

Abstracts

MICHALAK, W. Z. and K. J. FAIRBAIRN: "Producer Services in a Peripheral Economy": This study examines the trade of producer services in Edmonton in the context of the core/periphery framework. Producer services are considered here as innovations crucial to the efficient functioning of public and private organizations. Although it is increasingly recognized that producer services play a major role in regional development, the research in Canada has so far concentrated on cities in core regions. The core/periphery theory maintains that the core areas of Canada attract and develop producer services, thereby further reducing the importance of peripheral cities. Schematically this is represented by the hierarchical central place model. On the basis of a recent study of producer services in Edmonton, reported here, an alternative model is proposed. Producer services in a peripheral city are traded up and across the hierarchy as well as servicing the local markets. The implications of the alternative model of producer services' trade question the applicability of the core/periphery paradigm and indicate the importance of producer services to the peripheral economy.

GUTTENBERG, A.: "Regionalization as a Symbolic Process": In previous papers and articles the author has examined regions as symbolic objects that have their source in a set of behavioral-linguistic modes or functions. The present paper extends the analysis by considering the generative processes whereby a region in one mode gives rise to regions in the same or different modes. Five generative processes are identified. Each mechanism results in a definite type of spatial relation between the original and the generated regions. Region formation is often a compound process linking several of the individual mechanisms in a kind of chain reaction. Examples of these processes are provided, some of them drawn from the history of regionalism.

FILION, P.: "Potentials and Weaknesses of Strategic Community Development Planning: A Sudbury Case Study": Strategic community development planning provides a framework that incorporates extensive community participation in both its planning and implementation phases, and that relies on a mobilization of community-wide resources

to induce development. Strategic planning's contribution to this framework involves an ongoing adjustment to changing circumstances and the centering of the process around a limited number of objectives. In this sense, SCDP is particularly well adapted to the requirements of declining industrial cities that need a concerted effort towards economic development. The article introduces the Sudbury Corporate Plan as an exercise that approximates SCDP. The Sudbury example serves to highlight the potential and the difficulties associated with this form of development planning. Foremost among these difficulties are implementation problems that proceed largely from complications in transposing the community-wide consensus achieved at the planning phase to the implementation phase.

GORDON, D. V. and D. E. ROBINSON: "Estimating the Price Impact of a Development Project on a Regional Market": The purpose of this paper is to assess the price impact of a large-scale publicly assisted investment project in a small regional market. The empirical analysis examines the greenhouse vegetable complex recently developed in Newfoundland. Because of its large industrial scale, the potential impact on existing greenhouse vegetable markets in the Maritime Provinces is significant. It is estimated that increased supplies resulting from this public investment will reduce greenhouse prices in the Maritime region by at least 20 percent for tomatoes and 10 percent for cucumbers.

KULSHRESHTHA, S. N.: "Estimation of Contributions of a Resource Sector to a Provincial Economy: The Case of Saskatchewan Potash": Total contributions of an economic sector include not only the direct contributions but also that economic activity indirectly induced by it. To the public at large, and to most policy-makers, such contributions are not always obvious. This may lead to downplaying the importance of a sector and thus to misguided policies for various sectors of an economy. In this paper total contributions of potash production in Saskatchewan are estimated with the help of the Saskatchewan Input-Output and Employment Model. Total contributions of the potash sector in Saskatchewan include \$1.3 billion in goods and services produced, \$341 million in household incomes, and \$748 million in provincial gross domestic product at market prices. In addition, 7,859 full-time equivalent jobs are directly or indirectly related to potash production.