

Women's Policy Research

Using Research to Amplify Women's Voices: IWPR's Study on Women's Engagement in Environmental Issues

Amy Caiazza

Many of the most visible and important leaders in environmentalism have been women. One of the most prominent was Rachel Carson, who inspired the environmental movement with the publication of *Silent Spring* in 1962. Her legacy continues to motivate new generations of women, including the founders of Rachel's Network, a new organization dedicated to increasing women's activism around environmental issues.

This summer, IWPR worked with Rachel's Network to produce research on

women's attitudes and activism around environmental issues. Study Director Amy Caiazza, Ph.D., and summer intern Allison Barrett reviewed existing research and completed original data analysis about women's commitment to environmentalism.

IWPR's research found a gender gap in support for environmental issues. For example, while most men and women support increased government spending for the environment, women are less likely than men to support spending cuts. As of 2000, approximately 51 percent of both men and women supported increasing environmental spending, but 11 percent of men and 8 percent of women supported decreasing it. Women are also less sympathetic to the toll placed on business by environmental regulations. Just 12 percent of women, compared with 21 percent of men, agree with the statement that these regulations are too burdensome.

Women are especially concerned about environmental problems that create health and safety risks, particularly at the local level. At the same time, women tend to be less trusting of the institutions that they see as responsible for protecting the environment, including both government and private corporations.

In part because of their increased environmental concerns, women are more likely than men to volunteer in support of environmental causes. As of the early 1990s, women were 60 percent of self-reported donors and 62 percent of self-reported volunteers to environmental causes.

Interestingly, IWPR's research review found that women's activism is particularly dependent on meaningful opportunities to shape the agendas and strategies of environmental organizations. That is, when women commit their time and (*cont'd on p. 4*)

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Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton at an IWPR co-sponsored event: "Realizing the Power of the Vote: A Discussion on Political Participation & Mobilization Among Racial and Ethnic Minorities."

Who's Voting and Why? Exploring the Gender Gap

Jean Sinzdek

In the 1996 elections, the media built significant hype around the so-called "soccer moms," who were variously described as upper and middle-income, married, white, working women with children who were concerned about public schools and job security. It was said that President Clinton owed his successful re-election to those voters. The reality is that data have never shown that this particular (*cont'd on p. 4*)

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President's Message

This recession and jobless recovery is in fact characterized by a high rate of labor force drop out—the overall labor force participation rate has fallen 1.3 percentage points between April 2000 and October 2003. In the previous recession in 1991, men's labor force participation fell only 0.7 percentage points, and women's only 0.1 percentage points.

Thus, it's far too early to tell whether a recent dip in labor force participation for mothers is part of a long term trend or a response to this recession. For most of the past several decades women, and especially mothers, have been increasing their time in the labor force, limiting the number of children they have and spacing them closer together.

In a review of 30 years of data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics that Stephen Rose and I have been working on, we find that women in the second 15-year period, 1983-1998 worked for pay much more than women did in the prior 15-year period. In the latter period, about 1/2 of women worked every year; in the earlier period, that proportion was only about 1/4.

Most likely Belkin's hypothesis that the high income fast track women with whom she spoke signal the start of a revolution will not be proven true as the years unfold. Her article also seems to deny the reality of what women themselves stressed, that their employers refused to provide more family-friendly work schedules and that they hope to return to work shortly.

Changing the behavior of employers and creating new norms that limit work hours and make it more possible for everyone to balance work and family life or personal activities is clearly the agenda we must pursue. Personally, I'm convinced that such accommodations will increase women's life time labor force participation and their earnings. I also believe that men will increasingly use such accommodations, the less stigmatized they become, and the more that reduced time jobs have good pay and fringe benefits and advancement potential. That's the revolution we need, and it is one that is truly beginning. Our job is to sustain it.

Heidi Hartmann



IWPR Study Director Vicky Lovell presents at the Congressional Briefing. Also on the panel (from l to r): Dean Baker (CEPR), IWPR Study Director Avis Jones-DeWeever, Mark Levitan (CSS), Heather Boushey (CEPR).

Informing the Policy Debate on Welfare Reauthorization

Imogen Gunn

IWPR recently held a standing room only Congressional briefing to educate policymakers and advocates on the latest research pertaining to welfare and poverty, highlighting how it applies to the current welfare reauthorization debate.

At such a crucial juncture, IWPR recognized that it was imperative to make politicians aware of the implications the proposed policies could have on women and their families. In collaboration with the Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) and the Community Service Society (CSS) in New York, IWPR organized a Congressional Staffers' briefing on welfare reauthorization.

The briefing, which was held in the U.S. Capitol on Friday, September 5th, drew approximately 85 attendees, including representatives from nearly 40 Congressional offices and committees. IWPR Study Directors Vicky Lovell and Avis Jones-DeWeever presented their most recent research on the implications of the proposed 40-hour work standard. Dr. Lovell reviewed findings from her paper, *40-hour Work Proposal Significantly Raises Mothers' Employment Standard*, and Dr. Jones-DeWeever discussed *Before and After Welfare Reform: The Work and Well-Being of Low-Income Single Parent Families*. Dr. Heather Boushey of CEPR released her findings on the impact of the current economy on job opportunities and wages for former welfare recipients. Finally, Dr. Mark Levitan of CSS presented his research on the effects of the recession on single mothers' employment, unemployment, and wages.

Overall themes presented by the panel included the unrealistic nature of proposed work requirements given the average work week of mothers coupled with high unemployment currently. With the economic climate slow to improve and unemployment holding steady at 6.1 percent, single mothers are disproportionately affected. Female-headed households have seen their unemployment rise during the economic downturn to 8.5 percent. For former welfare recipients, the employment picture is equally bleak, as many welfare recipients found employment in industries that have been hit hard by the economic downturn.

Gender – Sensitive Statistics Should Not Perish within the United Nations

Hande Keklik, Ph.D. candidate, University of Utah Economics Dept., Former consultant/Programme Analyst at UNIFEM

Women's Indicators and Statistics database (WISTAT)—the only comprehensive global data source may be eliminated at the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). What can the feminist community do? How can feminists inside and outside of the UN system increase demand?

Many feminist researchers, academics, activists and advocates of socio-economics development have used the UNSD report; *World's Women: Trends and Statistics*. The WISTAT database has been the most important source for this publication. Both the report and the database are in danger of perishing. Internal pressure has not been strong enough to prevent it. The need for outside pressure has become vital.

Over the last two decades the continued demand for gender-sensitive statistics to illustrate progressive policies and to support advocacy has created success at the UN. Today, the need for statistics to drive gender-sensitive policymaking has become much more apparent, with the emerging work-gender-macroeconomics field and many other themes in development economics and other fields. The international community has moved forward in many respects, especially through UN conferences. The World Conference of International Women's Year in 1975 recommended the development of statistics and indicators concerned with women's situations. In 1988, WISTAT, the first and only global database, was launched. It became an internationally recognized and supported database with cross-time and cross-country dimensions focusing on the advancement of women towards equality of women and men. The most recent 2000 version incorporates data up to the mid—and-late 1990s, com-

piled and updated in close cooperation with the UN regional statistical commissions. The last version of the report the *World's Women: Trends and Statistics* was also published in 2000 following the 1990 and 1995 versions.

Currently, there is no ongoing work or any efforts to continue publishing this report in 2005 and/or to maintain the WISTAT database. This is despite the fact that as a result of the data, the Regional Commissions of Africa (ECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Arab countries (ESCWA), Eastern Europe (ECE) and South and Southeast Asia (ESCAP) have started to pay more attention to gender issues and work on "engendering statistics" is getting increased attention.

Continued and persistent demand from the women's movement should maintain regional and national efforts aimed at the global level. Alliances can be strengthened both inside and outside the UN. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Division on Advancement of Women (DAW) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are three important organizations inside. Feminist researchers, academics, activists, and parliamentarians need to unite their voices in a campaign targeted at the UN to maintain their global statistical database. This battle cannot be lost or ignored, especially at a time when more and more data issues surface in the context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the UN and many donor tables. One hundred and seventy-five governments have signed on to achieve eight goals by 2015. Progress or regress can only be monitored by timely, accurate, and comprehensive data. Above all, the true picture can only be drawn as long as the data are gender-sensitive. We have to coordinate a campaign to make our demand for quality data sources at the UN Statistical Division.



States Outreach Director Jean Sinzdak (on right) spoke about The Status of Women in the States reports at “State Policy Toolbox” dinner sponsored by the Womens Legislators Lobby (WILL) and Women’s Action for New Directions (WAND) annual conference on September 14, 2003.

Who’s Voting and Why? Exploring the Gender Gap

(cont’d from p. 1) “group” of women was responsible for Clinton’s win. The foundation for Clinton’s re-election was largely based on support from low-income women and from women of color, as noted by Anna Greenberg of Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research. For example, in a post-election survey, she found that low-wage working mothers voted Democratic in that Presidential election, supporting Clinton over Dole by 55 percent to 28 percent. More than two-thirds (89 percent) of African American women voted for Clinton.

Regardless of the hype, one thing is for certain: gender does play a major role in elections. The 1996 presidential election had an 11-point gender gap (at the time, the largest ever recorded), with women favoring Bill Clinton and men favoring Bob Dole, according to the Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP). A significant gender gap was also present in the 2000 presidential election, with 53 percent of men and 43 percent of women voting for President Bush. The implications of the gender gap are also apparent when looking at who’s going to the voting booth: in every presidential election since 1980, the proportion of eligible women who voted has exceeded the proportion of eligible men who voted, as noted in IWPR’s *Status of Women in the States* report. For example, in 2000, the per-

centage of eligible women that voted was 56.2 percent, while the percentage of eligible men who voted was 53.1 percent.

As noted, married moms with children have been a demographic of focus among the media and many campaign strategists. In a twist on the soccer mom model, the media has recently called attention to a new concept: “security moms,” women who supposedly look to government to protect their families and children and therefore support Bush’s anti-terrorism programs. Is this a real voting block? The evidence is less than convincing, since there was a large gender gap in support for President Bush’s proposal to spend \$87 billion rebuilding Iraq: about 53 percent of men and 70 percent of women reject his plan, according to a Washington Post/ABC News poll.

Interestingly, single women are less likely to vote than married women but more likely to vote Democrat if they do, making them a key source of votes for that party. In addition, young women who have never married are more likely to vote than are young women who are widowed, separated, or divorced; in 2000 they were twice as likely to vote, according to the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning (CIRCLE).

In fact, young women, particularly those in the 18-24 year age group, have long shown that they vote in larger numbers than young men, so capturing this demographic would be a boon for any candidate. Higher proportions of young women than men have voted in every presidential election since 1976, and the gap in their turnout has grown throughout the years. In 2000, 43 percent of young women voted, compared with 40 percent of young men, according to CIRCLE.

Minority women’s votes also make a huge difference to election results, as evidenced in the 1998 congressional elections: that year, minority women gave Democrats 53 percent of the overall women’s vote, as pointed out by Anna Greenberg. This is true, despite a historically lower turnout rate among minority voters. As with white women voters, African American and Hispanic women have historically been more likely to vote than their male counterparts, according to CIRCLE. Examining the reasons for their differing turnout rates and

developing strategies to encourage more women from all racial and ethnic groups to vote are key issues for both academic and political researchers. Despite voting more than men, however, women hold many fewer political offices than men and thus are under-represented.

Ultimately, the ideal situation is for more women to participate in the electoral process, no matter what their race, class, age, or party affiliation. Understanding how women vote and how they feel about political issues will lead to strategies to leverage their participation in the political process, which ultimately will improve politics and strengthen women’s voices.

Using Research to Amplify Women’s Voices: IWPR’s Study on Women’s Engagement in Environmental Issues

(cont’d from p. 1) energy to a cause, they want an active and significant voice in decision-making processes. Those opportunities can also increase women’s self-confidence as civic and political activists, which can inspire them to sustain and even increase their commitment.

Women also respond to messages that combine a sense of personal responsibility to address problems with a vision of how things can be changed. On average, women are more empathetic than men, and they are more likely to see themselves as personally responsible for tackling environmental problems. They are also more likely to change their behaviors to achieve a better future. Environmental groups can tap into this concern by providing a concrete set of ways to act, both personally (for example, recycling) and politically.

Rachel’s Network is dedicated to empowering women to become effective advocates for environmental reform. As an organization dedicated to giving women a stronger voice in all kinds of policymaking, IWPR sees our collaboration with Rachel’s Network as a way to help increase women’s political and civic engagement on behalf of the policies they support.

To see the full report, go to IWPR’s website at www.iwpr.org, click on PDF reports, then scroll down to *Engaging Women in Environmental Activism: Recommendations for Rachel’s Network*.

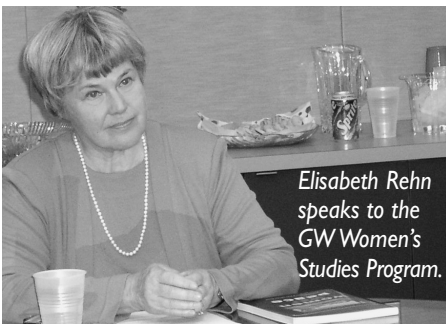
Spotlight on George Washington University Women's Studies Program

Cynthia Deitch

IWPR and the GWU Women's Studies Program have shared a fruitful, cooperative relationship for more than five years. Along with a newer international focus, the GW Women's Studies Program continues its long and pioneering tradition of graduate study on women and U.S. public policy. We offer an MA in Public Policy with a Concentration in Women's Studies (as well as an MA in Women's Studies), joint degrees with the Law School, and a field specialization in Gender and Public Policy within the interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Public Policy.

We are proud to have co-sponsored IWPR's tremendously successful conference last June. In addition to our own faculty participation in the conference, as professors of talented graduate students, we were especially gratified to watch a panel of our students (Sabrina Denney Bull, Suzanne Beechey, Rosa Maria Castanada, and Dana McGrath) presenting their work to an engaged audience.

The George Washington University Women's Studies Program is presenting a number of events this year that highlight the role of women in global political change.



In September, Women's Studies sponsored a lunchtime talk at GW on "The Impact of Armed Conflict and the Role of Women in Peacebuilding" by Elisabeth Rehn. Along with Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, Elisabeth Rhen (of Finland) served as an Independent Expert for UNIFEM from 2001-2003, traveling around the world to document the severe and pervasive problems faced by women in post-conflict trouble spots and the enormous courage demonstrated by women.

MEDIA NOTES

This fall, IWPR has continued to receive press coverage in various media formats covering a wide range of issues. IWPR researchers have been cited in multiple media outlets.

IWPR's *The Status of Women in the States* publications continued to receive wide media coverage. The *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, *The Capital Times*, and the AP ran stories on Wisconsin Lt. Governor Barbara Lawton's new initiative to increase economic welfare of women in the state, for which IWPR's *Status of Women in Wisconsin* report was cited as a driving impetus. IWPR's research on this project was also found in *Women's eNews* and PR Newswire Association stories. April Shaw was quoted in the *Corpus Christi Caller-Times*.

Gender wage and workplace issues also drew media coverage. IWPR's research was featured in *NAFE Magazine* and cited in *The Capital Times*. Dr. Barbara Gault was quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *Washington Post*, and Dr. Vicky Lovell was quoted extensively in *Women's eNews*.

Family issues also gained media attention. Dr. Stacie Golin was quoted in an article on child welfare in the *Village Voice*. On other issues, Jean Sinzdak was quoted in *Women's eNews* about women's foundations utilizing research in grant-making, and Dr. Lovell's research on unionization in retail food was cited in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*.

IWPR director Dr. Heidi Hartmann was featured in the April 2003 issue of *Current Biography*. The article described Dr. Hartmann's background and IWPR's mission. Dr. Hartmann's presentation on Social Security at the 60 Plus Association was covered on C-SPAN. She was also quoted in *Time Magazine* and the *Chicago Sun-Times* about workplace and wage gap issues and noted in the *Lexington Herald-Leader* as a plenary speaker at a statewide forum on women's status in Kentucky. Dr. Hartmann was also quoted in both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* on the subject of older women and the economy.
- Grace Pai



Their report, *Women, War and Peace* is available from UNIFEM (www.unifem.org). The talk by Elisabeth Rehn was co-sponsored by the GW Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies (IERES).

Women's Studies was pleased to co-sponsor and bring to the GW campus an important and timely conference organized by Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PSR) on "Rethinking Gender, War, and Peace: Feminist Perspectives," October 10-12. Martha Mednick and Ann Anderson of PSR were the prime movers and conference chairs.

In October, the Women's Studies Program hosted a special talk by Irene Tinker on "Democracy and Diversity: How Much Representation?" (with a focus on electoral politics internationally). Irene Tinker is professor emerita from the University of California-Berkeley with a long and distinguished history of scholarship and activism on women and international development as well as women and politics/public policy issues. The talk was co-sponsored by IERES at GW and by IWPR.

On January 30, Women's Studies will co-sponsor with the GW Theatre and Dance department a performance about domestic violence by a group of South African youth. GW Theatre Professor Leslie Jacobson worked with the performers in South Africa last summer and has arranged for them to visit GW in January.

Thanks to a recent generous grant awarded to GW Women's Studies by an anonymous donor, we will expand the international dimension of our program in the spring semester.

In November and December we will be working with graduate students seeking internships in public policy organizations working on gender issues, matching them with organizations seeking graduate student interns for Spring semester (January - May 2004). If your organization would like to become involved with our internship program (the Practicum in Women's Studies) please contact Susie Han (202-994-6225; susiehan@gwu.edu) or Professor Cynthia Deitch (deitch@gwu.edu).

Reporting Back & Moving Forward: The Status of Women in the States Reports

Jean Sinzdak

Since our November 2002 release, the buzz around the latest round of IWPR's *The Status of Women in the States* reports continues. In July, our Director of Research Barbara Gault was a keynote speaker at the Women's Legislative Network Luncheon of the National Conference of State Legislators' annual conference, where she presented on the reports' findings and the crucial importance of connecting research and policymaking to further women's legislative agendas. In October, IWPR President Heidi Hartmann discussed the states reports at a panel sponsored by the Washington Statistical Society called "The Role of Statistics in Achieving the Dream: Remembering August 28, 1963; Four Decades of Nurturing the Dream Statistically, Thoughts for the Future" (celebrating the 40th anniversary of the "I Have a Dream" speech by Martin Luther King, Jr.).

Our state-based Advisory Committees to the project have been working hard to mobilize women with the findings. As always, the dynamic and committed women and men who serve on these committees continue to inspire us by helping make *The Status of Women in the States* reports valuable to public policy debates on behalf of women and their families.

In September, the Women's Fund of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, the chair of the Wisconsin Advisory Committee, sponsored their annual Women and Public Policy Luncheon. At the luncheon, Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle said the state is launching

several initiatives to address the status of women in the state, including a key initiative spearheaded by Lt. Governor Barbara Lawson called Wisconsin Women = Prosperity. The campaign was launched in direct response to IWPR's *The Status of Women in Wisconsin* report, which was co-published by the Women's Fund and which reported that Wisconsin earned poor marks in several areas, including pay equity, reproductive rights, and electing women to public office. The initiative's key goal is to build economic growth in Wisconsin by improving the status of women in the state. The year-long project currently seeks volunteers to serve on task forces addressing factors affecting employment, health care, economic self-sufficiency, educational achievement, and other barriers to success. It will culminate with a statewide conference in June 2004 where the results of the project's study will be reported along with policy recommendations for short- and long-term improvements. As quoted in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, Gov. Doyle told the mostly female audience of about 1,000: "How much better could Wisconsin be if every woman in our state could fully participate in the economy, in educational achievement, in political leadership, and had full access to health care?"

Elsewhere in the country, the chairs of the West Virginia Advisory Committee, Barbara Howe of West Virginia University Women's Studies and Joan Browning of the Coalition for West Virginia Women, teamed up with Kansas Advisory Committee chair

Ann Cudd of University of Kansas Women's Studies, to present a session on *The Status of Women in the States* project at the National Women's Studies conference, held in June in New Orleans. The session focused on how women's studies departments can play an active role in the project and serve as activists around such reports.

IWPR will continue to keep you posted on important happenings in the states! Please share your news with us by contacting Jean Sinzdak at 202/785-5100 or sinzdak@iwpr.org.

IWPR General and Project Support

We are able to accomplish our goals through contributions from: the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the A.L. Mailman Family Foundation for our research on child care issues; the Open Society Institute for work on women's political participation, health, and reproductive rights; the David and Lucile Packard Foundation for research on universal pre-k, the Annie E. Casey Foundation for work on paid family leave, unemployment insurance, and access to higher education; the Levi Strauss Foundation and the Rockefeller Family Fund for *The Status of Women in the States*; the Joyce Foundation for work on employment retention; the Joint Center for Poverty Research for work on the impact of disabilities on low-income families; the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement for a project on young women and men in politics; Rachel's Network for research on women's engagement in environmental issues; AARP and its Public Policy Institute for projects on issues of importance to older Americans; and the Ford Foundation for work on job quality and access to higher education.

Thank you to all our members and donors for your commitment to positive policy change for women and families.



IWPR President Heidi Hartmann (front row, left) presented at "The Role of Statistics in Achieving the Dream: Remembering August 28, 1963; Four Decades of Nurturing the Dream Statistically, Thoughts for the Future." Among those pictured are former IWPR Board Chair Margaret Simms and IWPR Program Advisory Committee member Juanita Tamayo Lott.

For a complete list of IWPR
Speaking Engagements
and events, visit
www.iwpr.org/new.html

IWPR Summer newsletter 2003 should
have been labeled Spring/Summer 2003.



Frank Roosevelt with his grandson, Ben.

Dr. Frank Roosevelt

Alison Stein

There are not many people in this world who can say that their first progressive and feminist education came from a personal letter from Eleanor Roosevelt. There are even fewer people who can say that Eleanor Roosevelt is their grandmother.

Frank Roosevelt, a generous and active member of IWPR, is the grandson of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. Now an economics professor at Sarah Lawrence College, as a child Dr. Roosevelt moved to Long Island with his mother when his parents divorced. Dr. Roosevelt corresponded regularly with his grandmother during his last year as an undergraduate at Yale, and after hearing his grandmother speak to a group of Harvard students in the summer of 1959, he began to think about women's issues.

"For the first time in my life, I became aware of the fact that women could play a major role in the world. My grandmother spoke for forty minutes without a single note. My mentor was now a woman."

After graduating from Yale, Dr. Roosevelt served in the Navy for two years in Japan. When he returned, he began a graduate program in economics at Columbia. In the midst of the 1968 strikes at the University, Dr. Roosevelt discovered that the economics department consisted primarily of conservatives, and so he left and finished his Ph.D. at the New School for Social Research, a school known for radical and feminist economics. It was here that his path first crossed with IWPR's President and founder, Heidi Hartmann.

Upon completing his Ph.D., Dr. Roosevelt taught at Vassar College for two years. In 1977, he left for Sarah Lawrence, where he has been teaching ever since. Dr.

Roosevelt stayed in touch with Heidi and consulted with her when she was first beginning to think about IWPR. "IWPR was something I believed in and supported, so I gave her some money. It was exciting to have been in on its founding."

While Dr. Roosevelt does not work specifically on feminist economics, he is deeply committed to the field and feels that there is still a long way to go. "I like to think of myself as a sympathetic outsider. Even though feminist economics has made enormous strides, there is still great prejudice and bias. Many economists are not too sympathetic with these issues." Dr. Roosevelt keeps abreast of the work of the Institute, and uses IWPR's research in his teaching. "While I don't teach feminist economics specifically, keeping up with IWPR's work keeps me better informed. The reports help me to be a better teacher."

From 1989 to 1994, Dr. Roosevelt served as the co-chair of the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund, a project that raised about \$2 million to commission and put in a beautiful statue of Eleanor Roosevelt on the upper West Side of Manhattan. To this day, Eleanor Roosevelt remains his mentor. "Adlai E. Stevenson said it best when he spoke about my grandmother. 'She would rather light a candle than curse the darkness.'"

Today, Dr. Roosevelt serves on the Board of Trustees of the Manhattan Country Day School, and was one of the original members of the Editorial Board of *The Review of Radical Political Economics*. Currently, Dr. Roosevelt is rewriting one of the major economic textbooks of the 20th century, *Understanding Capitalism: Competition, Command, and Change*. The third edition will be completed at the end of this year and published by Oxford University Press in Fall 2004. Dr. Roosevelt lives in New York City with his wife, who is a Rousseau scholar and teaches at the Metropolitan College of New York. They have three children and five grandchildren.

Give the Gift of Equality

Rebecca Sager

The holiday season is right around the corner and the frenzied rush to the mall has already begun! This year, how about avoiding the mad dash for the last parking spot, endless store lines, and the dreaded holiday Muzak? You can by giving the gift that is guaranteed to fit and have a lasting impact – an IWPR gift membership. What other gift supports equality for all women and saves you the hassle of keeping those pesky gift receipts? Not only are IWPR gift memberships a great way to celebrate the holidays, but they also promote IWPR's research and dissemination efforts on behalf of women and their families. And if that weren't enough, your gift is completely tax-deductible!

In memory of and/or *In honor of* contributions are another thoughtful way to memorialize or celebrate special people or events in your life. It's an ideal graduation, birthday, holiday or any day tax-deductible gift. What better way to mark an event while at the same time supporting the vital work of IWPR? When you make an *In memory of* and/or *In honor of* gift, the recipient will be acknowledged in our upcoming newsletter and receive an attractive card notifying them of your thoughtful gesture. It's a wonderful tribute and it supports IWPR's important work.

We've had a wonderful time celebrating our 15th anniversary this year. You've helped IWPR make this year special, but our work isn't done yet! Until all women achieve social and economic equality, IWPR will remain the source for timely and hard-hitting research on the issues that matter most to women. Please affirm your commitment to women and their families by making a generous year-end, tax-deductible contribution. Your support has brought us so far and IWPR is counting on your continued generosity to take us even farther.

IWPR's Growing Family



Joey Caiazza-Blum with his mom, IWPR Study Director Amy Caiazza

Aidan Jones-DeWeever in his Halloween costume.



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