either in the form of enhanced frequency in markets already served or entry into markets where it has to compete directly with both Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International.

Carrier	Domestic (South)		Domestic (North)		Transborder		International	
	1988	% change	1988	% change	1988	% change	1988	% change
Air Canada Affiliates Tivav Canadian Affiliates Tivav Wardair Independents	297653 80328 377987 287715 103682 397397 58862 50284	-1.4 37.4 <i>12.2</i> 4.6 142.7 <i>23.1</i> 107.7 -31.3	19242	0.0 92.2 83.4 -3.8 96.1 18.4 NA -27.1	33525 5727 39252 8216 1738 9954 0 3365	1.9 73.3 & 4 -13.7 282.0 -0.3 NA 9.2	16520 0 16520 11415 0 11415 11295 1555	-4.3 NA -4.3 22.9 NA -22.9 109.7 94.6
Total	87524	12.7	109417	10.1	52571	6.7	40785	24.6

TABLE 4
Second Quarter 1988 Changes in Total Scheduled Departing Seat per Week Compared with
Second Quarter 198773

7 The Possible Lessons of Gradualism

The changes in Canadian aviation policy, at least in the southern part of the country, have created a deregulated domestic industry akin to that found in post-1978 U.A.S. and similar to that some parties advocate for Europe⁷⁴. There are still differences but the main difference was in the way the deregulation was achieved. It was by gradualism. Whether this is in the longer term to be preferred to the more dramatic shift in U.S. policy is not easy to assess, after all the Canadian reforms were enacted with the experiences of the U.S.A. as guide-lines. Some general points do seem, however, to emerge and to indicate differences in both the short and long term effects of the two strategies.

Gradualism has given the opportunity for the Canadian airlines to adjust their fleets in a systematic fashion rather than be confronted with the types of shortage of suitable aircraft which

⁷³ From Table 4A of Arciation Industry Rescience Second Quarter 1988, op sit.

For instance, D. Sawers, Competition in the Adv - What Europe Can Learn from the U.S.A., (Institute of Economic Affairs Research Monograph 41; London, 1987.