

# WOMEN'S VU

April 1984

A publication of Vanderbilt University Women's Center

VI:6

## WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION HOLD SPRING WORKSHOP

The statewide workshop for Women in Higher Education in Tennessee (WHET) will be held April 28, 1984 in Jackson, Tennessee at the Ramada Inn.

WHET was organized in November 1979 to serve as an advocate for women in the higher education community of Tennessee and provide a network for the purpose of improving communication. There are over 200 members composed of faculty, clerical, professional and administrative representatives from all over the state. The membership fee is \$5.00 per year.

Following a breakfast brunch at 9:30 a.m., the program begins with a keynote address by Mary Frances Lyle, partner in the law firm of Powers, Venick, and Lyle. She is also the lobbyist for the Women's Political Caucus in Tennessee and will speak on "Lobbying for Women's Issues".

Joan Williams, Commissioner in the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, will address the topic, "What's Happening in the Higher Education Commission that Affects Women."

A business meeting is scheduled from 1:00-2:00 p.m. as the last item on the agenda.

There is a registration fee of \$15.00. If you wish to register, please call the office of Pat Pierce, current president of WHET, at 322-4705.



### Wonderful Prizes

**RAFFLE** to raise money for tuition discounts for the

### VANDERBILT CHILD CARE CENTER

April 22 - 28

Tickets will be on sale in various locations on campus and directly from the Child Care Center and the Women's Center.

\$1.00 each

In honor of  
**NATIONAL SECRETARIES' DAY**  
the Women's Center will sponsor  
an Open House  
on April 25  
from 11:30 to 5:30

Informative displays and videotapes on clerical workers constitute the program.

## RANSOM WINS AWARD

On March 14, Nancy Ransom, the Director of the Women's Center, received the 1984 Promote Women Award. The award is given by CABLE, a Nashville women's network and civic organization to a local citizen who contributes to women's personal and career achievements.

Lona Spencer, Account Executive with Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc., made the award. In presenting a plaque and leather portfolio, Spencer reviewed Ransom's work as Director of the Vanderbilt Women's Center. She observed that Ransom had achieved in the two areas most important to women: children and money. In Spencer's opinion, Ransom had been the prime mover in establishing a day care center on the Vanderbilt campus. She had also been the catalyst for developing money management classes leading to the first investment club for staff women at Vanderbilt.

Spencer noted that the Vanderbilt Child Care Center was established two years after the first meeting of the Women's Center Task Force. She pointed out that this was only half the time it takes to get a bachelor's degree!

Spencer, who received her M.A. and Ph.D. from Peabody in addition to spending one year in the MBA program at Owen School of Management, had been involved in an earlier cooperative effort to establish child care on the Peabody campus.

## "No Regrets" Tax Planning Class

If you have just settled your account with Uncle Sam and wish that you had taken steps in 1983 to reduce your taxes, then come and learn about tax planning techniques for middle-income earners with Katrin Bean, IDS/American Express.

This new program, offered for the first time, meets on Saturday, April 28, in 118 Sarratt. The program begins at 9:15 and will run 3 and ½ hours.

The discussion will cover advantages and disadvantages of tax-sheltered annuities and supplementary retirement annuities; IRAs; deferred compensation; tax-exempt investments; tax shelters; and ways to convert ordinary income to long-term capital gains.

Preregistration is required. Use the coupon on p. 5 to sign up. Come and find out what you can do now to reduce your 1984 taxes and look forward to a happier April 15 next year!



## FOCUS ON WOMEN AT VANDERBILT

This edition of women's achievements at Vanderbilt will focus on the School of Nursing. The series will continue in the fall, and we welcome names and information about women whom we can include in future stories.

**Vickie Beaver** is an Assistant Professor of Maternal and Child Nursing. She has a joint appointment with the Nursing School and Vanderbilt Hospital where she is responsible for the birthing room. In April of 1983, Beaver received a grant from Adel Medical to do research on birthing rooms. She developed a National Survey of Birthing Rooms and sent it to 3600 hospitals across the United States. She is currently computerizing her information, and will make the first official

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## WOMEN AT VANDERBILT, cont. from p. 1

presentation of her results at the Women's Health Conference this spring in San Diego. Beaver is a Registered Nurse who received her B.S.N. from Vanderbilt in 1973, and her M.S.N. from the University of California at San Francisco in 1977.

**Virginia Betts** is a Registered Nurse-Attorney and an Associate Professor of Psychiatric Nursing. She does consultation on issues of health malpractice and was recently appointed to the American Hospital Association's governing council on mental health services. Betts was the chair of the School of Nursing's self-study program during that assessment period, and is currently the chair of the faculty council, the academic chair for Behavior Sciences and Nursing, the chair of the Search committee for a dean of the School of Nursing and a member of the executive committee for the American Nursing Association Council on Psychiatric Nursing. Her research interest is in providing nurses with the knowledge of their legal responsibilities to patients and she is writing a grant for the Division of Nursing dealing with this issue. Betts received her B.S.N. from the University of Tennessee in 1969, her M.S.N. from Vanderbilt in 1971, and her J.D. from the Y.M.C.A. Law School in 1978.

**Genle Courtney-Moore** (B.S. Baylor University, 1974; M.S.N. University of Texas, 1979) was promoted to Assistant Professor. She has a joint appointment with the Clinical Nutrition Center of the department of Pediatrics. Her research involves improving the care of children who have cystic fibrosis by focusing on their nutritional needs, and investigating the nutritional ingredients of breast milk.

**Betsy Hay** was recently promoted to Associate Professor of Medical-Surgical Nursing with tenure. She is the recipient of numerous teaching awards, including the Shirley Titus Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching and the Clinical Excellence Award from the School of Nursing. She also received the Ellen Gregg Ingalls Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award, a university-wide distinction. Hay is the past-president of the National Association of Orthopaedic Nurses and the current chair of the American Nurses Association's and NAON's committee to develop standards for the specialty of orthopaedic

practice. Her research involves looking at the potential number of orthopaedic nurses, where they are located, their level of expertise, and their years of practice. She has a B.A. from Randolph-Macon University (1965), a B.S. from Columbia University (1967), and a M.S.N. from Vanderbilt (1976).

**Joyce Laben** has recently published a book, with Colleen MacLean, a Nashville attorney, as coauthor, titled *Legal Issues and Guidelines for Nurses Who Care for the Mentally Ill*. Laben is also an attorney who, while on leave from Vanderbilt, developed Tennessee's Forensic Mental Health Care System, which is considered a model for use in other states. She was invited by the National Institute for Mental Health to write a monograph on the forensic mental health system in Tennessee, which she coauthored with MacLean and Marthagem Whitlock, who is director of Special Services for the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. As a result of her work, she was given an award in 1980 by the American Nursing Association's Council of Specialists in Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing for Current Impact on Innovations in Health Care Delivery Affecting Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Practice. A Registered Nurse, her degrees include a B.S.N. from the University of Michigan in 1957, an M.S. from the University of California at San Francisco in 1963, and a J.D. from Suffolk University in 1969.

**Ginger Manley** was promoted to Assistant Professor of Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing. She is also a member of the Tennessee Board of Nursing. Polk received her B.S.N. and M.S.N. degrees from Vanderbilt in 1966 and 1981. She is a Registered Nurse and a Rural Nurse Practitioner.

**Shannon Perry** (B.S. Marquette University, 1969; M.S. University of Colorado, 1971; Ph.D. Arizona State University, 1980) was recently promoted to Associate Professor with tenure. She is currently on leave from Vanderbilt, and is attending the University of California at San Francisco's School of Nursing as a recipient of the Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Nurse Scholar Post-Doctoral Fellowship. She is taking courses and conducting research, and will remain there for two years.

**Glenda Polk** was promoted to Assistant Professor of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing. She is expanding the research that she conducted for her dissertation which, using a crisis theory as a framework, involves identifying women who may be at risk for repeat abortions and developing a counseling program for their benefit. This research replicates her dissertation experiment and includes follow-up studies for which longitudinal grant proposal has been written to follow students for a ten-year period. She has also written a National Institute of Mental Health training grant with two other women, Helen Bigler and Margie Gale, for graduate mental health nurses in the areas of family abuse. The grant focuses on providing students with the opportunity to develop intervention strategies specific to the early stage and crisis stage of domestic violence. She is the interim director for the graduate program of mental health nurse clinician majors. Polk's degrees include a B.S.N. from Troy State University in 1973 and a M.S.N. and a D.S.N. from the University of Alabama at Birmingham in 1975 and 1983.

**Roberta Smith**, an Associate Professor of Psychiatric Nursing, became the interim Dean of the School of Nursing on December 1, 1983, effective through August of 1984. She was also given tenure. Smith is in the fourth year of a funded research project examining the effects of increased choice and prediction of stress responses and compliance in various health care settings. She has also begun research on cancer survival. A Registered Nurse and member of the board of directors of Alive Hospice, Smith received her B.S.N. in 1966 from Illinois Wesleyan University, her M.S.N. in 1969 from the University of Illinois, Chicago Medical Center, and her Ph.D. from Peabody College in 1976.

-Annie Wills



*"The most important thing is that we work together, grow together, get to know each other better, even though we recognize basic differences of thought in certain areas."*

-Eleanor Roosevelt

## The Gender Gap and the 1984 Election

Nancy Hendrix

The gender gap may be to the eighties what the generation gap was to the sixties, a way of highlighting political differences which in the end are not limited by sex or age. Briefly, the gender gap may be defined as measurable differences in the ways males and females vote for candidates and view issues. Partly because the gender gap could potentially affect President Reagan's chances of reelection, the phenomenon has received a great deal of media attention. At the same time scholars from various disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences have tried to explain the gap.

It is useful to begin by asking whether the gap is not simply a myth as a recent article in *Parade* magazine implies. For almost forty years surveys showed that men and women voted pretty much alike, discouraging those who had envisioned a changed society as a result of securing the right to vote for women. But during the eighties, sex differences in voting have repeatedly been coming to the fore. The differences have become a dramatic symbol of women's increasing political clout.

Among those documenting the gender gap are ABC News-*Washington Post*, CBS News-*New York Times*, Gallup, Louis Harris, the University of Michigan, and Rutgers. Exact percentages differ month by month and poll by poll, but the pattern is similar. Women are more likely to vote Democratic than men, more likely to feel that Reagan does not deserve reelection, and more likely to disapprove specifically of Reagan's handling of the economy. The highest estimate of the gender gap was 19 points measured by the *New York Times* poll on Reagan's popularity in April, 1983.

Post-exit interviews and pre-election polls have both indicated that the gender gap made a difference in 1981 and 1982 Senate and Gubernatorial races. Kathleen Frankovic, director of surveys of CBS says that pre-election polls for the governor's race in Virginia showed men equally divided, but women favoring Democrat Charles Robb, the eventual winner, by 15 percentage points. Barry Sussman, director of *Washington Post* polling argues, "Strong support from women elected Democrats to the governorships of Virginia in 1981 and New York and Texas in 1982. In each instance, the majority of

men voted for the losing Republican candidate."

*What accounts for the gender gap?* Analysis of specific questions asked in the polls gives a hint. Women are more likely than men to believe that Reagan's foreign policy is increasing the chances of going to war. The gap is wider when respondents are asked about Reagan's handling of the economy. A poll this past month by the *Washington Post* showed 62% of men, but only 46% of women approving of Reagan's handling of the economy.

Census data offer a clue to women's concerns about Reagan and about Republican policy. Last year, for instance, female householders aged 65 and older were twice as likely as their male counterparts to be in poverty. The ratio of female to male average earnings continued to be less than 2 to 3. The number of poor Black families maintained by women rose from about 830,000 in 1970 to 1.5 million in 1982. Though as these figures indicate, women are more likely harmed by policies of the Reagan administration than men (for example cuts in aid to families with dependent children, social security cuts), there appears to be more than self interest at stake in female voting patterns. Women are concerned about fairness as well.

Women chose the Democratic party resoundingly over the Republican party as the party most concerned about fairness by greater margins than did men. A New Jersey study shows 64% of women and only 50% of men agreeing that President Reagan has made too many cuts in social programs. Women see Reaganomics as threatening not only to themselves, but also to others. In the *Washington Post* - ABC news polls, 46% of Republican women and only 26% of Republican men said Reagan's cuts have created hardships for large numbers of people. Among Democrats, 72% of the women and 64% of the men make that statement about the President.

The most compelling explanation that I have come across for the gender gap is that it represents women's concerns with sustaining relationships, nurturing and caring for others, building and strengthening networks, protecting the vulnerable, and showing compassion. Ellen Goodman calls it the caretaking gap. That would explain why some evidence indicates that housewives are Reagan's worst enemy. A

perception that his policies are destroying the social fabric that women and progressive men have so delicately woven may underlie voting patterns.

In the book, *In a Different Voice*, Carol Gilligan (Harvard scholar and MS woman of the year) argues that women are more likely than men to see people as connected, linked in a network of caring relations. If she is rights, policies which threaten the old, the poor, the sick, children, in short, the most vulnerable members of society would be perceived, by women in particular, to harm the whole society.

Whatever the reason for the gender gap, voters should realize that the gap must be translated into votes in November. Those who seek to explain the gap could argue that although both men and women can benefit from a more caring society, right now more women than men see clearly the road to change. As Carol Gilligan has stated, women are indeed speaking "in a different voice." It is important that others hear what they say!

Note: Several aspects of the *Parade* article on the gender gap are problematic. Readers who looked only at the cover would most likely have concluded that the gap was a myth since the excerpts highlighted on the cover were selective and conveyed a somewhat different impression than did this article itself. While the tone of the article, like that of the cover, was to downplay the gap, the article did document the gap that others have found between how men and women vote for the Democratic and Republican parties. The population represented by the survey sample is important. Those sampled were taken from lists of those who voted in the last presidential election, not likely to be the same group that will vote in November. Registration drives on the part of Jessie Jackson and women's groups need to be taken into account in predictions of the 1984 election.

More troublesome is the fact that the credentials of the author are not given, the timing of the survey is very likely to have skewed the results, and incomplete data is presented. The fact that the survey was taken just after the invasion of Grenada when patriotic

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## THE LEADING 10 OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS

## WHERE WOMEN HAVE WORKED

	1870	1890	1910	1930	1950	1970
1	Domestic Servants	Servants	Other Servants	Other Servants, Other Domestic and Personal Service	Stenographers, Typists and Secretaries	Secretaries
2	Agricultural Laborers	Agricultural Laborers	Farm Laborers (home farm)	Teachers (school)	Other Clerical Workers	Sales Clerks (retail trade)
3	Tailoresses and Seamstresses	Dressmakers	Laundresses (not in laundry)	Stenographers and Typists	Saleswomen	Bookkeepers
4	Milliners, Dress and Mantua Makers	Teachers	Teachers (school)	Other Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Private Household Workers	Teachers (elementary school)
5	Teachers (not specified)	Farmers, Planters and Overseers	Dressmakers and Seamstresses (not in factory)	Saleswomen	Teachers (elementary school)	Typists
6	Cotton-mill Operatives	Laundresses	Farm Laborers (working out)	Farm Laborers (unpaid family workers)	Waitresses	Waitresses
7	Laundresses	Seamstresses	Cooks	Bookkeepers and Cashiers	Bookkeepers	Sewers and Stitchers
8	Woolen-mill Operatives	Cotton-mill Operatives	Stenographers and Typewriters	Laundresses (not in laundry)	Sewers and Stitchers, Manufacturing	Nurses, Registered
9	Farmers and Planters	Housekeepers and Stewards	Farmers	Trained Nurses	Nurses, Registered	Cashiers
10	Nurses	Clerks and Copyists	Saleswomen (stores)	Other Cooks	Telephone operators	Private Household Cleaners and Servants

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(The material was originally developed by Service Employees International Union.)

### Gender, Gap, cont. from p. 3

sentiment was at its height is mentioned but not straightforwardly at the start of the article. In fact the timing is so serious as to call into question the results of the survey all by itself. Thus the reader should have been warned from the beginning.

The final and most curious flaw in the article is the absence of data on men's attitudes toward Reagan. There is no way to show that a gap does or does not exist except by comparing male and female votes or attitudes. Yet on the Reagan question only female answers are given. Thus we have no way to judge the assertion that the gap is minimal. Since other surveys show that the gap was great after Grenada, this is a very significant oversight.

*Editor's Note: This article appeared in an earlier draft in the Nashville NOW Newsletter, edited by Kathleen and John Harkey.*

### Job Market for College Women in the 80's: The Word is "Bleak"

A survey of the past and future job markets for college graduates reports that: **By 1980, a greater proportion of young female college graduates were working in clerical jobs than 20 years earlier. While the 1960's had improved opportunities for women, declining opportunities in the 1970's all but eliminated those gains. Over all, female college graduates in 1980 were worse off than graduates in 1960.**

Teaching jobs, while increasing in number by 50% during the 60's, saw very little increase during the 70's. Only 28% of new jobs in the 1980's will be professional and managerial occupations, compared with 45% in the 1970's.

The data are reported in *The Job Market for College Graduates, 1960-1990*, by Russell W. Rumberger, Institute for Research on Educational Finance and Governance, Stanford University.

-On Campus With Women, Fall 1983

## The Politics of Power and Conscience

a report by Betsy Fader A&S 85

On February 29 and March 1, Southern Methodist University held its 19th annual women's symposium. The topic of this year's symposium was "The Politics of Power and Conscience: Shaping Our Political Process" - a topic which lent itself extensively to a variety of viewpoints and opinions of both speakers and attendees. The underlying motivation of the conference was to encourage people to become more involved in the political process and to assume a greater sense of responsibility and commitment to the democracy we currently enjoy.

Southern Methodist University invited four prominent speakers who presented a wide range of experience and information, and who contributed to the value of the conference. The speakers of the symposium included Marlene Johnson, Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota; Ruth Love, General Superintendent of the Chicago School District; Jody Powell, former White House press secretary during the Carter administration; and Marie Ragghianti, former Chair of the Board of Pardons and Paroles of the State of Tennessee. The program, which included discussions and seminars in addition to the presentations of the four speakers provided for a program which was enjoyable as well as meaningful for its educational significance.

### ... on the state level

The first of the speakers to remark on the importance of political motivation was Marlene Johnson, Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota, who stressed the importance of political leadership in addition to political participation for women. According to Johnson, the election of women to public office must not be a second-rate consideration, for women are ready for a full partnership in all aspects of today's society, and especially in politics. To actively assist in this endeavor, in the election of women to public office, Johnson suggests several steps that each individual may take. Among her suggestions were the following: 1) maintain correspondence and communicate with your female representatives in Congress and in your state legislature. Let them know you appreciate their hard work and are behind them, be supportive. 2) Make monetary con-

tributions to organizations or causes that aid women's issues. For example, budget money for health care facilities or make a contribution to a female candidate's political campaign. 3) Make time to help campaign for a woman leader in politics or, better yet, RUN YOURSELF! Among her more assertive points, Johnson noted that "women have been slow to move in politics but now we are ready for a full partnership in the leadership of our community, state, and nation... however, this role will not be expected of us if we do not already expect it of ourselves."

On the second day of the conference Marie Ragghianti, a fellow Tennessean who put herself through Vanderbilt, addressed the members of the symposium. Ragghianti, who was appointed by Governor Ray Blanton to chair the Board of Pardons and Paroles in 1977, did not want to believe evidence of corruption - the exchange of money for freedom from prison - which she discovered while doing her job. But Ragghianti took a stand, did not back down, and promoted the investigations on government corruption in Tennessee which followed. The crux of Ragghianti's presentation thus concerned the politics of conscience. Her message stressed the fallacy of women in politics being viewed as unchangeably trusting and unquestioning, a view which makes them particularly attractive to corrupt political appointments. Ragghianti noted that because politics, in the past, has been a male dominated area, "women have tended to be outsiders looking for a key to the inside. However," she asserted while the members of the symposium applauded her remarks, "women can make a difference in politics. We can, we will, we must make the difference."

### ... on the national level

Jody Powell, who served as White House press secretary during the Carter administration later presented an inside view of the role of the media in politics. As a policy adviser and spokes-

man for a president, Powell has been a witness from inside the Oval Office to how the press and power structure work. Concentrating his focus on the topic "Issues, Money and the Media", Powell conveyed his greatest concern that because of political action committees and the increasingly high cost of financing elections, the United States is sheltering a Congress which is bought rather than elected. Powell asserted that money in congressional elections is eroding the power, role and effectiveness of the political party and is harmful to the democracy we currently enjoy. In his closing remarks, Powell presented his audience with this crucial thought, indeed one which should not be forgotten: "In this age of greed and selfishness, especially in political matters, maintaining a democracy is hard... though no one ever promised that governing ourselves was going to be easy. Democracy is our richest inheritance, and it is the finest legacy we will ever leave."

### ... on the local level

The last speaker was Ruth Love, Ph.D. General Superintendent of the Chicago School District. Love described the politics of a large urban public school system from the perspective that education is a foundation for democracy. She pointed out that of 18 reports on public education not one speaks to issues of equity and fiscal reform, two issues which Love considers central to improvements in the system.

In addressing the question of survival tactics for women in male-dominated professions, Love made eight recommendations: 1. understand and use both the formal and informal systems; 2. network; 3. open doors for other women; 4. run for public office and back feminist candidates; 5. learn to deal with "internal assassins" by neutralizing them; 6. spend energy on the things you want to move forward; 7. be pro-female without being anti-male; and 8. know that we are all role models; behave like one.

### Tax Planning Techniques for Middle-Income Earners

Please enclose \$5.00 and send to The Women's Center, Box 1513, Station B. (Checks should be made out to: Vanderbilt University Women's Center.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address (include Dept.)  
if campus address) \_\_\_\_\_

A confirmation slip will be sent to everyone whose registration is received before April 25.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## University of Tennessee

University of Tennessee Women's Coordinating Council announces the following spring activities:

**Women's History Week:** In coordination with the sixth annual Chancellor's Celebration of the Arts, the Women's Coordinating Council will sponsor Women's History Week from April 30-May 4. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Rosemary Agonito, a gender equity consultant for education, business, government, and non-profit organizations. She is author of *History of Ideas on Women*, former coordinator of Women's Studies at Eisenhower College, and Project Director of an NEH International Women's Studies Pilot Errant. Dr. Agonito was named Feminist of Honor for 1983 by Central New York NOW. She holds a Ph.D. in Philosophy and has taught at Eisenhower College, Colgate University, and Syracuse University. Dr. Agonito will give a noon seminar in Rooms 226-227 of the University Center on the subject "*Resurrecting Women's History: A Case Study from the Cheyenne Indian.*" At 8:00 p.m. in the same location her talk will be "*Why are There So Many Great Women . . . ? A Lively Walk Through Everywoman's History in America.*"

Other activities for the week are under consideration, to be announced April 11. For more information call the UT Knoxville Women's Center (615) 974-1029.

## Planned Parenthood

*Sexuality Education for Professionals Who Work with Teens* will be presented on April 26 and 27th, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. This training will assist professionals in designing and implementing sexuality education programs and in understanding the sexuality issues important to their students and clients.

Mary Berlin, education and training specialist with Planned Parenthood, will provide leadership for the program. The program will take place at the Planned Parenthood office, 112 1st Avenue South, 2nd Floor Training Room. For further information or to register, contact Mary Berlin at 327-1097.

## League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters offers several informative brochures which are available to the public by calling the League office at 297-7134:

*1984 Voting in Davidson County* which lists important information about voting in Davidson County and includes the 1984 Election Calendar.

*Know Your Government Officials* is a regularly updated listing of all elected officials serving residents of Davidson County on national, state and local levels of government.

## Women's Center Library

*Internship Programs for Women* is a collection of information about the uses of internships in programs for women that was compiled by the National Society for Internships and Experiential Education (NSIEE). Each of the programs listed was specifically designed for women and included an educational component, supportive services, and an internship. The programs described serve re-entry women, career changers, and working women who want to increase their level of responsibility.

*AWIS Job Bulletin* is a new publication from the Association for Women in Science. It contains job listings in Biology, Physics, Nutrition, and Food Science, Ecology, Psychology, Administration, Women's Studies, Mathematics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Computer Science, etc. These positions are in locations in all areas of the United States and employers ranged from hospitals to universities to businesses.

The next issue of **Women's VU**  
will be distributed  
June 15, 1984  
*Deadline for announcements if*  
May 11, 1984

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.

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Department \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Student (please give school and class) \_\_\_\_\_

Staff \_\_\_\_\_ Faculty \_\_\_\_\_



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