



American Economic Association

1990 Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

NEWSLETTER

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MORE THOUGHTS ON HOW TO GET PUBLISHED

by Barbara D. Dennis
University of Wisconsin-Madison, Retired

The suggestions summarized in "Strategies for Publishing Journal Articles" are, in my judgment, on target and I urge young academics to consider them seriously. As someone who for many years was on the receiving end of submissions--as managing editor of an economics journal--I have a few things to add and a few warnings.

In my experience in the "real world" of academic publication, I can report that almost 90 percent of the papers submitted to us for publication were rejected, many following double-blind review. But a few went no further than the editor(s), and the decision to reject was easy. The subject matter was simply what we called "not for us" and our response was a form letter to that effect. In these instances, the author had failed to review our journal to find out what type of article we would consider of interest to our readers. Young academics can avoid this waste of time, postage, and, in some cases, the submission fee by first reviewing the list of articles that each journal publishes in areas related to her field (in the Journal of Economic Literature) and then by reading over recent issues of each journal to identify further the focus. This approach is particularly important for new journals. After this review, she might list first, second, and third choices and proceed accordingly.

Rarely did we discover that an author had also submitted the same paper, or one very similar, to another journal, but it did happen occasionally. This is simply not done. Journal editors do communicate with each other, and an individual submitting essentially the same paper to two journals at the same time is likely to be "caught" and to be labeled as untrustworthy--a mark against her in the future.

The guidelines for submission of manuscripts usually can be found in the front few pages of a journal. Some journal editors will not consider manuscripts longer than 35 or 50 pages. Some charge submission fees. Some specify that the paper should consist of the text, the references, the notes, and the tables, in that order. All specify that the manuscript should be double-spaced, but some authors assume that means the text only. Wrong! It means the whole manuscript, including the references and the notes.

Style certainly makes a difference. A well-written paper that conforms to submission guidelines has a better chance of getting by the editor's review and going on to the refereeing process. Editors tend to be very critical at this stage, to avoid overburdening their most dependable referees. A poorly written or stilted presentation provides an editor with a good excuse for rejecting the paper, probably because it is difficult to figure out what the author is trying to say. Conversely, an editor may be pleasantly surprised by an extremely well-written, stylish argument, and the reaction in most cases is positive.

Editors do not reject out of hand requests for reconsideration when an author believes she has been treated unfairly by the referees or the editor, but she should be able to make a well-argued case that the referees were in error or seriously misinterpreted what she said. In such a case, she might indicate how she would recast a passage that may have been less than clear in the original manuscript. Generally, however, editors are reluctant to reverse previous decisions unless the author can provide a convincing rationale for doing so.

An editor's response to an author may be that she should revise and resubmit her paper. Some

individuals then take an inordinate amount of time in responding to these requests. If extensive revisions and additional empirical work are required, the author might inform the editor that she is proceeding with the revisions and that a revised paper will be forthcoming in due course. If the revisions are minor, she should make them immediately so that the paper gets back promptly into the queue.

Another suggestion in the original article was that the author might consider peer review before submitting a paper for journal publication. The decision is hers to make, of course, but guidance and comments from more experienced colleagues can be most useful. So are contacts with "key authors," another suggestion in the original article. One effective way of making these contacts is to send copies of an accepted but not yet published paper to these authors, along with a note indicating interest in what they have done or may be doing and expressing a willingness to comment on their papers. As these contacts are established, the young academic could ask these key authors to comment on her draft papers, but such requests should not be made until her draft is polished and about ready to be submitted to a journal. Results of these contacts certainly would be positive for all concerned--the exchange of ideas and the improvement of everyone's research.

I have one more suggestion for the young and inexperienced writer--one that has served me well. Write the paper as best you can and put it aside, for at least a week or more, and then read it over critically. Where can the presentation be improved? Where can the argument be simplified or expressed more clearly? Are there redundancies? Are the equations correct? Are there typing errors in the tables? Editors and referees do react negatively to errors. I might add that editors take a dim view of extensive rewriting of the text on proof, as their printers charge them for every single editorial change or addition. And they take an equally dim view of having to print "corrections" at some later date.

Now, I shall follow my own advice and put these remarks aside before asking a colleague, a former editor, for comments and suggestions. These I will consider and incorporate. Finally, I will read the paper once more, critically, before submitting it to CSWEP for publication.

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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

INSTITUTIONS OF INTEREST

The Wellesley College Center for Research on Women

The Center for Research on Women was established at Wellesley College in 1974, making it one of the oldest centers of its kind in the United States. The primary objective of the Center is to foster research on issues of importance to women, with an emphasis on studies that are particularly relevant to public policy. Work at the Center is funded by grants and contracts from federal and state agencies and private foundations. The center frequently sponsors conferences, seminars, and workshops to foster debate or to disseminate materials and information emerging from the research.

Researchers from a variety of social science and humanities disciplines have worked at the Center during the past decade and a half. Their research projects have included everything from sophisticated quantitative analyses to case studies to the review of historical documents.

Considerable attention has been directed over the years to women in the labor force. Studies have focused on employment patterns, including the occupational segregation of women. Researchers have examined the experiences of women in specific sectors of the economy: women in management, in the service sector, and in blue-collar occupations. Racial and ethnic differences in labor market experiences of women have been pursued in a number of these efforts. Public policies affecting women in the labor market have also been analyzed including equal pay, procedures for enforcing equal employment opportunity, employment and training, family leave, and child care.

The lives of women continue to be inextricably linked with children and family, in spite of women's increasing labor force participation. Therefore, issues and policies that affect women's ability to balance work and family have received considerable attention at the Center. The work-family issues specific to different groups in society -- such as dual career couples, displaced homemakers, and black heads of households -- have been examined. Changing roles in the family as a consequence of increased work on the part of women have been studied in projects on changing male roles.

The combination of work and family responsibilities of women, coupled with the uncertainty over modern male and female roles, requires a new and clearer understanding of the stresses and satisfactions in our lives. The Center for Research on Women has produced some of the seminal work on these issues. Research has examined the strain of fulfilling multiple roles, depression in women and girls, and adaptation mechanisms of specific groups of women such as those in "nurturing" professions or black women heading households.

For the past ten years the Center has sponsored a series of faculty development seminars designed to foster the inclusion of the experiences and perspectives of women in college and high school curricula. The Center also houses the monthly literary review, the Women's Review of Books, publishes a working paper series and a biannual Research Report, and hosts a Visiting Research Scholar program. For further information contact: Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.

WHAT DO YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE BEEN MISTREATED?

by Joan G. Haworth and Sharon Kelly

You didn't receive a promotion (or a reasonable raise or tenure) or you weren't even hired or appointed! Was it because of your sex? Was the employment decision against the law? In order to determine your next course of action if you suspect sex discrimination, there are several initial steps that we suggest. Please note -- this is not legal advice -- but it may provide some guidance for the road ahead.

As you go through each of the steps we describe, perhaps the most important advice is not to ignore the "downside" of taking legal action. The whole process can be personally devastating. You will experience rejection from some of the people with whom you work, from managers and department heads, even from friends at some point during the process. Prepare yourself for it and ask yourself whether you can handle it. Even when the merits of your case are extremely strong, it is not an easy path to pursue, although some people must do so to keep employment processes legal.

We've all read about discrimination cases on the local and national level. The ones that involve large sums of money or result in precedent-setting points of law usually stay in the headlines for longer than a day. But, how did these cases get started? What did these people do to get their cases heard in court? Is going to court the only recourse available when you think that gender, rather than qualifications, affected advancement?

The focus of this article is where to begin when you feel mistreated. You may not be sure that discrimination in the legal sense has actually taken place, but perhaps it has. You need to find out. Let's assume that you expected to be promoted, you have all the qualifications that are needed to advance, and you think you are the best qualified person for the new position. When the promotion is announced, it is given to someone else -- a white man. You think it's an obvious case of sex discrimination. What do you do?

First, you need to state clearly your complaint and why you believe it was based on gender. Write down everything you think is important about why you were not promoted. Dates and names of people who talked to you, or were present during conversations regarding the promotion, will be helpful. Was anything said to you directly or indirectly about why someone was being chosen or not being chosen for the position? Try to write down exactly what you were told when you were notified that you would not be promoted.

Write down your qualifications and the qualifications of the person who was promoted. If there were other candidates, write down their qualifications as well. Look over the lists. Are you the best qualified? It will be helpful to have the new job description in order to evaluate each person's qualifications.

Second, find out what the official policy and procedures are for filing a grievance. You do not want to alert anyone at this point that you may be filing a case, you only want information. One place to look is in the employee or faculty handbook, which is usually available at the personnel office. The information you need may be there. You will need to know what the managers will focus on so that you will be prepared for their arguments, if you decide to go ahead with your complaint. Therefore, try to determine the criteria they considered in the decision process.

Third, sit back and take a long hard look at what you have. Are you overreacting to a perceived

slight or is there more to it than that? Review the materials collected above and decide if you think materials will not have your emotional involvement. Do the materials speak for themselves or do you need a more personal **attachment** to see what you see?

Fourth, if you are convinced that you have the evidence you need, talk to others about the promotion decision. Ask your colleagues what they think about it. Get their reactions to your assessment. Do any of them agree with you? If others agree with you, they may be able to help you. You need to be careful about who you contact at this point. Try not to confront the person you feel is most responsible until you feel comfortable with the strength of your position. If no one agrees with you, review your materials again. Are you still convinced?

Fifth, you may be ready to consult a lawyer. If you review the evidence and are still convinced that you were discriminated against, see a lawyer for a consultation. Do not commit yourself to filing a case and do not file any papers before you talk to a lawyer. You should look for a lawyer who is familiar with Title VII sex discrimination cases to help you.

Be sure to tell the lawyer everything about the situation. The lawyer may suggest a class action suit. Now is the time to think about that. Are there several women at your place of work who have been treated the same way? Would it be possible to include them in your case? Are you a good representative for the class? Perhaps someone else would be better or perhaps your class needs several representatives. Who will pay the legal fees of a class action? These are things you will need to discuss with the lawyer and consider carefully. If after resolving these issues you believe you have a case, and you are willing to incur the personal costs, it is time to file a formal complaint.

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MORE ABOUT THE CSWEP NEWSLETTER

An upcoming feature for the Newsletter is New Hires. It is designed to let us to know where women economists are locating. We will remind you in the Spring issue each year to let us know who will be joining your departments or organizations, so we can report those moves in the Fall issue. Information should be sent to Nancy M. Gordon at the address on the back cover.

Please send the names of newly hired women economists by September 10.

A Letters to the Editor column is also being planned. Please send letters expressing your views on topics of interest to other CSWEP members to Nancy M. Gordon at the address on the back cover.

**INTERESTING JOBS IN ECONOMICS:
WORKING FOR THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS**

by Rebecca Blank and Susan Collins

We have spent this past year on leave from our academic jobs, working as Senior Staff Economists with the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), a part of the Executive Office of the President. The Council itself consists of three members, appointed by the President. All three current members are academic economists: Michael Boskin (chair), John Taylor, and Richard Schmalensee. The staff consists of 10 to 12 senior staff economists, and 5 to 8 research assistants and junior economists. The senior staff are largely economists, with 4 to 8 years of experience after receiving their doctorate degrees, who are on leave from academic positions or from other government jobs. The other staff economists are largely economics graduate students who are still working on their doctorates or recent recipients of Ph.D.'s.

The CEA is a unique organization in Washington, DC. It is extremely small, but has authority to work on virtually any issue in which it expresses interest. The result is that staff economists typically get involved with an extremely broad range of issues during their tenure with the CEA. (Each of us is responsible for covering about one-tenth of all possible economic policy issues.) The CEA staff are largely nonpartisan (party affiliation has almost never been an issue) and are typically not civil servants. This arrangement has both advantages and disadvantages, but often gives the CEA quite a bit of leeway in inter agency discussions. Compared with other agencies, Senior Staff typically have more contact with Boskin (who attends Cabinet-level meetings) than our colleagues have with their Cabinet Secretaries, and we have more flexibility in our actions. Because the CEA is not tied to a set of programmatic responsibilities and preset agendas, we are often more free to ask simply "what is the best (economic) policy in this situation?"

The job itself requires long hours. The biggest crunch comes in December and January, when the CEA produces its annual publication, The Economic Report of the President. But throughout the year, the job typically involves dealing with meetings, papers, and reports on a wide range of issues, all of which must be resolved quickly. The CEA does not produce much primary analysis. (It has neither the staff nor the budget to produce major reports.) Much of our work is truly "advisory" in the sense that we sit on Administration task forces that are formulating policy options, and we critique and respond to reports and policies that are generated internally in other agencies and that come from the Legislative branch. Our role is often to provide a broad, nonpartisan assessment of particular policy issues.

It's been a hectic, but fun, year for both of us. We've particularly enjoyed observing and being part of the policy process. In one year, this job provides an in-depth involvement in current economic issues, at a relatively senior level of decisionmaking. Hiring for the CEA usually occurs around March and, typically, staff are asked to make at least a one-year commitment. Many women economists have served on the CEA staff, as both senior and junior economists. At the moment, there are 9 women on a staff of 19! But, so far, only one woman -- Marina von Neuman Whitman -- has been appointed as a member of the CEA.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A CSWEP BOARD MEMBER NANCY GORDON (First in a Series)

by Barbara Newell

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP) is a product of the rising tide of women's awareness. While all involved with the organization are dedicated to the improvement of the status of women in the economics profession, historically the CSWEP Board has included diverse approaches to addressing women's issues.

For this reason it seems helpful to share with CSWEP members brief biographical sketches of present board members. Appropriately, this series starts with a sketch of the woman who has served ably as Chair of CSWEP since 1987 -- Nancy M. Gordon, who is the Assistant Director for Human Resources and Community Development at the Congressional Budget Office.

With a style that encourages team work and the full involvement of all Board members, Nancy has during her term stressed explaining and reducing barriers to the promotion of all women economists, with an emphasis on the careers of academic women. Toward this end, she has emphasized activities by the Board to increase the participation of women in professional meetings and organizations. She has stressed working within the system, institutionalizing positive process, and not antagonizing those in decision making positions.

These traits should surprise no one who looks at her professional background. For the past decade, she has worked at the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), a nonpartisan agency that provides analytic support for the Congress. The division she heads is responsible for examining a broad portfolio of policy issues including health, welfare, social security, education, employment, housing, and community development.

Prior to coming to the Congressional Budget Office, Nancy was in the Carter White House, working as a Senior Adviser to Sarah Weddington, Assistant to the President. Her portfolio was again broad, ranging from macroeconomic policy and energy to women's concerns. In this latter connection, she served as Executive Director for the President's Interdepartmental Task Force on Women. The focus of the Task Force was primarily to influence the Administration's policies so that the economic position of women would be improved. Particular issues involved tax policy, social security, private pensions, health insurance, occupational segregation, government statistics, and federal budget allocations for programs of particular importance to women.

Before entering government service, Nancy undertook a tour of Washington's think tanks including the Urban Institute, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Brookings Institution where she was an Economic Policy Fellow. Her original roots were, however, in academia with faculty appointments at Carnegie-Mellon and Stanford Universities. As a student of Kenneth Arrow's concentrating on price theory and statistics, it is not surprising that her thesis was in growth theory. Yet when one views her publications, there is strong focus on careful analysis of public policy issues, starting with the status of women in academia and in the country as a whole, and moving on to other areas of domestic policy. With her involvement on CSWEP's Board, she is now working in a practical way to improve women's position.

PROFILES -- ECONOMICS: HUMAN RESOURCES AND FUNDING

by Richard Bennof

A Review by Margaret Gruzsa

Profiles--Economics: Human Resources and Funding, is one in a series of publications developed by the Division of Science Resources Studies (SRS) of the National Science Foundation to focus attention on particular fields of science and engineering. The report -- prepared by Richard Bennof, an analyst in the Government Studies Group -- provides current and historical information on personnel, education, and funding for the field of economics. The following is a summary of the major findings.

About 164,000 economists were employed in the United States in 1986. Between 1976 and 1986, the annual rate of growth in employment of economists (10 percent) was slightly greater than the growth rate for all science fields (9 percent). Economists accounted for 7.5 percent of all employed scientists in 1966. In 1986, the average annual salary for economists (\$35,300) was virtually the same as for all scientists (\$35,700), although the median salary for male economists (\$36,600) was \$7,000 greater than that for female economists. This differential may be attributable to the fact that women economists generally are younger than male economists; in 1986, 56 percent of male economists, but 82 percent of women, were under 40 years of age. Among all scientists, the average salary for men (\$38,000) was \$9,000 greater than that for women.

Employment of women in economics rose at significantly higher rates between 1976 and 1986 than for male economists -- an average annual rate of 15 percent for women, compared with 9 percent for men. As of 1986, however, women accounted for 19 percent of all economists, a smaller fraction than they did of all scientists (27 percent).

Economists experienced relatively higher unemployment and lower "S/E" employment rates than did all scientists. (The S/E employment rate measures the proportion of employed scientists and engineers who have a job in science or engineering.) In 1986, the unemployment rate for economists was 3.1 percent and the S/E employment rate was 61 percent. The comparable rates for all scientists were 1.9 percent and 77 percent, respectively.

The number of baccalaureate degrees granted in economics increased by nearly one-half over the 1976-86 decade, while those awarded in all science fields combined declined slightly. In contrast, the total number of graduate degrees awarded in economics decreased over the decade, whereas the number of awards for all science fields combined rose. In addition, graduate enrollment in economics increased at a slower rate than that for all science fields. Foreign citizens earned a significantly higher share of all economics Ph.D.s in 1987 (41 percent) than for all science disciplines (23 percent).

The profile report also contains data for earlier years on a variety of topics. For example, information on federal funding for basic and applied research in economics and academic expenditures for research are reported. The report also includes 40 detailed statistical tables, as well as a section that describes the major data collection efforts with contacts, addresses, and phone numbers. This report will be issued periodically and is designed to complement other SRS publications that generally focus either on a particular aspect of science and technology, such as federal funding, or on a specific sector, such as industry.

Single copies of the report (NSF 88-333) can be obtained without charge by writing to the Government Studies Group, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW (L-602), Washington, DC 20550, or by calling me or Richard Bennof at (202)634-4636.

**CSWEP AT THE WESTERN
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETING
San Diego, CA, June 29-July 3, 1990**

CSWEP-West has organized two sessions for the 65th WEA Meeting.

Gender and Work Histories
Session Organizer: Joni Hersch

and

Consumption, Utility, and the Family
Session Organizer: Melissa Famulari

CSWEP-West will also sponsor a reception with complimentary hor d'oeuvres and a cash bar -- an opportunity to meet other economists from the West. See the conference program for details.

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**CSWEP AT THE SOUTHERN
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETING
New Orleans, November 18-20, 1990**

CSWEP will organize a panel discussion and one regular session for these meetings. Details about both sessions will appear in the October Newsletter. In addition, CSWEP-South will hold a short business meeting and host a reception in honor of women in the job market. Everyone is invited and encouraged to attend both the business meeting and the reception. If you would be willing to help at the reception, please contact Marjorie McElroy, Department of Economics, Duke University, Durham, NC 27701; (919)684-4003, FAX (919)684-8974.

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OTHER UPCOMING MEETINGS

Atlantic Economic Society, Thirty-First International Conference, Rome, Italy, March 15-22, 1991. A main focus of the conference is building our knowledge about 1992 Europe and its impact on different economies in the world. However, all topic areas will be considered for the program. Those wishing to have a paper considered for acceptance must submit two copies of a 500 word summary prior to September 15, 1990 with a separate cover sheet listing: (1) location of conference to be considered for; (2) name of author(s); (3) institution of affiliation; (4) mailing address of author(s); (5) phone number of author(s); (6) number and name of the JEL categories under which article primarily belongs. All authors wishing to present a paper should include a submission fee of \$35 (U.S.) for each paper. To submit a session on the topic of your choice, identify 3 to 5 papers, a discussant for each paper, and a session chairman. Also include all the information listed above in the submission instructions for papers. Contact: John M. Virgo, International Atlantic Economic Conference, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Campus Box 1101, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1101, U.S.A. Telephone: (618)692-2291.

Correction: The telephone number for information on the **Berkshire Women's History Conference**, was incorrectly listed in the Winter issue. The correct number is **(201)932-8918**.

RESEARCH FUNDING

The **National Science Foundation's** Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program provides fellowships and special travel awards for underrepresented minorities. More travel awards, which are a form of planning grant, will be granted than postdoctoral fellowships. The purpose of the travel award is to assist the candidate in selecting a postdoctoral mentor and in developing a postdoctoral training plan. They may be used to visit two or three institutions or to attend a professional meeting so that the recipient may meet prospective mentors, present a seminar, discuss mutual research interests, and initiate a working relationship. The deadline for applying for postdoctoral fellowships is November 1, 1990; the deadlines for applying for special travel awards are July 1, 1990; October 1, 1990; January 1, 1991; and April 1, 1991.

For more information contact: George Langford, BBSS Program Director for the Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program, c/o Department of Physiology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, (919)966-1174; or, Eve Barak, Division of Cellular Biosciences, Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, Room 321, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550, (202)357-7474.

The **National Women's Studies Association** is pleased to announce its 1991 scholarship offerings. NWSA will be awarding the Illinois-NWSA Manuscript Award for the best book-length manuscript in Women's Studies as well as several scholarships and fellowships to graduate students and scholars of Women's Studies. For applications or further information, contact NWSA, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20842-1325, (301)454-3757.

OPPORTUNITY ALERT FOR WOMEN ECONOMISTS

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has a new program called Faculty Awards for Women. The focus of this program is to recognize outstanding women scientists -- including economists -- and engineers who are in academic careers of research and teaching and to retain them in academia and help further develop their careers. Academic institutions will nominate their outstanding women faculty in a competition that will award up to 100 new Faculty Awards for Women annually. Each award will consist of \$50,000 per year, for up to five years, to be used to support the research activities of the awardee. All nomination materials must be postmarked no later than September 1 to be considered for award. It is expected that awards will be announced in late April.

Nominations may come from any U.S. institution that awards a baccalaureate, master's, or doctoral degree in a field supported by NSF. The nominee must hold a Ph.D. degree in science or engineering and be a tenured faculty member when nominated. Although there is no limit to the number of nominations from any one institution, there is a limit of one per department.

To obtain the brochure (NSF Publication 90-27), contact NSF's forms and publications unit by telephone (202)357-7861 or via e-mail (Bitnet: pubs@nsf/Internet: pubs@nsf.gov) or contact the NSF Faculty Awards for Women Scientists and Engineers Program, Room 1225, NSF, Washington, DC 20550 (telephone (202)357-5052).

CALL FOR PAPERS

Abstracts of papers and proposals for complete sessions for the 1991 Convention of the **Eastern Economic Association** (EEA) in Pittsburgh, PA, March 15-17, 1991, are due by November 1, 1990. Information and the submission forms are obtainable by writing to: Eastern Economic Association, Department of Economics, Trenton State College, Trenton, NJ 08650-4700. Telephone requests for this material may be received at (609)771-2657/2566. FAX requests should use (609)771-3843.

CSWEP also plans to arrange sessions for the EEA meeting. Papers on gender-related, as well as other, topics are welcome. Send abstracts by September 1, 1990, to: June O'Neill, Director, Center for the Study of Business and Government, Baruch College-CUNY, 17 Lexington Avenue, Box 348, New York, NY 10010. The CSWEP session will be held on March 16, 1991.

Abstracts of papers and proposals for complete sessions for the 1991 Convention of the **Midwest Economic Association** (MEA) in St. Louis, MO, April 4-6, 1991, are due by October 1, 1990. Send to: Donald McCloskey, Department of Economics, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA; telephone (319)335-2290. The meeting will be at the Adam's Mark Hotel in St. Louis.

CSWEP also plans to arrange sessions for the MEA meeting. Papers on gender-related and other topics are welcome. Send abstracts by July 31, 1990 to: Barbara Wolfe, University of Wisconsin, Department of Economics, 7432 Social Science Building, Madison, WI 57306.

Association of Managerial Economics Eighth Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, December 28-30, 1990. Deadline for submissions: July 15, 1990. Contact: Mark Hirschey, AME Program Chair, School of Business, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; telephone: (913)864-7538.

The International Center of Research and Information on Public and Cooperative Economics (CIRIEC) is organizing an international conference at the University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; April 4-5, 1991, on the theme, "Public Versus Private Enterprise: The End of Illusions." Prospective authors are invited to send a short abstract by June 30, 1990, to Pierre Pertieau, CIRIEC, Faculte d'Economie, de Gestion et de Sciences Sociales, Bat, B 31 4000 Liege, Belgium. Telephone: 41/56 27 46; FAX: 41/56 29 58.

The Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies (JIS) invites original articles for Vol. 11 (1991) on: "Ecology: Restoring Man and Nature" and "The Green Revolution: Food for the World." Deadline: July 1, 1990. Write to O. Gruenwald, JIS Editor, 2828 Third Street, Suite 11, Santa Monica, CA 90405.

More Sylvia by Nicole Hollander



**SUMMARIES OF CSWEP-ORGANIZED SESSIONS AT THE 1989
MIDWEST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETING**

Economic Causes and Consequences of Divorce
by Marianne A. Ferber

Evelyn Lehrer's paper investigates the determinants of first- and higher-order marriages in the framework of human capital theory, using data for white and black women. Adherence to religion and husband's education have positive effects on both types of marriages. Older age has a positive effect on first-order marriages, but a negative effect on higher-order ones. Transferable marriage-specific skills have a positive effect, and children born previously have a negative effect, on higher order marriages. While there are some differences by race, especially in the magnitude of the effects, the results are generally consistent with her hypotheses.

Carol Fethke's study uses a game theory approach to the question of how the structure of the law affects the division of property in divorce settlements. She concludes that, because the law requires a period of negotiation that provides both parties with the opportunity to learn the rules of the game, the resulting bargains are close to those that would be obtained with full information. The less favorable outcome for wives is explained as the result of their greater risk aversion, their lower discount rates relative to those of their husbands, or their lower incomes after divorce. She further suggests that if the courts tried to enforce substantially different settlements, these efforts would merely result in dissaving in anticipation of divorce.

Andrea Beller and John Graham report on trends in the value of child support awards from 1978 to 1985, using Current Population Survey data. In particular, they focus on the determinants of new awards and the amount of payments due each year. They largely ascribe the substantial decline in the real value of both to the failure of new awards to keep pace with either the rate of inflation or men's incomes. They also think, however, that the recent introduction of mandatory guidelines for awards may stem the downward trend.

The American Family: Some Economic Issues
by Robin L. Bartlett

William Sander examined the effects of ethnicity and religion in the United States. He found that the economic approach to fertility does not result in serious biases when ethnic and religious backgrounds are not accounted for in the model. In some cases, however, including ethnic and religious backgrounds add to our understanding of fertility. For example, Mormon and Mexican women had higher fertility rates, while Italian and Polish women had lower fertility rates. He also concluded that further work on the effects of mixed ethnicity on fertility would be illuminating.

Marianne Ferber started by noting that the vast majority of workers today can no longer rely on a full-time homemaker to take care of family responsibilities. This matter is of concern to the community, not only for humanitarian reasons, but also because those who are not in the labor force as a result of family responsibilities -- typically women -- may later become dependent on welfare programs. Moreover, children may be adversely affected because of low incomes in many single-parent families and limits on the time working parents have to spend with them. Similarly, employers have a stake in the quality of the present and future labor force. For a variety of reasons, Western European countries began earlier and have gone considerably further in providing social policies supportive of family needs. Because resistance to new programs here is chiefly based on the argument that neither employers nor government can afford the additional expense, the

performance of the U.S. economy is compared with that of these other countries. The evidence is consistent with the conclusion that extensive welfare policies have not impeded economic progress, but have helped to reduce inequality and to improve the quality of life.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For a bio-bibliography of **Joan Robinson** (1903-1983), please send personal anecdotes, recollections, and citations of obscure works by or about Joan Robinson that would not be detected through a conventional literature search to: James and Julianne Cicarelli, Williamson School of Business Administration, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44555.

An international network for economic methods has been formed. Its purpose is to stimulate discussion of methodological and conceptual problems and to promote contacts and discussions among economists. A newsletter will be issued periodically. Anyone interested should contact Daniel R. Fusfeld, Professor Emeritus of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

The American Women 1990-91: A Status Report is a compendium of articles about various issues of concern to women, such as child care, affordable housing, and employment policy. It also provides information about particular groups, including African-American families, women in business, and women in art. It is available for \$12.95 (including postage) from WREI, 1700 18th Street, NW, #400, Washington, DC 20009.

Background Material and Data on Programs Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means, 1990 Edition, prepared by the staff of the Committee on Ways and Means, includes comprehensive descriptions of the programs under the Committee's jurisdiction -- such as Social Security, Medicare, Unemployment Insurance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplementary Security Income, and Child Support Enforcement -- as well as various tables and analyses that are relevant when considering possible modifications to these programs. This report will be available June 5, 1990, for \$33. Contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325; telephone orders are accepted with Mastercard or VISA (202)275-3030.

Seeing and Evaluating People is a summary of scientific research. More detailed descriptions of the basic research, and additional references, are available in **Research on Seeing and Evaluating People** from: The Office of Women's Affairs, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

The Guide to Resources on Women and Aids, the first national directory of AIDS programs, also includes case studies of ten model programs for women confronting AIDS. Copies may be obtained by writing: Publications, Center for Women Policy Studies, 2000 P Street, NW, Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036; (202)872-1770. Price \$20, or \$25 for The Guide plus a 3-ring binder.

NEWS AND NOTES

Denise Dimon, University of San Diego, has received a Fulbright Scholarship for lecturing in Uruguay and Argentina on U.S. foreign investment in Latin America. She and her family will be in South America for four months this fall.

Lisa Johnson has been appointed an assistant professor of economics at the University of Oregon.

Anjini Kochar has been appointed an assistant professor of economics at Stanford University.

Suzanne Lohman has been appointed an assistant professor of economics in the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University.

Nancy Olewiler, Department of Economics, Queen's University, is to become the Editor of Canadian Public Policy.

Mary Olson will be an assistant professor of economics at Washington University in St. Louis.

Elizabeth Peters of the University of Colorado at Boulder was awarded a Hoover Fellowship for the 1990-1991 academic year.

Susan Smart will be an assistant professor of economics at Indiana University.

Leigh Tesfatsion, Department of Economics, University of Southern California, has accepted a position as Full Professor of Mathematics and Economics at the University of Iowa, Ames, Iowa.

Rosalie L Tung, Wisconsin Distinguished Professor, Business Administration, and Director, International Business Center, was in Philadelphia in April 1990 to receive the Lenore Rowe Williams Award presented by the University of Pennsylvania's Association of Women Faculty and Administrators. The award was given "in recognition of her outstanding contributions to her profession, her university, and her community and for her extraordinary efforts to promote equal opportunities for women and for minority populations." The award is named after the wife of the former University of Pennsylvania provost, Edwin B. Williams.

SEVERAL WOMEN ECONOMISTS ARE AMONG RECENT NSF GRANT RECIPIENTS. CONGRATULATIONS!

Marianne Baxter of the University of Rochester, Mary Deily of Texas A&M, **Esther Gal** of the University of Pittsburgh, Catherine Hill of Williams College, **Elizabeth Hoffman** of the University of Arizona, **Nan Laird** of Harvard University, **Sharon Levin** of the University of Missouri and **Paula Stephan** of Georgia State University, **Julie Nelson** of the University of California at Davis, **Elinor Ostrom** of Indiana University, **Alice Robbin** of the University of Wisconsin, and **Nancy Stokey** of Northwestern University.

STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The American University has just announced a new graduate program focused on women's economic issues that will award both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. For more information write Barbara Bergmann, The American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016.

The S. S. **Huebner Foundation** of the University of Pennsylvania offers predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to study risk and insurance at the Wharton School. The risk and insurance program at Wharton is an applied economics program with strong linkages to finance, economics, and health care systems. Further information and application materials can be obtained from J. David Cummins, Executive Director, S. S. Huebner Foundation, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6218.

The Jerome Levy Economics Institute is accepting applications for one-year resident research fellowships to begin June or September 1990. The Institute is especially interested in research proposals concerning the macroeconomic determination of profits; issues of unemployment, inflation, growth and development; government spending and tax policies; capital investment and productivity; business cycles and economic stability; and other areas with important policy implications. For more information, contact Dimitri Papadimitriou, Executive Director, Jerome Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504.

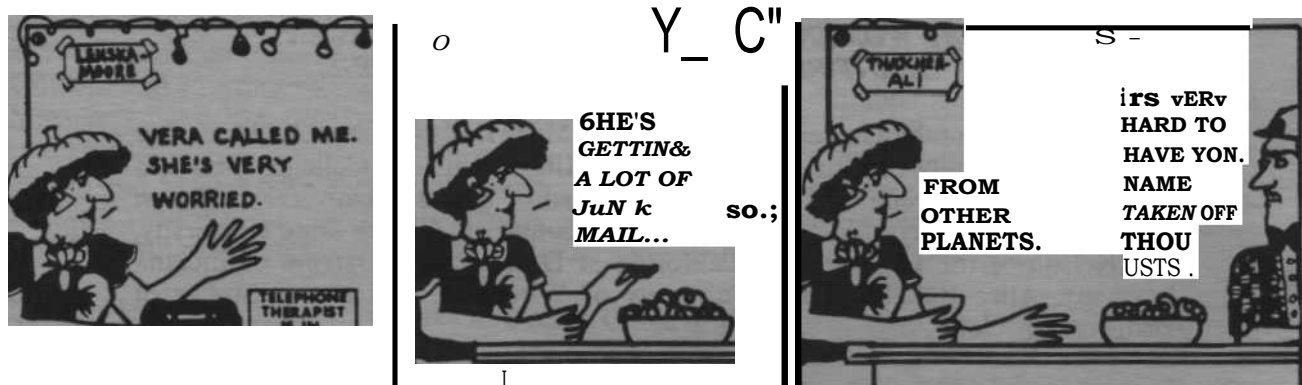
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CONTINUING SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES

The **Institute for Research on Poverty** of the University of Wisconsin holds an annual summer workshop for junior and senior researchers in Madison, WI. This year the focus will be on "Labor Market Prospects for the Disadvantaged."

Annually, **Stanford University** and New York University run week-long conferences on aspects of Austrian economics.

George Mason University has residential summer programs for graduate students to encourage interdisciplinary studies.



More Sylvia by Nicole Hollander

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 of 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.

ACADEMIC

Cleveland State University, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Economics, Euclid Avenue at East 24th Street, Cleveland, OH 44115; four positions at the visiting assistant professor/instructor level; general economics, microeconomic theory, mathematical economics and/or international finance; no; yes; April 30, 1990.

Cleveland State University, Louis Brownlowe, Interim Dean, African-American Studies Program, Euclid Avenue at East 24th Street, Cleveland, OH 44115; director, African-American Studies Program; knowledge of significant historical and contemporary aspects of African-American life and culture; yes; yes; until filled.

Cornell University, William G. Tomek, Chairman, Department of Economics, 102 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801; assistant professor, Department of Agricultural Economics; to develop a strong research and extension program in environmental and resource economics; NA; NA; August 15, 1990.

Northeastern University, Barbara M. Fraumeni, Chair, Department of Economics Chair Search Committee, 301 Lake Hall, Boston, MA 02115; chair; yes; yes; April 1990.

King's College, P. A. Koop, Chairperson, Department of Economics, Business and Mathematics, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 2M3; assistant professor/lecturer; intermediate macroeconomics, public finance, history of economic thought; yes; yes; January 15, 1991.

South Dakota State University, Douglas R. Franklin, Search Committee, Economics Department, Box 504A, Brookings, SD 57007-0895; instructor/assistant professor; principles of accounting, business finance, business management, and other related courses; yes; preferred; June 15, 1990 or until position filled.

State University of New York, College of Technology at Alfred, Sally Doty, Acting Director of Personnel, SUNY Alfred, Alfred, NY 14801; assistant professor; psychology or social sciences: anthropology, sociology, economics, history, political science; yes; preferred; until filled.

State University of New York at Buffalo, L. Schneider, Chair, Search Committee, Faculty of Social Sciences, 275 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260; tenured full professor or senior associate professor and chair, Department of Economics; yes; yes; September 1, 1990.

State University of New York at Potsdam, Mark Kasoff, Chair, Economics Department, Potsdam, NY 13676; instructor of economics; principles, industrial organization, labor and statistics; no; yes/ABD; until filled.

University of New England, Office of the President, 11 Hills Beach Road, Biddeford, ME 04005; provost; liberal arts, sciences, medicine, and health sciences; NA; yes; until filled.

NONACADEMIC

Minnesota Department of Public Service, Lillian A. Brion, Affirmative Action Officer, 790 American Center, 150 East Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul, MN 55101; analysis of public utility rate and service filings; background in industrial economics, economic planning, statistical methods, econometrics, or systems analysis preferred; no; no; until filled.

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Social and Economic Science is recruiting a qualified economist to evaluate economics proposals, chair meetings of the Economics Advisory Panel, represent NSF at economics meetings, and perform many other interesting and challenging professional tasks on a one- to two-year rotational basis. The rotator would serve as Program Director or an Associate Program Director for the Economics Program starting no later than January 1991. NSF would match next year's expected income, cover moving expenses, and provide a cost-of-living adjustment. To qualify for the position you must have a Ph.D., and at least four years of independent research experience. For further information about this position, contact Roberta Balstad Miller, Division of Social and Economic Science, NSF, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9674.

Women's Research & Education Institute, Betty Parsons Dooley, Executive Director, 1700 18th Street, NW, #400, Washington, DC 20009; director of research; advanced degree in economics, sociology, political science, law, or related field; specific expertise in women's issues. Send resume, including references, and two writing samples.

NOTE: Additional information is provided in **Job Openings for Economists (JOE)**. It is available bimonthly to AEA members and institutions that agree to list their openings. Check with your department, library, or personnel office or subscribe (for \$15 a year) by contacting the AEA, 1313 21st Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37212.



More Sylvia by Nicole Hollander

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 articles designed to help women economists advance in the profession. To receive a copy, check the box on the form below and enclose it with your check. (If you've already paid your 1989-1990 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 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 membership year (July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990), we urge you to do so.

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

Thank you.

NOTICE: STUDENTS DO NOT HAVE TO PAY MEMBERSHIP DUES JUST SEND IN THIS APPLICATION

To become a dues-paying member of **CSWEP** and receive our Newsletter and Roster, send this application, with a check for \$20 made out to **CSWEP** to:

CSWEP, c/o Joan Haworth
Economic Research Services
4901 Tower Court, Tallahassee, FL 32303

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Check here if currently: an AEA member
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Check here if you wish a copy of the Special Issue

