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ABSTRACTS

Marcel BELLAVANCE: *Montréal au XIX^e siècle: conformité et originalité par rapport au modèle occidental de croissance urbaine*

A comparative analysis of urban industrialization in the Occident in the XIXth Century serves as a basis for the identification of a general model of urban growth that is applicable to Montréal.

William J. COFFEY et Mario POLÈSE: *Le déclin de l'empire montréalais: regard sur l'économie d'une métropole en mutation*

The economy of the Montréal region has been in severe decline for the past three decades, with job losses totaling hundreds of thousands. Cut off from its former commercial hinterland, Montréal has lost its position as Canada's principal economic centre and must now be content with the role of the economic capital of Québec. Although the dimensions of Montréal's commercial empire are smaller than formerly, they rest upon a much more solid foundation than in the past. Montréal does not have the profile of a metropolis destined to an unending decline. In this paper, we explore the economic decline of Montréal with reference to a series of geographical and historical phenomena. We first analyze the factors that, during different periods, can produce the economic decline of a metropolis like Montréal. Using a series of empirical analyses, we then compare Montréal to a set of other cities.

Jean-Pierre COLLIN et Pierre J. HAMEL: *Les contraintes structurelles des finances publiques locales: les budgets municipaux dans la région de Montréal en 1991*

Since 1978-1980 in Québec, municipal institutional reforms inspired by the doctrine of fiscal federalism have fostered the increasing assertion of local autonomy. In this context one may advance the hypothesis that the way in which the Montréal region is fragmented into different municipalities reflects a veritable budgetary mosaic allowing Montrealers to vote with their feet, by choosing a basket of local public services that correspond to their expectations and preferences. Do the municipalities of the Montréal region set themselves apart substantially through their budgetary choices? A factorial analysis of the 1991 budgetary forecasts for the 136 municipalities of «Greater Montréal» reveals that there is in fact a wide range of variations in the breakdown of expenditures, but that after all, budgetary «choices» seem to be much more the result of constraints than of strategies for voluntary differentiation between municipal budgets.

Henri LUSTIGER-THALER: *Les limites de la démocratie, les frontières de l'autonomie*

The relationship between the city of Montréal and the Québec state is a rich terrain for posing questions about the limits of democracy and the frontiers of municipal autonomy. This paper examines

the development of formal political institutions in Montréal as part of the rationalization of the Québec state system. I argue that the types of citizenship practices that have emerged in Montréal, particularly through the actions of urban social movements, test the limits of these institutions. This is the socio-political foundation for what I call the «new urban citizenship», a contemporary conflictual field for claims-making.

Gary CALDWELL: *L'intégration des immigrants à Montréal dans les années 1970*

A comparative analysis of the census data from 1971 and 1981 as well as a survey of five representative groups clarify the macrosocial dynamics of the integration of immigrants in Montréal during the 1970s. Their permanent settlement in Montréal is enhanced by the presence of ethnic neighbourhoods, and by knowledge of French: a surprising degree of economic and socioprofessional success, in spite of their failure to build a presence within the francophone institutions.