

Margaret
Cunningim
Women's Center

Date rape: Miscommunications and the abuse of power

Martha Bickley, Editor and Publisher, Citizenne, a fortnightly publication for women

"I know she doesn't really want me to stop. She just doesn't want me to think she's easy."

"Maybe if I just keep taking his hands off me he'll get the message. I don't want him to get mad. I like him and want him to like me."

"Women play hard to get. They just want you to show them how much you want them."

Our culture is coming to understand that rape is not about sex—it's about power; it is a crime of violence, with sex as the weapon. Most people agree that it is rape when a man forces a woman to engage in sexual relations, especially if she struggles, sustains bruises or her clothes are torn. And when people think of a rapist, they usually picture a prowling stranger or repeat criminal. But we still struggle with attitudes toward and definitions of date rape. For instance, is it rape if:

A woman has invited her date into her apartment?

The couple has engaged in heavy petting?

He "wears her down," persisting until she feels it's easier to succumb than to continue to resist?

She has had too much to drink and cannot resist, or has "passed out"—too intoxicated to be aware that she is being assaulted?

She makes no effort to resist, suspecting her assailant may become violent if she does?

If sexual relations have occurred without the woman's consent, each of these scenarios is rape.

Happenstance or calculated?

In some cases, date rape is blamed on miscommunications. A man may think that once a woman has engaged in

heavy petting she may not mean it when she says no; he may misinterpret her actions and believe they speak louder than her words. Or he may wear down her resistance, playing on her emotions and using words or phrases to pressure her into sex. In other cases, he may rape out of anger, feeling he's been teased, or that after an expensive evening she "owes him" sexual intercourse.

In still others, the rape may be premeditated, and a woman's date may encourage her to drink in the hope that she will throw caution to the wind or pass out (myths are perpetuated when men talk about having had sex when a woman was too drunk to resist. Often shrugged off as being "locker room talk," such talk can leave other men with the impression that the behavior they've heard described is normal and acceptable—or that "everybody does it"). He may stage isolation—rather than merely capitalize on it—so that he can assault her without her calls for help or vocal resistance being overheard.

Responsibility and risk reduction

Some victims of date rape may blame themselves, falling prey to their own judgement, thinking, "If only I hadn't let him in my room/house/apartment . . .," "I shouldn't have gotten so drunk . . .," "I didn't resist hard enough . . ." These and other rationalizations shift blame unjustly from rapist to victim. Individuals are responsible

for their own behavior; there is hardly ever justification for using physical force against another person.

Understanding the distinction between responsibility and blame can help individuals in the reduction of risk. Among them:

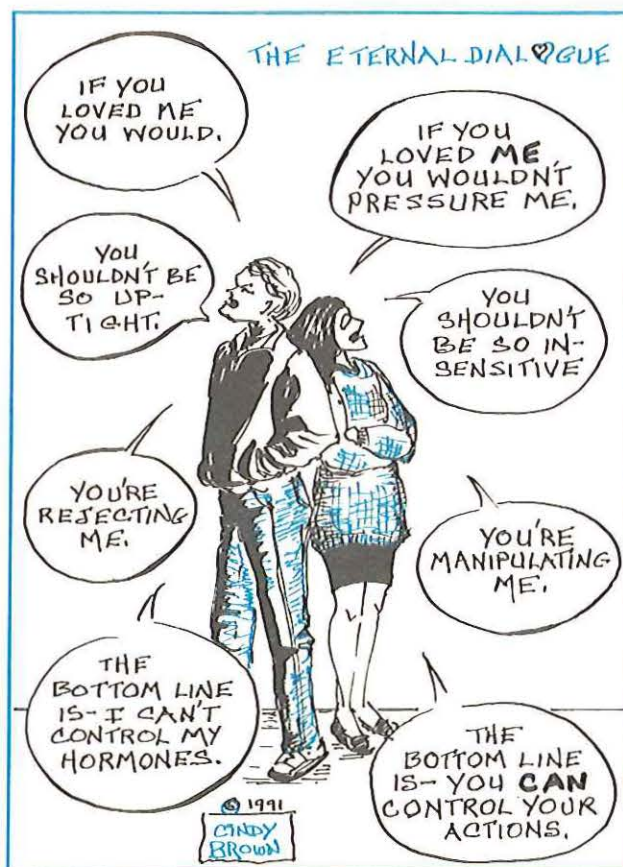
Women can be aware of behavior, body language, and of possible miscues and should be clear about what they don't want a man to do.

Men must understand that "No" means "No" and that sexual intercourse under any circumstances without consent is rape. Everyone must confront "locker room talk" and jokes about rape.

Vanderbilt's effort

Six years ago, Vanderbilt began requiring all freshmen to attend a one-

(continued page 4)



Speaking of women . . .

Professor Molly Miller makes her mark, and discovers those of others, in geology

Molly Miller, associate professor of geology in the College of Arts & Science, was interviewed recently by Pat Post, education/research coordinator for the Department of Orthopaedics

"Imagine the time-line of geological history extending the length of a twenty-foot conference room, with every inch representing twenty million years. On that scale, the first animals appeared only within the last thirty inches, about 600 million years ago. They had soft bodies with no skeletons. The only evidence we have of their existence is the impressions left by their wriggling through layers of sediment, as they tried to reach food." No matter how many times she has explained this to undergraduates during the last fifteen years, geologist Molly Miller still radiates enthusiasm, even with a sleep deficit.

It is the morning after a midnight flight home from Norway, where

Miller has just spent a week in the North Sea oil fields, looking for the graceful burrows that primitive animals made in sediment, now transformed into sandstone. Different animals inhabited different parts of the ancient delta formed from sediment deposits. Each left a distinctive "signature" in the sandstone that provides clues to the environment. By following the clues one can discover where oil has accumulated.

The animal tracks describe diverse patterns and styles of movement, like the unwitting hieroglyphics of worms under tree bark. What caused such behavioral variations, and how have the modern descendants of these creatures changed? These are among the questions that have inspired Professor Miller to examine the sinuous paths left by invertebrates in core samples extracted from the floor of the North Sea, from Antarctic mountain ranges, and from intertidal sandflats off the coast of southern California.

The only other woman on the recent expedition to Norway was a young geologist, outspoken in her indifference to feminism. "That struck me as unfair," said Miller. "Today women have so many professional opportunities because their feminist predecessors struggled to make those opportunities possible. All of the women on my mother's side for generations were feminists. That probably explains why ardent feminism hasn't been such an issue for me. However, we owe it to the next generation to help remove what barriers yet remain."

According to Miller, geology is among the more liberal scientific disciplines in providing job opportunities for women. "Pragmatic and iconoclastic, geologists seem to be less ruled by social convention than other scientists; anyone who can get the job done is fine with them." A remarkable number of female geologists are married to male geologists, she added. Such couples find creative ways to manage their professional



photo by Judy Kim

Molly Miller

and domestic lives. Molly and Calvin Miller, are a case in point. When they met in graduate school at George Washington University, she hadn't seriously considered a career. Her husband insisted that they could both be geologists, sharing family responsibilities. In 1977, they were hired by the Vanderbilt Department of Geology to fill the university's first "split position."

Despite this liberal trend, the vast majority of geologists are male. According to the 1991 Vanderbilt Affirmative Action Plan, only 10.5 percent of geology PhDs earned in the United States between 1967 and 1989 were awarded to women. This compares with 13.7 percent of PhDs awarded to women in all the natural sciences combined, 19.8 percent in the social sciences, and 39.8 percent in the humanities. However, during the last fourteen years, the percentage of female geologists dramatically increased. In the Vanderbilt geology program, the percentage of undergraduate or graduate students who were women occasionally reached fifty percent during that period. At least twenty-five percent of geologists today are women, Miller estimates.

In the classic academic tradition, Molly Miller has honored simultaneous commitments to scholarship, education, and service. An extensive list of published articles and grants attests to her productivity as a scholar. A vivacious and skillful

Women's VU

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NO VE MB ER 1991

Calendar of Events

Margaret
Cuninggim
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Center



November 4 (Monday)

Dissertation Writers, Monday group, meets at the Cuninggim Center from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. Membership is closed for this semester. New groups will form in January.

November 6 (Wednesday)

Images of Women in the Soviet Union. Nadia Khromchenko, doctoral candidate at Moscow State University, will discuss issues affecting Soviet women. 12:15 to 1:15 p.m., Divinity G25. Co-sponsored with Women's Studies.

November 6 (Wednesday)

Dissertation Writers, Wednesday group, meets at the Cuninggim Center from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

November 7 (Thursday)

Lunchtime Book Review. Alice C. Harris, professor of linguistics, reviews *You Just Don't Understand: Men and Women in Conversation* by Deborah Tannen. Tannen shows that conversation is negotiation, and that men are negotiating for status, while women are negotiating for affiliation. On the basis of this fundamental difference she explains a great many of the misunderstandings that arise repeatedly between the sexes. 12:15 to 1:15 p.m., Sarratt 118.

November 11 (Monday)

Book Group will discuss *John Dollar* by Mari Ann Wiggins. Facilitator is Frances DeLaGarza. 5:15 p.m. to 6:15 p.m., Cuninggim Center, Franklin Building, first floor. New members are welcome.

November 12 (Tuesday)

Noontime Seminar: Power Trips and Other Journeys. Jean Bethke Elshtain, Centennial Professor of Political Science, discusses gender-related research on women and politics from her 1990 book *Power Trips and Other Journeys: Essays in Feminism as Civic Discourse*. Some of the themes are power, powerlessness, patriotism and nationalism, war and peace, families, and pornography. 12:15 to 1:15 p.m., Sarratt 118.

November 13 (Wednesday)

Cuninggim Center Writers' Workshop meets from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. in Kennedy Center, MRL 237. Membership is closed for this semester. New members accepted in January.

November 15 (Friday)

Lunch with Callie Khouri, screen writer of "Thelma and Louise." Opportunity to talk informally with the writer, who is also one of the producers, of this much-discussed feminist film. Bring your own lunch or call the Cuninggim Center by November 13 to order a box lunch (\$6); drinks available in machines nearby. Noon to 1:30 p.m., Sarratt 118. Co-sponsored by Project Dialogue.

November 19 (Tuesday)

Images of Women in Films is a panel discussion moderated by Phyllis Frus, assistant professor of English, on the different images of women presented in three films shown in Sarratt Cinema from November 14 to 18: "Thelma and Louise," "Woman of the Year," and "Entre Nous." Panelists include Jennifer Beauclair, A & S '91, Sam Girgus, professor of English and director of American Studies, Trey Harwell, A & S '94, and Nancy A. Walker, director of Women's Studies. 4:30 p.m., Furman 109.

Please save and post. Individual flyers for these programs will not be sent.

News quotes

Tennessee ranks fortieth in the percentage of women elected to state legislature

Tennessee ranks fortieth in the percentage of women elected to their state legislature, allowing issues such as sexual harassment and child care to be ignored, the National Women's Political Caucus president said.

"From the recent controversy over Clarence Thomas, we see a male club that just didn't get it about sexual harassment," Harriett Woods (National Women's Political Caucus president) said.

"Women have to be there to advocate for themselves."

In Tennessee, only fifteen of the one hundred thirty-two members of the General Assembly are women: eleven percent.

Tennessee has no female mayors in cities of more than 30,000. The state has never had a female governor, and only four of the forty Metro Council members are women.

Six Nashville judges are women, including Martha Craig Daughtrey, who last year became the first woman to ever be elected to the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Nationally, eighteen percent of the state legislators are women, and six percent of the members of Congress are female. Ironically, the majority of registered voters are women—fifty-three percent.

The Tennessean
October 13, 1991

Autopsy shows male brain shrinks with age; female brain remains unchanged

In a letter to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, psychiatrist Sandra F. Witelson of McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, says her autopsies of sixty-two brains found that as men age, their corpus callosum gets smaller. Their brains shrink. According to Witelson, the average man aged sixty-one to seventy had a corpus callosum that was twenty percent smaller than one in a typical male aged twenty-five to fifty. Among the women, the size remained unchanged.

Women Oughta Know
September 1991

Turks appoint Mugla's first female governor, marking end to ten-year fight

In a precedent-setting move, Turkish Interior minister Mustafa Kalemli appointed the first female governor. The appointment of Lale Aytaman, a university professor, marks the end of a decade-long fight to have a ban against Turkish women holding top civil posts lifted. Aytaman was appointed governor of the Aegean coastal province of Mugla.

Matrix
August 1991

High heels receive the boot when it comes to orthopedic comfort and health

High heels are an integral part of many working women's wardrobes. Yet new research reveals just how much your feet suffer in the service of style. Orthopedic surgeons from the University of California at Davis have found that walking on 3 1/4-inch heels boosts the pressure on the ball of the foot by seventy-six percent, possibly leading to such problems as calluses, chronic foot pain, curled toes and lower back problems. Two-inch heels intensify pressure and pain nearly as much as 3 1/4-inch ones, while one-inch heels rarely cause trouble. So should you throw away your heels and sacrifice style? Not if you follow these guidelines:

Try to cut in half the number of hours per day that you wear two-inch heels. Use one-inch heels when doing work in your office and switch to a higher pair only for important meetings and appointments.

When you're buying heels, look for features that spell comfort, such as roomy, rounded toes, extra cushioning in the soles and heel shapes that are slightly S-curved rather than perfectly straight. This shape offers the wearer more stability than other shoes.

If you absolutely can't part with high heels, place a pair of thin foam inserts into the bottom front half of each shoe. Research shows the inserts reduce pressure by up to sixty percent.

Working Woman
August 1991

Date rape (continued from page one)

hour workshop on date rape, one of a three-part residential life series. The workshop is organized in groups of about fifty—twenty-five men and twenty-five women. Voluntary exercises are performed which deal with issues of power and resistance or submission.

Vanderbilt has a strongly-worded policy and a clear definition of sexual assault and sexual battery; students who violate the policy jeopardize their academic standing. (A brochure containing this information is given to each student and is available through the Margaret Cuninggim Women's Center and Residential and Judicial Affairs.)

Efforts such as this by Vanderbilt and other colleges and universities are important; for young people who are experiencing their first tastes of independence and adulthood, college life is rife with opportunities for the abuse of newly-found freedoms. Individuals and institutions should set clear boundaries and have a definite understanding of what rape is and the consequences of it. ■

Keen examines psychology of the American male

The best-selling *Fire in the Belly: On Being a Man* by philosopher Sam Keen is an interesting look at the psychology of the American male. The book is aimed at women as well as men, for as Keen says, we humans "are more profoundly united by our common humanity than separated by gender."

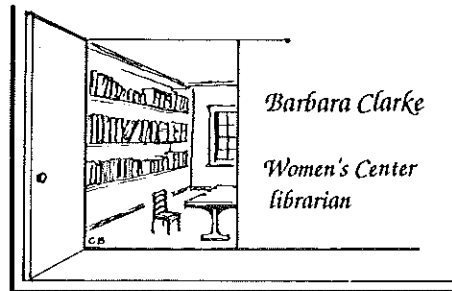
The writer illustrates how and why men are confused about their feelings and gender roles in modern society, how men have reacted to feminism, and how labeling feelings and actions "masculine" and "feminine" causes confusion. Keen offers many suggestions as to how the male reader might become "a full-summed and spirited man."

The Appendix includes the results of a 1989 *Psychology Today* questionnaire on the ideal man; six thousand men and women responded to this survey.

A very different type of book on the psychology of masculinity is anthropologist David D. Gilmore's *Manhood in the Making: Cultural Concepts of Masculinity*. This is a cross-cultural study of manhood, which he defines as being "the approved way of being an adult male in any given society."

The societies in Gilmore's work are drawn from many different areas of the world, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Spain, ancient Greece, North America, Micronesia, New Guinea, India, Japan, Tahiti, and Brazil. In most of these areas both men and women believe that aggressiveness and toughness, in varying degrees, are necessary attributes for real men. There are exceptions in two societies—one in Malaysia and one in Tahiti—where men are expected to be passive, and there is little distinction between the traditional roles of men and women. There is little stress, aggression is frowned upon, ambition is devalued, and warfare is avoided. The people just do not appear to care much about manhood.

It seems that male aggressiveness is not innate, and Gilmore feels that "men are innately not so very different from women and need motivation to be assertive."



Barbara Clarke

Women's Center
librarian

The United Nations publication *The World's Women, 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics* illustrates the conditions of women worldwide in a form understandable to the lay reader. Statistical publications tend to omit women's contributions and living conditions, or they simply ignore gender. The compilers hoped that the published data would show how great women's contributions are to the different spheres of life, and that this would contribute to the revision of policies that discriminate against women.

This work presents comprehensive data in many spheres, including education, public life, health, childbearing, life expectancy, housing, migration, the environment, and employment and wages.

Another new acquisition is economist Sylvia Ann Hewlett's *A Lesser Life: The Myth of Women's Liberation in America*. This well-known book discusses the problems of working women in the United States in the 1980s. Hewlett believes that, while women have made great progress in the field of employment, the lack of child care and maternity leave is a great hindrance to women's progress. The United States lags far behind other developed nations in job-protected maternity leave, subsidized day care, and flextime work schedules. Until better family support systems are introduced, women will not improve their employment and therefore economic situation.

To the concern of some feminists, Hewlett believes that in some ways the feminist movement has been anti-family, and that some feminists are

indifferent to motherhood. She feels that they have encouraged women to enter the work force on male terms, and will not admit that working mothers, especially single working mothers, need concessions for a chance at equal opportunity.

Race, Gender and Work: A Multicultural Economic History of Women in the United States by Teresa L. Amott and Julie A. Matthaei is a comprehensive new economic history of American women. The authors, who profess to be radical, feminist, and anti-racist, stress the differences in the experiences of different racial and ethnic groups in this country. There are separate chapters on the economic histories of six of these major groups.

The Cuninggim Center Library will remain open until 10:00 p.m. on Tuesdays for research and study. The other four weekdays the library will be open as usual from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

Miller (continued from page two)

teacher, she has generously given of her time to faculty committees, and currently serves as chair of the Faculty Senate. As others before her noted, university service can be counterproductive to the achievement of professional goals. Female academics are particularly vulnerable, since they are asked more often to serve on faculty committees than their male counterparts. "It's easier to dodge if you are never asked; women always are."

Nevertheless, Miller is personally committed to activism within the university community and beyond. A mother of two, she is a strong advocate of improving K-12 earth science education in the public schools. "We are guardians of this world and the life that has inhabited it for such a brief interval of geological time. We have the responsibility to distribute our resources equitably and to establish harmony with the earth and among ourselves, so that life will be extant in two million years."

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Carpal tunnel syndrome affects women three times more often than men

Beth Colvin Huff, RN, MSN
Associate in OB-GYN

Why carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) affects women three times more often than men is not well understood. It does seem that work-related repetitive motions of wrist flexion and extension, strong gripping, impact on the palm and frequent vibration may increase the risk of CTS. Occupations at risk are often female-dominated: typists, hairdressers, garment factory workers, and supermarket checkers. Even hobbies like needlework and playing some musical instruments may cause CTS.

The carpal tunnel describes an area in the wrist where the carpal ligament and the median nerve pass through. With repetitive movements, the ligament becomes thickened and enlarged which then puts pressure on the median nerve. This nerve compression is what causes the symptoms. Other conditions associated with CTS are pregnancy with resulting fluid retention, rheumatoid arthritis, and diabetes.

Symptoms of CTS are pain, numbness and tingling in the thumb, index and middle fingers. The dominant

hand is affected more often but it can affect both hands. Symptoms frequently occur at night and can progress over time to cause constant pain with muscle weakness and atrophy.

The diagnosis is made by simple sensory tests done in a physician's office. Other tests may include x-rays to rule out structural abnormalities in the bones of the wrist and an electromyogram (EMG) to detect other nerve syndromes.

Many people will respond to conservative treatment consisting of the use of splints to decrease motion, anti-inflammatory medications, and diuretics to reduce fluid retention. A short course of steroids may be helpful in reducing swelling and inflammation. If those measures do not produce relief, surgical correction may be necessary. The surgery can be performed under a local or regional block and is often done as an outpatient procedure. Postoperatively, splints will keep the wrist immobilized until healing is complete.

Education and work site cooperation may reduce the costs of surgical therapy and sick leave in carpal tunnel syndrome. ■

FDA seeks data by January 6, 1992 on breast implants

Lois Green, RN, BSSW

The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) has announced that it will remove breast implants from the market unless persuasive evidence is presented before January 6, 1992 that supports continued use of implants.

Reconstructive implants often are vital to the psychological recovery of women following mastectomies. Two million women have received implants over the past thirty years. To

date, data from the companies manufacturing implants, health care providers, and from transplant recipients have been insufficient to convince the FDA not to remove these products. Problems with implants have been given much publicity.

Women must maintain the right to make personal decisions about implants based on complete and accurate information. People with professional experience and opinions based on their experience are needed

Women slighted in government funded health care research

Fact: Although fifty percent of the people of this country are female, less than fourteen percent of the government's budget for health research goes to study women's health concerns.

Fact: 430,000 U.S. women have died from breast cancer since 1980, yet women are denied a potential lifesaving cure because pressure from anti-abortion forces prevents research on RU 486.

Fact: Lung cancer is now the leading cause of cancer deaths in women, and many more young women than young men are taking up smoking. Yet millions of our tax dollars go for price support payments to tobacco growers instead of for cancer research, prevention, treatment and anti-smoking programs.

Fact: Heart disease is the number one killer of women in the United States — yet women are excluded from every major study of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

National Organization for Women
letter received 10/2/91

to help the FDA make their decision. Write your senators and representatives or:

David A. Kessler, M.D.
Commissioner, U.S. Food and Drug Administration
5700 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

For more information call the Crisis Hotline at 1-800-333-8835, extension 338 or Lois Green at 665-0628. ■

Women, minorities find glass ceiling impedes careers

Jeanne Peck, A&S '92

Frances DeLaGarza graduated from Vanderbilt just six months ago, but the 22-year-old has already decided the "glass ceiling" won't interfere with her career goals.

"The glass ceiling doesn't apply to all jobs, just mostly professional ones," said DeLaGarza, who has been the Project Dialogue coordinator here since June. "I want to have my own business. I want to be a person known for my qualities and abilities."

But not all women dream of becoming entrepreneurs. Some prefer the corporate world. But a two-year study by the Labor Department indicates that women who dream of becoming corporate raiders may have to be content with being corporate lackeys.

The study, which reviewed the power structures of nine Fortune 500 corporations, examined the phenomenon of the glass ceiling, defined by the Labor Department as "those artificial barriers based on attitudinal

Women and minorities are often excluded by recruitment practices that rely on word of mouth and networking, the study said.

or organizational bias that prevent qualified individuals from advancing upward in their organization into management-level positions."

The study did not conclude that a glass ceiling exists in the corporate arena, but said "if there is not a glass ceiling, there certainly is a point beyond which minorities and women have not advanced in some companies."

Women and minorities are often excluded by recruitment practices that rely on word of mouth and networking, the study said. They also have trouble advancing to senior management-levels because they lack

training and development programs. And executive-search firms continue to emphasize the qualities of white males over their female and minority counterparts, it said.

Lynn Martin, the Secretary of Labor, made no promises to shatter the glass ceiling. Instead she expressed hope that the study will "act as a catalyst for a continuing dialogue

among all the affected parties," and promised to "foster voluntary efforts" within companies to get those companies to give women and minorities the same opportunities which have long been afforded to white males.

The Labor Department's "Report on the Glass Ceiling Initiative" is available in the Margaret Cuninggim Women's Center library. ■

Cowden named 1991 recipient of Mary Jane Werthan Award

Jennifer Johnston, Director,
News and Public Affairs

Miriam McGaw Cowden is a Southern lady. She is gracious and warm. And in her lilting Old Nashville accent, she will tell you she also is a feminist.

To some, those images are incompatible. To her, they are incontrovertible.

The 1991 recipient of the Mary Jane Werthan Award for outstanding contributions to women at Vanderbilt is Miriam Cowden. Her fidelity to the University is absolute. At the same time, she has been a strong and positive advocate, both in her deeds and by her example, for changing and cultivating the atmosphere for women at Vanderbilt.

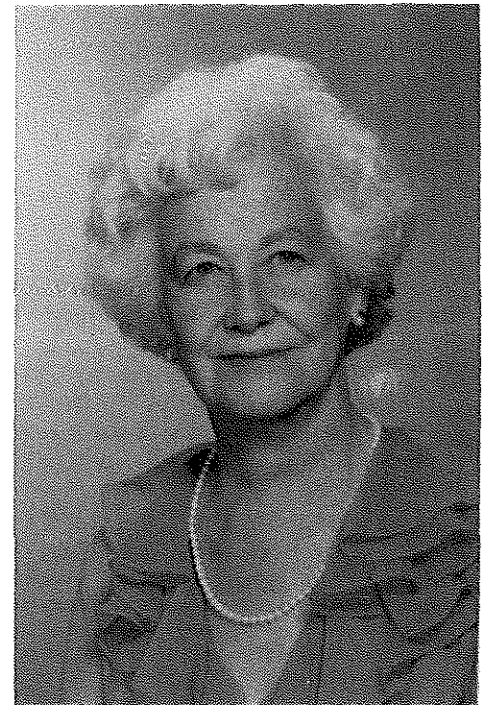
A 1941 Vanderbilt graduate—she attended (and helped organize) her fifty-year class reunion this year—she has been an extraordinarily active and involved alumna. Most notably, she became the second female member of the Vanderbilt Board of Trust in 1974. She stepped down last spring as chair of the Student Affairs Committee and as Secretary of the Board, a position she held since 1981, when she became a life trustee.

Miriam Cowden describes her days at Vanderbilt as idyllic. "We were very protected in our day. We didn't have problems with things like alcohol." She was the only freshman ever to be chosen Miss Vanderbilt. In her senior year she received the Lady of the Bracelet award. "It was nice because the first one was voted on by the men and the second by the women."

She became painfully familiar with the social problems of modern college students, including such vital issues as sexually-transmitted disease, as Student Affairs Committee chair.

Her life's inspiration has been her mother, Bonnie H. McGaw, who, while raising five children (a sixth died in infancy), finished a degree at Peabody. Miriam Cowden's four brothers all attended Vanderbilt. One brother, Robert A. McGaw, is Secretary Emeritus of the University.

In addition to her work at Vanderbilt, Miriam Cowden has been an active community volunteer with organizations such as the League of Women Voters, Planned Parenthood, United Way, West End United Methodist Church, and the Cumberland Museum. ■



Miriam Cowden

Miriam Cowden, a position she held since 1981, when she became a life trustee.

Announcements

Campus

Students for Women's Concerns is dedicated to the education and celebration of women's issues and accomplishments.

Following their organizational meeting October 3, co-chairs Mary Johnson and Emily McElroy announced the regular meeting times as the first and third Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. in the Cuninggim Center, first floor.

For further information call Mary at 1-6184 or Emily at 1-6236.

Come meet Callie Khouri

Students for Women's Concerns invites everyone to a reception for Callie Khouri, screen writer of "Thelma and Louise," on Friday, November 15, 5:00 p.m., Sarratt 118.

Students for Choice, an organization dedicated to promoting reproductive rights for women, regularly meets on the fourth Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Cuninggim Center. Due to a conflict with Thanksgiving, an alternative date for November will be chosen.

Call the Cuninggim Center at 2-4843 or Tracy Winter at 1-6422 for further information.

"**You Are Bigger Than Rush**," is a program for freshmen deciding whether to go Greek or remain independent. Randy Tarkington, assistant director, Residential and Judicial Affairs, will moderate the panel Thursday, November 7, 7:30 p.m., Underwood Auditorium. For more information call Mayfield Self Image Lodge at 1-6864.

Fourth Annual Scholarship Essay. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated is sponsoring its Fourth Annual Scholarship Essay Contest. This year there have been great debates over the justification for affirmative action. Thus, the theme of the essay is "In the 1990s is Affirmative Action helping or hindering the progress of women?"

Applications for the contest are available at Sarratt Student Center Main Desk and at the Black Cultural Center. Deadline for entry in the contest is November 18. \$100 will be awarded to the essay judged best by a faculty panel.

For more information contact Veronica Rivera at 1-8698 or Crystal Reynolds at 1-7466.

Building Bridges, a program for children aged 3-11 of graduate students, meets Saturday, November 16, 9:00 a.m. to noon. Sponsored by the Child Care Center, Graduate Student Council, and the Office of International Services. Reservations and permission slips required. Call the Child Care Center at 2-8076 for additional details.

Community

NAWBO, National Association of Women Business Owners, Second Annual Tennessee State Conference, "E⁴ — An Economic Evolution," promises to educate, empower, encourage, and entertain. November 6-8, Maxwell House Hotel, Nashville. Information and registration available at 331-9914.

Dr. Helen Caldicott, Nobel Peace Prize-nominated environmentalist, who left a career in medicine to speak out worldwide for nuclear disarmament, will be recognized in Nashville November 9 by Nashville Sane/Freeze. For more information about the reception, dinner, and program or reservations call 244-4353 or 321-9075.



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Women's VU

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