

## ABSTRACTS

COPES, P.: "Fisheries Management on Canada's Atlantic Coast: Economic Factors and Socio-political Constraints": The fishing industry was a leading sector in the early development of Canada's Atlantic Coast economy. However, for many decades now the industry has been in an economically perilous state. The traditional open access to the fishery, in combination with a chronic shortage of alternative employment opportunities in the local economy, has led to a greatly excessive fisheries labour force, with very low net returns per man. The political and social influence of the fishing industry, on the other hand, has remained strong and has led to a high level of government financial assistance to support operations and bolster incomes in the industry. Canada's declaration of a 200-mile fisheries jurisdiction in 1977 provided an opportunity for economic improvement through much larger Canadian catches, particularly in the province of Newfoundland. In principle, the Canadian government adopted a strategy of limiting entry of labour and capital to the industry, so that catches and incomes per man could be raised. But under pressure of continuing high unemployment and the urgings of the Newfoundland government, large numbers of additional fishermen were allowed to join the fishery. As a result, productivity in the fishery has remained low, while the industry has continued to operate under precarious economic conditions.

TELLIER, L.-N.: "Stagflation et différences de mobilité entre le "monétaire" et le "réel"": It is generally considered that Keynesian theory cannot properly explain stagflation. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that a simple Keynesian two-region (or two-sector) model can generate not only transitory stagflation but also a quasi-incontrollable dynamic stagflation process, provided that money is assumed perfectly mobile and that the "real" part of the economy is confined to the given regions (or sectors). The results of the model indicate that a simple Keynesian framework can suggest very complex macro-economic situations.

ACHOUR, D.: "Les incitations fiscales au recyclage d'immeubles commerciaux": This article describes a wide variety of fiscal measures which could be implemented to stimulate the recycling of commercial and industrial buildings located in urban centres. Foc-

using strictly on the profitability of such buildings, some consequences of the modification of municipal and provincial fiscal rules are quantified with the help of a simulation model. The article concludes that the greatest impact could be obtained through municipal fiscal measures. To a certain extent, similar rules are already being applied to historical buildings in some U.S. states.

GRANT, E. K. and A. E. JOSEPH: "The Spatial Aspects and Regularities of Multiple Interregional Migration Within Canada: Evidence and Implications": This paper constitutes an extension of the work of Grant and Vanderkamp on multiple (repeat) migration behaviour among 44 economic regions of Canada in the period 1969-71. Specifically, it uses Trend Surface Analysis and Spatial Autocorrelation to gauge the nature and extent of "national" and "regional" regularities in migration rates and discusses the implications of observed regularities for the modeling and interpretation of interregional migration. Among other things, the spatial analysis suggests the need to incorporate more sophisticated locational variables (based, for instance, on spatial autocorrelation) in full-scale econometric models.

DRUGGE, S. E.: "Regional and Industry Effects on Canadian Regional Pay-Rate Performance": This paper provides a new and theoretically valid empirical approach to estimating the regional, industry and regional/industry interaction effects on industrial pay-rates in Canada. A seven-region model is used, encompassing data on thirteen primary, primary manufacturing and secondary manufacturing industries. The underlying industry and interaction sources of regional pay-rate variations are weighted by regional employment weights for each industry, providing data on the relative contribution of regional, industry and interaction effects to Canada's interregional pay-rate variations. The empirical results indicate that while in general regional effects predominate, Canadian regions display substantive variations in the relative contributions of these sources of regional pay-rate performance by industry.

ANCOT, J.-P.: "Croissance régionale et régimes multiples: une application à la croissance sectorielle dans les régions du Marché Commun": The main purpose of this paper is to present an empirical test of the hypothesis that sectoral development in regions can occur according to different processes. Two regimes are considered: that of "stagnating" regions and that of "growing" ones. The model used specifies a link between a number of location factors and the sectoral-growth phenomenon of the regions and integrates spatial interdependencies at the level of supply and

demand variables. The application considers the regional sectoral growth of ten sectors for 76 regions of the nine Common Market countries during the period 1960-1970.