



American Economic Association

1985 Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

NEWSLETTER

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Summer 1985

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Note from the Chair

Since its beginnings, CSWEP has had a list of distinguished chairs, and I was pleased to be asked to take on this responsibility for a three-year term beginning in 1985. I plan to carry on the work begun by my predecessors, but the Committee needs to continually reassess its priorities and renew its commitment to be useful and relevant to women economists. Thus, I hope you will let me or other Committee members know of your concerns as we shape our agenda for the next several years. A list of whom to contact about various matters appears on the last page of the newsletter.

We all owe a great debt of gratitude to the outgoing Chair, Barbara Bergmann, for her efforts on behalf of CSWEP during the past few years. She has been both creative and effective in moving the Committee into new areas. All of you who know Barbara realize that she is an outspoken and feisty leader with a deep commitment to achieving more equality of opportunity for women both within our profession and in society generally. Indeed, in recognition of her efforts, as well as her substantial scholarly achievements, she was recently chosen Washington Women Economist of the Year by Washington Women Economists (WWE). It was a fitting tribute.

- Isabel V. Sawhill

Giving a Paper at the ASSA

The paper sessions at the ASSA meetings each December are sponsored by a variety of organizations, which are listed in the front of the program. Each year the AEA president-elect (currently Alice Rivlin) acts as program chairman for the AEA's portion of the ASSA program. About a year before the meetings he or she decides on topics for which sessions will be organized and asks people to organize them. According to the Editors' Introduction to the May 1985 issue of the AER, "this is done after consultation and comment, both volunteered and solicited, from a wide range of individuals." Each session organizer then asks 2 or 3 people to give papers related to the topic of the session. At the time the sessions are organized the AEA program chairman/president-elect also decides which sessions will be published in the Papers and Proceedings issue of the AER in May following the December meetings.

How these decisions are arrived at is entirely up to the individual AEA president-elect, and so varies from year to year. Some rely heavily on their "old boy" network, inviting people to organize sessions and to give papers; others are more likely to include sessions and papers that are suggested to them by "outsiders." The total number of sessions is limited (and the number published is even more so); at the Dallas meetings in December 1984 the AEA sponsored 107 sessions, of which only 26 were published. Only one session is usually sponsored by the AEA on any given topic.

Given the difficulty of predicting the quality of papers from abstracts alone, other information (i.e., previous work, affiliations, reputation, "who you know", etc.) usually counts for a good deal. This of course, makes it harder for "outsiders" to break into the AEA sessions, especially the published ones. There is also the difficulty of grouping individual papers into sessions having coherent topics. This favors "outside" proposals of complete sessions over single papers.

The best way to give a paper at the AEA meetings (though it's no guarantee) is, therefore, to organize a complete session yourself, including 2 or 3 papers, discussants, and chairperson, and to send your proposal to the AEA president-elect as

soon as his or her name is announced (i.e., well over a year before the meetings he or she will be planning). If you know someone who is in the president-elect's network, try to have that person write a covering letter for you. (Better yet, ask them to be a participant in the session as well.)

To help you locate other paper-givers for your session, this newsletter will publish any 'papers wanted' requests that are sent in with an idea for a session topic and an organizer's name and address. Deadlines are September 15 and January 15 for the next two newsletters.

The next best way to try to get your paper on the AEA program is to send an abstract to the AEA president-elect over a year ahead of time (before the official Call for Papers appears in the December AER). Again, if you can, enlist the support of someone who knows him or her.

At the AEA meetings every year CSWEP sponsors two sessions on gender-related topics, and selects 3 or 4 papers for publication in the May Papers and Proceedings issue of the AER. To propose a paper for one of these sessions, or to volunteer to be a discussant, you should send a one-page (500 word) abstract to the CSWEP chair (currently Isabel Sawhill) by February 1 (11 months before the AEA meetings).

Another way to give a paper at the ASSA meetings is to participate in a session (or organize one) sponsored by another organization. The other organizations that sponsor sessions at the ASSA meetings (some jointly with the AEA) are listed in the front of the ASSA program. Many have later deadlines for submitting proposals than the AEA, which is constrained by the timetable for publishing its program in the September AER. The final deadline for an organization to list a session in the printed program distributed at the ASSA meetings is August 1.

Calls for Papers usually appear in an organization's journal or newsletter. For example, the Econometric Society's Call for Papers is published in the back of the January issue of Econometrica, with an April 1 deadline for paper proposals for the December 1985 ASSA meetings in New York.

- Cordelia Reimers

CSWEP ACTIVITIES AT THE UPCOMING ASSA MEETINGS
New York, December 27-30, 1985

CSWEP Sessions

Equity Between the Sexes in Economic Participation
Chair: Irene Lurie, SUNY at Albany

Sophie Korczyk, Employee Benefit Research Institute
"Tax Reform and Equity for the Two-Earner Family:
The Problem of Employee Benefits"

Elaine Sorensen, University of Massachusetts
"Implementing Comparable Worth:
A Survey of Recent Job Evaluation Studies"

Michelle White, University of Michigan
"Commuting Behavior of Men and Women Workers in Large Cities"

Nan L. Maxwell, Denison University
"Labor Market Consequences of Job Termination: Male-Female Differences"

Sex Differences in Academic and Nonacademic Labor Markets
Chair: Mary Fish, University of Alabama

Paula Voos, University of Wisconsin, Madison
"Wage Discrimination: A New Approach Based on the Direct
Measurement of Productivity"

Debra A. Barbezat, Amherst College
"An Empirical Analysis of Salary Differentials by Sex:
The Academic Labor Market"

Cletus C. Coughlin and Anthony O'Brien, University of Georgia
"Nonblind Refereeing as a Barrier to Entry
in the Economics Profession"

Nadja Zalokar, University of Florida
"Generational Differences in Female Occupational Attainment--
Have the 1970s Changed Women's Opportunities?"

Help

CSWEP Business Meeting and Reception

This meeting will be held on Saturday, December 28, from 4:30-5:30 p.m. It will be followed by a reception. Please mark your calendar and plan to attend. Sharon Megdal is handling the arrangements.

CSWEP is planning on having an information table set up near the registration area at the ASSA meetings in New York. We will also be reserving a hospitality room in the New York Hilton to serve as a convenient place for coffee breaks, conversation, etc. If you are willing to spend an hour or two staffing either of the above, please send a note to Sharon B. Megdal, Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. We have appreciated your help in the past and thank you in advance for your willingness to help out this year.

CSWEP - EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH

Call for Papers

Eastern Economic Association Convention (April 10-12, 1986, Philadelphia, PA)

CSWEP will sponsor sessions on two themes:

"General Differences in the Economy" and
"Public Policy and the Economic Status of Women"

If you would like to give a paper or serve as a discussant, please send your name, address, telephone number, and (authors only, of course!) a one-page abstract to: Cordelia W. Reimers, Department of Economics, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021.

DEADLINE: DECEMBER 1, 1985

If you are doing research on some other topic, you can organize a session yourself for the 1986 Eastern Economic Association convention. To help you find other papers and discussants for your session, the next CSWEP newsletter will publish requests for papers and discussants that are sent to Cordelia Reimers at the above address by September 1.

If you'd like to give a paper (or be a discussant) but can't organize a session, you can send your paper proposal to the EEA program committee when their Call for Papers is issued next fall. To get on the EEA mailing list and to get information about submitting complete sessions, single papers, or discussants' names, write to William F. Lott, Executive Director, Eastern Economic Association, Department of Economics U-63, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268 (203-486-3885).

NYC Area Women Economists:

I heard from some of you last summer who are interested in forming a local group. Unfortunately, this was an extra-busy year for me, and I had no time to arrange the initial planning meeting. Next fall has to be better! I would still like to hear from anyone else who is interested in forming a New York City area group of women economists.

My address and phone numbers are:
Cordelia Reimers, Dept. of Economics,
Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New
York, NY 10021, tel.: (office) 212-772-
5444, (messages) 212-772-5400, (home)
201-836-6433.

Please write or call so I can include you in the initial planning meeting in the fall.

- Cordelia Reimers

CSWEP at the Eastern

An overflow audience attended the CSWEP-sponsored session on "Working Women and the Distribution of Income" at the Eastern Economic Association's 11th annual convention in Pittsburgh, March 22. Papers were presented by Daphne Greenwood and Melanie Hart of the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs: "Working Wives and the Nature of Their Contribution to Family Income;" David E. Bloom and McKinley Blackburn of Harvard University: "Working Women and the Decline of the American Middle Class;" and Nancy L. Wolff of Iowa State University: "Women and the Equity of the Social Security Program." Discussants were Marie Connolly of Chatham College, Arnold Katz of the University of Pittsburgh, and Elaine MacCrate of the University of Massachusetts. Randy Albelda of Hobart and William Smith College chaired the session.

CSWEP sponsored a second session at the EEA convention, on "Women, the Labor Force, and Household Formation" which attracted about 15 people at 8:00 on Saturday morning, March 23. The papers were by Josephine E. Olson and Irene Hanson Frieze of the University of Pittsburgh: "The Impact of Marriage, Children and Husband's Income on the Employment and Income of a Group of Highly Educated Women;" Chuen-mei Fan of Colorado State University: "A Labor-Leisure Choice Analysis of Women's Labor Participation and the Impact of Government Income Tax Policies;" and Karen Leppel: "Housemate Selection and Household Income Distribution." Shirley Cassing, Sophia Dimelis, and Sam Myers of the University of Pittsburgh were the discussants; and Cordelia Reimers of Hunter College and the Graduate School of C.U.N.Y. was the session chair.

About 70 CSWEP members and friends attended the wine and cheese reception held by CSWEP after the session on Friday afternoon, March 22. Besides the usual meeting of old and new friends, the reception resulted in some good media coverage for CSWEP member Shirley Burggraf of Florida A & M University, Tallahassee.

CSWEP Party - Anaheim, California

On behalf of CSWEP, Sharon B. Megdal is hosting a cocktail reception at the Western Economic Association Conference on July 1, between 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. One of CSWEP's goals is to further networking and communication among women by hosting receptions at the national and regional meetings. If you are planning on attending the WEA Conference in Anaheim, please mark it on your calendar.

Southern Meetings

CSWEP will sponsor two sessions at the forthcoming Southern Economic Meetings to be held November 24-26 in Dallas at the Hyatt Regency Hotel: "Pay Equity: Applied Microeconomic Theory," and "Gender Effects of Taxes, Pensions, and Fringe Benefits." Those wishing to participate in the first session should contact Marie Lobue, Economics and Finance Dept., The University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148. Potential participants for the second session should notify Livonia Casperson, Chair, Economics and Finance Dept., LSU-Shreveport, 8515 Youree Way, Shreveport, LA 71115.

They need to hear from you immediately.

CSWEP will also sponsor a business meeting and cocktail party and will present an award for the best student paper in conjunction with Omicron Delta Epsilon.

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

National Science Foundation Research

The National Science Foundation has two programs specifically designed to increase the number of women it funds. The Research Opportunities for Women (ROW) program "... provides opportunities for women to become actively engaged in independent research. Women eligible to submit proposals are (1) those who have received their doctorates at least three years prior to the submission of the proposal to NSF and have not previously served as a principal investigator under a federal award for scientific or engineering research, or (2) those who received their doctorates at least five years prior to proposal submission, whose research careers have been interrupted for at least two of the past five years and who have not served as a principal investigator under a federal award for scientific or engineering research since reentering their careers. Further information may be obtained from the ROW Program Director, Room 1144, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550, tel.(202) 357-7734.

The NSF Visiting Professorships for Women (VPW) program has as its objectives: "to provide opportunities for women to advance their careers in engineering and in the disciplines of science supported by NSF; and to encourage women to pursue careers in science and engineering by providing greater visibility for women scientists and engineers employed in industry, government and academic institutions." In the proposal, the applicant must outline a research program and describe interactive activities (counseling, teaching, mentoring) not possible at her home institution. The interactive component is an important part of the proposal. Proposals without a well thought out interactive component are unlikely to be funded and should be submitted to the regular NSF program. The research component is subject to a mail peer review to determine the quality of the outlined research. If the proposal passes the research screening, its interactive component is then reviewed by a multi-disciplinary panel. For more details contact the VPW Program Director (address above).

Last year, at the ASSA Meetings, CSWEP sponsored a workshop on the NSF Economics Program. Dr. Daniel H. Newlon, Program Director for Economics, presented an informative overview of the program. CSWEP is in the process of scheduling a similar workshop for the ASSA Meetings in New York. Further details will be provided in the Fall Newsletter.

Rockefeller Foundation's Program to Explore Long-Term Implications of Changing Gender Roles

The purpose of the program is to encourage attention to gender role changes through support of research projects that address the social, psychological, political and/or economic phenomena associated with the rapidly changing status of women. Projects may examine factors underlying such changes or analyze ways in which policy may respond to these changes. The Foundation seeks to support projects with small and moderate sized budgets. Most grants will be in the range of \$15,000 to \$30,000.

The competition is open to women and men around the world who have completed their professional training. Scholars and practitioners from the social sciences, humanities, law, journalism, health and natural sciences are encouraged to apply. Awards cannot be made for the completion of degree training, for curricular projects, the writing of fiction or poetry, or for projects offering direct services to individuals. Proposals involving more than one investigator or more than one institution are welcome.

The last deadline for the submission of proposals is September 15, 1985. The final decision on awards will be announced approximately two months after the deadline.

Please send inquiries to: Gender Roles Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

PREGNANCY AND TENURE

Most male business and professional careers follow similar time-paths. These time-paths have often become institutionally incorporated into the promotion process. They are an important signal to the employers: if a person cannot adhere to the time-path, it indicates that the person is not sufficiently productive for the position. Up or out.

Tenure is one such institutional time-path. In fact, the institutional time-path for academics is adhered to more rigidly than in most other management and professional occupations.

For women during child-bearing years, tenure and other institutionalized career paths impose greater burdens. The policy, developed when the profession was essentially male, means that there is no time allotted for child-bearing at all. The tenure clock applies to the first 6 to 8 years of the person's career. For men in traditional nuclear families, child-bearing is not a problem: wives bear and care for the children. In fact, it can be argued that during these years, wives are more likely to stay in the home and therefore are more likely to provide for the husband's home needs.

For a woman, the tenure clock means that in order to have the same chances and opportunities as men, she must put off child-bearing for these years. For women who go directly from undergraduate school to graduate school, spend the minimum years in graduate school, and proceed to immediately obtain a tenure-track position, this means that they may start to consider having children at the age of 32. If they take a few years off between undergraduate and graduate school, or take the average number of years to complete graduate school, or do not immediately find a tenure-track position, they rapidly approach the age where pregnancy is unlikely and more dangerous. And even if they wait until the age of 32 only, the childbirth and pregnancy is much more difficult physically than for a somewhat younger woman.

If men and women shared all household responsibilities equally except the ones that are biologically determined, the problem would be alleviated although it would not disappear. However, the cultural norms in household division of labor are changing only slowly. Moreover, both pregnancy and nursing demand time and energy from the mother alone.

The signal or information sent to employers by adherence to the rigid tenure time-path is actually very different if sent by women or men. The cost of adhering to the tenure timetable is much higher for women than men. It also selects women who are not interested in childbearing at the same time that it selects the most traditional men.

What are the solutions to this problem? Some universities allow assistant professors of either sex to take unpaid leave and "stop the clock." This is a partial solution, but one that still penalizes those who do not have independent means of financial support to carry them through this unpaid leave-time. Other universities do not have even this flexibility. The University of California has an 8-year up-and-out policy with no exceptions. They are presently considering rewriting this policy to allow for a limited amount (1 year) of unpaid leave for child-rearing.

The University of California is one of many academic institutions that is becoming more sensitive to this issue. However, policies must go beyond allowing unpaid leave. One possibility is a (limited) paid or partially paid leave period during which time the tenure clock is stopped; obviously, this policy would be expensive to schools and therefore not especially popular. An alternative suggestion, however, would be a policy that stops the clock for a limited time even if the woman continues teaching (or continues to teach part-time.)

GENDER BALANCE IN THE ECONOMICS
CURRICULUM
THE CSWEP TEXTBOOK PROJECT

There are problems with these solutions that apply to women only. Any policy that treats men and women unequally is illegal (unless administered by the government, like affirmative action). Policies which treat men and women differently are also likely to be politically unfeasible.

Some also question the fairness of a policy that allows women to "stop the clock" without giving men the same choice. While I can see a small degree of inequity in such a system, it seems far more equitable than the present system.

Some solutions to the legal and political questions include:

- (a) writing the policy to include other "disabilities";
- (b) writing the policy to include either men or women who take time off for child-rearing, if they are the primary person involved in child-rearing; there are obvious administrative problems here: can a man and women sequentially take time off to care for the same child? How does the university ascertain who the primary care-person is? Does this refer to a child of any age? (If it did, anyone could choose the year that she/he would prefer to take off arbitrarily.)

The issue would not be swept under the rug because of these problems. The present inequities are much larger than any that would arise with the proposed policies.

I am not familiar with the tenure policies of many universities. My knowledge is based on armchair empiricism only. I personally would be very interested in your comments and in the relevant solutions taken by your institutions. I'm sure that other members of CSWEP share this interest with me.

- Shulamit Kahn, University
of California, Irvine

We are happy to report that gender balance in the economics curriculum will finally be receiving serious professional attention during the 1985 AEA meetings in New York next December. A panel session on the topic, "Gender and Race in the Economics Curriculum," will be included on the AEA program. Lester Thurow (MIT) has agreed to be the moderator of this session which will include papers by CSWEP members Robin Bartlett (Denison Univ.) Bernadette Chachere (Hampton Univ.) and Susan Feiner (Virginia Commonwealth Univ.). We hope that this session will be widely attended.

The goals of the CSWEP textbook project are twofold. First, we have been assessing the extent of sexual bias in the curricular materials now in use. Although our research has so far been confined to a study of the 21 major introductory economics texts in both their current editions and in the editions dating back to 1974, we have found serious qualitative and quantitative deficiencies. Not only is the quantity of coverage of gender-related topics inadequate, but also we found that when authors make explicit reference to gender they often do so in ways which conform to existing negative stereotypes of women and "women's work". The most glaring of these occur in examples intended to illustrate economic concepts. In one text the concept of opportunity cost is discussed in an example which includes men in the following roles: playwright, general, lawyer and gambler. The only woman referred to in this illustration has no occupational designation, she just hides her money in a mattress. In another text the first reference to women occurs in an example in which a female economics graduate student is so ignorant of the rudiments of supply and demand that an old lady selling vegetables at a roadside stand must take

time out to explain this to her. In another text, unemployment compensation is discussed in a way which reinforces the notion that a woman's role as a worker is secondary to her roles as wife and mother. In this example a married couple were both full-time members of the workforce until the husband became unemployed. Then the "worker, his wife and two children" discuss their options. All of these examples (and there are many more) portray women in ways which confirm existing stereotypes.

The second goal of the textbook project is policy oriented. We hope to persuade textbook publishers to begin to consider the extent to which various texts are, or are not, gender balanced. Increasing the gender balance in the introductory curriculum will involve expanding the coverage of gender-related topics as well as eliminating offensive references to women. It is interesting to note that we can use many of the textbooks which were in use in the middle to late 70s as a guide. In the older editions of economics texts it is quite usual to find scattered discussions of how gender and economic performance are related. However, we want to improve on this by making the discussion of gender a systematic part of economics texts. Research on gender balancing shows that it does not really help to have authors simply add one or two chapters on gender and/or discrimination while leaving the remainder of the text unchanged since it is then all too easy for these chapters to be ignored. Current research indicates that there are many ways that gender issues can be constructively incorporated into the existing structure of economics textbooks. The textbook project hopes to persuade publishers and authors to begin this task.

You may not be aware of the fact that in recent years many professional associations have begun to pay attention to how gender-related issues are

treated in their disciplines' textbooks. Historians, sociologists, political scientists, psychologists, and biologists have all supported programs designed to upgrade the way their college-level teaching materials treat questions of specific relevance to women.

Unfortunately, the economics profession lags far behind the movement for gender balancing the curriculum. Hopefully by bringing this situation to the attention of the profession, the textbook treatment of women will begin to change. We are happy to report that after reading a preliminary draft of our research, one author quite willingly incorporated a much wider discussion of female employment into his text. Daniel Fusfeld sets an example which other textbook writers would do well to follow.

To get a sense of the extent and effects of sexism in higher education, it is worth reading the excellent report, "The Classroom Climate: A Chilly One for Women," Sadler and Hall (Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R St., N.W., Washington, DC 20009, (202)387-1300; cost, \$3). Because my research has focused on introductory level texts I would like to know if the texts (or study guides) you are using in economic history, comparative systems, labor, demography, economic development, or any other upper level course, suffer from similar sexist biases. If you have encountered any examples which are biased would you send me a copy with reference? Do you have suggestions for incorporating gender issues into the curricular materials of your specialty? If so, please pass this information on to me: Susan Feiner, Dept. of Economics, Virginia Commonwealth Univ., 1015 Floyd Ave., Richmond, VA 23284.

- Susan Feiner

ECONOMIC EQUITY

WREI

The Women's Research and Education Institute (WREI) has published the third in its series on employment issues affecting women. Older Women at Work (price \$4), as well as a list of other publications available, may be ordered from WREI, 204 4th Street, S.E., Washington, DC 20003. Orders must be prepaid, and price includes postage.

New Legislation

A PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC BILLS KNOWN AS THE ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT was introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives in mid-May. There are 22 separate measures in the package, each of which will be considered separately. The Act or Acts, have bipartisan support and are designed to improve the economic status of women. Similar legislation was introduced in both of the last two Congresses. This year's proposals are expected to face stiff opposition, but support is also strong.

This year's proposals:

- Vest full pension rights after 5 years instead of 10. This would permit workers to change jobs and still have pension benefits--of particular interest to women who must often leave the work force for childbearing or husband's transfer.
- Require equal sharing of Social Security benefits by couples even if one spouse does not work outside the home.
- Provide direct grants for the establishment of child care services.
- Increase the amount of money that can be set aside annually for individual retirement accounts for nonworking spouses.
- Force employers to provide greater health insurance coverage for nonworking spouses after they are widowed or divorced.

Pay Equity

New York State became the fourth state in the nation to adopt the concept of comparable worth to redress ingrained pay discrimination against women. The special raises will amount to \$34 million in 1986 and 1987. Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, and the city of Los Angeles have all accepted the concept of pay equity and are taking steps to implement it. Many other states and municipalities are studying the issue, trying to define it, and in some cases trying to resolve it.

A recent study conducted by the National Committee on Pay Equity (NCPE) surveyed both private industry and state and local governments. Despite the finding that managers in private industry expect to pay women and minorities equally for work of comparable value, pay equity has been implemented in only a handful of companies (64 out of 5.1 million). The greater progress in the public sector is the result of pressures by public employees' unions and women's groups.

The heart of the issue is whether or not job classification systems and wage-setting processes reflect market forces or structural imbalances. The NCPE study concluded that "market" forces or rates only partially influenced private sector wage-setting practices. Indeed, the effect of such influences on the employers surveyed was often indirect or negligible.

The NCPE was funded by the Ford Foundation. The National Organization for Women (NOW) serves on the board of directors. Readers who want additional information or copies of the study should contact Liz Nicholson at the National NOW office at (202) 347-2279.

HELP! HELP!

All readers are invited to send notes, articles, information for possible inclusion in the newsletter. Please send news about yourself: job moves, promotions, awards, books, etc.

JOB

Would you like to Change Jobs?

CSWEP receives many notices of job openings for economists. Some of them are from employers who have genuine interest in attracting women candidates. If you would like xerox copies of notices we have recently received, send a large (9 by 12) self-addressed envelope with 60 cents postage on it to: Job Notices List/CSWEP, Ann Guillot, The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

Public/Private Ventures, 399 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2178, a non-profit corporation focused on employment and education issues, seeks to fill three positions: senior level research person to work in the Research Department on two major evaluations; senior staff person in charge of the data unit; and Research Officer. Contact: Wendy C. Wolf, Director of Research.

Job Openings

ICF Incorporated, 1850 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006, seeks Ph.D. economists with a desire to apply microeconomic and macroeconomic tools to policy issues. Contact M. Barth.

Data Resources, Inc. (DRI), seeks a Managing Consultant II who will have responsibility for DRI's international clients. Contact: R.H. Perry & Associates, Inc., 2607 31st Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20008.

Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, seeks chaired professor of real estate. Contact: Professor Thomas S. Robertson, Chair, Search Committee.

Department of Agricultural Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, seeks Assistant or Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics (12-month tenure track) including both research and teaching responsibilities. Contact: H. H. Stoevener. Deadline: August 1, 1985.

PEOPLE TO CONTACT

- General Policy Matters Isabel V. Sawhill, chair, The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037
- Items for Newsletter Aleta A. Styers, editor, A T & T Technologies, c/o Yale Club Box 7, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017
- Dues, Change of Address, Roster Joan Haworth, membership secretary, 4901 Tower Court, Tallahassee, FL 32303
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