



**Canadian Economics Association  
Association canadienne d'économique**

**Newsletter      Chronique**

**Volume 44  
August/août 2011**

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## ***DOUG PURVIS MEMORIAL PRIZE / LE PRIX COMMÉMORATIF DOUG PURVIS***

The Doug Purvis Memorial Prize is presented annually for a work of excellence relating to Canadian economic policy and published in the previous year. The award is open to all forms of written media in which material relevant to Canadian economic policy appears. To be eligible, The Doug Purvis Memorial Prize is presented annually for a work of excellence relating to Canadian economic policy and published in the previous year. The award is open to all forms of written media in which material relevant to Canadian economic policy appears. To be eligible, the material must be in the public domain and primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, related to some issue in Canadian economic policy. Further information on the prize is available on the Canadian Economics Association webpage:

<http://economics.ca/en/purvisprize.php>

and from the official website of the Doug Purvis Foundation:

<http://www.dougpurvis.org/site.asp?p=award>

The winner of the prize receives an award of \$10,000 and the possession for one year of an Inuit bear carving. The winner of the prize is announced at the Doug Purvis Luncheon at the annual meetings of the Canadian Economics Association, held this year on June 2-5 at the University of Ottawa.

The winners of the Doug Purvis Memorial Prize for 2011 are Kenneth J. McKenzie and Natalia Sershun (both at the University of Calgary) for their paper "Taxation and R & D: An Investigation of the Push and Pull Effects", published in *Canadian Public Policy* (Vol. 36, No. 3, 2010).

The runners up for honorable mention for the prize this year are Francisco Covas (Federal Reserve Board) and Yahong Zhang (Bank of Canada) for their paper "Price-level versus Inflation Targeting with Financial Market Imperfections", appearing in the *Canadian Journal of Economics* (Vol. 43, No. 4, 2010).

The selection committee for the 2011 prize consisted of Charles Beach (Chair), Bev Dahlby, Diane Dupont, John Hoicka, and Joseph Macaluso.

## ***VANDERKAMP PRIZE / LE PRIX VANDERKAMP***

Louis Chritofides and Robert Swidinsky were selected as the winners of the John Vanderkamp Prize for the best paper published in the *Canadian Public Policy/Analyse de Politiques* in 2010 for their paper in the June issue (36:2):

"The Economic Returns to the Knowledge and Use of a Second Official Language: English in Quebec and French in the Rest-of-Canada".

Christofides and Swidinsky investigate whether knowledge of an additional language is associated with enhanced earnings because of its actual value in the workplace, or its value as a screen for ability. Where previously available data did not indicate whether bilingualism was actually practiced, the 2001 Census reports the primary and secondary languages used at work. Conditioning on both language knowledge and language use determines the additional earnings that can be attributed to the use of a second official language. The authors find substantial rewards to second official language use in Quebec and insignificant effects in the Rest-of-Canada.

The runner up for the 2010 Vanderkamp Prize was Brahim Boudarbat, Thomas Lemieux and Craig Riddell for their paper "The Evolution of the Returns to Human Capital in Canada, 1980-2005" which appeared in the March issue of the 2010 volume.

The winner and runner up were selected by a multi-disciplinary committee who reviewed all papers published in the 2010 volume of CPP/AP. The Vanderkamp prize is awarded annually and is worth \$2,000.

## ***HARRY G. JOHNSON PRIZE / LE PRIX HARRY G. JOHNSON***

The Harry Johnson Prize, for the best article in the *Canadian Journal of Economics*, in 2010 was awarded to Mathieu Crozet and Pamina Koenig for their article, "Structural Gravity Equations with Intensive and Extensive Margins", Volume 43, Issue 1, *Canadian Journal of Economics*, pp. 41-62.

Gravity equations have played an important role in examinations of trade patterns since their introduction by Tinbergen. However, recent theoretical advances introducing firm heterogeneity in exporting (e.g., Chaney (2008)), imply the need for a re-examination of these equations and what they are telling us. In particular, a decline in trade costs can have both intensive margin (ie, increases in exporting firms that are already exporting) and extensive margin (i.e., an increase in the number of firms exporting) effects. In this paper, the authors estimate key structural parameters from Chaney (2008)'s model. Showing that their estimates are in accord with basic theoretical predictions in most industries in their French dataset. Their structural estimates allow the authors to map out the considerable degree of

heterogeneity in response to reductions in transport costs across industries. The paper is a very effective and useful blending of theory and tight empirical work, providing new insight into one of the main workhorses of empirical trade.

## ***ROBERT MUNDELL PRIZE / LE PRIX ROBERT MUNDELL***

The Robert Mundell Prize for the best article in the *Canadian Journal of Economics* by a young economist in 2010 was awarded to Alberto Salvo for his article “Trade Flows in a Spatial Oligopoly: Gravity Fits Well, But What Does It Explain? Volume 43, Issue 1, pp. 63-96.

A key puzzle arising from the estimation of gravity equations is why the effect of distance has remained so large and persistent over time. In this article, the author argues that one possible explanation has to do with collusion. He presents a model in which colluding firms each over-supply output in their own home jurisdiction (relative to the competitive equilibrium). He then examines the implications of the model in the Brazilian cement industry – an industry where transport costs are important within a country with significant distances to be covered. He shows that there is clear evidence that firms are acting collusively in the way his model suggests. The key implication – that the distance variable in gravity equations may be capturing something other than just transport costs – has strong implications for the interpretation of gravity model estimates. As with the Johnson award winning paper, a key element of the paper is its effective combination of theory and careful empirical work.

## ***INAUGURAL CANADIAN ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION FELLOWS***

### **W. Erwin Diewert: An Inaugural Fellow of the Canadian Economics Association**

Alice O. Nakamura  
University of Alberta School of Business

Most economists know W. Erwin Diewert has published lots and know his main economic theory contributions, but fewer realize how much he has, and is, affecting the evolution of the official statistics of nations. Thus, on the occasion of his selection as a Fellow of the CEA, I’ve chosen to provide a

synopsis of his refereed journal contributions on economic measurement from 2000 through mid-2011. I selected 12 papers:<sup>1</sup> 34% of his refereed journal articles for a period when he also published much else.

Price measures are central to all economic statistics, and Diewert has contributed in this area career-long, including recently. The usual approach to index number theory is based ratios. Diewert and Mizobuchi (2009) derive a difference counterpart, with wide applicability.

Diewert, Huwiler and Kohli (2009) note that the consumer price index (CPI) is usually computed as a Laspeyres price index, which causes substitution bias that could be largely eliminated with a Fisher index. Statistical agencies lack the current period expenditure data needed for that solution. However, that information *does* become available; just not quickly enough to meet CPI timeliness needs. They propose a retroactive Fisher CPI. They find that, using their retroactive index, the Swiss price level increased by about 5.2% over 1993-2000, rather than 6.1% as per the official CPI: not a trivial discrepancy.

Ivancic, Diewert and Fox (2011) have supermarket scanner data for over 8,000 products. Usually, in a time series context, the use of chained superlative indexes is recommended to compute a CPI when using scanner data. However, with price bouncing caused by temporary sales, chaining can cause chain drift. They show that multilateral index number methods provide drift free estimates of price change.

The user cost and rental equivalency approaches are two main ways of accounting for owner occupied housing (OOH) in the CPI, but both approaches have drawbacks. Diewert, Nakamura, and Nakamura (2009) explore a new opportunity cost approach. They also address empirical methodology problems that statistical agencies face.

The International Comparison Programme (ICP) is a worldwide statistical initiative to enable output comparisons that are unaffected by inter-nation price level differences via the use of Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs). For a single product, a PPP is just the ratio of the price of the product in one country to the price of the same quantity and quality of the product in another country. New methodology was used in the 2005 ICP round. Each of six regions was each allowed to develop its own product list. The regions were

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<sup>1</sup> See the CEA website for a fuller coverage.

then linked, using another separate product list and 18 countries across the six regions. Diewert (2010) developed the methodology used to accomplish the linking of the regions.

Diewert and Nakamura (2003) examine the productivity measures commonly used, and also introduce best practice performance measures of special relevance for inter-establishment comparisons. Empirical results for electric power generating plants are presented and discussed.

An inter-producer productivity comparisons method that Diewert was involved in developing in the 1980s is widely used but has important weaknesses. It was derived under unrealistic optimizing assumptions. Moreover, with increasing returns to scale, values for the (local) degree of returns to scale must be known or estimated. Diewert and Fox (2010) show how these problems can be overcome. Using a one equation econometric model consistent with their monopolistic competition framework, they demonstrate how total factor productivity growth (TFPG) can be decomposed into technical change and returns to scale components, even with increasing returns to scale. They then provide an empirical application for the US manufacturing sector for 1949-2000. The choice between value added versus gross output is also addressed.

Empirical support for the importance of increasing returns to scale is mixed. Diewert, Nakajima, A. Nakamura, E. Nakamura and M. Nakamura (2011) (DN4) note also that questions have been raised about published estimates due to the imposition of cross-industry restrictions, the use of value added output data, and the use of aggregate level data. DN4 use establishment-level panel data and a gross output variable, and do not pool over industries. They show results for 24 different 2-year panels for each of three important industries. They also define what they call a “Harberger” scale economies indicator which can be estimated in the same way as the usual returns to scale parameter, and interpreted similarly for certain policy purposes without imposition of assumptions about market conditions. Their empirical results on returns to scale in Japan are intuitive given available narrative evidence.

Australia’s telecommunications provider, Telstra, enjoyed both productivity and profit growth over 1984-1994. Lawrence, Diewert and Fox (2006) develop a method that allows changes in a firm’s profits to be broken down into separate effects due to productivity change, price change and growth in firm size. This in turn enables calculation of the distribution of the benefits.

The traditional model for the aggregation of capital services over vintages neglects induced obsolescence, and thus neglects the effects of increasing real wages. Diewert (2009) derives a vintage model for the measurement and aggregation of capital services using duality theory.

Huang and Diewert (2011) explain that R&D investments act as a mechanism for shifting outward society's production possibility frontier. Thus they treat R&D capital as a technology shifter instead of as an explicit input factor.

At the 2008 World Congress on *National Accounts and Economic Performance Measures for Nations* (<http://www.indexmeasures.com/>), Masahiro Kuroda delivered the following citation in naming Erwin Diewert and Dale Jorgenson as the 2008 Laureates:

“Our two colleagues, W. Erwin Diewert and Dale W. Jorgenson, provided the seminal beginnings for much that has become so accepted in the fields of growth accounting and index numbers that we all now use these insights and methods no longer stopping to remember who created them.”

And Ivan Fellegi, Chief Statistician of Canada for 1985-2008, states that:  
“I and many of my colleagues at Statistics Canada consider Erwin to be one of the most profound thinkers currently active in economic statistics.”

Erwin Diewert has been a defining force in the evolution of economic measurement methods.

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## Richard G. Lipsey, an Appreciation

B. Curtis Eaton  
University of Calgary

In his long, distinguished and continuing career Richard Lipsey covers virtually all aspects of the discipline. He has done important and influential research in all the broad areas of economics except theoretical econometrics. He has had a profound influence on Canadian economic policy. He has had a major impact on the teaching of economics around the world. The many students who did their Ph.D. degrees under his supervision include Robin Boadway, Craig Riddell, John Vanderkamp, and John Whalley. He has held a number of important administrative positions, including Dean of the School of Social Science at Essex, Managing Editor of the *Review of Economic Studies*, and founder and leader of the CIAR Program on Economic Growth. In short, Richard Lipsey has done it all. Naturally, this astonishing record of achievement has garnered many honours and awards, including 9 honorary doctorate degrees and a fellowship of the Econometric Society. Here I will touch on some of the highlights of his research, his policy work, and his impact on the teaching of economics.

His 1956 paper with Lancaster, “The General Theory of Second Best” (*Review of Economic Studies*, 1956), had an enormous impact and is still widely cited. In a 2007 special issue of *International Tax and Public Finance* devoted to assessing the impact of second best in public economics, Vidar Christiansen offers the opinion that “this article established second best analysis as the prevailing approach to normative economic analysis.”

Beginning with his Ph.D. thesis, subsequently published as a monograph entitled *The Theory of Customs Unions: A General Equilibrium Analysis* (Weidenfeld and Nicholson 1970), Lipsey was one of the primary architects of the neoclassical theory of customs unions, and his survey paper on customs unions, “The Theory of Customs Unions: A General Survey” (*Economic Journal*, 1960), was for decades required reading for serious students of international economics.

His Phillips Curve paper, “The Relationship between Unemployment and the Rate of Change of Money Wages in the United Kingdom 1862-1957: A Further Analysis” (*Economica*, 1960), was more influential than the work of anyone other than Phillip’s himself. As David Laidler observes, this paper offered, among other things, the first search theoretic analysis of unemployment.\*

Through his joint work with me, Lipsey was a major contributor to what came to be known as the new industrial organization. In the words of Richard Harris, “The Theory of Market Pre-emption” (*Economica*, 1979), “anticipated many of the ideas in the subsequent entry deterrence literature.” Our work on economic geography, especially our “Economic Theory of Central Places” (*Economic Journal*, 1962), has had a significant impact on economic geographers.

In “The Foundations of the Theory of National Income: An Analysis of Some Fundamental Errors” in *Essays in Honour of Lionel Robbins* (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1972), Lipsey sorted out some important confusions regarding the roles of definitional identities and behavioural equations in macroeconomic models that can be traced back to Keynes and that pervaded the then-current macro texts.

Much of Lipsey’s research effort in the last 15 years has been devoted to the study of the economic implications of technological change. Thomas Courchene has offered the opinion that “this is the most exciting area of Lipsey’s writings”. Early on Lipsey saw the transformational implications of the technological revolution we are living through. His book with Clifford Bekar and Kenneth Carlaw, *Economic Transformations: General Purpose Technologies and Long-Term Economic Growth* (Oxford University Press, 2005) draws together many of his contributions in this area.. This important book won the 2006 Schumpeter Prize.

In the 1960s Lipsey had a big impact on economic policy in Britain, and it is fair to say that, since he returned to Canada in 1969, he has had a bigger impact on Canadian economic policy than anyone outside of government. Here I will talk about one of the big policy issues he has had a major hand in crafting. He was among the first economists to see that Canada needed to secure its access to the US market. His monograph with Murray Smith, *Taking The Initiative* (C.D. Howe, 1985), which appeared before the publication of the MacDonalD Commission, helped make free trade with the US a respectable topic in Ottawa. He wrote more than a dozen pamphlets analyzing the issues in the debate. With Robert York, he wrote a monograph that examined and assessed the agreement, item by item (*Evaluating the Free Trade Deal*, C. D. Howe, 1988). He gave hundreds of talks on the issues. Wendy Dobson quotes Paul Wonnacott saying “... without Lipsey’s involvement and influence, the FTA might not have happened.” Subsequently, as Chair of the government’s subcommittee overseeing the implementation of the FTA, the International Trade Advisory Committee, he

was instrumental in helping to transform a bilateral trade negotiation between the US and Mexico into trilateral negotiations that culminated in NAFTA.

Finally, something must be said about Lipsey's textbooks. His original principles textbook, *An Introduction to Positive Economics* (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1963, and translated into 18 foreign languages), successfully took on the Austrian intuition-based methodology as expounded by Lionel Robbins in *An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science*. In writing this book, Lipsey took his theme from Einstein who advocated that "everything should be as simple as possible, but not simpler." Michael Parkin's remarks on his reaction to this first edition are worth quoting: "I vividly recall my excitement when I first saw this book in December 1963. I bought the book at lunchtime ... . From the first sentence I was hooked. By late that same evening, I had devoured the entire book." Peter Steiner observes that, with this book Lipsey had a profound beneficial impact on the entire principles market because he "made respectable the honest, undoctrinaire text, that demanded hard work on the part of the reader, and did not pretend to have easy answers to every hard question." Steiner goes on to say that "It is my view that, of post-war economists, Lipsey is one of the three most important purveyors ... of the insights of our discipline, the other two being Paul Samuelson and Milton Friedman. If Lipsey's influence is less well appreciated than theirs it is in large part because of his decision not to exaggerate his message."

\*Laidler's observation and the subsequent observations by other economists are drawn from *Trade, Technology and Economics: Essays in Honour of Richard G. Lipsey* (Edward Elgar, 1997).

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## ANTHONY D. SCOTT

James Brander  
University of British Columbia

Tony Scott was born and educated in Vancouver, graduating from the University of British Columbia (UBC) in 1946. He completed a Master's degree at Harvard University in 1949 and a Ph.D. at the London School of Economics in 1953.

Tony then joined the UBC economics department and rose rapidly through the ranks to become a (full) professor in 1961. Tony later served as

department head during a period of rapid expansion of the department (1967-71), playing a pivotal role in building the department and in developing its national and international prominence in research and in graduate education. Tony retired from UBC in 1989 and remains an emeritus professor at the University.

Drawing on his Ph.D. thesis, Tony published a classic book, *Natural Resource Economics: The Economics of Conservation* in 1955 (republished in 1983). The basic theme of the book is an insight that is now taken for granted – that natural resources should be viewed and treated as a form of capital. Such natural capital is subject to biological and physical constraints but is subject to the same principles for efficient use, conservation, and investment as other forms of capital.

In the same year Tony published an important article in the *Journal of Political Economy* setting out the capital theoretic structure of optimal fishery management. The basic insight of the paper is that a stock of fish or any other renewable resource should be viewed as a form of capital that may be prone to inefficient use either from single-period common property problems (as established by others in prior work) or, if the manager of the resource does not or cannot properly account for the future, from inter-temporal market failure.

Based on the work just described and on much other research, Tony is regarded as one of the primary founders of the modern field of resource economics and, for much of his career, was among the leaders of the field. He remains active in the area having recently published (2008) *The Evolution of Resource Property Rights* with the Oxford University Press.

In addition to his very influential academic research on resources, Tony also had a major impact on resource policy in Canada and in the world as a whole. Of particular significance was his role as Canadian Commissioner (1968-72) of the International Joint Commission dealing with the U.S.-Canada Boundary Water Treaty.

Tony also made other important research contributions, particularly in areas related to federalism – to relations between different levels of government. Much of his work in this area deals with coordination of environmental and resource policies, but the principles developed in his work apply to other policy areas as well.

As with his interest in resource economics, Tony's emphasis on federalism grew in part from his commitment to address economic problems of particular importance to Canada. Conflict and coordination between provincial governments and the federal government has of course been a longstanding area of concern in Canada. However, Tony was also very interested in the relationship between national governments and overarching international bodies – something also of great importance to Canada. It is also an area where Canada has had much more influence than its size or importance might suggest – both in academic research and in the actual design and performance of international institutions. Tony was, in particular, prescient in anticipating how important international coordination would become in dealing with environmental and resource issues.

Tony often argued that Canadian economists should specialize more in areas that arise from the Canadian economic experience, writing in 1973 that “Canadians have taken on ... too wide an agenda and insufficient concentration on particular researchable problems.” Tony was a strong believer in applying the principles of specialization and comparative advantage to the economics profession and was a major contributor to Canada's emergence in the 1960s and 1970s as a leader (perhaps *the* leader) in resource economics and in areas of public finance dealing with relations between different levels of government. While the geographical pattern of specialization in economics has changed since then, the principle that such specialization leads to a more productive research enterprise remains important.

Over the course of his career Tony has received many honours. In particular, Tony is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and won the Society's 1987 Innis-Gérin medal, the Society's major social science award. Tony is the only economist to have won this award (which is given at most every second year and usually less frequently) in the past 25 years. Among his other honours, Tony is also an Officer of the Order of Canada.

Of particular importance to the Canadian Economics Association (CEA) is Tony's role as the founding President of the Association (1966-67). Economics and political science were previously combined in a single association. By the mid-1960s both disciplines had grown in size and scope and had diverged markedly in both subject matter and method, with economics having become more mathematically rigorous and more closely based on the scientific model. Recognizing the need for a split, Tony played a central role in forming the CEA. The structure created at that time proved

very effective and robust, evolving into the very successful organization the CEA is today.

Tony has made many other important contributions to the economics profession, including serving as Editor of *Canadian Public Policy* (1982-86). Although his primary affiliation throughout his academic career has been at UBC, he has made extended and influential visits to a number of other universities, including Chicago, Harvard, and the Australian National University. He has also served on a variety of Royal Commissions and International Commissions.

Tony is an exceptional scholar and builder whom the CEA is fortunate to be able to honour as an inaugural fellow of the Association.

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## ***MIKE McCRACKEN AWARD / LE PRIX McCRACKEN***

### **On the 2011 Winners of the McCracken Award**

The 2011 winners of the Mike McCracken Award were announced June 4 in Ottawa by Mike Veall, Program Chair and President Elect for the CEA, at the

start of the session for the CEA Presidential Address. The winners are W. Erwin Diewert and Ivan P. Fellegi. Both were invited to speak for a few minutes. The audience responded, in both cases, with a standing ovation.

What follows are brief write-ups on what led the Award Committee<sup>1</sup> to choose the two winners.<sup>2</sup>

**W. Erwin Diewert**, a Professor in the Department of Economics at UBC, was nominated for the Mike McCracken Award for: (1) his scholarly research, (2) this authorship of chapters of three international official statistics manuals of best practice, and (3) his participation on a large number of national and international advisory committees and other bodies for deciding on needs for and how best to produce various types of official economic statistics.

Diewert's UBC Working Papers and publications document his ongoing scholarly research contributions to the improvement of official economic statistics: <http://faculty.arts.ubc.ca/ediewert/disc.htm>. The volumes of official economic statistics research papers he is currently involved in producing (as the lead editor) can be found at: <http://www.indexmeasures.com/> or <http://www.vancouvervolumes.com/>.

The CPI Manual is available online at [www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm), the PPI Manual is at [www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm) and the XMPI Manual is at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegeipi/index.htm>.

On his participation in discussion forums, see: <http://faculty.arts.ubc.ca/ediewert/conferences.pdf>.

**Ivan P. Fellegi**, who worked at Statistics Canada from the late 1950s on and served as Chief Statistician of Canada from 1985 to 2008, has been

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<sup>1</sup> The award committee for this year was: Steve Landefeld (Director, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the 2006 winner of the Julius Shiskin Award), Douglas May (Memorial University, and a past president of the Atlantic Canada Economics Association), Alice Nakamura (University of Alberta, and a past president of the CEA; the Award Committee Chair), Stewart Wells (a former Assistant Chief Statistician, National Accounts and Analytical Studies, Statistics Canada), Michael R. Veall (McMaster University, and CEA President Elect), and Thomas A. Wilson (University of Toronto, and a past president of the CEA).

<sup>2</sup> The write-ups are based on material in the (multiple) the nomination statements the Award Committee received for each of those selected as the 2011 award winners.

instrumental in countless ways in building Statistics Canada into a world acclaimed institution. He has also been sought after as an advisor by other national statistics agencies and international bodies. (Note, for example, the mention of his service to the US official statistics system made as part of the ceremony at Simon Fraser University when he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws:

[http://www.sfu.ca/ceremonies/files/Citations/Ivan\\_Peter\\_Fellegi\\_Citation.pdf](http://www.sfu.ca/ceremonies/files/Citations/Ivan_Peter_Fellegi_Citation.pdf).)

Mention was made of the extraordinary review reports Fellegi produced for the official statistics systems of multiple other nations. One nomination statement called our attention especially to the following passages from a 2001 Peer Review of the Hungarian Statistical System by Ivan P. Fellegi (the Chief Statistician of Canada) and Jacob Ryten (a former Assistant Chief Statistician of Canada):

“This review of the Hungarian statistical system was carried out at the request of the President of the Central Statistical Office (Központi Statisztikai Hivatal), to which we refer throughout this Review as the KSH, following its Hungarian initials....

The KSH has a tradition which predisposes its clientele to trust it....

But we also found that in spite of the KSH’s reputation, some well informed users are prone to believe that the KSH might ‘shade’ some findings if the result places the government in a more favourable position....

Statistical information is peculiar in at least one way. When one buys, say a car or a household appliance, one can test them prior to the purchase. By contrast, almost no user is in a position to test statistical information before deciding to use it or not. Users have to rely entirely on the credibility of the statistical office.... It is, therefore, possible to have very high quality statistics that are useless because their producer is not trusted.”

That letter of nomination goes on to argue that Ivan Fellegi also deserves this award for his efforts to try to regain adherence in Canada now to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. According to the letter of nomination:

“In an open letter to Prime Minister Stephen Harper dated September 9, 2010 and signed also by Mel Cappe (President, Institute for Research on Public Policy, and former Clerk of the Privy Council), David Dodge (Senior Advisor, Bennett Jones LLP; former Governor of the Bank of Canada; and former Deputy Minister of Finance), and Alex Himelfarb (Director, Glendon School of Public and International Affairs, and former Clerk of the Privy Council), Ivan Fellegi calls for a reaffirmation of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and amendment of the Statistics Act to make clear that the Chief Statistician is responsible for issues of methodology and technique.”

The letter of nomination states that Canada is no longer in compliance with these UN Principles of Official Statistics, and that this fact will remain no matter how successful the method forced on Statistics Canada by the Minister of Industry for conducting the 2011 Census appears to have been, with this fact greatly undermining confidence in the Canadian official statistics system both at home and abroad. Judging from the response of those filling the auditorium when Ivan Fellegi spoke on June 4, and judging also from the large numbers of CEA members who signed the two petitions (still online) at <http://www.savestatcan.ca/>, there is great appreciation among the members of the CEA for Ivan Fellegi’s efforts to help Canada have an official statistics system worthy of a great democratic nation.

## ***NEW APPOINTMENTS/ NOMINATIONS RÉCENTES***

<b>Brock University</b>	
Ling Sun, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – PhD student, University of Toronto
<b>Carleton University</b>	
Till O. Gross	July 1, 2011 - formerly PhD candidate at University of California (Santa Barbara)
<b>HEC Montréal – Institut d’économie appliquée</b>	
Decio Coviello, professeur adjoint	le 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 2011 – PhD candidate, London School of Economics
Benoit Dostie	le 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 2011 – Directeur de l’Institut d’économie appliquée
Rigas Oikonomou, professeur adjoint	le 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 2011 – Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Department of Economics, Harvard University

<b>McMaster University</b>	
Jeremiah Hurley, Professor	July 1, 2011 – Department Chair
<b>Université de Montréal – Département des sciences économiques</b>	
Vikram Manjunath, professeur adjoint	le 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 2011 – étudiant au PhD, University of Rochester
<b>Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Département des sciences économiques</b>	
Alessandro Barattieri, Assistant Professor	June 1, 2011
Sean Horan, Assistant Professor	June 1, 2011
Marie-Louise Leroux, Assistant Professor	June 1, 2011
Dalibor Stevanovic, Assistant Professor	December 1, 2011
Pierre-Yves Yanni, Assistant Professor	December 1, 2011
<b>l'Université de Sherbrooke</b>	
Nicholas Guillaume Martineau,, Assistant Professor (tenure track)	September 1, 2011 – Ph.D. student, Queen's University
Petr Hanel	Recently retired – appointed Professeur émérite
<b>Simon Fraser University</b>	
Erik Kimbrough, Assistant Professor	September 1, 2011 – Assistant Professor, Maastricht University
Paul Klein, Associate Professor	September 1, 2011 – Economics, University of Southampton
Shih En Lu, Assistant Professor	September 1, 2011 – Graduate Studies, Harvard University
Chris Muris, Assistant Professor	September 1, 2011 – Graduate Studies, Tilburg University
<b>University of Toronto</b>	
Shari Jane Eli, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – PhD student, University of California (Berkeley)
Nicholas Li, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – PhD student, University of California (Berkeley)
Marcin Peski Associate Professor	July 1, 2011 – Assistant Professor, University of Texas (Austin)
Yuanyuan Wan Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – PhD student – Pennsylvania State University

<b>University of Waterloo</b>	
Joel Blit, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – previously Assistant Professor at George Washington University
Tao Chen, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – previously PhD student at University of Connecticut
Jean Guillaume Forand, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011 – previously Post-Doctoral Fellow at University of Rochester
<b>University of Western Ontario</b>	
Simona Cociuba, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011
Nirav Mehta, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011
Salvador Navarro, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011
Ananth Ramanarayanan, Assistant Professor	July 1, 2011

## ***VISITING APPOINTMENTS / PROFESSEUR(E)S INVITÉ(E)S***

<b>University of Alberta</b>	
Dr. Rachidi Kotchoni	July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 – CREA (Université Laval)
<b>Carleton University</b>	
Zhibin (Ben) Ji	April 2011 – Assistant Professor, Xinhua School of Finance and Insurance, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law
Yan Bin (Penny) Peng	June 1, 2011 – PhD candidate, College of Economics and Management, Shenyang Agricultural University
<b>Queen's University</b>	
David Longworth	September 1, 2011-May 31, 2012 – Fellow, C.D. Howe Institute and former Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada
<b>Simon Fraser University</b>	
Antoine Loeper	May 1 to August 31, 2011 – Northwestern University, Illinois
<b>University of Toronto</b>	
Tasso Adamopoulos	January 1 to June 30, 2012 – York University
Julian Di Giovanni	June 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 – International Monetary Fund, Research Dept., Washington, DC

Diego Puga	June 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 – Madrid Institute for Advanced Studies (IMDEA) Social Sciences
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## ***DEPARTURES / DÉPARTS***

<b>University of Alberta</b>	
André Plourde	July 1, 2011 – recruited to position of Dean, Faculty of Public Affairs, Carleton University
<b>Carleton University</b>	
A. Stefan Dodds	July 1, 2011 – resignation
<b>HEC Montréal – Institut d'économie appliquée</b>	
Daniel Racette	Le 30 juin 2011 - retraite
<b>Université de Montréal – Département des sciences économiques</b>	
André Raynauld, professeur émérite et fondateur de Département	Décès au 11 avril 2011
<b>Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Département des sciences économiques</b>	
Joost De Laat	February 2011 – The World Bank (Brussels)
Gilles Dostaler	February 2011 – deceased
Elena Panova	June 2011
<b>Simon Fraser University</b>	
Ludo Visschers	August 31, 2011 – resignation
<b>University of Toronto</b>	
Leah Brooks	June 30, 2011 – resignation – new position with Federal Reserve Board of Governors in Washington, DC
Donald Dewees	June 30, 2011 - retirement
<b>University of Waterloo</b>	
James Redekop	September 30, 2010

## ***AWARDS AND OTHER NEWS / DISTINCTIONS ET AUTRE NOUVELLES***

<b>University of Alberta</b>	
Andrew Eckert	Faculty of Arts Research Award for Associate Professor

<b>University of Calgary</b>	
Eugene Beaulieu	Organised the Rocky Mountain Empirical Trade Conference in Banff, Alberta, from May 20-22, 2011
M. Scott Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Economics from the Faculty of Business and Economics at the University of Basel for his pioneering work on trade, the environment, and renewable resources</li> <li>▪ Named Fellow of the Beijer Institute, Sweden</li> </ul>
<b>Canadian Automobile Workers</b>	
<p>CEA member Jim Stanford, economist for the Canadian Auto Workers union, received a Testimonial Award from the Public Policy Forum, a non-partisan policy centre based in Ottawa. The Forum honours several Canadians each year for their contributions to public policy dialogue in Canada. Other winners this year, honoured at an April dinner in Toronto, included former Ontario premier Bill Davis, RBC CEO Gord Nixon, and Monique Leroux, head of the Desjardins cooperative movement in Quebec. Videos and speeches from the event are available at: <a href="http://www.ppforum.ca/annual-dinners/testimonial-dinner/past-dinners">http://www.ppforum.ca/annual-dinners/testimonial-dinner/past-dinners</a></p>	
<b>Carleton University</b>	
Ingela Alger	2011 Carleton University Research Achievement Award (\$10,000)
<b>Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Département des sciences économiques</b>	
Steven Ambler	Monetary Policy Council – C.D. Howe Institute
Robert Leonard	Robert Leonard won the History of Economics Society's 2011 Joseph J. Spengler Prize for the best book on the history of economics for his <i>Von Neumann, Morgenstern and the Creation of Game Theory: From Chess to Social Science 1900-1960</i> (Cambridge University Press).
Ruth Rose	Chevalière de l'Ordre national du Québec
<b>Queen's University</b>	
Susumu Imai	Awarded the 2011 QED Research Prize which recognizes the research achievements of a faculty member in the Economics Department
Thorsten Koeppl	Awarded the Bank of Canada's Governor's Award for 2011

Gregor Smith	March 2011 – awarded a Bank of Canada Research Fellowship
James Thompson	Recipient of the 2010 C.A. Curtis Prize for his thesis entitled “Credit Risk, Insurance and Banking: A Study of Moral Hazard and Asymmetric Information”
<b>Simon Fraser University</b>	
Dave Cox	2011 Cormack Teaching Award
Arthur Robson	John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation
<b>University of Toronto</b>	
Gilles Duranton	President , North American Regional Science Council, 2012
Matthew Turner	Summer 2011 - Julian Simon Fellow, Property and Environment Research Center, Bozeman, MT
<b>University of Waterloo</b>	
Lora Curtis	July 1, 2011 - promoted to Full Professor
Robert Kerton	June 16, 2011 – received title of Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Spring Convocation
Jean-Paul Lam	July 1, 2011 – promoted to Associate Professor
Mikal Skuterud	July 1, 2011 – promoted to Associate Professor
<b>University of Western Ontario</b>	
Audra Bowlus	CIBC Faculty Fellowship 2010-2015
Ben Lester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bank of Montreal Professor, 2010-2015</li> <li>▪ Ontario Undergraduate Student Alliance (OUSA) Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching, 2010</li> <li>▪ The Marilyn Robinson Award for Excellence in Teaching, 2010-2011</li> <li>▪ University Students’ Council (USC) Award of Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching, 2010</li> </ul>
Lance Lochner	CIBC Chair in Human Capital and Productivity, 2010-2015
Jim MacGee	Professor of the Year (Economics Graduate), 2010-2011
Chris Robinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ H. Gregg Lewis Prize, 2010</li> <li>▪ Professor of the Year (Economics Undergraduate), 2010-2011</li> </ul>
Terry Sicular	Undergraduate Student Council (USC) Teaching Honour Roll, 2010

Todd Stinebrickner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social Science Faculty Scholar, 2010-2102</li> <li>▪ CIBC Faculty Fellow, 2010-2015</li> <li>▪ W. Glenn Campbell Fellow, 2010-2015</li> </ul>
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## ***SHORT-TERM VISITORS / VISITEURS À COURT TERME***

<b>HEC Montréal – Institut d'économie appliquée</b>	
Jason Allen	19 au 23 juin 2011 – Banque du Canada
Ambarish Chandra	4 juillet au 8 août 2011 – University of British Columbia
Allan Collard-Wexler	15 juillet au 8 août 2011 – New York University
Gautam Gowrisankaran	30 mai au 3 août 2011 – Eller College of Management, University of Arizona
Jean-François Houde	19 au 23 juin 2011 – University of Wisconsin
<b>Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)</b>	
Julien Daubanes	January 14-28, 2011 – ETH Zurich
Alice Fabre	May 2011 – Université d'Aix-Marseille
Véronique Janod	May-August 2011 – Université Paris 7 Denis Diderot
Yasusada Murata	October-November 2011 – Nihon University – ARISH
<b>Queen's University</b>	
Giuseppe Cavaliere	October 3-7, 2011 – Università di Bologna
Robert Taylor	September 26-30, 2011 – University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
Stephen Williamson	September 19-30, 2011 – Washington University at St. Louis
<b>Simon Fraser University</b>	
Elena Escudero	July 2011 – University of Valladolid, Spain

## ***DOCTORATES / DOCTORATS***

<b>HEC Montréal – Institut d'économie appliquée</b>	
Mohammed Bouaddi	24 novembre 2010 – Three essays on the distributional properties of the equity returns and fundamental factors
Ali Fakh	31 mars 2011 – Trois essais en économie du travail avec des données canadiennes sur les milieux de travail et les employés
<b>Université de Montréal – Département des sciences économiques</b>	
Justin Kakeu Kengne	23 novembre 2010 – Essais en économie de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles sous incertitude

Nelnan Koumtingué	14 octobre 2010 – Essays in Open Economy Macroeconomics with Borrowing Frictions
Johan Latulippe	13 juin 2011 – Essais sur les logiciels libres: licences hybrides, effets de réseau et concurrence
Constant Aimé Lonkeng Ngouana	27 mai 2011 – Essays in Theoretical and Applied Macroeconomics
Robeny Bruno Nkuiya Mbakop	26 avril 2011 – Essais sur des questions internationales en économie de l'environnement
Bernard-Daniel Solomon	13 août 2010 – Essais sur les frictions financières dans les modèles d'équilibre général dynamique
Francis Didier Tatoutchoup	14 décembre 2010 – Essai sur la gestion des ressources forestières
Albert Touna Mama	janvier 2009 – Choice of Contract Maturity with Applications to International and Mortgage Lending
Christian Trudeau	février 2009 – Production Externalities: Cooperative and Non-Cooperative Approaches
<b>Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Département des sciences économiques</b>	
Ha Dao Ngoc	May 2011 – Essais en théorie du furetage
<b>Queen's University</b>	
David Byrne	December 2010 – An Empirical Study of the Causes and Consequences of Mergers in the Canadian Cable Television Industry
Lucy Qian Liu	July 2010 – Essays on the Inflation and Output: A Search-Theoretic Approach
Kazuko Miyamoto	January 2011 – Three Essays on Taxation Analysis
Ryan Webb	Towards a Neural Measure of Value and the Modelling of Choice in Strategic Games
<b>Simon Fraser University</b>	
Stephen Fagan	June 23, 2011 – Large Traders in Financial Markets
Alfred Kong	June 10, 2011 – Three Essays in Health Economics
<b>University of Toronto</b>	
Joel Blit	2010 - R&D satellites as a medium for sourcing remote knowledge
Jean Guillaume Forand	2010 – Essay in Political Economy and the Economics of Organisations
Qing Hong	2011 – International Taxation and Income-shifting Behaviour of Multinational Corporations
Max Rempel	2010 – Three Essays in Industrial Organization and Labour Economics

Moritz Ritter	2010 – Essays on Money, Trade and the Labour Market
Eik Leong Swee	2010 – Three Essays in Empirical Development Economics
Hui Wang	2010 – Essays on Applied Microeconomics
Courtney Ward	2010 – Public Health and Public Policy: Lessons for Respiratory Health
Simiao Zhou	2010 – Debt Financing, Bankruptcy Reorganizations and Corporate Investment
<b>University of Waterloo</b>	
Mingcui Su	November 2010 – Three Chapters on the Labour Market Assimilation of Canada’s Immigrant Population
<b>University of Western Ontario</b>	
Philippe Belley	June 2011 – Human Capital Investments of Workers and Young Adults
Ye (George) Jia	June 2011 – Essays on Entrepreneurial Financing
Yao Li	October 2010 – Essays on International Economics: Technology Diffusion, Knowledge Spillovers, and Higher Education
Jonathan Rosborough	June 2011 – Essays on Social Externalities and Participatory Public Goods
Linlan Xiao	June 2011 – Estimation and Forecasting Stochastic Volatility Models with Volatility Observable
Kai Zhao	June 2011 – Essays on the Macroeconomics of Health Spending, Fertility, and Public Policy

## ***OBITUARIES***

### **Ludwig Auer (1927–2011)**

Dr. Ludwig Auer passed away peacefully on March 9, 2011, at the age of 83, after a courageous battle with multiple myeloma. Born in Wiesbaden, Germany, to a family that owned and ran Europe’s largest transportation firm, Lou’s father likely triggered Lou’s interest in economics at the age of six, by paying him and his older brother to attend church.

Lou was drafted into the German army at the age of 14 and, after the war ended, travelled and worked in the United States on a farm-exchange program. After returning to Germany, Lou worked on several farms and applied to immigrate to Canada in the early 1950s. Just before leaving for

Canada, Lou met Ingrid Mielke, a beautiful young nurse who, after a whirlwind romance and despite her parents' misgivings, agreed to follow Lou to Canada to marry him.

Ingrid and Lou were married in Dauphin, Manitoba, on an inauspicious day in October 1952, when Lou also began and lost his first Canadian job as a carpenter. Fortunately Lou's employer recommended a different field – and also urged Lou to consider university. Lou's next job driving a Coca Cola truck throughout Manitoba supported his young family, enabled him to begin university studies, and gave him a lifelong love of Coca Cola.

Lou worked at the Economic Council of Canada until its closure in the early 1990s and for a university health research consortium until 1995. His central research interest lay in productivity analysis, and throughout his professional life he published theoretical and empirical studies on productivity in agriculture, the Canadian economy as a whole, and health care in particular. In addition, Lou worked extensively on the Canadian Disaggregated Interdepartmental Economic Model (CANDIDE), one of the first computer models created by the Council to analyze the effects of a broad range of economic factors and the implications of changes in Canadian economic and commercial policies, such as the Canada-US Automobile agreement. He also studied the sources of regional disparities in the Canadian economy, as well as cyclical instability in the construction industry.

After his retirement, Lou spent several years researching and writing *Space—Frontier of the Mind*, an exploration of the role of mathematics in the history of astronomy from the ancient Greeks to Einstein's unified theory, which is filled with the equations, charts and graphs he so enjoyed.

Lou endured his long and painful illness without complaint. He is survived by Ingrid, their children, Rolf and Monica (husband Henry), and grandsons, Nick and Sebastian. His wonderful smile, landscaping and building skills, bad puns, and drive for excellence and modesty will be greatly missed.

Ludwig Auer, "Productivity in Agriculture", Chapter 5, in *The Challenge of Growth and Change*, Economic Council of Canada (Queen's Printer: Ottawa, 1968)

Ludwig Auer, *Regional economic disparities of productivity and growth in Canada*. Economic Council of Canada (Minister of Supply and Services: Ottawa, 1979)

Ludwig Auer, *Canadian hospital costs and productivity*. Economic Council of Canada research monograph (Ministry of Supply and Services: Ottawa, 1987)

Ludwig Auer, *Canadian prairie farming, 1960-2000: an economic analysis*. Economic Council of Canada research monograph (Canadian Publishing Centre: Ottawa, 1989)

Monica Auer  
M.A. (Carleton University)  
LL.M. (University of Ottawa)

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## **Gilles Dostaler (1946–2011)**

Gilles Dostaler, Keynes scholar, bon vivant, professor of economic science at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) and member of research centres at the Universities of Paris-1, Paris-8, and Toulouse, passed away on February 26, 2011. Sustained by his partner Marielle Cauchy, Gilles remained active in research and in life to the very end of his battle with cancer: in the last week before his death, we exchanged e-mails about a CEA session we were organizing to mark the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of Keynes's *General Theory*. An internationally-renowned economist and historian of economic thought, Gilles Dostaler published ten books, a dozen edited books, more than thirty journal articles, more than thirty papers in edited volumes, and sixteen published interviews (three of them in Japanese newspapers), and was on the editorial boards of seven journals – and was as much at home waist-deep in a salmon stream in Gaspé as in a library.

After teaching mathematics at Collège Jean-de-Brebeuf and graduating from McGill University (MA in economics, 1972) and the Université de Paris-8 (doctorate in economics, 1975), Gilles joined the faculty of UQAM in 1975, initially in sociology and then from 1979 in economics (associate professor 1982, full professor 1991). As a student at McGill, Gilles had been one of the organizers of the “McGill français” demonstrations that led to the creation of UQAM. Writing a dissertation on Marxian value theory, his first books were on *Marx, la valeur, et l'économie politique* (Paris: Anthropos, 1978) and *Valeur et prix: histoire d'un débat* (Paris: Maspero, Grenoble: Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Montréal: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1978, revised and expanded edition Paris: L'Harmattan, 2010; Spanish translation, 1980). Subsequently the focus of Gilles's scholarship was the ideas of John Maynard Keynes. He stressed the continuing relevance of Keynes's insights and analysis to the understanding of economic crisis and

stabilization, notably in his last books, *Keynes par-delà l'économie* (Paris: Thierry Magnier, 2009) and *Keynes y el desempleo* (Madrid: Abada, 2011). As an historian of ideas, Gilles explored the role of the Bloomsbury Group in the origins of Keynes's social, political, and aesthetic ideas, the relation of Keynes's thought to that of Freud, and comparing and contrasting Keynes's vision of how the economy works with those of Karl Marx, Friedrich Hayek, Milton Friedman, and Gunnar Myrdal, a comparative focus evident of the titles of many of his articles: "The debate between Hayek and Keynes" (1991), "Hayek contra Keynes" (1997), "Keynes and Friedman on money" (1997), "Friedman and Keynes: divergences and convergences" (1998), "Freud and Keynes on money and capitalism" (2000), "Freud et Keynes: un combat commun" (2009), "Bloomsbury, Freud et Keynes" (2010), "*The General Theory*, Marx, Marxism, and the Soviet Union" (2011).

Gilles Dostaler's scholarship reached a world-wide audience, published on five continents and in nine languages. His invaluable reference work with Michel Beaud, *La pensée économique depuis Keynes* (Paris: Seuil, 1993), was not only published in English as *Economic Thought since Keynes* (Edward Elgar, 1995, revised paperback Routledge, 1997) but also appeared in Arabic, Portuguese, Romanian, and Vietnamese translations. Gilles's *magnum opus* was *Keynes et ses combats* (Paris: Albin Michel, 2005, expanded edition 2009), translated as *Keynes and his Battles* (Edward Elgar, 2007, paperback 2009) and also translated into Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish. His *Le libéralisme de Hayek* (Paris: La Découverte, 2001) was translated into Italian and Vietnamese. His book with Bernard Maris, *Capitalisme et pulsion de mort* (Paris: Albin Michel, 2009), drawing on Keynes's concept of a morbid desire for liquidity and on Freud's ideas to understand the world financial crisis, will appear in Italian and Portuguese editions.

Robert Dimand  
Brock University

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## **Alan G. Green (1932–2010)**

After doing his undergraduate work at Queen's and his doctorate at Harvard, Alan Green joined the Queen's Economics Department in 1963 and remained there throughout his professional life. He retired in 1997, but, as a Professor Emeritus, he remained active in teaching and research until his death in late 2010.

Alan was an inspiring teacher who is warmly remembered by several generations of Queen's students. He continued to teach until 2008, long after his retirement, when health issue finally forced him to stop.

Alan's work on the Great Depression and his estimates of regional income inequalities across Canada during the years after Confederation are still standard references. He was also the leading scholar in the economic history of immigration to Canada and Canadian immigration policy. One of his papers on immigration, which was jointly authored with his son, David, received the Harry Johnson Prize for the best article to appear in the *Canadian Journal of Economics* in 1995.

Alan made enormous contributions to Queen's University. From the early 1970s to 1986, he was the chair of the Queen's Pension Board, and he played a major role in the design of the University's pension plan. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Alan chaired the working group that planned the Stauffer Library and the building committee that guided its construction.

The **Alan G. Green Memorial Fund** for Economic History at Queen's University will be a lasting tribute to Alan Green that should prove of great value to students and faculty members in economics history. Resources provided by the Fund will:

- help to pay for workshops and conferences in economic history;
- support graduate students who are working on topics in economic history;
- help defray the costs of offering courses in economic history at all levels;
- be used to acquire books and other research materials in economic history; and
- pay part of the research costs of faculty and graduate students.

You can contribute to the Alan Green Memorial Fund on-line via the Department's website – [www.econ.queensu.ca](http://www.econ.queensu.ca) . For information about other ways to contribute, please contact Jeanette Dennie, Alumni Coordinator - [denniej@econ.queensu.ca](mailto:denniej@econ.queensu.ca) – (613) 533-3122.

James G. MacKinnon  
Queen's University

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## André Raynauld (1927–2011)

André Raynauld, founder of the Economics Department at the Université de Montréal, died on April 11 at the age of 83. After graduating from the Université de Montréal (B.Sc. 1948, M.Sc. 1951), Raynauld went to the Université de Paris (Sorbonne), where in 1954 he became one of the first two francophone Québécois to take a doctorate in economic science (the other was Jacques Parizeau at the London School of Economics). Joining the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Université de Montréal, Raynauld took the lead in the creation of the Département de sciences économiques, which he directed from its foundation in 1958 until 1963 and again from 1965 to 1967. Despite his administrative responsibilities, during this period Raynauld published a major study *Croissance et structure économique de la Province de Québec* (Québec: Ministère de l'industrie et commerce, 1961), analyzing the growth of the Quebec economy from 1870 to 1957, and his widely-read *Institutions économiques Canadiennes* (Montréal: Beauchemin, 1964, trans. A.M.C. Ross as *The Canadian Economic System*, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1967). Turning to the study of economic development more generally, Raynauld wrote *Le développement économique* (Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1970), the same year he became the founding director of his university's Centre de recherche en développement économique (CRDE). His achievements were recognized by election to the Royal Society of Canada in 1968, the presidency of the Canadian Economics Association (1983-84), and appointment as an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1986. He edited the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* (together with John H. Dales of the University of Toronto) from 1965 to 1967. After the Canadian Economics Association and Canadian Political Science Association separated, Raynauld and Athanasios (Tom) Asimakopulos (of McGill) edited the *Canadian Journal of Economics* from 1968 to 1970.

After serving as an economic adviser to the federal Deputy Minister of Finance (1965-67 – while being department head and journal editor) and to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1964-68) and Prices and Incomes Commission (1970), Raynauld chaired the Economic Council of Canada from 1971 to 1976. Under his direction, the Council produced influential studies on free trade, labour markets, and regulation. In 1976, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa persuaded Raynauld to return to Quebec to run in Outremont as Liberal candidate for the National Assembly. Raynauld won his seat, defeating his departmental colleague Pierre Harvey, but the Liberals lost to the sovereigntist Parti Québécois. For four years,

Raynauld was the opposition finance critic, facing two other economics professors from the Université de Montréal, Minister of Finance Jacques Parizeau and Minister of Industry and Commerce Rodrigue Tremblay. A committed federalist, Raynauld devoted his Canadian Economics Association presidential address to “The Canadian Federation,” *Canadian Journal of Economics* 17:4 (November 1984). He did not stand for reelection in 1980, preferring to return to teaching and research. For a decade, he made annual visits to Paris to collaborate with colleagues at the OECD’s Centre de développement. Together with his colleagues Jean-Marie Dufour and Daniel Racette, Raynauld published an Economic Council of Canada study on government assistance to export financing in 1983. André Raynauld became a professor emeritus in 1993. Scholar, teacher, mentor, and public figure, Raynauld was also an institution-builder in economics, founding or co-founding a department, a research centre, and the *Canadian Journal of Economics*.

Robert Dimand  
Brock University

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### **Thomas Kenneth Rymes (1932–2011)**

Dr. Thomas Kenneth Rymes (“T.K.”), Distinguished Research Professor of Economics at Carleton University, Ottawa, died suddenly on Saturday, May 14, 2011, at the age of 78. He was passionate about economics, his family and friends, tennis, bridge, and the Saskatchewan Roughriders, and lived life to the full despite having his activities curtailed in recent years by Parkinson’s disease.

T.K. was predeceased by his son John (Cindy Otterbein Lupilo), and leaves his wife Elizabeth (Betsy), daughter Carolyn (Thomas Pedersen), son Paul (Jennifer Crocket), and grandchildren Jennifer and David Pedersen, Mackenzie, Wilford and Johnna Rymes, and Abraham Lupilo, and his brother John and sister June Cooper.

Born in Toronto, Tom was educated primarily in Winnipeg and was a graduate of the university of Manitoba and McGill University. He spent time studying and teaching at McGill, Oxford, Cambridge (Wolfson College), Flinders University, the University of Adelaide, the Australian National University, and others. He came to Ottawa in 1958 to join the Central Research and Development Staff of the then Dominion Bureau of Statistics where he worked on national accounting. His work was recognized by

membership in the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth and national accounting remained an interest throughout his life. T.K. joined the Department of Economics at Carleton University in 1963 and devoted himself to the Department and the University throughout a long and satisfying career. His research interests and areas of expertise included capital theory, monetary and banking theory, the measurement of total factor productivity, the work of John Maynard Keynes, and the history of economic thought.

A celebration of T.K.'s life was held on Thursday, July 7, 2011 from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Carleton University Art Gallery. Friends who so choose may make a donation to the Thomas K. Rymes Memorial Fund for the Enrichment of the Economics Section of the Carleton University Library, the ALS Society of Canada, or a charity of their choice.

Department of Economics  
Carleton University

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T.K. Rymes's publication list began with a disclaimer "Those marked with an asterisk I consider to be work reading." That line is typical TK – direct, honest, self-deprecating. After all, how many academics would admit, even by implication, that any of their work is *not* worth reading?

The first asterisked publication on TK's list is *Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, Manufacturing, Canada, 1926-1960* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967), a major empirical contribution to the creation of historical statistics of the Canadian economy, in more than eight hundred pages in two volumes. He continued to construct such statistics, as in his (asterisked) chapter on finance, insurance, and real estate in M.C. Urqhart's *Gross National Product, Canada 19070-1926: The Derivation of the Estimates* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1993). Urqhart also acknowledged that "Prior work of Rymes was also of much use in preparation of the data on manufacturing."

TK was especially concerned with the theory behind such measurements, notably in two other asterisked publications, *On the Concepts of Capital and Technical Change* (Cambridge University Press, 1971) and *On Concepts and Measures of Multifactor Productivity in Canada, 1961-81* (With Alexandra Cas, Cambridge University Press, 1991). In the preface to his 1971 book, TK described the reaction of his dissertation supervisor, J.C. (Jack) Weldon, to the idea of a thesis on "the problem of capital" – "he warned me that my labours might prove bankrupt." But TK was not one to look for the easy path

in life. He strove to do what was right, to understand what needed to be understood. His enquiry was primarily concerned with matters of definition and measurement. But, he wrote “It is necessary to get these clearly out of the way if one wishes to proceed further.” Yet these matters were to provide sustenance of a lifetime of intellectual enquiry, and fodder for many more asterisked publications.

*On the Concepts of Capital and Technical Change* also describes the origins of TK’s other intellectual passion, Keynesian economics. TK spent the 1969-70 academic year revising his dissertation at Cambridge University, working with Joan Robinson. He wrote that at Cambridge, “I came to believe that a new economics, based on Ricardo and Keynes, is being found there – a new economics that is different from the neo-classical tradition. It was an exciting experience to become aware of new thoughts percolating all around and to see whole new questions emerging.”

TK remained an “unreconstructed Keynesian” for the rest of his life. His great Keynesian achievement as an historian of economic thought was *Keynes’ Lectures, 1932-35: Notes of a Representative Student, A synthesis of lecture notes taken by students at Keynes’s lectures in the 1930s leading up to the publication of The General Theory* “transcribed, edited & constructed by Thomas K. Rymes” (Macmillan and University of Michigan Press, 1989) – a major illumination of a crucial stage in the history of macroeconomics that is also fascinating reading. TK was also an unreconstructed Keynesian as a monetary theorist, notably in his Innis Lecture on “Money, efficiency, and knowledge” (*Canadian Journal of Economics* 12:4, November 1979), arguing that if the price system (like other forms of economic organization) is costly, rational expectations are not sufficient to render discretionary monetary policy neutral and ineffective.

Uniting TK’s work on capital, measurement and banking was a passion for intellectual inquiry and academic debate. Of his doctoral research, he wrote, “It was a risk that was fun to take up and I fully appreciate the freedom.” Those words are a fitting description of his entire approach to life.

Frances Woolley, Carleton University  
Robert Dimand, Brock University

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## ***Report by Canadian Women Economists Network / Réseau de Femmes Economistes (RFÉ)***

The Canadian Women Economists Network (CWEN) Executive Council for 2011-2012 is:

- President: Abigail Payne (McMaster)
- Past President: Katherine Cuff (McMaster)
- President Elect: Lori Curtis (Waterloo)
- Vice President: Nicole Fortin (UBC)
- Secretary-Treasurer: Courtney Ward (Dalhousie)
- CEA Liaison: Michelle Alexopoulos (Toronto)
- Communications/Webpage: Julia Witt (Manitoba)
- Members at Large:
  - Elizabeth Dhuey (Toronto)
  - Ana Dammert (Carleton)

### **CWEN/RFÉ Young Researcher Award 2012**

The CWEN/RFÉ Young Researcher Prize is awarded every two years in recognition of research excellence by a young women economist. The Research Prize was established in 2010 and is presented at the CWEN/RFÉ luncheon held during the annual CEA Meetings. The recipient receives \$1000. The current selection committee members are Jennifer Hunt (McGill), Angela Redish (UBC), and Gregor Smith (Queen's). Nominations to be considered for the 2012 award are to be sent to the committee chair, Angela Redish at [anji@econ.ubc.ca](mailto:anji@econ.ubc.ca), by January 31, 2012.

### **CWEN/RFÉ Travel Grant Awards**

Travel grant awards are available for CWEN members (graduate students or junior faculty) to present research at scholarly conferences. Preference will be given to those members without other sources of funds and who are presenting a paper at a Canadian study group meeting or the Canadian Economic Association meetings. To apply for the grant, please submit your CV along with information about the conference and the paper you plan to present to either Elizabeth Dhuey at [dhuey@utsc.utoronto.ca](mailto:dhuey@utsc.utoronto.ca) or Ana Dammert at [Ana\\_Dammert@carleton.ca](mailto:Ana_Dammert@carleton.ca). A notice of paper acceptance will be needed for receipt of the travel grant award but is not necessary for the grant application.

## ***New Ph.D. in development economics at l'Université de Sherbrooke***

The Department of Economics at l'Université de Sherbrooke is pleased to announce the creation of a new Ph.D. program in development economics. The program's core includes a typical North American macro, micro and econometrics sequence. Specialization is mainly offered in fields connected to development economics issues. Detailed information and application requirements is available through the web at:

<http://www.usherbrooke.ca/adm/programmes-etudes/3e-cycle/doc-economie/>

The program will start in September 2011. Applications are welcome at any time. The language of instruction at l'Université de Sherbrooke is French.

## ***Nouveau Ph.D. en économie du développement à l'Université de Sherbrooke***

Le département d'économique de l'Université de Sherbrooke annonce la création d'un nouveau programme de Ph.D. en économie du développement. Le tronc commun du programme est composé d'une séquence de cours en microéconomie, macroéconomie et économétrie typique des programmes Nord-Américains. Les champs de spécialisations possibles sont reliés aux enjeux contemporains de l'économie du développement. De l'information détaillée sur le programme ainsi que les exigences d'admission sont disponibles à l'adresse:

<http://www.usherbrooke.ca/adm/programmes-etudes/3e-cycle/doc-economie/>

Le programme débutera en septembre 2011. Les applications sont acceptées dès maintenant. La langue d'enseignement à l'Université de Sherbrooke est le français.

## ***CONFERENCES / CONFÉRENCES***

The annual conference of the **History of Economics Society (HES)** will be held at Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, June 22 to 25, 2012. Contact: Robert Dimand, HES president-elect at [rdimand@brocku.ca](mailto:rdimand@brocku.ca).

The **Institute for Public Economics** hosted the conference titled “China and India/Global Power Shift/Opportunities for Canada and Alberta” on May 9 and 10, 2011, in Edmonton, Alberta. The goal of the two-day conference was to explore economic opportunities for Canada and Alberta in the burgeoning markets of India and China. Conference speakers included experts from government, industry and financial sectors as well as India’s High Commissioner, China’s Ambassador to Canada, and Premier Ed Stelmach. The keynote dinner address was given by the Honorable Stockwell Day. Further information may be found on the Institute’s website:

[http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/ipe/ipe\\_conference\\_2011.cfm](http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/ipe/ipe_conference_2011.cfm)

Title: **17<sup>th</sup> International Panel Data Conference**  
Dates: July 8-10, 2011  
Location: McGill University - Business School, Montreal  
Contact persons: Lynda Khalaf and Marcel Voia  
Contact e-mail: [Panel\\_Data\\_Conference17@carleton.ca](mailto:Panel_Data_Conference17@carleton.ca)  
Web address: <http://17thinternationalconferenceonpaneldata.yolasite.com>

Title: **Chinese and North American Labour Markets**  
Dates: August 18, 2011  
Location: University of Western Ontario – Faculty of Social Science  
Contact person: Dr. Chunbing Xing, ORF Post-Doctoral Fellow  
Contact e-mail: [cxing5@uwo.ca](mailto:cxing5@uwo.ca)

Institution: John Deutsch Institute  
Title: **Income, Inequality and Immigration**  
Dates: September 30-October 1, 2011  
Location: Queen’s University  
Contact person: Sharon Sullivan  
Contact e-mail: [sullivas@econ.queensu.ca](mailto:sullivas@econ.queensu.ca)  
Web address: <http://jdi.econ.queensu.ca/income-inequality-immigration>

Institution: University of Toronto  
Title: **Research on Money and Markets**  
Dates: September 30-October 1, 2011  
Location: University of Toronto  
Contact: [shouyang@chass.utoronto.ca](mailto:shouyang@chass.utoronto.ca)

Title: **Canadian Public Economics Group**  
Dates: November 4-5, 2011  
Location: Wilfrid Laurier University  
Contact person: John Burbidge  
Contact e-mail: [jburbidg@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:jburbidg@uwaterloo.ca)  
Web address: [www.cpeg.ca](http://www.cpeg.ca)

***FORTHCOMING PAPERS IN CANADIAN JOURNAL  
OF ECONOMICS (CJE) / ARTICLES À PARAÎTRE  
DANS LA REVUE CANADIENNE D'ÉCONOMIQUE***

M. Shahe Emran and Forhad Shilpi : The Extent of the Market and Stages of  
Agricultural Specialization

Cesaire Meh and Yaz Terajima: Inflation, Nominal Portfolios, and Wealth  
Redistribution in Canada

Guy Lacroix and Dany Brouillette: Assessing the Impact of a Wage Subsidy  
for Single Parents on Social Assistance in Canada

Marina Adshade: Female Labour Force Participation in an Era of  
Organizational and Technological Change

Mukesh Eswaran and Nisha Malhotra: Domestic Violence and Women's  
Autonomy in Developing Countries: Theory and Evidence

Zuzana Janko: Dynamic Small Open Economy Model with Involuntary  
Unemployment

Ricardo Politi and Enlison Mattos: Ad-valorem tax incidence and after-tax  
price adjustments: evidence from Brazilian basic basket food.

David M. Gray and Ted McDonald: Does the Sophistication of Use of  
Unemployment Insurance Evolve with Experience?

Michele Campolieti: The Ins and Outs of Unemployment in Canada, 1976-  
2008

Guillaume Daudin, Christine Riffart and Danielle Schweisguth: Who  
produces for whom in the world economy?

Eric C.Y. Ng and Lili Hao: Predicting Canadian Recessions Using Dynamic  
Probit Modeling Approaches

Paola Conconi and Carlo Perroni: Reciprocal versus Unilateral Trade  
Preferences

- Stephen Tapp: Lost in Transition: The Costs and Consequences of Sectoral Labour Adjustment
- Georg Wamser: Foreign (In)Direct Investment and Corporate Taxation
- Sugata Ghosh and Santanu Chatterjee: The Dual Nature of Public Goods and Congestion: The Role of Fiscal Policy Revisited
- Thanasis Stengos and Pantelis Kalaitzidakis: An Updated Ranking of Academic Journals in Economics
- James R. Markusen and Yongmin Chen: Physical Capital, Knowledge Capital and the Choice Between FDI and Outsourcing
- Yuri Ostrovsky: The dynamics of immigrant participation in entitlement programs: evidence from Canada, 1993-2007
- Allan Sørensen and Philipp J. H. Schröder: Second Thoughts on Exporter Productivity
- Fan-chin Kung and Ping Wang: A Spatial Network Approach to Urban Configurations
- Edgar A. Ghossoub, Thanarak Laosuthi and Robert R. Reed: The Role of Financial Sector Competition for Monetary Policy
- Felicita Nowak-Lehmann, Axel Dreher and Dierk Herzer, Stephan Klasen and Inmaculada Martínez-Zarzoso: Does foreign aid really raise per-capita income? A time series perspective
- Robin Boadway: Viewpoint: Innovations in the Theory and Practice of Redistribution Policy
- Fabrice Defever: The Spatial Organization of Multinational Firms
- Philipp Harms, Oliver Lorz and Dieter Urban: Offshoring Along the Production Chain
- Sasan Bakhtiari: Markets and the Non-monotonic Relation Between Productivity and Establishment Size
- John B. Burbidge, Kirk A. Collins, James B. Davies and Lonnie Magee: Effective Tax and Subsidy Rates on Human Capital in Canada
- Yoto Yotov and Maria Olivero: Dynamic Gravity: Endogenous Country Size and Asset Accumulation
- Kelly Foley: Can Neighbourhoods Change the Decisions of Youth on the Margins of University Participation?

Neil J. Buckley, Katherine Cuff, Jeremiah Hurley, Logan McLeod, Robert Nuschele and David Cameron: Willingness-to-Pay for Parallel Private Health Insurance: Evidence from a Laboratory Experiment

Eckhardt Bode, Peter Nunnenkamp and Andreas Waldkirch: Spatial Effects of Foreign Direct Investment in US States

Christian Arndt, Claudia M. Buch and Anselm Mattes: Barriers to Internationalization: Firm-Level Evidence from Germany

***FORTHCOMING PAPERS IN CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY (CPP) / ARTICLES À PARAÎTRE DANS ANALYSE DE POLITIQUES***

**Volume 37, No. 3 September 2011**

Evelyn L. Forget: The Town With No Poverty – Health Effects of a Canadian Guaranteed Annual Income Field Experiment

Colleen Varcoe, Olena Hankivsky and Marilyn Ford-Gilboe, Judith Wuest, Piotr Wilk, Joanne Hammerton and Jacquelyn Campbell: Attributing selected costs to intimate partner violence in a sample of women who have left abusive partners: A social determinants of health approach

Kenneth P. Thomas: Regulating Investment Attraction: Canada's Code of Conduct on Incentives in a Comparative Context

James B. Davies and Stanley L. Winer: Closing the 49th Parallel: An Unexplored Episode in Canadian Economic and Political History

Greg Flynn: Court Decisions, NIMBY Claims and the Siting of Unwanted Facilities: Policy Frames and the Impact of Judicialization in Locating a Landfill for Toronto's Solid Waste

Peter Burton and Shelley Phipps: Families, Time and Well-Being in Canada

Kevin A. Spooner: Review Essay: Canada's Presence in the World: Assessing a Century

Deborah Berrill: Book review of Taking Stock: Research on Teaching and Learning in Higher Education, by Julia Christensen Hughes and Joy Mighty

Sara Mitchell: Book review of Gendering the Nation-State: Canadian and Comparative Perspectives by Yasmeen Abu-Laban

**Volume 37, No. 4 December 2011**

Scott Davies and Janice Aurini: Exploring School Choice in Canada: Who Chooses What and Why?

Sara Allin and Audrey Laporte: Socioeconomic status and the use of medicines in the Ontario Public Drug Program

David R. Johnson: Do Strikes and Work-to-Rule Campaigns Change Elementary School Assessment Results?

Donald N. Dewees and Trevor Tombe: The Impact of Sub-Metering on Condominium Electricity Demand

**Accepted and Forthcoming Papers**

Patrick James Coe and Herb Emery: Accreditation requirements and the speed of labour market adjustment in Canadian building trades

Catherine E. Althaus, Lindsay M. Tedds and Allen McAvoy: The Feasibility of Implementing a Congestion Charge on the Halifax Peninsula: Filling the “Missing Link”

James Townsend and Manish Pandey: Quantifying the Effects of the Provincial Nominee Programs

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The information in this *Newsletter* is based on questionnaires completed by chairs of Economics departments in Canadian universities and on unsolicited submissions. The latter may be sent to: Professor Robert Dimand, Newsletter Editor, Department of Economics, Brock University, 500 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1 or e-mail [rdimand@brocku.ca](mailto:rdimand@brocku.ca).