

WOMEN'S VU

January 1985

A publication of Vanderbilt University Women's Center

VII: 4

"Gender and Helping Behavior:
A Meta-analysis of the Social-
Psychological Literature"

Alice Eagley, Purdue
Friday, January 11, 3:30 p.m.
227 Wesley Hall
sponsored by the
Department of Psychology

What's New at the Women's Center Library

Southern Feminist is a new periodical with a newspaper format. The editors stated purpose for the paper is "to help promote a sense of community amongst women's rights activists in the South." The newspaper is published once every two months and features sections on health and fitness, arts and media, politics, opinion and commentary, and notable women from history ("herstory"). The Women's Center subscription begins with volume one, July/August 1984.

Femininity (Linden Press, 1984) by Susan Brownmiller was recently presented as a gift to the Women's Center Library by Rob Roy Purdy, Senior Vice-Chancellor Emeritus. Brownmiller says of her book: "My aim is not to propose a new definition of femininity . . . but to invite examination of a compelling esthetic that evolved over thousands of years . . ." (p. 235) The work "addresses . . . the set of societal structures, esthetic ideals, and assigned characteristics which govern the lives of half of America, and which goes by the name of Femininity." (publisher) The topics covered in the book include body, hair, clothes, voice, skin, movement, emotion, and ambition.

Medical School Admission Requirements 1984-85 United States and Canada is a valuable reference tool for those interested in attending medical school. The book, published by the Association of American Med-

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Women's Center Spring Programs

GRADUATE STUDENTS!

Mark your calendar now for the next
Women's Center Discussion Group
Friday, January 18, 4:00-6:00 p.m.
at the Women's Center.

The topic will be "*Women as Health Care Consumers*"

Money Management for Students

A two-part program on Money Management and Financial Planning for Students will be offered on Monday and Tuesday, January 28 and 29, 1985, at the Women's Center. Saundra Lewis, C.P.A. and investment counselor, will lecture and answer questions. Each session begins at 7:00 p.m. and will last approximately an hour and a half. A fee of \$5.00 will be charged.

Topics to be covered include:

- where to keep records and what records to keep
- how to figure your net worth
- where to borrow money
- buying a car
- buying a house
- how to shop for high yields as interest rates decline
- tax savings ideas
- rental property
- stocks

To register, call the Women's Center, 322-4843.

Tax Time Tips

Tax Times Tips is a two-part program that the Women's Center will offer on Tuesday, January 22, and Thursday, January 24, from 7:00-8:30 p.m. The program is open to the entire Vanderbilt community. The instructor, Saundra Lewis, C.P.A., owns her own financial consulting business. She has taught money management and financial planning classes for the Women's Center for three years.

A fee of \$5.00 for both sessions will be charged. To register call the Women's Center, 322-4843.

Part I will be about *new laws* that will affect your tax returns; substantiation requirements for computers and automobiles, imputed interest on interest-free loans, property partially used for business; minimum tax; changes in depreciation and investment credit, new deadline for IRA contributions. *Other Nifty Things*, Part II, covers employee business expenses and deduction for maintaining an office in your home, KEOGH (HR-10) deductions, education deductions, and automatic extensions in which to file returns.

LUNCHTIME SEMINARS

Spring 1985

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Wednesday, January 30, 1985 | Professor Margaret Mooney Marini
Department of Sociology and Anthropology |
| Wednesday, February 20, 1985 | Professor Don Doyle
Department of History |
| Wednesday, March 27, 1985 | Professor Susan Wiltshire
Department of Classical Studies |

All Lunchtime Seminars begin at 12:00 at the Women's Center. All are invited.

Child Support Enforcement Act Becomes Law

After months of negotiations and compromise, the House (413-0) and the Senate (99-0) passed the Child Support Enforcement Act. H.R. 4325 was signed into law on August 16, 1984. Hard work by the bill's sponsors and supporters has paid off. Millions of single parents will receive the child support payments to which they are legally entitled.

The measure deals with both AFDC and non-welfare families and requires states to:

- begin withholding child support from the paycheck of parent who is more than 30 days delinquent.

- require employers to forward withheld wages to the appropriate state agency and be liable for any shortfall.

- put in place procedures for imposing liens against real and personal property for past due child support,

- make available to credit companies information about overdue child support if amount is \$1,000 or more,

- allow the deduction of delinquent payments from federal and state income tax refunds (expires 12/31/90).

-WEAL Informed, Sept. 19, 1984



WOMEN U.S.A. HOTLINE offers weekly news reports of actions which mass media may not always report, especially in advance, such as demonstrations, lobbying, letter-writing campaigns, and current status of legislation. The HOTLINE can be called at any time of day or night 7 days a week through a toll free number:

800-221-4945

for information or to make a contribution, write to Women U.S.A., 76 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10005. Their office phone is (212) 422-1492.

Library, cont. from p. 1

ical Colleges, features an alphabetical and geographical listing of medical schools along with a description of each medical school (includes admission requirements, curriculum, financial aid, information for minorities, estimated expenses, and a time table for application and admission). The reference was presented as a gift to the Women's Center Library by Lisa McGraw.

Women Number in the Workforce!

Women are entering the American work force at an unprecedented rate. In 1950, less than 30% of all workers were women, but in 1984, they constitute 45% of the work force. By 1981, 62% of all women aged 20-64 were employed or looking for work. Over the past decade, women have accounted for three-fifths of the increase in the civilian work force, and it is estimated that by 1995 seven out of every ten new workers will be women.

The number of working women with children under 18 has nearly tripled since 1947, with 56% in the work force in 1980. Between 1960 and 1990, the number of married couples with only one working spouse is expected to drop from 43% to 14%. Single women maintaining families have the highest participation rate, with two-thirds in the work force in 1983.

The majority of women work to meet economic needs: two-thirds of women workers are single, widowed, separated, divorced, or have husbands who earn less than \$15,000 a year.

Women now work in a greater variety of fields than ever before, but in 1982 more than 80% of working women were still employed in 25 generally low-paying service and professional occupations. Such occupational segregation is often the result of socialization and limited educational opportunities and, combined with pay discrimination, is a major cause of the wage gap between women and men.

The wage gap has widened since 1955, when women made 64¢ for every dollar men made, to 1982, when women made 59¢ for every dollar men made.

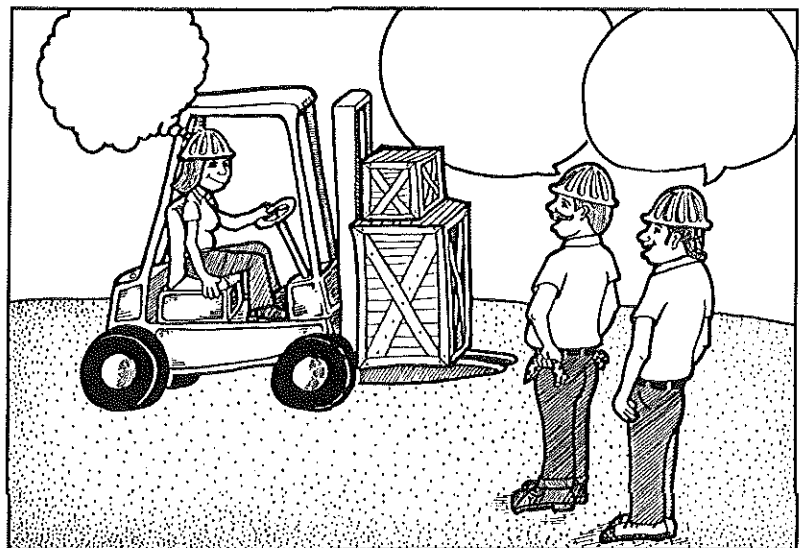
Not only does this gap exist at every educational level, with women college graduates earning only 63% as much as male college graduates, but women college graduates have lower average incomes than male high school graduates. Only 1% of American women earn more than \$25,000 a year, while three out of five women earn less than \$10,000 a year.

The employment situations of minority women are affected by both racism and sexism. Between 1967 and 1980, the proportion of black women employed as professionals increased by 45%. However, minority women are still concentrated in a few low-paying occupations, with clerical work currently accounting for almost one-third. In 1982, the percentage of black women employed as managers and administrators was less than one-fourth that of white men. The average wage gap with white men is 54¢ for black women and 49¢ for Hispanic women.

Neither the entrance of the majority of women into the work force, nor legal guarantees of equal pay for equal work, has resulted in economic equity for women. As long as women are segregated into jobs that are socially undervalued, we must organize for the enforcement of legal guarantees as well as equal pay for work of comparable worth.

from *Graduate Woman*, September 1984

Just For Fun . . . complete the captions



The International Women's Decade and Beyond

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by
Nancy A. Ransom

In 1975, at a meeting in Mexico City, The International Decade for Women was born. A project of the United Nations, the Decade was designed to call attention to the relatively low status of women in all nations, in the hope that strategies would develop to improve opportunities for women and increase women's rights. The Decade's themes, Peace, Equality, and Development, have guided UN and independent organizations' activities for the last ten years.

In 1980 I attended a Mid-Decade Conference in Copenhagen. An "Official" meeting and a "Non-Governmental Organizations" (NGO) Forum were held simultaneously. Both were marked by dissent, but at the NGO Forum I saw a determination to find common ground between women separated by income, education, religion, national origin, and language. The press gave greatest coverage to the anger and disputes that erupted in Copenhagen, and virtually ignored the solid network-building and education that occurred.

The Decade for Women will end officially at a meeting in Nairobi next July. As in the past, two concurrent conferences will be held: the governments' United Nations representatives will address their governments' agendas; the NGO will examine progress toward equality, peace and development from the many different perspectives of women as members of informal groups and independent associations, ranging from the International Women's Studies Association to women's village collectives.

As preparation for the July meetings in Nairobi, the American Association of University Women (AAUW), one of the active NGO's, sponsored a conference in New York last October 12 and 13. I was one of more than seven hundred AAUW members from across the country who attended the conference. I met women from California, Chattanooga, and Ethiopia. The speakers I heard included Jihan Sadat of Egypt, Margaret Papandreou, the American-born and -educated wife of the Greek Prime Minister and founder of the Women's Union of Greece, and many less well-known women from many countries.

The end of the Decade for Women will see a beginning of new efforts to extend equal rights to women around the world. The Decade has been more successful in throwing light on women's problems than on solving them. Jihan Sadat warned women not to take for granted those achievements which the Decade has produced, but to remain always watchful and protect any political gains while striving for new opportunities. She identified high fertility and infant mortality as major barriers to women's rights in developing nations, and peace as the indivisible goal for all women.

At a luncheon address Margaret Papandreou listed characteristics women in every society share: patriarchy, responsibility for the home, responsibility for child-rearing, economic oppression, minimal education, sex stereotypes, and minimal political power. These common disadvantages form the grounds of international "sisterhood," Papandreou believes, which compete with factors that alienate women from one another, such as race, differing educational and economic levels, and religion. She sees a global feminist strategy as difficult to achieve except on the basis of peace. "Peace has no gender," she said; "striving for it is a feminist goal."

At a panel on *Third World Women: What are Their Priorities*, I heard four speakers from Chile, Zambia, Egypt, and Thailand echo one another in listing education and control of fertility as the most pressing issues in countries which are not preoccupied with starvation and death. Women's education and lowering the birth rates are integral to any comprehensive strategy for development. Even in countries which encourage employment of women or have legalized women's political rights, tradition prevents women from claiming their rights. The family roles assigned to women keep girls from finishing school and sex segregation in the workplace prevents women from obtaining good jobs.

Another workshop I attended, *Women Helping Women: Our Grass Roots Connections* described several programs western organizations have developed to improve conditions for women in Third World. Oxfam America is adopting cooperatives to help working women. The "Trickle Up Program" provides small grants to women in developing societies who want to start small businesses. The Overseas Educational Fund International focuses on job-training, although one project sponsored by OEF in San Salvador entailed growing, processing, and canning tomatoes for export of tomato products such as ketchup. OEF also sponsors educational programs to teach women how to get credit, technical assistance, or other resources as well as how to build group solidarity among women who are trying to establish innovative development projects.

The second day of the conference focused on plans for Nairobi. Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who was scheduled to speak, did not appear. In her place, Nancy Reynolds, U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women gave the "official" perspective of our present government. Reynolds was challenged by the audience when she announced that the U.S. would address development as its major concern at Nairobi, relegating peace to second place and ignoring equality.

Dame Nita Barrow, the NGO Convenor at Copenhagen, reviewed the accomplishments of the decade. She identified poverty as the major handicap to African women's equality, but agreed with other speakers about the many barriers to women in all nations. She noted that the unofficial assessment of the decade differs from the official. The representatives of 15,000 women's organizations who attended a planning session in Kenya recently agreed that they have gained a sense of sisterhood over that last ten years which they prize above all else. Barrow observed that the International Decade has had both positive and negative effects on governments. It has generated greater official awareness of women's demands, but it also has produced a new fear of women's potential power.

"The Lessons of Copenhagen" were reviewed in the final session led by Lucille Mair, Secretary-General of the 1980 Conference, and three other participants of the Copenhagen NGO Forums; they anticipate continuing exchange at the Nairobi NGO meeting. The consensus was clear: Women's organizations can influence governments; the two goals of peace and equal rights for women can be attained through pressure on governments from non-governmental organizations.

The difference between "official" and non-official opinion was voiced by Koryne Horbal, a former U.S. representative to the UN Commission on the Status of Women, who said that regardless of which party was in power, the United States government was not really dedicated to women's issues. Horbal called for women to work together outside the conference and not wait for the United Nations to solve problems.

A focus on the future is to be a central concern of women who go to Nairobi. "The International Decade and Beyond" looks to the next century-only fifteen-years away - to improve women's status around the world. Feminists will plan new activities to meet the objectives by the year 2000. It was clear from the conference in New York that Nairobi will be not merely an end to the U.N. Decade for Women. It will mark the beginning of a new period in which women will pursue equality, peace, and development.

Action Urged In Support Of Title IX

Title IX of the Education Amendments was passed in 1972, but recently has not been properly enforced due to the controversy surrounding its scope. Title IX states: "No person shall on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal assistance." The law was narrowed by a Supreme Court decision to apply only to those programs directly receiving federal assistance as opposed to the entire institution. Title IX supporters on the other hand, feel that since federal funds are integrated into the institution's operating budget, the entire university reaps the benefits of federal assistance, therefore, the entire university should be covered under Title IX guidelines.

The Grove City vs. Bell case involved Grove City College in Pennsylvania whose administration refused to sign the Department of Education's one-page form guaranteeing that the institution would not discriminate on the basis of sex. The college asserts that Title IX (prohibiting sex discrimination in federally funded educational institutions) does not apply since Grove City College receives no federal funds. The issue came to a head when the Department of Education rebuked Grove City's claim on the grounds

that students attending the college receive federal aid through federal grant and loan programs, thereby making the university a benefactor of federal assistance.

Grove City College disagreed with the Department of Education, and when the Department threatened to cut off federal aid to the students, the institution went to court. The college lost at the district and circuit court levels, but other circuit court rulings were inconsistent. Grove City College filed an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. When formulating the decision, the court reviewed the merits of the case and the intent of Congress when they ratified legislation. The Supreme Court determined that Title IX is not applicable to the entire institution but only to those programs or activities receiving direct federal funds.

Due to the controversy surrounding the *Grove City* decision civil rights bills were introduced in both the House and Senate. On June 26, the Civil Rights Act of 1984, was passed in the House by an overwhelming 375 to 32 vote. The Senate, however, was not able to reach an agreement before they adjourned, therefore, the Act was not passed. The Act would have replaced the "program or activity" languages in Title IX and three other civil rights laws with the word "recipient".

An astonishing fact about the defeat of the Civil Rights Act of 1984 was noted by Eleanor Smeal, former President of the National Organization for Women that "very few people knew the defeat had occurred; it was buried almost without a trace."

The Civil Rights Act of 1984 would have overturned the *Grove City* ruling that Title IX was program specific and not to be applied broadly throughout an institution. Bill supporters in the House hope to reintroduce it as HR1 when Congress reconvenes in January 1985.

Rhonda Griffin



Both the House and Senate must pass a new Civil Rights Act if the Supreme Court's *Grove City* decision is to be reversed. Letters to U.S. Representatives and Senators influence policy-making. If you care about an issue, write to your Senators and Representatives. A short note is all that is needed. Representative Bill Boner of Tennessee's Fifth District supported the 1984 House bill. He and our Senators need to hear constituent opinion. Write today!

Representative Bill Boner, 552 U.S. Courthouse, Nashville, 37203
 Senator Albert Gore, 3rd floor Smith County Courthouse, Carthage, TN 37030
 Senator Jim Sasser, 569 U.S. Courthouse, Nashville 37203

Computer Equity: A New Equal Opportunity Issue

The National Center for Computer Equity has been established in Washington DC by PEER, the Project on Equal Education Rights of the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Simultaneously, PEER released its computer equity report entitled "Sex Bias at the Computer Terminal - How Schools Program Girls." According to this report, school computer programs are encouraging the gap between boys' and girls' participation in learning computer skills, creating a new class of computer-skilled children for our technological future. Unfortunately the class continues to perpetuate an older division between the haves and have-nots, and between boys and girls.

Citing a series of studies, including a 1983 survey by Johns Hopkins University, the computer equity report notes that 86% of schools in affluent suburban communities have computer programs compared to 64%

of schools in low income and minority areas. Further, the gap continues to widen between rich and poor students as those schools that already have computer equipment are much more likely to buy more and more advanced programs while the poorer school communities lag further and further behind. Only 15% of 13 year olds in rural and urban schools have used a computer compared to twice as many in wealthy city and suburban neighborhoods.

PEER found, too, that female students do not have equal access to computers. In a survey of California high schools, only 37.5% of participants in computer programming classes were female. But female students continue to be the majority in classes on word-processing or data-entry.

Boys outnumber girls three to one in computer camps and at summer computer classes (the ratio is even greater in the more expensive camps). Are parents more willing to invest in computer education for their sons than for their daughters, just as they have

traditionally been more willing to invest in college education for their sons than for their daughters?

PEER concludes that these disparities in enrollment have little to do with ability and a lot to do with social and psychological barriers that have produced the gap between women and men in math and science studies and professions.

The purpose of the National Center for Computer Equity is to research and develop materials that will assist parents, schools and policy-makers in eliminating the barriers to equal computer education for women and girls as well as minority and disabled students. With the U.S. Department of Labor estimating that by 1990, 50% to 75% of all available jobs will involve the use of computers, this disparity is significant for the opportunities that will be open to our young women.

-excerpted from the *Eleanor Smeal Report*,
 Nov. 30, 1984

WOMEN'S STUDIES COURSE PLANNED FOR MAYMESTER

A new Maymester course will be offered by Elizabeth Perry, assistant professor in the History Department: *Women in American Politics*. She explains, *In 1984, over sixty years since women's suffrage, a woman ran for high political office on a major party ticket. To put this event into historical perspective, this course will study examples of women's political participation from the early 19th century to the present. Topics may include: women's participation in the abolitionist, suffrage, temperance, and women's rights movements; progressive-era social reform; women administrators and office holders in the post-suffrage era; and the impact of modern feminism on contemporary politics. We will try to understand the obstacles to women's political participation as well as the ways women have found to overcome them.*

*from National NOW Times,
September/October 1984*

Sixteen states currently have equal rights provisions in their state constitutions: Pennsylvania, Texas, Montana, Illinois, Hawaii, New Mexico, Washington, Maryland, New Hampshire, Alaska, Wyoming, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Utah, Colorado, Virginia.

Interested in Quality Health Care for Women?

The department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Vanderbilt University Medical Center participates in the education of medical students by providing them with a unique opportunity in the physical assessment of the female. Healthy women act as "surrogate patients" in an outpatient setting to assist in teaching specific techniques of the pelvic exam with an emphasis on supportive interpersonal skill. Volunteers are needed for the role of "patient" as well as a "support" person and are paid according to the role in which they participate. The instructors are made up of OB-GYN faculty and nurse practitioners. The sessions will be held Tuesday nights from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., beginning in February, 1985.

This is an opportunity for health consumers to participate in an active teaching role to medical students. If you would like more information on this program, please contact:

th Colvin, RN, MSN
Program Coordinator
322-2114 or 327-3327

MORE SPRING PROGRAMS

Self-Empowerment Group

A new group for graduate and professional women will be offered spring semester to explore self-empowerment and deal with such issues as loneliness and relationships, being on one's own and its challenges, career decisions, and self-esteem/self-awareness. The beginning date is Monday, February 4. The group will continue to meet each Monday for ten consecutive weeks, through April 15 (except during Spring Break). Meeting time will be from 5:00-6:30 p.m. There is no charge.

Charlotte Staggs, a doctoral student in Human Development Counseling, will conduct the group as part of her Practicum in Group Leadership. Her experience includes working as a school counselor, as a career counselor with JTPA, private workshops, family planning and family counseling as well as counseling women in issues of their concern. She has also been a public school teacher.

Participants are asked to be willing to commit for the entire 10-week period, except for unforeseen circumstances which may arise. Enrollment is limited and must be completed by Tuesday, January 22. To enroll, call Charlotte Staggs at the Women's Center, 322-4843.

Pre-Professional Panels

Two Pre-Professional Panels will be sponsored by the Women's Center during the month of February. Each panel will be composed of women currently in Vanderbilt Law School and Vanderbilt Medical School. They will speak about

- selecting the right professional school
- making it through
- planning a career
- balancing personal and professional roles

The Pre-Law School Panel will be Wednesday, February 6, 1985, from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. at the Women's Center.

The Pre-Medical School Panel is the following Wednesday, February 13, 1985, from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. at the Women's Center.

Math

Making Math Fun, is a new three-hour workshop on improving problem-solving skills and increasing enjoyment of mathematics. This new workshop, offered by the Women's Center, will be taught by Paula Sloan, lecturer at the Owen Graduate School of Management.

The workshop will meet from 6:00-9:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5, at the Women's Center, E-2 West Side Row. Pre-registration is recommended as space is limited. There will be a \$10.00 fee for the workshop. For registration forms, or for information, call the Women's Center, 322-4843.



WOMEN'S CENTER DUTCH-TREAT BREAKFASTS

- January 24 Pat Pierce, *Director*, Opportunity Development Center, Vanderbilt University
- February 21 Barbara Brooks, *Assistant Director Executive Programs*, Owen Graduate School of Management, Vanderbilt University
- March 21 Judith Poindexter, *Owner*, Poindexter and Associates (Employment)
- April 18 Kittie Myatt, *Director*, General Services Court Chemical Dependency and Traffic Safety Educational Programs

For several years, the Women's Center has sponsored monthly breakfast meetings for women employed at Vanderbilt. All female staff and faculty are welcome to attend. Each meeting on a Thursday morning during the academic year begins at 7:30 a.m. for those who want to eat breakfast. Everyone goes through the line in Rand Hall and brings her tray to the Faculty Room where coffee is provided by the Women's Center.

At 8:00 a.m. the program begins with a speaker and is followed by a discussion period. Although the meetings last til 9:00 a.m., women who are due at work before that time simply leave as they must.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Planned Parenthood

To kick off its 1985 Education Programs Calendar, Planned Parenthood of Nashville will present three programs in January for women, adolescents and families.

The *Mothers and Daughters* program, offered on January 12th, is designed to enhance communication between mothers and their daughters, aged 11-15 years, regarding growth and development and human sexuality. The program will stress open communication and self-esteem with the goal of increasing understanding of the physical, emotional, and social changes of adolescence. The program will be offered from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Saturday, January 12th, and will cost \$10 per person.

The *PMS Seminar*, presented Saturday, January 19th, from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon, provides women an opportunity to examine the symptoms and characteristics of premenstrual syndrome. Current medical treatments will be discussed. Judy Belsito, M.S.W., PMS Specialist and Co-Investigator with the Vanderbilt PMS Project, will lead the seminar. Fee for the program is \$10 per participant.

The *Teen Film Festival* consists of a series of short films for teenagers, aged 11-15, which provide factual information and discussion about issues of sexuality and growing up. Parents are encouraged to preview the films and curriculum, and teens must have parental permission to attend the festival.

Peggy Baldwin, M. Ed., and Jim Taylor, M. Ed., Community Educators with Planned Parenthood, will provide leadership for the

League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters of Nashville will hold a series of discussion meetings on the topic "Financing the Federal Government" January 21-25 at various times and locations. Leading these meetings is Karen Weeks, member of the LWV of Nashville and member of the Financing the Federal Government Committee of the national LWV.

For specific times and locations, and for further information, call the League office at 297-7134.

Women's VU
will be distributed
February 15.
Copy Deadline is
January 18.

festival, which takes place on Saturday, January 26th, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. There is no charge for adolescents participating in the program.

All three programs will be presented at Planned Parenthood, 112 21st Avenue South, Nashville. To register or for more information, call 327-1097.

Planned Parenthood will offer additional programs throughout the year concerning reproductive health and human sexuality, and the Spring/Summer Education Calendar will be available in January, 1985.

A Woman's Place

Right Brain/Left Brain Thinking: Understanding and Applying to your Advantage will be offered by *A Woman's Place* on Saturday, January 19th, 9:30-4:30, at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Taught by Peg Neuhauser, Manager of Management Consulting at Hospital Corporation of America, the workshop will provide participants the opportunity to determine his/her own brain dominance, to expand his/her own thinking skills, and to understand the brain patterns of others in order to deal more effectively with them. A \$60.00 registration fee includes lunch.

A Woman's Place is a new resource for women in Nashville. A place for women to go for support groups on health issues, educational programs on health and personal development and individual counseling, *A Woman's Place* was begun by Rita Burgett, the administrative director, and Linda Shoun, the clinical director.

The following courses will begin soon:

- Yoga
- Endometriosis: Understanding and Coping
- Alone but not Lonely
- Overcoming Shyness
- Achieving Personal Happiness
- Overcoming Your Fear of Success
- Responsible Assertive Behavior

For further information about any and all of these classes, call A Woman's Place 321-5900.

Edited by Linda Karwedsky

TO RECEIVE YOUR OWN LABELED COPY OF WOMEN'S VU return the form below or call the Women's Center, 322-4843, to place your name on the mailing list.

We regret that newsletters can be sent to off-campus addresses only for a \$2.00 fee. Please make checks payable to Vanderbilt University Women's Center.

Name _____

Department _____

Address _____

Student (please give school and class) _____

Staff _____ Faculty _____



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Nashville, TN 37235