

## Women's sports at Vanderbilt

*They're not just playing catch-up anymore*

by Fran M. Hoogstraat, academic counselor for Vanderbilt Athletics and doctoral candidate in the Department of Educational Leadership

For men's sports at Vanderbilt, 1976 was a pretty good year. The "F Troop"—three star basketball players whose names all began with the letter "F"—led the Commodores to a 16-11 season. Vandy baseball, under coach Larry Schmittou (now owner of the Nashville Sounds) won 27 of its 50 games. Even football, despite its lackluster 2-9 season, continued to draw the biggest crowds of any sport.

But in 1976, the most talented female athlete at Vanderbilt did not compete in a single intercollegiate contest. Apart from intramural and club teams, there *were* no women's sports at Vanderbilt 18 years ago.

It would be another year before women's athletics were established at Vanderbilt. Yet in that one year — 1977 — the university fielded four women's teams: basketball, tennis, track and swimming. The budget was just \$30,000 for all four sports, including one (partial) scholarship. But according to Associate Athletic Director June Stewart, the funding was secondary. The chief thing was that women's sports at Vanderbilt had been born.

Today, there are seven women's sports at Vanderbilt — basketball, soccer, tennis, golf, and the three "branches" of track: cross country, indoor track and outdoor track. (Swimming was discontinued in 1992 due to insufficient members to field a Division I team.) Next year, there will be a total of eight teams, as lacrosse is added to the list.

The budget now tops \$2 million, having risen \$1 million in the last four years alone. Moreover, all but one of these sports is now "fully scholarship-shipped" — meaning they award the maximum number of scholarships allowed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The single exception is track — and its decision to award fewer than the 16 allowable scholarships is entirely strategic.

out crowds, women's sports are still grouped with the other "non-revenue" men's teams in Stewart's purview: soccer, baseball, golf, tennis and cross country.

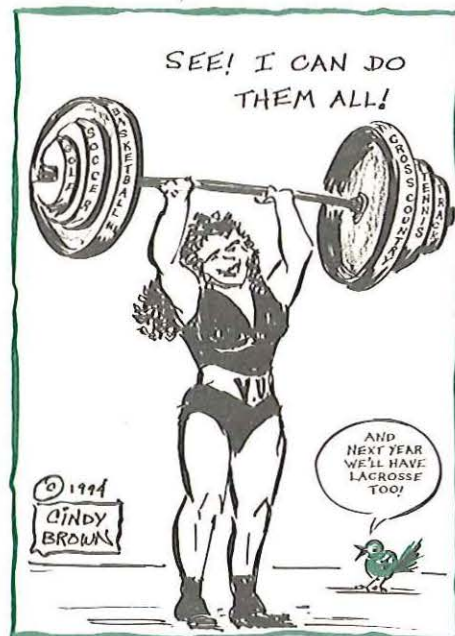
But even that detail of nomenclature has changed. With the support of Athletic Director Paul Hoolahan, Stewart recently had her title revised to "associate athletic director for *future* revenue sports."

### The 1994-95 Lineup

**Basketball.** Women's basketball has led the growth in Vanderbilt women's sports, first reaching an NCAA national tournament in 1986, and advancing to the elite "Final Four" national tournament in Atlanta in 1993. Even though megastar Heidi Gillingham has graduated, many of her teammates are still in action, including senior guard Rhonda Blades, who is joined by three new Kodak high school All-Americans. As the team enters the 1994-95 season, Vandy is ranked anywhere from 5th to 16th in the pre-season polls.

Though women's basketball continues to be the highest-visibility women's team, having earned #1 rankings in season's polls for two years, its past successes and future prospects are echoed throughout the women's sports program.

**Soccer.** Added to the roster in 1985, women's soccer has consistently delivered on its early promise. After posting an 11-8 season in 1993, the team went on not only to win the first Southeastern Conference (SEC) championship that year, but to see Ken McDonald named SEC Coach of the Year. This season the team not only repeated as SEC champs, but earned



For a school whose women's sports program is younger than most of its students, this is a promising record, and one which continues to narrow the gap (real or perceived) between men's and women's sports. Although the university does not reveal specific figures, the current budget for men's teams still outpaces that for women, with 85 scholarships in football alone. And even though women's basketball in particular occasionally plays to sell-

its first at-large berth in the NCAA national tournament. Captain Christine Watson and her teammates won a first-round match on Nov. 9 and advanced to the final 16, posting an 18-5 record for the year.

**Tennis.** The women's tennis team, ranked 28th last year under Coach Peggy Omohundro, is now led by

petitor this fall in the Riviera All-American in Los Angeles. Also on the team is freshman Sarah Brown, the country's reigning national 18-and-under indoor champion.

**Golf.** Women's golf is breaking records of its own, as the 1993-94 team set seven school records and Cindy Parrott was named SEC Coach of the

meters with a time of 4.22.49. Also last year, Beth Tallent qualified for the NCAA Championship in the 3000 meters with a 9.29.1, and in July, Nicole Underwood represented the North team in the 1500 meters in the U.S. Olympic Festival in St. Louis. Underwood joined Tallent, Spannuth and Kazumi Oyama in a 1500-meter



Vanderbilt Sports Information Photos

Women athletes are making not only headlines but history at Vanderbilt. Some of the players are (from left): Rhonda Blades (basketball); Christine Watson (soccer); Kim Schiff (tennis); Lesley Henderson (golf); Whitney Spannuth (cross country); and coach of the new lacrosse team, Wendy Heald Stevens.

Geoff Macdonald, starting his first Vandy season following his move from Duke and his #6 nationally ranked team there. Macdonald, who led his former Duke team to three consecutive NCAA tournaments, considers the SEC the best conference nationally for tennis.

Joining Macdonald is Duke tennis transfer Kim Schiff, a near qualifier for the U.S. Open last summer and a com-

Year. Freshman Jamie Russell began the fall by placing first in two tournaments, and sophomore Lesley Henderson led the team with two below-par rounds (a first for the Vanderbilt team) at the Beacon Woods Invitational in New Port Richey, Fla. The women's golf team now has its first endowed scholarship and hosts the SEC Championship at Legends Golf Course April 21-23 in Franklin, Tenn.

**Cross country, track and field.** Athletes in these sports are also making the Vanderbilt name known. Whitney Spannuth made the 1993-94 U.S. World Junior Cross Country team that competed in Budapest, competing as the fastest U.S. Junior in the 1500

relay team whose time was ranked 6th collegiately in the U.S. last season.

If women's sports at Vanderbilt are growing in quality, they are also growing in quantity: witness Vanderbilt's new lacrosse team. Hired to coach this team is Wendy Heald Stevens, a former three-time All-American from Maryland and a key member of Maryland's 1986 NCAA National Championship team. With her national perspective, Stevens is avidly recruiting the nation's top high schoolers to fill out her first Vanderbilt varsity team, which will enjoy its first intercollegiate season in Spring 1996.

1996 — 1976. What a difference 20 years makes. ■



Women's VU is published monthly September through June at the Margaret Cuninggim Women's Center, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Campus address: 316 West Side Row. Mailing address: Box 1513 Station B, Nashville, TN 37235. Phone: (615) 322-4843. Fax: (615) 343-0940. E-mail address: womenctr@ctrvox.Vanderbilt.edu.

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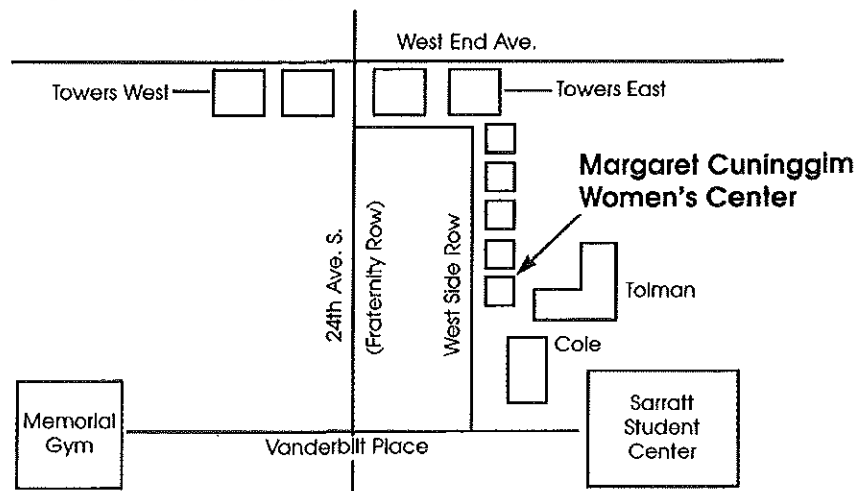
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### HOW TO FIND US...



# “NEWS QUOTES”

...a compilation of news excerpts from the national press. Some stories have been edited for clarity, consistency or brevity...

## *Women win as often as men*

The first-ever comprehensive survey of men and women candidates' success rates smashes long-held perceptions about women's ability to win elections, proving that women win as often as men do.

The National Women's Political Caucus study, titled *Perception and Reality: A Study Comparing the Success of Men and Women Candidates*, compared the success of 50,563 major party candidates in general elections for state house and state senate in 1986, 1988, 1990 and 1992, and for U.S. House, U.S. Senate and governor since 1972.

The study found that electoral success has nothing to do with sex, and everything to do with incumbency. When male incumbents were compared to female incumbents, women won as high a percentage of their races as men. Women incumbents won 94% of their races, as did men incumbents. Both men and women running for open seats won 53% of the time. Female challengers won 11% of their races, compared to 9% for men.

Although women are 51% of the population and 53% of voters, they make up only 21% of state legislators, 11% of U.S. House members, 7% of U.S. Senators and 8% of governors. The study showed that the reason there are so few women in public office is not that women candidates don't win elections, but that so few women have run.

*Women's Political Times*  
Fall 1994

## *AIDS risk held twice as high in women*

Women are more than twice as likely as men to become infected with the virus that causes AIDS during heterosexual sex, a study by an Italian research group reports.

The study, published in the November issue of the journal *Epidemiology*, provides further evidence that anatomical and physiological differences between the sexes make women more susceptible than men to contracting the virus, H.I.V. ...

Among 730 couples, 24% of women whose partners were infected with H.I.V. tested positive for the virus, in comparison with 10% of their male counterparts.

*New York Times*  
Sept. 1, 1994

## *How brothers may help girls get ahead*

New research indicates that girls' educational prospects may be limited even before they get to school by the configuration of their families.

Economists Kristin F. Butcher and Anne Case looked at how the sex of a woman's siblings affects her education. Studying white women born between 1920 and 1965, they found that a woman who had only brothers got, on average, more schooling and ultimately made more money than a woman who grew up with one or more sisters. ...

Certainly there are many women who come from families in which all the girls got college degrees. "Many of us think that growing up with all girls makes you stronger," says Heidi Hartmann, director of the Institute on Women's Policy Research. "You get more support."

Others believe that thanks to a house full of brothers, they learned to compete and make themselves heard — and so, succeeded in school.

*Wall Street Journal*  
Oct. 14, 1994

## *Wife's adultery means less jail for killing her?*

For the tabloids, the case of Kenneth Peacock, 36 — who was sentenced to 18 months in jail for killing his wife, Sandra — is the lurid story of a long-distance trucker who came home at the wrong time.

But for many women's groups and legal experts, it is an example of a troubling double standard in judicial sentencing for offenses committed in the first heat of passion. ...

When Peacock arrived at his Maryland home around midnight, his wife was in bed, naked, with another man. Peacock chased the other man away at gunpoint, and at about 4 a.m., after drinking and arguing, he shot his wife in the head.

He pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter, but his sentencing in Baltimore County Circuit Court set off protests. Judge Robert E. Cahill sentenced him to 18 months in prison, saying that he wished he did not have to send him to prison at all.

"I seriously wonder how many men married five, four years would have the strength to walk away without inflicting some corporal punishment," said Cahill.

*Tennessean*  
Oct. 23, 1994

## *\$5 million in damages in Tailhook case*

A former Navy lieutenant who said she was sexually assaulted by other officers at an aviators convention three years ago was awarded \$5 million in punitive damages from the hotel where the gathering took place.

A Federal jury ordered the Las Vegas Hilton and its parent company, Hilton Hotels Corporation, to pay the damages, which will be added to \$1.7 million in compensatory damages, to Paula Coughlin, whose suit said the hotel failed to provide adequate security during the September 1991 Tailhook Association convention.

*New York Times*  
Sept. 11, 1994

## Two ongoing programs at the Women's Center offer support, self-development

### *Writers Workshop: support group for women who like to write*

Don't let the name intimidate you: the Margaret Cuninggim Center Writers Workshop is not limited to Pulitzer Prize nominees. Members (all women) run the gamut of literary aspiration, from published poets and successful lyricists, to closet novelists and students with a term paper due.

Participants read, discuss and critique original writings, their own as well as others'. In addition to sharing in the creative act, they may also share more prosaic resources, such as marketing strategies and upcoming conferences.

The Writers Workshop meets from 5:15 to 7:15 every second and fourth Wednesday (second Wednesdays only in November and December) at the Women's Center. Drop-ins are welcome. If you'd like more information, call Dikkie Schoggen at 356-2381.

**meets 5:15 to 7:15  
every second and  
fourth Wednesday**

### *Topics range widely for the Creative Life Planning Group*

The Creative Life Planning Group is a weekly forum where every opinion counts, and no topic is too trivial for discussion. Members choose each meeting's topic, passing the leadership within the group. Occasionally, outside speakers are invited to head up the forum.

Among recent subjects put forth for discussion:

- ❖ Aging
- ❖ Dreams
- ❖ Meditation
- ❖ Coping with serious illness

The group meets at the Women's Center from 12-1 p.m. every Tuesday throughout the year, except during certain holidays. There's room for new members now. For more information, call Judy Helfer at the Women's Center at 322-6518.

**meets 12-1 p.m.  
every Tuesday**

## Birthdays of Notable Women **December**

- 2 1894 Reporter **Bess Furman**, first woman to cover Congress
- 7 1873 Author **Willa Cather**
- 9 1906 **Grace Hopper**, Navy rear admiral, developer of COBOL computer language
- 10 1830 Poet **Emily Dickinson**
- 11 1893 Astronomer **Annie Cannon**; she classified 350,000 stars
- 14 1897 **Margaret Chase Smith**, Congresswoman and Senator
- 16 1901 Anthropologist **Margaret Mead**
- 21 1937 Activist and actress **Jane Fonda**
- 23 1867 Black entrepreneur **Sarah Walker**, first self-made woman millionaire
- 31 1877 Archeologist **Edith Hall**

## Eat more, gain less

*An innovative program at the Dayani Center shows not only that it can be done, but how*

Take this little quiz:

❖ *Question #1:* Have you ever broken a date, skipped a family outing or missed a class because you felt you had to jog *another* three miles?

❖ *Question #2:* Do you spend most of your day thinking about food or planning what you're going to eat next?

❖ *Question #3:* Have your clothes stopped fitting because they're too big, yet you still feel fat all of the time?

If you answered yes to any of these questions, you might benefit from the

INSITE Program at the Kim Dayani Center.

The INSITE Program teaches the concept of normal eating to people whose eating behaviors are decidedly abnormal. What's "abnormal"? Any of the three behaviors mentioned above should qualify: letting food rule your life; missing out on social or professional activities because you feel fat; dieting even after you've reached a realistic weight.

The INSITE Program is also recommended for binge eaters, compulsive overeaters and those diagnosed with anorexia nervosa or bulimia.

After a required screening session, program participants receive a recommended treatment plan designed and overseen by a staff of professionals with expertise in nutrition, exercise, medicine and psychology. In addition to further individual sessions, the plan may call for group sessions, medical assessments and fitness evaluations. Demonstrations of healthy cooking techniques are also available at the Dayani Center, as well as computerized dietary analyses and presentations on nutrition-related topics.

For information, call the INSITE Program at 322-4751. ■

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

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*Calendar  
of Events*

Margaret  
Cuninggim  
Women's Center



Through December 9  
**Sense of Self.** Acrylics by Carolyn McDonald. Cuninggim Center Art Gallery.

December 6 (Tuesday)  
**Creative Life Planning Group.** 12-1 p.m. Also meets December 13 and 20.

**CR (Consciousness Raising) Discussion Group** meets (most) Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. at the Women's Center. Hosted by Students for Women's Concerns, it explores issues of concern to women at Vanderbilt, such as campus security and eating disorders. Call Melinda Lewis at 421-6451 for more information and to confirm meeting dates.

December 7 (Wednesday)  
**Gender Study Group.** 5-6 p.m. Participants read short essays to discuss at each session. Spaces are available for new members; women interested in joining the group should speak with Nancy Ransom, 322-4843.

December 9 (Friday)  
**Brown Bag Lunch for Staff and Faculty.** The second Friday of each month throughout the year is designated as a time for guests to meet the Cuninggim Center staff and learn about activities and programs. Men as well as women are invited to bring a lunch from 12-1 p.m. Hot and cold beverages will be provided.

December 12 (Monday)  
**Book Group.** This month's title for discussion is *Grave Mistake* by Ngaio Marsh. Elaine Goleski is facilitator. This meeting will be held off-campus, beginning at 5:15 p.m. Call 297-6302 (daytime) or 329-0180 (evenings) if you plan to attend.

December 14 (Wednesday)  
**Writers Workshop.** 5:15-7:15 p.m. New members welcome. *See related item on page 4.*

December 19 (Monday)  
**Dissertation Writers Group I.** 4:30-6:30 p.m.

December 23 (Friday)  
**University Holiday.** Office closed.

December 26 (Monday)  
**University Holiday.** Office closed.

**Happy Holidays!**

*Unless otherwise stated, all programs are held at the Cuninggim Center, Franklin Building, 316 West Side Row. For more information, please call 322-4843.*

# In the library...

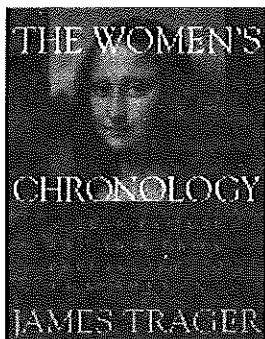
Three new reference works, plus a look at "intentional childlessness"

Barbara Clarke,  
Women's Center  
librarian



A valuable addition to our reference collection is *The Women's Chronology: A Year-by-Year Record, from Prehistory to the Present* (Henry Holt, 1994) by James Trager, author of *The People's Chronology*. The writer noticed that most histories pay little attention to women, though not infrequently "it has been women who made the key decisions that decided the fate not merely of their own families but of nations."

Trager includes more than 13,000 entries documenting women's history and achievements and the events affecting women. Items are arranged by year; within each year they are further divided into 29 categories, including education, science, literature, nutrition, music, medicine, sports, technology and art. Each category is identified by a different symbol. The length of each chapter depends on our knowledge of that era. For instance, while there are only three pages devoted to the fourth century, there are 36 pages on the 17th century, and ten times that many on the 20th century.



*The 1995 Information Please Women's Sourcebook* (Houghton Mifflin, 1994), edited by Lisa DiMona and Constance Herndon, contains information on a vast array of topics of interest and concern to women. The material is arranged in a dozen broad categories, including health, politics, education, work, violence and safety, child care, and retirement planning. The editors

include data of all types — short articles, statistics, concise advice and information, bibliographies, and addresses and telephone numbers of organizations and agencies.

Martha Priddy Patterson, author of *The Working Woman's Guide to Retirement Planning: Saving & Investing Now for a Secure Future* (Prentice Hall, 1993), saw the need for a book on retirement planning aimed specifically at women.

Patterson is a lawyer with 16 years' experience in employee benefits.

In general, women live longer than men, earn less and are more likely to leave the workforce when children are born or when family members become ill. Women also change jobs more often than men and are less likely to work in positions with retirement benefits. Consequently, women tend to have smaller pensions or none at all and are much more likely than men to live in poverty after retirement.

Patterson divides her work into three sections. In the first she explains the basics of retirement planning; in the other sections she discusses suitable sources of retirement savings and suggests how much women of different ages should save and invest for their old age. Appendices illustrate how to determine the time value of money and give sample calculations of retirement benefits.



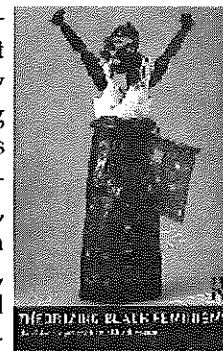
In *Unwomanly Conduct: The Challenges of Intentional Childlessness* (Routledge, 1994), Carolyn M. Morell discusses married women who decided to remain childless and who do not regret their choice. The writer, an assistant professor of social work at Niagara University, interviewed 34 non-mothers aged 40 to 78. These women explain why they chose not to

have children and how others have reacted to their decision.

Morell explores some of the common prejudices in our society regarding intentional childlessness: that motherhood is the normal state for adult women; that childless women are to be pitied; and that women who do not want children are selfish and aberrant. Women who have chosen not to be mothers often have to justify their decision, she says, while those who have decided to have children rarely have to explain that choice.

Finally, the writer illustrates the social and political implications of intentional childlessness. According to her, "unapologetic childless women, consciously or not, defy a culture, an ideology, a language which structures female life around the male and around childbearing and childrearing."

Stanlie M. James and Abena P. A. Busia are the editors of *Theorizing Black Feminisms: The Visionary Pragmatism of Black Women* (Routledge, 1993), a collection of articles by notable black women scholars who discuss contemporary black feminist thought as it relates to a variety of topics. Among the many themes are higher education, mothering, African women and development, health and social class, HIV transmission in Uganda, artists, abortion, and the Work Progress Administration's interviews with former slaves.



Other recent acquisitions include: *Last Served? Gendering the HIV Pandemic* by Cindy Patton; *Cracking the Glass Ceiling: Strategies for Success* edited by Debra F. Scheinholtz; and *Dishing It Out: Waitresses and Their Unions in the Twentieth Century* by Dorothy Sue Cobble. ■

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## Health matters

### *De-mysticizing the birth control pill*

by Caroline Chafin, B.A., English and Linguistics, University of British Columbia, and a student in Vanderbilt's Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) program

Since their introduction 35 years ago, birth control pills have become by far the most popular contraceptive in the United States. Today, with more than 30 brands on the market, a woman has good reason to be confused. Which brand is best? How does one differ from another? And why might her pack contain pink and green pills, while her best friend's pills are blue, white, yellow and orange?

Despite the multitude of brands available, birth control pills are surprisingly similar. They all contain very small doses of synthetic hormones: either a combination of estrogen and progesterone, or progesterone alone.

Most women use combination pills because the side effects of estrogen and progesterone are less bothersome than with progesterone alone. Depending on the type and amount of hormones in a pill, common side effects range from breast tenderness to spotting to nausea. While pill-users should be aware of such changes, they should also bear in mind that estrogen and progesterone are present and active in all women during their reproductive years. Therefore, many of the side effects of birth control pills are related to the pill's hormonal influences on a variety of body systems and are probably not cause for concern.

Combination pills prevent pregnancy by sending a daily signal to the ovaries not to release an egg each

month. It's primarily the progesterone in the pill that prevents this ovulation, although estrogen also contributes to blocking ovulation. Estrogen plays a further role in contraception by changing the lining of the uterus, making it hostile to pregnancy.

In developing oral contraceptives, the goal has always been to create pills with the lowest possible dose of hormones, the lowest possible risk of pregnancy, and the fewest possible side effects and other health risks. Because estrogen is the culprit in the rare but serious risks of stroke and heart attack, it is this component that has been steadily ratcheted back in most brands of birth control pills.

Today, the estrogen content in combination pills has probably been reduced as far as possible without sacrificing its effectiveness as a contraceptive. The amount of estrogen in these so-called "low-dose" pills is 35 micrograms or less; the lowest of the low-dose pills contain 20 micrograms. Twenty-nine pill brands fit the lowest dose category, including Norinyl 1/35, Ortho-Novum 1/35, Nordette and Jenest. Although birth control pills containing up to 100 micrograms of estrogen remain on the market, few women need such high dosages.

In fact, low-dose pills have pretty much replaced older, high-dose pills. Not only are they as effective in preventing unwanted pregnancies as high-dose pills; they also lower the potential for health risks. The pill is 97% effective, while the risk of stroke and heart attack for users increases only slightly over that of women who don't use the pill at all. For example,

among non-smoking women aged 35-39 who do not use oral contraception, the rate of heart attack is four per 100,000. Among those who take the pill, the rate is seven per 100,000.

Okay — so why all the colors? Most pills are marketed in one-month (28-day) packages, and in one, two, or three progesterone dosages. Within the package, the pills are color-coded to indicate the level of progesterone they contain. The most widely prescribed low-dose combination pills are called "monophasic," meaning they provide a constant dose of both progesterone and estrogen throughout the cycle of 21 pills. These 21 pills are all the same color. In addition, there are seven more pills in a contrasting color at the end of the pack. These pills are inert, but are included to make pill-taking easier and more automatic by eliminating the need to stop for a week, then re-start. For example, in a pack of Ortho-Novum 1/35, 21 pills are peach, and seven are green.

Pills containing two or three doses of progesterone are known as bi- or tri-phasic. They are designed to mimic the changing estrogen and progesterone levels occurring in a natural menstrual cycle. In most cases, the estrogen in these pills remains at a constant low dose while the progesterone dose increases. In bi-phasics, such as Ortho-Novum 10/11, the dosage increases once, after ten days. In tri-phasics, such as Triphasil, dosage increases every seven days. These packs have one color for each different level of progesterone, plus one more for the seven inert pills.

So which pill is best? While few comparative studies are available, all of the combination low-dose pills do a good job preventing pregnancy, providing they are taken every day, and at approximately the same time every day. Changing pill brands should be undertaken with care, however, and discussed with a health care provider.

Vanderbilt's Student Health Services (322-2474) dispense a variety of oral contraceptives at a reduced cost of \$5-\$7 a pack. Students are generally required to have their gynecologic exam done at the Student Health Center to be eligible for low-cost pills. ■

# Announcements

## Conferences

**A Woman's War Too: U.S. Women in the Military in World War II** will be held Mar. 3-4, 1995, in Washington. For more information, contact the National Archives, Room G-10 (WWII), Washington, DC 20408. Tel: 202-501-5525.

## Programs, etc.

**"Black Women Who Have Made a Difference"** is the Dec. 3 program of the Middle Tennessee Women's Studies Association. Speaker is Jessie Carney Smith, Ph.D., Cosby Professor of Humanities and University Librarian, Fisk University. The program begins at 10:30 a.m. in the Van Vechten Gallery on the Fisk campus. For more information, call Kriste Lindermeier at 615-373-3330.

**"When Violence Hits Home,"** a forum on domestic violence, takes place Dec. 8, 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m., in the chapel at Fisk University. Speakers include Mayor Phil Bredesen, businesswoman Andrea Conte, WTVF anchor Chris Clark, Assistant District Attorney Mary Hausman and others. Registration (\$15) begins at 11 a.m. at the corner of 14th Ave. N. and Phillips. Lunch may be purchased in the Fisk cafeteria following the program. For information call 862-6000 or 862-7887.

## FIRST-CLASS MAIL DELIVERY NOW AVAILABLE

Attention, off-campus subscribers to *Women's VII* — particularly those whose newsletters tend to arrive late via third-class bulk mail. First-class mail delivery is now available. Unlike third-class mail, first-class mail must be delivered the day it is received by the branch post office.

The cost of a first-class subscription is \$15 a year; regular (third-class) subscriptions will continue to be \$8. Please use the form below to request the first-class option.

## Grants & fellowships

The American Association of University Women (AAUW) seeks applicants for the following grants. Application forms may be requested from the AAUW, 2201 N. Dodge St., Iowa City, IA 52243. Tel: 319-337-1716.

❖ **Career Development Grants** are for women who have gone back to school in order to change or advance their careers or to re-enter the workforce. Grants up to \$5,000 are available for tuition, fees, supplies, etc. *Application deadline is Jan. 3, 1995.*

❖ **Community Action Grants** support projects that promote education and equity for women and girls. Grants up to \$5,000 can be applied to office expenses, travel and other project-related costs. *Application deadlines are Feb. 1 and Sept. 1, 1995.*

Southeastern Women's Studies Association announces two student awards in connection with SEWSA's 1995 Annual Conference, March 3-5, in Tuscaloosa, AL:

❖ **First Annual Student Awards for Outstanding Scholarship on Women of Color** will honor two original research papers addressing women of color. Two students (one undergraduate, one graduate) will each receive \$200. Papers must have been given at SEWSA's 1994 annual conference, or expect to be given at the 1995 conference. *Send finished papers by Jan. 15, 1995, to Marie Farr (Chair of Awards Committee), English Dept., East Carolina Univ., A-204 Brewster Bldg., Greenville, NC 27858.*

❖ **Student Travel Grants** of \$100 are for travel to the 1995 conference. Preference is given to students presenting papers. Contact Diana Scully, Women's Studies, Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Box 843060, Richmond, VA 23284-3060. Tel: 804-828-4041. *Application deadline is Jan. 15, 1995.*



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