

Sisters are doing it for themselves

African-American women speak out on issues

Sheila P. Dennie
Assistant director,
Bishop Johnson Black Cultural Center

Whenever a significant moment occurs that affects the political and/or social agenda of African-Americans, you will find African-American women making a statement and making changes. The statements can be found as part of a movement, in the written word, or spoken eloquently in a field or in a forum. The changes can be seen in empowered communities, actions, and policies generated by these sisters.

During slavery, Harriet Tubman aroused the consciousness of many slaves to become revolutionaries. Tubman's method of revolt in waging her private war against Southern slaveholders was escape. As a fugitive slave, she helped others escape until emancipation, after which she dedicated her life to improving conditions for African-Americans.

Journalist Ida B. Wells railed against lynching, inaccessibility of voting rights, and injustice against African-Americans in general. In one of her articles Wells stated, "The more I studied the situation the more I was convinced that the Southerner had never gotten over his resentment that the Negro was no longer his plaything, his servant, and his source of income."

Her influence on anti-lynching efforts had international consequences, resulting in the creation of the British Anti-Lynching Committee. After her marriage in 1895 to lawyer Ferdinand Lee Barnett, Ida B. Wells-Barnett challenged the Women's Christian Temperance Union and its president, Frances Willard, for support of a lynch-mob mentality in the United States.

These sisters set high standards in expressing themselves. Their voices were not voices that were typically considered important, and neither were the issues they addressed.

African-American women today find

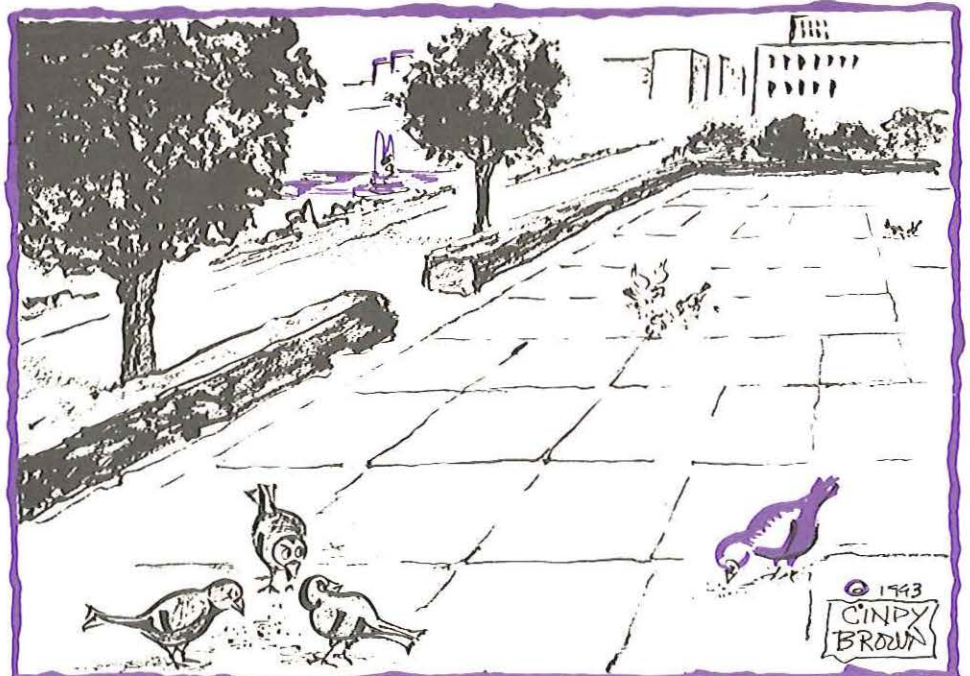
themselves facing similar challenges in the 1990s. They have traded their previous uncelebrated status for the notoriety that accompanies commitment to public issues. The recognition of Carol Moseley Braun, Maxine Waters, Debbie Allen, Halle Berry, Dr. Mae Jemison, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, Terry McMillan, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker does not signal that times are much improved for African-Americans in comparison to the struggles of the 19th century. Neither does their national prominence vindicate America for past wrongs. But their activism is forcing the American ear to listen to the present state of racial injustice and to begin making some significant changes.

Maxine Waters, Los Angeles Assemblywoman, was uncompromising in her responses to the press when commenting on the beating of Rodney King, the resulting failure to convict the policemen, and that community's response of

insurrection. Waters did not use the sanctioned words of the establishment to "define the root causes of the insurrection." Her encouragement and support of the truce between the Crips and the Bloods was life saving for many of her constituents.

Celebrating the sixth season of the television show, "A Different World," producer Debbie Allen is bringing timely issues into homes during prime time. The importance of her programs on AIDS, sisterhood and loyalty, challenges of historically black colleges and universities, relationships and racism, is that they allow a glimpse into the African-American response to these issues and how they have affected African-Americans. These episodes allow a journey between contemporary issues and historical events.

A tidal wave of interest in African-American relationships was generated —see *AFRICAN-AMERICAN*, page 2



*"Yes, I KNOW we have a lot in common, but we don't socialize.
She's . . . well, she's . . . PURPLE!"*

African-American women continue to influence society through the issues they support

—from page 1

in the novel, *Waiting to Exhale* by Terry McMillan. Although some readers criticized the novel for bashing black men, it provided a forum for dialogue between African-American men and women about our relationships. The strength and healing in relationships among African-American women were highlighted in this novel as well.

Alice Walker's new novel, *Possessing the Secret of Joy*, "cut to the quick" in exposing the incomprehensible practice of female genital mutilation (clitoridectomy) for the abuse and control of women. Walker states that the secret of joy is resistance—resisting abuse and injustice wherever and however they exist. It was interesting that the character who performed the mutilations was a woman, even though she was an agent of the men of the village. Further analysis of that dynamic sensitized the reader's understanding that a "within group" enemy is often the most diabolic.

When Jeffrey Dahmer's serial murders of boys and young men of color came to media attention, it was Barbara Reynolds, syndicated columnist, who recognized that if the police had found a "blond, blue-eyed boy, on a quiet sub-

urban street, naked, crying, disoriented and bleeding from the rectum," they would not have handed him over to a black man who explained, "It's only a homosexual spat."

But that is exactly what the police did when they found a youth of color under those conditions. All it took was a little explaining by Dahmer, and the police handed the crying youth back to the murderer. Reynolds argues, "Not on your life would this ever (have) happened" if the races had been reversed. Reynolds shed light on the gloomy state of racial affairs and white supremacy in this country five hundred years after the Columbusgate Scam began discounting people of color in the Americas.

The social and political issues supported by African-American women continue to have an influence on society. We will see more changes as women serve in Clinton's administration, write more books, lobby for social and economic change, produce television shows and movies, set world records and explore the galaxies of the universe. The struggles and success of African-American women are powerful indicators that their effectiveness can transcend the boundaries of race and gender to challenge this nation to speak out on issues. ■

RELATED STORY

Black Cultural Center sponsors "Raptivist" Sister Souljah at Langford Auditorium this month.

See page 4.

Goscilo to address roles of Russian women

A public lecture titled "Images of Women in Today's Russia" will take place on Monday, February 15, at 4:10 p.m. in Furman 109. The speaker, Helena Goscilo, is Chair of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pittsburgh. She has published widely on Russian literature and is the editor of several books of contemporary Russian literature in translation, including *Balancing Acts: Contemporary Stories by Russian Women* (1989) and *Glasnost: An Anthology of Russian Literature under Gorbachev*

Study finds that difference in power determines harassment

An experiment to determine definitions of sexual harassment found that the key variable was a difference in power between the harasser and the victim.

Five scenes showed verbal and nonverbal interactions, and 124 college students responded YES or NO to whether they believed each showed sexual harassment.

Men and women students agreed on the number of scenes they considered to be sexually harassing, and on whether the female victim behaved appropriately.

Although women rated the male's behavior in some scenes as much less appropriate, they were no more likely to actually label it as sexual harassment.

In general, differences in power (whether the harasser was a professor or student) increased the likelihood of the behavior being seen as sexually harassing.

The most innocuous example, "your hair . . . you look great," was labeled sexual harassment by 31% of the men and 24% of the women.

The researcher was distressed that students did not consider repeatedly asking for a date as sexual harassment, and called for educating both young women and men on sexual harassment.

Taken from *Women in Higher Education's "Research Briefs,"*
January 1993

Women's VU

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Nancy A. Ransom, director

Judith Tefft Helfer, assistant director for programs and editor, *Women's VU*

Andrew J. Grogan, assistant editor, layout and design

Barbara Clarke, librarian

Gladys R. Holt, office manager

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Internships: experience for the inexperienced

Linda Bird,
Director, Career Center

Many job-seekers feel there is no solution to the proverbial catch-22, "How can I get experience when every job seems to require experience?!" Actually, there is a solution: internships.

Internships are one type of employment where experience is not required. They are specifically designed to give the inexperienced person an opportunity to learn and experience a new occupational area.

As the work world becomes increasingly competitive and specialized, the importance of internship experience, or other related early work experience, is even greater.

Summer, temporary, part-time or volunteer work can often provide the same experience and advantage as a job defined as an "internship." However, it

is important that the work provide an opportunity to learn about the business or profession.

It's never too early for an internship, and the more the better. First year women are well-advised to consider the advantages that early work experience offers. In some fields, internships can even be helpful to mid-career changes.

Internships are available in hundreds of different occupational areas from fine arts and publishing to environmental concerns and international business. They can be at home or abroad. They can be full-time or part-time and can last for a summer, a semester or a full year. They can be paid or volunteer positions. They can be highly structured or, with a willing employer, you can sometimes design your own!

Undergraduate women at Vanderbilt should take full advantage of the "Venture" internship information serv-

ice available in the Career Center. Weekly Venture seminars provide training on internship search strategies, basic resume preparation, and guidelines on the Center's internship resources. Venture registrants receive regular announcements of internship opportunities through the mail and on the Career Center's automated phone-line.

Students should check the Career Resource Center (110 Alumni) for numerous guides and directories to internships of all kinds. Some information is available on internship and training programs of particular interest to women.

The "Career Opportunities News," available for review in the Career Resource Center, has a section each month on resources of special interest to women. The Women's Center library also has information on internships geared toward women. ■

Sentence extended by two years for man convicted of bombing Cincinnati women's center

The U.S. Parole Commission has declared that the man convicted of destroying PP-Cincinnati's Margaret Sanger Center with a bomb will have to serve at least another two years and three months in prison before being eligible for parole. This reverses a decision made last fall to release Jonathan Brockhoeft in December after serving less than two years of a seven-year sentence.

Planned Parenthood of Cincinnati, the U.S. Attorney's office, and the federal judge who tried the case were the

last to be informed when the commission decided to release Brockhoeft.

However, when they did get word, they petitioned the court for a hearing and their testimony, coupled with a massive letter-writing campaign in opposition to his release, caused the commission to change its ruling.

Public Affairs Action Letter
Planned Parenthood Federation
of America, Inc.
January 8, 1993

Erica Jong looks at the Packwood situation

"If we demand a feminism so pure that no human being is good enough, we won't be able to join our own movement," wrote *Washington Post* columnist Erica Jong in her article titled "Fear of Flirting—Bob Packwood Meets Cotton Mather" in December.

Jong argues that feminism should not become a "reign of terror."

"I am for working to change the system, but I am also for mercy and

rehabilitation," she wrote.

"We are all—men and women both—stumbling human beings. If we can't forgive each other, how can we ever forgive ourselves?"

Jong recognizes that the old guard, a generation of men who were taught that a woman must be subservient, is still a dominant force in society.

"They don't know the new rules of
—see Jong, page 7

How much do women value their femininity around men?

Contrary to expectations, an experiment showed that leadership ratings for both women and men were NOT related to their masculinity or femininity scores, when peers rated leaders.

But when women leaders rated themselves, in women-only groups, they viewed femininity as a more positive attribute, and rated themselves higher.

Researchers said this means that when men were absent, and no social bias against women existed, women were relieved of the expectation of deferring to male leadership and felt more free to base ratings on their own strong feminine identities.

As expected, in all-women groups, leaders who rated themselves higher on the masculine scale also rated themselves higher on task-oriented leadership, but not so high on relation-oriented leadership.

Subjects were two groups of undergrad psychology students: one set was
—see FEMININITY, page 7

Women's studies lead to growth in awareness

Whitney Weeks, A&S '94

In the spring of 1992, I took my first women's studies course. "Possibly interesting. It might be okay." I thought at the end of the first class. I had no plans for further study in this area. Simply picking up an elective is what I was doing. By the end of the semester, however, I had declared a minor in women's studies, had become an active member of Students for Women's Concerns and, along with three other women from the course, had begun plans for what is now *Muliebrity*.

Certainly not everyone who enrolls in women's studies courses is similarly moved. Nevertheless, every student, regardless of her or his fondness for the subject, benefits in a fundamental way from these classes. Students' perspectives on women and on women's issues tend to undergo a metamorphosis. New ways of thinking lead to a heightened

awareness about the abilities women possess and the contributions they make to society.

Women's studies classes achieve this objective by increasing their students' awareness of the countless number of women who have made valuable contributions to society. When taking a women's studies course, one may be introduced to a woman who took part in America's westward expansion or learn of an eighteenth century midwife who delivered over 800 babies during her lifetime. Another class discusses the woman who traced the possible origin of patriarchy back to a specific ancient civilization. Yet another course teaches women and men how to identify stereotypical images of women in the mass media and advertising.

Regardless of the subject area, women's studies courses show students, perhaps for the very first time, that women are important contributors to

our culture and society and deserve as much credit and respect for their achievements as their male colleagues.

The respect and admiration students feel for the women they learn about has an effect that lasts much longer than a semester. They come away with a greater sense of understanding about women as well as a greater acceptance of women in general. At the end of every women's studies course, the minds of all students do not suddenly become open to every idea and belief held by every woman. But a change in attitude about women, however slight it may be, does occur.

A heightened concern for women and issues which have special effects for women, or a female historical figure who becomes one's ideal—these results of women's studies courses are far-reaching and varied. Enough praise cannot be sung for the women's studies program which illuminates sexism and gender stereotypes one course at a time.

Sister Souljah marches into Langford this month

Andrew Grogan,
assistant editor, Women's VU

"Lisa Williamson" isn't the type of name one would expect to make national headlines.

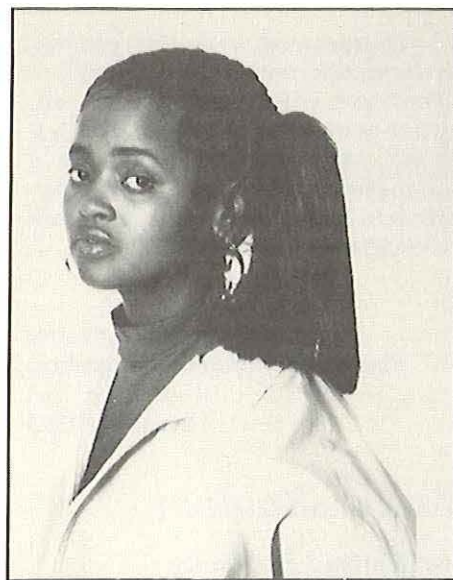
And maybe that's why Lisa Williamson dubbed herself Sister Souljah. Over the last year, her militant, yet spiritual, moniker has helped her become one of the most well-known and notorious raptivists in America.

But the name is just the beginning, and she will prove this February 10 at 7 p.m. in Langford Auditorium.

"Souljah was not born to make white people feel comfortable," she sings on her first album, 1992's *360 Degrees of Power*. "I am African first, I am black first."

Since her debut with Public Enemy in 1991, Souljah has forced Americans to confront the issues. She asserts that all black people came from the same continent and believes that a unity must be achieved among blacks to preserve the race.

Although her debut album was a commercial flop, the 1992 presidential



WOMEN'S VU FILE PHOTO

"Raptivist" Sister Souljah

campaign made her a household name when Governor Bill Clinton responded to comments made by Souljah.

And she certainly knows how to get people's attention.

"White women, you know, they're

real slick/They try to say that they're different than their white men/Gain your sympathy and then want to sleep with your Black man," Souljah raps on "Brainteasers and Doubtbusters."

In the last three years, Souljah has appeared on a number of television talk shows and has lectured at many universities. She has had engagements in Southern Africa, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

"Call me prejudiced because I prejudge situations based on my own understanding of history," she raps on her debut album.

Souljah's appearance on campus will be an opportune time for people to learn about this very articulate woman's philosophy and a new era of African-American activism.

On "Survival Handbook," she raps, "If you don't feel good about yourself you will most definitely be a weak soldier with poor self-esteem, and you will be useless. You must know the richness of your deep beautiful black skin makes you original as well as God's most beautiful creation, made in the image of himself."

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1993

Calendar
of
Events

Margaret
Cuninggim
Women's
Center



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

For further information call the Cuninggim Center at 322-4843.

3 (Wednesday)

So You Think You'd Like To Go To Medical School? A panel of women medical students discusses medical school and medicine as a career for women and answers questions. 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sarratt 118.

Self-Image Discussion Group, 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Cuninggim Center. For more information call 322-4843.

4 (Thursday)

Conversation With the Artist, Pat Smith, 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., Cuninggim Center. An exhibit of her recent drawings, "X-rays of My Soul," is at the Cuninggim Center through February.

9 (Tuesday)

Gender and Self-Image. Nancy A. Ransom, Director, Cuninggim Center, presents a program for students on how gender relates to self-image and strategies for women and men to maintain a positive and realistic self-image. 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., Carmichael Towers West, room 208. (Five point credit for Team Springbreak participants. Passports will be stamped.)

What's It Like To Be A Woman In Law School? A panel of women law students discusses law school and law as a career with women considering law school. 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Cuninggim Center.

10 (Wednesday)

Writers Workshop meets from 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m., St. Augustine's Chapel. New members welcome.

Women's Studies Discussion Group, "Is There Common Ground on Abortion Rights?" Facilitated by Melissa Fraser, A&S '93, and professor Arleen Tuchman, history department. Second in a series of discussions at the Cuninggim Center on the second Wednesday of each month. Especially but not exclusively for undergraduates. Open to all who are interested. 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., Cuninggim Center. Co-sponsored by Women's Studies.

15 (Monday)

Dissertation Writers Group meets at 4:30 p.m., Cuninggim Center. For more information call 322-4843.

17 (Wednesday)

Lunchtime Book Review. Gay Welch, Associate University Chaplain and lecturer in women's studies, and Margaret Bass, assistant professor in English, review *Black Feminist Theory* by Patricia Hill Collins, 12:15 p.m. to 1:15 p.m., Cuninggim Center.

Self-Image Discussion Group, 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Cuninggim Center. For more information call 322-4843.

23 (Tuesday)

Noontime Seminar. **Gender, Identity, and Mental Health** led by Peggy A. Thoits, Professor of Sociology, 12:15 p.m. to 1:15 p.m., Cuninggim Center.

24 (Wednesday)

Writers Workshop meets from 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m., St. Augustine's Chapel. New members welcome.

We were 'young, white, and miserable'

Breines looks at what it was like to be a girl during the 50s

Barbara Clarke
Women's Center librarian

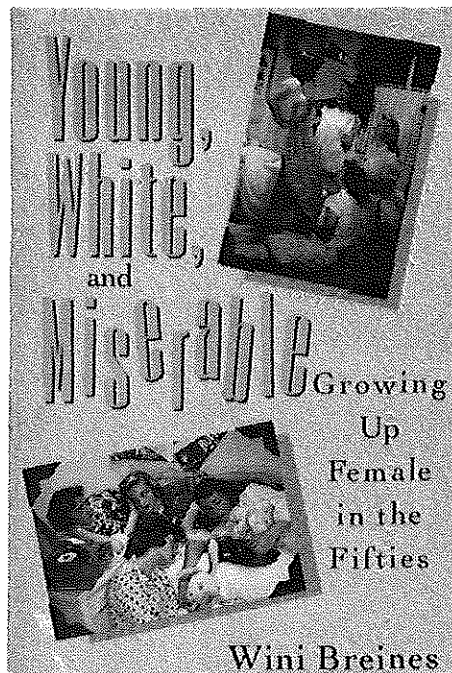
Young, White, and Miserable: Growing Up Female in the Fifties by Wini Breines is one of several recent books on American life in the fifties. Many middle-class women and men have a nostalgic view of this era, and this volume is designed to show that the popular images are neither complete nor quite accurate. In many ways this was not a simpler and happier time for girls and women.

The writer notes that "this book paints a more complicated and painful picture, although the young women's futures were more about exploration and autonomy than might have been expected given the culture in which they were raised."

Breines, who teaches sociology at Northeastern University, uses as her sources sociological works, surveys, correspondence, films, and fiction, as well as her own recollections of the fifties and early sixties.

Girls in this era may not have had to face many of the problems confronting teenagers today, but their lives were far from blissful, and the range of acceptable behavior was narrow. They received many mixed messages about education, behavior, and sexuality. While they had greater educational opportunities than ever before, they were all expected to become homemakers and mothers.

Many girls were frustrated with their lives and with society's expectations for their future, and were determined not to become like their mothers. Many rebelled to some extent and embraced jazz or the new rock music, with its somewhat "threatening" singers and new dances; some teenagers joined the civil rights movement. Girls of this genera-



tion grew into the women who embraced the women's movement in the sixties; many of them today are critical of their mothers and of other women of that generation. Breines succeeds in showing "that the young, white, middle-class women who grew up in the midst of these contradictions were 'dry tinder for the spark of revolt' and that their revolt surreptitiously began in the quiet fifties."

Robin Morgan's *The Word of a Woman: Feminist Dispatches, 1968-1992* is a very interesting new publication. The writer is a well-known feminist, author, activist, and poet. She currently edits *Ms.* and is the founder of the Sisterhood is Global Institute.

This work is a collection of articles written by the author over a period of

twenty-five years; some selections were originally published in books or journals, while a few had remained partly or wholly unpublished. The articles appear in approximate chronological order, and Morgan has added to each an introduction explaining the subject and updating the information.

Included in this volume are chapters on such topics as demonstrations at a Miss America Pageant, pornography, rape, the family, genital mutilation, and Morgan's visits to the Philippines and to women in Palestinian refugee camps.

Women, Health, and Medicine in America: A Historical Handbook is edited by Rima D. Apple, who notes that someone "interested in the variety of historical issues concerning women's health and health care has no single source to turn to for an overview of our current historical knowledge." The editor hopes that this volume will fill that gap.

The contributors are historians or social scientists, rather than physicians, and each focus on different topics. The book covers female practitioners of health care, as well as medical practice and health care involving women.

Apple includes chapters on childbirth, mental illness, gynecology, sexual behavior, black women, hospitals, homeopathy, patent medicine, Christian Science, and physical education, as well as midwives, nurses, and women doctors and pharmacists.

Other new acquisitions include: *The Way We Never Were: American Families and the Nostalgia Trap* by Stephanie Coontz, *The Great Divide: How Females and Males Really Differ* by Daniel Evan Weiss and *The Wise Wound* by Penelope Shuttle and Peter Redgrove.

A LOOK AHEAD



Women in Music: Fanfare for the Uncommon Woman is a symposium featuring concerts, presentations, discussion, and master classes with nationally prominent composers, performers, conductors, and scholars. The symposium will run April 15-17 at the Blair School of Music.

The program will feature Joan Tower (keynote speaker), Adrienne Fried Block, James Briscoe, Beth Nielsen Chapman, Blair faculty, and others.

Call 322-7651 for more information. ■

Library Hours

The Cuninggim Center Library remains open until 8:00 p.m. on Tuesdays for research and as a place to study. On the other four weekdays the library is open as usual from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.



Women lag behind in doctorates and professional degrees

Women are nearly as likely as men to have many types of postsecondary degrees, but men hold professional degrees and doctorates at more than double the rate of women.

In the past, the Census Bureau collected information about educational attainment by asking people how many years of school they had completed. This wasn't precise: it failed to show whether someone with one to three years of college has an associate's or bachelor's degree, for instance; likewise, people with four or more years of college might not have a degree.

To avoid these pitfalls, the bureau has begun asking people what degrees they have. Its Current Population Survey this year found that 16% of adults twenty-five and older have gone to college but have not earned a degree; 6% have an associate's degree; and 21% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Men and women are equally likely to start college and not graduate, at 16% (this may include some people who are still in school). Women are slightly more likely than men to have associate's degrees, 6% vs. 5%.

More men than women have all other types of college degrees, but the margins generally are not large in absolute terms. Fifteen percent of men have bachelor's degrees, vs. 13% of women; 6% of men have master's degrees, vs. 5% of women.

Two percent of men have professional degrees, compared with less than 1% of women. The U.S. currently has 930,000 men with Ph.D.s, representing 1% of adult men. Only 342,000 women have doctorates, less than 0.5%.

The Wall Street Journal
October 26, 1992

Femininity studies

—from page 3

sixty male and female students divided into fifteen groups, and another was ninety-six women students divided into twenty-two groups.

Taken from *Women in Higher Education's* "Research Briefs,"
January 1993

Page 7, *Women's VU*, February 1993

Tamoxifen as cancer prevention

Beth Colvin Huff,
RN, MSN

Last spring, a controversial research trial was initiated to determine if a drug can prevent breast cancer in women. The drug, tamoxifen, has been used for years with good results in the treatment of women who have breast cancer. However, to use it as a preventive measure is a new and, some say, radical intervention.

It is helpful to remember that there are three ways to reduce cancer deaths. First is *prevention*, which allows us to avoid the physical, emotional, and financial impact of a cancer diagnosis. Examples of prevention include a diet high in fiber and beta-carotene and not smoking or using smokeless tobacco. Because many cancers are easier to treat if found when they are small, *early detection* is the second important part of cancer death reduction. Examples here are mammograms and Pap smears. If cancer is diagnosed, then successful *treatment* may remove or kill the cancer cells so they can no longer grow.

The tamoxifen trial, known as the Breast Cancer Prevention Trial, is focusing on the preventive aspect of reducing cancer in women. Sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, 16,000 high risk women in the U.S. and Canada will be enrolled in the study. Women eligible for the trial must be at least sixty years of age or, if younger, must have certain characteristics. Half the

women will receive tamoxifen and the other half, a placebo. The medication is taken daily for five years. At the end of the study, breast cancer rates will be compared within the two groups. Based on previous studies, researchers predict that breast cancer could be reduced by approximately fifty percent in the tamoxifen group.

Because tamoxifen is a hormone, the risks and benefits of the drug are similar to other hormonal effects. Hot flashes, vaginal dryness, and nausea may occur, but the greatest concern is over the risk of stimulating other cancers, especially of the uterus and liver. Benefits include a reduction in total cholesterol with a rise in the HDL (the "good" cholesterol) as well as stabilization of bone density which impedes the development of osteoporosis.

While the advent of this research trial is exciting in terms of the government's commitment to women's health issues, some women's groups are concerned that healthy women are being recruited to take a drug that may eventually harm them. The National Women's Health Network has campaigned for other non-drug trials to study the prevention of breast cancer.

If you have questions of would like more information on this trial, contact the National Cancer Institute at 1-800-4-CANCER. For information on dietary prevention of breast cancer, contact the National Women's Health Network at (202)347-1140. ■

Jong and Packwood

—from page 3

male-female interaction. They don't understand that what's wrong with sexual harassment is that it's an abuse of power. They don't see the unfairness of the power they have and they don't understand that with power comes weighty responsibility. They are fiduciaries of female trust—Woody Allen as stepfather, Packwood as senator. We

expect more of them, not less. As with Clarence Thomas, we expect exemplary behavior. When we get something less—much less—we are very disappointed."

Jong warns us to be aware of "harassing old goats" but also to watch out for the "PC commandos."

"Punish the villains," she wrote. "But punish them fairly."

Announcements

Additional information on items listed below is available at the Cuninggim Center.

CONFERENCES

1993 National Conference for College Women Student Leaders will take place in Washington D.C. June 3-5. The program will include nationally recognized speakers. The conference is sponsored by the National Association for Women in Education. For information, call (202) 659-9330 or write: NAWE, 1325 18th Street NW, Suite 210, Washington D.C. 20036.

The 28th Annual Southern Methodist University Women's Symposium is scheduled for February 23-24 in Dallas. Registration fee is \$50. For more information call (214) 768-4560 or write: SMU Women's Symposium, SMU, Box 355, Dallas, Texas 75275.

The First Annual Congress on Women's Health will focus on diseases or conditions that hold greater risk for or are more prevalent among women. The conference will be held in Washington D.C. June 3-4. For more information write: BioConferences International, 1651 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10128 or call (212) 996-5679.

SUMMER PROGRAMS

The 1993 Educational Testing Service Summer Program in Research for Graduate Students invites applications for its summer program from predoctoral students. The program lasts from June 7 until July 30. Applications must be received on or before March 1, 1993. For more information, contact Margaret B. Lamb, mail stop 30-B, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 or call (609) 734-1124.

SCHOLARSHIPS

1993 NWSA Scholarships, Fellowships, and Awards in women's studies are available to people of all ages whose qualifications are compatible with the requirements of each award. Scholarships include: Pergamon-NWSA Scholarship in Women's Studies, Naiad-NWSA Graduate Scholarship in Lesbian Studies, Scholarship in Jewish Women's Studies, and the Pat Parker Poetry Award.

Application forms and more information are available by calling (301) 405-5573 or writing to NWSA, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1325. All entries must be postmarked no later than February 15, 1993.

CENTER ADVISORY BOARD

Call for nominations

The Margaret Cuninggim Women's Center Advisory Board is seeking interested persons to serve as at-large members beginning in the fall of 1993 for a two-year term. Undergraduate and graduate or professional students, faculty members, staff, and administrators serve on the board. Interested women and men should apply. Self-nominations are encouraged.

Application forms are available at the Cuninggim Center and at the Sarra front desk. Send personal applications and/or nominations to Peggy Rados, Nominating Committee, A-1109 MCN (2637), or for further information call the Cuninggim Center at 322-4843.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

February Home Games

Western Kentucky	Feb. 4
Depaul	Feb. 9
South Carolina	Feb. 13
Mississippi	Feb. 28

Let's all get out and support the Vanderbilt Women's team!



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Women's VU

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