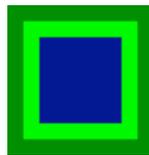


Association for Cultural Economics International

ACEI

Newsletter

Volume 10 Number 2



August 2003

Table of Contents

1. Matters of ACEI

Letter from the President-Elect

Report of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer

2. Academic Interests

Conferences Scheduled and Calls for Papers

Publications by Members

Personals and Other Interests

3. Report

Analysis of the Results of the Survey on the Organization of ACEI Conferences
by the ACEI President

4. Editor's Corner

Editor's Note

Quotations on Arts and Culture

David Hume

Addresses of ACEI Officers

Call for Information

1. Matters of ACEI

◆ Letter from the President-Elect

Greetings! I am delighted to have this opportunity to address the ACEI membership on a couple of items. The first and most important is the 2004 ACEI biennial conference, scheduled for 2-5 June 2004 in Chicago, Illinois, USA. As most of you may know, Chicago is the largest city between the east and west coasts of the US, it is a very culturally diverse city, many of its arts organizations are world-renowned, and it has long been distinguished by its architecture. Mark your calendars now! You will find the call for papers elsewhere in this newsletter. Please check the ACEI website for updated information on conference accommodations and amenities.

The second item pertains to my campaign platform as a candidate for president-elect of this organization. At that time I noted that with the leadership of my predecessors, ACEI continues to achieve greater visibility and a stronger reputation within the economics discipline. But we may have lost influence among policy makers and private arts funding organizations, and we may be increasingly isolated from other social scientific scholars of the arts. In the earlier years of the association, it was not unusual to count cultural ministers or their designees among our attendees, but there have been very few such policy makers joining us in recent years. Furthermore, those scholars interested in management issues in the arts have spun themselves off into AIMAC, meeting in alternate years with ACEI, while other social scientists seem to find gatherings such as the annual Social Theory, Politics, and the Arts (STPA) more hospitable.

My hope, as I move into the presidency of the association, is to find and build upon common ground with these other organizations. This may include joint meetings from time to time. I also hope to encourage you, my colleagues, to make your research results available to policy makers and to granting organizations such as foundations. I will be working with the executive board to identify additional specific steps that might extend our reach and our influence. After all, surely we arts economists are best able to make the case for effective stewardship of scarce resources in pursuit of public and private cultural goals.

[Charles M.(Mel) Gray, President-Elect:
CMGRAY@stthomas.edu]

◆ Report of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer

The Executive Board of the Association met on June 28 in Bruges, Belgium. All the members of the Board were in attendance [Alper (Executive Secretary-Treasurer), Benhamou, Burke, Castañer, Doyle, Ginsburgh (President), Gray (President-Elect), Klamer, Schulze, Seaman (Immediate Past-President), Tepper (filled the vacancy created by Gray's election as President-Elect), Trimarchi, Tschmuck].

A wide range of items were discussed and acted upon at the meeting.

1. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the treasury was strong and that the interest bearing account is not producing much revenue due to the low interest rates in the U.S. He also reported that as of June 15 there were 134 members of the Association but that he expected that to increase to around 145 by the end of the year.
2. A subcommittee of the Executive Board was established to examine the position of the Association with respect to other organizations in the field, with a target of enhancing the Association's visibility in the field and increasing membership. The subcommittee was charged to produce a draft report in three (3) months for distribution to the full Board for further discussion and a final report to be completed in six (6) months so that recommendations can be brought to the full Board no later than its meeting in Chicago in June 2004. Seaman was appointed chair of the subcommittee with Burke, Gray, Klamer and Trimarchi as the other members. Additionally, a 'shadow committee' was appointed of the new members of the Executive Board (Castañer, Doyle and Tepper) to draft an independent report to be submitted to the new committee.
3. Plans for the 13th International Conference on Cultural Economics were discussed. It is to be held June 2-5, 2004, in Chicago. Tom Smith at the University of Illinois Chicago will be the local host. Charles (Mel) Gray, ACEI President Elect, is the chairman of the program committee and will be distributing a call for papers shortly.
4. Future conferences were discussed including the 14th conference to be

held in Vienna in 2006 and the possibility of the 15th conference in 2008 being held either in Mexico or somewhere else in Latin America.

5. A presentation was made on the results of the membership survey on conferences. The detailed report is presented elsewhere in this newsletter.
6. The Executive Board, in an attempt to improve the Association's identity and membership and to encourage professional interaction among its members beyond its biennial conferences agreed to make a limited amount of funding available to sponsor/cosponsor small or specialized conferences/workshops in off-conference years. A RFP will be distributed announcing the availability of the funds. It will also include a statement on the criteria to be used by the Executive Board in determining eligibility for the funds and how it will be determined who will receive them.
7. Two amendments to the Constitution were discussed and approved. They will be distributed to the membership for a vote in the near future. One redefines the Executive Board by adding the immediate past-president to the Board. The other establishes a process for the removal of an elected officer under "exceptional" circumstances.
8. The report of the co-editors of the *Journal of Cultural Economics* was presented and discussed. The report pointed out that the acceptance rate for papers submitted to the journal was down indicating an increase in the quality of those accepted. The report indicated that the "Research Note" section in the *Journal* was to be replaced by a "Short Papers" section. The renewal of the agreement among the Association, the co-editors and the publisher of the *Journal* was discussed.
9. There was some discussion on attempting to coordinate the ACEI's conferences with some of the other related conferences, such as AIMAC, to create a format similar to that of the ASSA.

If there are questions regarding any of these items, the Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Neil Alper, would be glad to answer them. He can be contacted at: acei@neu.edu.

[Neil O. Alper, Executive Secretary-Treasurer:
acei@neu.edu]

2. Academic Interests

☆ Conferences Scheduled and Calls for Papers

(1) **ACEI Call for papers:** The Association for Cultural Economics International (ACEI) announces the 13th International Conference on Cultural Economics, to be held in Chicago, **June 2–5, 2004**. The University of Illinois–Chicago will serve as conference host. Economists, other social scientists, cultural policy makers, and other individuals with an interest in the economics of art and culture are invited to submit proposals for three– or four–paper concurrent sessions or for papers to present in concurrent sessions. Proposed papers and sessions should address issues of policy, resource allocation, arts markets, organizations, labor markets, or other topics pertinent to a fuller understanding of the economics of art and culture.

Proposals for papers should be no more than one page; proposals for sessions should list the participants, paper titles and include abstracts of the papers (limited to one page each). Proposals should include all contact information for at least one author, including email address, and should be submitted to the association’s president–elect: Professor Charles M. Gray/ University of St. Thomas/ 1000 LaSalle Avenue, TMH 343/ Minneapolis, MN 55403–2005 USA/ Or cmgray@stthomas.edu The **deadline** for proposals is **January 31, 2004**. Information on housing, transportation, and other logistical matters will be available on or linked from the Association’s website: <http://www.acei.neu.edu/>

(2) **European Economic Association** <http://www.eeassoc.org/> The Annual Congress of the and the European Meeting of the **Econometric Society** <http://www.econometricsociety.org/es/meetings/Europ03.html> will run in parallel the same place for the first time. Stockholm University <http://www.su.se/>, Sweden. **August 20–24, 2003**.

(3) **FIRST EUROPEAN WORKSHOP ON APPLIED CULTURAL ECONOMICS**, San Leo (PU), Italy, **September 19–20, 2003**. This series of workshops is intended to provide a forum for the development and dissemination of applications of quantitative methods in cultural economics, but we are happy to consider cultural-related applications of mathematical economics, experimental economics and other quantitative approaches. Any enquiries concerning the Workshop should be addressed to: Roberto Zanola/ Department of Public Policy and Public Choice/ University of Eastern Piedmont/ Via Cavour, 84/ 15100 Alessandria, Italy / Tel: +39–0131–283719/ Fax:+39–0131–283704/ [e-mail: zanola@sp.unipmn.it](mailto:zanola@sp.unipmn.it)

(4) Call for Paper for “**Culture and Public Finance**,” *Public Finance and Management* will devote an issue to papers on *PFM* is an international interdisciplinary journal devoted to increasing knowledge of public finance and administration through policy analysis, empirical research, and theoretical inquiry. It aims to publish articles that will stimulate both scholars’ and practitioners’ interest in public finance and public management. *PFM* is a peer-reviewed, electronic journal; please visit its website at http://www.spaef.com/PFM_PUB/index.html. Papers are welcome in any area related to culture and public finance. Authors should use the Manuscript Template that can be found on the *PFM* website. Papers should be submitted electronically by **September 30**. Papers and/or enquiries should be sent to: Michael Rushton/ Department of Public Administration and Urban Studies/ Georgia State University/ Atlanta, Georgia 30303–3083 USA/ Telephone: 404–651–0333/ michaelrushton@gsu.edu

(5) **STP&A 2003: Developments in "The Field" An Almost–30–Year Perspective**, Columbus, Ohio, **October 9–11, 2003**. The conference is hosted by the Arts Policy and Administration Program, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. For more information, contact Arts Policy and Administration Program, The Ohio State University, ph: 614–292–5356. artspolicy@osu.edu

(6) **IFACCA Second World Summit on the Arts and Culture**, Singapore, Nov. 23–26, 2003. Information about the program and booking details can be found on the web site. <http://www.artsummit.org/>

(7) Call for paper for an International Workshop, “**Global Crisis of the Media Industry?**

Reasons, Dimensions, Impact” Stuttgart, Germany, **December 4–6, 2003.**

The workshop will analyze the present economic situation of the globalized media industry. Given the growing number of petitions of bankruptcy and extensive restructuring efforts of media companies, at a first glance, the media industry seems to go through its deepest crisis since the end of the 2nd world war. Please submit Extended Abstracts in German or English (3–4 pages) until **the 31st of August 2003.** please contact Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Seufert, FSU Jena, Tel. 03641/ 944 950 E-Mail: w.seufert@uni-jena.de. Or Prof. Dr. Mike Friedrichsen, HDM –Stuttgart, Tel. 0711/ 685– 8434, Email: friedrichsen@hdm-stuttgart.de

(8) Association for Social Economics, Annual Meeting **THEME: Economics and Culture**, San Diego, California, **January 2004.** For further information visit <http://www.socialeconomics.org/callassa.htm> or contact Patrick Welch welchpj@slu.edu.

☆ **Publications by ACEI Members** (in the order received)

Editors would like to encourage you to submit the list of your recent publications of books, papers, and manuscripts so that others may benefit from the results of your research.

(1) Books

– Scherer, F. M., *Quarter Notes and Bank Notes: The Economics of Music Composition in the 18th and 19th Centuries* will be published in the fall of 2003 by the Princeton University Press." <http://pup.princeton.edu/>

– Schuster, J. Mark, *Informing Cultural Policy: the Research and*

Information Infrastructure, 292 pages, New Brunswick: CUPR Rutgers, 2002.

http://radburn.rutgers.edu/cupr/asp/specification_details.asp?id=248

– Cameron, Sam, *The Economics of Sin: Rational Choice or No Choice at All?*

Edward Elgar. November 2002.

– Towse, Ruth (Editor), *A Handbook of Cultural Economics*, 512 pages, Edward Elgar Publication, June 2003. This book includes over 60 articles by 50 expert contributors. Of the many subjects discussed, chapters include: Art (including auctions, markets, prices, anthropology), artists' labor markets, arts management and corporate sponsorship, globalization, the internet, media economics, museums, non-profit organizations, opera, performance indicators, performing arts, publishing, regulation, tax expenditures, value of culture and welfare economics.

(2) Published Papers

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **Is there a market for copies**, *Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society* 32 (2002), 37–55 (with F. Benhamou).

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **De Piles, drawing and color. An essay in quantitative art history**, *Artibus et Historiae* 45 (2002), 191–203 (with S. Weyers).

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **Expert opinion and compensation: evidence from a musical competition**, *American Economic Review* 93 (2003), 289–298 (with J. van Ours).

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **The museum pass game and its value**, *Games and Economic Behavior* 43 (2003), 322–325 (with I. Zang).

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **Awards, success and aesthetic quality in the arts**, *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 17 (2003), 99–111.

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **Allocating the subscription income of museum passes**, *Museum Management and Curatorship*, forthcoming (with I. Zang).

– Roodhouse, Simon C., **Have the Cultural Industries a role to play in regional regeneration and a nation's wealth?** *International Journal of Applied Management*, volume 4, number1, pp180–216, 2003.

– Roodhouse, Simon C., **Essential Facts: the nature of designer fashion and its markets**, 7th International Conference on Arts and Cultural Management,

Universita Bocconi – Milan – Italy, 2003, *Proceedings*, CD Rom. (available through the Universita Bocconi or the International Journal of Arts Management)
– Cameron, Sam, **The political economy of gender disparity in musical markets**, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 27(6), November 2002

(3) Book Chapters

– Ginsburgh, Victor, **Art markets**, in *A Handbook of Cultural Economics*, Ruth Towse, ed., Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 40–56, 2003.
– Cameron, Sam, **Economics of the Cinema**. in *A Handbook of Cultural Economics*. Ruth Towse. ed., Edward Elgar. 2003

(4) Manuscripts or Working Papers

– Ginsburgh, Victor, On the contemporaneousness of Roger de Piles' Balance des Peintres, October 2001 (with S. Weyers).
– Ginsburgh, Victor, Persistence and Fashion in Art. Italian Renaissance from Vasari to Berenson and Beyond, November 2002 (with S. Weyers).
– Ginsburgh, Victor, How to Organize Sequential Auctions. Results of a Natural Experiment by Christie's, December 2002 (with J. van Ours).
– Ginsburgh, Victor, Language disenfranchisement in the European Union, June 2003 (with S. Weber).

☆ Personals, and Other Interests

(1) **Kulturdokumentation** (<http://www.kulturdokumentation.org/>) has following research agenda: The significance and dynamics of the creative industries in Vienna; Evaluations of various cultural policies; economic potentials of cultural industries; for more information visit <http://www.creativeindustries.at> Also available is a downloadable expert report on “science for creative industries?” commissioned by the Vienna Science Research and Technology Fund (WWTF): <https://www.wwtf.at/page/frames.php?call=4&>;

(2) **Society for Research in Copyright Issues** (SERCI) was formed in 2001 by a group of economists, headed by Richard Watt of the University Autonoma

of Madrid with Ruth Towse, Erasmus University Rotterdam and Wendy Gordon, Boston University School of Law. The website is <http://www.serci.org>. Like the ACEI, this international organisation alternates its (annual) conferences between Europe and the US. Its next meeting will be in Torino, Italy, organised by Giovanni Ramello. SERCI includes economists and law and economics people and covers cultural industry matters in its remit. The book of papers from the first conference *The Economics of Copyright*, edited by Richard Watt and Wendy Gordon, was published by Edward Elgar Publishing in July 2003.

(3) **Looking for a collaborator** on my research on new methods of excavating and marketing archaeological finds, quantifying the argument and amassing data sets required to prove the case. By adapting recent innovations in economic theory (industrial organization theory, principal-agent analysis, Coasian property rights theory and asymmetric information theory), a new system is suggested which eliminates the main incentives for looting and rent-seeking behavior. The sticking point however, is amassing the data sets, quantifying the propositions, and building a mathematical model that fits the outline -- which is not my forte. I would like to cooperate with a fellow cultural economist with a mathematical bent interested in the question to build such an apparatus. Please contact me if you are interested. Ed Krowitz ekrowitz@earthlink.net

3. Report

☆ Analysis of the results of the survey on the organization of ACEI conferences*

[Victor Ginsburgh, ACEI President, vginsbur@ulb.ac.be]

During the closing session of the Rotterdam meeting, several questions concerned with the organization of our "large" conferences were raised. An email survey was organized in February 2003. Though the survey was sent to all our

* I should like to thank David Dubois for his help in putting the questionnaire into a computer-format that could be treated by email.

members twice (with a one-month interval), I received only 57 answers. The appendix gives a detailed breakdown of the answers to all the questions.

In my comments, I do not follow the order of the questions, but the following "logic." I first discuss the conferences themselves (number of days, frequency, etc.). Then I turn to the organization of the invited sessions. Finally, I examine how respondents see the screening process and the organization of the contributed papers sessions. Some concluding remarks are the subject of the last section.

1. Conferences in general

A large majority of respondents (80%) find that conferences should last no more than three days; 40% would even like to reduce them to 2.5 days. It is therefore not surprising that 60% are not favorable to a half-day break (to allow for touring or interaction with colleagues).

Roughly 50% of the respondents think that the Association should move to annual conferences, while the remainder (a little more than 50%) are happy with conferences every other year. Finally, 62% of ACEI's members find that both large and small conferences are useful, and an additional 29% are against dropping large conferences every other year and go to a larger number of small conferences.

Therefore, the situation that prevails today (three-day conferences with no break, organized every other year) seems to suit a quite large majority of members.

2. Invited sessions

Less than 15% of respondents liked the Rotterdam experiment of two invited papers sessions run in parallel with two or three speakers, while almost 50% are in favor of the existing situation of plenary sessions with a panel of three speakers. Some 40% would even like to go to plenary sessions with less than three speakers.

Once more, the usual organization (plenary sessions with two or three papers) is desired by more than two thirds of our members.

3. Contributed sessions

Refereeing of abstracts should be reasonably lenient (57%) while 43% of respondents think that screening should be made more tough.

More than 90% of respondents are for a number of parallel sessions that is not larger than five. Four parallel sessions seems to be the best choice (42%), though three parallel sessions is preferred by 32%. Eighty percent think that three-paper sessions with 30 minutes per paper is the best solution.

Papers should obviously be discussed (79% of the responses); 54% of the respondents suggest that less time (10 minutes only) should be devoted to their presentation, while the remaining time of the session (50 to 60 minutes) should be devoted to discussion. There are more answers that favor a discussion after each paper, than a global discussion after the presentation of all the papers in a session.

4. Concluding remarks

The traditional way of organizing three-day conferences (without break) every other year seems to be supported by a quite large majority of our members (though only a little less than 50% of respondents are ready to go for annual conferences. I believe that this would be wrong, since our scientific community is not large enough to generate a sufficiently large attendance to annual conferences). Invited-paper sessions should also be organized as they always were: Plenary sessions with two to three presentations.

As far as the organization of contributed-paper sessions is concerned, reactions appear somewhat contradictory. Every day has four 90-minute slots for papers, two 30-minute coffee breaks, and a break of 60 minutes for lunch. This makes for 8 hours per day, which is quite long.¹ Respondents' preferences indicate that a little less than four parallel contributed-paper sessions is ideal and every such session should contain roughly 3.2 papers. This accommodates $3 \times 3 \times 4 \times 3.2 = 115$ contributed papers, which is of course inconsistent with

¹ One could gain 30 minutes, by shortening the invited-paper sessions and the presidential address to 60 minutes instead of 90, but I did not include the plenary closing session. Therefore eight hours per day is a reasonable guess.

the fact that referees should be lenient. European conferences usually have more papers than that: Barcelona had 168 such papers, and Rotterdam had 182. Therefore one of the constraints should be relaxed.

I think that respondents are right to say that refereeing should be lenient. As I often stressed, this allows more junior people to attend (financing is very often linked to a paper being accepted; we could of course have poster sessions, but financing for such papers is more problematic—we should have had a question on this issue), and learn from seniors (not so sure, by the way, that this is necessarily the case!) what are the main research trends and how papers should be presented. It does not seem wise to increase the number of days (recall that 80% of the respondents are in favor of three days at most). The Rotterdam experience of six and often seven parallel sessions was not satisfactory either (to small audiences in the rooms), and 75% of our respondents are against five or more parallel sessions.

There is thus only one way of relaxing the constraint on the number of papers if this becomes too large. Increasing to four the number of papers per session allows to accommodate 30 additional papers (this makes for 145 papers, which is still smaller than what we had in Barcelona and Rotterdam). This may work since it is consistent with the idea that presentations should be drastically shortened to 10 minutes. Four papers would then take 45 minutes (1 minute between two papers should be allowed for), while 45 minutes can be devoted to a discussion. It is however not clear that this is feasible if every paper is discussed after it is presented, but could work if all the four papers are discussed "together" after their presentation (which is not the most preferred option). This however implies that sessions should be homogeneous and consistent, which is not always possible (it may be difficult to connect in a coherent way four papers) and not necessarily desirable. I was criticized in Rotterdam for having organized some sessions which were too narrowly topical.

In addition, note that I am very skeptical that the reduction of the presentation to ten minutes will be efficient. Indeed, this rests on the assumption that those who participate to a session will have read the papers before. My experience is twofold. First, half of the papers are not ready until the very last minute, and will not be available on the web for other participants. Second, even

if they are available, half of the participants will not read them beforehand.

Finally, it is clear that the only way to organize the discussion is to have chairpersons initiating it (appointing several discussants is not advisable, since this forces three to four discussants to attend sessions they may not want to attend). This means that one person (the chair) needs to read carefully three to four papers and have clever comments on each of these, which is not impossible, but unlikely.

Appendix

Answers to the questions (in number of replies; total number of replies: 57)

1. *Number of days for the conference.* How many days should a conference last

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Two and a half days | 23 |
| Three days | 23 |
| Three and a half days | 8 |
| Four days | 3 |

2. *Number of papers per session.* How many papers should be presented in a 90-minute session

| | |
|-------|----|
| Three | 45 |
| Four | 11 |

3. *Number of parallel sessions.* What is the optimal or acceptable number of parallel sessions for contributed papers

| | |
|-------|----|
| Three | 17 |
| Four | 22 |
| Five | 10 |
| Six | 3 |
| Seven | 1 |

4. *Discussion of the papers.* Discussants (in fact, one discussant, usually the chair of the session) should be assigned to the papers that are presented

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 45 |
|-----|----|

No 12

5. *Shortening the presentation of the papers.* With the advance of electronic technology that allows papers to be posted prior to the conference, contributed-paper sessions should focus more on discussion rather than on presentation, so that authors should be required to limit their presentation to little more than their abstract (10 minutes). The 50 to 60 minutes that are left should be devoted to a discussion, initiated by the chair-discussant

| | |
|----------|----|
| Agree | 31 |
| Disagree | 26 |

If your answer to the previous question is "I agree", a 15-minute discussion could be organized after each paper. If the papers are concerned with the same issues, all the papers could be presented before the discussion starts

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| After each paper | 24 |
| After all the papers | 17 |

6. *Invited sessions.* With the exception of the presidential address which is plenary, how should invited sessions be organized

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Plenary with unique speaker | 10 |
| Plenary with a panel of 2 speakers | 11 |
| Plenary with a panel of 3 speakers | 27 |
| Two parallel sessions with 2 speakers | 5 |
| Two parallel sessions with 3 speakers | 3 |

7. *Tough or lenient screening.* Should referees be tough or lenient on accepting papers

| | |
|---------|----|
| Tough | 23 |
| Lenient | 31 |

8. *Small conferences.* Should large conferences every other year be dropped in favor of a larger number of small conferences

| | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 5 |
|-----|---|

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| No | 16 |
| Both are useful | 35 |

9. *Annual conferences.* Should ACEI move to annual conferences

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 27 |
| No | 29 |

10. *Half-day break.* Should there be a half-day break during the conference in order to allow for touring and/or time to interact with colleagues

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 22 |
| No | 33 |

If your answer is "Yes", this would mean that the number of days given in your answer to question 1 should be increased.

[end]

4. Editor's Corner

◆ Editor's Note

The president of our association has analyzed the results of the survey about the last conference for the future improvement. The preferences of the members will be reflected in the forthcoming biennial conference in Chicago in June 2004. See the call for paper for the conference in this issue. The country report was skipped in this issue to make room for this analysis.

At the executive meeting in June, everyone present concurred once again that we should use the newsletter as a bulletin board to let others know what kind of research in the economics of arts and culture our members have been doing. That is why you can see a sudden surge of the list of the publications in this issue. Editors would very much like to see the list grow longer in coming issues. We would like to encourage you to submit the list of your recent publications of books, papers, and manuscripts so that others may benefit from the results of your research.

Financial support by Kookmin University for editorial work and the distribution of the ACEI Newsletter is gratefully acknowledged. I would like to thank Dr. Sung-Jin Chung, the President of Kookmin University.

The key to the success of this newsletter is the participation from you, the general membership of this Association. Please read the boxed **Call for Information** at the end of this newsletter and send the information to the editor.

[Byung-Hee

Soh

sooam@kookmin.ac.kr]

◎ Quotations on Arts and Culture:

Another advantage of industry and of refinements in the mechanical arts is that they commonly produce some refinements in the liberal; nor can one be carried to perfection without being accompanied, in some degree, with the other. The spirit of the age affects all the arts; and the minds of men, being once roused from their lethargy, and put into a fermentation, turn themselves on all sides, and carry improvements into every art and science.

--- David Hume, "Of refinements in the arts," p.54, *Gateway to the Great*

Books, vol.7, *Man and Society*, R. Hutchins and M. Adler (eds.), London:
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1963.
[submitted by B.H. Soh]

◆ Addresses of ACEI Officers

President

Victor Ginsburgh
Department of Economics
Universite Libre de Bruxelles
C.P.114,
50 avenue F. Roosevelt,
1050 Brussels, Belgium.
Phone: + 322 650 3846
vginsbur@ulb.ac.be

President-Elect

Charles M. Gray
University of St. Thomas
St. Paul, MN 55105, USA
Phone: + 1 651 962 4301
CMGRAY@stthomas.edu

Past-President

Bruce Seaman
Department of Economics
Georgia State University
Phone: + 1 404 651 2775
Ecobas@cs.com

Honorary President

William Hendon
Professor Emeritus
University of Akron

Executive

Secretary-Treasurer

Neil O. Alper
Department of Economics
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115 USA
Phone: + 1 617-373-2839
acei@neu.edu

Executive Board

Françoise Benhamou, Paris I University, France
Andrew Burke, University of Edinburgh, UK
Xavier Castañer, HEC Business School, Paris,
France
Gillian Doyle, University of Stirling, UK
Arjo Klamer, Erasmus University, Netherlands
Günther G. Schulze, University of Freiburg, Germany
Steven Tepper, Princeton University, U.S.A.
Michele Trimarchi, University of Catanzaro,
Magna Graecia, Italy
Peter Tschmuck, University of Music and
Performing Arts, Austria
Neil O. Alper, Secretary-Treasurer, U.S.A.
Bruce Seaman, Past-President, U.S.A.
Charles M. Gray, President-Elect, U.S.A.
Victor Ginsburgh, President, Belgium

Journal of Cultural Economics

Editors

Mark Schuster, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, USA jonmark@mit.edu
Günther G. Schulze, University of Freiburg,
Germany Schulze@vwl.uni-freiburg.de
Book Review Editor: Michael Rushton,
Georgia State University, U.S.A.

ACEI Newsletter

Editor

Byung-Hee Soh, School of Economics, Kookmin
University, Seoul, Korea, Phone: + 82-2-910-4521
sooam@kookmin.ac.kr

Assistant Editor

Michele Trimarchi, University of Catanzaro, Magna
Graecia, Italy michtrim@tin.it

◆ Call for Information

Please share information that may be useful or of interest to other members:

Information on conferences.

Information on books and papers you have written.

Information on personal achievement and changes.

(affiliation, positions, promotions, honors, etc.)

Information on cultural events in your country.

Country report on the status of arts and culture or relevant policies.

A short account of a unique customs and cultural aspects of your country
that may enlighten Easterners or Westerners as the case may be.

Submit quotable quotations on arts or culture.

(Please be specific about the reference so that the editors can verify the quotations)

Submit short and semi-academic article on arts and culture

Submit short and succinct account of data on arts and culture

All the information should reach the editor **by January 20, 2004**
to be considered for the February 2004 issue.

Where to send: **Professor B.H. Soh**

Editor, ACEI Newsletter

e-mail: sooam@kookmin.ac.kr

FAX: + 82-2-910-4519

Phone: + 82-2-910-4521

Mailing address:

School of Economics

Kookmin University

861-1 Jungreung-Dong, Sungbook-Gu,

Seoul, 136-702, Korea

※ For a **membership application form**, see the ACEI homepage at <<http://www.acei.neu.edu/>>