

MEEEA

NEWSLETTER

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Vol. 5 No. 1

Fall 1994

IN THIS ISSUE

- 1 The 1994 Presidential Address
- 2 Minutes of the MEEA Business Meeting
- 3 MEEA Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 4 Announcements
- 5 News About Members
- 6 New Members
- 7 New and Recent Titles



The 1994 Presidential Address

The 1994 Annual Meeting of MEEA featured a Presidential address by Charles Issawi, the first President of the Association and a dinner in his honor. Because of illness, however, Charles Issawi could not attend the meeting and had asked Manoucher Parvin, the former President of MEEA to deliver the speech for him. We are pleased to print the excerpts of Issawi's speech.

Parvin in his introductory remarks said "I discovered Issawi in 1966 at Columbia University while I was escaping from engineering into the freedom of social sciences. I was lucky, Issawi was the right medicine. There was not a single dull moment in his classes.

Late in 1960s, I wrote and then commented that "revolution in Iran was inevitable since economic progress and political backwardness cannot coexist for long, Professor Issawi." He listened attentively and remarked: "What happens after the revolution, Manoucher?" In my naiveté I replied: "The situation cannot get any worse." He smiled and announced one of his laws of social motions: "Remember Manoucher: Revolutions revolve 360 degrees!" Only after the Islamic Republic captured the revolution and the nation lamented the death of newly born liberty did I fully understand what he meant.

Issawi's knowledge, wisdom, wit, and the laws of social motion trickled into our thirsty minds: "A short cut is the longest distance between two points. Where there are Muslims there is oil, the reverse is not true. Most people don't go to dentist until they have a toothache; most societies don't reform abuses until the victims begin to make life uncomfortable for others." A volume of such laws was published in 1973.

Late in 1940s Issawi rolled up his sleeves and began to give focus to the scant existing literature on the Economics of the Middle East, expanding it, and turning it into a field. In 1978 two years after I and the late Dr. Morewedge jointly organized MEEA we obtained Issawi's agreement to serve as our first President. So much for the immediate past. Let us now go further back to the times when the field was moulded."(see page 2)

Minutes of the Business Meeting January 4, 1994 Boston, Massachusetts

Abbas Alnasrawi presided over the meeting. Minutes of the last business meeting, as reported in the last issue of MEEA newsletter, were approved.

Alnasrawi expressed the Association's gratitude to Parvin, Moghadam, Pfeifer and Dadkhah in organizing Issawi's dinner.

Alnasrawi announced the following Board of Directors' decisions:

- The Association will organize an annual dinner during its annual meetings. This dinner could be combined with a guest speaker.
- Karen Pfeifer was asked to "actively solicit manuscripts from colleagues for the MEEA Annual." Solicited papers will go through double blind reviews as other unsolicited papers.
- There is no submission fee for the Annual.
- No shows were very few this year. However, we will try to minimize it further.

continued on page 7

As It Was Then: Studying the Middle Eastern Economies in the 1940s

Charles Issawi

In February 1948 I was appointed to a post in the Middle East unit of the Department of Economic Affairs, in the United Nations Secretariat, in New York, and immediately set about to learn something about the region.

We had the wisdom and insight of the classical economists – Sir William Petty, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus and John Stuart Mill. But there were also more recent sources!

From Colin Clark's *Conditions of Economic Progress* (London 1940) we learned many things: to try to measure the incomes of different countries in a common unit, and observe global and regional trends; to break down GNP into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, study the productivity of each and measure the flow of labor from the first to the second and third; to observe the changing patterns of consumption accompanying the rise in per capita income; and to try to measure savings and investment and their role in eco-

nomical growth. P.N. Rosenstein Rodan's "Problems of Industrialization of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe",

Census for Iran ranged from 12 to 20 million and the most plausible (unpublished) figure I had seen for Yemen came from a friend who had made a careful count of rifles in various beduin tribes and village settlements.

Economic Journal, 1943, gave us the idea of balanced growth, the increase in output and income of each branch of production providing a market for the expanding output of the other branches.

We were well aware of the importance of income distribution and of the tendency of growth to accentuate the

inequality of incomes. After all, Jesus had observed, "For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath." (St. Mark, 4:25). And Rousseau had drawn a corollary: "It is precisely because the nature of things tends always to destroy equality that the force of legislation should always tend to maintain it". (*Contrat Social*). I am not at all sure that our basic approach was inadequate for our purposes. What was certainly not adequate was the available data.

Our most abundant and reliable source was the Foreign Trade Returns published – annually or monthly – by Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria (then one unit), Palestine (and subsequently Israel) and Turkey. We scrutinized them to extract every available bit of information. Imports of sugar, textiles and other staples might shed some light on trends in consumption. Imports of cement and machinery might be used as a proxy for construction and investment. Of course the pitfalls were deep and mistakes numerous, particularly since domestic production was unknown and there was absolutely

continued on page 5



Some of the guests at the 1994 Presidential Dinner, Boston

The Middle East Economic Association, a non-profit international organization, was formed in 1978 and is affiliated with the American Economic Association and the Middle East Studies Association. The main objective of MEEA is to foster scholarship and to establish lines of communication among specialists interested in the Political Economy of the Middle East.

Board of Directors elected at the 1994 (Boston) Business Meeting

Board of Directors

Sohrab Behdad
Denison University
President
Fatemeh Moghadam
Hofstra University
Executive Secretary
Karen Pfeifer
Smith College

Hamid Zangeneh
Widener University
Treasurer
Rafat Fazeli
University of Redlands

Jeffrey Nugent
University of Southern
California
Saeed Rahnema
Queen's University

Past Presidents

Charles Issawi
Princeton University
1978-1983
Stanslaw Wellisz
Columbia University
1984-1985

Manoucher Parvin
University of Akron
1986-1989
Abbas Alnasrawi
University of
Vermont 1990-1994

Middle East Economic Association Annual Meeting in conjunction with Allied Social Science Association

January 6-8, 1995

Friday, January 6, 1995

8:00-10:00 A.M.

Omni Shoreham/Calvert

WOMEN AND THE LABOR MARKET IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding

Jennifer Olmsted, University of Michigan-Flint

Dimel Esim, World Bank – Women Living at the Margins: A Comparative Analysis of Informal Sector Women in the Middle East

Ragui Assaad, University of Minnesota – Do Labor Regulations Reduce Women's Wages and Employment in the Formal Sector? Evidence from Egypt

Fatemeh Moghadam, Hofstra University – Employment of Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Jennifer Olmsted, University of Michigan-Flint – What Would Your Father Think? Family attitudes and Bethlehem Area Women's Labor Decisions

Mine Cinar, Loyola University – Home Working and Allocation of Time Between Work and Chores in Turkey

Discussants

Haneen Sayed, World Bank

Gunselli Berik, University of Utah

10:15-12:15 A.M.

Omni Shoreham/Calvert

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND PEASANTS

Presiding

Sulayman S. Al-Qudsi, University of California-Davis

Nora Ann Colton, Drew University – Labor Markets for Palestinian Refugees: Divergence or Convergence?

Djehane Hosni, University of Central Florida – Return Migrants and Impact on the Egyptian and Jordanian Economies

Sulayman S. Al-Qudsi, University of California-Davis – Unemployment Incidence and Duration among Camp and non-camp Palestinian Residents of the West Bank and Gaza

Elias H. Tuma, University of California-Davis – The Peace Process and the Palestinian Refugees

Salem Ajluni, Siena College – Peasant Production under Conditions of Conflict: The Case of the West Bank Peasantry During the Intifada

Discussants

Jeffrey B. Nugent, University of Southern California

Ishac Diwan, The World Bank

Ismail Sirageldin, Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research

2:30-4:30 P.M.

Omini Shoreham/Council

WAR, PEACE, AND SANCTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding

Shah Mehrabi, Montgomery College

Shaheen Fatemi, American University of Paris – Economic Consequences of the Middle East Peace

Robert Looney, Naval Postgraduate School – The Opportunity Costs of Defense Expenditures in the Middle East: an Analysis of Budgetary Patterns and Tradeoffs

Abbas Alnasrawi, University of Vermont – Effectiveness of Economic Sanctions: The Case of Iraq

Saadi N. Hassan, University of Kentucky – The Socio-economic Impact of the Economic Sanctions on Iraq

Otto Wadsted, University of Ottawa – International Sanctions and Their Effect on Inequality and Poverty

Discussants

Elias Tuma, University of California-Davis

Amer Al-Roubaie, Concordia University

HOUSING INSTRUCTIONS

To make hotel reservations call the WCVA Housing Service between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. EST. Reservations are processed on a first received basis. Hotels will not accept reservations direct. Call: 1(800)535-3336 U.S. and Canada (202)842-2930 Metropolitan Washington Area

International attendees may call metro number listed above or fax reservation (202)289-8079. Please be sure to include your fax number.

This year the hotel directory will be generated by the WCVA Housing Service. The only way to be listed in the hotel directory is to make your reservation through the WCVA Housing Service by December 2.

Hotels

Sheraton Washington Hotel
2660 Woodley Road at
Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
202/328-2000

Omni Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
202/234-0700

JW Marriott Hotel
On Pennsylvania Avenue at
National Place
1331 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202/393-2000
Washington Hilton & Towers
1919 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/483-3000

Grand Hyatt
At Washington Center
1000 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/582-1234
Washington Renaissance Hotel
999 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-9000
.202/898-9000

Saturday, January 7, 1995

8:00-10:00 A.M.
Omni Shoreham/Council

TRADE AND EXCHANGE RATES IN TURKEY

Presiding
Eliezer B. Ayal, University of Illinois
Guzin Erlat and Haluk Erlat, North Carolina State University – The Long Run Relationship between Terms of Trade and Trade Balance in Turkey: A Cointegration Analysis

Josef C. Brada, Arizona State University, **Ali M. Kutan**, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, and **Su Zhou**, University of Texas-San Antonio – Exchange Rate Policy and Outward Orientation in Developing Countries: The Turkish Experience

Kamran Dadkhah and Kazim Ozyurt, Northeastern University – Devaluation of Lira and Its Effect on Turkey's Balance of Trade: Is There a J-Curve?

Fatma Taskin, Bilkent University – Exports, Imports and Growth: an Analysis of the Cointegrating Relationships for Turkey

Mehmet Odekon, Skidmore College – Economic Liberalization and the Environment in Turkey

Discussants
Talan Iscan, Dalhousie University
Christopher Udry, Northwestern University

5:30 P.M. - 6:30 P.M.
Business Meeting Sheraton Washington Hotel – Calvert Room

6:30 P.M. - 7:30 P.M.
Board Meeting Sheraton Washington Hotel – Calvert Room

8:00-10:00 A.M.
Omni Shoreham/Cabinet

SECTORAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding
Hamid Zangeneh, Widener University
Ali M. Khalil, University of Basrah – The Sources of Growth in the Agricultural Sector in Iraq

Nader Majd and Ibrahim E. Elbadawi, World Bank – Macroeconomics of Oil Cycles

Ahmad Seifi, University of Chicago – Oil and Economic Progress in the Middle East: A Perspective into the Next Century

Cyrus Ramezani, University of Chicago – The Impact of Economic Growth on Food Consumption Patterns in the Middle East

Fadhil A. Mahdi, United Nations – Development Strategy and Policies for the Rehabilitation of the Iraqi Economy

Discussants
Louis G. Hobeika, Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting

Djavad Salehi-Isfahani, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

10:15-12:15 P.M.
Omni Shoreham/Calvery

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding
Saeed Rahnama, Queen's University
Galal Amin, American University in Cairo – The Political Economy of a Middle Eastern Market

Jeffrey B. Nugent, University of Southern California and **Nicholas Sanchez**, College of the Holy Cross – Rainfall Variability and Institutional Arrangement: An Application to Sudan

Girijesh Pant, Jawaharlal Nehru University – Transition to Market in the Arab Gulf Countries: A Study in Political Economy

Louis G. Hobeika, Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting – Industrialization in the Gulf: Learning from the East Asian Miracle

Inol Kuzgan, Hacettepe University – Use of Seniority Compensation as a Means of Economic Policy

Discussants
Alan Richards, University of California-Santa Cruz
Ali M. Kutan, Southern Illinois University

2:30-4:30 P.M.
Omni Shoreham/Calvert

STABILIZATION AND LIBERALIZATION POLICIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding
Shorab Behdad, Denison University
Magda Kandil, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee – On the Role of Stabilization Policies in the Middle East

Hadi Esfahani, University of Illinois – The Political Economy of Private Sector Development and Public Sector Reform in Turkey

Hans Lofgren, American University in Cairo – A Short-run CGE Model for Egypt: Structure and Policy Simulation

Melike Altinkemer, Central Bank of Turkey – A Critical Assessment of Post Liberalization Experience: The Case of Turkey

Hosein Farzin, Georgetown University – Exchange Rate reform in Iran: A Political Economy Assessment

Discussants
Steven Webb, The World Bank
Hamid Mohtadi, University of Wisconsin

MEMBERSHIP	
If you are interested in becoming a member of the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, please fill in the attached form and return it to the Executive Secretary. The membership fee is	Name _____
	Rank & Affiliation _____
\$20 U.S. for faculty or other professionals	Professional Address _____
	Telephone: Professional _____
\$10 U.S. for students	Home Address _____
	Telephone: Home _____

Sunday, January 8, 1995

8:00-10:00 A.M.
Omni Shoreham/Cabinet

**ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN THEORY
AND PRACTICE**

Presiding

Reza Fazeli, University of Redlands

Muhammed-Shahid Ebrahim, Illinois
University Carbondale, and **Abdel**

Hameed Bashir, Grambling State Uni-
versity – The Design of an Interest-
Free Treasury Security: The Case of
Stock Index Financial Instrument

Jose M. Torres, Circulation of Wealth
as Reflected in Medieval Islamic
Political Philosophy: The Role of the
State

Hamid Hosseini, King's College –
Rationality and Economic Behavior:
The Case of Homo-Islamicus

Shafiq Alvi and **Amer Al-Roubaie**,
Concordia University – Human Capi-
tal and Growth Potentials: A Compari-
son of Muslim and Non-Muslim
Countries

Manoucher Parvin, University of
Akron – Islamic Economic Develop-
ment in Iran: The 15-year Report Card
as a Clue to Destiny

Discussants

Abdollah Ferdowsi, Ferris State
University

Mehdi Mohaghegh, Norwich
University

10:15-12:15 P.M.
Omni Shoreham/Cabinet

**INEQUALITY AND POVERTY IN THE
MIDDLE EAST**

Presiding

Haideh Salehi-Esfahani, University of
Washington, Seattle

Patrick Cardiff, Bureau of Labor
Statistics – Individual and Family
Poverty in Egypt

Hossein Akhavi-Pour, Hamline Uni-
versity – Structural Adjustment Poli-
cies and Income Distribution in Iran

Parvin Alizadeh and **Barry Harper**,
London Guildhall University – Evolu-
tion and Female Employment and
Occupational Sexual Segregation in
Iran

Meltem Dayioglu and **Zahra**
Kansakoglu, Middle Eastern Technical
University – Male and Female Earn-
ings Differentials in Turkey

Aysit Tansel, Middle Eastern Techni-
cal University and **Abbas Kazemi**,
Rhode Island University – Equality in
Education in Turkey

Discussants

Rafat Fazeli, University of Redlands

Ayshe Ergin, University of Medicine
and Dentistry

2:30-4:30 P.M.
Omni Shoreham/Cabinet

**FINANCIAL MARKETS, MONEY AND
BANKING IN TURKEY**

Presiding

Mine Cinar, Loyola University

Gulnur Muradoglu, Bilkent Universi-
ty – Efficiency of Turkish Stock Mar-
ket with Respect to Monetary Vari-
ables

Hakan Brment and **Nuray Guner**, Uni-
versity of North Carolina Chapel Hill –
Bank Deposits, Interest Rate, Inflation
and Variability of Inflation: A Case
Study of Turkey

Huseyin Cilli, Central Bank of the
Republic of Turkey – Economies of
Scale and Scope in Banking: Evidence
from the Turkish Commercial Banking
Sector

Mehatap Kesriyeli, Central Bank of
the Republic of Turkey – Policy
Regime Changes and the Testing for
the Fischer Hypothesis and Uncovered
Interest Parity: the Turkish Evidence

Fatih Ozatay, Central Bank of the
Republic of Turkey – Business Cycles
in Turkey

Discussants

Mine Cinar, Loyola University

Faik Koray, Louisiana State
University

continued from page 2

no information on inventories.
Needless to say, none of these
returns had information on unit
prices, quantum or terms of trade.

Most of the above mentioned
governments also published bud-
gets, which were generally fairly
comprehensive. The trouble is that
we had no clue regarding actual, as
distinct from projected, revenues
and expenditures, and the gap was
sometimes very wide, for instance
in Iran. Most countries published
price and cost of living indices, but
one soon learned to regard them
sceptically. As for money supply,
hardly any country had figures on
total bank deposits – the only avail-
able information related to note cir-
culation.

Basic information on the eco-
nomic structure was woefully lack-
ing. Only three countries – Egypt,
Palestine and Turkey – had recent
census returns, but some figures for
Lebanon and Syria dating from
1932 were also available. Census for
Iran ranged from 12 to 20 million
and the most plausible (unpub-
lished) figure I had seen for Yemen
came from a friend who had made a
careful count of rifles in various
beduin tribes and village settle-
ments. Other vital statistics, such as
birth and death rates and infant
mortality were notoriously unreli-
able. There were no industrial cas-
uses and no industrial employ-
ment or production series – at best
one occasionally came across a fig-
ure for total output of electricity or
textiles or cement or beer. Needless
to say, there was nothing on invest-
ment, value added, productivity per
person or per unit of capital, costs,
total returns or any of the indices
without which no rational judge-
ment regarding the efficiency of
industry, or its real contribution to
the economy, can be made – Indeed
there is still very little information
on this subject. Agricultural statis-
tics were in as bad a state. Except in
Egypt, which had excellent returns,
figures on area, production and
yields and on landownership were
either non-existent or highly dubi-
ous. The only way of knowing
whether output had increased or

diminished was by reading reports in the local press on the state of the various crops and by noting movements in exports and imports.

Petroleum was rapidly becoming the most important single source of income in the Middle East but information on it was scarce. Figures on production, refining and posted price were readily available but complete mystery surrounded the really interesting questions: cost, investment, returns. I remember the whoop of joy of my colleague and dear friend, Mohammed Yeganeh, who shared an office with me, when he came across the very first bits of information on costs of production in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain; they were buried on pages 25,008 and 25,022 of a Senate Report and came to light only because a Senator managed to get hold of a highly confidential letter written by the Vice President of Aramco to its President.

So far I have not mentioned national accounts, for the simple reason that none were kept, except for Palestine. This was brought home to me early in 1949, when two distinguished statisticians from the UN National Accounts Unit came to my office, requesting per capita national income figures for the various Middle Eastern countries. "Except for Israel, there are none", I replied. "But we absolutely need such figures. The Budget Committee has to assess the Annual contribution of all member states according to a formula, one of the variables of which is per capita income; couldn't you give us very rough figures? They are strictly for internal purposes and will not be quoted outside the UN". Being a somewhat cynical Mediterranean, I said I would be delighted to oblige. I started with Egypt, on which I had done some work and about which I felt reasonably confident; as it happened, the figure was \$100. "Turkey? They are somewhat better off – say \$125, and the same for Lebanon (I should have put Lebanon higher). Syria is not as well off as Egypt (that was true then, no longer now), say \$85. Iraq? Generally speaking, they are poorer than Syria, but have oil – say also \$85. Iran? I don't have a clue, but Iran and Iraq sound the same, and they too have oil, say \$85." And so we got to Yemen. "What" I asked, "is the lowest figure for any member state?" "Paraguay, \$50" they replied. "Then put \$40". "Thank you Mr. Issawi, you have been most helpful." "Not at all, always glad to oblige."

I thought that was the end of the matter, but I was mistaken. Somehow the figures leaked to the Food and Agricultural Organization, which reproduced them in a table in its *mimeographed* Annual Survey on the State of Food and Agriculture. That was bad enough, but worse was to come. At the end of 1949 I participated in the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East, headed by the distinguished TVA engineer Gordon Clapp. When the time came for us to write the report, someone asked: "Do we have any figures on

per capita incomes?" I slid under the table and said nothing, but some fool said yes, there were the FAO figures. So they were reproduced, in print, at the very beginning of the report. After that they quickly made their way round the world, became the accepted figures for a decade and were used in many correlation analyses and regression equations. Indeed they were often flung back at me in my students' term papers and theses – "the evil that men do lives after them". In the meantime the other International Organizations – the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Labor Organization – were busy collecting and analyzing data, and of course, also extending loans or technical assistance. But none of their reports were available to the general public and very few of them to us at the UN.

In the 1950's things began to improve, and continued to do so at an accelerating pace. Thanks to the work done by the various Central Banks and Governments, the IMF began to publish series on money supply, wholesale prices and cost of living indices, export and import price indices, foreign trade and balance of payments. The IBRD brought out good surveys of Turkey, Iraq and Syria, to be followed by many other general and specialized studies. The FAO gave series on production, consumption, trade, farm prices and the various inputs into agriculture. The ILO supplied data on wages, working hours and other related subjects. Meanwhile scholars, from both within and outside the region, began to apply their analytical tools to the study of Middle Eastern economic problems, with a consequent outflow of these, articles, mimeographs and books.

The distance travelled within my lifetime may be measured by a few landmarks. When I returned to Egypt, in 1937, I found only one fully trained economist. Today there are hundreds of highly qualified Egyptian economists – many living abroad – and some who are truly excellent. In Turkey progress has been at least as great and in Iran more spectacularly so. When the Middle East Studies Association was established, in 1967, I may have been the only member who had any economic interests – I was certainly the only one among the "Founding Fathers". By 1986, however, of the approximately 1,600 listed members, 52, or 3.25 percent, gave their discipline as Economics; moreover, many of these members, as well as some persons outside the Association, have founded the Middle East Economic Association.

Finally the rigor of the analysis should not blind the reader to the fact that the underlying data are often shaky. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the study of Middle Eastern economics has come a long way since those early post-war years.

'Minutes' continued from page 1

- Submission of paper abstracts for the annual meeting must be accompanied with the payment of annual dues.
- Changes in by-laws will be mailed to members for their votes soon.
- According to the proposed changes in the by-laws, future elections will be by mail.

Sohrab Behdad, Executive Secretary expressed the Association's gratitude to Abbas Alnasrawi, MEEA President, for his long association, dedication, and contribution to the Association's growth, reputation and stability. He also thanked the committee that helped him with the selection of papers, and thanked Rahnama for the quality of the Newsletter. Behdad pointed out that we are limited to ten sessions by the ASSA. There were a total of 49 papers in 10 sessions.

A member suggested that some sessions could be prearranged around certain themes. Program committee will take the suggestion into consideration.

Hamid Zangeneh, Treasurer, provided the financial report, and Alnasrawi thanked Behdad, Rahnama and Zangeneh for their yearlong assistance.

Election was held and new Board Members were elected (see box on page 2).

Announcements

SYLLABI

At times MEEA receives requests from colleagues in the Middle East asking for syllabi of Ph.D. courses in economics, to use in designing a new course or to keep up-to-date with the recent developments in their fields. We think it would be a useful service to keep a syllabi bank of core graduate courses in economics to provide copies for colleagues who have limited access to current discourse in the discipline.

Most frequently requests are for syllabi of Ph.D. courses in: Microtheory, Macrotheory, Econometrics, Economic Development, International Trade, International Finance, Money, Public Finance.

Please help this project by sending your syllabi (or those of your colleagues who would like to help) to Sohrab Behdad, Department of Economics, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, 43023.

MEEA will be limited only to providing copies to those who request syllabi in specific fields.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING ON THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

The SSRC with support from other agencies provides support for research and training through the following programs: **Fellowship for Graduate Students, and Fellowship for Scholars.**

For further information contact the Near and Middle East Program, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158 Tel: (212)661-0280 Fax: (212)370-7896

THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH FORUM FOR THE ARAB COUNTRIES, IRAN AND TURKEY

(ERF) is an independent, non-profit making regional organization recently established in Cairo following an initiative by the World Bank. ERF activities are supported by a number of donors such as the Arab Fund, the Ford Foundation, the UNDP and the World Bank.

ERF's mission is to promote policy-relevant economic research and to help activate the policy-formulation debate in the region by funding quality research and by disseminating results of research activities to both public and private sectors. It will also eventually provide a data bank and documentation library for regional scholars. As part of its activities, ERF disseminates the findings of research work in progress through its *Working Papers Series* to promote the exchange of ideas and encourage discussion and comment among researchers for timely revision by the authors. ERF also publishes the quarterly *Forum Newsletter*.

For further information contact ERF, F. Boulos Hanna St. Dobbs, Cairo, Egypt. Tel (202)700810 Fax (202)3616042 Email: ERF@VRIT01EG.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIST

U.S. Government seeks macroeconomist for major bilateral project in Saudi Arabia to provide expertise in macroeconomics and fiscal analysis, including quantitative applications and modelling. Background in taxation and/or labor economics useful.

Required: U.S. citizenship; Ph.D. in economics; 5 years' experience in economic analysis; excellent writing skills.

Salary: \$56,627 to \$86,589, plus up to 25% uplift, furnished housing and benefits. Send/Fax resume to NCFEI, JEF, Suite 700, 1401 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005. (202)638-1224. The U.S. Government is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Centre for Iranian Research and Analysis (CIRA) will be held on April 7-9, 1995 at Ohio State University, with the cooperation and sponsorship of the Middle East Studies Centre, Ohio State University, Denison University and Ohio Wesleyan University. The focus of the conference will be on the political, economic, demographic and ethnic challenges facing Iran. Deadline for submission of abstracts is November 15, 1994. For further information phone (614)587-6699, Fax (614)587-6417 Email GHAF-FARI@CC.DENISON.EDU

News About Members

Abbas Alnasrawi, University of Vermont, published *The Economy of Iraq: Oil, Wars, Destruction of Development and Prospects, 1950-2010*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994, and "Economic Devastation, Underdevelopment and Outlook", in Fran Hazelton (ed.) *Iraq Since Gulf War: Prospects for Democracy*. He

presented, "The Economy of Iraq after Two Wars and its Prospects in the post Sanctions Era", at the Iraqi Forum, London, England, August, 1994.

Hans Löffgren, American University in Cairo, published "Economic Liberalization of Egypt's Agriculture: A Quadratic Programming Analysis", in *Journal of African Economies*, vol. 2, no 2, 1993; "Egypt's Program for Stabilization and Structural Adjustment: An Assessment," in *Cairo Papers in Social Science*, Third Annual Symposium on the Economics and Politics of Structural Adjustment in Egypt, Vol. 16, Monograph 3, Fall 1993, and "Economic Policy in Egypt: A Breakdown in Reform Resistance," in *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, vol. 25, no. 3, August 1993. In February 1994,

he presented his paper "Egypt's Experience from CGE Modeling: A Critical Review" at the 6th Annual Conference on "Statistics and Computer Modelling in human and Social Science," at Cairo University, Faculty of Economics and Political Science.

Abbas Taheri, University of Wisconsin Centre Fox Valley published "Oil Shocks and the Dynamics of Substitution Adjustment of Industrial Fuels in the U.S.", in the *Applied Economics* 26 (1994). He also presented a paper titled: "Estimating Price Elasticities of Disaggregated Industrial Energy Demand from Dynamic Share Systems", at the 15th Annual North American Conference of the International Association for Energy Economics in Seattle Washington (October 11-13, 1993).

New Members 1994

Assali, Mehdi, University of Durham, Durham, England
Dayioglu, Meltem, Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Ghaffari, Reza, University of London, London, England

Kansakoglu, Zahra, Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Kesriyeli, Mehatap, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara, Turkey
Koray, Faik, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

Majid, Nador, The World Bank, Washington, DC
Muradoglu, Gulnur, Bıldent University, Ankara, Turkey
Hosni, Djehane, University of Central Florida, Casselberry, Florida

Ozyurt, Kazim, Northeastern University, Boston, MA
Sayed, Haneen I., New York, NY
Seifi, Ahmad, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Torres, Jose, Cambridge MA
Zhou, Su, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX

New and Recent Titles

As part of the information services to MEEA Members the Newsletter will announce new titles on the political economy of the Middle East. We renew our request to publishers to send us copies of new titles on the political economy of the Middle East.

Alnasrawi, Abbas, The Economy of Iraq: Oil, Wars, Destruction of Development & Prospects, 1950-2010. (Encino, CA: Greenwood Contributions in Economics & Economic History Series, No. 154, 1994)
Amuzegar, Jahangir, Iran's Economy under the Islamic Republic. (New York: St Martin's Press, 1994)
Ben-Dor, Gabriel and David Dewitt, Confidence Building Measures in the Middle East, (Boulder, Westview, 1994)
Ben-Porat, Amir, The State & Capitalism in Israel, (Encino, CA: Greenwood Contributions in Economics & Economic History Series, No. 147, 1993)
Bugra, Ayse, State & Business in Modern Turkey: A Comparative Study, (Albany, NY: State U NY Press Series in Social & Economic History of the Middle East, 1994)
Corille, Thierry, The Economy of Islamic Iran: Between State and Market, (Louvain:Poeters for Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran, 1994)
Dale, Stephen Frederic Dale, Indian Merchants and Eurasian Trade, 1600-1750, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994)
Esfandiari, Haleh and A. L. Udovitch (eds), The Economic Dimensions of Middle Eastern History: Essays in Honor of Charles Issawi, (Princeton, NJ: Darwin Press, 1993)
Fischer, Stanley, H. Elias Tuma and Dani Rodrik (Eds), The Economics of Middle East Peace: Views from the Region, (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1993)

Fischer, Stanley and Leonard J. Hausman, Securing Peace in the Middle East: Project on Economic Transition, (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1993)
Goldberg, Ellis, Resat Kasaba and Joel S. Migdal (eds), Rules and Rights in the Middle East, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994)
Hicks, Tyler C., Mideast & North African Banks & Financial Institutions, 6th ed., (Rockville, NY: International Wealth Success, 1993)
Ismael, Tareq and Jacqueline S. Ismael, The Gulf War and the New World Order: International Relations of the Middle East, (University of Florida Press, 1994).
Lewin-Epstein, Noah and Moshe Semyonov, The Arab Minority in Israel's Economy: Patterns of Ethnic Inequality, (Boulder, CO: Westview, 1993)
Looney, Robert E. and David Winterford, Economic Causes & Consequences of Defense Expenditures in the Middle East & South Asia, (Boulder, CO: Westview, 1994)
Moghissi, Haideh, Populism and Feminism in Iran, (London: MacMillan, 1994)
Onis, Ziya and James Riedel, Economic Crisis & Long-Term Growth in Turkey, (Washington, DC: World Bank, Comparative Macroeconomic Studies Series, 1993)
Owen, Roger, The Middle East in the World Economy 1800-1914, (New York: St Martin's Press, 1993)

Plessner, Yakir, The Political Economy of Israel: From Ideology to Stagnation, (Albany, NY: State U NY Press SUNY Series in Israeli Studies, 1993)
Quataert, Donald (Ed), Manufacturing in the Ottoman Empire & Turkey, 1500-1950, (Albany, NY: U NY Press SUNY Series in Social & Economic History of the Middle East, 1994)
Razin, Assaf and Efraim Sadka, The Economy of Modern Israel: Malaise & Promise, (U Ch Press, 1993)
Sadowski, Yahya M. Scuds or Butter?, The Political Economy of Arms Control in the Middle East, (Washington, DC: Brookings, 1993)
Saeed, Javid, Islam & Modernization: A Comparative Analysis of Pakistan, Egypt, & Turkey, (Encino, CA: Greenwood, 1994)
Salem, Paul, Bitter Legacy: Ideology and Politics in the Arab World, (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994)
World Bank, Turkey: Women in Development, (Washington, DC: World Bank Country Study Series, 1993)
Vali, Abbas, Pre-Capitalist Iran: A Theoretical History, (New York: NYU Press, 1993)
Yesilada, Birol (ed), The Political & Socioeconomic Transformation of Turkey, (Encino, CA: Greenwood, 1993)
Zangeneh, Hamid (ed), Islam, Iran & World Stability, (New York: St Martin's Press, 1994)

Middle East Economic Association

Fatemeh Moghadam,
Executive Secretary
Department of Economics
Hofstra University
Hempstead, N.Y. 11550

NEWSLETTER
Vol.5 No.2 Winter 1994
Designed and printed by
Graphic Design & Printing,
Queen's University

Send us the news about yourself (new position, publications, presentations, etc.) other organizations, forthcoming conferences, job openings and new publications. Address all communications to the editor:

Saeed Rahnama
School of Policy Studies
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7L 3N6