

le virage ambulatoire a aussi été « ...une initiative positive de désinstitutionnalisation, d'émergence d'une société civile forte, délibérative et solidaire » (13). Peut-on lire en filigrane de son propos qu'il aurait peut-être souhaité que l'ouvrage apporte une lecture renouvelée de ce phénomène? Je partage entièrement cette opinion tout en reconnaissant que l'ouvrage demeure un colligé d'importance sur la question.

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Changing Canada: Political Economy as Transformation

Wallace Clement and Leah Vosko, eds.

Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003, pp. xxxii, 498

Wallace Clement and Leah Vosko have compiled a superlative collection of articles that provide Canadian political economists, professors of Canadian politics and advanced undergraduate and graduate students with a key resource. As the third collection of work surveying the contemporary status of the theory and methodology of the New Canadian Political Economy, this volume demonstrates the insight, innovation and dynamism that continues to characterize Canadian political economy.

The editors note that previous volumes have taken "revival" and "understanding" as their central organizing principles (xi). The latest collection focuses on transformation, not only to observe it, but to incite it and not only at the level of political institutions, economic structures and social life but within the discipline of political science. Virtually all of the contributions evince a shift away from intellectual Keynesianism. Rather than focusing on the Canadian nation-state, federal-provincial relations and the use of public policy to integrate citizens into "nationalist projects," the contributors demonstrate the effects of neoliberal restructuring and globalization in reformulating both the subjects and methods of interrogation known as political economy. The nationalist tendencies that have sometimes characterized the Canadian left are challenged, as is the privilege of laborism. Strong and persuasive cases are made for the importance of linking production and reproduction, for analyzing consumption and for including ecological, urban and cultural analyses within political economy. In doing so, the collection takes no prisoners. The "sub-fields" of the discipline, the boundaries of the discipline, and political economy itself are open to scrutiny and reformulation.

The volume contains 19 articles organized into five sections: Political Transformations, Welfare State Restructuring, International Boundaries and Contexts, the New Urban Experience and Creative Sites of Resistance. The chapters in the first section concern subjects that have been stalwarts of political economy analysis. Mel Watkins begins the collection, characterizing the contemporary moment through the lens of Karl Polanyi's double movement of power and resistance, or movement and counter-movement. Watkins' chapter sets the stage for the rest of the collection, establishing elements of the tradition (Americanization, the welfare state, Canadian nationalism) through and against which other contributors are working.

Chapters on Quebec by Daniel Salée, Aboriginal peoples by Joyce Green, and social movements by William Carroll and Elaine Coburn are also included in the first section of the text. In his analysis of the current state of Quebec politics, Salée argues that neoliberalism has ravaged what might have existed as a distinct, social democratic approach to governance in the province despite the efforts by the Parti Québécois to present a consensual politics to the rest of Canada. In her discussion of Aboriginal peoples, Green asserts that while it has become impossible to separate the colonizer from the colonized, decolonization is nonetheless possible. Carroll and Coburn's contribution provides a useful outline of the link between theory and practice in Canadian political economy from its roots in Harold Innis to contemporary analyses of anti-globalization activism. This chapter should be standard reading for students writing

comprehensive exams in Canadian politics and for professors formulating lectures on the Canadian political economy tradition.

Notably absent from this opening section was a chapter concerning the constituents of the Canadian economy (resources, manufacturing and services). In their Introduction the editors direct readers to the previous volume, *Understanding Canada* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1997), to fill this gap. Personally, it would have been preferable to have a new chapter, articulating the role of the service sector in the Canadian economy, included here. Nonetheless, Vincent Mosco's excellent chapter on the communications industry does fill some of this gap.

The section of articles addressing welfare state restructuring highlights the important contributions that feminist analysis continues to make to political economy. Articles by Wendy McKeen and Ann Porter (on welfare restructuring); Jane Jenson, Rianne Mahon and Susan Phillips (on child care); Pat Armstrong, Mary Cornish and Elizabeth Millar (on pay equity); and Judy Fudge and Vosko (on contingent work) demonstrate the importance of linking productive and reproductive labour in order to challenge meaningfully the false separation of social and economic life.

In the International Boundaries and Contexts section, Laura Macdonald and Christina Gabriel explore the simultaneous opening and closing of North American borders and William Coleman and Tony Porter outline the global competitive pressures evident in the Canadian financial sector, pointing to the issue of bank mergers and the effective resistance of Canadians. Eric Helleiner provides an enlightening history of debates concerning currency union and Mosco outlines the significance of technological change in reshaping the media and communications sector.

Articles advocating the importance of urban politics and urban space in understanding the contemporary dynamics of the Canadian political economy are authored by Caroline Andrew, Roger Keil and Stefan Kipfer, and Vic Satzewich and Lloyd Wong. This is a very strong section of the book, precisely because of the skill of these authors in providing substance to the global-local connection.

The final section of the collection contains articles advocating new ways of thinking about political economy—through an ecological approach (Laurie Adkin), by incorporating youth into political economy analyses (Robert Hollands) and by meshing cultural and economic analyses (Hollands, Fuyuki Kurasawa). Sam Gindin and James Stanford take up an old agent—the labour movement—and demonstrate means and obstacles to revitalizing labour in the face of the contemporary challenges posed by labour market restructuring and capital flight.

Clement and Vosko have done Canadian political economy a great service through the production of this book. Its component parts certainly stand on their own, but I would encourage readers to consider the volume in its entirety. It provides a powerful testament to the on-going strength of the political economy tradition.

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From Free Trade to Forced Trade: Canada in the Global Economy

Peter Urmetzer

Toronto: Penguin Canada, 2003, pp. 248

Peter Urmetzer questions how free "free trade" is and what impacts, if any, it has on the Canadian economy. In mercantilist times, Canada experienced "forced trade" with imperialist Britain as its products were extracted under coercive conditions with Britain exerting total control over its colony's imports and exports. The present-day frenzy to sign free trade agreements can be viewed as producing a different form of forced trade. The problem, Urmetzer contends, is that neoliberal governments in Canada are negotiating and signing new trade agreements before undertaking any real assessment of whether these pacts benefit or harm their economy.