



American Economic Association

1989 Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

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NEWSLETTER

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Can you believe that in just over two months we will enter the last decade of the 20th century! The CSWEP board and the newsletter staff wish you the very best of holiday seasons and a productive New Year.

ON CSWEP AND CSWEP ACTIVITIES

Shulamit Kahn

Even though you receive the newsletters prepared by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP), you may not know how CSWEP is run or about its other activities. CSWEP is a voluntary group of economists, most of whom are women. It is managed by a Board that is a committee of the AEA and its activities are funded jointly by membership dues and the AEA. Board members and the Chair are appointed by the President of the AEA, based on recommendations of the current Board. Several criteria are used, including willingness to volunteer time for Board work; professional stature; diversity of fields; geographic areas and sector (academic or government/business); and specialties needed for particular CSWEP projects. Members serve on the Board for three years in overlapping terms.

The Board identifies and works on various projects designed to further women's status in the economics profession. Some of these projects are ongoing, others are one-time undertakings. This Newsletter is one of the most demanding of our ongoing activities.

CSWEP's Board regularly organizes several sessions at the AEA meetings. Some of these sessions are on gender-related topics to promote this area of economic research, while others relate to a theme chosen by the Board for the year that is in keeping with the overall plans of the President-elect. The theme chosen for the 1989 meetings was "Theory and Applications in Industrial Organization." For the December 1990 meetings, the planned area is "Science, Technology and Productivity." (For more details on submission to either the science/technology/productivity sessions or the gender-related sessions, see the separate announcement in this Newsletter.)

In addition to these sessions, CSWEP sponsors other events to promote "networking" at the December meetings, notably a hospitality suite for people to meet or relax and a reception. At regional meetings, CSWEP sponsors technical sessions and receptions.

Another ongoing project of CSWEP is maintaining the **Roster of Women Economists**. Every few years, CSWEP publishes these names in hard copy and distributes it to its membership. Recently, we have been using the Roster in other ways to widen women's exposure and opportunities within the economics profession. Upon request and for a nominal charge, we supply potential employers, organizers of advisory panels and conferences, and the like, with specialized lists made by searching the computerized Roster. (Of course, members of CSWEP are given the option of excluding their names from these lists.) We also send lists of women working in the relevant field to all organizers of AEA sessions for the December meetings. Since these lists can pinpoint characteristics such as fields of specialization, length of time since the economist received a Ph.D., and number of publications, they can be a particularly useful way of promoting the consideration of women in situations when informal "old boy" networks may fail. We are presently informing faculty chairs, state government officials, and employers advertising in Job Openings for Economists (JOE) and the CSWEP Newsletter about the Roster by letter.

CSWEP's current projects focus on the advancement of women within the economics profession. One is investigating how women's participation on the programs of the annual AEA meetings has changed over time, while a second project is examining patterns of promotion of women compared with men within academic departments. Future Newsletters will report on these and other studies.

The CSWEP Board consists of only 12 people, which limits both the time available for CSWEP projects and the perspectives on how to best help women to advance in the economics profession. We welcome suggestions for additional projects that CSWEP might undertake and volunteers. Send suggestions to Nancy Gordon at the address on the back cover.

HOW NOT TO PERISH: TIPS FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES FROM AN EX-EDITOR'S POINT OF VIEW

Claudia Goldin ¹/

The advice I offer will not make you famous but will, I promise, raise your chances of getting your articles published.

What to Submit?

It comes as a surprise only to those who are not editors and referees that most papers submitted to journals are of poor quality. The leading journals accept one paper for each twenty they receive. The wonder, though, is how editors fill journals with the polished articles we readers have come to expect. The content of accepted papers is often no different from that of the miserable ones that get rejected. The difference is often in the presentation--in the quality of exposition, the intuition provided, the attention to detail, and the sense of the larger issue. Even in the more theoretical and econometrics journals, content is only one part of getting a paper accepted.

Form serves two functions. As in a fine novel, it compels the reader (first and foremost, the referee and editor) to continue turning pages. Form is the conveyance of content. But form is also a signaling device. Much of what we claim to be truth must be taken at face value. To signal sloppiness, even in one's ability to use a spelling checker, is to signal sloppiness in one's ability to take a derivative.

The refereeing process should not be used as the primary way to secure comments from an impartial reader. Perhaps, one day a market will develop that exchanges comments for a \$40 check. But as things currently stand, you will also get back a rejection letter and will eliminate one journal from your meager list of potential outlets. Plead with your friends to read and comment on your paper and exchange such favors. You can often be your own best critic. Put the paper away for a month, and you will look at it with new, critical eyes. As a last resort, ask your thesis advisor. Most of all, present the paper. Only when you have to convince others of your logic, do you see the errors in it yourself.

Getting published is not a lottery. You can greatly increase your chances of having an article accepted (or at least getting a foot in the door with a "revise and resubmit" letter) by working on it. The single most important advice I can offer is to submit polished papers.

Where to Submit?

The most prestigious journal may not be the best outlet for your paper. More to the point, submitting papers to the most prestigious journals can often waste substantial time (but also see the last section below). One consideration in choosing a journal concerns the tenure process at your institution. Consult a senior colleague who knows both department and university tenure procedures. Departments often emphasize quality. But university personnel committees frequently use the yardstick of quantity. Of equal relevance is the future life of your work. Every journal has a particular readership and niche in the profession. For an article to have maximum impact, and often any bearing at all, it must be placed appropriately; the specialist journal may result in more citations than the generalist journal.

The most appropriate journal may depend on whether you are referencing articles in that

1. Claudia Goldin was the editor of the Journal of Economic History from 1984 to 1988 and has been a member of the editorial board of the American Economic Review since 1985. She thanks Robert Pollak, another ex-editor, for his comments.

journal. Do not cite articles gratuitously though; it is obvious to editors and referees. Turnaround time for a journal is also always relevant, although this process is not a lottery. Rapid turnaround may also mean a high proportion of rejection letters without refereeing. But if you submit polished papers (with good content), the relevant mean time becomes that conditional on being refereed, which could be much longer. I should also add, just for completeness, that contributors to economics journals should submit papers to one journal at a time.

The Editorial Process

Four months have passed since you mailed your paper to a journal and you have received nothing more than an acknowledgment postcard. Should you write the editor and ask what is wrong? Not if you know about "The Editorial Process."

Each journal has its own editorial process, but most use the following procedure. When a paper is received it is logged in at the main office and an acknowledgment card is sent to the author (two weeks have now elapsed since the paper was mailed). If you followed the suggestions to contributors on the inside cover of the journal, you are now beginning the editorial process; if not, you will receive a postcard asking you to comply.

The co-editor in charge of your subfield (say, Labor Economics) will be sent the paper (many economics journals now have two to four co-editors), and if that co-editor is at a different university, another week will elapse. The co-editor must now look at your paper and assign referees. This can take anywhere from one to four weeks, depending on the backlog and whether the journal office is in the throes of getting out an issue. How many referees are assigned depends on the subject matter, the technical content, and the paper's potential, but two is the mode. One of the referees is often from the journal's editorial board. Some journals ask referees to respond within four to six weeks and pay small sums as an incentive; some journals ask for a response within twelve weeks. The process places a heavy burden on referees, and editors can do no more than request a timely response. When all referee reports are in, the editor must weigh the evidence. Depending, once again, on the backlog at the journal, the final report can take one to four weeks to write. If the tardiest referee takes twelve weeks to respond, about twenty weeks have elapsed since you mailed the paper.

The editor rejects your paper, citing the criticisms and reservations of the referees. But you believe the referees have not understood your argument. What do you do? The editor, not the referee, is the final arbiter, and the editor uses more than the referee reports in making a decision. Referees also submit cover letters that are often more candid than their reports. A good editor, moreover, will read the paper and make an independent evaluation. A paper that is incomprehensible to the referee will probably be rejected even if it could be explained in person. The argument in the paper is probably so confused and contorted that no reader would want to make the effort. It usually does not matter who is right. What matters is how you can convince the next referee.

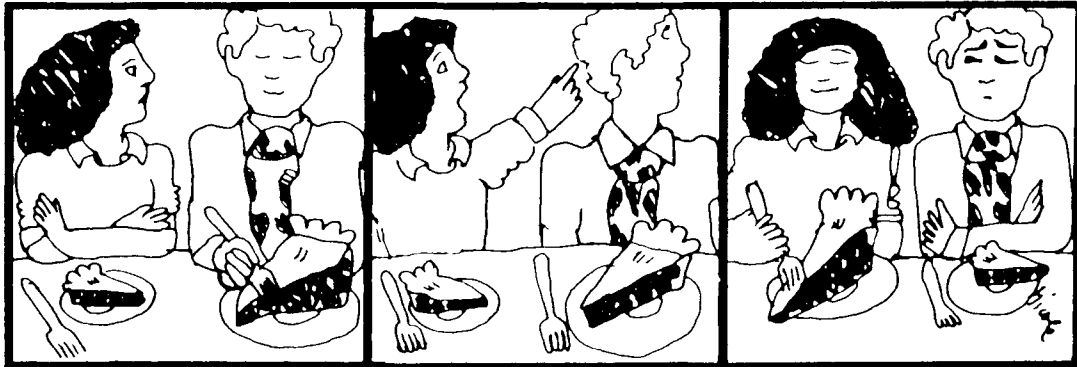
Then What?

Stigler's Law on missed flights is equally relevant to submitting papers. If you never miss a flight, I recall George Stigler saying in the days before unrefundable tickets, you probably waste too much time at airports. If you never get a rejection letter, you probably set your sights too low. Getting a rejection letter is not shameful. Many articles were once rejected by some rival journal. You must prepare yourself for the inevitable--what must be done after a paper is rejected.

An important part of the refereeing process is revising and restructuring a paper. Even if you follow the first step and write the best paper you can, an informed referee may be able to guide you to write a better paper. Do not submit the paper to the next journal on your list without attempting to address the suggestions of the referee. You will have lost an opportunity to better the product. The paper, moreover, may be sent to the same referee again.

What constitutes a rejection, an invitation to revise and resubmit, or permission to submit de novo is often unclear in letters from editors. Each editor has an individual code. When I wanted to reject a paper, I would deliberately use the word reject. But many editors find it more palatable to use euphemisms. If a paper is neither rejected nor accepted, there is often a wide range of possibilities. The question is whether the editor is asking for minor changes or those that would alter the entire structure of the paper. The latter often means jettisoning much of your work and developing another paper, perhaps with the same data or model. If the editor's letter is unclear, it may be best to write and ask for a clarification.

In sum, the best advice I can offer is to read journals and make your papers resemble the ones you most admire, at least in their ability to convey genius.



by **NICOLE HOLLANDER**

WHICH JOURNALS PRACTICE BLIND REFEREEING?

The list below indicates refereeing practices for many of the standard economics journals. The list is from survey results collected in February 1989 by **Rebecca Blank** as part of her current study of the effects of blind versus nonblind refereeing on rates of acceptance for the American Economic Review. Blind refereeing implies that referees are given no information on the author's name or institutional affiliation (usually by removing the title page from the paper before it is sent out for refereeing). Of course, in some cases, referees are still able to identify the author. In nonblind refereeing, the referee knows the paper's author and institutional affiliation.

<u>Journal Title</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Nonblind</u>
American Economic Review	1/	
Canadian Journal of Economics		x
Eastern Economic Journal	x	
Econometrica	x	
Econometric Theory		x

Economica	x	
Economic Journal		x
Economic Development & Cultural Change		x
Economic Inquiry		x
Financial Management	x	

<u>Journal Title</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Nonblind</u>
Financial Review	x	
Industrial & Labor Relations Review	x	
International Economic Review		x
Journal of Accounting & Economics	x	
Journal of American Statistical Association		x 2/

Journal of Business	3/	
Journal of Business & Economic Statistics		x
Journal of Development Economics		x
Journal of Econometrics		x
Journal of Economics & Business	x	

Journal of Economic Dynamics & Control		x
Journal of Economic History	x	
Journal of Economic Issues	3/	
Journal of Economic Theory	3/	
Journal of Finance	x	

Journal of Financial Economics	x	
Journal of Human Resources	x	
Journal of Industrial Economics	x	
Journal of International Economics		x
Journal of Labor Economics		x

Journal of Law & Economics		x
Journal of Monetary Economics		x
Journal of Money, Credit, & Banking	x	
Journal of Policy Analysis & Management	x	
Journal of Political Economy		x

Journal of Post Keynesian Economics	x	
Journal of Public Economics		x
Journal of Urban Economics		x
National Tax Journal	x	
Quarterly Journal of Economics	x	

Quarterly Review of Economics & Business	x	
Rand Journal	x	
Review of Economic Studies		x
Review of Economics & Statistics		x
Review of Income & Wealth	3/	
Southern Economic Journal	x	
World Development		x

1. Alternate articles are refereed blind or nonblind, as part of a study of the effects of blind refereeing.

2. Anonymous upon request of the author(s).

3. All or most of the articles are refereed by the editor or editorial board, and not sent to outside referees.

* * * * *

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Ivy E. Broder
Economics Program Director

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is quite sensitive to the issue of underrepresentation of women in the sciences and has several ongoing research programs and special initiatives in this area. The purpose of this article is to explain what some of these programs are, how they relate to the Economics program, and how to take advantage of them.

Research Opportunities for Women (ROW) was conceived as a way of encouraging fuller participation by women in the sciences. Although most of its components are not independent programs (that is, they are not based outside the individual subject area programs) and do not have additional funds attached to them, ROW is a way of packaging and describing the NSF's efforts to encourage women to apply for grants. It is hoped that through a heightened awareness, women will begin to apply for grants in more significant numbers. And, it appears that ROW has had some impact. There was a big jump in the number of proposals submitted by women during the first year (fiscal year 1981) of the initiative: 23 in fiscal year 1981 compared with 12 in the prior year. Unfortunately, fiscal year 1981 was also the year the Economics Program budget suffered a severe cut (from \$10.4 million in fiscal year 1980 to \$7.4 million in fiscal year 1981), so the success rate of these submissions was quite low. However, there has been a strong rebound since that low budgetary point. In fiscal year 1989, women submitted 39 proposals and received 14 awards. This 36 percent success rate compared well with an overall success rate in the Economics Program of about 30 percent.

Although these statistics show that there has been an improvement during the decade, there is more of this story to tell. A subsequent Newsletter article will give detailed figures on women's participation and success rates in the Economics Program. One thing is quite clear at this point--women are far less likely to submit proposals than men. It is hoped that by advertising the ROW initiatives, women will begin to increase their participation rates and, consequently, their funding from NSF. The specific components of ROW are described in the remainder of this article.

Standard Research Grants

Standard research grants are ones that the NSF considers from individual investigators; they are reviewed in two cycles with target closing dates of January 15 and August 15. Briefly, grant proposals are handled in the following way: When a proposal comes into the Economics Program, it is read by one of the Program Directors (Dan Newlon, Lynn Pollnow, or me) and then sent out for written review to five or six specialists in the field (usually academics). About a month later, all proposals from that cycle are reviewed by the Economics Advisory Panel, which is made up of fourteen prominent economists, two of whom are currently women. The Program Directors in the Economics Program then consider all of the outside specialist and panel reviews and make recommendations about which proposals to fund. A fuller description of the entire review procedure can be found in an accompanying article in this newsletter written by Dan Newlon.

The standards for an award are the same for all submissions and there is no extra "pot" of money set aside for women. However, there are certain ways in which the staff at NSF attempts to help women in this process and, therefore, to increase funding for women at the margin. When a woman submits a proposal, the staff tries to find at least one female outside reviewer to comment on that proposal. It is hoped that this will help in two ways: Break through the "old boy" network (especially if the submission is from a young economist) and familiarize more women in the profession with the review process, thereby encouraging more submittals from women in the future. For anyone considering submitting a proposal, it is a good idea to consult with the staff at NSF during the planning and writing stages. You are encouraged to list several possible reviewers along with your proposal (check beforehand with NSF staff for possible conflicts).

Research Planning Grants

These are one-time awards for investigators who have not previously received NSF support. The amount of money for such an award is limited to \$18,000, and proposals must be received by January 15 each year. The purpose of these awards is to allow the investigator to do some preliminary work in a new line of research to see if a full scale proposal is warranted. The money can be used for salary, travel, technical assistance, or secretarial support. The review process for this type of grant depends on the division--it may be an internal review, an interdisciplinary review, or a panel review. In the Economics Program, the review process varies from year to year--the four awards in fiscal year 1988 were based on reviews within the program, without outside reviewers.

Research Initiation Awards

When a proposal is submitted by a woman who has not previously received NSF support, it is considered as a proposal for a Research Initiation Award. The deadline for submitting is January 15. In some years, there has been extra funding (additional funds from outside the regular Economics Program budget) for this category, coming either from an NSF-wide or division-wide initiative. The category was created in the hope of encouraging women to submit grant proposals. When a proposal is submitted in this category, it goes through the same review process as the regular research grants and, to receive an award, it must meet the same standards.

Career Advancement Awards

The aim of this program is to advance the careers of women economists (and other scientists) by increasing the availability of grants to help increase their research output. Although it includes junior faculty women, the emphasis in the Economics Program has been on mid-career women who want to establish a new line of research, change research direction in some way, or reenter the profession. Proposals must be received by January 15.

There are very few restrictions on eligibility--you may apply for a Career Advancement Award even if you currently hold another NSF grant. The size of the award is limited to a maximum of \$50,000 for a twelve-month period (although an additional \$10,000 may be available for equipment). Along with a proposal of not more than eight pages (significantly shorter than the standard grant proposal), an applicant must submit a statement of research interest and goals in order to provide the reviewers with some insight as to how the project fits in with long-range career plans. Proposals are evaluated in an interdisciplinary competition and there were two recipients in economics last year. Some of the costs of the grant are borne by the Economics Program and some from other NSF sources; these amounts vary from year to year.

Visiting Professorships for Women

These awards provide support for women who will be visiting faculty members at another academic or research institution. They allow women to pursue research projects and teach or consult with colleagues at the host universities. The purpose of this program is to increase the visibility of women scientists (economists) and thereby encourage other women in their fields. Typical awards are for 12 months, but may range from one semester to two years. Host institutions should be notified by the applicant by October 31; the NSF deadline for applications is November 15.

Proposals are expected to address instructional or other interactive projects at either the undergraduate or graduate level, or the community at large. There is a research component expected as well. Unlike the other programs described above, this initiative is outside the Economics Program. There is a Program Director for the Visiting Professorships for Women (VPW) Program and proposals are evaluated at that level. In the past, there have been one or two awards per year to economists. Specific inquiries should be addressed to the VPW Program Director at 1-202-357-7734.

MORE ON HOW THE NSF ECONOMICS PROGRAM WORKS

Daniel H. Newlon
Economics Program Director

In an article in the February 1988 issue of the CSWEP newsletter, I gave some advice on submitting proposals to the National Science Foundation (NSF). This article summarizes the way NSF's Economics Program processes proposals and describes the different levels of supervision at NSF, and then provides more detail on points that some NSF applicants have found confusing.

The Economics Program

Proposals are bunched into two review cycles--one starting on August 15th and the other on January 15th. In each cycle, five to six specialists are asked to prepare written reviews on each proposal. Almost all proposals are subsequently reviewed by a fourteen person Advisory Panel. We, the Economics Program staff, then decide which proposals to recommend for funding and which to decline based on the reviews, the Panel's recommendation, and our own comparison of the proposals.

After we make and document our recommendations, they are reviewed by our bosses, Roberta Balstad Miller and James Blackman, the Director and Deputy Director of the Division of Social and Economic Science (SES), and by their boss, Mary Clutter, the Assistant Director of the Directorate of Biological and Behavioral Sciences (BBS). Moreover, if the grant is large enough, NSF's Science Board and Eric Block, the Director of NSF, also review our recommendation. Our "chain of command" goes from program to division to directorate to the Science Board and the Director.

We work closely with other program directors to see that proposals by economists or research of interest to economists receive the best opportunity for funding. A proposal will sometimes be helped and almost never hurt by joint review by more than one program. But joint review is costly. It takes up more staff time and requires more reviewers to read and evaluate proposals. Consequently, program directors agree to conduct a joint review only if they think the proposals have a serious chance of obtaining funding from both programs. The most likely divisions for joint review are also in the SES division--sociology, political science, law and social science, geography, decision risk and management science, and data improvement and measurement methods. Programs in anthropology, linguistics, the history and philosophy of science, and psychology (which may also jointly review economists' proposals) are now found in other divisions in the BBS Directorate.

The Economics Program staff consists of three program directors (Lynn Pollnow, Ivy Broder, and myself) and a program assistant (Kim Urban). If you have any questions about NSF, call us (1-202-357-9674) and we'll answer your questions or find the answers for you. Kim usually answers administrative questions concerning topics such as the next target date, or the number of copies of the proposal to be sent, while the program directors handle substantive issues and the few administrative questions Kim can't answer. The Economics Program staff prides itself in its accessibility, so call us if you need information.

Additional Details About the Process

Multiple program directors can be confusing to someone trying to find out who is in charge. I'm the senior program director, but work is shared and decisions are almost always made jointly. When a proposal is submitted to the Economics Program, one of us takes responsibility for selecting reviewers for that proposal. One program director's choice of reviewers is checked by another to protect against mistakes and to share knowledge of reviewers' characteristics (especially possible biases or conflicts of interest).

A letter requesting a review will usually be signed by the program director who selected the reviewer. Therefore, the same person can receive review requests from different program directors for the same NSF program. To make matters even more confusing, some of the requests for reviews

will come from Jim Blackman. I've been asked by younger economists, "Who is Blackman?" Jim was director of the Economics Program from 1967 to 1980. He built the Economics Program into the principal source of support for research in economics. Almost every economist responsible for a major advance in economics during Jim's tenure as Economics Program Director received some support from NSF. Jim set the standards for excellence and for responsiveness to the needs of the economics community by which we measure our performance. When Jim's work load at the Division permits, he puts on a program director's hat and helps us with the Economics Program.

Prior to a meeting of the Economics Advisory Panel, the staff will divide up responsibility for chairing the discussion of the proposals. Most of the proposals are handled by subpanels of from five to nine members of the Advisory Panel. There are two parallel meetings of these subpanels. The members in the subpanels change completely every one to two hours, with individuals shifting back and forth between the subpanels. The subpanels are set up to get the best match of the proposals and the expertise of each subpanel members. The recommendations of the subpanels are debated and finalized by the full panel at the end of the meeting. We use subpanels because that way more time can be spent discussing the proposals and the quality of the discussion is better because the panel is smaller. But the use of subpanels has one drawback for the staff: We can not participate in and listen to the full discussion of every proposal. That is why one program director will at times direct you to another program director, if you have questions about the panel discussion of your proposal.

The staff of the Economics Program gets together immediately after the Advisory Panel's meeting to survey the proposals, share information about the subpanels, and try to identify the proposals that should be funded or declined. We then divide up responsibility for writing the justifications for the decisions to grant funds or to decline a proposal. We usually are unable to reach a decision at this meeting on about twenty percent to thirty percent of the proposals. We will postpone consideration of these proposals until after we have processed the declined proposals and negotiated budgets on all of the grants. Occasionally, a program director will have doubts afterwards about some of the decisions. On rereading a proposal and the reviews, the program director might think that a proposal that has tentatively been declined is actually stronger than some other proposals that are still on the margin or, alternatively, that a tentative grant has serious problems that were overlooked earlier. The program director will then put the proposal back with the other undecided proposals to be declined or funded as we obtain additional reviews or a better sense of the "margin."

It takes us about a month in the fall and two months in the spring to finish this first phase of decision making and to document decisions. All of the staff then reread the surviving proposals and meet to decide which of the remaining proposals should be funded. We calculate how much money is left in the Economics Program's budget, list the projects that one of us thinks would be unthinkable to decline, and then debate the unthinkable. The second phase lasts about a month in the fall and about two weeks in the spring. The debate about the marginal proposals is shorter in the spring because there is usually little money left in the budget at the end of the fiscal year.

If called after the panel meeting and asked about the status of a proposal, we will not tell the investigator we are going to recommend funding for the project. We want to avoid promising someone that their project is going to be funded and then discover, as we write up the documents justifying our decision, that the project really should not be funded. It is also possible (but in the case of the Economics Program very improbable) that our recommendation will be rejected at a higher level. With grants, it is definitely "Don't call us, we'll call you." We will, however, tell an investigator that the proposal is being declined, so alternative plans can be made as quickly as possible.

An investigator can determine who prepared the final documentation for the proposal from the letter funding or declining the grant. The Division Director signs all letters declining grants, but the letter identifies the program officer who handled the proposal as the person to contact for further information. The award letter is always signed by the program officer who prepared the documentation.



by **NICOLE HOLLANDER**

CALLS FOR PAPERS

The **Journal of Human Resources (JHR)** invites authors to submit papers for a special issue on the economics of child care. Papers dealing with the supply of and demand for child care, the effects of government policy on the child care market, the relationship between the use of child care utilization and the labor force behavior of women, or other topics related to child care will be considered. Submissions will be subjected to the normal refereeing process and will be expected to meet the usual **JHR** standards. All manuscripts must be submitted to: **JHR** Editorial Office, Social Science Building, 1180 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53705. They must be received **no later than January 30, 1990**. Please be sure to indicate that the paper is being submitted for the special issue on child care. Special Issue editors are V. Joseph Hotz and David Blau.

The **Second International Conference on Research in the Consumer Interest** will be held August 9-11, 1990, in Snowbird, Utah, with a theme of "Enhancing Consumer Choice." Research on the processes of consumer choice and the environmental factors that constrain and expand choice will be presented. The deadline for submitting completed papers or abstracts is **December 1, 1989**. Papers submitted must not have been previously published and must not currently be under consideration elsewhere. Submissions, requests for abstract guidelines, or other inquiries should be sent to Professor Robert N. Mayer, Chair, ACCI Research Committee, Department of Family and Consumer Studies, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; 1-801-581-5392.

The **Western Economic Association's (WEA) 65th Annual Conference** will be held June 29-July 3, 1990, in San Diego, California. If you wish to present a paper at the WEA meetings, send an abstract to: WEA International, Executive Office, 7400 Center Avenue, Suite 109, Huntington Beach, CA 92647-3055. The deadline is December 1, 1989. **CSWEP** will sponsor several sessions, with at least one consisting of contributed papers on gender-related topics. Volunteers to organize or to chair sessions are also being sought. Send an abstract (or a completed paper, if available) to: Shelly Lundberg, Department of Economics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

The 1990 annual meeting of the **Public Choice Society (PCS)** will be held in collaboration with the **Economic Science Association (ESA)** at the Westward Look Resort, Tucson, Arizona, March 16 to March 18, 1990. Those interested in presenting a paper at the PCS meeting should send a brief abstract of 300 words or less no later than December 1, 1989 to: Vernon L. Smith, Department of Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ 85721. Abstracts of papers dealing with experimental methods in economics and political science or theoretical or empirical papers more appropriate to the interest of the (ESA) should be sent to Elizabeth Hoffman at the same address. Be sure to include the author's name, affiliation, address, telephone and identify the PCS or the ESA meeting.

