



American Economic Association

1991 Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

NEWSLETTER

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*** * * WELCOME TO THE NEW CSWEP BOARD MEMBERS * * ***

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Linda Edwards, Queens College of CUNY
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Roger Noll, Stanford University

COMBINING CHILDREN AND CAREER

The issue of combining children and a career is clearly an important one. Although many of the experiences and problems involved may be common to all parents there is also likely to be considerable variation in the way problems are perceived and handled. In this issue we feature an article on children and careers by Jennifer Reinganum. We hope it stimulates our readers to write letters sharing their views. We also plan to feature other articles on the subject in future editions.

On Combining Children and an Academic Career

by

Jennifer F. Reinganum¹

I have been asked to write a "how-to" article for the CSWEP newsletter on combining children and an academic career, much as recent articles have focused on how to get a job and how to get an article published. Since ways of combining family and career are as diverse as the people involved, and what "works" for some parents would absolutely not work for others, I will simply point out some common themes and situations. This is not a personal history, nor will I be outlining a program for change; rather, this article focuses on two aspects of the existing system which can be problematical for combining a family and an academic career: first, the extreme importance of the early career years and second, the flexibility inherent in academic work.

A critical feature of the academic career ladder is that reputations are largely made (or not made) in the first 5-7 years following the Ph.D. The profession makes a public judgment regarding one's raw ability, dedication and ambition. While it is certainly possible to recover from a slow start or a denial of tenure which occurs early in one's career, few would consciously choose to put themselves at risk of either. Yet this is exactly the position of a woman academic who chooses to have a child or children early in her career. Pregnancy, childbirth and very early infant care such as breast-feeding are physically draining experiences, even in the absence of complications (Caesarean births, multiple births and other complications are not uncommon and impose additional physical demands). Unfortunately, they are also impossible to share with the other parent, except in a spiritual sense. Six months to a year of exhaustion, sleep disruption and physical discomfort does not disable a woman entirely; most are quite capable of meeting the normal responsibilities of teaching, advising and committee work, except during the immediate perinatal period. What is extremely difficult is finding the time, concentration and energy needed to do research as well. Yet the research record will form the basis of the salary, renewal and tenure decisions to come.

Most universities have minimal and/or poorly designed parental leave policies. For example, six weeks paid sick leave is a common policy, but women rarely take advantage of this policy because taking six weeks off in the middle of a quarter or semester places an additional burden on students and colleagues. Some universities permit a quarter or a semester of unpaid leave, and a few make explicit provisions to delay tenure reviews. Thus most women end up

negotiating individually with their department chairperson or dean for teaching release time and/or tenure delays. Consequently, policies and subsequent expectations typically vary with the attitudes of administrators, across time and across administrative units within the same university. Moreover, even when a renewal or tenure decision is officially delayed, members of the relevant evaluation committee may informally re-normalize to the actual number of years since the Ph.D. and expect more research output. In order to avoid individual negotiation and ambiguous renewal and tenure standards, many women attempt to schedule births during a summer or a developmental leave. Universities which operate on the quarter system may make it possible to re-schedule teaching so as to generate a free quarter. Obviously, using this time for childbearing subverts its original purpose: to provide a significant period of uninterrupted research time.

An alternative to this scenario is simply to postpone childbearing to the post-tenure years, although the same difficulties arise with respect to promotions rather than renewal and tenure reviews. While this works well for some couples, it too is a risky strategy. For instance, it presumes smooth career advancement, which is by no means assured. If the Ph.D. is obtained somewhere between the ages of 25 and 30, and tenure follows after 6 years, a woman is looking at a first pregnancy between the ages of 31 and 36. If tenure is not so easily obtained, say it takes another 3 years, the first pregnancy will be attempted between the ages of 34 and 39. These are not optimal childbearing years from the perspective of either the health of the mother or the health of the child. Late discovery of potentially treatable fertility problems may also make it impossible for some women to have children within their remaining childbearing years. Moreover, since the decision to have a child is usually made jointly, this strategy presumes a partner who is also willing to postpone having a family for a significant number of years.

Having children while in graduate school seems like another natural alternative. It doesn't disrupt the years between graduation and tenure, nor does it impose health or fertility risks. However, it is often the case that both partners are in school at the same time, and the attendant lack of current income as well as uncertainty about future income can make this option unattractive.

I know couples who have successfully employed each of these strategies. In my own cohort the "wait until tenure" strategy has been the more prevalent; in recent cohorts the strategy of having children early seems to be more popular. More women are being forthright and matter-of-fact about their intentions to have both children and an academic career, and the fact that there are now significant numbers of women at the untenured level who have one or more children inspires others who may be hesitating. However, in their own way theirs is a pioneering generation and, at this point, it is really not clear how the system will eventually respond in terms of tenure and promotion.

A second aspect of academia, which can have both positive and negative impacts on the combination of children and career, is the apparent flexibility of academia. Given the average number of hours spent in a classroom per week, and given the flexibility one has in scheduling office hours, committee meetings and other time commitments, it is relatively easy to take a morning or an afternoon off to stay home with a sick child, to volunteer at a child's school or daycare center, to make transfers to after-school activities, and so forth. This flexibility allows

greater involvement in one's children's lives than would be possible in a career with more rigid working hours or extensive travel. However, some notable pitfalls also accompany this flexibility. Absent external constraints, a woman needs to be extremely self-disciplined about her own time management. Spending large amounts of time on such activities, though rewarding, will dissipate a woman's research time and consequently her credibility within her department. This flexibility may also be disadvantageous when negotiating childcare responsibilities with the other parent, especially if he has a less flexible (or more successful or higher-paying) career.

Another aspect of flexibility which must be exercised with caution is the fact that an academic controls her own office, so her infant or child can spend as much time there as she wishes. However, it is a rare infant who cooperates with this arrangement, and toddlers and older children will rapidly become bored and cranky. Attempting to divide your attention between your child and your work often results in an unhappy child and a haphazardly done job. Most colleagues and staff enjoy an occasional visit with children. Many also appreciate (and themselves utilize) the convenience of bringing a child into the office during minor crises (a snow day, a caregiver is ill, or a child is mildly ill and can't go to daycare). However, setting up a permanent nursery in one's office is likely to disrupt relationships with students and colleagues, who may hesitate to drop by so as not to barge in on a breast-feeding session or wake a sleeping baby. My point is not that women should necessarily submerge their own wish to combine, in close physical proximity, their personal and professional lives, but that it is easy to romanticize the benefits and minimize the costs of doing so.

Women with children -- and men who share family responsibilities -- find themselves at a distinct competitive disadvantage relative to the still large fraction of their male colleagues with children whose wives either work at home, or work outside the home but nevertheless assume primary responsibility for the home and children. But there are great personal reward to having a rich, diverse life and for many academic women, optimum diversity includes children.

1 University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. I would like to thank Anat Admati, Debra Aron, Catherine Cole, Andrew Daughety, Nancy Gallini, Esther Gal-Or, Beth Ingram, and Sara Rynes for helpful comments and discussion. However, I am solely responsible for the opinions expressed herein.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INTEREST

The AEA Committee for Race and Gender Balance in the Economics Curriculum has formally adopted a document entitled, ***Guidelines for Recognizing and Avoiding Race and Gender Bias in Economics***. If you wish a copy, please contact Susan Feiner, Chair, Committee for Race and Gender Balance in the Economics Curriculum, Department of Economics, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668 (804-727-5862).

NOTABLE WOMEN IN ECONOMICS

This issue features articles on two women who have made notable contributions to economics, albeit of quite different kinds. One article is a reminiscence of Joan Robinson, one of the preeminent economists of the twentieth century. Another is a review of a biography of Joan Robinson. A third article describes the contributions of Harriet Martineau, a Victorian woman, who brought the principles of laissez-faire economics to a nation, through her highly popular writings. These articles continue a series on women who have made outstanding contributions to economics. Please send suggestions for other economists to be included to M.H. Wooders (at the address on the front cover).

A Reminiscence of Joan Robinson

by

Alvin L. Marty

Joan V. Robinson was my tutor at Cambridge for the two-year period 1949-1951. This circumstance came about as follows: I was awarded the Ehrman Studentship to Kings College, Cambridge at that time, was a renowned center for economics. On hand were a roster of luminaries: R.F. Kahn who was the bursar of Kings, Nicky Kaldor who conducted an informal seminar on capital theory for visiting economists, Piero Sraffa, D.H. Robertson, Harry Johnson (then a slim Canadian ex-army officer), and Joan Robinson. Unfortunately, Keynes had died a few years earlier, so I was not to meet that formidable presence. However Mrs. Keynes, Lydia Lopokova, was in evidence and could be seen lunching with Richard Kahn, calling him "Dickie" in a cajoling but affectionate tone.

I was given rooms on the top (third) floor of A. Wilkins building and, in consideration of my California origin, the sparsely furnished bedroom was provided with an electric heater. Directly below me were rooms occupied by the gentle, molelike E.M. Forster, who was then working on the libretto for the Britten opera "Billy Budd." Below Morgan Forster, on the first floor, resided the economist, A.C. Pigou, about whom the story was told, perhaps apocryphal, that when it was proposed to install bathtubs for the undergraduates (at that time Kings was all male), Pigou objected. "But they are only here for three months at a time." The tubs were installed.

I was assigned Mrs. Robinson as my tutor. Every Friday evening I slipped an essay under the door of her home at 67 Grange Road and the next day at 10 a.m., I was received by her in a small study.

Mrs. R. would sit on a hassock, smoking with a long cigarette holder (it appeared to me to be very long), wearing a peignoir, her greying hair pulled into a tight bun in the back, her intelligent eyes set in an expansive brow, focused on me. The scene bore a vague resemblance to Picasso's portrait of Gertrude Stein: the same heavy solidity and presence. But there the resemblance ended. Mrs. R., if not quite a dish, was certainly comely. And the difference between her and Stein was made more evident by a pen sketch which sat on a small table, next to the hassock, of a woman, stark naked, sitting on a hassock, her hands covering her face.

That first session, we discussed Hick's theory of the business cycle. I was prepared to discuss the difference between Hicks, and/ for example, Kondratieff or Speitoff. Mrs. Robinson would have none of it. She impaled me with a question, "And what do you (the emphasis on you) think causes the business cycle?" I mumbled something about technical innovations and waves of optimism and pessimism and fell into a sullen silence.

Mrs. R. was a first-rate tutor. When I wrote "investment", she inserted the word, "the rate of" directing my attention to the dimensionality. She was willing to nail you to the wall and I couldn't wait to get back at her. My chance came when, at a lecture, she spoke of the marginal propensity to import. She should have said, the income elasticity of demand for imports. At my next tutorial, I pointed this out. She focused those intelligent eyes on me and replied non-plussed "quite right." In her next class, she noted that in her last lecture she had made a "misprint." So much for my minor triumph!

Mrs. R. disliked Americans, American foreign policy and "American" economists. Only two American economists were worth their salt (by which she meant worthy of comparison with her English compatriots) -- Paul Samuelson and Joseph Schumpeter (Schumpeter was an Austrian emigre who taught at Harvard). The rest of the herd were dust. And even Paul sometimes went off the deep end. In England she had a somewhat grudging respect for Hicks, an open admiration for Roy Harrod whom she called "a genius type", and liked Ralph Turvey whom she wanted to entice to Cambridge from L.S.E. (London School of Economics). At Cambridge, she worked hand in glove with R.F. Kahn. I once saw her emerging from his rooms at Kings at 2 a.m. -- a pencil and notebook in her hands. Although some economists now cannot abide Mrs. R.'s lack of mathematics (the use of which would, in fact, have made her verbal proofs easier to follow), it should be pointed out that her proofs were scrutinized by Kahn, who was trained in physics and was a competent mathematician. Indeed, many of the proofs were Kahn's, as Mrs. R. acknowledged. Her avoidance of mathematics bordered on affectation. However, it had the advantage of highlighting that economics is about people. To use Mrs. R.'s phrase "don't forget the mental juice" -- (a real person picks up the phone at the Fed. and buys bonds). And anyone who dismisses Mrs. R. as intellectually inadequate should be directed to her remarkable text, Exercises in Economic Analysis, a work of unsurpassable brilliance.

Mrs. R. did have her blind spots. I once asked her what determines prices and she responded "money wages." What then determines money wages? She replied, "unions." And that was that. Of course, this was unsatisfactory. But anyone who insisted on this would run the risk of being called by her, a "bastard Keynesian" (one of her labels) or simply a fool. Joan Robinson was too tough a bird to swallow the General Theory whole, but the epigone of Keynes quoted the General Theory as though it were the bible, agonizing over its more obscure passages, spending a lifetime in disputations over what Keynes really meant -- necrophiliacs pecking at the entrails of the General Theory.

A word about Mrs. R.'s written style. Her prose was lucid, direct and pithy. After setting forth someone's argument, she would use a favorite expression "What is this meant to teach us?" In her review of Schumpeter's Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy she wrote ... "his argument blows like a gale through the pedantry of static analysis." And she concludes, "But no matter whether it convinces or not, this book is worth the whole parrot house of contemporary

orthodoxies, right, left or center."

Although she disliked Americans, Mrs. R. had a soft spot for her Italian, Asian and Indian students. Perhaps this was because they were more likely to be socialists than were Americans, and Mrs. R. was, in the tradition of British upper class intellectuals, a socialist. It would have been of interest to hear her comments on the demise of the socialist experiment in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Robinson only became Professor Robinson in 1965. The reason for this delay is not clear. A contributory factor may have been the Oxbridge tradition. Each department had a limited number of Professorships and a chair was already occupied by her husband, E.A.G. Robinson. In an earlier period, the tradition was that each department had one Professor. In Cambridge, when Alfred Marshall retired as the Professor, his chair, called in his honor, the Marshall chair, went to A.C. Pigou, and then to D.H. Robertson. At Oxford, Roy Harrod never became a Professor. A Chair was given to Sir Hubert Henderson, which much rankled Harrod who was more distinguished. Later things loosened up (at Cambridge, in part, because of E.A.G. Robinson's retirement), more professorships became available and along with Mrs. R., Kahn and Kaldor became Professors.

Why then did Joan Robinson, who belonged to the small group of internationally distinguished economists and has remained the preeminent women economist of the 20th century, not win the Nobel Prize? I suspect that a number of factors were involved.

Mrs. R. did not suffer fools gladly. And for her the majority of the economics profession fell into the category of fools. Her manner was abrupt to the point of acidity and she was quite capable of carrying on a vendetta against those she disliked. At one point in his career, gentle Dennis Robertson gave up his chair at Cambridge and fled to a Professorship at L.S.E. so hounded did he feel by Mrs. R. and Kahn. When he returned to Cambridge, Robertson couldn't bring himself to speak to her. At the Marshall Society seminar, Mrs. R. would turn to him, address him as Dennis and put a question to him. Robertson never looked at her directly and responded by addressing Piero Sraffa. Mrs. R. made a lot of enemies and that doesn't help matters in the politics of winning a Nobel prize.

And of course there was the fact of her being a woman, which may have cut both ways. On the liability side was the attitude towards women as highlighted by the treatment of the well-known economist Mary Paley Marshall, who coauthored with her husband, Alfred Marshall, The Economics of Industry. Alfred Marshall voted against the motion to allow the few women at Cambridge to take the tripos exam in economics and thereby qualify for a degree in economics. Mary Marshall never did get her degree in economics. Given the vestigial remnants of this attitude, it must have been hard to swallow an outspoken female who could cut most male economists down to a very small size. And Mrs. R. did cut off as many heads as the Red Queen in Wonderland. Let me give an instance of this. In the 60's, Mrs. R. visited the University of Chicago, a tough place with no quarter given at seminars. At that time, Mrs. R. looked rather like a frail grandmother and the graduate students were like sharks who smelled blood. They attacked, the gentle grandma responded and the seminar room was littered with the decapitated heads of Chicago graduate students.

And there was the ideological factor. Mrs. R. was a socialist, and a militant one. She was dismissive of people with different values and was supportive of young economists of the same persuasion. These were not necessarily economists of the highest ability. The appointments to Cambridge made by Robinson and Kahn near their retirement shared their social values and were not, in my opinion, made solely on the basis of merit. Despite the presence of some outstanding economists, Cambridge today has lost its preeminence. The effect Mrs. Robinson's politics had on the Nobel committee is a matter of conjecture.

Joan Violet Robinson (1903-1983) was the daughter of Brigadier General Maurice who left the British Army in a dispute with the authorities on a matter of principle. (Disputatious unorthodoxy was part of Mrs. R.'s inheritance.) Her mother was Helen Marsh whose father was a Professor of Surgery and the Master of Downing College, Cambridge. Mrs. R. was married in 1926 to E.A.G. Robinson whose field was Industrial Organization. They had two daughters.

I last saw J. Robinson in the early seventies at an economics convention in New Orleans, U.S.A., where she was a keynote speaker. She was standing alone in a secluded corner of a hotel lobby. I approached and asked if I could do anything for her. "Oh no," she replied, "I am awaiting an assignation".

Review of Joan Robinson and the Americans.

By Marjorie S. Turner. New York: Sharpe, 1989. 313 pp.

by

Julie L. Hotchkiss

Marjorie S. Turner brings to life one of the most prominent and colorful women economists of the twentieth century in her biography, *Joan Robinson and the Americans*. The intellect, tenacity, commitment, and controversy that shaped Joan Robinson's career is skillfully and entertainingly revealed through the many letters and interviews compiled by Dr. Turner. This biography purposely does not focus on the personal life of Joan Robinson, but instead traces her development as an economist and scholar. Particular emphasis is placed on the relationships Mrs. Robinson developed with other (primarily American) economists through her work, and the reader receives an exciting glimpse of the personalities of her many correspondents, including Edward Chamberlin, Robert Solow, and Paul Samuelson.

The author guides the reader through the many phases of Joan Robinson's career by incorporating helpful, detailed background information. The nature of Mrs. Robinson's educational training in England, the atmosphere of Cambridge University during the days of Keynes, the nature of the Chamberlin controversy, the nature of the capital controversy, and the environment in which Mrs. Robinson's writings on Marxian economics was received in the United States are all expertly described and explained. In addition, the author's description of the special place that China, the poor, and especially the student of economics held in her life gives the reader an insight into a side of Joan Robinson that may have been missed by those on the receiving end of her many criticisms. Dr. Turner concludes her biography with a chapter

which addresses that unrelenting question: Why did Joan Robinson never receive the Nobel Prize? Various political, social, and scholarly reasons are explored.

Harriet Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy:
Educating the Victorian Populace
by
Jannett Highfill

Harriet Martineau was a highly successful writer of the Victorian era whose works encompassed several fields. Her literary output ranged from fiction to a condensation in English of Comte's Philosophie Positive (1851). An astute commentator on social and economic life, she has been characterized as a "female de Tocqueville," for her Society in America (1837).

For economists, her particular importance lies in her having written the first popular work on economics in English, the Illustrations of Political Economy, published serially from 1832 to 1834. Quite unexpectedly (her friend James Mill had predicted failure) it was a great commercial success and established her reputation as an eminent Victorian. Her earnings from its numerous editions at home and abroad took her from penury to comfortable wealth in the English Lake District. Political economy and Martineau served each other well. Her Illustrations of Political Economy is singular in the history of economic thought because it is the means by which the classical (Ricardian) principles of the discipline reached a new audience of non-university educated adults.

Except perhaps for its timeliness, the most important reason for the success of the series was Martineau's pedagogical method. The Illustrations consisted of 24 fictional stories, each with characters, plot, and setting carefully chosen to illustrate an economic principle. "A Manchester Strike," one of her most famous tales, wonderfully evokes the distress of workers in a cloth factory both before and during a strike. The story is designed to teach the wages fund doctrine, and that aim is not neglected.

At the end of the narrative she states the principles that the volume was designed to teach. Among these is:

Nothing can permanently affect the rate of wages that does not affect the proportion of population to capital. (3;vol.3,p.135)

In the story itself, she presents this principle in a dialogue between several workers and a factory owner on how to increase wages. When one worker questions whether the factory owners would rather see the plague than a strike, the factory owner, Mr. Wentworth, says, no --

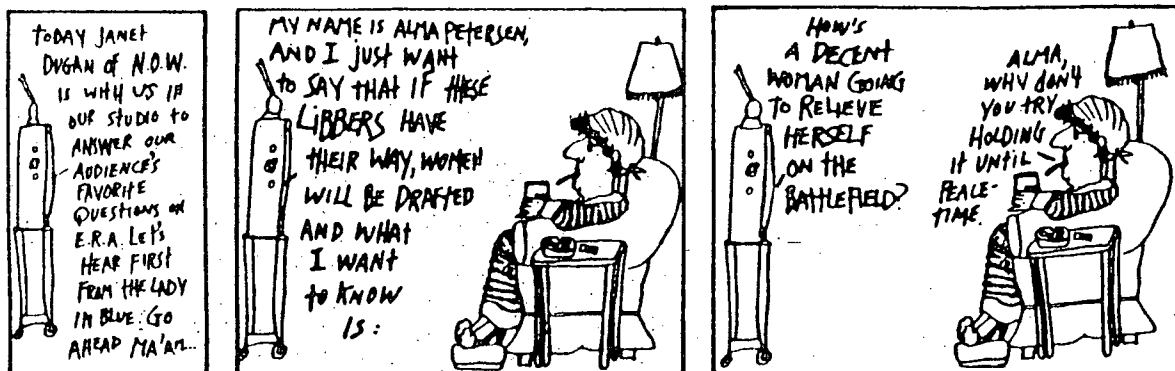
but I doubt whether a strike is the means which will gain your point (increased wages). It will leave your case worse than in the beginning, depend upon it. A strike works the wrong way for your interest. It does not decrease your numbers, and it does decrease the capital which is to maintain you. (3;vol.3,p.60)

Thus Martineau's stories were that combination of fiction and didacticism that proved so congenial to the Victorian mind. (Other stories still worth reading include "Sowers Not Reapers," her anti-corn law tale, "Cinnamon and Pearls," on colonialism, and "Ella of Garveloch," a Malthusian cautionary tale.)

Martineau's treatment of economic issues was clearly rooted in classical theory; she was an advocate of laissez-faire with the usual classical reservations. But while she promulgated the principles of classical economics, Martineau stopped short of presenting the reasoning that lay behind them. Indeed Mark Blaug has argued that she "played a significant role" in delaying critical reaction to established Ricardian economics. But for all that her want of analysis may have slowed the development of Post-Ricardian economics, Martineau's Illustrations must be credited with teaching the Victorian populace the new discipline of political economy.

Further Reading:

1. Blaug, Mark. Ricardian Economics, New Haven; Yale University Press, 1958, pp. 129-139.
2. Highfill, Jannett K. and William V. Weber. "Harriet Martineau: An Economic View of Victorian Arts and Letters," Journal of Cultural Economics, June 1991, pp. 85-92.
3. Martineau, Harriet. Illustrations of Political Economy, London: Routledge, Warnes, & Routledge, 1859, vols. 1-9.
4. O'Donnell, Margaret G. "Harriet Martineau: A Popular Economics Educator," Journal of Economic Education, Fall 1983.
5. Thomson, Dorothy Lampen. Adam Smith's Daughters, New York: Exposition Press, 1973, pp. 29-42.



More Sylvia by Nicole Hollander

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CSWEP BOARD MEMBERS

We continue a series of biographical sketches of CSWEP Board members. This is a sketch of a board member whose term ends in December 1991.

June O'Neill

I had a rather late start in economics after giving up on a career as a concert pianist. Of course musicians start to train in childhood, so the recognition one will not be another Horowitz comes early, while it still pays to train for another profession.

An early divorce and a young child to support provided an impetus to seek a field with a smaller dispersion in earnings if not a higher mean. My choice of economics, however, was largely serendipitous. I had little exposure to the subject in college. (My courses at Sarah Lawrence College, which I attended as an undergraduate, were largely music and humanities and I had studied piano at Julliard.) Perhaps a leaning towards science and math -- I attended high school at the Bronx High School of Science -- contributed.

My graduate work was at Columbia, which in the early 1960's was an exciting place for labor economists. Gary Becker and Jacob Mincer were both at Columbia then and they were in the forefront of human capital research. My dissertation on the effects of education on geographic migration was very much inspired by the new developments in human capital theory.

After graduate school I remarried and taught briefly before moving to Washington, D.C. where I spent the next twenty years. I was fortunate in finding positions that allowed me to continue working on research. I was first at Brookings where I worked on issues related to education as an industry. I benefitted immensely from working on the staff of the Council of Economic Advisors where, though I had less time to pursue my own research interests, I developed a strong sense of policy issues that has guided much of my future work. I developed a long-term interest in the economic role of women while working on the chapter on women in a CEA report. At the Congressional Budget Office I supervised the construction of models for estimating and projecting the costs of social security and all the health, welfare, labor, and education programs. And I also had a fascinating exposure to the rough and tumble of Congress. At the Urban Institute I once again returned to full-time research, continuing an emphasis on the economics of women, family structure, welfare and income differentials. I served as director of research at the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for a couple of years before accepting my current position as Professor of Economics at Baruch College, CUNY and director of the Center for the Study of Business and Government at Baruch.

I have two children -- fourteen years apart -- and my husband is also an economist.

GETTING ON THE PROGRAM AT THE JANUARY 1993 AEA MEETING

Now is the time to think about submitting an abstract, or a proposal for an entire session, in order to participate in the AEA's annual meeting in January, 1993. CSWEP generally organizes several invited sessions each year. The sessions are based on a combination of submitted proposals and invited papers.

For 1993, we expect to organize sessions on gender-related topics, as well as on the broad topic of Financial Markets and Macroeconomics, emphasizing the real sector effects of financial institutions, and topics such as,

- o Monetary theory and policy;
- o Banking conduct, performance, fragility, and regulation;
- o Asset markets, excess volatility, and speculation;
- o Credit markets, credit rationing, financial intermediation;
- o international lending;
- o experimental studies of asset markets and macroeconomics;

Abstracts and proposals for sessions will be accepted until February 1, 1992. Please include your address and phone number and send materials to:

Elizabeth Hoffman, CSWEP Chair
Department of Economics
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Abstracts or proposals for sessions in other areas should be sent by February 1, 1992 to:

Professor Zvi Griliches
Department of Economics
Harvard University
Littauer Ctr 125
Cambridge, MA 02138

Be sure to include the appropriate JEL classification code; do not send completed papers.

SUMMARIES OF CSWEP-ORGANIZED SESSIONS
AT THE 1991 WESTERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
(WEA) MEETING

Gender Issues and the Family
by
Joni Hersch

Maryke Dessing's paper "Labor Supply, the Family, and Minimum Income Needs" examines labor supply elasticities at low levels of income. Dessing postulates that the labor supply curve for primary workers will be inelastic due to their socialization as bread earners. However, the labor supply of secondary workers (usually women) will have a reverse S shape, as secondary workers in families near subsistence will increase labor time as wages fall in order to earn a desired minimum income. But, since domestic chores remain the responsibility of the wife, women will tend to withdraw from the labor force once the household's income is sufficient to meet basic needs. Dessing uses data from the rural Philippines to estimate labor supply elasticities, and finds, as her model predicts, that men's labor supply elasticity is near zero, while the supply curve of women exhibits a reverse S shape.

In "A Theoretical Model of the Strategic Use of Child Support Payments," Donna Anderson suggests that child support payments are used strategically by the non-custodial parent to affect the behavior of the custodial parent, while the custodial parent uses visitation rights to influence the behavior of the non-custodial parent. Anderson develops both non-cooperative and cooperative game theoretic models of this behavior, and suggests extensions and empirical tests of her models. An important application of strategic models is an explanation of the pervasive lack of compliance by non-custodial parents with court-ordered child support agreements.

"Employers-Sponsored Fringe Benefits for Women in the Labor Force" by Joni Hersch and Shelly White-Means investigates the causes of women's relatively low pension and health plan coverage. Hersch and White-Means explicitly recognize that coverage depends on three predisposing conditions: (1) the decision by firms to offer and workers to search for coverage; (2) eligibility criteria used by employers in determining whether to provide coverage to particular workers (e.g., age, tenure, and hours worked); and (3) the decision of workers to accept offered coverage. Using data from the 1988 Current Population Survey: Survey of Employee Benefits, Hersch and White-Means conclude that the observed lower coverage of women reflects rational economic decision-making among employed women and is dependent on family composition, race, and the desire to maximize returns to human capital investments.

Discussants: Leslie Stratton, Chuck Mason, Marsha Courchane.

The Economic Well-Being of Children

by

Laurie J. Bassi

Laurie J. Bassi and Burt Barnow, in "Expenditures on Children and Child Support Guidelines," review the literature on family equivalence scales, a literature that dates back to Engel's work in 1857 and continues into the 1990s. The paper then summarizes the empirical literature that estimates parental expenditure patterns on children, a literature that is based on the family equivalence scale concept. These empirical estimates are then compared to the level of child support awards set by each of the fifty states. They find that while most states appear to require child support awards that fall within the lower and upper bound of economists' estimates of expenditures on children, many states are close to the lower bound; a handful of states' awards fall below the lower bound estimate. That is to say, these states require noncustodial parents to pay less in child support than the parents would spend on their children if they lived with them. The paper ends with some conclusions about the basic features that should be built into state child support guidelines.

In "Tax Credits, Labor Supply and Child Care: Theory and Measurement," Susan Averett investigates the role that child care costs play in the increase in labor supply of mothers with young children. She develops a theoretical model of labor supply and child care costs incorporating the child care tax credit inherent in the U.S. income tax system. Data from the NLS-Y are used to estimate the female labor supply function in the presence of the tax credit. Policy simulations are then performed to determine the effects of changes in federal child care funding.

Jane Mauldon, Joan L. Buchanan, Arleen Leibowitz, Kim McGuigan, and Cheryl Damborg examine how medical care obtained by children enrolled in a Medicaid health maintenance organization differs from that obtained by similar children who received care from a randomized clinical trial, in which some Medicaid households were assigned to remain in a traditional fee-for-service arrangement and others were randomly selected to join a Medicaid prepaid plan. They report, in a paper entitled, "Rationing or Rationalizing Children's Medical Care: Comparison of a Medicaid HMO with Fee-for-Service Care," that the prepaid plan members and the fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees received equivalent numbers of check up visits, but that children in the prepaid plan had significantly fewer acute care visits. The lower use of acute care visits in the HMO is concentrated among the prepaid plan enrollees with no serious health conditions, suggesting that the HMO targets its services to children with the greatest health care needs. They found no evidence of differences in the content of health visits in the two systems, nor did prepaid and fee-for-service enrollees use the emergency room differently. They conclude that the prepaid plan studied may have reduced unnecessary utilization without reducing care for the children who need it most.

Discussants: Marieka Klawitter, Shelly Lundberg, Shelley White-Means.

New Frontiers in International Economics

Debra A. Glassman

Catherine L. Mann, "U.S. International Competitiveness: The Relative Impact of Macroeconomic Policies and Trade Barriers."

Raquel Fernandez and Sulo Ozler, "Debt Concentration and Secondary Market Prices: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis."

Debra A. Glassman and Leigh Riddick, "A New Method of Testing Models of Portfolio Choice: Application to International Diversification."

SWAPPING CHILD CARE AT THE 1992 AEA MEETING

Several members have expressed a desire to share child care with other parents at the AEA Meeting and CSWEP is happy to operate as a clearinghouse. This is the third year of this service. The list helped several economists obtain child care at crucial times during the meeting.

If you think you'll be attending and want to swap child care during the meeting, send:

- o Your name, address, and telephone number;
- o The number and ages of your children;
- o The age ranges of children you'd consider caring for; and
- o If possible, a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Mail to: CSWEP/Child Care, c/o Shulamit Kahn, Boston University, School of Management, 704 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

We'll send respondents a complete list of all respondents' information in the late Fall. This announcement is also being made in the AEA convention application form.

Please note that this is a voluntary, cooperative arrangement among the participants and that the AEA assumes no liability related to it.



More Sylvia by Nicole Hollander

CSWEP ACTIVITIES AT THE 1992 AEA MEETING
January 3-5, 1992

BUSINESS MEETING

The CSWEP business meeting will be held on January 3 at 4:45 PM in the Cambridge Room of the New Orleans Hilton Riverside & Towers, New Orleans, LA.

RECEPTION

A reception in honor of women in the job market will be held immediately following the business meeting at 5:45 PM in the Prince of Wales room --hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar. Please mark your calendar and plan to attend both events.

HOSPITALITY ROOM

The hospitality room (the Chequers room) will be open on January 3 and 4, from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM. A complimentary continental breakfast will be available from 7:30 AM to 10:30 AM each day.

We need your help to welcome people at the hospitality room. Please send your name, phone number, and times you could be there to Elizabeth Hoffman, whose address is on the back cover. Two-hour periods, especially in the morning, would be the most helpful.

CSWEP SESSIONS

Friday, January 3, 08:00AM
(Cambridge)

Private Decisions in a Public Finance Framework

Chair: Michelle White

Discussants: Katherine Bradbury, Mary Lovely,
and Jan Brueckner

Papers: Susan Porter-Hudak and Judy Temple, "Micro-based Estimates of the Determinants of Local Government Tax and Spending Decisions;" Carol Rapaport, "An Empirical Analysis of the Market for Rental Housing;" Janet Tillinger and Winston T. Shearon, "Capital Gains Tax Rates, Firms' Market Values, and Investment Policies."

Friday, January 3, 10:15AM
(Prince of Wales)

Reducing Negative Externalities

Chair: Barbara L. Wolfe

Discussants: Maureen Cropper and Robert Haveman

Papers: Molly K. Macauley and Michael Bowes, "Market Incentives to Implement the Toxic Substance Control Act;" Carla E. Tighe and Ronald W. Michener, "A

Poisson Model of Highway Fatalities;" Margaret A. Walls, "The Importance of Federalism in Natural Resource Policy."

Friday, January 3, 02:30PM
(Grand Salon Section 3)

Internalizing Externalities: Theoretical Aspects

Chair: Martin McGuire

Discussants: Robin Boadway, Jennifer Wissink,
and Paul Romer

Papers: Patricia Ann Nold, "Public Choice and the Allocation of Public Goods;" Ingrid Peters-Franzen, "Endogenous Property Rights: An Analysis of Smoking Regulation;" Myrna H. Wooders, "The Internalization of Externalities and the Market."

Saturday, January 4, 08:00AM
(Rosedown)

Job Changes in Women's Careers

Chair: Rebecca Blank

Discussants: Claudia Golden, Dan Newlon,
and Kenneth McLaughlin

Papers: Sherrie A. Kossoudji and Laura J. Dresser, "Why Did Women Retreat From the Industrial Labor Force in the Post WWII Period?;" Anne E. Preston, "Why Have All the Women Gone?;" Pamela Loprest, "Wages and Job Mobility of Young Workers: Explaining Differences in Wage Growth of Young Men and Women."

Saturday, January 4, 02:30PM
(Grand Salon Section 3)

Studies in Male/Female Compensation Differentials

Chair: Susan Houseman

Discussants: John Bound, Jean Kimmel,
and Stephen Woodbury

Papers: Francine D. Blau and Lawrence M. Kahn, "Gender Earnings Differentials: An International Comparison;" Joni Hersch and Shelley White-Means, "Employer Sponsored Health and Pension Benefits and the Gender/Race Wage Gap;" Joyce P. Jacobsen and Laurence M. Levin, "The Effects of Intermittent Labor Force Attachment on Female Earnings."

Sunday, January 5, 10:15 AM
(Melrose)

Inequality Among Women in Labor Market Outcomes

Chair: Frank Levy

Discussants: Dan Slottje, Nan Maxwell, and Gary Burtless

Papers: M.V. Lee Badgett, "Changes in Racial Inequality Among Women: Evidence from Unemployment Rates;" Kathryn Shaw, "Female Earnings and the Distribution of Lifetime Incomes;" Lynn A. Karoly and Jacob Alex Klerman, "Regional Differences in Earnings Inequality."

OTHER SESSIONS OF INTEREST AT THE JANUARY 1992 AEA MEETING

Saturday, January 4, 02:30PM
(N.O. Marriott - Mardi Gras)

The Status of Women in Changing Economies

Chair: Marianne A. Ferber

Discussants: Robin Bartlett and Janice Madden

Papers: Linda Edwards, Japan; Hedwig Rudolph, Eastern Germany; Alena Heitlinger, (by country) Czechoslovakia; Lynn Turgeon, Hungary.

Sunday, January 5, 08:00AM
(N.O. Marriott - Mardi Gras)

The Political Economy of Labor and Gender (URPE Session)

Chair: Robert Sherry

Discussants: Elaine McCrate, Mario Floro, and Michael Hletsos

Papers: Paddy Quick, "Gender Relations and the Value of Labor Power;" Iulie M. Aslaksen and Charlotte Korea, "Taxation, Time Use, and the Value of Unpaid Labor: Policy Implications for the Redistribution of Income;" Jean Larson Pyle, "Gender, Industrialization, and Development."

Sunday, January 5, 10:15AM
(Grand Salon, Ste D.)

The Road Back from Serfdom: A Tribute to Friedrich A. Hayek

Organizer: Samantha Carrington

Discussants: Gary Becker, Janos Kornai, George Melloan

Papers: Abram Bergson, "Communist Economic Efficiency Revisited;" Ronald McKinnon, "Spontaneous Order on the Road Back from Socialism: An Asian Perspective;" Sir Karl Popper, "The Communist Road to Self-Enslavement;" Samantha Carrington, "The Capitalist Counter Revolutions in COMECON."

CSWEP 20TH ANNIVERSARY PARTY

CSWEP is planning a 20th Anniversary party for the January 1993 AEA Meetings. The first formal meeting was in December, 1972. Plans include inviting all past Board members and Chairs, and members of the AEA Executive Committee to a special CSWEP reception after the annual business meeting. If you have ideas or would like to volunteer to help, contact Elizabeth Hoffman (address on back cover).

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST AT THE JANUARY 1992 AEA MEETING

Feminist Economists Network organizational meeting, immediately following the CSWEP Business Meeting in the Cambridge Room of the New Orleans Hilton Riverside & Towers on January 3, 1992. For further information, contact April Aerni, Department of Economics and Management, Nazareth College, 4245 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14610 (716-586-2525, ext. 549); or Jean Shackelford, Department of Economics, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837 (717-524-1476; JSHACEKEL@BUCKNELL.EDU).

Protest of the recently passed Louisiana abortion legislation. Buttons will likely be sold ("economists for choice") and signatures collected for a statement in local newspapers. Anyone interested in helping to plan these activities should contact Maggie Levenstein, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220 (313-764-5274; 313-764-2769 FAX; MARGARET_LEVENSTEIN@UB.CC.UMICH.EDU); or Jean Shackelford (see above).

Survey of women at the January 1992 ASSA meetings. For further information, contact Joanna Wayland Woos, Economics Department, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT 05753 (802-388-3711, ext. 5591).

HELP! HELP!

All readers are invited to send notes, articles, and information for possible inclusion in the Newsletter. **Please also send news about yourself and others;** job moves, promotions, awards, books, and changes in family composition are all of interest to your friends and colleagues. For those who would like to make contributions, we publish three issues each year--Winter, Spring, and Fall. Our Schedule is:

	<u>Copy Deadline</u>	<u>Mailing Date</u>
Winter Issue	January 10	February 15
Spring Issue	April 10	May 15
Fall Issue	September 10	October 15

**CSWEP ACTIVITIES AT THE SOUTHERN
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETING**
Nashville, TN
November 24-26, 1991

CSWEP-South has organized two sessions for the Southern Economic Association (SEA) meeting:

Sunday, November 24, 2:00-3:45pm

Socialist Economies in Transition

Chair: Penelope Prime

Discussants: Bill Rushing, and Linda Polutnik

Papers: Penelope Prime, "Regional and Development Implications of China's Tax Reforms;" Susan Linz, "Converting Sellers' to Buyers' Markets in the Soviet Union;" J. Lew Silver and Jean Tesche, "Relative Sensitivities to Internal vs. External Shocks, Hungary Since 1957;" and Jean Tesche, "Implications of Trade Reorientation in Eastern Europe: The Case of Hungary."

and

Monday, November 25, 3:30-5:00pm

Search and Labor Market Transitions

Chair: Theresa J. Devine

Papers: Kathryn Anderson and George Slotsve, "Transitions of Older Males and Females from Career Jobs;" Robert Lalonde, "Training Programs and Labor Market Transitions of Young Women;" Nicholas M. Keifer and George R. Newmann, "The Empirics of Labor Market Search Equilibrium."

A business meeting and cocktail hour (cashbar) in honor of women in the job market will follow the Monday panel presentation.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

The Southern Economics Association (SEA) meetings will be held November 22-24, 1992 in Washington, D.C. Proposals for papers and panels must be received by February 1, 1992. Send information to Joseph M. Jadow, Southern Economics Association, College of Business Administration, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078.

CSWEP is organizing two sessions. Please send submissions to: Ethel B. Jones, Department of Economics, 110 Thach Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849-5242.

CSWEP is sponsoring a session on gender-related issues at the Eastern Economic Association meetings to be held March 27-29, 1992 in New York City. Send abstracts by November 15 to June O'Neill, Center for the Study of Business and Government, Baruch College, 17 Lexington Avenue, Box 348A, New York, New York 10010

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The **Western Economic Association's** (WEA) 67th annual conference will be held July 9-13, 1992 at the Hyatt Regency in San Francisco, California. If you wish to present a paper, send an abstract by December 1, 1991 to the WEA. For further information, including submission fees, call or write: Western Economic Association International, 7400 Center Avenue, Suite 109, Huntington Beach, CA 92647, Phone (714)898-3222 / FAX (714)891-6715.

CSWEP will be sponsoring several sessions on both gender-related and non-gender-related topics (Note: Submission fees for papers in these sessions are waived.) If you are willing to organize or help organize a session in your research area, please contact: Ivy Broder, Department of Economics, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. Phone (202)885-3770.

**

The American Agricultural Economics Association, Agricultural Economics Association of China (PRC), and the Rural Economics Society of China (Taiwan), announce a call for papers for the conference "Prospects for Chinese Agricultural Development in the 1990s." The conference will be held in Beijing on August 20-25, 1992.

Papers are solicited on any topic addressing issues and/or methodology related to agricultural and economic development and relevant for discussion with economists from Mainland China and Taiwan. We particularly welcome papers on Mainland China's or Taiwan's agriculture and rural development, especially those dealing with the following topics: agricultural technology, production, land and labor issues, environmental issues, prices, marketing, consumption, trade, and overall rural development.

Please submit a one page abstract and a c.v. by December 1, 1991, to Professor Wen S. Chern, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, The Ohio State University, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1099, Tel (614)292-6414, FAX (614)292-0078. Authors will be notified of their status by January 31, 1992.

**

The Fourth Annual Pacific-Basin Finance Conference will be held July 6-8, 1992 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center, Hong Kong. Academicians as well as practitioners are cordially invited to participate. Papers relevant to Asian capital markets are welcome. Ten papers will be selected for inclusion in a special issue of the PACAP Finance Journal, and the authors of the selected papers will receive partial financial support.

Competitive Research Award. Three outstanding papers will be recognized through competitive research awards on the basis of quality and relevance to Asian capital markets. The amount of each award is US\$3,000.

The deadline for submitting papers is December 31, 1991, and authors will be notified of the review committee's decision no later than March 31, 1992. Please send five copies of your paper to: S. Ghon Rhee and Rosita P. Chang, Program Chairs, PACAP Research Center, College of Business Administration, The University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881-0802.

**

The **Southeastern Women's Studies Association (SEWSA)** in conjunction with the **Second Annual Florida Statewide Conference**, will be held March 12-15, 1992, at the University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida. You are invited to submit an abstract of 500 words no later than October 15, 1991. Please contact: Janice Snook, Women's Studies Program, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Flower Ave., HMS 413, Tampa, FL 33620-8350 for more information.

**

Atlantic Economic Society, Thirty-Third International Atlantic Economic Conference Invitation for Papers, FRENCH RIVIERA, April 4-10, 1992. Submission Deadline: October 15, 1991. Submit to: John M. Virgo, International Atlantic Economic Conference, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Campus Box 1101, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1101. Phone: (618)692-2291; FAX (618)692-3400

**

Congress of Political Economists (COPE), International Third Annual Convention, January 8-12, 1992, Hotel Rio Palace, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. For more information contact: Dr. Tej Saini, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815 USA. Phone: (717)389-4338; FAX (717)389-3700

**

Third Women's Policy Research Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., May 15-16, 1992. Abstracts due October 15, 1991 at Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th St., N.W., Suite 104, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202-785-5100). Ask for Heidi Hartmann or Roberta Spalter-Roth. Papers will be due for circulation by April 25, 1992, camera-ready copies by June 30, 1992. The 1992 Conference focuses primarily on race and ethnicity and the effects of migration and immigration trends and public policy on women.

OTHER UPCOMING MEETINGS

Fifth International Forum Association for Women in Development, Learning Together/Working Together: A South & North Dialogue, November 21-24, 1991, Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. For registration information, contact Conference Office, Division of Continuing Education, College Court Building, Manhattan, KS 66506-6006 (913-532-5575).

The Public Choice Society is holding meetings jointly with the Economic Science Association, March 20-22, 1992, at the Monteleone Hotel in New Orleans, LA. Abstracts are due November 15, 1991. For information on joining the Public Choice Society or attending the meeting, contact Professor John Ferejohn, President, Public Choice Society, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94035 (415)725-4214.

RESEARCH FUNDING

American Association of University Women (AAUW) Educational Foundation Fellowships and Grants. For application forms and further information contact AAUW Educational Foundation, 1111 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-4873 (202-728-7603, 202-872-1425 FAX).

National Association for Women in Education Women's Research Awards; \$750 each; Graduate Student Competition and Open Competition; for further information contact Women's Research Awards Committee, c/o Dr. Martha Guenin, Assistant to the Provost, University of Michigan - Flint, 446CROB, Flint, MI 48502-2186 (313-762-3176).

National Science Foundation. For information on grant programs contact Daniel Newlon, Economics Program, National Science Foundation, 1800 G St., N.W., Room 336F, Washington, D.C. 20550 (202-357-9674). There are special RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Jean Larson Pyle, *The State and Women in Economy: Lessons from Sex Discrimination in the Republic of Ireland*, State University of New York Press; 227 pages; \$15.95 paper (ISBN 0-7914-0380-7); \$47.50 hard bound (ISBN 0-7914-0379-3). Jean is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Lowell.

Blanche Fitzpatrick, *Woman Traveler; How to get over the economic hurdles along the way*, Pemberton Publishers, P.O. Box 441558, Somerville, MA 02144. 112 pages; \$5.95 paper (ISBN 962739-1-5). Blanche is a Professor of Economics at Boston University.

Gender and Society, published by Sage Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 5084, Newbury Park, CA 91359; \$11.00/year for individuals, \$27.00/year for institutions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

by

Barbara R. Bergmann
Distinguished Professor of Economics
The American University

The Sociologists for Women in Society, which is the Sociologists' analog to CSWEP, send questionnaires to candidates for offices in the American Sociological Association and then publish the results for their members. The questionnaires include questions on the candidate's activism on behalf of women in the candidate's department, their memberships in feminist and antifeminist organizations, their activities on behalf of women in ASA, and whether they have made a public commitment to feminism. I suggest that CSWEP should do the same.

by

Susan I. Cohen
Associate Professor of Decision and Information Sciences
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

I would like to provide you with my reaction to the profile on Nancy L. Schwartz; perhaps my comments may be of interest to other readers.

While I found Myrna Wooders' comments about Nancy to be true, I think the piece missed the most important part of Nancy's contribution to Economics: her relationship with students. I believe that a great part of her legacy comes from her role as a teacher/mentor. Nancy taught the third quarter course in our required first year sequence in optimization theory: calculus of variations and dynamic programming. My memories of her are vivid, even 18 years later. She was the best teacher I had as a graduate student (with apologies to Mort Kamien and Dave Baron!). I should mention that everyone in the Department wanted Nancy on their thesis committee because she was the one person who could be counted on to provide useful inputs.

When we learned of Nancy's death, the first thing that came to my mind was how much all of her students loved her and would miss her. I think that while her papers established her reputation, her lasting contribution will be through all of the students (and their students) that were influenced by Nancy. All of the students who went through the MEDS department during the time that Nancy was there would agree that she was one of the most influential people in their graduate education.

by

Myrna H. Wooders
Professor of Economics
University of Toronto

In response to Susan Cohen, I would like to thank her for her interest in my article on Nancy L. Schwartz and especially for reminding us of Nancy Schwartz's legacy to her students. This surely is an important aspect of her career, and a third important gift to the profession.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDENDA

The chronology of Nancy Schwartz's career, as described in "Nancy Schwartz: Some Personal Views of An Outstanding Economist," was incorrect. She was at the Graduate School of Industrial Administration (GSIA) of Carnegie Mellon University from 1964 to 1970, not 1968. While there, she was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and awarded tenure in 1970. In that year, she moved to Northwestern University as a Full Professor with tenure.

Also, Richard Cyert, Dean of GSIA at that time and when Nancy was hired, takes exception to the claim by Jonathan Hughes that her move to Northwestern was motivated by poor treatment at GSIA because of her gender. He states that "we had given Nancy tenure and that she was on her way to becoming a full professor; no discriminatory statement such as claimed by Hughes was ever made." Mort Kamien, Nancy Schwartz's long-term collaborator, confirms Cyert's recollections about Nancy's promotion and tenure.

Carolyn Shaw Bell has requested that we make clear that the American Economics Association established the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession as a result of the efforts of many different people, of whom she was one. Her efforts as first chair of the new CSWEP were part of her professional activities as a faculty member at Wellesley College; no special institutional support was requested or needed.

NEWS AND NOTES

Congratulations on Fellowships, Awards and Promotions!

Nancy Bertaux was tenured and promoted to Associate Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations at Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH.

Eva Marikova Leeds of Franklin and Marshall College has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture on financial markets and institutions at the Prague School of Economics in the Fall of 1991.

Michele I. Naples of Monmouth College was awarded the Otto Eckstein prize by the Eastern Economic Association, for her article, "Industrial Conflict, the Quality of Worklife, and the Productivity Slowdown in US Manufacturing," judged the best published in the Eastern Economic Journal in 1988 and 1989.

Pamela J. Nickless, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, has been named the Director of UNCA's new Women's Studies Program. She would love to hear from other CSWEP members who are involved in Women's Studies programs.

Deborah Rowell has been named Vice President of Economics at the IPAA - the first woman Vice President of the association since its establishment in 1929.

Barbara Sands was promoted to Associate Professor of Economics with tenure at the University of Arizona.

New Positions

Susan Averett has been appointed Assistant Professor of Business and Economics at Lafayette College, Easton, PA.

Kathleen Bawn, a recent Ph.D. in economics from Stanford University, has joined the political science faculty at UCLA, as an Assistant Professor.

Elaine Bennett has been appointed Associate Professor of Economics, with tenure, at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, VA.

Mah-Lih Chen has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of California, Santa Clara.

Darlene C. Chisholm has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA.

Carol Lorraine Clark received her Ph.D. and has been promoted to Assistant Professor at Trinity College Hartford, CT.

Gisela Escoe has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Cincinnati.

Vivian Hamilton has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at the McGill University Medical School.

Emily Hoffner joined the faculty of the Department of Economics at the University of North Texas, as an Assistant Professor.

Debra Holt has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Leslie Paphe joined the faculty of the Department of Economics, Michigan State University, as an Assistant Professor.

Xun Pomponio has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN.

Martine Quinzii has been appointed Professor of Economics at University of California, Davis.

Elizabeth A. Reardon has been hired as an Antitrust Economist for the U.S. Department of Justice.

Patricia Reynolds has joined the faculty of the Department of Finance and Business Economics, School of Business Administration, University of Southern California, as an Assistant Professor.

Andrea Shepherd has joined the faculty of the Stanford Graduate School of Business as an Assistant Professor of Economics.

Kim Thomas has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Whittier College, Whittier, CA.

Obituary

Barbara Mann, an economist in the Office of Tax Analysis, Department of the Treasury died recently.

JOB OPENINGS

For academic positions, the information is usually presented in the following order: University and person to contact; level of position (such as associate or visiting professor); specialization; whether the position is tenure-track/tenured or not; whether a Ph.D. is required; and deadline for applications. NA means that the information is not available.

Editor's Note: You may notice some vacancy announcements whose deadlines have recently passed. They are included intentionally because deadlines are often extended and such announcements can provide information about the general state of the job market. There is no charge for advertising in the Newsletter.

ACADEMIC

Bates College, Carl R. Schwinn, Chair, Department of Economics, Lewiston, MA 04240; lecturer/assistant; intro macro and one or two upper-level undergraduate courses, with a mild preference for Soviet economics or comparative systems; two semester replacement, January 1992 thru December 1992, single semester appointments considered; no; September 15, or until filled.

Boston College, Professor Joseph F. Quinn, Chair, Department of Economics, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; assistant or senior professor; applied econometrics, econometric theory, or macroeconomics; yes; yes; December 15, 1991 or until filled.

Boston University, Department of Economics, 270 Bay State Rd., Boston, MA 02215; assistant; number of openings, subject to budgetary approval; general economics, microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, economic history, international, development, environmental; yes; yes; January 15, 1992, or until filled.

- Junior faculty recruiting: Russell Cooper
- Senior faculty recruiting: Laurence J. Kotlikoff

Brown University, Professor Rajiv Vohra, Search Committee, Department of Economics, Providence, RI 02919; assistant/associate; general economics, general economic theory; initial appointments are for a term of 3 years, with eventual consideration for tenure; Ph.D; January 6, 1992.

Bucknell University, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Economics, Lewisburg, PA 17837; assistant; industrial organization, industrial policy, economics of technological change, economics of non-profit organizations; yes.

Carleton College, Professor Scott Bierman, Chair, Department of Economics, Northfield, MN 55057; entry-level; to teach liberal arts economics majors: corporate finance, money and financial institutions of the macro and micro economy, and principles; yes; yes; December 1, 1991.

Colby College, H.A. Gemery, Chair, Department of Economics, Waterville, ME 04963; assistant or associate; labor economics with secondary field in macroeconomics; yes; yes; January 1, 1992.

Colorado State University, Chair, Screening Committee, Department of Economics, Fort Collins, CO 80523; assistant; organizational behavior, public economics, economics of gender; yes; yes; November 15, 1991.

Cornell University, Chair, Department of Agricultural Economics, 102 Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801; assistant or associate; strong research and extension program on public policy issues related to agriculture, natural resources, and the environment; NA; NA; January 15, 1992.

Eastern Washington University, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Economics, MS-36, Cheney, WA 99004; one position; fields and rank open; health economics or labor relations helpful, ability to reach crosslisted ethnic and women's studies preferred; yes; no; until filled.

Florida International University, Mira Wilkins, Chair, Search & Screen Committee, Department of Economics, Miami, FL 33199; associate, although other ranks considered; macroeconomic theory, microeconomic theory and applied microeconomics, industrial organization, development economics, international economics, urban economics; yes; yes; November 22, 1991.

The George Washington University, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Economics, Washington, D.C. 20052; yes; yes; December 18, 1991.

- associate: environmental/resource economics
- assistant: industrial organization, with interest in government regulation

Georgetown University, Laurie Bassi, Chair, Economist Search, Graduate Public Policy Program (GPPP), 676 Intercontinental Center, 37th & O Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20057-1057; assistant; senior candidates may also be considered; applied microeconomist, interest in public policy; Ph.D. preferred.

Georgia State University, Dr. H. Dean Propst, Chancellor, University System of Georgia, 244 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, GA 30334; President, to take office July 1, 1992; November 1, 1991 or until final recommendation is made.

Ithaca College, Dr. Frank Musgrave, Chair/Search, Economics Department, Muller Faculty Center, Ithaca, NY 14850; assistant or associate (2); intermediate macro theory, applied micro, applied macro; yes; yes; January 10, 1992.

Harvard University, Ellen Seidensticker, Director of Recruitment, Harvard Institute for International Development, One Eliot St., Cambridge, MA 02138, seeks applicants for the following positions:

- Fellow of the Institute; Ph.D.; five years experience in developing countries; central concern for Third World Economic Development; five-year term with possible renewal, no tenure; responsible for giving field experience to Harvard community.
- Project Associate, Aid Management Advisor Kenya; MA; working experience in developing countries; training and experience with practices and procedures of international donor agencies; two-year assignment in Kenya.
- Institute Associate: Public Finance; Ph.D. with specialization in public finance; demonstrated interest in analyzing policy and program issues in developing countries; Spanish fluency and two years experience preferred; initial 5-year term; possible career appointment.
- Project Associate: Indonesia Urban Project; MA or Ph.D.; strong background in regional and local finance in developing countries; experience in financial and economic appraisal of infrastructure investments; work will involve advising the government of Indonesia.

Haverford College, Bruce Partridge, Acting Chair, Department of Economics, Haverford, PA 19041; assistant or associate; one or two tenure-track; econometrics, microeconomics, economic development or macroeconomics, and monetary economics; December 1, 1991.

Michigan State University, Ronald C. Fisher, Chairperson, Department of Economics, Marshall Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824; associate/assistant/instructor of economics; Industrial organization, economic development, international economics, or macroeconomic/monetary theory; yes; yes; w/o Ph.D. at Instructor level; December 9, 1991.

Michigan State University, Phillip L. Carter, Associate Dean, Eli Broad Graduate School of Management, 415 Eppley Center, East Lansing, MI 48824; full professor and Associate Dean-MBA Program; any specialty; tenured, Ph.D. required; January 1, 1992 or until filled.

Millersville University, Dr. Andrew Hau, Chair, Department of Economics/AEA1091, Millersville, PA 17551; assistant; public finance, history of economic thought; yes; Ph.D. preferred; January 15, 1992.

Nassau Community College, Marie Kratochvil, Chair, Department of Economics, Garden City, NY 11530; economics instructor; survey of economics, introductory macroeconomics & microeconomics; history of economics; no; Ph.D. preferred.

Northwestern University, Department of Economics, Evanston, IL 62008; all fields; yes; yes; December 1991.

- Junior faculty recruiting committee: Joseph Altonji, Chair
- Senior faculty recruiting committee: Martin Eichenbaum, Chair

Penn State, James D. Rodgers, 613 Kern Graduate Building, Box B/F, University Park, PA 16802:

- assistant; general economics; yes; yes; December 16, 1991
- senior; macroeconomics, monetary economics, and open economy macroeconomics; research and publication, supervising dissertations; February 1, 1992 or until filled.

Reed College, Chair, Economics Search Committee, Portland, OR 97202-8199; assistant/associate/full; international economics, comparative economic systems, and/or development economics, yes; yes; until filled.

Reed College, Chair, Economics/Humanities Search Committee, Portland, OR 97202-8199; possible two-year visiting position with rank open; history of economic thought, economic history, junior candidates should have Ph.D. or near completion; December 15, 1991.

St. Mary's College of California, Economic Search Committee, P.O. Box 4230, Moraga, CA 94575; assistant/associate; principles, intermediate economic theory, international economics, public finance, investments, statistics, economic development; yes; yes; December 31, 1991.

St. Mary's College of Maryland, Dr. Hampton Davey, Division of History and Social Science, St. Mary's City, MD 20686; assistant or associate; macroeconomics, labor economics, financial economics, law and economics or comparative economic systems; yes; December 31, 1991.

SUNY-Buffalo, Alex Anas, Chair & Head of Search Committee, Department of Economics, Amherst, NY 14260; 2 senior positions (at the full or tenured associate professor level), and one junior position (at the assistant or untenured associate professor level); all applied fields, economic theory (micro and macro), econometrics; January 31, 1992.

SUNY-Stony Brook, Search Committee, Professor Adrienne Munich, Women's Studies Program, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4434; senior level (tenured associate or professor); advanced women's studies as a discipline; November 15, 1991.

Syracuse University, Professor James Follain, Chair, Department of Economics, 202 Maxwell Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244-1090; assistant; labor, interest in economics of aging are encouraged to apply; yes; yes.

Trinity College, William Butos, Chairman of the Search Committee, Department of Economics, Hartford, CT 06106; assistant; macroeconomic theory and policy; yes; yes; December 15, 1991.

University of Arizona, Chair, Recruiting Committee, Department of Economics, Tucson, AZ 85721:

- assistant; several; all fields; yes; yes; November 1, 1991.
- full (possibly associate) level with tenure; several; all fields, but preference will be given to game theorists, micro theorists, and econometric theorists

University of Arizona, Vernon L. Smith, Director, Economics Science Laboratory, Department of Economics, Tucson, AZ 85721; several visiting appointments for 1992-1993 academic year; half-time research/half-time academic; extensive laboratory experimental economics or have serious interest in methodological issues of experimentation that relate to his/her own research.

University of California - Los Angeles, ISSR Director Search Committee, c/o Rene Dennis, Office of the Chancellor, Los Angeles, CA 90024; Director, Institute for Social Science Research; The Institute supports faculty research in a broad range of disciplines, and fosters interdisciplinary research training and experience; Candidates must qualify for a tenured appointment at UCLA; July 1, 1992.

University of California - Santa Barbara, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Economics, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9210.

- assistant; general economics, economic theory; Ph.D.; proof of US citizenship or eligibility for US employment is required; until filled
- joint faculty position in the Department of Economics and the Environmental Studies Program; all levels; environmental and natural resource economics; Ph.D. normally must be completed; proof of US citizenship or eligibility for US employment is required; until filled.

University of Cincinnati, Professor Wolfgang Mayer, Co-chair, Search Committee, Department of Economics, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0371; assistant; applied econometrics especially time series analysis; yes; yes; December 1, 1991.

University of Colorado-Boulder, James R. Markusen, Chair, Department of Economics, Boulder, CO 80309-0256.

- associate or full; micro economic theory; November 15, 1991
- assistant; international trade; October 1, 1991

University of Illinois at Chicago, Sharon Hogan, Chairperson, Search Committee for the Dean of the College of AAUP, Office of Academic Affairs (MC:105), Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680; Dean; College of Architecture, Art, and Urban Planning; requires administrative experience, should qualify as full professor in one of the College's disciplines; January 15, 1992.

University of Illinois at Chicago, Dr. Henri Manasse, Jr., Chair, Search Committee for the Dean of the College of Business Administration, Office of Academic Affairs, Box 4348 M/C 105, Chicago, IL 60680; Dean of the College of Business Administration; Full Professor with administrative experience; December 31, 1991.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Kathryn A. Martin, Chair, Search Committee for the Dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, Swanlund Administration Building, 601 East John Street, Champaign, IL 61820; Dean, College of Commerce and Business Administration; Ph.D. or demonstrated business excellence and administrative experience; December 1, 1991.

University of Iowa, Recruiting Committee Chair, Department of Economics, Iowa City, IA 52242; several positions; ranks open; general economics, economic theory, macroeconomics; visitor applications also being considered.

University of Maryland at College Park, Department of Economics, College Park, MD 20742; associate or full; economic theory (micro and macro), economic history, economic development, econometrics, international economics, industrial organization, December 31, 1991

- Junior faculty recruiting: Dennis Mueller, Attn: Mary Louise Snidow
- Senior faculty recruiting: Chairman (November 1, 1991)

University of Massachusetts/Boston, Chairperson, Personnel Committee, Department of Economics, Boston, MA 02125-3393. assistant; state and local government, intergovernmental relations, urban and regional economics (ie., education, finances, housing, labor markets, or transportation); yes; yes; November 15, 1991.

University of Michigan, Catherine McLaughlin, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Health Services Management and Policy, School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029; open rank; health economics; yes; yes; October 1991.

University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, Professor Timothy J. Kehoe, Chair, Junior Faculty Search Committee, Department of Economics, 1035 Mgmt & Economics, 271 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455; instructor/assistant; one or more; general economics, yes; yes; January 7, 1992.

University of Nebraska, Department of Economics, Lincoln, NE 68588-0489; rank open; yes; yes or near completion; December 1, 1991.

- econometrics: Professor David Rosenbaum, Econometrics Search Committee
- macroeconomics: Professor Roger Riefler, Search Committee

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Economics, Gardner Hall, CB# 3305, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3305; December 31, 1991.

- assistant: Professor Guilbey; econometric, statistical, mathematical methods and models; Ph.D. not later than July 1, 1991
- Fixed-term visiting lecturers (several): Prof. Robert E. Gallman; all ranks; Ph.D. in economics, teaching experience, and involvement in research activity required

University of Pennsylvania, Department of Economics, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297; December 1, 1991.

- assistant: Assistant Professor Recruiting; level based on qualifications; one or more non-tenured positions; strong research potential and a capacity for effective teaching and graduate and undergraduate levels.
- senior: Chair, Personnel Committee; must show a proven commitment to excellence in both research and teaching.

University of South Florida, Chair, Recruiting Committee, Department of Economics, Tampa, FL 33620-5500; three positions anticipated, Ph.D.; rank open; econometrics, micro theory, business economics, MBA Program; yes; yes; December 1, 1991.

University of Southern California, Morton O. Schapiro, Chairman, Department of Economics, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0253; yes; yes; March 1992 or until filled.

- several assistant professor positions: general economics
- associate or professor: international economics

The **University of Tulsa**, Cadwell L. Ray, Chair, Department of Economics, 600 South College, Tulsa, OK 74104; assistant (1)/associate or full (1); general economics, international economics, economic development and growth, natural resources/environmental economics; yes; yes; January 1, 1992.

University of Utah, Cathleen Zick, Search Chair, Department of Family and Consumer Studies (FCS), 228 Alfred Emery Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; assistant; household consumption patterns, consumer demand analysis, consumer/family policy, economics of marriage/fertility; yes; yes; January 15, 1992, or until filled.

Washington State University, Carolyn Clark, Recruiting Committee Chair, Department of Economics, Pullman, WA 99164-4860; assistant; open economy macroeconomics with an additional interest in international finance; yes; yes; final screening begins January 8, 1991.

Western Michigan University, Werner Sichel, Chair, Department of Economics, Kalamazoo, MI 49008; assistant, depending on budget approval; macroeconomic theory; yes; yes.

W. Virginia University, William Reece, Chair, Department of Economics, Morgantown, WV 26506-6025; assistant; one - January 1992; also anticipates one or two - August 1992;

microeconomic theory or labor economics; yes; yes; November 6, 1991; December 16, 1991.

Williams College, Ralph Bradburd, Chair, Department of Economics, Fernald House, Williamstown, MA 01267.

- senior level: econometrician with a distinguished record of research and with research and/or field experience in development economics; Ph.D.; December 6, 1991.
- one or more assistant: any field, but interested in macroeconomics; Ph.D. expected in one year; December 6, 1991.

NONACADEMIC

Federal Trade Commission, Margaret E. Fitzpatrick, Economist Recruitment, Room 3613, 6th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; positions available in microeconomics, law and economics, industrial organization and regulation; Ph.D., US citizen; proven research skills necessary for effective written and oral contributions on public policy issues facing the FTC; December 13, 1991.

The Ford Foundation, Joan Carroll, 320 E. 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017; Program Officer/Asst. Program Officer, International Affairs Program, NY; develop/coordinate grantmaking in fields of economic development/international refugee and migration policies; qualifications include advanced degree specializing in economic development; send resume and brief writing sample to above.

International Trade Commission, Research Division, Joseph F. Francois, Office of Economics, USITC, 500 E Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20436; one or two openings for an entry or mid-level Ph.D. economist in 1992. (GS-11 thru GS-14). One vacancy is definite, the other is anticipated. There is also the possibility of an IPA appointment; international economics, industrial organization; strong foundation in applied microeconomic analysis of trade. Some background in international finance would also be useful; until filled.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Charles R. Kerley, Bldg. 4500N, MS 6205, P.O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6205, Full-time Research Associate Position, Energy and Economic Analysis Section; Opportunity to conduct government sponsored research in energy and technology development, waste management, environmental economics, impact analysis, and emergency management; yes

Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, Lynn Webster, Director, Employee Resources, 235 E. 42 St., 15th floor, New York, NY 10017; Health Economics Analyst; Conduct health and economic outcomes research on company products, including the design, implementation, analysis and communication of cost-effectiveness and quality of life studies; yes, or MA with relevant equivalent experience.

CSWEP

The Committee on the Status of Women in the
Economics Profession

SPECIAL OFFER FOR DUES PAYING MEMBERS OF CSWEP!!

CSWEP has prepared a Special Reprint Issue of the Newsletter that contains reprints of ten articles designed to help women economists advance in the profession. If you have not received a copy, check the box on the form below and enclose it with your check. (If you've already paid your 1991-1992 dues, just request a copy from the address given below.)

CSWEP depends on all of its dues-paying members to continue its activities. In addition to publishing the Newsletter, we maintain a Roster of women economists that is used by members, employers, organizations establishing advisory groups, and the like. We also organize sessions at the meetings of the AEA and the regional economics associations and publish an annual report on the status of women in the profession.

If you have not paid your dues for the current member year (July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992), we urge you to do so. Questionnaires and dues reminders were mailed the first week in September to members.

If you have paid, please pass this newsletter page on to a student, friend, or colleague and tell them about our work. Thank you!

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CSWEP, c/o Dr. Joan Haworth
4901 Tower Court, Tallahassee, FL 32303

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