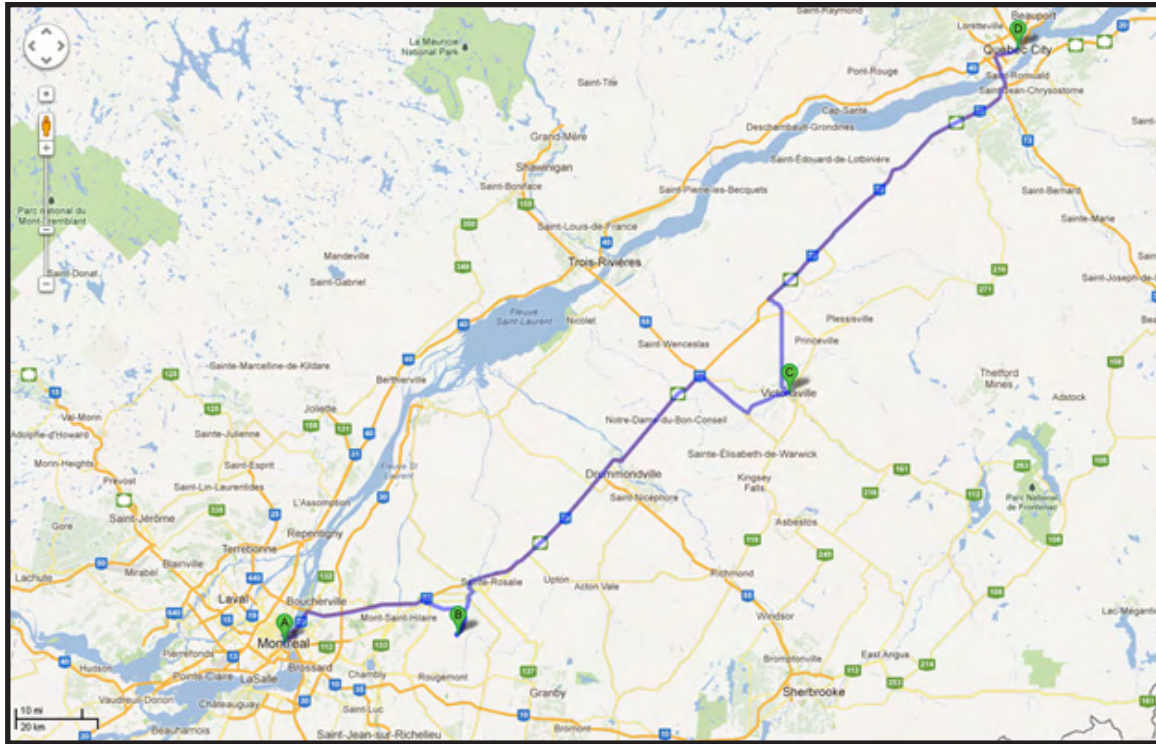
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DAY 4

June 25

MONTRÉAL TO QUÉBEC CITY

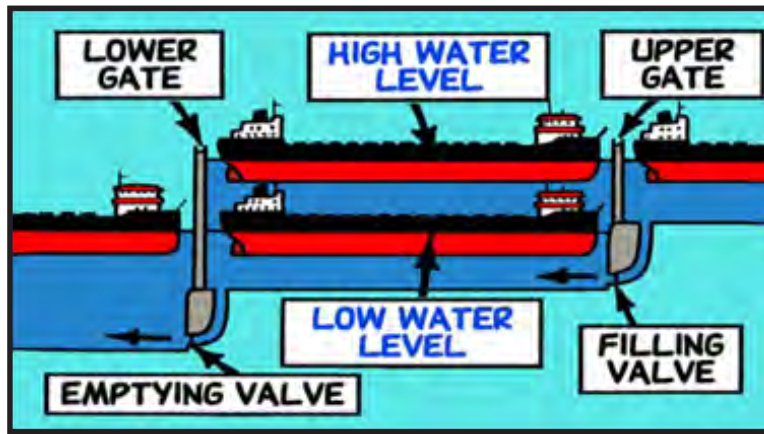


The Journey from Montréal (A) to Quebec City (D), with stops in Saint-Damase (B) and Victoriaville (C)

Guiding Questions

DAY 4: Food and agriculture

What is the role of food processors for policy development and practice? What are the impacts of those decisions for rural development? How much and in what ways can municipalities manage their contributions and impacts? How does St-Damase compare to international circumstances? What has Victoriaville done to sustain its future? How have 3rd sector groups contributed to these strategies? What are the challenges they face? What options are available?



Basic Elements of a Seaway Lock

The Jacques Cartier Bridge (Day 4)

Our bus will take us across the St Lawrence via the Pont Jacques Cartier – a steel truss cantilever bridge that is the third busiest bridge in Canada (the busiest is just a km or so up the river). As we cross, you can get a great view of the downtown over your right shoulder, Ile Ste-Helen below on your right (serving as a location for a park, fort,

prisoner-of-war camp, Expo 67, and numerous festivals during its history), and La Ronde below on your left (Montréal's primary amusement park).

As we descend to the other side we will cross over the first lock of the St Lawrence Seaway: the St Lambert Lock. This is the first of the 19 locks that can raise ships more than two times as long as a football field over 160 metres to get into the Great Lakes.

The Champlain Sea

Coming down the ramp from the bridge glance up at the broad sweep of land extending to the horizon ahead of us. You are looking at the bottom of the ancient Champlain Sea – a huge body of water created from the retreating ice sheets that once covered much of North America. It is also the most fertile part of Québec and the heart of our agricultural production. Saint-Damase, our destination this morning, is in the heart of this region.

Montréal Region (Day 4)

Situated on the inner plains of the St Lawrence, on the shores of the Yamaska river, the Montréal Region consists of the most fertile lands in Québec. It includes the MRC of Maskoutains (which contains Saint-Damase) and is known as the hub of the agrifood industry in Québec. There is abundant agricultural production in this area: the region is first in the sectors of dairy production, hog farming, and the cultivation of grains and oilseed crops.

Located in this region, the city of Saint-Hyacinthe is known well beyond its borders as the "National Capital of food



Extent of the Champlain Sea (about 10,000 years ago)

production of Québec.” In 1993 it became the first Canadian city to be welcomed into the “Club international des technopoles” (the International Association of Science Parks). This was due to the presence of numerous high-quality teaching centres and research institutes relating to agribusiness and food production, as well as the presence of a number of agricultural processing businesses. It was due to the strong concentration of agricultural production in the rural area surrounding the city which has produced a strong agricultural supply chain. The first research institute, a dairy school, was established in 1905. Since then, seven research centres and more than 200 researchers in the area have specialized in the processing and preservation of food. This exceptional concentration of more than 70 teaching institutions, research laboratories and related industries is what has put Saint-Hyacinthe on the map. Importantly, the Centre for Food Research and Development of Agriculture Canada, a federal government body, is located here, providing access to Canadian and international laboratories and factories.

As we travel across the plains of the south shore you will notice a number of isolated hills on the landscape – noticeable because of their relatively steep sides and contrast with the flatness of ‘La Prairie’. These are the remnants of ancient volcanoes – or ‘volcano wannabes’ that never breached the surface. Given a few million years, an ice sheet about 3 km thick, and the sediment deposits of the Champlain Sea, and all that is left are the outcroppings of this relatively hard (igneous) rock. Skiers, tree fruit farmers (mostly apples), and nature lovers make good use of these hills for both business and pleasure. Those of you who have made the climb up Mont Royal when you were in Montréal can now claim to have enjoyed one of the most famous of the Monteregian Hills.

Saint-Damase (Day 4)

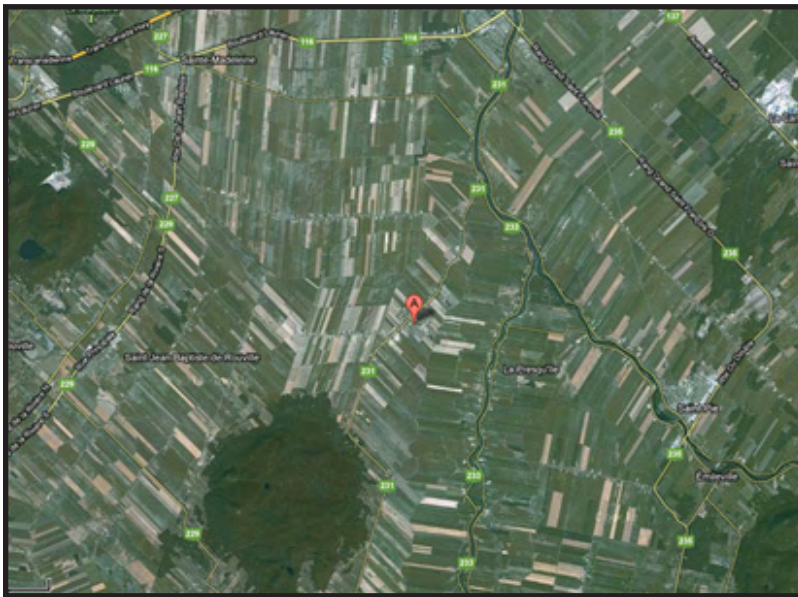
Saint-Damase (Table 2) is an agro-industrial community with a population of 2,486 people. It was established in 1835 with the erection of a parish. It is situated within the Maskoutain region, which is dominated by three of the Monteregian Hills: Mont Saint-Hilaire, Mont Rougemont, and Mont Yamaska. It has the advantages of fertile soil, proximity to large urban centres, and an active and entrepreneurial population. The agricultural industry is strong, and Saint-Damase has been able to build upon its agricultural base to attract food processing industries, large scale food production, and small scale manufacturing industries. For example, building on family networks, the municipality has established a large scale

Table 2: Saint-Damase statistics at a glance

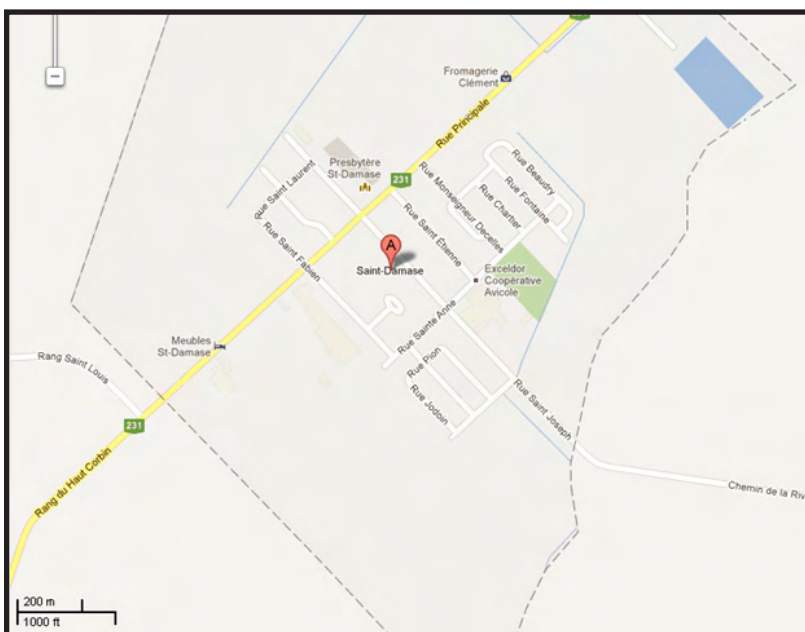
	St-Damase	Québec
Population (2011) CMA	2506	7,903,001
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.8	4.7
Population density / km2 (2011)	31.7	5.8
Median age (2006)	40.9	41
Median income in 2005 (all census families)	\$57,043	\$58,678
% French only mother tongue (2006)	98.8	79
% Immigrants (2006)	0.01	11.5
% No certificate, diploma, or degree (2006)	34.7	25
Employment rate (2006)	71.8	60.4
% Visible minority (2006)	0	8.8



The Village of Saint-Damase



Saint-Damase in its agricultural context, showing remnants of the 'rang' system of land distribution



The Municipality of Saint-Damase, showing some local businesses

poultry processor (Exceldor Coopérative avicole), a dairy and cheese producer well-respected for its varieties of cheese (Damafro Inc.), a greenhouse fabricator (Guy Tessier Inc.), and several artisan enterprises. In order to service the heavy demands of these industries, they recently completed a major water treatment plant on the edge of town.

As a result of the levels of employment and prosperity generated by these industries, the town offers a wide array of services and businesses, such as a car repair shop, roofing specialists, automobile fabrication factories, lawn care businesses, and a sport equipment shop, despite its proximity to the major centre of Saint-Hyacinthe.

Their Festival du Maïs (Corn Festival) is the highlight of their social calendar each year.

Saint-Damase to Victoriaville (Day 4)

Midway between Saint-Damase and Victoriaville, we will pass through the City of Drummondville. This city was featured in a classic study of Québec in 1943, titled "French Canada in Transition: The Effects of Anglo-American Industrialization upon a French-Canadian Small Town," by Everett Hughes. Hughes was a prominent Chicago school sociologist in the mid-1900s.

He taught at McGill from 1927-1938, thus influencing significantly the development of Canadian sociology. The study described the way in which Drummondville was undergoing industrialization, highlighting social trends and divides that formed the context for the Quiet Revolution which was to emerge 20 years later.

At Drummondville, we will cross the Saint-François River, after which we will climb the shoreline of the ancient Champlain Sea. This area marks the eastern boundary of some of the best agricultural land in Québec.

Victoriaville (Day 4)

Known as the capital of the Bois-Francs, a region in central Quebec, Victoriaville (Table 3) is a municipality located half-way between Montreal and Quebec City, beneath the Appalachian Mountains and bordering the St-Lawrence plains. It rests by the Nicolet River and at its southern tip, lies the summit of Mont Arthabaska.

Home to roughly 63% of the region's residents, Victoriaville holds a significant population advantage in supporting the development of a thriving local economy. This can be reinforced by the reported median income of its inhabitants, which stands slightly above that of the region as a whole (see table). Particularly, the commercial, industrial and agribusiness sectors are the most prominent domains for both the local and regional labor force. Residents of the city place prime importance on supporting the local economy by consuming region-based products, or 'produits du terroir'.

Whether in winter or summer months, the city remains a dynamic touristic hub, especially for nature lovers who are able to choose from a wide range of seasonal outdoor activities. Further, a multitude of cultural events and festivals take place all year round, whereby some of the most popular happen in the summer, such as the Festival de blues de Victoriaville and the Festival International de Musique Actuelle de Victoriaville.

Victoriaville is also home to a couple of notable figures in Quebec history. For instance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a city native, was the nation's first French Canadian Prime Minister. Today,

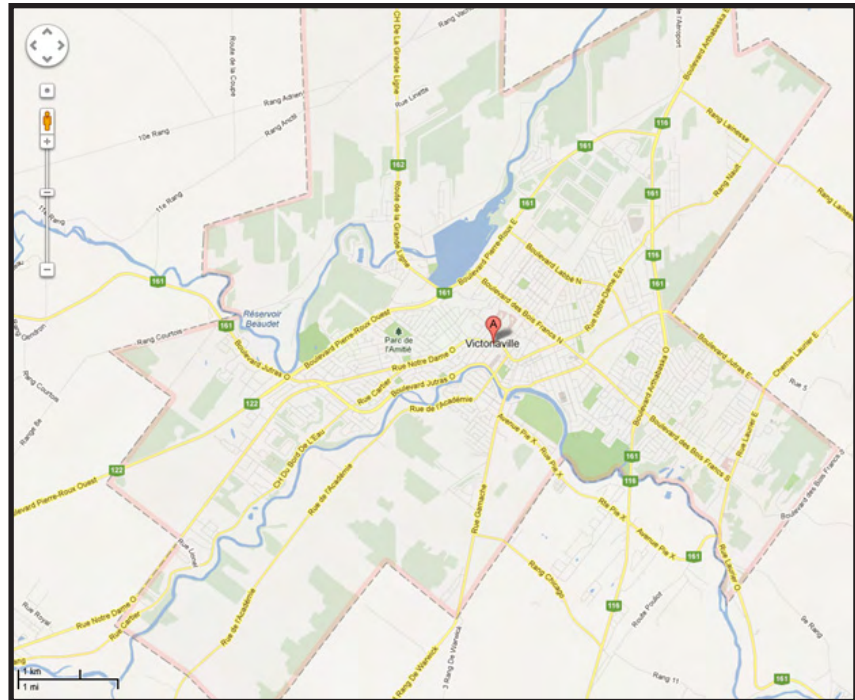
Table 3: Victoriaville statistics at a glance

	Victoriaville (CSD)	Arthabaska (MRC)	Québec
Population (2011) CSD	43,462	69,237	7,903,001
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	7.4	4.5	4.7
Population density / km2 (2011)	516.2	36.6	5.8
Median age (2006)	42.7	41.5	41
Median income in 2005 (all census families)	\$53,423	\$52,227	\$58,678
% French only mother tongue (2006)	97.2	97.4	79
% Immigrants (2006)	2	1.8	11.5
% No certificate, diploma, or degree (2006)	29.8	31.9	25
Employment rate (2006)	59.2	61.2	60.4
% Visible minority (2006)	1.4	1	8.8

an entire museum – the Laurier Museum - is dedicated to his legacy and has acquired the status of a Canadian National Historic Site. Another renowned figure is Jean Beliveau, a former hockey player for the Montreal Canadiens, who is now considered one of the most famous players in Canadian sports history.

Victoriaville to Québec City (Day 4)

Having left the fertile bed of the former Champlain Sea behind, much of the land we will travel through from Victoriaville to Québec City is rocky, boggy and harsh. During the late 19th century, population pressure and colonial expansion mean that many Québeckers had to settle and cultivate marginal lands like these. As industrialization took hold, however, many of these farms were abandoned. We can see such places frequently along this route.



The City of Victoriaville

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DAY 5-6

June 26-27

QUÉBEC CITY



The Old City of Québec, showing some tourist destinations

Guiding Questions

DAY 5: Québec rural policy

What are the challenges and options being considered as a result of Québec's rural and northern policies?
What are strategic models for the funding and support of agriculture – in Canada and internationally? How do these models affect other sectors?

DAY 6: Québec R & R

What policies support rural and remote services: health, education, justice, employment, recreation, etc.? How do they compare among countries?

Québec City (Day 5-6)

Despite the historical dominance of Montréal in terms of trade and population, Québec City is the capital of the province. With a population of 766,000, it is much less diverse than Montréal: 95.3% of residents report French only as their mother tongue, and only 3.7% of the population are immigrants.

Québec City's position on the top of the Cap Diamant gives it a prominent position on the north bank of the St Lawrence River. It is one of the few places in North America where distinct old world architecture can be found, and it is the only walled city north of Mexico. It was placed on the United Nations list of World Heritage sites in 1985.

Evidence of Québec City's past as a military centre is clear. The view from Artillery Park, the old army barracks, provides a line of sight across the plateau (west of the city) and of the St Charles River, both of which were potential routes of entry for enemies. The Plains of Abraham, along the shores of the St Lawrence, was the site of the historic attack by the British, led by General Wolfe, to take Québec City from the French, led by General Montcalm. The British won this battle which ultimately led to the Conquest. The area is now an urban park that hosts annual events such as the Fête nationale du Québec, the Québec Winter Carnival, and the Québec City Summer Festival. Between Artillery Park and the Plains of Abraham sits the star-shaped Citadel, which was begun by the French but actually completed by the British after the conquest to protect against both American invasion and French-Canadian revolt.

Access to the city from the south shore of the river is provided by two major bridges: the Pont de Québec (the longest cantilever bridge in the world) and the Pierre Laporte Bridge (the longest main span suspension bridge in Canada). Construction on the first version of the Pont de Québec was begun in 1904, but it collapsed before completion in 1907, killing 75 workers. A second one was begun but in 1916, it, too, collapsed as the central span was being raised into place. With the third attempt, it was finally completed in 1917. The Pierre Laporte Bridge was completed in 1970. Until the construction of the Pont de Québec in 1907, access to the city from the south shore was only by ferry from Lévis or an ice bridge in winter.

Table 4: Québec City statistics at a glance

	Québec City	Québec
Population (2011) CMA	765,706	7,903,001
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	6.5	4.7
Population density / km ² (2011)	228.6	5.8
Median age (2006)	41.7	41
Median income in 2005 (all census families)	\$65,299	\$58,678
% French only mother tongue (2006)	95.3	79
% Immigrants (2006)	3.7	11.5
% No certificate, diploma, or degree (2006)	17.5	25
Employment rate (2006)	64.3	60.4
% Visible minority (2006)	2.3	8.8

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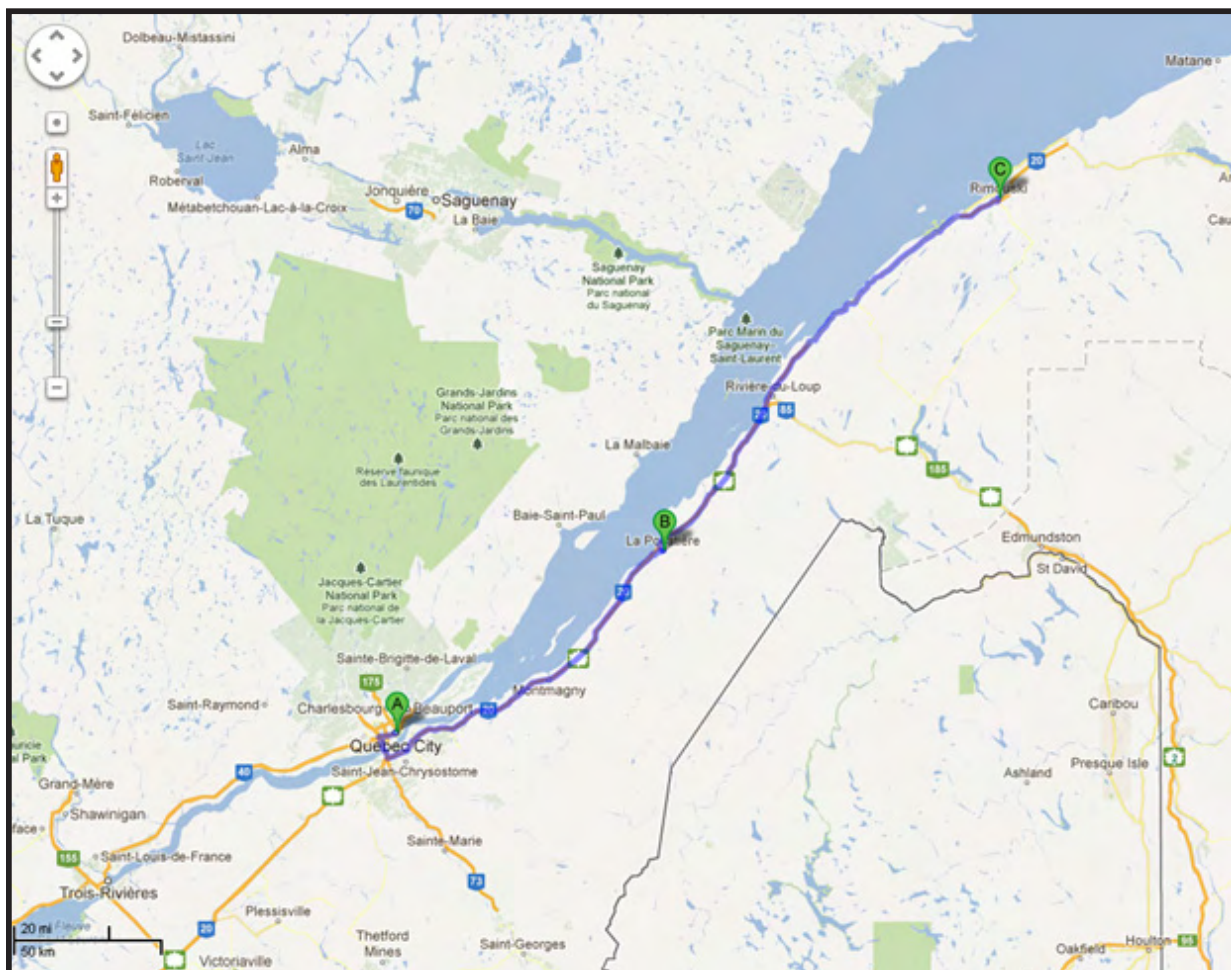
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DAY 7

June 28

QUÉBEC CITY TO RIMOUSKI



The journey from Québec City (A) to Rimouski (C), with a stop in La Pocatière (B)

Guiding Questions

DAY 7:
Municipal
reorganization

How have rural communities transformed themselves?
Why are rivers so important for policy?
How have agricultural communities transformed themselves?
How have local communities organized to receive the R&D they need?

Québec City to La Pocatière (Day 7)

Just east of Québec City, in the middle of the St Lawrence River, sits L'île d'Orléans. This island is characterised by heritage settings, agriculture, and tourism – it reflects the nature of the old “Nouvelle France.” It is connected to the mainland by a bridge to the north shore.

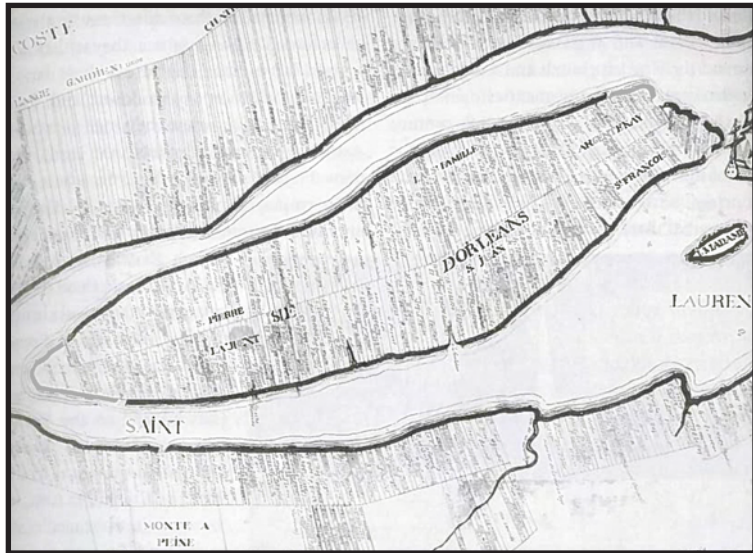
Just past Québec City and l'île d'Orléans, the St Lawrence begins to widen dramatically. The river shifts from a fluvial, freshwater environment to a brackish one as it approaches the Atlantic Ocean. As a result, the biodiversity of the river also shifts: marine mammals begin to appear, such as whales, porpoises, and seals.

Just east of l'île d'Orléans lies Grosse-Île. This island has been declared a national historic site because it was the place of landing of thousands of Irish immigrants in the 1800s. It was on Grosse-Île that the immigrants were registered, checked for health issues, and sometimes quarantined on their way to settlement in Canada. The hospital, residences, and other buildings here have now been preserved as a historical museum in their memory.

On the way to La Pocatière, we will get off the main highway at the village of Cap-Saint-Ignace – one of the earliest settlements in New France – and wind our way on the old highway along the river. This will give us a chance to see the legacy of the rang system of settlement (farms and houses close together in a long row, each with access to the river). It is still possible to see the old windmills, water mills, and churches along the way. Cap-Saint-Ignace is renowned for the thousands of Snow Geese that rest in the bird sanctuary just down from the church each fall and spring.



A church in Cap-Saint-Ignace, between Québec City and La Pocatière



Seigneurial Land Division on L'île d'Orléans (Bone, 2000, p. 261)

About 15 kilometres further downstream we will pass l'Islet. This village was once a manufacturing community, producing textiles and the famous Leclerc looms that were once admired by artisans around the world. It is also the home of the Québec Marine Museum, which features the contributions of Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier, one of the important Canadian Arctic explorers. He explored the Arctic archipelago on annual trips from 1904 to 1911, officially claiming a number of islands for Canada and establishing posts for the Canadian Mounted Police. Also in l'Islet, you can probably see the moored icebreaker called “Ernest

Lapointe” which operated as a Coast Guard vessel from 1940 to 1978.

St-Jean-Port-Joli, another 15 kilometres downstream, is a traditional centre of Québec artisans, its history rooted in wood carving. You will have seen many tourist shops of Québec city selling carvings from this area. You will find many shops here as well, but with some extra attention, you will see the special ones that blend traditional and modern techniques and imagination. Much of this is facilitated by the schools, networks, and heritage of the village.

The last lookout point before La Pocatière is Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies, historically a centre of milling. The old waterwheel that drove the flour mill is still there, having been nicely reconstructed for tourists and locals. So is the original seigniorial manor which is situated in a concession that was granted over 450 years ago, in 1556.

La Pocatière (Day 7)

Located halfway between Quebec City and Rimouski, La Pocatière (Table 5) is the central town of the Kamouraska Regional County Municipality in the Bas St-Laurent region of Quebec. La Pocatière is notably renowned for its strength in education and manufacturing. It is the home of three institutions of higher education and a traditional centre of the Bombardier manufacturing enterprise. Both subway and railway cars are constructed at the local plant and shipped to locations around the world. This has provided the village with both institutions and jobs supporting education. It is no wonder that only 24.4% of its inhabitants currently have no certificate, diploma or degree – a rate which is comparatively lower than that of the entire Kamouraska region (32.1%) and which is at par with the Quebec province (25.0%) (Statistics Canada, 2011). Given its education-oriented character and high concentration of educational institutions, La Pocatière attracts a wide variety of academic personnel from across the nation as well as from international locales.

In the economic realm, La Pocatière is home to Bombardier Transport – a manufacturing company of subway and railway cars – and has historically played a leading role in the Bas St-Laurent region’s agribusiness sector. Today, La Pocatière is the central host of

Table 5: La Pocatière statistics at a glance

	La Pocatière	Québec
Population (2011) CSD	4,266	7,903,001
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-6.8	4.7
Population density / km2 (2011)	196.3	5.8
Median age (2006)	44.5	41
Median income in 2005 (all census families)	\$60,076	\$58,678
% French only mother tongue (2006)	98.8	79
% Immigrants (2006)	0.7	11.5
% No certificate, diploma, or degree (2006)	24.4	25
Employment rate (2006)	56.1	60.4
% Visible minority (2006)	1.1	8.8

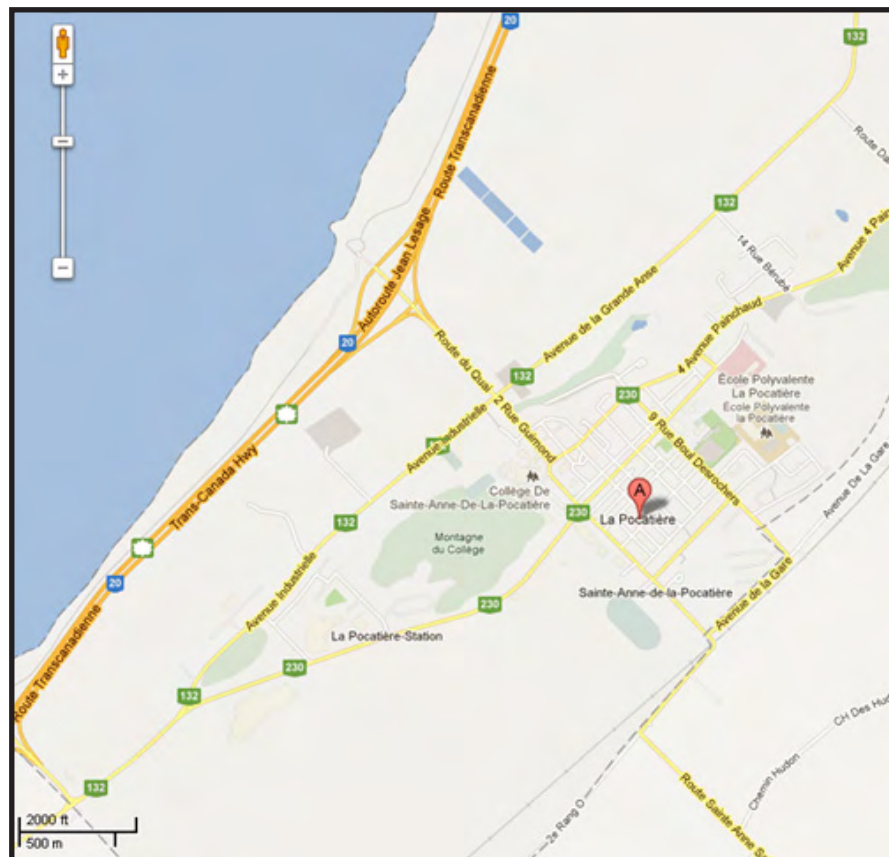
l'Agrobiopole – a regional initiative which prioritizes environmental sustainability in its approach to regional resource management, mainly in the fields of agro-industry and forestry.

When visiting La Pocatière, a common tourist attraction is the Musée François Pilote – a museum dedicated to Québécois ethnology, where one can learn about the town's special agricultural heritage.

La Pocatière to Rimouski (Day 7)

The route from La Pocatière to Rimouski follows the south shore of the St Lawrence River, winding through villages and landscapes that reflect the area's historical importance in shipbuilding, navigation and fishing.

Somewhere along this route, a ship called the Empress of Ireland sank off the coast of Rimouski in 1914 when it collided with a Norwegian coal carrier. Over 1000 people died, most of whom were British and Scandinavian immigrants coming to start a new life in Canada, often in the western Prairies.



The City of La Pocatière

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DAY 8-14

June 28

RIMOUSKI AND AREA



Rimouski and other visit sites



Map of the Rimouski-Neigette Region (MRC Rimouski-Neigette, 2011)

Guiding Questions

DAY 8: Regional governance	<p>What is special about Bas Saint-Laurent Region?</p> <p>How can multifonctionnalité du territoire be a new opportunity for rural regions?</p> <p>What are the primary agents of governance in rural and remote areas?</p>
DAY 9: Boom-bust economies	<p>What is the role of protected areas for rural development?</p> <p>How have regional groups been organized in Bas Saint-Laurent? How does this compare with other countries? What are the challenges and opportunities?</p> <p>What are policy options addressing rural minorities, immigrants, and excluded groups? How effective are they in addressing issues of inequality? How can policies improve the options for marginalized regions?</p> <p>How do regional organizations relate to other levels of governance? What are the challenges and opportunities?</p> <p>What are the best strategies for comparing diverse regions?</p>
DAY 10: Environmental management	<p>What are the best strategies for natural resource management?</p> <p>What are the primary challenges in Esprit-Saint? How have they responded to them?</p> <p>What are different models for regional governance? What are the challenges and advantages of them?</p> <p>How can conflict within and between communities be managed?</p>
DAY 11: Tourism and the environment	<p>What are the challenges and opportunities for alternate energy? How can rural communities capture the value of these sources?</p> <p>What is the Jardins de Métis ? And its contribution to local development?</p> <p>How have rural coastal communities managed with new policies and environmental changes?</p>
DAY 12: Group Work	<p>How do we deal with the methodological challenges of policy analysis?</p>
DAY 13: Policy proposals	<p>What have we learned? What would we recommend to MAMROT?</p> <p>What will ICRPS2013 be like?</p>
DAY 14: Communication	<p>How can we improve our report?</p>

Rimouski (Day 8-14)

Located on the southern peninsula of the St Lawrence River, the region of Rimouski-Neigette borders the province of New Brunswick to the south and is surrounded predominantly by agricultural land. Québec has 87 “municipalités régionales de comté” (MRCs) as of 2010. Each of these counties is composed of smaller municipalities and, on occasion, non-organized territories (TNOs). The MRC of Rimouski-Neigette is composed of nine municipalities and two non-organized territories that form a jagged rectangle bordering the St Lawrence River.

Rimouski-Neigette represents a population of 53,193 (an increase of 1.7% from 2001 census population). The town of Rimouski is the major economic and population center of the MRC. Surrounding municipalities are mostly home to agricultural and forestry sectors.

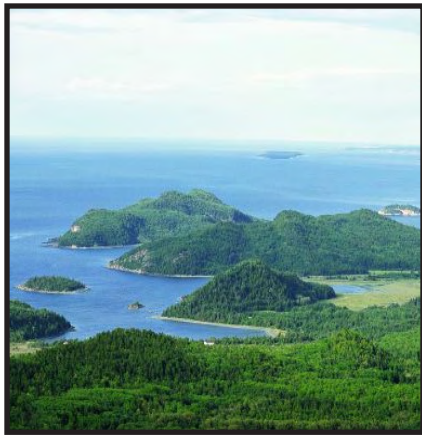
Rimouski experienced slightly higher unemployment rates than Québec according to 2006 data (8% compared to 7%). Male unemployment rates in Rimouski were especially high at 10.7% compared the Québec average of 7.4% (Statistics Canada, 2007a). Other statistics are found in Table 6.

The town of Rimouski serves as the economic and social hub of the region. Rimouski contains two industrial parks, a technology park and a small regional airport. Oceanographic research and development has a strong presence in the town, along with hydraulic and electronic industries. Biotechnology, information and telecommunications (IT) and metal production are also regarded as key development sectors. The town also has a large university population, with local and out-of-town students attending the Université du Québec à Rimouski.

The smaller surrounding municipalities have a mix of population sizes and economic structures, ranging from agriculture, forestry and maple syrup extraction to industrial parks located along larger arteries. Saint-Narcisse is one of the more populated municipalities in the MRC. It is home to a small industrial park and the economy is heavily focused on forestry. The municipality is also home to Le Canyon des Portes de l'Enfer, a pedestrian suspension bridge and regional tourist attraction. There is also the non-organized territory of Grand-Lac-Touradi, which falls under the jurisdiction of the MRC of Rimouski-Neigette. Officials within the MRC coordinate matters within the territory that fall under MRC jurisdiction. The territory was listed as having a population of five inhabitants in the 2006 census. This public territory is owned by the government of Québec and is affiliated with the MRC. It is also contiguous with the MRC de la Mitis to the east and with MRC du Témiscouata to the west. Forestry and recreational activity are the two principal economic drivers of the non-organized territory.

University of Québec at Rimouski (Day 8-14)

During our time in Rimouski, we will be staying at the residences of the University of Québec at Rimouski (UQAR). UQAR was established in 1969 and is part of the University of Québec system, which is the largest university network in Canada with over 86,000 students. About 5,500 students study at UQAR. It has a decentralized campus system, with one in Rimouski and the other in Lévis, across the river from Québec City. The Rimouski campus serves people from a wide area – the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Gaspésie, Îles-de-la-Madeleine, and Côte-Nord regions in particular – as well as approximately 230 international students.



Bic National Park



Bic Theatre

Bic National Park (Day 8)

Bic National Park is located just southwest of Rimouski along the St Lawrence River. It is a provincially-operated park site. Typical of the southern coast of the Gulf of St Lawrence, its geography is characterised by low-flow rivers, salt marshes, capes, bays, coves, islands and mountains. It is home to large populations of grey seals and harbour seals, flocks of seabirds and rare plants.

First Nations groups used this land, as tools have since been discovered. The area was not settled by the French, but near the end of the 19th century English settlers established themselves. The park was officially founded in 1984.

When we visit the park, we will climb to its highest point – Pic Champlain – at 350 m (1,140 ft).

Canyon des Portes de l'Enfer (Hell's Gate Canyon) (Day 10)

The Hell's Gate Canyon is a beautiful geological site located in Saint-Narcisse-de-Rimouski. Running 5km long, it begins at one end with the Grand Sault waterfall and ends at the other with the Chaude waterfall, each of which pour into the Rimouski River. The rock walls on either side stretch up to 90 m high, with Québec's highest footbridge traversing the gap.

The Rimouski River used to be a the route for a 100 km-long logging drive (the transportation of timber along the watercourse) every spring thaw. Visitors to the park can learn about this history at an interpretive centre. There are also a number of trails and climbs throughout the park.

Esprit-Saint (Day 10)

Situated in the southern edge of the MRC of Rimouski-Neigette, 57 km from Rimouski, the municipality of Esprit-Saint is home to approximately 400 inhabitants. Its population wasn't always this small, however: after having been established as a forestry and farming town in 1937, its population had swelled to 1300 by 1950. Since then, as in many other isolated rural areas, economic and policy changes have precipitated a long decline. The number of farms also diminished, dropping from 160 to 50 over the same period. The current population is significantly older than the average Québec population. Economic activity remains focused around forestry, with a cedar shingle factory, a wood transport



Québec's highest footbridge, across the Canyon des Portes de l'Enfer



Waterfall at one end of the Canyon des Portes de l'Enfer



Wind turbines now characterize the landscape around the community of Baie-des-Sables

enterprise and five maple syrup businesses in the town.

Esprit-Saint's isolation from major centres has meant that it has had to develop a certain economic autonomy. However, under the BAEQ policies, the village has been threatened with closure, and citizens have been moved to organize themselves for development. Current projects include the construction of ecological homes, the reopening of the local restaurant, and the addition of tourism and cultural amenities. Despite this action, the community is still under threat of major decline.

Baie-des-Sables (Day 11)

The municipality of Baie-des-Sables (Bay of Sands) is located at the westernmost edge of the MRC of Matane. Its name describes its environment: long sand bars surround the municipality along the shores of the St Lawrence. It is home to approximately 600 people. No one industry dominates, although many people work in retail and business-related occupations.

The community has undergone significant changes recently with the installment of a large wind farm by the Cartier Énergie Éolienne Company, which is 50% owned by TransCanada, a dominant Alberta-based energy company. Built in 2006, this wind farm was the first one by this company, costing a total investment of \$164 M. Despite the fact that the project went was subject to the process of public consultation through the Québec Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE), the project was subject to a great deal of controversy around the health and environmental impacts on the local citizens and landscape. As well, the impartiality of local politicians was called into question. The project was carried out nonetheless. Now complete, it comprises 73 turbines and generates 109.5 MW of power. It employs ten people on a permanent basis, although many construction jobs were created during the installation.

Table 6: Rimouski statistics at a glance

	Rimouski	Québec
Population (2011) CSD	46,860	7,903,001
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	3.7	4.7
Population density / km2 (2011)	137.9	5.8
Median age (2006)	44.1	41
Median income in 2005 (all census families)	\$58,954	\$58,678
% French only mother tongue (2006)	78.1	79
% Immigrants (2006)	1.7	11.5
% No certificate, diploma, or degree (2006)	19.7	25
Employment rate (2006)	58.9	60.4
% Visible minority (2006)	1.5	8.8

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