

WHO'S WHO IN ECONOMICS

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A Biographical Dictionary
of Major Economists
1700–1986

Second Edition

edited by

MARK BLAUG

*University of London Institute of Education
and University of Buckingham*

The MIT Press
Cambridge, Massachusetts

MIT Press editions, 1983 and 1986

First edition published in Great Britain in 1983,
second edition in 1986, by Wheatsheaf Books Ltd

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Second edition © Mark Blaug, 1986

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Who's who in economics.

Includes index.

1. Economists—Biography. I. Blaug, Mark.

HB76.W47 1986 330'.092'2 [B] 86-2837

ISBN 0-262-02256-7

Printed and bound in Great Britain

Preface

The title of this book begs two questions: What is an 'economist'? and What is a '*major* economist'? There is no perfect answer to either question but a stab at an answer is necessary if we are to justify our choice of names to include and exclude from this dictionary.

There are many economists in the world. There are few economists in the world. Both of these statements are perfectly true: it all depends on how we define an 'economist'. In America, the 1960 Census of Population classified 22,424 individuals as instructors or practitioners in the area of 'economics'; however, the 1964 National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel counted only 12,143 American scientists and technicians as claiming professional competence in some branch of 'economics'. Other definitions of an economist are possible, such as having one's highest degree in economics, being a member of at least one professional association of economists, having work experience primarily in the field of economics, being currently employed in a job with the title 'economist', and identifying oneself as an 'economist'. Depending on which criterion is chosen, we can obtain 5000 or 17,000 economists in the United States in 1964 (Tolles and Melichar, 1968) and what is true of America is just as true of the rest of the world.

I have chosen to define an economist as one who publishes more or less regularly in one of the hundreds of learned journals of economics. This is unfair to the many dedicated teachers of economics who publish little if anything, to business and government economists whose writings are never published, and to economists working for international agencies whose writings frequently remain anonymous. My choice of the publication criterion, however, was dictated by the prior choice of a criterion of eminence in economics. The dictionary definition of 'eminence' is 'one who stands high as compared with others, especially in his own calling'. But who is to judge high standing as compared with others? Presumably, none other than the peer group, which is to say that eminent or major economists are those who receive prizes and honorary degrees, are nominated and elected to offices in professional associations of economists, and are frequently cited in the writings of other economists. In fact, we may virtually reduce the concept of eminence to frequency of citations, because the number of times particular economists are footnoted in journal articles over a period of years has been shown to be highly correlated with the award of Nobel prizes, with election to offices in leading professional associations, and with differences in salaries earned (Quandt, 1976; Bordo and Landlau, 1979; Grubel, 1979; Hamermesh, Johnson, and Weisbrod, 1982).

There are good reasons why scholars cite the works of other scholars. Nothing is as fundamental to science as the notion that scientific knowledge is public and freely available to all: there is no such thing as an inalienable property right in new ideas. The practice of citing authorities is therefore an attempt to provide incentives to intellectual pioneers by giving public recognition to their priority claims. For that reason all scientific communities develop informal mechanisms

for penalising individuals who, in effect, infringe the property rights of others by failing to acknowledge their influences and sources of inspiration. Nevertheless, this informal mechanism operates imperfectly, and citation practices are frequently abused: witness the typical doctoral dissertation with endless citations of the works of the candidate's supervisors, the common habit of advertising one's own works by self-citations however irrelevant to the theme in question, the tendency of members of a particular school of thought to cite each other, and the widespread inclination to cite 'stars' in the profession to show that the author is knowledgeable. Moreover, there is the opposite tendency to refer to really famous scholars by name without citing their works, lest a citation be construed as an insult to the intelligence of one's audience (Garfield, 1979).¹

However, despite these qualifications in equating scholarly 'eminence' with the frequency of citation counts, it is difficult to conceive of any other single indicator that is equally revealing of peer recognition of scientific achievement. I have therefore selected all the living economists in this dictionary on the grounds that they are frequently cited by their colleagues.

In the first edition of this dictionary, my co-editor and I diluted this criterion by adding a sprinkling of names of economists whose works are rarely cited but whose outstanding achievements in advising policy-makers in business and governments are widely acknowledged. Needless to say, these purely subjective additions opened the door to endless objections that so-and-so should have been included. For the top hundred or so economists in the world, it hardly matters which criterion of 'eminence' one adopts because they would appear under almost all the criteria one could devise. It is only when we extend the list of major economists to several hundreds that we encounter difficulties in choosing a purely objective criterion that truly reflects majority opinion in economics rather than the invidious judgements of one or two individuals who happen to be editing a biographical dictionary. Recognising the inherent limitations of my judgement, I might instead have assembled a committee of experts to adjudicate the selection process but a trial run with a mini-committee suggested that the opinions of such a committee would be no less objectionable than my own judgement. I have therefore chosen in this second edition to adhere rigidly to the objective method of citation frequencies. No doubt, this favours academic economists over business and government economists. But until someone devises an operational measure of 'eminence' in economics that does not rest on publications, I would rather be damned for parochial exactitude than for encyclopedic arbitrariness.

The data source for citation frequencies is the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), published tri-annually since 1966 by the Institute of Scientific Information in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and available on computer (SOCIAL-SCISEARCH on DIALOG database). SSCI indexes citations from more than 5000 social science periodicals of 45 countries, including 200 economic journals as well as some non-journal economic books, such as proceedings, symposia, and monographic series, treating each chapter or monograph as though it were an article appearing in a journal. SSCI does not distinguish among social scientists by fields of specialisation, but the type of journal in which the citations appear allows one to distinguish between economists and other social scientists.

SSCI has no rival on its own grounds. Its list of journals is amazingly comprehensive and includes virtually all the 220 journals indexed in the 22 volumes of the *Index of Economic Articles 1886-1980* (AEA, 1985), and all but 92 of the even

¹ Even a statement about citation practices may require a citation.

larger set of 300 economic journals indexed in the current *Journal of Economic Literature*; on the other hand, it includes 25 journals not indexed in SSCI under the headings 'Economics; Business, Finance; Industrial Relations & Labor; Operations Research and Management Science; Planning and Development' (ISI, 1982); it is worth noting that the list includes 88 journals published in languages other than English. To sum up: I define an 'economist' as someone who publishes articles in this list of over 200 economic journals indexed in SSCI.

I confined the citation count to the twelve-year period 1972–83 and counted about 1200 economists in the order of frequency with which they were cited over the period as a whole. The rank order of citation frequencies reveals a number of discontinuities, one of which occurred around the number 1000, at which point the frequency count converges on two to three citations per year. I have therefore selected the number 1000 as the cut-off point between major and minor economists, a decision which is nevertheless arbitrary as the line might instead have been drawn at 800 or 1200. In other words, I struck a compromise between too few and too many names, bearing in mind the practical uses of a dictionary of this kind.

It proved impossible to let the computer do all the work. SSCI includes self-citations and to have eliminated all of this would have required an extremely expensive program. In addition, SSCI credits all jointly authored articles to the first name to appear in the credit list of the article, the result of which is to undercount all those economists who habitually publish jointly and whose last name begins with a letter near the end of the alphabet. To have eliminated this shortcoming by means of appropriate computer programming likewise proved to be expensive. Finally, there is the even more serious difficulty that SSCI mindlessly lists different authors as they are cited by whatever name and whatever set of initials accompanying the name in the original publication. Thus, to give just one example at random, the economist Ezra J. Mishan appears in several guises as Mishan E., Mishan E. J., Mishan J. E., Mishan E. H., Mishan E. I., Mishan E. Z., and Mishan E. K. In this particular case, these are all versions of one and the same economist, so that the program of citation frequencies might simply have asked the computer to add them together. But this trick will not work for Bhagwati, J., Bhagwati J. N., Bhagwati J. D., Bhagwati M., and Bhagwati N., because Bhagwati J. is also the name of a sociologist. This last problem simply cannot be eliminated by any feasible exercise in programming. In consequence it proved necessary to check every name by hand in order to catch cases of joint authorship and to avoid counting non-economists of the same name. I can only hope that the resulting introduction of human error over a sample as large as 1000 has been kept to a minimum.

The total number of 1000 living economists seems to be something like the top 6 per cent of all living, cited economists, at least if an 'economist' is defined as someone who published more or less regularly in an economic journal: vol. 21 of the *AEA Index of Economic Articles* lists about 10,000 economists as having published at least one article in the year 1979; if we go back to 1960 to count all the additional names of economists who published in the 1960s and 1970s, one adds about 7000 names; assuming all those 7000 were still living in 1979, the total stock of living, publishing economists is 17,000, of whom 1000 is almost 6 per cent. In short, by publishing this biographical dictionary, the editor appears to have made 16 times as many enemies as friends!

The roughly 1000 entries of living economists comprise the following elements:

x PREFACE

- 1 full name,
- 2 year and place of birth,
- 3 title of current post, with name and location of current employer,
- 4 previous posts,
- 5 degrees received (in economics unless otherwise stated),
- 6 offices held, prizes won and honours received,
- 7 editorial duties, if any,
- 8 principal fields of interest (see Appendix 1),
- 9 chief publications (limited to ten books and ten articles),
- 10 statement of principal contributions to economics (in 300 words or less).

The authors of the entries for living economists are the economists themselves: each was asked to supply the relevant information, including a statement of their principal contributions to economics as they — and not I — conceive them (where no information under any of the ten headings was supplied, the heading in question was deleted). I obtained an 88 per cent response rate to my mailing but I may have failed to locate some of the economists from whom no reply was received (see Appendix 4). Special problems were encountered in obtaining information about recently deceased economists: contact with friends and colleagues of the deceased was usually successful but in one or two cases no information was obtainable from any of the standard sources, thus vindicating my belief that there is a need for a dictionary of this kind. The entries for the almost 400 dead economists (marked with an asterisk) were written by myself on the basis of standard sources; I selected the 400 names by a critical comparison of the dead economists listed in the indexes of leading histories of economic thought.¹

I sincerely hope that this volume will fill an empty niche in the scanty reference shelf of fellow economists and students of economics. I wish to express my thanks to Gottfried Bombach, Roger Cardinal, Jean-Claude Eicher, Herbert Grubel, the late Fritz Machlup, Christian Morrisson, Dennis O'Brien, Pedro Schwartz and the late Sidney Weintraub for valuable advice on my selection procedures at an early stage of preparation for this volume; to N. Georgescu-Roegen, Rolf Henriksson, Bruce Larsons, Claude Menard, Ingrid Metzger-Buddenberg, Mona McKay, Mary Rowlatt, Evert Schoorl, George J. Stigler, and Rita Tullberg for providing valuable information on some recently deceased economists; to Max Alter, assisted by Lakis Kaonides and Jose-Miguel Albala, for preparing the rank order of citation frequencies from SSCI; and to R. Bolick of MIT Press and Edward Elgar of Wheatsheaf Books for helping me to make the second edition of this dictionary a better and more informative volume than the first edition. Particular thanks go to Paul Sturges, the co-editor of the first edition of this book, who was forced by personal circumstances to withdraw from this edition almost as soon as we had started.

¹ The ratio 5:2 of living to dead economists is, if anything, too favourable to dead economists. In economics, as in other branches of human knowledge, over 90 per cent of all the economists that have ever lived are alive now. On the other hand, the standard of 'eminence' rises as one goes backward in time, which explains the disproportionate number of entries for nineteenth- and early twentieth-century economists.

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Mark Blaug
London, September 1985

List of Economic Journals Included in SSCI (ISI, 1982)

Economics

- | | |
|---|---|
| Acta Deconomica | Economics Letters |
| African Economic History | Economie Appliquée |
| Agricultural Economics Research | Economist |
| Akron Business and Economic Review | Ekonomicko-Matematicky Obzor |
| American Economic Review | Ekonomicky Casopis |
| American Journal of Agricultural Economics | Ekonomiska Samfundets Tidskrift |
| American Journal of Economics and Sociology | Energy Economics |
| Annales de Sciences Economiques Appliquées | European Economic Review |
| Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy | Explorations in Economic History |
| Applied Economics | Food Policy |
| Australian Economic History Review | Forum-American Bar Association |
| Australian Economic Papers | Giornale degli Economisti e Annali di Economia |
| Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics | History of Political Economy |
| Bell Journal of Economics | Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics |
| Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis | Insurance Mathematics & Economics |
| British Tax Review | Inter-American Economic Affairs |
| Brookings Papers on Economic Activity | International Economic Review |
| Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation | International Journal of Social Economics |
| Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles | International Monetary Fund Staff Papers |
| Cambridge Journal of Economics | Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik |
| Canadian Journal of Economics | Japanese Economic Studies |
| Chinese Economic Studies | Journal of Accounting & Economics |
| Contributions to Political Economy | Journal of Agricultural Economics |
| Desarrollo Economico | Journal of Banking & Finance |
| Developing Economies | Journal of Comparative Economics |
| Eastern European Economics | Journal of Developing Areas |
| Econometrica | Journal of Development Economics |
| Economic and Social Review | Journal of Econometrics |
| Economic Bulletin for Europe | Journal of Economic Behaviour & Organization |
| Economic Development and Cultural Change | Journal of Economic Dynamics & Control |
| Economic Geography | Journal of Economic Education |
| Economic History Review | Journal of Economic History |
| Economic Inquiry | Journal of Economic Issues |
| Economic Journal | Journal of Economic Literature |
| Economic Record | Journal of Economic Psychology |
| Economica | Journal of Economic Studies |
| | Journal of Economic Theory |
| | Journal of Economics and Business |
| | Journal of Environmental Economics and Management |

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- | | |
|--|---|
| Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis | Scandinavian Journal of Economics |
| Journal of Financial Economics | Scottish Journal of Political Economy |
| Journal of Industrial Economics | Socio-Economic Planning Sciences |
| Journal of International Economics | South African Journal of Economics |
| Journal of Law & Economics | Southern Economic Journal |
| Journal of Macroeconomics | Soviet Studies |
| Journal of Mathematical Economics | Three Banks Review |
| Journal of Monetary Economics | Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie |
| Journal of Political Economy | Trimestre Economico |
| Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics | Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv |
| Journal of Public Economics | World Development |
| Journal of Taxation | World Economy |
| Journal of Transport Economics and Policy | Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie |
| Journal of Urban Economics | |
| Kyklos | <i>Business, Finance</i> |
| Malayan Economic Review | Abacus |
| Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies | Accounting Organizations and Society |
| Matekon | Accounting Review |
| National Tax Journal | Banking Law Journal |
| National Westminster Bank Quarterly Review | Barclays Review |
| Nationalokonomisk Tidsskrift | Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation |
| Nebraska Journal of Economics and Business | Finance and Trade Review |
| New Zealand Economic Papers | Financial Management |
| Osterreichische Osthefte | Institutional Investor |
| Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics | International Monetary Fund Staff Papers |
| Oxford Economic Papers New Series | Journal of Accountancy |
| Politicka Economie | Journal of Accounting Research |
| Problemas del Desarrollo | Journal of Corporate Taxation |
| Problems of Communism | Journal of Finance |
| Problems of Economics | Journal of Futures Markets |
| Public Choice | Journal of Money Credit and Banking |
| Public Finance | Journal of Real Estate Taxation |
| Quarterly Journal of Economics | Journal of Risk and Insurance |
| Quarterly Review of Economics and Business | Journal of Taxation |
| Review of Black Political Economy | Lloyds Bank Review |
| Review of Business and Economic Research | Managerial Finance |
| Review of Economic Conditions in Italy | National Tax Journal |
| Review of Economic Studies | Public Finance Quarterly |
| Review of Economics and Statistics | Review of Business and Economic Research |
| Review of Radical Political Economics | Taxes |
| Review of Social Economy | |
| Revista Brasileira de Economia | <i>Industrial Relations & Labour</i> |
| Revue d'Etudes Comparatives est-ouest | Arbitration Journal |
| Revue Economique | British Journal of Industrial Relations |
| Rivista di Economia Agraria | Business Lawyer |
| Rivista Internazionali di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali | Compensation Review |
| | Economic and Industrial Democracy |
| | Employee Relations Law Journal |
| | Industrial & Labor Relations Review |

Industrial Relations	<i>Planning & Development</i>
International Labour Review	
Journal of Collective Negotiations in the Public Sector	Development and Change
Journal of Human Resources	Development — Seeds of Change — Village through Global Order
Journal of Labor Research	Ekistics
Labor History	Futures
Labor Law Journal	Futuribles
Monthly Labor Review	Growth and Change
Public Personnel Management	Habitat International
Relations Industrielle/Industrial Relations	IDS Bulletin — Institute of Development Studies
Work and Occupations	Journal of Forecasting
	Journal of Regional Science
	Journal of Rural Development
<i>Operations Research & Management Science</i>	Journal of the American Planning Association
Behavioral Science	Local Government Studies
European Journal of Operational Research	Long Range Planning
Interfaces	Policy Sciences
Journal of Systems Management	Research Policy
Management Science	Revue Canadienne d'Etudes du Developpement — Canadian Journal of Development Studies
Omega-International Journal of Management Science	Social Policy & Administration
Operations Research	Socio-Economic Planning Sciences
Organization Studies	Soviet Studies
	Technological Forecasting and Social Change
	Third World Planning Review
	Transportation

Abbreviations

General

Admin.	— Administration, Administrator
Agric.	— Agricultural, Agriculture
Amer.	— America, American
Annot.	— Annotated
Anthrop.	— Anthropology
App.	— Appendix
Apl.	— Applied, Applications
Ass.	— Assistant
Assoc.	— Association, Associate
Bull.	— Bulletin
Bus.	— Business
Co.	— Company
Coll.	— College
Comm.	— Committee
Conf.	— Conference
Cons.	— Consultant
Corp.	— Corporation, Corporate
Corresp.	— Corresponding, Correspondent
Dep.	— Deputy
Dept.	— Department
Devlp.	— Development
Dir.	— Director
Disting.	— Distinguished
Div.	— Division
Econ.	— Economic, Economics
Ed.	— Editor, Editorial
Edn.	— Edition
Educ.	— Education
Em.	— Econometrics
Eng.	— Engineering
Exec.	— Executive
Explor.	— Explorations
Fed.	— Federal
Fin.	— Financial, Finance
GDP	— Gross Domestic Product
GNP	— Gross National Product
Govt.	— Government
Grad.	— Graduate
Hist.	— History, Historical
Hon.	— Honorary
Inc.	— Incorporated
Info.	— Information
Inst.	— Institute, Institution
Instr.	— Instructor
Internat.	— International

xviii ABBREVIATIONS

J.	—	Journal
Jr.	—	Junior
Labs.	—	Laboratories
LDS	—	Less Developed Countries
Lect.	—	Lecturer
Math.	—	Mathematical, Mathematician
Maths.	—	Mathematics
MP	—	Member of Parliament
Nat.	—	National
Obit.	—	Obituary
OR	—	Operations Research
Philo.	—	Philosophy
Pol.	—	Policy
Polit.	—	Political
Pop.	—	Population
Pres.	—	President
Prof.	—	Professor
Pt.	—	Part
Q.	—	Quarterly
Quant.	—	Quantitative
Repr.	—	Reprinted
Res.	—	Research
Rev.	—	Review
Soc.	—	Society
Sr.	—	Senior
Stat.	—	Statistical, Statistician
Stats.	—	Statistics
Stud.	—	Studies
Suppl.	—	Supplement
Temp.	—	Temporary
Transl.	—	Translation
Univ.	—	University
Vis.	—	Visiting
Vol.	—	Volume

Associations, Institutions, Publishers

AAA	—	<i>American Accounting Association</i>
AAAS	—	<i>American Academy of Arts and Sciences</i>
AAEA	—	<i>American Agricultural Economics Association</i>
AAUP	—	<i>American Association of University Professors</i>
ACLS	—	<i>American Council of Learned Societies</i>
AEA	—	<i>American Economic Association</i>
AEI	—	<i>American Enterprise Institute</i>
AFA	—	<i>American Finance Association</i>
AHA	—	<i>American History Association</i>
ANU	—	<i>American National University</i>
ASA	—	<i>American Statistical Association</i>
AT&T	—	<i>American Telephones & Telegraph</i>
A & U	—	<i>Allen & Unwin, London, UK</i>
AUTE	—	<i>Association of University Teachers of Economics, UK</i>
BA	—	<i>British Academy</i>
BAAS	—	<i>British Association for the Advancement of Science</i>
BIT	—	<i>Bureau International du Travail or ILO</i>
CBE	—	<i>Commander of the British Empire</i>

CEA	— Canadian Economic Association
CEPREMAP	— Centre d'Etudes Perspectives d'Économie Mathématique Appliquée à la Planification, France
CNRS	— Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France
CORE	— Centre for Operations Research and Econometrics, Belgium
CREDOC	— Centre de Recherche pour l'Étude et l'Observation des Conditions de Vie, France
CUP	— Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK
EEA	— Eastern Economic Association, USA
EEC	— European Economic Community
EHA	— Economic History Association, USA
EHS	— Economic History Society, UK
Em Soc	— Econometric Society
FAO	— Food and Agricultural Organisation, UN
HMSO	— Her Majesty's Stationery Office, UK
IARIW	— International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
IBRD	— International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEA	— International Economic Association
IIPF	— International Institute of Public Finance
ILO	— International Labour Office
IMF	— International Monetary Fund
INEA	— Institute of Economic Affairs, UK
INSEE	— Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, France
IRRA	— Industrial Relations Research Association, USA
ISER	— Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of York, UK
JHUP	— Johns Hopkins University Press
LASA	— Latin America Studies Association
LSE	— London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK
MEA	— Midwest Economics Association, USA
MIT	— Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., USA
NAS	— National Academy of Sciences, USA
NBER	— National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, NY, USA
N-H	— North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, The Netherlands
NIESR	— National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London, UK
NSF	— National Science Foundation, USA
NTA	— National Tax Association, USA
NYU	— New York University, NYC, New York, USA
OBE	— Order of the British Empire
OECD	— Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEEC	— Organisation of European Economic Co-operation
OPEC	— Organisation of Petroleum Export Countries
ORSA	— Operations Research Society of America
OUP	— Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK
PAA	— Population Association of America

xx ABBREVIATIONS

RES	—	Royal Economic Society, UK
RSA	—	Regional Science Association, USA
RSS	—	Royal Statistical Society, UK
SEA	—	Southern Economic Association, USA
SIAM	—	Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics
SSRC	—	Social Science Research Council, UK or USA
TIAA	—	Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, USA
UCLA	—	University of California, Los Angeles, Calif., USA
UN	—	United Nations
UNCTAD	—	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	—	UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNDP	—	UN Development Programme
UNECA	—	UN Economic Commission for Africa
UNECAFE	—	UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
UNECE	—	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLA	—	UN Economic Commission for Latin America
UNICEF	—	UN International Children's Educational Fund
Univ. Camb.	—	University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
WEA	—	Western Economic Association, USA
WHO	—	World Health Organisation, UN
WRSA	—	Western Regional Science Association, USA

Journals

ACES Bull.	—	<i>Association for Comparative Economic Studies Bulletin</i>
AEP	—	<i>Australian Economic Papers</i>
AER	—	<i>American Economic Review</i>
AJAE	—	<i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>
Bell JE	—	<i>Bell Journal of Economics</i>
BER	—	<i>Bulletin of Economic Research</i>
BJIR	—	<i>British Journal of Industrial Relations</i>
BNLQR	—	<i>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review</i>
BOIS	—	<i>Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Economics and Statistics</i>
Camb JE	—	<i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>
CJE	—	<i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>
CSSH	—	<i>Comparative Studies in Society and History</i>
DE	—	<i>De Economist</i>
Ec	—	<i>Economica</i>
Econ App	—	<i>Economie Appliquée</i>
Econ Int	—	<i>Economia Internazionale</i>
Econom	—	<i>The Economist</i>
EDCC	—	<i>Economic Development and Cultural Change</i>
EHR	—	<i>Economic History Review</i>
EI	—	<i>Economic Inquiry</i>
EJ	—	<i>Economic Journal</i>
Ekon Tids	—	<i>Ekonomisk Tidskrift</i>
Em	—	<i>Econometrica</i>
ER	—	<i>Economic Record</i>
ESQ	—	<i>Economic Studies Quarterly</i>
ESS	—	<i>Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences</i> , E. R. A. Seligman and A. J. Johnson (eds) (Macmillan, 1930-5, 15 vols)
Europ ER	—	<i>European Economic Review</i>
For Aff	—	<i>Foreign Affairs</i>
HOPE	—	<i>History of Political Economy</i>

IESS	— <i>International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences</i> , D. L. Sills (ed.) (Macmillan and Free Press, 1968, 18 vols)
ILO Bull Lab Stat	— <i>ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics</i>
ILRR	— <i>Industrial Labor Relations Review</i>
Int ER	— <i>International Economic Review</i>
Int Lab Rev	— <i>International Labour Review</i>
JASA	— <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i>
J Bank Fin	— <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i>
J Bank Res	— <i>Journal of Bank Research</i>
J Bus	— <i>Journal of Business</i>
J Comp E	— <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>
JDE	— <i>Journal of Development Economics</i>
J Dev Stud	— <i>Journal of Development Studies</i>
J Ec Behav	— <i>Journal of Economic Behaviour and Organization</i>
J Ec Dyn	— <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>
JEEM	— <i>Journal of Environmental Economics and Management</i>
JEH	— <i>Journal of Economic History</i>
JEI	— <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>
JEL	— <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>
J Em	— <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>
JET	— <i>Journal of Economic Theory</i>
J Eur EH	— <i>Journal of European Economic History</i>
JFE	— <i>Journal of Farm Economics</i>
J Fin	— <i>Journal of Finance</i>
J Fin Econ	— <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>
JHE	— <i>Journal of Health Economics</i>
JHR	— <i>Journal of Human Resources</i>
J Bus Stud	— <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>
J Ind E	— <i>Journal of Industrial Economics</i>
J Int E	— <i>Journal of International Economics</i>
✓ J Lab E	— <i>Journal of Labor Economics</i>
J Law E	— <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>
J Math E	— <i>Journal of Mathematical Economics</i>
JMCB	— <i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i>
J Mon E	— <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>
JMS	— <i>Journal of Management Studies</i>
JNS	— <i>Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik</i>
JPE	— <i>Journal of Political Economy</i>
J Post Keyn E	— <i>Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics</i>
J Pub E	— <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>
J Reg S	— <i>Journal of Regional Science</i>
JRSS	— <i>Journal of the Royal Statistical Society</i>
✓ JSP	— <i>Journal of Social Policy</i>
JSW	— <i>Jahrbuch für Sozialwissenschaften</i>
J Transp EP	— <i>Journal of Transport Economics and Policy</i>
JUE	— <i>Journal of Urban Economics</i>
✓ Kyk	— <i>Kyklos</i>
LBR	— <i>Lloyds Bank Review</i>
MBR	— <i>Midland Bank Review</i>
MLR	— <i>Monthly Labor Review</i>
MS	— <i>Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies</i>
OBES	— <i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>
OEP	— <i>Oxford Economic Papers</i>
PDR	— <i>Pakistan Development Review</i>
PF	— <i>Public Finance</i>

xxii ABBREVIATIONS

Pol Meth	—	<i>Political Methodology</i>
QJE	—	<i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>
QREB	—	<i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Business</i>
RE	—	<i>Revue Économique</i>
REP	—	<i>Revue d'Économie Politique</i>
REStat	—	<i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>
REStud	—	<i>Review of Economic Studies</i>
RISE	—	<i>Revista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali</i>
Riv Intern	—	<i>Revista Internazionale</i>
RIW	—	<i>Review of Income and Wealth</i>
RSE	—	<i>Review of Social Economy</i>
SAJE	—	<i>South African Journal of Economics</i>
Scand JE	—	<i>Scandinavian Journal of Economics</i>
SEJ	—	<i>Southern Economic Journal</i>
SJPE	—	<i>Scottish Journal of Political Economy</i>
Swed JE	—	<i>Swedish Journal of Economics</i>
Urb Stud	—	<i>Urban Studies</i>
WA	—	<i>Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv</i>
WD	—	<i>World Development</i>
WEJ	—	<i>Western Economic Journal</i>
YBESR	—	<i>Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research</i>
YEE	—	<i>Yale Economic Essays</i>
ZGS	—	<i>Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft</i>
ZN	—	<i>Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie</i>

Geographic – American States

AL	—	Alabama
AR	—	Arkansas
AZ	—	Arizona
CA	—	California
CO	—	Colorado
CT	—	Connecticut
DC	—	District of Columbia
FL	—	Florida
GA	—	Georgia
HI	—	Hawaii
IA	—	Iowa
ID	—	Idaho
IL	—	Illinois
IN	—	Indiana
KS	—	Kansas
KY	—	Kentucky
LA	—	Louisiana
MA	—	Massachusetts
MD	—	Maryland
ME	—	Maine
MI	—	Michigan
MO	—	Missouri
MS	—	Mississippi
MT	—	Montana
NB	—	Nebraska
NDak	—	North Dakota
NH	—	New Hampshire
NJ	—	New Jersey
NY	—	New York