

No great women artists?

The founder of feminist art history considers the source

by Vivien Green Fryd, Associate Professor of Fine Arts

"Why Have There Been No Great Women Artists?"

When Linda Nochlin asked this question in an essay published in 1971, no one before had queried — not publicly, at any rate — why basic survey courses in art history omitted women artists. Yet the time was surely right for such an inquiry: Professor Nochlin raised this issue in the consciousness of art historians and artists just as the women's movement began to gather speed. She was the first art historian to deal with women's issues in the discipline of art history, not only by means of this groundbreaking essay, but also through her course on Women and Art, which she taught at Vassar College in 1969. In the decades since, she has continued to contribute to the field through her publications, courses and lectures.

Nochlin is now the Lila Acheson Wallace Professor of Modern Art at the New York University Institute of Fine Arts. Widely known for her numerous publications on Gustave Courbet, Impressionism, and the representation of women and the work of women artists, Nochlin can be considered the founder of feminist art history in the United States. Her publications include *Realism* (1971); *Women Artists: 1550 to 1950* (1976); *Courbet Reconsidered* (1988); *Women, Art, and Power and Other Essays* (1988); and *The Politics of Vision: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Art and Society* (1989). She is currently working on a study of French 19th-century bathing and bathers called *Bathtime*.

Nochlin will deliver the 1995

Margaret Cuninggim Lecture on Women in Culture and Society on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 p.m. in Wilson 126. Her lecture is entitled "Mary Cassatt: An American Woman Artist and Her Contemporaries." In a recent interview, Professor Nochlin talked about her role in the feminist movement in the art world and the discipline of art history.

VF: When you first published "Why Have There Been No Great Women Artists?" in 1971 and 1972, did you know what a ground-breaking article it was?

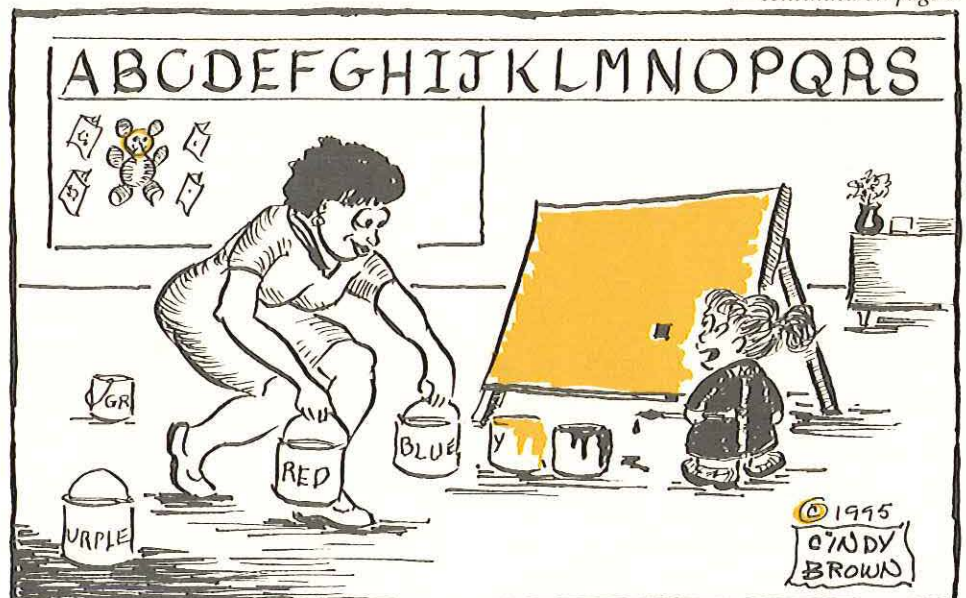
LN: I think I had an inkling, yes. I realized that nothing quite like it had been written before, partly because one might say the time was ripe. I mean, it was really the beginning of the women's liberation movement. Not much had been done in art histo-

ry up to that point, not of a consciously feminist nature. I'm not saying there hadn't been writing about women artists, but there certainly had not been consciously feminist writing about women artists. So I think I did realize that it was a fairly groundbreaking article, and I must say I was very excited about writing it. You know, it seemed like a kind of new dawn — all those clichés, I suppose, about light breaking, and one thing leading to another, and more and more explorations ... all of that seemed to come into play.

VF: What kind of reception did you first receive from this article, and did the response differ between men and women art historians and artists?

LN: It's really interesting that you ask that question. Of course some men were very enthusiastic about it. My husband first of all thought it was the

—continued on page 2



"No, thanks, Mrs. Lopez. Right now I'm in my minimalist mode."

greatest thing I'd ever written and probably the greatest thing ever written. (She laughs.) But certain male art historians really did not like it at all, and one (who will remain nameless), a quite-well-known art historian, said to me,

"This does not mean erasing the great works of the past or eradicating Renoir, Michelangelo and Rubens. On the contrary, it means exploring them in different ways."

"Oh, Linda, wasting that brilliant mind on *this!*" So you know, I think certain male art historians — in the beginning at any rate — were quite hostile and have continued to be.

VF: What about artists? What kind of reception did you have from them?

LN: Women artists were extremely enthusiastic. Really, so many women artists felt it was time somebody had paid attention and was out there for them. Male artists — I think some were very interested. In a funny way, I think artists were in general more open perhaps than art historians.

VF: What changes in the field of art history do you see as a result of your work and that of other feminist art historians?

LN: Well, I think the field has been

absolutely changed. I'm not saying that there aren't still conventional art history courses. But in book after book there are essays and sections that take account not just of gender but of race and ethnicity as well, so that in a certain sense the whole field has been questioned as the traditional canonic field.

Also, other kinds of questions are being asked, which is why I'm glad I put the title (of my essay) in the form of a question. Because it's precisely in the form of questioning that it seems to me important to look at art history. And this does not mean erasing the great works of the past or eradicating Renoir, Michelangelo and Rubens. On the contrary, it means, however, thinking of them, looking at them and exploring them in different ways and asking different questions.

VF: In reading your personal account of your discovery of the feminist movement and how it influenced your work in "The Beginnings of Feminist Art History" published in *The Power of Feminist Art*, I notice that early in your feminist explorations you expressed an interest in the art of Mary Cassatt. Does your current interest in the art of Cassatt stem from this and how do your interests relate to, or differ from, the ones you first expressed in the early 1970s?

LN: Certainly I was interested in Cassatt from the beginning. But I think my exploration of her now is much more sophisticated. It includes a lot more disparate elements than I could possibly have been aware of when I first started out, partly because of the work of other feminist scholars, like Griselda Pollock, but most prominently Nancy Matthews, who has been turning out a remarkable series of studies of Cassatt.

I ask other kinds of questions about her in the lecture. I ask questions about her conception of motherhood, of childhood, of feminism and so on, and about her formal innovations, her iconography, or how the two work together. So I would say it's a much

more complete, and much more sophisticated, and maybe more unexpected look at Mary Cassatt.

VF: How would you explain the methodological changes that have occurred in your approaches to feminist art history?

LN: Well, I think psychoanalysis has certainly entered in, as have the methodologies of other feminist scholars, especially film critics and literary theorists. In other words, it's certainly become more interdisciplinary.

VF: So you have been influenced by critical theory?

LN: Oh, very much so; I think it's almost essential. Otherwise you're just being descriptive, or you know, saying, "Good for women!" — but, I mean, that's not a position.

VF: Have you seen a change in the reception of your work in the field of art history?

LN: I don't know ... I suppose it's more accepted, you know; it's been around for a long time. Yes, I think it's more generally accepted.

VF: One other question: how is your work on Cassatt working into — is it working into — a larger project?

LN: It's going to be published in a collection called *Representing Women* that Thames and Hudson is going to bring out very soon. I'm just working on the introduction; it's part of a larger book on women artists and the representation of women in the 19th century. ■

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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Linda Nochlin

Professor Nochlin delivers the 1995 Margaret Cuninggim Lecture on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 in Wilson 126. For more information, call 322-4843.

“NEWS QUOTES”

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

The cold facts of rape

For years, the Justice Department's questionnaires on crime dealt mainly with being robbed and assaulted with weapons. About the only question that had to do with rape was "Did anyone try to attack you in some other way?"

But since January of 1992, specific questions have gotten right to the point, asking if anyone has attacked you by "any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual assault?"

The results have been markedly different. Under the old survey, the government determined that 133,000 rapes and attempted rapes occurred in a year's time. But since specific language about rape appeared, the government found a total of 170,000 rapes and 140,000 attempted rapes. Furthermore, it found 500,000 cases characterized as sexual assaults.

Tennessean
Sept. 2, 1995

Gingrich to women: your place is in the basement

The wife of a U.S. Senator's aide was headed for the bathroom in the basement of the U.S. capitol several weeks ago when she stumbled across three tons of marble. It was a statue of three women, their names facing the wall as if in shame. When she looked closer, she discovered they were three of the most famous women in American history: suffragists Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.

Upstairs in the Capitol rotunda are monuments to America's great men — Jefferson, Washington, Madison, Spiro Agnew. ...

In the 74 years since the statue was presented to Congress, the marble women have languished in the basement despite five resolutions to move them upstairs next to the boys. No other women stand in the rotunda, giving visitors the impression that women have done little for this country besides sew flags and marry presidents.

Moving the statue requires a vote in both the Senate and the House. But Newt Gingrich, who could bring up the resolution for a vote, reportedly commented that he didn't want to be associated with "a bunch of liberal women."

Phoenix Gazette
August 4, 1995

Walker to be honored

Nancy A. Walker, director of the women's studies program and professor of English, has been selected by the Women's Center to receive its 1995 Mary Jane Werthan Award. The presentation will take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, in Wilson 126, preceding the 1995 Margaret Cuninggim Lecture.

Established in 1988 by the Center's Advisory Board and named for its first recipient, the Werthan Award "recognizes the debt that women at Vanderbilt owe to those individuals



Nancy Walker

who have had the vision to see how things ought to be, the courage to persist in their hopes over time, and the skills necessary to bring new attitudes and practices into being."

Formerly chair of the Department of Languages and Literature at Stephens College, Dr. Walker joined the Vanderbilt faculty in 1989 as associate professor of English and first director of the women's studies program. She gained approval for a minor in women's studies after her first year. Having served more than her term as director of women's studies, she will step down from that role at the end of this year.

Dr. Walker, who was promoted to professor of English in 1992, specializes in American literature, particularly women writers of the 19th and 20th centuries, from Emily Dickinson and Kate Chopin to Eudora Welty and Toni Morrison. She also has a special interest in women and humor. Her publications in this area include *A Very Serious Thing: Women's Humor and American Culture* (1988) as well as numerous essays and editorships. Her most recent book, released in June, is *The Disobedient Writer: Women and Narrative Tradition*. ■

Know Your Representatives!

Last month's newsletter listed the executive committee and at-large members of the Women's Center Advisory Board. The following are its liaison members:

Burt Augst	<i>Opportunity Development Center</i>
Kay Barry	<i>Alumni Association Committee on Campus Affairs</i>
Francille Bergquist	<i>Arts & Science Office of the Dean</i>
Anne Briggs	<i>Owen Graduate School</i>
Asali Devan	<i>Black Student Alliance</i>
Tom Ebers	<i>Medical Center Staff Advisory Council</i>
Anne Edmunds	<i>Career Center</i>
Andrea Farley	<i>Women Law Students Association</i>
Melinda Lewis	<i>Students for Women's Concerns</i>
Catherine Bailey Lynch	<i>Panhellenic Council</i>
Lynmarie Posey	<i>Women's Faculty Organization</i>
Gretchen Sitchon	<i>Asian Students Association</i>
Gay Welch	<i>University Chaplain & Affiliated Ministries</i>
Janie White	<i>University Staff Advisory Council</i>
Laura White	<i>Medical School Committee on Women's Issues</i>

MTWSA invites members

The Middle Tennessee Women's Studies Association serves as a forum and gathering place for faculty, students, staff and interested others from throughout the mid-state. Monthly Saturday-morning programs feature local speakers and often highlight current events. This month the MTWSA meets in conjunction with the "Shaping a State" symposium at TSU. (See page 8.) Guests are always welcome; dues are \$10 a year, \$5 for students.

For more information, call Jan Rosemergy, Vanderbilt's campus representative, at 322-8240. ■

Holocaust Lecture Series highlights women

"Women's Voices from the Holocaust" is a week-long tribute to the peculiar sorrows and strengths of women survivors and victims of the Holocaust. Events include an exhibition of linocut



Auschwitz #10
by Barbara Milman

prints by Barbara Milman based on interviews with two women survivors; screenings of the films *Girlfriends* and *The Nasty Girl*; several lectures, including a panel discussion by local survivors; and a one-woman dramatization of the experiences of Fania Fenelon, a musician in a concentration camp.

Call or stop by Sarratt Center (322-2471) for a schedule. ■

October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month

Throughout October, the Vanderbilt Cancer Center and the Vanderbilt Breast Center are sponsoring the 1995 Breast Cancer Health Forum, a series of lectures, special events and free (or reduced-cost) screening mammograms for women over 40.

For details or a schedule of events, contact the Cancer Center at 936-1782 or the Breast Center at 322-2064. ■

Birthdays of Notable Women October

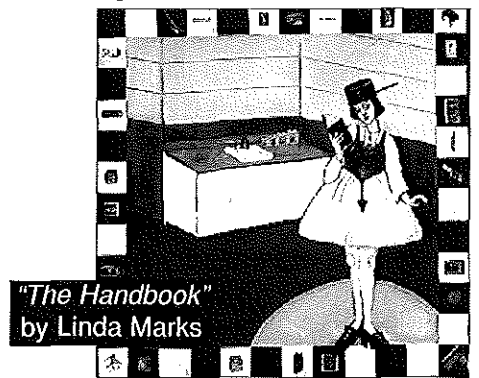
- 3 1869 Nurse Clara Noyes, founder of the first hospital school for midwives
- 5 1932 Black congresswoman Yvonne Braithwaite Burke
- 11 1884 Eleanor Roosevelt, diplomat, author and activist
- 15 1914 Margaret L. Cuninggim, Vanderbilt dean; the Women's Center is named after her
- 18 1950 Pulitzer-winning playwright Wendy Wasserstein
- 19 1850 Mountain climber and suffragist Annie Peck
- 24 1830 Belva Lockwood, lawyer and candidate for U.S. president in 1884 and 1888
- 25 1911 Gospel singer and civil rights activist Mahalia Jackson
- 31 1860 Juliette Low, founder and first president of the Girl Scouts of the USA

in the art gallery ...

In "A Woman's Place," opening October 17 at the Women's Center, Sarratt Student Center worker Linda Marks lampoons one of language's most repugnant — yet tenacious — clichés.

"A woman's place is in the home" is the ironic subtext of this exhibit. But Marks' women are more than mere housewives. They are icons of domestic duty, "postured with objects that circumscribe them in female roles."

In *The Handbook*, for instance, a prim but hollow-eyed young woman stands in a kitchen, reading, an inverted saucepan on her head.



"The Handbook"
by Linda Marks

According to Marks, who graduated from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, such juxtapositions "are meant to evoke both wit and pathos."

"A Woman's Place" is on display through November, with a reception for Marks on Oct. 19 from 5-6 p.m. ■

MCWC Calendar (continued from page 5)

October 25 (Wednesday)

Writers Workshop. 5:15-7:15 p.m. New members welcome.

Women's Learning Forum. 6:30 p.m.

Holocaust Series: *Women and the Holocaust: A Historical Perspective*. Lecture by Carol Rittner, editor of *Different Voices: Women and the Holocaust*. 7:30 p.m. Wilson 103.

October 26 (Thursday)

Holocaust Series: *An Evening with Madame F. Claudia Stevens'* one-woman performance based on the experiences of concentration camp musician Fania Fenelon. 7:30 p.m. Sarratt Cinema.

October 28 (Saturday)

Shaping a State: The Legacy of Tennessee Women. 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Avon Williams (downtown) campus, Tennessee State University. See announcement on page 8.

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

O C T O B E R

Calendar of Events

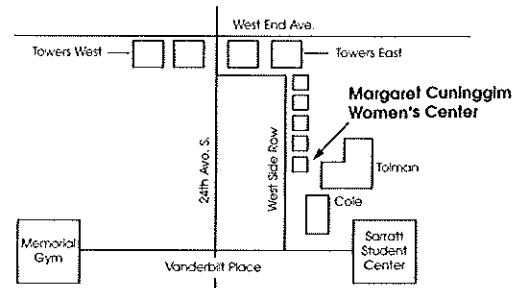
Margaret
Cunninggim
Women's Center



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

- October 2 (Monday)
Women's Time Out offers a forum to reflect on women's issues, life enhancement and personal growth. This month's topic is practicing assertiveness. 5:15-6:30 p.m. No need to register. For more information call Nancy Ransom, 322-4843.
- October 3 (Tuesday)
Creative Life Planning Group. 12-1 p.m. New members welcome. Call Judy Helfer at 322-6518 for more information. Also meets October 10, 17, 24 and 31.
- October 9 (Monday)
Book Group meets to discuss *Hidden Children Forgotten: Survivors of the Holocaust* by Jane Marks. Facilitator is Marie Darling. New members welcome. 5:15-6:15 p.m.
- October 10 (Tuesday)
Financial Management on a Shoestring. Investment, budgeting and other money management advice from retired Vanderbilt financial expert 'Cile Matlock. 4:30-6 p.m. Refreshments at 4 p.m. Sarratt 118. Open to the public. Call 322-4843 for more information.
- October 11 (Wednesday)
Writers Workshop. 5:15-7:15 p.m. New members welcome.
- Women's Learning Forum** fosters growth and self-empowerment through education and discussion. 6:30 p.m.
- October 12 (Thursday)
Early Birds. Early risers are invited to join other students, faculty and staff for conversation and continental breakfast. 8-9 a.m. Meets the second Thursday of each month.
- Women's Health Q & A.** "Hormone Replacement Therapy: Is it right for you?" Leader is Anne Moore, certified OB-GYN practitioner, RN, MSN. 5-6 p.m.
- October 13 (Friday)
Brown Bag Lunch for Staff and Faculty. 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.
- October 16 (Monday)
Dissertation Writers. 4:30-6:30 p.m.
- October 17 (Tuesday)
Art Exhibit Opening. *A Woman's Place*, figurative oils and acrylics by Linda Marks, depicting constructed environments and incorporating objects and collage, is on display through November. A reception for the artist is October 19.
- ABCs of Car Maintenance.** Pat Claybaker, co-owner of The Workshop, offers tips on how to be a wise consumer of car maintenance. Light refreshments at 5:30 p.m., program 6-7:30. Sarratt Student Center 205. To register, call 322-6518 or e-mail to helperjt@ctrvax.vanderbilt.edu.
- October 18 (Wednesday)
1995 Margaret Cuninggim Lecture. "Mary Cassatt: An American Woman Artist and Her Contemporaries" by Linda Nochlin, Lila Acheson Wallace Professor of Modern Art, New York University Institute of Fine Arts. Also, presentation of the 1995 Mary Jane Werthan Award. 7:30 p.m. Wilson 126. Reception to follow.
- October 19 (Thursday)
Artist Reception for Linda Marks. 5-6 p.m.
- October 23 (Monday)
Dissertation Writers. 4:30-6:30 p.m.
- October 24 (Tuesday)
Holocaust Series: Introduction and Stories from Women Survivors. Gerda Klein joins a panel of Nashville-area survivors. 7:30 p.m. Wilson 103.

HOW TO FIND US...



continued on preceding page ...

In the library...

a study of loud, flamboyant, rebellious, fat and wise-cracking women

Barbara Clarke,
Women's Center
librarian



In *The Unruly Woman: Gender and the Genres of Laughter* (University of Texas Press, 1995) Kathleen Rowe shows how unruly women, who tend to be loud, flamboyant, rebellious, fat and wise-cracking, use humor "to challenge the social and symbolic systems that would keep women in their place." Rowe, who teaches film studies and is an assistant professor of English at the University of Oregon, discusses how the unruly woman, the woman on top, upsets social hierarchies in American film and television.

The writer presents a detailed study of Roseanne Arnold and Miss Piggy as these characters possess many of the qualities usually identified with comedic resistance. Rowe also discusses atypical and empowered women in the Hollywood narrative film, focusing on dramatic films and romantic comedies of the 1930s to the present.

Mary Crawford analyzes recent theories about women, men and language in *Talking Difference: On Gender and Language* (Sage Publications, 1995). The writer, professor of psychology and graduate director of women's studies at the University of South Carolina, aims this work primarily at researchers and students of gender and language.

Crawford believes that much of the research on this topic "has failed to develop a social critique that would serve feminist ends of understanding and ending sexism, racism, heterosex-

ism, and other forms of discrimination." She feels that researchers should reframe questions about women's and men's conversations instead of focusing on differences between communication styles. She examines the way speech enacts and maintains gender relations, and how this enactment is connected to status and power and racism and other forms of discrimination. Crawford also studies how feminists have appropriated conversation for political change.

The writer analyzes the theories of some well-known writers on gender and language, including Deborah Tannen, Robin Lakoff and Deborah Cameron. She also discusses women and assertive language, conversational humor and feminist theories of communication and gender.

Welfare That Works: The Working Lives of AFDC Recipients (Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995) by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Beverly Burr, Heidi Hartmann and Lois Shaw examines how women who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) manage financially. The researchers focused on a sample of 1,181 single mothers and discovered that many welfare mothers do not fit prevailing stereotypes.

This study confirms that most AFDC recipients are not permanently dependent on welfare; about three-quarters either work themselves or rely partly on income from other family members. During the two-year study period, seven of every ten of the mothers worked outside the home. Some combined paid employment with AFDC while others cycled between jobs and welfare. About one-tenth of the women on welfare were disabled, while others with few job skills were unable to find work. About one-quarter of the AFDC recipients who did not work were students.

The researchers describe the various factors that determine whether mothers on welfare go to work. Those

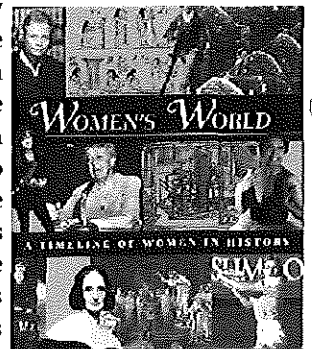
with fewer children or older children, those with work experience, and those with more education and financial resources are more likely to work.

The writers do not believe that there should be a time limit on AFDC benefits. Yet they do suggest ways in which able-bodied welfare recipients might be encouraged and enabled to support their families. Income packaging, for instance, could be made legitimate and more financially advantageous. The authors also recommend reforming the low-wage job market, as AFDC recipients are concentrated in the lowest-paying positions.

Irene M. Franck and David M. Brownstone have compiled *Women's World: A Timeline of Women in History* (HarperPerennial, 1995), a comprehensive new reference work which covers the period from 35,000 B.C. to 1993. The writers describe women's achievements and activities,

as well as events affecting females in most areas of the world. There are quotations from or about women and short biographies of many notable women. For the years 1500 onwards the entries are arranged under four broad categories, including "Politics/Law/War" and "Science/Technology/Medicine."

Other recent acquisitions include: *Women in Action: Rebels and Reformers, 1920-1980* by Elisabeth Israels Perry; *Feminist Nightmares: Women at Odds: Feminism and the Problem of Sisterhood* edited by Susan Ostrov Weisser and Jennifer Fleischner; and *Preventing Sexual Harassment On-Campus: Policies and Practices for Higher Education* by Ben T. Allen. ■





Health matters

Reducing the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS

by Lois Wagner, MSN (Master of Science in Nursing) and FNC (Family Nurse Clinician), specializing in pediatric infectious diseases

The number of children with HIV infection is increasing as the HIV/AIDS pandemic spreads. It is estimated that 7,000 HIV-infected women give birth in the United States each year. Without appropriate therapy, the HIV transmission rate among these women is about 25 percent. Based on this rate, from 1,000 to 2,000 HIV-infected babies are born each year.

These newborns are perhaps the most tragic victims of the HIV/AIDS crisis. Babies born with HIV tend to get sicker faster than adults, and once diagnosed with AIDS, they tend to die faster. At the current mortality rate, for every five children infected with the virus, one dies around age 2. Many others die in childhood. And while some infected children may live for many years, we don't yet know the outer limits for their survival. Even if they do survive, their mothers probably will not. By the year 2000, the number of children orphaned by AIDS is expected to reach 80,000.

Obviously, the best way to prevent infection in children is to prevent infection in their mothers. In light of this, the U.S. Public Health Service is recommending that routine HIV counseling and testing be offered to *all* pregnant women in the U.S. — not just those who don't use condoms during sex, or those who share drug injection needles.

The recommendations for counseling and testing were developed after it was shown that transmission of HIV infection can be reduced by 68 percent if women receive an anti-HIV drug called zidovudine (AZT or ZDV), beginning early in pregnancy and continuing through labor and delivery. The drug is then provided to the newborn until it is six weeks old. The success of zidovudine in reducing childhood HIV and AIDS offers a strong incentive for women to seek, and health care providers to offer, early prenatal care and HIV testing.

Another reason for early prenatal testing is that, even if the child does contract the virus, treatments *are* available that will enhance the quality of life for the infected child and improve his or her chances of survival.

Unfortunately, some HIV-positive mothers will not see a doctor until late in their pregnancies, if at all. For high-risk women like these, researchers are exploring other interventions that may further lower the mothers' risk of transmitting HIV infection to their infants. Cesarean section, for example, may reduce transmission by avoiding direct contact with contaminated blood and cervical secretions in the birth canal during delivery. However, though C-section may have a protective effect on mother-to-child transmission, it is not a realistic option on a large scale, especially in developing countries where few women have access to high-tech health care.

A third strategy for preventing HIV transmission may prove to be far more accessible. Vaginal washing dur-

ing labor may decrease transmission of the virus simply by reducing the amount of potentially infectious mucous and blood in the birth canal. Studies evaluating this approach are ongoing and some results should be available shortly. If vaginal washing is proven effective it may be recommended to all pregnant women, regardless of known HIV status. The procedure may prove especially useful in areas with no HIV counseling or testing infrastructure, or to women of unknown HIV status.

And finally, what about vaccines? Researchers are currently studying vaccines to prevent mother-to-child transmission — in fact, the AIDS Vaccine Evaluation Unit at Vanderbilt is about to complete just such a study involving infected pregnant women. Unfortunately, the data collected to date in these studies suggest that not only are such vaccines unlikely to be available in the near future, they may never be proven effective at all. The lack of a "miracle cure" renders all the more urgent the need for more immediate, more accessible remedies.

In the July 7, 1995, issue of the *Morbidity and Mortality Report Weekly*, the U.S. Public Health Service issued its recommendations for counseling and testing pregnant women. A copy of these guidelines, and many other AIDS-related materials, can be obtained through the National AIDS Clearinghouse of the federal Centers for Disease Control (1-800-458-5231). If you are hooked into the Internet, you can contact the CDC/NAC at cdc-nac.aspensys.com, or the CDC's World Wide Web home page ([HTTP://WWW.CDC.GOV](http://WWW.CDC.GOV)).

For more information on AIDS vaccine research at Vanderbilt, call the AIDS Vaccine Evaluation Unit at 343-2437.

Women's Health Q&A:

***Hormone replacement therapy:
Is it right for you?***

hosted by Anne Moore

**October 12, 5-6 p.m.
at the Women's Center**

Announcements

Special events

Discussion and Book Signing with Margarethe Cammermeyer, author of *Serving in Silence* and the highest-ranking officer to be expelled from the military for being gay, is Oct. 12 at 8 p.m. in Wilson 103. For info, call Ben Papa of Project Dialogue at 343-0350.

Night Out in Nashville! benefits the Lesbian and Gay Coalition for Justice and Nashville Lambda Communications. Music by Disappear Fear and others. It's Oct. 14 in Opryland USA's Roy Acuff Theater, beginning at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$22; call 329-9742 for info.

Walk to End Domestic Violence, with special guest Denise Brown, is Oct. 21 (rain date Oct. 22) at Legislative Plaza. Registration begins at 8:30; Brown, founder of the Nicole Brown-Simpson Charitable Foundation, speaks at 11. Sponsored by PEACE, the YWCA and the Nashville Academy of Medicine Alliance. Requested donation is \$15. Walkers and volunteers are needed; call 255-0711 for more information.

Shaping A State: The Legacy of Tennessee Women is Oct. 28, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. at TSU Downtown (10th Ave. N. at Charlotte). It's free, but registration is requested by Oct. 20. Box lunches (\$10) must be reserved by Oct. 14. Call 322-4843 for more details.

The Middle Tennessee Women's Studies Association meets for breakfast at 9 a.m., Oct. 28, in TSU's room 319, prior to "Shaping a State." For info, call Jan Rosemergy, Vanderbilt's campus representative, at 322-8240.

Conferences

Women's Wellness: Balancing and Leveraging is the topic of the 1995 Wilma E. Grote Symposium for the Advancement of Women, Nov. 9-11, at Morehead State University. For info: Women's Studies, MSU, 201 Ginger Hall, Morehead, KY 40351-1689. Tel: 606-783-2004/2678 fax.

Women in Higher Education International Conference is Jan. 4-7, 1996, in El Paso. For info: Women's Studies, U-Texas, 500 West University, El Paso, TX 79968. Tel: 915-747-5142/5538 fax.

6th International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women is April 22-26 in Adelaide. For info: Congress, Box 986, Norwood, South Australia 5067, Australia. Tel: 61-8-363-1307/1604 fax.

Etc.

Women's Studies: Selected List of Acquisitions Received During the Month is issued by Marilyn Craig, women's studies bibliographer in the Central Library. To be placed on the mailing list, call 343-7808.

Grants & fellowships

Woodrow Wilson Fellowships of \$1,500 support doctoral research on women's roles, psychology, literature and art. *Request application by Oct. 20; apply by Nov. 3.* For info: write the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships, CN 5281, Princeton, NJ 08543.

AAUW Fellowships are available to fund ABD and postgraduate research, engineering dissertations. *Applications are due Nov. 15.* For details, call the American Association of University Women, tel: 319-337-1716.

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