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 1976 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 Ahsanravash presided over the meeting. Minutes of the last business meeting, as reported in the last issue of MEEA newsletter, were approved.

Ahsanravash expressed the Association’s gratitude to Parvin, Moghadam, Pfeifer and Dalikhah in organizing Issawi’s dinner.

Ahsanravash 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 low 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 economic growth. E.N. Rosenstein-Rodan’s “Problems of Industrialisation of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe”, *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, 4:23](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Mark+4%3A23)). 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.” ([Counsels Socialis](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Counsels+Socialis)). 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

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.

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

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<th>Board of Directors</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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MIEA Newsletter Vol. 5 No. 1
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/Calmert

WOMEN AND THE LABOR MARKET IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding
Jennifer Olmstead, University of Michigan-Flint
Dinah Jaim, 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 Olmstead, University of Michigan-Flint – What Would Your Father Think? Family Attitudes and Bethlehem Arab Women’s Labor Decisions
Minh Cinar, Loyola University – Home Working and Allocation of Time Between Work and Chores in Turkey

Discussions
Haneen Sayed, World Bank
Gusella Berick, University of Utah

10:15-12:15 A.M.  Omni Shoreham/Calmert

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND PEASANTS

Presiding
Sulayman S. Al-Qudsi, University of California-Davis
Nora Ann Colton, Duke 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
Elais H. Tuma, University of California-Davis – The Peace Process and the Palestinian Refugees
Salam Alzuhairi, Simon College – Peasant Production under Conditions of Conflict: The Case of the West Bank Peasantry During the Intifada

Discussions
Jeffrey B. Nugent, University of Southern California
Isaia Diwan, The World Bank
Ismael Shirazieh, Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research

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

WAR, PEACE, AND SANCTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding
Shah Mehrabi, Montgomery College
Shahon Patami, American University of Paris – Economic Consequences of the Middle East Peace
Robert Levenson, Naval Postgraduate School – The Opportunity Costs of Defense Expenditures in the Middle East: an Analysis of Budgetary Patterns and Tradeoffs
Abbas Almasrarsi, University of Vermont – Effectiveness of Economic Sanctions: The Case of Iraq
Saiful N. Hassam, University of Kentucky – The Socio-economic Impact of the Economic Sanctions on Iraq
Otto Waidstetter, University of Ottawa – International Sanctions and Their Effect on Inequality and Poverty
Dennis Tuma, University of California-Davis
Amer Al-Roukhia, 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-come, first-served basis. Calls will not be accepted reservations direct. Call 1-800-323-3050. U.S. and Canada (202) 280-0679. Please be sure to include your tax 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
Shenandoah Washington Hotel
2020 Woodrow Road at Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008
202/338-0600
Moriah Stoneham Hotel
2202 Calvert Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008
202/338-0600
JW Marriott Hotel
On Pennsylvania Avenue at National Place
1331 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202/338-2000
Grand Hyatt
At Washington Circle
1000 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/558-5000
Washington Renaissance Hotel
555 7th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-5000
202/363-9000

Hangar Hotel
1000 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/363-9000
TRADE AND EXCHANGE RATES IN TURKEY

Presiding: Eliezer R. Ayel, University of Illinois
Guzin Erat and Haluk Erat, 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. Kutman, 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 Dedehb and Kazim Geyrut, Northeastern University – Determination of Trade 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 Reintegrating Relationships for Turkey
Mehmet Dedekton, Skidmore College – Economic Liberalization and the Environment in Turkey

Discusants
Tahsin Iscan, Dalhousie University
Christopher Ureg, Northwestern University

10:00-10:30 A.M. Omnim Shoreham/Cabinet
SECTORAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST
Presiding: Hamid Zangi, Widener University
Ali M. Khalil, University of Basrah – The Sources of Growth in the Agricultural Sector in Iraq
Nader Majid 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 Ramazani, University of Chicago – The Impact of Economic Growth on Food Consumption Patterns in the Middle East

Discusants
Louis G. Hobeika, Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting
Djouad Salehi-Isfahani, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

10:30-11:15 A.M. Omnim Shoreham/Calverly
POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST
Presiding: Saeed Rahmam, 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, Viability and Institutional Arrangement: An Application to Sudan
Girijesh Pant, Jodhpur National 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 Sensitivity Compensation as a Means of Economic Policy

Discusants
Alan Richards, University of California-Santa Cruz
Ali M. Kutman, Southern Illinois University

2:30-4:30 P.M. Omnim Shoreham/Cabinet
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 Leigroom, American University in Cairo – A Short-run CGE Model for Egypt: Structure and Policy Simulation
Mehmet Altinkemner, Central Bank of Turkey – A Critical Assessment of Post Liberalization Experience: The Case of Turkey
Hossein Farzin, Georgetown University – Exchange Rate Reform in Iran: A Political Economy Assessment

Discusants
Steven Welsh, The World Bank
Hamid Mobdadi, University of Wisconsin

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:
$20 U.S. for faculty or other professionals
$10 U.S. for students
Sunday, January 8, 1995

8:00-9:00 A.M.
Omni Shoreham/Oriental

ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Presiding
Reza Fawzi, University of Redlands
Muhammed-Shahid Ibrhaim, Illinois University Carbondale, and Abdel Hamed Bashir, Grambling State University, 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 Hoseini, King's College – Rationality and Economic Behavior: The Case of Home-Islamics
Shafig Ali and Amer Al-Rubeaie, Concordia University, Human Capital and Growth Potentials: A Comparison of Muslim and Non-Muslim Countries
Manoucheh Parvin, University of Akron, Islamic Economic Development in Iran; The 15-Year Regen Card as a Crisis Theater

Discussants
Abdollah Ferdowsi, Ferris State University
Mohdi Mohajheghi, Norwich University

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

INEQUALITY AND POVERTY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding
Haidri Salehi-Esfahani, University of Washington, Seattle

Patrick Cardin, Bureau of Labor Statistics – Individual and Family Poverty in Egypt
Hossein Akhavi-Poor, Hamline University – Structural Adjustment Policies and Income Distribution in Iran

Parvin Alizadeh and Barry Harpe, London Guildhall University, Evolution and Female Employment and Occupational Sexual Segregation in Iran
Meltem Dayioglu and Zahir, Kansakoglu, Middle Eastern Technical University – Male and Female Burnings Differences in Turkey
Ayis Tame, Middle Eastern Technical University, and Abbas Kazemi, Rhodes Island University – Equality in Education in Turkey

Discussants
Rafael Fawzi, University of Redlands
Ayse Kacan, University of Medicine and Dentistry

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

FINANCIAL MARKETS, MONEY AND BANKING IN TURKEY

Presiding
Mine Cinar, Loyola University
Gulsur Muradoglu, Bilgi University – Efficiency of Turkish Stock Market with Respect to Monetary Variables

Hakan Emre and Nuray Gunes, University 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 – Economics of Scale and Scope in Banking Evidences from the Turkish Commercial Banking Sector

Mohapat Karileyi, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey – Policy Regime Changes and the Testing for the Fisher 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

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 budgets, 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 available information related to note circulation.

Basic information on the economic structure was woefully lacking. Only three countries – Egypt, Palestine and Turkey – had recent census returns, but some figures for Lebanon and Syria dating from 1902 were also available. Census for Iran ranged from 12 to 20 million and the most plausible (unpublished) figure I had seen for Pakistan came from a friend who had made a careful count of rifles in various bedouin tribes and village settlements. Other vital statistics, such as birth and death rates and infant mortality were notoriously unreliable. There were no industrial censuses and no industrial employment or production series – at least one occasionally came across a figure for the total output of electricity or textiles or cement or beer. Needless to say, there was nothing on investment, value added, productivity per person or per unit of capital, costs, total returns or any of the indices without which no rational judgement regarding the efficiency of industry, or its real contribution to the economy, could be made – indeed there is still very little information on this subject. Agricultural statistics 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 dubious. The only way of knowing whether output had increased or
diminished one 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 prices 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 Yegezad, who shared an office with me, when he came across the very first bits of information on costs of production in Saudi Arabia and Bahrein they were buried on pages 25,001 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 his 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.” “Bring 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 said, “Don’t worry, $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 $65. Iraq? Generally speaking, they are poorer than Syria, but have oil—say also $65. Iran? I don’t have a clue, but Iran and Iraq sound the same, and they too have all, say $85.” And so we got to Yemen “What!” asked, “Is this the lowest figure for any member state?” “Paraguay,” $30” 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 TWA engineer Gordon Clamp. When the time came for us to write the report, someone asked: “Do we have any figures on per capita incomes?” I said 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, because 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 other International Organizations—like 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 BIRD 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 matters. Meanwhile scholars, from both within and outside the region, began to apply analytical tools to the study of Middle Eastern economic problems, with a consequent outflow of these articles, monographs 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 Trade Association was established, in 1957, I may have been the only member who had any economic interests—I was certainly the only one among the “Founding Fathers”. By 1966, however, of the approximately 1,600 listed members, 52 or 3.2 percent, gave their discipline as Economics; moreover, many of these members, as well as some persons outside the Association, have founded the Middle Eastern 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.
Announcements

SYLLABUS

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 requested are syllabi of Ph.D. courses in: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Econometrics, Economic Development, The Newsletter, Behdad pointed out that we are limited to ten sessions by the ASSA. There were a total of 43 papers in 10 sessions.

A member suggested that some sessions could be rearranged around certain themes. Program committee were to 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).

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 10017 Tel: (212) 451-3280 Fax: (212) 451-7546

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 researchers. 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, P. Boasos Hamid St. Dobbs, Cairo, Egypt. Tel: (202) 770-0119 Fax: (202) 516-0040 Email: ERF@FRITOE.BG

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 modeling. 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: $56,527 to $80,590, plus up to 25% uplift, furnished housing and benefits. Send/Fax resume to NCFE, JBP, 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, 1985 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, 1984. For further information phone (614) 367-6669, Fax: (614) 587-8417 Email: GHAF-PAK@CC.DENISON.EDU

News About Members


**New Members 1994**

Akbar, Mehr, University of Durham, Durham, England

Abdulagatov, Mehmet, Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Kansalagul, Zaha, Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Kanagy, Joseph, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara, Turkey

Khayer, Fae, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

Magdi, Nasser, The World Bank, Washington, DC

Munagula, Chulad, Boston University, Amherst, MA

Haurie, Antoine, University of Conn, Storrs, CT

Farcas, Csaba, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

**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.


**Middle East Economic Association**

*Newsletter* Vol. 5, No. 2 Winter 1994

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:

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