

**Application for a  
Canada Council Killam Research Fellowship**

ASU 27 JUN 1997



Killam Program  
The Canada Council for the Arts  
350 Albert Street  
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Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V8  
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PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS  
BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

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<p>1. Applicant</p> <p>Name: Marc Raboy Academic rank: Full Professor Department or school: Communication Institution: Université de Montréal</p>	<p>2. Permanent address in Canada:</p> <p>749 Antonine-Maillet Outremont, Québec H2V 2Y4</p>
<p>3. Address correspondence to:</p> <p>Marc Raboy Département de communication Université de Montréal C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-Ville Montréal (Québec) H3C 3J7</p>	<p>4. Preferred language of correspondence: <input type="checkbox"/> English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French</p> <p>5. a) Telephone: raboym@ere.umontreal.ca Home: ( 514 )279-4136 Office: ( 514 )343-7171 b) Fax: ( 514 ) 343-2298</p> <p>c) E-mail:</p>
<p>6. Citizenship</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am a Canadian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> I have been a permanent resident since:</p> <p>In either case, a copy of evidence must be submitted (do not send original).</p>	<p>7. Proposal to be reviewed by subcommittee (check one):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> natural sciences, medicine and engineering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social sciences <input type="checkbox"/> humanities</p>
<p>8. Title of project:</p> <p>The Politics of Media Policy</p>	<p>Discipline(s): Media Studies (Communication)</p>
<p>9. Fellowship period to begin:</p> <p>1 September 1998</p> <p>Planned completion date of project:</p> <p>31 August 2000</p>	<p>10. Place of tenure of fellowship (specify country and length of stay):</p> <p>1998-99: Montréal 1999-2000: Montréal (6-9 months) Oxford University, England (3-6 months)</p>
<p>11. Other principal investigators:</p>	
<p>12. Value of award 53,000\$ + fringe benefits In accordance with Item 12 of the <i>Instructions to Applicants</i> you must detail your salary and fringe benefits (i.e. employer's portion) in a covering letter which will not be sent to assessors.</p>	<p>I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this application is true.</p> <p><i>Marc Raboy</i> Marc Raboy Applicant's signature</p>
<p>13. Proportion of time to be devoted to this project:</p> <p>1st year <u>100%</u> 2nd year <u>100%</u></p>	<p>17-06-97 Date of application</p> <p>Noted by: <i>Luc Giroux</i> Luc Giroux, directeur for department, institution or school</p>

"THE POLITICS OF MEDIA POLICY"  
(Demande de bourse de recherche Killam)

Marc Raboy  
Département de communication  
Université de Montréal

RÉSUMÉ

Les enjeux relatifs aux médias de communication se politisent de plus en plus de nos jours. La mondialisation des systèmes de production et de diffusion des messages médiatisés fait en sorte que le point de mire des analyses critiques portant sur les médias se déplace des contenus au champ des politiques. Des questions de structure, de réglementation, et de cadre juridique colorent de plus en plus les préoccupations concernant les médias.

Les politiques publiques relativement aux médias sont parties prenantes à la constitution de l'espace public, dans la mesure où elles infléchissent la performance des institutions médiatiques. En ce qui concerne l'accès aux médias - élément indispensable à la participation à la vie publique - le processus d'élaboration et d'évaluation des politiques est fondamental. La place des questions relatives aux médias dans le débat public, les efforts des associations de la société civile en vue d'influencer l'orientation des médias, le rôle des communications dans l'élaboration du nouvel ordre mondial, sont autant d'éléments qui convergent pour souligner l'importance des enjeux médiatiques dans l'évolution de la démocratie.

Du point de vue épistémologique, l'analyse des politiques médiatiques fut longtemps associée à l'école de l'économie politique des communications de masse. Récemment, pourtant, les analyses de tendance socioculturelle commencent à s'en préoccuper également. Le présent projet se propose d'aborder la question des politiques médiatiques dans une perspective sociopolitique qui permettra de l'éclater, tout en considérant les aspects les plus pertinents pour comprendre la portée des enjeux de communication dans la société contemporaine.

Il s'agira de produire un livre destiné à la fois à des spécialistes en communication, à des décideurs, ainsi qu'à des publics plus généraux intéressés aux sciences humaines et aux sciences sociales. Ce projet réunira un ensemble de données et de perspectives d'analyse originales tirées de plusieurs disciplines ainsi que de nombreuses expériences particulières à l'échelle de la planète.

#### 14. Summary of project

Summarize your project in one page or less, indicating briefly what you propose to do, how you propose to do it, and how the results will contribute to scholarship in your field. This summary should be **comprehensive** and **non-technical**, for the benefit of the non-specialist members of the Killam Selection Committee.

### THE POLITICS OF MEDIA POLICY

(Summary)

Issues in the field of mass communication are becoming increasingly politicized. The globalization of systems of production and distribution of media messages has brought about a situation where the focus of critical attention has shifted from content to policy. Questions of structure, regulation and legislative framework have become central elements of concern with respect to media. The debate surrounding the development of the 'information highway' is typical of this new tendency.

Public policies regarding media are crucial to the constitution of the public sphere, to the extent that policy orients the performance of media institutions. Regarding access to media - an indispensable prerequisite to participation in public life - the policymaking process is fundamental. The space occupied by media-related issues in public debate, the efforts of various associations in civil society to influence the media, the role of communication in the emerging new world order, are just so many characteristics that converge to underscore the importance of media issues for the evolution of democracy.

From an epistemological viewpoint, analysis of media policy has long been limited to the school of political economy of mass communication. Recently, however, scholars of a more sociocultural bent have also begun to show critical concern for policy issues. This project proposes to address the question of media policy from a sociopolitical perspective that crosses a range of approaches and disciplines, while considering the most relevant aspects for understanding the scope of communication issues in contemporary society.

The purpose of the project is to produce a book on the politics of media policy aimed at communication specialists, policymakers, and a more general public interested in the humanities and social sciences. It will provide an original and comprehensive analytical view of the philosophical, historical and geopolitical underpinnings of the debates that are driving the emerging world media system.

15. Detailed project description

In accordance with Item 15 of the *Instructions to Applicants*, describe your project in sufficient detail to permit an informed judgement by qualified assessors. Use up to 10 additional sheets as necessary, but the project description normally should not exceed 3,500 words. Use unlined paper and leave margins of 2.5 cm at the top and 1.25 cm on the other three sides, to facilitate duplication. See NB 1 and 2 on Instructions to Applicants.

THE POLITICS OF MEDIA POLICY

1. Scope and objectives of the research

Everybody uses the media but the conditions surrounding them remain largely the domain of experts and specialists. According to a May 1995 survey by Andersen Consulting, 70 percent of Canadians were familiar with the term 'information highway' but less than half were aware of what it actually meant, and a majority did not know who was responsible for it [Johnston, Johnston & Handa, 1995]. More recently, focussed research with a small sample of highly educated, socially involved professionals in Montreal has revealed general ignorance of the existence of legislation governing the activities of radio and television in Canada [Raboy, in progress].

There are signs of a paradox here. Mass media are still deemed to be essential for the health of democracy and for the participation of citizens in democratic public life, yet the politics surrounding them remain mysterious if not occult. Increasingly, the conditions influencing the development, operation and orientation of media are subject to the limitations of economic and political constraints, while we expect the role of the media to be primarily social and cultural. Conventional wisdom knows that the media are important, but does not yet apparently accept that like, say, the environment or public health, doing something about them is a collective responsibility.

Meanwhile, a global media agenda is emerging [Mattelart, 1996; Herman & McChesney, 1997]. In the spirit of globalization, transnational media enterprises are positioning themselves to occupy as much space as they can. Spearheaded by the United States, the G7 group of industrialized countries is piloting a plan to create a 'global information infrastructure'. A UN/UNESCO World Commission on Culture and Development suggests that the time has come to create global regulatory mechanisms for media, along the lines of those that currently exist at the national level [World..., 1995].

National governments, at the same time, are liberalizing their telecommunications environments and rationalizing public spending on broadcasting [Melody, 1997], while grappling with new problems related to the role of the state and the demands of the various identity groups living on their territories [Barber, 1995]. Here too, one finds a whole new set of paradoxical dilemmas with political, social and cultural consequences [see, for ex., Appadurai, 1993; Pieterse, 1994; Robertson, 1993].

In this rapidly-changing context, there is an urgency to understand the inter-relationship of themes such as the emergence of a new world order in information and communication, the question of access to the means of communication, and the role of media in the formation of the public sphere and civil society.

Attempts to deal with these issues have dominated national and international policy discussions with respect to mass media during the past decade, and will surely continue into the next century. They are related to more general questions concerning the nation-state, cultural identity, technology, and democracy. But, arguably, we have never been in a situation where so many aspects of global concern are tied to questions specifically related to information [Braman, 1995; Castells, 1996].

Against this backdrop, the object of this project is to develop an empirically-grounded analytical framework for understanding the place of mass media in the new global technological, economic and sociocultural environment. This will require focussing on the philosophical, historical and contemporary geopolitical underpinnings of the policy debates that are driving the emerging world media system - on what I am calling 'the politics of media policy'.

I will do this by:

-looking at various actually-existing as well as hypothetical regulatory models for media that are appropriate for the new context, while arguing that the continued regulation of communication services is an essential element of modern democracy;

-examining the implications for mass communication of the tendency toward globalization, and the accompanying rush to form regional or global economic arrangements through structures such as NAFTA, the EU and the World Trade Organization (WTO - formerly GATT);

-exploring pathways of access to the means of communication for both senders and receivers, such as consumer subsidies, community-based media, participatory mechanisms and the Internet.

My past work has dealt with similar themes, in concentrating on a concern for the relationship of media to democracy. Most of my empirical research has dealt with Canada, but the idea here is to apply the critical approach to the analysis of media policy that I have used in the Canadian situation to a number of highlighted international issues. The result would be a book manuscript with a global focus.

This is an admittedly ambitious project, but I believe it is feasible if broken down into manageable components. It is also timely. In the past year I have been approached separately by three publishers (Routledge; Sage; and Cassell) proposing that I develop a book on this subject. I cannot seriously imagine taking this further in the near future, however, without the type of freedom that could be provided by a Killam fellowship. With Killam support, on the other hand, I am confident that I could produce a book that

clarifies urgent public policy issues in a way that speaks to the interested lay person, the academic specialist and the political decision maker. (A tentative outline is appended to this application.)

2. Theoretical significance, practical importance, relationship to existing research and literature

From an epistemological viewpoint, analysis of media policy has long been limited to the school of political economy of mass communication. Recently, however, scholars of a more sociocultural bent have also begun to show critical concern for policy issues. This project proposes to address the question of media policy in a sociopolitical perspective that crosses a range of approaches and disciplines, while considering the most relevant aspects for understanding the scope of communication issues in contemporary society.

Our era is marked by the explosive growth of mass media as sources of information and means of communication essential for cultural development and the exercise of citizenship. At the same time, we are witnessing the unprecedented extension of the role of national and international corporate commercial enterprise, while institutions based on the principle of public service are seeing their roles shrink. Media production is tending towards total commodification, to the virtual exclusion of anything that can not be sold. Meanwhile, the capacity of national governments to intervene is diminishing in the wake of the emergence of a global economy [Raboy et al, 1994].

In this context, new strategies are called for, new institutional models, new forms of transnational collaboration, new networks of point-to-point communication - in short, new approaches to public policy, which, alone, can ensure the orientation of media systems towards the public interest [see Price, 1994 and 1995].

The importance of communication policy for the public interest has been recognized by various leading scholars [Melody, 1990; McQuail, 1992; Hamelink, 1994; Babe, 1996]. Most of the literature dealing with the role of media as a support for democracy does not include an explicit policy dimension, however [Curran, 1991; Keane, 1991; Dahlgren 1995]. Nor are media policy issues directly addressed by the major social theorists of our day, even those who have integrated a general critique of communication into their work [Habermas, 1989; Giddens, 1991; Touraine, 1992].

In short, no systematic body of work has looked at communication policy as a sphere of political activity, as an object of conflict, as an arena involving various social actors. This is what I propose to do, by constructing the policy arena as

a contested terrain, and approaching it across the conventional epistemological cleavage that separates political economy and cultural studies approaches to media [Golding & Murdock, 1991].

My project will be grounded in contemporary perspectives on the public sphere and civil society, two concepts which have been at the centre of vigorous debates in the literature for several years. The idea of the public sphere has provided a new understanding of what one can mean by 'the public', and helped to redefine such notions as public opinion, the public interest, and 'publicness' in sociocritical terms [Calhoun, 1992]. Discussion of this topic has also been coupled with revitalized consideration of the notion of civil society as a space for the generation of democratic social life autonomous of both the market and the state [Cohen & Arato, 1992].

The idea of the public, and more precisely, the notion of the public interest, is the basis for legitimation of all media policy intervention. Most media scholarship, even scholarship situated in a critical school such as 'cultural studies', tends to avoid engaging with policy activity, which is considered to be strictly in the sphere of the state. I propose instead to take a broad view of the policy process, focussing on its public dimension.

An Australian scholar, Stuart Cunningham, has addressed this issue in somewhat more general terms in his book, Framing Culture [Cunningham, 1992], which looked at the relationship between process and outcome in the field of cultural policy. For Cunningham, the term 'cultural policy' embraces "that broad field of public processes involved in formulating, implementing, reviewing and contesting government intervention in, and support of, cultural industries" (p. 4). Importantly, it encompasses more than the bureaucratic and political aspects of the process, including such spheres as academic criticism and grass-roots lobbying activity. Policy analysis focusses on analysis of policy and analysis for policy, that is to say, it is both descriptive and prescriptive. An emphasis on policy is justified by the importance of placing value on social and cultural outcomes as well as on economic and technological achievement.

Cunningham also draws attention to "the tendency for policy making to invest its energies in the appearance rather than the substance of reform" (p. 32), a tendency which leads to a characteristic confusion in the public policy rhetoric over terms such as 'quality' and 'diversity', which are endowed with "a richly polysemous nature... making them available to capture by differing interests" (p. 69). But such rhetorical terms also provide "toeholds into communications policy for progressive advocates of reform in the public interest" (pp. 69-70). Identifying and focussing on such 'toeholds' will occupy a good deal of attention in the present project.

The increasing politicization of media issues, coupled with the globalization of media production and distribution systems, has resulted in a shift in the focus of media politics from the area of content to that of policy-making. Where, just a short while ago, the critical issues surrounding media concerned the nature and substance of the messages that they were able to transmit, the central issues increasingly concern questions of institutional structure, regulation, legislation and the general constraints within which media policy is made [Hoffmann-Riem, 1996].

Media policy is not only central to the formation of the public sphere insofar as it impacts on media institutions and their performance - in many respects, the policymaking arena is increasingly the public sphere as far as media are concerned. Public debate about media issues, popular struggles and lobbying efforts to influence the structure and orientation of media systems, the importance of media policy issues (and cultural and communication policy generally) in the arrangement of the new global order indicate that - to the extent that there is public access to the policymaking process - media policy will be an increasingly important object of democratic politics in the coming years.

Certainly in all the advanced industrialized countries, debate over media policy occupies more and more space on the public agenda. The future of traditional public service broadcasting, the basis for introduction of new commercial services, the question of regulation, the question of access, the social and economic role of new communication and information technologies are recurrent issues. Although constructed and articulated differently, media issues are equally prominent on the agenda of developing countries, in societies of nonwestern culture, and especially in the former 'socialist' countries that are now in transition towards some form of liberal democracy. In Canada most recently, issues raised in connection with the NAFTA and the WTO, regulatory debates surrounding the introduction of new cable and satellite television services, the continuing melodrama regarding the finances of the CBC, the role of culture and communication in the constitutional debate vis à vis the national question, all provide examples of the practical pertinence of the issues addressed in this project. Similar examples can be found in every country in the world.

But while they were once played out mainly at the national level, the politics of media policy are becoming increasingly global in scope. Where international media politics were formerly of interest essentially to critical communication scholars, and the wider public (including policymakers) used to limit its concerns to national issues, that is no longer possible. Local, regional, and national policy approaches to media must now begin by looking at the big picture. Policy decisions impacting on local (including national) media are increasingly made in arenas of supranational

jurisdiction, be it in regional political and economic blocs such as North America, Europe, or Southeast Asia, or in world bodies such as the aforementioned WTO, the International Telecommunications Union and UNESCO. At the same time, we are witnessing a resurgence of local media practices, national attempts to exercise cultural sovereignty through media and networking efforts on behalf of small-scale media practitioners [His, 1996]. All of these counter-examples of the effects of globalization have policy implications for the overall media environment.

To the extent that one believes the institutions of mass communication are essential to the constitution of society, one must look at the interplay of social, economic, political, cultural and technological factors that make them what they are. 'The Politics of Media Policy' refers to the whole range of attempts to influence that process and orient media, both formal and informal, by various social actors in a wide array of institutional settings. In addition to the theoretical issues raised, a crucial link to be explored will be the relationship between actual media audience practices - how media output is 'received' - and the policies and political considerations that go into designing and supervising media delivery systems. In this respect, the notion of social demand is critical, insofar as it situates the audience as something more than an agglomeration of consumers, and audience members as constituents of an active public [Raboy, in progress].

### 3. Research strategy, hypotheses and methods

My central claim is that the interventions and interactions of various social actors with respect to media policy (what I have labelled 'the politics of media policy') point to a citizenship issue, vital for the democratic functioning of society [van Steenberg, 1994]. Whereas the importance of media in public life is taken for granted in liberal democratic society, changes in the media environment during the past fifteen years have resulted in a tendency to postulate a diminishing democratic role for media. To the contrary, I shall argue, issues surrounding media development and delivery are among the most crucial public policy issues of our time. This argument, supported by case material, shall constitute the core thesis of the book.

As I am seeking to establish an original epistemological as well as analytical perspective, an interdisciplinary approach is indicated. The book will contain a historical component, in which I will situate the question of media policy intervention philosophically with respect to important currents in political thought, as well as politically with respect to issues such as freedom of expression and the role of the state. The emergence of national and international regulation of broadcasting and telecommunications activity will be examined as both the opening up

of a specific area of public policy as well as a driving influence on the development of mass media systems.

Sections on the characteristics of modern national media policy frameworks will draw on a range of empirical examples, including many Canadian ones. A chapter on the geopolitics of contemporary media policy will focus on specific global issues and the international arenas in which they are being addressed. Finally, the broader implications of framing media policy as a citizenship issue will be considered.

The general method to be employed is sociocritical analysis, based on a) official policy documents, b) secondary historical literature, and c) related scholarly literature. This method is justified both by its appropriateness to the object of study, as I have outlined it above, and by my scholarly record of research and publication, which indicates the type of results obtainable by using such an approach in the area of media studies. I will also draw on my personal network of contacts with media policy specialists in several countries.

For further appreciation of the specific areas of investigation and scope of the project, please refer to the tentative chapter outline appended to this proposal.

#### 4. Work already completed and schedule of work to be done

This project builds on a critical perspective towards media policy that I have developed over the past fifteen years; in this sense, it is both a culmination and a new point of departure for me. The project will require a substantial amount of new documentary research, particularly with respect to the historical basis for media policy and regarding current international and global issues. However, it is methodologically similar to the work I have done throughout my career, and the final manuscript will be similar in form to some of my previous books. All of the basic research can be done in Montreal using the university library system and the Internet. Part of the writing would be done at the Oxford University Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, where I will have previously been Resident Senior Fellow in the Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy.

My proposed work schedule follows the conventional timetable for such a project: roughly one year to locate, sift through and organize the material and one year to produce the manuscript. Upon being awarded a Killam fellowship, I would seek an agreement with one of the publishers with whom I am already in touch. Towards the end of the first year, I would produce a more detailed revised outline of the manuscript. I would deliver a working version of the manuscript to the publisher roughly eight months into the second

year. While this would be dependent to some extent on the publisher, my aim would be to complete all work by the end of the fellowship period.

Although there is only a limited connection between my specific previous work and this project, I have substantial experience dealing with the type of material I will need to use here. I would mention in this respect my work on the legislative, regulatory and policy-making process in Canadian broadcasting; international research projects including coordination of a sixteen country study of the future of public broadcasting worldwide; participation in a Japanese-headed international comparative study on the assessment of quality in television programming and a Canadian team project on cultural development in the context of economic globalization; a study of the relationship between media and social movements in Quebec; and articles, book chapters and edited volumes on various aspects of media and democracy. (Publications based on this work are fully referenced elsewhere in this application.)

My current work is equally pertinent. Since 1994, I have been directing a communication policy research laboratory in my home department at the Université de Montréal. I am in close contact with similar research groups in Europe, the United States and Japan, and I intervene regularly in international conferences providing a Canadian perspective on global media issues. I have been teaching doctoral-level courses on international communication and media globalization, and supervising masters and doctoral students working on theses in the area of media policy. During the coming year I will be completing a SSHRC-funded project on communication policy and social demand, on which I am principal researcher. I am regularly solicited to speak or comment in the media on both local and international policy issues.

Supported by this body of accomplished and current research, I propose to write a book addressable to both specialists and policymakers, as well as to a wider readership interested in the humanities and social sciences. My hope is that it will be able to serve as a grounding for scholars and practitioners, to inform the policy community, and to contribute to public understanding of media and debate on media policy issues.

##### 5. Personnel

Université de Montréal policy provides for an annual \$8,000 research allocation for Killam fellowship holders. Part of these funds would be used to employ a graduate research assistant part-time. No other personnel would be required for this project.

Appendix - THE POLITICS OF MEDIA POLICY - Tentative outline

Introduction

What do we mean by media policy? Epistemological and pragmatic basis for an interest in media policy. Media policy in the political context of 'globalization'. Policy intervention and the democratic function of media.

1. Conceptual background

The idea of the public, from classical thought to the present. The contemporary debate on media and the public sphere.

2. Historical background

State intervention versus freedom of the press. Legitimation of policy with the emergence of electronic means of communication: telegraphy, telephony, radio. International conventions and national experiences in regulating broadcasting and telecommunications.

3. The policy framework

Where does media policy come from? The role of various social actors in legislation, orientation, and regulation. The case of public service broadcasting, as a policy model and a model of policy debate.

4. Policy discourses and identity politics

The language of policy texts and their importance in attributing a role in identity formation to media. National objectives and sociocultural expectations.

5. Channels of influence, channels of access

The policymaking process as a means of articulating social demand with respect to media. Examples from contemporary policy debates on new media technologies.

6. Policies for democratization

Media policy and the mechanics of meeting non-market public policy objectives. The role of alternative media and their inclusion in media policies.

7. The geopolitics of media policy

From UNESCO's MacBride Commission for the Study of Communication Problems to the G7's Global Information Infrastructure, the increasing importance of international fora in debating and shaping the role of media.

8. Media policy and citizenship

The importance of policy struggles in enabling media to play a role in the constitution and maintenance of civil society. Local, national and global policy intervention as a concrete form of action on communication and citizenship.

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**Curriculum vitae**

Attach a separate curriculum vitae for each member of the team.

16. Name

Surname: RABOY

Given names: Marc

Place and date of birth: Baltimore, 17 February 1948

17. Degrees and graduate studies, beginning with the most recent :

Period of study		Institution/Organization	Discipline	Graduated	
From	To			Degree	Year
1981	1986	McGill University	Communication	Ph.D.	1986
1979	1981	McGill University	Communication	MA	1981
1964	1968	McGill University	Psychology	B.Sc.	1968

18. Academic and professional experience, beginning with most recent:

Year		Employer	Type of appointment
From	To		
1997	1997	Oxford University	Resident Senior Fellow
1993	---	Université de Montréal	Full Professor
1992	1993	Stockholm University	Visiting Researcher
1986	1993	Université Laval	Professor
1984	1986	Concordia University	Substitute Professor
1980	1984	Concordia University	Part-time Professor
1981	1983	McGill University	Sessional Lecturer
1977	1979	CLSC St-Louis-du-Parc	Community Organizer
1972	1977	Canadian Broadcasting Corp.	Journalist
1969	1972	The Montreal Star	Journalist
1969	1969	Toronto Telegram	Journalist

19. Academic awards and distinctions:

President, Canadian Communication Association, 1997-98

Association for the Study of Canadian Radio and Television, lifetime academic achievement award, 1997

Canadian Studies Writing Award, 1989

20. What languages do you

speak? English, French

write? English, French

read? English, French

21. Signature:

*Marc Raboy*  
Marc Raboy

Curriculum vitae (continued)

22. Research areas of special interest in recent years:

- International issues in communication policy
- Media and cultural development in a context of globalization
- Media regulatory models and public interest articulation
- Industrial and social influences on Canadian broadcasting policy
- Comparative approaches to studying media systems
- Political economy of mass communication
- Social history of Canadian and Quebec media
- The role of media with respect to democratization processes

22 a. Research key words

Please indicate the principle elements of your research with 10 key words. Use commas to separate them.

media, communication, globalization, policy, culture, public, broadcasting, information, telecommunication, regulation

23. Publications

Attach a list of publications of which the applicant is author or co-author and which are published, in press and/or accepted for publication. List only papers appearing in refereed publications or conference proceedings, beginning with the most recent. For papers in press (i.e., accepted), indicate the date of acceptance by the editor.

Begin each entry on a new line and state the full authorship, the year, the title, the name and volume of the journal, and the first and last page numbers. The authorship format should be identical to that of the original publication.

24. Referees

On a separate sheet, give the names and full e-mail and postal addresses (including postal code, telephone and fax numbers) of four scholars who are specialists in the area of your proposal. Applicants should refrain from including, in their list of suggested referees, co-authors and any individuals who may have a conflict of interest. Normally, the Killam Program will consult two of the four referees.

25. Concurrent applications for support of this project:

None

26. University support

The head of research administration or an authorized delegate must sign here to indicate the institution's willingness to administer the award according to the terms of the Killam Program. (The Killam Research Fellow is expected to be relieved of all administrative duties, although limited teaching duties may be undertaken, as specified in the application.)

Jules Guay

Name

Research Grants Officer

Title

Université de Montréal

Institution

Jules Guay

Signature

1. Books

Marc Raboy (1996). Occasions ratées: Histoire de la politique canadienne de radiodiffusion. (Translation of Missed Opportunities: The Story of Canada's Broadcasting Policy). Montréal / Québec: Éds Liber / Presses de l'Université Laval.

Marc Raboy (Ed.) (1996). Public Broadcasting for the Twenty-first Century. Luton (UK): John Libbey Media / University of Luton Press.

Marc Raboy (1995). Accès inégal. Les canaux d'influence en radiodiffusion. Sillery: Presses de l'Université du Québec.

Marc Raboy, Ivan Bernier, Florian Sauvageau and Dave Atkinson (1994). Développement culturel et mondialisation de l'économie: un enjeu démocratique. Québec: Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture.

Marc Raboy (1992). Les médias québécois: presse, radio, télévision, câblodistribution. Boucherville: Gaëtan Morin éditeur.

Marc Raboy and Bernard Dagenais (Eds.) (1992). Media, Crisis and Democracy: Mass Communication and the Disruption of Social Order. London: Sage Publications.

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Marc Raboy and Peter A. Bruck (Eds.) (1989). Communication For and Against Democracy. Montréal: Black Rose Books.

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Marc Raboy (1983). Libérer la communication: Médias et mouvements sociaux au Québec, 1960-1980. Montreal: Éditions Nouvelle optique.

2. Articles

Marc Raboy (in press). "La 'Global Information Infrastructure' (GII): Un projet impérial pour l'ère de la mondialisation." Communications et stratégies.

Marc Raboy (1997). "Repositioning Public Broadcasting: Canada's CBC." Media International Australia 83: 31-37.

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Marc Raboy (1995). "The Role of Public Consultation in Shaping the Canadian Broadcasting System". Canadian Journal of Political Science 28, 3, 455-477.

Marc Raboy, Ivan Bernier, Florian Sauvageau and Dave Atkinson (1994). "Cultural Development and the Open Economy: A Democratic Issue and a Challenge to Public Policy". Canadian Journal of Communication. 19, 3/4, 291-315.

Marc Raboy (1994). "Broadcasting Policy, Nationbuilding and Constitutional Politics in Canada and Quebec". Quebec Studies 18, 63-74.

Marc Raboy (1994). "Scenes from a Swedish Sabbatical". Nordicom Review of Nordic Mass Communication Research 2, 57-61.

Sakae Ishikawa, Timothy Leggatt, Barry Litman, Marc Raboy, Karl Erik Rosengren and Naoyuki Kambara (1994). "Diversity in Television Programming: Comparative Analysis of Five Countries". Studies of Broadcasting 30, 155-170.

Marc Raboy (1994). "The Role of the Public in Broadcasting Policymaking and Regulation: Lesson for Europe from Canada." European Journal of Communication, 9, 1, 5-23.

Marc Raboy, Ivan Bernier, Florian Sauvageau and Dave Atkinson (1993). "Développement culturel et

Marc Raboy (1992). "Balance is in the Eye of the Beholder". Canadian Journal of Communication 17, 1, 117-121.

Marc Raboy (1991). "Legal, Institutional and Research Perspectives on Broadcast Program Quality in Canada". Studies of Broadcasting 27, 81-111.

Marc Raboy (1991). "Vers une politique québécoise de télévision: les leçons de l'histoire". L'Action nationale 81, 9, 1304-1329.

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Marc Raboy (1985). "The Media in Quebec: Towards Teaching Critical Media Practice". Canadian Journal of Communication 11, 1, 87-96.

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Marc Raboy (1981). "Médias parallèles et mouvements sociaux au Québec". Communication / information 4, 2, 21-33.

### 3: Book Chapters

Marc Raboy. "Le public fantôme: cet acteur ambigu qui hante les débats sur les usages des médias". Accepted for publication in S. Proulx (Ed.), Accusé de réception, in preparation.

Marc Raboy (in press). "Television in Canada". In A. Smith, (Ed.), Television: An International History, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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Peter A. Bruck and Marc Raboy (1989). "The Challenge of Democratic Communication". In M. Raboy and P. A. Bruck (Eds.), Communication For and Against Democracy, Montréal: Black Rose Books, 3-16.

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Marc Raboy (1985). "Public Television, the National Question and the Preservation of the Canadian State". In P. Drummond and R. Paterson (Eds.), Television in Transition, London: BFI, 64-86.