

Traveling the world as a woman . . . alone

VU grad student Susan Douglas traveled the world on a Luce Scholarship and found herself

*Susan Douglas
Fourth year graduate student, psychology
and human development department*

Have you ever dreamed about traveling solo? Overseas, I mean. Oh, and more importantly, as a woman. In college, I had a romantic vision of hitchhiking along, perhaps somewhere in Italy, just me and my backpack, meeting all kinds of wonderful people, eating strange foods, and gathering great stories to tell my stay-at-home friends back



in Tennessee. However, growing up in such an unpredictable society, knowing about places right here at home that seemed so unsafe for women, I just knew that it was only an impossible dream.

If only I were a man, able to stride through most situations without a constant fear of being raped or harassed. I had bought into the great American myth—go out in groups, don't go to strange places alone, don't talk to strangers, be wary, be careful, be safe. I felt handicapped.

Does this sound even vaguely familiar? This is not a story about the victimization of women in American society—this is a tale about one woman's self-discovery and personal empower-

ment—through solo travel.

As a graduate student, I often search for anything to do besides write that next research paper. Clean the house, organize my CD collection, read something that was not intended to add substance to that research paper.

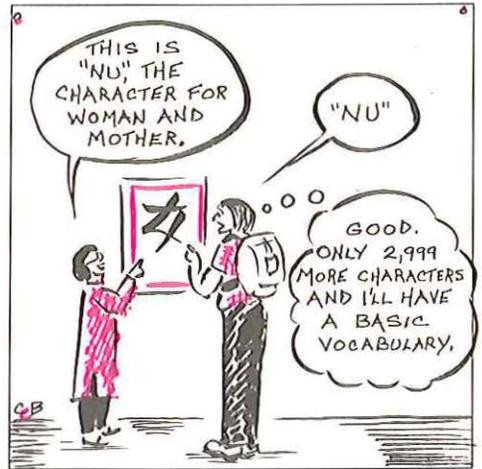
One day, while reading the *Vanderbilt Register*, I noticed a small paragraph soliciting applications for something called the Luce Scholarship. Never heard of it. So, I inquired further. As the child of missionaries stationed in China, Henry Luce, the founder of Time, Inc., grew up appreciating the value of cultural reciprocity between Asia and the United States. As an adult, he noticed that many Asian students came to our country for education and exposure to Western life, but American students did not do the same. In the 1970s, Henry Luce initiated the Luce Scholarship program, which provides a ten-month internship for eighteen American young people to work in their chosen field in East or Southeast Asia. This is not an educational or traveling scholarship, but is intended to provide an extended living experience in another culture.

I was fortunate enough to become a 1992-93 Luce Scholar. I obtained a position in Hong Kong, at the teaching hos-



pital for the Chinese University. As a Ph.D. student in clinical psychology, I worked in the department of psychiatry with the leading child psychiatrist in Hong Kong, Dr. C. K. Wong.

I also volunteered at a Vietnamese detention center, helping to set up a program for disabled children of Vietnamese "boat refugees." My experiences learning to deal with daily life in a completely foreign environment, adapting to new customs, trying to learn a very difficult language



(Cantonese), and working in a Chinese hospital were sometimes very trying, but always incredibly rewarding.

Several times throughout the year I had the opportunity to travel to other countries in the region. I spent about a month in China, a few weeks in the Philippines, and traveled for three months throughout Southeast Asia: Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia. Sometimes I traveled with others, enjoying the companionship and the chance to share these new experiences. But I learned to relish my solo journeys, which afforded me the cherished opportunity to meet friends along the way, reflect for hours in my journal, follow my own some-

—see *JOURNEY*, page 2

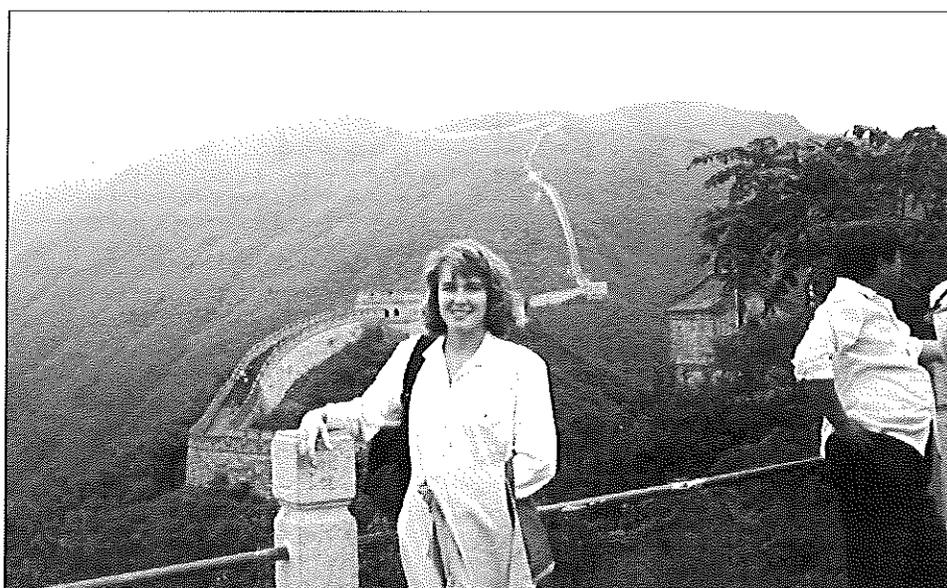
The journey is often more important than the destination

—from page one

what erratic itinerary. When you travel with another person or group, unknowingly you may present a sort of united front, depending on each other for comfort in the midst of strangeness or spending more time talking with each other than having to meet new people. Traveling alone, however, you learn to depend on yourself, trust yourself, and open yourself up to whatever the day may bring. This is a gift you give yourself, one that lasts far longer than your present journey, one that can enrich your every journey, whether to the neighborhood grocery store or to Timbuktu.

Yes, it can be quite lonely at times, and even frightening. Yet this can be the catalyst that allows you to listen to secret places in your heart, and to find unknown depths of courage you may never have had to access before. I learned to trust myself, thus learning to transfer that trust to others.

In Asia, I appeared extremely foreign. As a tall, light-haired woman, I stood out for miles in a crowd—quite



WOMEN'S VU FILE PHOTO

Susan Douglas, a fourth year graduate student in psychology and human development, on the Great Wall of China in Beijing, September 1993.

intimidating to people who aren't accustomed to the heterogeneous composition of a Western society.

As a solo traveler, however, I was much more approachable. In Suzhou, a beautiful canal city in China, I sat on the low, stone wall of a canal, watching the hectic city life stream by. People smiled, said hello, carried on conversations with me in a hodgepodge language utilizing their broken English, my inadequate Chinese, and my irreplaceable guidebook.

In Beijing I was unable to even find the bus stop. Two university students took me miles out of their way to ensure my safe delivery to the gates of the Forbidden City—and then proceeded to wrangle a reduced price by lending me a student identity card. In Wuxi, a boy invited me home for dinner with his parents, after which his father wrote a note to my father, adopting me into their family. At Angkor Wat in Cambodia, a woman rubbed Tiger Balm ointment on my bee sting, after laughing uproariously over my enactment of the insect's attack.

I discovered the joy of traveling on a budget, without timetables or set itineraries. I splashed into a stream of travelers, grouping together for a while, moving apart, forming into different groups journeying the same direction. I met youthful people, whose age did not matter as much as attitude, from countries all over the world. Most of them seemed to be experiencing the same sense of self-discovery as I, whether their journeys lasted for months or years.

We exchanged addresses, happened upon each other further down the road, shared tips we had heard about the best hostel, or the best eateries, or how to exchange money on the black market. I have a trip planned with a Canadian I met in Cambodia, for some unknown date in the future, cruising across the United States in a sawed-off convertible Caddie.

On the Great Wall in China, I met an American woman in the middle of an eighteen-month journey around the world, who stayed with me for a week in Hong Kong. We talked late into the night, she got a chance to use a real washing machine, and we became fast friends. I sojourned with friends of friends in Malaysia and Singapore.

I had become a part of a world-wide network of like-minded people. Travelers, not tourists, who had set out to experience more than their own little corner of the world, and in so doing, learning more about themselves. There is a Confucian saying I learned in China: To be a true scholar, one must first read a thousand books, and then travel a thousand leagues.

I have taken the liberty of translating this to something closer to my heart: on one's journey of self-discovery, after incorporating knowledge taken from others, one must venture into uncertainty to find the knowing within. I did this though spending an incredible year living and traveling in Asia, away from school books and my accepted, familiar life. The journey, I discovered, is just as important as the destination.

Women's VU

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Pages 4 and 6 photos by Rebecca Fischer

“NEWS QUOTES”

representation, few suffer the brutalities experienced by their third-world sisters. While continuing their legitimate struggles at home, they can also join the battle for women elsewhere, many of whom cannot even speak for themselves.

New York Times
February 19, 1994

Born female—and fettered

Female genital mutilation (circumcision) which has been condemned by international health reports as damaging to both physical and psychological health, is commonly inflicted at an early age. An independent expert in the field estimates that 98 percent of Somali females have undergone the operation.

It is common for procurers to advance the parents of young [Thai] women a substantial sum against their future earnings . . . The women are then obligated to work in a brothel for a fixed period of time in order to work off the loan.

According to an Indian government study . . . violence against women—including . . . “wife murder” (dowry deaths)—has increased over the past decade . . . In the typical dowry dispute, a groom’s family will harass a woman they believe has not provided a sufficient dowry. Occasionally, this harassment ends in a woman’s death.

Tales from another, more brutal time? Not at all. The examples above are from a State Department report on 193 countries issued this month, and they make clear something that many people, and Americans especially, may have forgotten. The 21st century is only a few years away, but there are still places on this earth where it is a misfortune simply to have been born female.

This is the first time the State Department has focused on women in its annual human rights reports, and none too soon. No one racial, religious or ethnic group has known discrimination as consistently as women have throughout recorded history. Forced sterilizations and abortions in China, rape as weapon in Bosnia, maids beaten in Saudi Arabia: the State Department shines a welcome light on matters that have been too long in the dark.

One reason for the report’s new focus is to step up the pressure on many countries to improve women’s lives. There is another way to turn up the heat as well. Although women in industrialized countries still have far to go on issues like equal pay and equal political

Women’s colleges gain new popularity

Those eighty-four women’s colleges that stuck it out when others closed or went coed are now enjoying a resurgence in popularity, according to the Women’s College Coalition.

Applications are up 14% since 1991 and enrollments are at a fourteen-year high of 98,000, although they still constitute just 2.5% of all women students at two- and four-year schools.

Reasons for their increased popularity include a concern over sexual harassment and a desire for women students to go on for PhD degrees and to become leaders in business and government.

“The Hillary Factor” attracted a record number of applications last year to Wellesley College, her alma mater, and to other women’s colleges.

Women in Higher Education
February 1994

Women’s aspirations higher than men’s

A record number of women intend to become doctors or lawyers or enter other professions that require advanced college degrees, according to a major survey of college freshman that shows women’s aspirations are higher than men’s.

More than sixty-six percent of female college freshmen plan to earn advanced degrees, compared to sixty-three percent of male freshman. In keeping with a new trend, more women also plan to pursue medical, law or doctoral degrees—a record 27.3 percent of female freshmen, compared to 25.8 percent of male freshmen.

Those figures represent a tripling in twenty-five years of the percentage of women striving for the highest educational degrees.

“To close such a wide gap in the rela-

tively short span of two decades is truly remarkable,” said Alexander W. Astin, director of the UCLA Higher Education Research Institute survey.

“If you want a long-term indicator of major social change, this is one,” said David Merkowitiz, spokesman for the American Council on Education, which represents 1,800 U.S. colleges and universities.

The annual freshman survey is seen as one of the best indicators of the profiles and aspirations of college students.

Washington Post
January 24, 1994

Women role models abound in spite of CBS negativity

In spite of the tawdriness that engulfed the Olympic Games women’s figure skating, these games continue to give girls around the world a new generation of sporting role models. Over the weekend, Picabo Street and Pernilla Wiberg joined Stine Lise Hattestad and Donna Weinbrecht in this all-too-small category.

Infuriatingly, CBS saw fit to broadcast a profile of Russian Nordic skier Yelena Valbi with the simple message that elite athletes make bad mothers. It focused almost entirely on the anguish Valbi felt about leaving her son in the care of his grandmother for six months of each year while she traveled the skiing circuit (“I only hope that he can forgive me for what I have done to him”). No word yet from CBS on the distress of Olympic fathers.

Wall Street Journal
February 22, 1994

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the 1994 **Mary Jane Werthan Award** will be accepted now through summer. This award, established in 1988, will be presented at the Margaret Cuninggim Lecture October 11, 1994, to a person who has made a noteworthy contribution to the advancement of women at Vanderbilt. Letters of recommendation for the 1994 Award may be sent to the Cuninggim Center.

Collado blazes a path for minority feminists

Andrew J. Grogan
A&S '94

Shirley Collado sees herself as a feminist pathfinder for women of color.

Ask her who her feminist mentors are, and one can bet that Gloria Steinem and Betty Friedan won't be the first names to roll off her tongue. Though she recognizes and appreciates the steps taken by such noted feminists, Collado focuses instead on a different group of women—women like herself who have had to deal with both being women and being women of color—women like Alice Walker, bell hooks and Frida Kahlo.

"Women of color have dealt with so many other 'isms.' The experience is different. History is very different," Collado said.

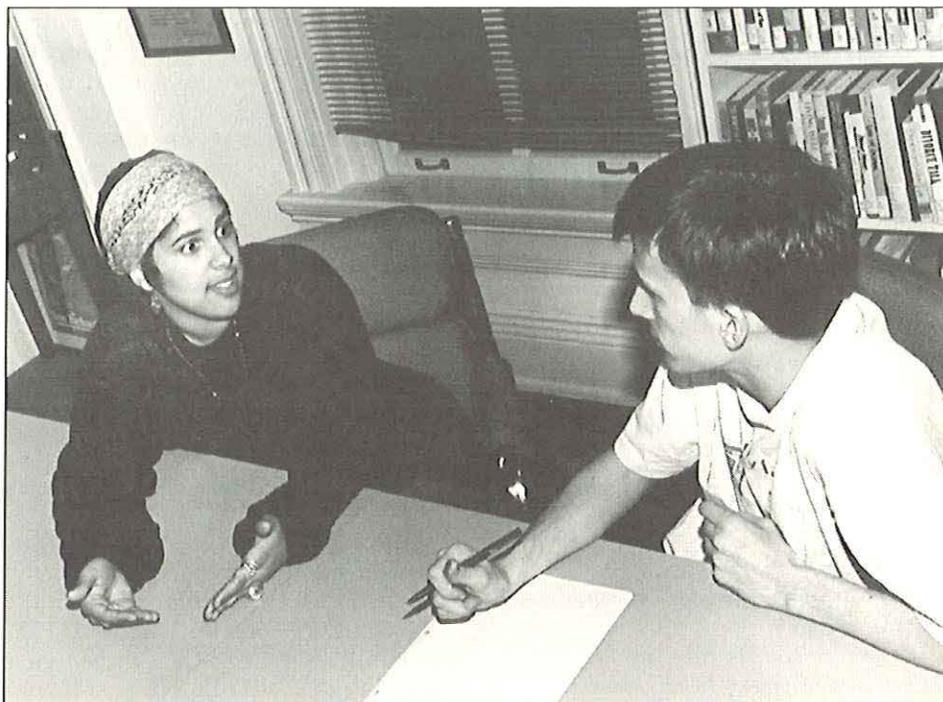
Collado was one of 26 college students nationwide who were selected to participate in the Minority Leaders Fellowship Program, a program that seeks to recognize minority students who have excelled in academics, activism and service-oriented programs. In the fall of 1993, she spent a semester interning at the National Organization of Women's Action Center office in Washington, DC.

Collado, a senior psychology major who plans to attend Duke University this fall, indicated that her tenure at NOW is only the beginning of a lifetime of activism and involvement in feminist and minority issues.

As an outspoken and effective campus leader, Collado has served as an important figure within Vanderbilt's minority community, and her enthusiasm for feminist and minority issues often has reached across color and gender lines.

Once she finishes her schooling, Collado said that she would like to be involved in academics—particularly in research on women of color—and plans to develop a service and community center.

Collado said that because of lack of involvement by minority women in the feminist movement, many of the women in her New York City neighborhood are only now beginning to break



REBECCA FISCHER/WOMEN'S VU

Shirley Collado (left) interned at the National Organization of Women last semester. She is interviewed by Andrew Grogan.

out of the roles expected of them.

"Gender roles are definitely defined [within the Hispanic community], but Hispanic women are changing that," she said.

However, Collado has witnessed resistance from some members of her own community—one of the same types of resistance her mentors faced.

"It's difficult to talk to women of color and not feel supported. [It's as if] you are supporting white people [by being a part of the feminist movement]," she said.

"Women of color know there are obstacles," she said. "And they know that some white feminist leaders have

racist ways of thinking."

Collado sees the shortcomings and the failings of a feminist movement that is predominantly white and middle and upper class (for example, she was the only Hispanic in the entire Action Center office), but she also possesses an optimism for the future.

"I don't need to be a part of a white feminist movement. We can only be stronger by including all types of women," she said.

But she is realistic in recognizing the small role women of color have been allowed to play in the feminist movement: "As a woman of color, I feel like a pioneer almost." ■



WOMEN'S VU FILE PHOTO

Celia Morris

Celia Morris to speak on campus in April

A colloquium with Celia Morris, author of *Bearing Witness: Sexual Harassment and Beyond—Everywoman's Story*, will be held in Sarratt 118 on April 11, from 4:45 to 5:30 p.m., followed by a book signing sponsored by the Vanderbilt Book Store. A reception at the Cuninggim Women's Center precedes the lecture from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Morris will be at Davis-Kidd Books, 4007 Hillsboro Road, on April 12, 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. to sign books.

A
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Calendar of
Events

Margaret
Cuninggim
Women's
Center



April 5 (Tuesday) through May 28 (Saturday)

Mirror Image: Exhibit of Hand-decorated Mirrors by Chatterbox Woodworks is on display at the Cuninggim Center. Martha Berry, Diane Patrick and Meg Winston create bright, whimsical layered effects with a combination of imprinting and painting. Exhibit can be seen in the first floor seminar room during office hours, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. See April 12 for opening reception.

April 5 (Tuesday)

Where Do We Go From *Harris v. Forklift?* A panel discussion addresses the Supreme Court's decision in the sexual harassment case brought by Teresa Harris against Forklift Systems. Panelists are Nashville attorney Irwin Venick, Vanderbilt professors of law Robert Belton and Anne Coughlin, who served as co-counsel for Harris, and Teresa Harris. Co-sponsor with the Cuninggim Center is the Women Law Students Association. 4:30 to 6:00 p.m., Law School Room 123. A reception follows.

April 6 (Wednesday)

Advisory Board second spring semester meeting, Jan Rosemergy, chair, 4:10 to 5:30 p.m., Carmichael Towers East, room 208.

April 6 (Wednesday)

Gender Study Group, 5:00 to 6:00 p.m., Cuninggim Center. Spaces are available for new members. Text required. Also meets April 20.

April 7 (Thursday)

Using Journal Writing to Address Your Changing Body Image, Miriam Bassuk, L.C.S.W., 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., David K. Wilson Hall, room 113. This workshop uses the power of journal writing to picture your body as it currently serves you, and looks at ways to move toward greater self-acceptance. Fee \$10; \$5 students; registration required by April 4, limited to 35 registrants. Scholarships available.

April 8 (Friday)

Brown Bag Lunch for New Staff and Faculty. Men as well as women staff and faculty members are invited to bring a lunch to meet the Cuninggim Center staff and learn about activities and programs. 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Beverages are provided.

April 11 (Monday)

The Way We've Been and the Way We're Going to Be, a colloquium with Celia Morris, author of the 1994 book, *Bearing Witness: Sexual Harassment and Beyond—Everywoman's Story*. 4:45 to 5:30 p.m., Sarratt 118, book signing with the author immediately following. Preceding the colloquium is a reception at the Cuninggim Women's Center from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. Co-sponsors are the Divinity School, ODC, Women's Studies and CABLE.

April 11 (Monday)

Book Group discusses *Black Ice* by Lorene Cary. Facilitator is Jane DuBose. New members welcome. 5:15 to 6:15 p.m., Cuninggim Center.

April 12 (Tuesday)

Artists Reception. Opening reception for Martha Berry, Diane Patrick and Meg Winston (see April 5 for exhibit.) 5:00 to 6:00 p.m., Cuninggim Center.

April 13 (Wednesday)

Writers Workshop, 5:15 to 7:15 p.m., Cuninggim Center. New members welcome. Also meets April 27.

April 18 (Monday)

Dissertation Writers Group I meets from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m., Cuninggim Center. For more information call 322-4843. **Group II** meets April 25.

April 28 (Thursday)

Women and Stress: Who Needs It? A problem-solving approach to understanding and managing stress in all aspects of women's lives led by Nancy A. Ransom, director of the Cuninggim Center. Some questions to be addressed include: Are women more subject to stress than men? How can a woman eliminate some of the stress in her life? 4:30 to 6:00 p.m., Sarratt 118.

American schools get an 'F' from *Failing at Fairness*

Failing at Fairness: How America's Schools Cheat Girls (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1994) is by noted educators Myra and David Sadker. This volume is a thorough study of gender bias in American schools. Much of the sexism is subtle, most is unintentional, and many teachers are not aware of their bias.

Small girls learn to be neat, quiet, passive, and to defer to males; later on



they are discouraged from studying science and mathematics. Boys are allowed to be more active and aggressive, and they demand and receive most of the teacher's attention in the classroom.

The Sadkers discuss a problem noted by other researchers—the drop in self-esteem that occurs in adolescent girls. Young girls enter school full of confidence and have better grades than boys. By adolescence the girls have become very unsure of themselves and their abilities, and their test scores are lower than those of boys. Girls at single-sex schools and colleges fare better in many ways than girls at coeducational institutions.

The writers explain why girls achieve lower scores on standardized tests, which overpredict the later achievements of males and underestimate the future success of females. Because of their lower test scores girls receive fewer scholarships and are less likely to be admitted to the best colleges.

The Sadkers discuss other topics, including the sexual harassment of girls, and they suggest ways in which gender bias can be corrected. They feel that "schools that fail at fairness deny boys a wide range of options and prepare girls for poverty."

American Women's History: An A to Z of People, Organizations, Issues, and Events (Prentice Hall, 1994) is a new encyclopedia by Doris Weatherford.

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The author has chosen to exclude many entertainers and writers, and instead includes "women whose nontraditional achievements are overlooked." Many of these women are not well-known today, though they deserve to be famous. Weatherford covers a wide range of issues and events, including guardianship, infant mortality, bundling, the Club Movement, Evangeline residences, Radcliffe College, and the Equal Pay Act.

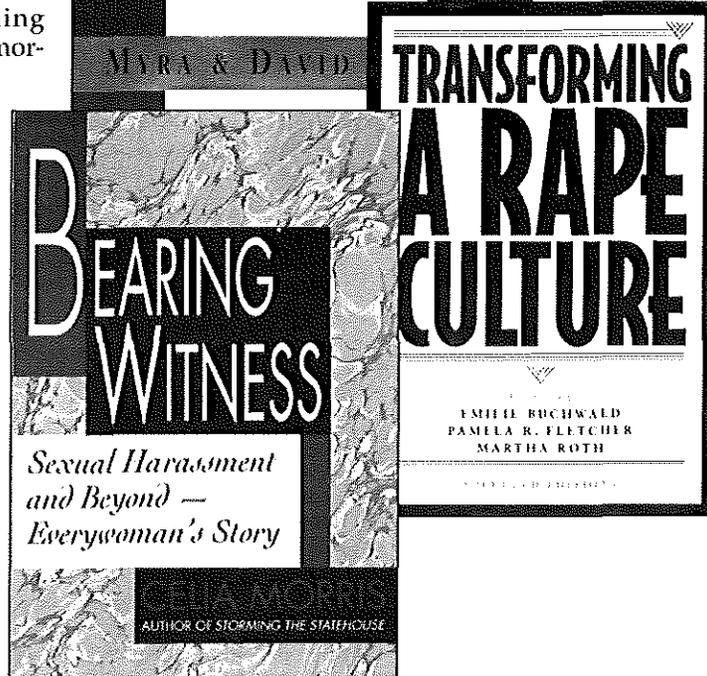
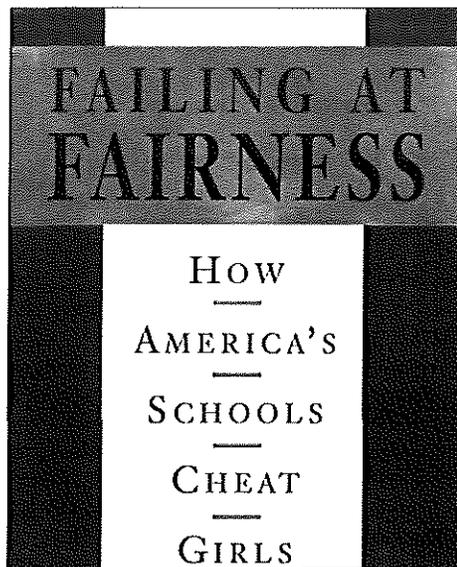
In *Working Women Don't Have Wives: Professional Success in the 1990s* (St. Martin's Press, 1993) Terri Apter describes the lives of professional women in the United States and Great Britain. She interviewed many married women with children in both countries, and she discusses the conflicts women have

about advancing in their careers and taking care of their families at the same time. These women see many of their male colleagues benefitting from having homemaker wives.

Many companies are still male-oriented and assume that employees can work long hours and have few family responsibilities. When their employers are not family-friendly, many women revise their career goals; they decide that the cost of advancement is not worth the harm to their personal and family life.

Apter feels that women need to work for change in the workplace, so that businesses become more flexible. This will benefit women and men.

Bearing Witness: Sexual Harassment and Beyond—Everywoman's Story (Little, Brown and Company, 1994) by Celia



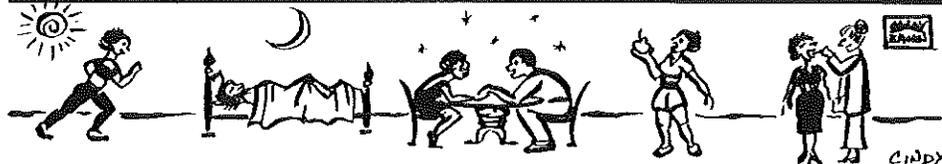
Morris is devoted largely to women's stories of sexual harassment and abuse. The writer feels that the women's experiences "can help us understand more clearly how men use women's sexuality to stunt and frighten them—and thereby keep them in 'their place.'"

Morris is optimistic that harassment will become less frequent in the future. She believes that females must work together to fight sexual harassment and discrimination, and that women are no longer willing to accept a world that was shaped for them by men.

Even though the cost of reporting harassment can be very high, more and more women are speaking out, so that others will not have to put up with similar experiences. Morris hopes to see a future "in which women control their

—continued on next page

PHYSICAL FITNESS ♀ REST ♀ SOCIAL SUPPORT ♀ GOOD DIRT ♀ SELF-CARE ♀ FUN ♀



MEDICAL CARE ♀ SPIRITUALITY ♀ AWARENESS ♀ LOVE ♀ INTELLECTUAL INTERESTS

Library

—from previous page

own sexuality and men share power rather than impose it."

Transforming a Rape Culture (Milkweed Editions, 1993) is edited by Emilie Buchwald, Pamela R. Fletcher, and Martha Roth, who believe that rape and violence against women are actually encouraged in American society today. They write that "in a rape culture women perceive a continuum of threatened violence that ranges from sexual remarks to sexual touching to rape itself."

The editors include thirty-five articles on a variety of related topics, such as rape, sexual harassment, gender and violence, and how to bring up nonsexist children. Some of the well-known contributors are Gloria Steinem, Naomi Wolf, bell hooks, Ntozake Shange, Michael S. Kimmel, and Andrea Dworkin.

While many women and men feel that rape is a fact of life, the editors believe that sexual violence is not inevitable. They aim to present "a sourcebook of visions for a future without rape, strategies to achieve it, and current programs of action that are having some success in changing the climate that encourages sexual violence." ■

Take your daughter to work on April 28

Take Our Daughters to Work, a program sponsored by the Ms. Foundation for Women, is designed to focus on the neglected needs of girls. On April 28, adults are encouraged to take their daughters, nieces, granddaughters, or friends to work with them. The day will provide people with a way to support girls and begin to take action to redress the inequities in girls' lives.

Research has indicated that girls need to see that women have a range of life options so that they can shape more realistic futures. They need to be encouraged for what they can do with their lives rather than how they look. Girls need the support of caring adults—particularly women—to maintain their resilience and mental health into adulthood.

On April 28, 1993, nearly a million American girls and their parents made history by participating in the first ever *Take Our Daughters to Work Day*.

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Impact of AIDS growing among adolescent women

It isn't news to most people that the HIV infection and AIDS can affect anyone regardless of age, race, gender or sexual orientation. What people may not know is that the number of reported AIDS cases is rising faster among women than among men. According to the Centers for Disease Control, from 1991 to 1992, there was a 9.8% proportionate increase in cases of AIDS in women, compared to a 2.5% increase in men. Until 1992 the majority of women with AIDS became infected through their own injection drug use. Since then heterosexual contact has surpassed injection drug use as the major risk factor for women.

Studies have shown that the presence of other sexually-transmitted diseases enhances transmission of HIV infection. What makes this reality so disturbing is the alarming increase in the number of sexually-transmitted diseases among adolescents. While rates of gonorrhea in most adults dropped between 1981 and 1991, they rose 41% in boys and 51.2% in girls 10 to 14 years of age. Among the four million annual cases of chlamydia infection in women, the prevalence is highest among sexually-active adolescent females.

The increasing rate of STDs among adolescents makes it hard to deny that children as young as 10 years old are not only sexually active but are failing to protect themselves from STDs, in-

Lois J. Wagner,
RN, MSN, FNP,
Coordinator AIDS
Vaccine Evaluation Unit



cluding AIDS. In a recent survey of randomly selected public schools in Tennessee, 62% of kids in grades 9 through 12 indicated they had engaged in sexual intercourse. Thirteen percent started having intercourse before age 13. Of those engaging in intercourse in the last three months, 51% reported using a condom. Ironically, a recent CDC study found that the higher the number of sexual partners among adolescents, the lower the rate of condom use.

The impact of unprotected intercourse on adolescent girls is reflected in the following CDC statistics. Since 1988 the number of women aged 20 to 29 years with heterosexually acquired AIDS rose by 96.7%, accounting for 67% of the AIDS cases in this age group. With an incubation period of 10

years from HIV infection to the onset of AIDS, this age group primarily reflects women who were infected in their adolescent years.

For more information on AIDS or STDs, contact the National STD Hotline at 1-800-227-8922 or the Tennessee Department of Health AIDS program at (615) 741-7500. ■

Total Tennessee AIDS/HIV Cases

AIDS CASES

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-12	36	0.98%
13-19	31	0.85%
20-29	933	25.50%
30-39	1,691	46.21%
40-49	690	18.86%
50+	278	7.60%

HIV CASES

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-12	35	1.22%
13-19	91	3.16%
20-29	1,092	37.94%
30-39	1,132	39.33%
40-49	395	13.72%
50+	133	4.62%

TOTAL TENNESSEE CASES THROUGH 12/15/91
SOURCE TENNESSEE RESPONDS TO AIDS, JAN. 15, 1994

Announcements

SUPPORT GROUP

The **Vanderbilt Breast Cancer Support Group** is sponsored by the Vanderbilt Breast Center. It meets every other Monday evening at 6:30 p.m. in Suite 3000 of the Village at Vanderbilt. This group is open to everyone in the community. For more information, please contact Susan Caro at 322-2064.

LECTURES

The **Florrie Wilkes Sanders Lecture** was established by the family of Sylvia Sanders Kelley. The Lecture honors the contributions of John Summerfield Wilkes to his community and to the legal profession. This year, the Florrie Wilkes Sanders Lecture features attorney Pauline Gore (mother of Vice President Gore). She speaks on the *Life of Women in Political Families* on Thursday, April 21, at 3:10 p.m. in Room 123, Vanderbilt Law School.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

The Southern Regional Chapter of the Association for Women in Psychology

holds its first annual conference, *Weaving Together Theory, Action, and Practice in the Southeast*, at the Hilton Head Beach and Tennis Resort October 28-30, 1994. The interdisciplinary conference centers on issues and knowledge related to women. For additional information about the conference call: Robin Powers, Conference Coordinator, at (404) 836-6510.

Eighth Annual Western Kentucky University Women's Studies Conference on Women in the Arts and Sciences, September 23-24, 1994, Bowling Green, KY. Papers and panels are invited in all areas of women's studies. Abstracts must be received by April 15 to be considered. For more information see the Cuninggim Center bulletin board or phone (502) 745-6477.

Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, published by The University of Chicago Press, seeks submissions for an issue on feminist theory and practice, outside as well as inside the academy, tentatively slated for publication in summer 1996. Articles must be submitted no later than September 1, 1994. For more information see the Cuninggim Center bulletin board.

WORKSHOP

The Center for Research on Women at **Memphis State University** holds its sixth national curriculum integration workshop, "In the Classroom and Beyond: Race, Gender, Class and the Curriculum in Higher Education," June 2-4, 1994. Registration fee is \$350. For an application and additional information, write the Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152, or contact Elizabeth Higginbotham at (901) 678-2770.

BOOK SIGNING/ART EXHIBIT

Noris Binet, author of *Women on the Inner Journey: Building a Bridge: Healing Racial Wounds Through Art & Spirituality* will be at Davis-Kidd, 4007 Hillsboro Road, on Sunday, April 24, from 2-4 p.m. for a book signing and reception.

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