

THE STATE OF WOMEN'S STUDIES AT CAROLINA

News from Women's Studies at The University of South Carolina

Spring 1990

ETV Airs Program on Women's Issues for S.C. Teachers

South Carolina ETV will address South Carolina teachers and the general public with a two-part program which focuses on women's studies issues and Women's History Month in March.

In one segment, Dr. Elizabeth Gressette,

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executive director of the Palmetto State Teachers Association hosts Susan L. Davis, director of the South Carolina Commission on Women, and Dr. Sue V. Rosser, director of USC

Women's Studies. The other segment features Dr. Marcia Synnott of USC's history department. The programs are scheduled to air March 5 and 7 at 3:00 p.m., and again on March 26 and 30 at 3:30 p.m.

The first segment focuses on why we need



ETV panelists (left to right) Dr. Elizabeth Gressette, Dr. Sue Rosser, and Susan Davis

Women's History Month, how sex stereotyping affects the classroom, how a teacher can integrate women's studies into the regular curriculum, and what resources are available for teachers from the Commission on Women and from the Women's Studies Program at USC.

The panel discusses the ramifications of these issues for students of all ages, from early childhood through post-secondary education. In the second segment, Synnott discusses South Carolina women of distinc-

tion whom students are unlikely to have studied.

The Commission on Women takes an active role in celebrating Women's History Month because of "the critical need for little boys and girls to see women of achievement in the years when they are forming their attitudes about each other and themselves." Davis explains, "If we really want young girls to reach their full potential, we have to make sure that they can see all the options."

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Scully's Research Provides Glimpse into World of Convicted Rapists

Dr. Diana Scully, Associate Professor of Sociology and Coordinator of Women's Studies at Virginia Commonwealth University, presented findings from research she has conducted with a \$200,000 grant from the National Institutes of Mental Health. Entitled "A Glimpse Inside: Research on Convicted Rapists and Rape Avoidance," her presentation was based on ten years of work with convicted rapists, the results of which will be published.

As background for her research, Scully explained that at the heart of a feminist critique is the fact that men and women live in separate phenomenological worlds. Women's Studies has placed an emphasis on understanding women's world. But there is critical work to be done on an area of men's world: where greater physical force reinforces male privilege, thus distorting

their understanding of reality. In the late '70s there was enthusiastic research of rape victims and the myths surrounding them. Scully takes issue with the focus on the victim in solving the problem of rape. "Women," she says, "are not the clue to men's sexual violence. Focusing on women almost makes rape women's problem." Her research presents unique data by using the rapist's point of view.

In private interviews with incarcerated rapists (one lasting 7 hours) which produced over 15,000 pages of data, Scully experienced a gradual willingness by most of the rapists to volunteer more information to her than they did to men, perhaps because of the traditional restricted intimacy between men. She worked at developing a good working relationship with them. Based on their versions, she eventu-

ally classified them into two types: admiters and deniers. The latter only admitted having "sex" with the victim, and differed from the victim's account of the crime. Scully found these the most useful, for in understanding their justifications and excuses for the violent degradation of a woman she could break new ground in analyzing rape.

Scully's analysis of the crimes shows that most occurred unexpectedly, at night, giving the rapists a tactical advantage. Most of the men who raped women unknown to them set out with the intention to rape someone, anyone; others intended to burglarize until they discovered an opportunity to rape. Victims were selected randomly as they conducted the ordinary business of daily life, and by convenience ("she was just there") in a location with no

see Scully (page 9)

Southern Women Writers: Categories and Canons

Dr. Mary Ellis Gibson of UNC-Greensboro spoke to a large USC audience October 26 on the nature of literary categories and canon-making, a topic on which she has gained considerable insight.

University of South Carolina Press has just published her latest book, *New Stories by Southern Women*, a collection of 21 stories by women who grew up in the South and who have published distinguished and distinctive fiction in the last decade. It is the first collection of fiction by Southern women.

In the process of creating this anthology, Gibson got hands-on experience with how categories and canons (standards; criteria) are created to establish norms in our way of thinking about literature. She reminds that it is the nature of canons to exclude. But it is the task of feminist literary criticism to expose the political nature of canonization which creates artificial walls, and to introduce a principle of inclusion. We must, she says, think of "permeable, fuzzy boundaries around categories, that permit free exchange and multiple analyses. Our concept of Southern literature, for example, is changing to include black women — who shake us out of our shopping mall nostalgia." Gibson illustrates how canons are naturally cultural constructions with political overtones.

The anthology includes Elizabeth Spencer and Shirley Ann Grau who mature as writers during the late '60s and '70s. Together with the newer writers who swell the ranks, they represent "the variety of Southern life — from house trailers to condominiums, from rural to urban settings. They analyze, often explicitly from a woman's point of view, the dailiness of life, the nature of living within a social fabric that may seem hopelessly torn but that someone must



Dr. Mary Ellis Gibson discusses the nature of literary categories and canon-making.

repair. Although they vary significantly in tone and focus, common themes emerge — families, their food and communal culture; their disintegration and reconstitution in a changing culture; and relationships between women and men, between mothers and children, between women, and between classes.

The stories of Alice Adams, Toni Cade Bambara, Sally Bingham, Mary Ward Brown, Moira Crone, Pam Durban, Ellen Gilchrist, Marianne Gingher, Gail Godwin, Mary Hood, Gayl Jones, Bobbie Ann Mason, Jill McCorkle, Naomi Shihab Nye, Jayne Anne Phillips, Ann Allen Shockley, Lee Smith, and Alice Walker along with Spencer and Grau, "indicate the breadth and power of current writing by Southern women," according to Gibson.

Your Role

Our campaign to educate South Carolina about the purpose and importance of Women's Studies has been gratifying in many ways. Yet there remains much to be done by those who understand and support Women's Studies, philosophically or pragmatically.

Our Endowment is what will enable Women's Studies to make a difference throughout the state, bringing women out of the margins and into the focus of research and teaching. Individuals and companies have already contributed over \$170,000 of Endowment. We need to build that principal to \$250,000 now in order to make a faculty research fellowship available every year, to develop research assistance grants for scholars, to initiate curriculum transformation projects, to develop community education projects, and to invite top researchers to USC to share their findings.

If you or someone you know is capable of making a four-figure or larger gift this spring, now is the time to act. Not everyone thinks about the importance of women in our society. The success of this effort depends on the support of every single one who does.

Show your support by mailing your contribution made out to the USC Educational Foundation for the Women's Studies Endowment to USC Women's Studies, 1710 College Street, Columbia, SC 29208. Or call (803) 777-4007 for more information.



Dreher Rosser Woliver

Faculty Receive Awards for Excellence

Three Women's Studies faculty were among the 28 USC faculty recently honored with Excellence in Teaching Awards from USC's chapter of the Mortar Board National Honor Society. Ann Dreher of theatre and speech, Sue V. Rosser of Women's Studies, and Laura Woliver of government and international studies were recognized as educators who exhibit a special concern for students' academic growth and who challenge them to excel in the classroom. Mortar Board members nominate faculty members based on their demonstrated ability to motivate, educate and inspire students.

'Women of Lowcountry' Exhibit a Success

Dr. Marcia Synnott, USC professor of history, reports that the Charleston Museum's exhibit on "Women of the Lowcountry: Reflections of Thine Image" merits a special visit before it ends April 1, 1990. The exhibit features a collection of objects, clothing, tools, works of art and literary efforts from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

Museum Curator Martha Zierden says the title "is meant to imply the multiple roles women played in family and society, and also how they viewed their own roles." While most of the recoverable artifacts are from women of wealthy backgrounds and not, for instance, from free blacks, there is an extraordinary collection of photographs of African American women, many of which were supplied by the Avery Normal Institute. The exhibit focuses on artists, writers, civil rights activists, working women, domestic skills and labor, education and women, and women's role in medicine in the lowcountry. (From the latter, we learn that South Carolina's first woman doctor was Sarah Campbell Allan, and that in 1900, 17 women physicians, nearly half of whom were black, were practicing in the state.)

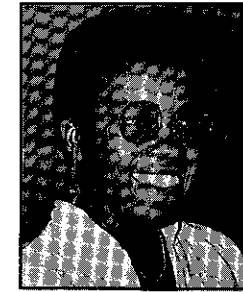
From the shoes of Eliza Lucas Pinkney to artwork by Henrietta Johnston to war nurse uniforms to awards received by Septima Clark, the objects are as diverse as the women themselves," says Rosemary H. Campbell, the museum's public relations director, in the *News and Courier*.

Profiles of Our Friends

Each newsletter will profile one or more friends of Women's Studies, sharing the diverse interests and experiences of individuals who support the Women's Studies Endowment.

Pat Callair

Lutrecia B. "Pat" Callair is best known today as the executive director of the newly formed South Carolina Women's Consortium. Many knew her already from some other stage in her multi-faceted career of service to our state. She is also a Friend of Women's Studies.



To Callair, born and raised in Spartanburg, her home state had enough challenges and promise to warrant staying here and doing something about them. It all started back during her school days at Spartanburg's Carver High School in the early '60s.

She recalls that an interviewer once posed a question that really threw her. "What was it like growing up in a ghetto school?" Well, Callair had never thought of Carver as a ghetto school. She was proud of her alma mater, and had been a student leader and a member of the band. She was stunned that the questioner knew so little about it, and realized that the worlds of blacks and whites were so far apart that each could too easily overgeneralize about the other.

While at Carver High, Callair developed her "world point of view" as a result of the civil rights movement which had a profound influence on everything she later did, she says. As part of that movement, she joined in sit-in demonstrations to integrate Kress and Woolworth's.

At South Carolina State College in Orangeburg from '64 to '69, Callair was part of the Black Awareness Coordinating Committee. "The biggest challenge we had while coming out of segregation was getting a sense of who we were as African Americans within this society," Callair explains.

"In '54 had come the decision to integrate schools. In '64 and '65 came the Civil Rights Act and the Public Accommodations Act. Laws moved faster than attitudes. There were still places in Orangeburg where we couldn't eat, and we couldn't enter the bowling alley. How do you respond to that?" she asks. "How do you decide what you need to be in the world?"

While at State, Callair married and had two children, Michael and Kevin. But immediately after college, she and her husband divorced. Like so many other women, she faced the issues of child care and single parenting. She moved back to Spartanburg where the public arena continued to evolve.

While still active with civil rights, Callair began to attend seminars and support groups where participants talked about the status of women. In these early days of the women's movement in South Carolina, she joined the National Organization for Women, becoming the South Carolina coordinator of NOW from 1971-72. Callair, however, never forsook her commitment to the civil rights movement. In 1973, she was working for USC at the Desegregation Center (later to be called the General Assistance Center). As she recalls it, "The federal government finally said, 'Enough of this deliberate speed.'" She was part of a staff of 12 whose job it was to assist school districts in achieving a unified school system. Callair was in her element, building good school relations and working with parents.

"There were no overt insults or anger," she says. "Yet this was the big 'Federal Government vs. States' Rights' fight all over again. There was subtle resistance and at times no desire to cooperate. But once they accepted that integration was here to stay, most schools got busy trying to cooperate."

Callair was later to become Department of Corrections social work director for death row and with sex offenders. Why? She explains, "I wanted to find out how their lives influenced their turn to crime. I felt a desire to serve that community, to come to understand it." Callair went straight to the front lines again. "I actually met some good men. Of course, there are some I'd never let out. But many were so hurt to start with that they made incredibly dumb decisions. Punishment doesn't change any of that. I believe it is our responsibility to find a way to make these people whole, to find a way to help them feel a part of us...something they don't feel. If we don't consider an element of renewal for these people, we're just warehousing them unchanged."

This is where Callair begins to think of what women can do. "Women need to be commissioners in local government. We need their world views. Women can offer leadership in rethinking systems that aren't adequate as they are now — such as our criminal justice system. Women and African Americans have as much to offer as white men. Including their world view is necessary to our survival."

If Callair turns philosophical, it's because she's been working at this long enough to have evolved some strategies. "I've learned," she says, "to be less willing to assign malicious motives to people. I don't

want to be hampered by bitterness. I've come to believe that most people are good-hearted and are trying to do the right thing. But they can be limited by lack of skills or information, or by anxiety and fear. Folks do the best they can with the information they have."

The Women's Consortium which Callair conceived and now directs, brings women of diverse backgrounds and beliefs together: white women with women of color, professional women with women of low-income communities, young, middle-aged, and elderly women, and community volunteers. She acknowledges that their first challenge was how to work together, to transcend barriers of age, race and class. They looked hard at what they were afraid of with each other, and eventually hammered out the overriding issues on which they all agreed.

Callair says, "They had to hash out lots of

different opinions, the debate over women's reproductive rights and abortion being the hottest division among them." They wanted to create a forum for this debate and to influence how the debate is carried out, to clarify the real issues. They have adopted as a common

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agenda to push for better solutions dealing with child care, child support, longterm care for the elderly, and housing. They share a common goal to outlaw marital rape, to promote literacy, and to promote more women candidates for public office. "The women of the consortium organize themselves around these issues," she says.

Callair believes that if women come to realize that they do count, that they are worth something valuable to the community then her work will have been effective.

"What excites me about Women's Studies is that it creates an avenue for us to begin to be taken seriously. We can discover our own past and our own power. We are constantly evolving. Women's Studies gives us a chance to think of ourselves differently, and helps men become aware of women in a different way — not as a threat," Callair says. She recognizes that often men fear having to share space and power with women, but counters that they're assuming it's a zero-sum proposition, with only a finite amount of power to go around and that if they let someone new in, they have to give up ground. "That's not what happens," she says. Rather, "they are all freed. Everyone has more space, and they can use that space in concert." Ultimately, Callair believes, "men will learn a new dance with women."

Profiles of Our Friends

Roy and Marnie Pearce

Native Columbians Robert Roy and Margery Ellison Walker Pearce have been together 43 years now — something of a miracle among married couples. And they've raised three daughters, which qualifies them as knowing something about women.

As Roy Pearce speaks, his wife "Marnie" is on her way down to the beach to prepare, days in advance, for the family gathering at Thanksgiving. She has the help of one of their six grandchildren. The daughters will be back for visits but each has gone her separate way to start a family and career. "We're proud of our daughters. They're all well-educated and have all moved out to meet life. All of them have worked. Our main goal was that they be prepared for whatever happens," Roy Pearce says.

Daughter Margery Walker Pearce Weatherford lives in St. Paul, Minnesota, where she pursues a career (as M. Walker Pearce) in video and theatre. She finished USC, and went on to get her master's at Georgetown University. She's married to another USC graduate, J. McIver Weatherford, and has two children.

Daughter Ann Pearce Allen lives in Florence with her husband, J.B. Allen, and has two children. Daughter Jean Pearce Snipes of Dunn, North Carolina, breeds and raises Arabian horses. She is married to John Dal Snipes and has two children.

"It was a whole new world for me," Pearce explains of his life as father to three girls. "I knew very little about girls before they came along. I was one of four sons, and Marnie had three brothers."

Marnie Walker and all of Pearce's brothers went to Carolina, but Roy Pearce was destined to Clemson University, after graduating as president of the student body from Columbia High School in 1937. His high school success (he was a part of Columbia High School's Varsity Football and Basketball State Championships) augured well for his future at Clemson. In college, Pearce was to become president of his Junior and Senior Class and on the Varsity Football team, he made it to the Cotton Bowl in



Roy and Marnie Pearce with their three daughters

January, 1940. He was an Honor Military ROTC graduate and remembers that the threat of war was always looming over them as youths. "We had to be disciplined, to be ready. Men in those days expected to go to war or to work."

Pearce's service was as impressive during the war as in peacetime. He spent three years overseas and participated in four major invasions in Oran, North Africa, Gela, Sicily, Salerno, Italy, and Omaha Beach, France. He was awarded four Arrowhead medals for the invasions, and the Bronze Star with Oakleaf Cluster. His unit was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. He retired from active duty as a lieutenant colonel. When he returned to the states, he met his future wife, who was then studying at Carolina. Marnie Walker became Marnie Pearce as she and her new husband set out to fulfill their most cherished expectations.

As Marnie Pearce devoted her full attention to their growing family, Roy Pearce devoted his full attention to his growing business. He became associated with Pearce-Young-Angel in September, 1941. By 1960, he was elected president and chief executive officer. PYA merged into Consolidated Foods Corporation (Now Sara Lee Corporation) in 1967, with Pearce continuing as president of PYA and becoming group vice president of Consolidated Foods Corporation. He was soon elected chair and CEO of Monarch Institutional Foods, a division of Consolidated Foods, and moved the Monarch operation from Chicago to make it part of PYA. By 1972 he was elected to the Board of Directors of Consolidated Foods. As Chair and CEO of PYA Monarch, Inc., Pearce helped established it as a national food service distributor, taking sales from \$35 million to over \$1 billion a year, and making it one of South Carolina's largest companies.

In 1986, Pearce retired from the Board of Directors of Sara Lee Corporation, but he remains as secretary of Budweiser of Columbia, Inc., having served for over 25 years as chair of Budweiser's board. For his outstanding career and service in the food service industry, Pearce was awarded the first Food Service "Trailblazer Award" in the United States by Institutional Food Distribution magazine.

He also devoted 38 years to Standard Federal Savings and Loan Association, serving as Chair, and served 42 years as director of First Bank Shares of South Carolina and SCN Corporation. Today, Pearce is on the Board of Directors of Sonoco Products Com-

pany and the Board of Trustees for the Providence Hospital Foundation.

His community service by any measure has been a significant part of his life. Pearce is a past president of Columbia Rotary, former director of the Columbia and South Carolina chambers of commerce, former director of Carolina Childrens' Home, and of

South Carolina Independent Colleges. He is a former leader on the South Carolina State Development Board, the Governor's Committee on Drugs and Controlled Substances, the Governor's Resource Emergency Planning Committee, the USC Development Advisory Council, the Committee to Rebuild Columbia College, and the Columbia Art Association. Pearce

headed up the Pace Setters and Advanced Gifts of the United Fund of Columbia, and was Chair of the first Heart Association Fund Drive of Columbia.

Pearce's life as a youth and adult reflects very much "a man's world," except that there were his wife and daughters. "I have very different perspectives today than I did 40 years ago," he laughs. "And any man who says he always had a modern perspective on women is embellishing the truth. That's like saying 'No, I wasn't scared during the war.'" Pearce laughs again. "I was wrong then. I'm more right now. Any man who is the father of daughters is going to develop a different perspective."

"Increasingly, my wife and I have seen the importance of women in the community, in the growth of the economy. They have talent we badly need. In fact, a woman has often had to be better trained than a man, or otherwise, of the two, the man would get picked for the job," Pearce says. "I don't think there's any question that women are being more accepted now. I see outstanding women - lawyers, pastors, and doctors. When I was a boy, a woman doctor was an oddity. Dr. Guignard was the only one I knew of. We know now that women can do anything. Now, women can determine for themselves what is going to be fulfilling."

At Budweiser of Columbia, Pearce points out, women are a valued part of the team. "But 20 years ago, they wouldn't have gotten time off to care for family matters. We're doing better now," he says. Pearce believes that one of the biggest challenges to South Carolina business today is to solve the dilemma of child care. "We have to see to it that good, nurturing child care is available. Just warehousing the children would be horrible. If business doesn't find a way, government will have to."

see Pearce (next page)

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Profiles of Our Friends

Malissa Burnette

Malissa Burnette seems like a permanent fixture in Columbia's community life, having served in so many areas throughout her adult life. But she was born in North Carolina and spent the first 10 years in rural bliss just outside a town of 300. Her family eventually moved to Ohio where she finished high school. In 1968 she moved again with her family to Columbia and attended USC, graduating in 1971 with a degree in sociology.

As early as 1970 while still an undergraduate, she joined the new Women's Political Caucus as the women's movement catalyzed all sorts of activity. She recalls that Barbara Rakes, then a law student, chaired the caucus during those days. And Car- rington Salley Baker, now a judge in Florence, was a part of the effort. "We were raising hell then," Burnette recalls, laughing.

It was in college that she considered her career options for the first time. She had grown up, she says, with a very sheltered life, the eldest of five daughters. Her mother was a traditional homemaker, and a good one. Her father was a family physician who delivered lots of babies, and was the only doctor in the community.

So what did she choose to do with her range of options? She became a prison guard at the South Carolina Department of Corrections. "It was a good life experience," she explains, "—very educational for me. That's what got me interested in going to law school." In 1974, she worked on Pug Ravel- nel's campaign, and entered USC Law School. She remained involved in the women's movement while in school, and by the mid 70s, Burnette was president of the Columbia chapter of the National Organization for Women. Her first post out of law school in 1977 was as lawyer for the Governor's CETA (job training) program. In 1979, Burnette was appointed deputy lieutenant governor under newly elected Lieutenant Governor Nancy Stevenson. "That's when it became apparent to me that my activities in the women's movement and my law degree were going to open doors for me. I felt there was no limit to what I could do if I just tried hard enough."

During the last half of '82, Burnette worked as campaign manager for Travis Medlock, who won his bid for state attorney general. By November of that same year, she started a law firm with Medlock's former partner, Richard Gergel. The seven years since represent "the longest I have ever stayed in one job," she says. The firm of Gergel Burnette Nickles Grant & Ouzts now has three women and two men.

Today Burnette is chair of the Columbia

College Board of Visitors. She is very active in and committed to Washington Street Methodist Church. There she is soon moving up to become chair of the Administrative Board, having served for two years as chair of the Council on Ministries.

Burnette serves as head of the Employment Law Section for the South Carolina Trial Lawyers Association. She also serves as lawyer for Planned Parenthood, where she is both a partner and a member of the Board of Associates which does fundraising for the organization. This involvement made her a natural leader in the new South Carolina Coalition for Choice, where she serves as vice chair. One of the most recent major events in her life was her marriage to Mike LeFever, executive director of the S.C. Workers' Compensation Commission.

Burnette's leadership and service have not gone unnoticed. She was an early TWIN honoree, recognized by the YWCA in its Tribute to Women and Industry for career accomplishments, professional and civic activities, and the nominee's efforts to better the status of women. Recently the YWCA again singled her out for its 1989 Continued Career Achievement Award, placing her in the TWIN Academy. This highest distinction honors former TWIN recipients for continuing to excel in their professional endeavors and contributions to their community. The TWIN Academy emphasizes that "Life is not a destination — but — a journey."

Burnette was an early supporter of the Women's Studies Endowment from the formation of its very first Advisory Board in 1985. She joined with a number of other community women to help determine the strategies that would work in getting grassroots support. She also became an important donor to the Endowment. Burnette renewed her commitment by joining the new Women's Studies Community and Business Board to enlist business support.

"The need for Women's Studies — the need to understand where women fit in — should be so obvious," Burnette says. "But the superstructures have been defined by men, so we fail to see it." She recalls, "My first concern used to be 'women are on the outside. How can we make them fit?' But the reality for women, which Women's Studies explores, is that they've always been there, in culture and history, but we've never known about them."

She explains, "We're so ignorant. For us, women in history, art and economic development are still nameless and faceless." Higher education, in Burnette's mind, has to move from an elitist view to a broader vision that teaches about a greater variety of people, including women in all strata of society. As better knowledge accrues, and

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spreads through general education, women in "pink collar jobs" can also reap the benefits of greater self-esteem and motivation, she believes.

Should South Carolina welcome the study of women with open arms? "Women are, after all, half the world," Burnette answers. "Businesses have to acknowledge that a larger part of their consumer market is women. And women are moving into business in droves. To continue to equate business with men, and to ignore women, is not very smart."

Pearce (from page 4)

Another of Pearce's greatest concerns for the public is AIDS. "It could be our Armageddon if we don't wake up. It's happening here. Already 700-800 South Carolinians have died. But people think it couldn't happen to them. People have the notion that there are some things you don't discuss in mixed company — venereal diseases for example. I can tell you, when my girls became teenagers, I sat them down and gave them the army lecture about VD. You can't take it for granted that they already know about these things, or that they don't need to know."

Being informed is clearly at the top of Pearce's list, followed by being prepared to act. He urges women to get into the political arena. "It's absolutely essential that women be in responsible positions. We need our own Margaret Thatchers."

Not just women, but all students, Pearce says, need to communicate effectively. "They ought to make public speaking mandatory." Students need discipline to become informed and make their ideas known, Pearce believes. "And whatever university studies do," he says, "they shouldn't hinder a woman's career. They should prepare women to take charge."

Summing up the changes in the world that have occurred in his lifetime, from women's and men's roles, to the recent lowering of barriers between the East European Block and the West, Pearce says with great optimism, "We're one world now."

His daughters may have contributed something to his perception. In thinking of their daughters, Roy and Marnie Pearce became loyal Friends of Women's Studies.

This series focuses attention on the research on women that is being done by USC faculty in their respective fields.

AIDS and Women: Lingering Issues

Dr. Nora Bell, chair of USC-Columbia's Department of Philosophy, Ethicist in Residence at Richland Memorial, and Exxon Fellow, reported on national response to the AIDS epidemic, focusing on how women have been considered, or not considered. "Many women who die of AIDS are being misdiagnosed," she warned. She cited statistics showing that in reality, a heterosexual woman is at greater risk for AIDS than a heterosexual male, especially if she has multiple contacts. Most people are not aware that women can be infected and they have been victims since the beginning of the epidemic. AIDS, she said, is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 24 and 29 in New York City.

Lingering issues for women are related to 1) condom use: Bell reminded us that women know condoms don't always prevent pregnancy and they are justifiably concerned that condoms won't work in preventing AIDS. 2) Intravenous drug use: this creates the largest pool of AIDS victims, 30 percent of whom are women. 90 percent of those women are in their childbearing years. 3) Birth control and reproduction: pediatric AIDS is certain death. AIDS is contracted by the fetus in utero, during delivery, or from infected breast milk. Pregnancy also accelerates the disease in the mother.

"Women must be educated and encouraged to use preventive measures, including celibacy and monogamy. We have to deal with sociological, cultural and economic realities," Bell says. By 1991, the number of women with AIDS will nearly equal the number of men.

Women in Norway

Dr. Marcia Synnott, professor of history, presented a lecture and slide show on women in Norwegian society, based on information gathered during a year there on a Fulbright Fellowship. She talked of the Nordic Women's Symphony Orchestra, of Norway's woman prime minister, and of the fact that 40 percent of Norway's Cabinet is women.

Synnott described milestones in Norwegian women's history, among them: in 1854 Norway passed an inheritance law that treated sons and daughters equally; in 1869, unmarried women over 25 gained the same rights as adult men; and in 1882, women could finally take the university entrance exam. Fairly early, they became doctors and dentists. Becoming clergy or politicians was still off limits.

By 1880, the Women's Suffrage Society came into being. In 1888, a new marriage law gave

women the right to separate estates. 1906 saw the first woman civil servant. In 1913 women won the right to vote. In 1915 Norway passed a law doing away with the notion of "illegitimate" children. By the 1930s a woman could expect maternity leave amounting to six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth. During the '30s and '40s women began to enter the clergy and politics. Out of 10,000 resistance fighters during World War II, 200 were women. By 1952, women had full access to church offices.

Childbirth in a Chinese Hospital

Dr. Marlene Mackey, associate professor in the College of Nursing, presented her findings concerning "Childbirth in a Chinese Hospital," following her year in the People's Republic of China. Among her observations were Chinese beliefs about women's health. Post-partum women are instructed to take herbal tea three times a day to aid recovery and lactation. Pregnant women are expected to avoid cold, salty, or sour food. During the first month post-partum, they cover themselves entirely in clothing to prevent the "wind from getting in their joints." The new world practice of episiotomies together with the old world practice of heavy clothing after childbirth creates some medical dilemmas. Women are expected to spend the first month after childbirth with their in-laws. Their bleeding is believed to endanger men, so the mother-in-law takes charge. Afterward the woman goes to her parents. Mackey also reported seeing posters in the maternity waiting rooms teaching the public that having a daughter should be just as joyful as having a son, a campaign apparently needed in a country where families are strongly discouraged from having more than one child.

Physical Violence in Adult Relationships

Dr. Diane Follingstad, USC professor of psychology, outlined the findings of her research on the identification and prediction of patterns of wife abuse, for which she has been funded by the Carolina Venture Fund and the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation. Follingstad is interested in the dynamics of battering relationships as opposed to pre-existing traits. She uses battered women as the storytellers, and has evaluated lengthy questionnaires completed by 234 Columbia women. One predictable finding was that the greatest difference between the actions of the short- and long-term abused women is that the short-term women started making plans immediately, whether they said so openly or not, to change the relationship.

Follingstad categorized the forms of emotional abuse as threats of harm, threats to change the relationship, social or financial restrictions, excessive verbal ridicule, jealousy/possessiveness, and damage to women's property. Emotional abuse ac-

companied physical abuse and could be correlated to predict violence, a fact which some of the women were able to use. Follingstad provided the resulting "clusters" of women arranged by their experiences in a battering relationship, their beliefs, and their ability to predict the violence. She also provided the profiles of 3 types of husbands who batter wives.

Carson McCullers: The Novelist as Playwright

Dr. Judith Haig, assistant professor in the Department of English, presented her research on Carson McCullers' dramatization of *The Member of the Wedding*, with particular attention to the manner in which McCullers uses issues of race to get to less obvious gender issues. She demonstrated how in the adaptation of the novel to the stage, the race and gender themes became intertwined and amplified.

Haig is particularly interested in the dramatic underpinnings of McCullers' fiction, including *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, *Reflections in a Golden Eye*, and *Clock Without Hands*, among other works. She also provided biographical insights to McCuller's themes of spiritual isolation and the inequalities of love.

Korean Women Factory Workers

Dr. Sunghee Nam, USC assistant professor of sociology, presented her research on Korean women in the labor force and how they are faring in the economic growth of their country. She first noted the linear relationship between Korea's economic development and increasing female labor force participation.

Ideally, she says, one might hope to find that such participation comes from employment opportunities and aspiration for higher incomes. However, empirical studies show a more mixed reality. With the shift in emphasis to heavy industry and decentralization away from Seoul in the '70s, unemployment in the capital began to increase. Yet the employment of female blue collar workers increased in Seoul at the same time. This increasingly inexpensive, docile work force has remained at low wages, creating a squeeze on lower class families. The women continue under such conditions out of economic necessity. In 1980, a typical female factory worker earned the equivalent of \$160 monthly, compared to a man's \$340. Meanwhile, roughly \$228 monthly is needed to survive in the Korean economy. Eighty-five percent of all women in the Korean labor force earn less than this amount.

Nam also looked at health and reproductive issues affecting the female workers. She concludes that the Korean economic miracle of the '60s did not result in political development enhancing women's rights in the work force.

Sexual and Spiritual: Can a Christian Woman Be Both?

Dr. Nancy Hardesty, visiting professor in philosophy and religious studies at Clemson University, co-author of *All We Are Meant To Be*, and founder of the Evangelical Women's Caucus, presented a lecture on sexuality and Christianity to a USC audience. "Women's main problem in the Western world has always been sex," she suggests. "Sexuality" as a concept including psychological, emotional, and physical components is a 20th century construct, she says.

Though Jesus made no such distinction, and counted women missionaries and co-workers among his disciples, some Christians have made women second class. But Christians in the past have compounded that with seeing women as sexual beings, and seeing sex as something to hate and fear. Procreation has always been important, but sex has been seen by some as evil.

It was in the 4th and 5th centuries that destructive ideas of women and sex began to hold sway, Hardesty says. At the same time that clergy were arguing for incarnation, they were also developing a hatred of the body. The Gnostics wrote of the distinctions between the spiritual and the physical. During that period, Clement of Alexander wrote: "Woman should be cloaked in shame at the thought of her nature." Flagellation, fasting, and denying the flesh became the spiritual order of the day. By the end of the 5th century, the dualisms were firmly in place: the male side/the spirit, and the female side/the body.

By 1215, sexual activity was seen as counter-Christian. Notions of bodies, sex, touch, and breast-feeding were considered dirty. In art, sex became associated with sorrow, death, and Eve.

The 15th century brought the witch hunts, sending thousands of single, elderly or poor women to their deaths in the belief that they were instruments of the devil. The Lutheran Reformation brought a change in views toward celibacy, and also eliminated the one option women had to be considered holy — convents.

The Puritans were the first to shift the idea of marriage from a property relationship to one of companionship. This was part of the renaissance of individualism. The Church only later accepted the notion of romantic love in marriage.

With the modern sexual revolution came a new slate of perspectives on sexuality. The development of the field of psychology, with work by Freud and others, caused people to see sexuality as central to their personalities. Birth control in the last 25 years has enabled some people to see sex apart from pregnancy. The education of women has enabled them to make their

lives independent of sex. Women have a new self-identity stemming from increasing awareness of their history and their spirituality, and they have begun to reclaim their bodies. "Sexuality" is becoming a "good" part of us, Hardesty says.

Hardesty was sponsored by the Department of Religious Studies and Women's Studies.

Women: Different But Equal?

Allison Jaggar, the Obed J. Wilson Professor of Ethics at the University of Cincinnati, explored the problems in feminist theory of whether to be sex-blind or sex responsive. Being sex-blind, she points out, ignores differences between women and men, to the detriment of women. It ignores real needs incurred by women during pregnancy or after childbirth, for example. It ignores economic inequities: for example, national data shows that following a divorce, the ex-husband's economic status improves by 42 percent, while the ex-wife's economic status plummets by 78 percent. Is justice best served by treating men and women exactly alike? Jaggar cited other examples of how sex-blind treatment only perpetuates or deepens women's starting disadvantage.

On the other hand, she says, sex preferential treatment can result in injustice, too. Is statutory rape of young girls more serious than of young boys? How much "protection" do women want from society? Is it just to prevent women from being prison guards or chaplains, or to require that they, and not the men, be sterilized in order to work in a chemical plant?

Jaggar suggests that both sex-blind and sex responsive approaches are based on inadequate ideas of difference. Scholars must develop a concept of care that is both practical and political, beyond our old concept of dualities.

Jaggar was sponsored by the Departments of Government and International Studies, Philosophy, Sociology, the College of Library and Information Science, the College of Social Work, and Women's Studies.

Local Attorney Presents Legal Analysis

Inez Moore Tenenbaum, attorney with the firm of Sinkler and Boyd, and a member of the Women's Studies Community and Business Board, presented a legal analysis of *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* as it relates to South Carolina law, providing a large audience with a strictly legal understanding of the implications of the famous July 3, 1989, U.S. Supreme Court decision.

Tenenbaum pointed out that current South Carolina law is based on language from the *Roe v. Wade* case, and does not require new legislation as a result of the July decision.

But some legislators may seize the opportunity to produce new legislation which further restricts abortion. Tenenbaum said that currently 99.4 percent of abortions in South Carolina are in the 1st trimester and performed in private clinics. Second trimester abortions require a licensed doctor in hospitals or clinics approved by DHEC. Third trimester abortions are legal only to married women living with their husbands, and with the husband's consent, when necessary to preserve the life or health of the mother.

Abortion on demand is not and never has been possible in South Carolina. The portion of the Missouri case that stated "life begins at conception" was part of its preamble and not in the legal code. Therefore, the Court considered it a non-issue and did not rule on it. The Missouri statute makes it illegal in that state for public employees, facilities, or equipment to be used to perform or assist in abortions not necessary to save the life of the mother.

Woolf, Head: Sex, Culture, and Representation of Psychosis

Dr. Lee Edwards, director of Women's Studies at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and Professor of English, presented a lecture on feminist literary criticism and psychoanalysis. Her latest book, *Psyche as Hero*, has been identified by Elaine Showalter as the next step in feminist criticism: one that takes a holistic approach to the works of both men and women authors.

Her lecture focused on her comparative psychoanalytical research into the works of Virginia Woolf and Bessie Head. Woolf, an English writer from the privileged class, could not be more different on the surface from Bessie Head, a South African born in a mental hospital of an upper class white mother and a black father who was stable boy to her mother's family. While Woolf had every advantage of high social class, she was an outsider by gender to the world she most desired. Head had unprivileged status as a colored, and lived as an illegitimate outcast, deported to live stateless in Botswana. She was an outsider by gender, race and class. Woolf and Head both turned to writing, and therein one sees their common madness. The cross-cultural continuity of possible schizophrenic disorder in the two women is what captivates Edwards.

"Does madness have a gender inflection?" Edwards is motivated to ask that question by, among other things, the history of institutionalization, where one is likely to find mostly women. Like studying heroes who had inevitably to travel to the underworld, studying the fringe, the outer limits of sanity in these two women, and the difficulties they experienced may provide a clue.

Edwards was sponsored by the Department of English and Women's Studies.

March is Women's History Month

FEBRUARY 27 "Modjeska Simpkins and the South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1939-1956," lecture by Dr. Barbara Woods, Duke-UNC Center for Research on Women. Sponsored by Southern Studies and Women's Studies. 3:30 p.m., Gambrell 151.

MARCH 1 Public lecture and reading by Maya Angelou, Wake Forest, best-selling author of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, *Gather Together in My Name* and *Oh Pray My Wings are Gonna Fit Me Well*. Sponsored by Carolina Program Union, AFRO, and the Women's Student Association. 7:30 p.m., Russell House Ballroom. Students Free, Public \$5.00.

MARCH 2 Informal Conversation with Dr. Glenda Riley, University of Northern Iowa. 11:30 a.m., Gambrell 246.

"Changing Interpretations in Women's History," lecture by Dr. Glenda Riley, University of Northern Iowa. Sponsored by Graduate History Association, History Department, Southern Studies, and Women's Studies. 2:30 p.m., Gambrell Auditorium.

MARCH 6 Slide Presentation, "On the Shoulders of Giants—Library and Information Science Professionals: Historical Reflections and Future Projections." Narrated by Pat Feehan and Dr. Pam Barron. Sponsored by College of Library and Information Science. 6:00 p.m., Room 209 Davis College.

MARCH 7 Women's Speaker Series: "Women in Leadership Roles," with Dr. Marilyn Kameen, Associate Professor and Coordinator, Higher Education, USC. Sponsored by Women's Student Services. 4:00 p.m., Russell House Room 303.

Sarah Weddington, Sponsored by Carolina Program Union. 7:30 p.m., Russell House Ballroom. No charge.

March 8 International Women's Day Panel. Facilitated by Pat Willer, Office of International Services, Foreign Student Adviser. Noon, Russell House Room 327. Brown bag lunch, dessert and drink provided.

Group Dynamics: The Implications of Being Different. Presented by Drs. Sandra Tonnsen and Aretha Pigford. Sponsored by Department of Education Leadership and Policy, College of Education. Noon, 3rd floor Wardlaw.

MARCH 19 "Coronary Disease in Women," lecture by Dr. Lois Montero, Chair, Department of Community Health, Brown University. Sponsored by School of Public Health, and College of Nursing. 1:00 p.m., Room 114 Health Sciences Building.

MARCH 20 "(Ex)Tensions: Feminist Literary Criticism and Deconstruction," lecture by Elizabeth A. Meese, Professor of English, University of Alabama. Sponsored by the Department of English and Women's Studies. 3:30 p.m., Gambrell 151.

"Women and Wellness at the Corporate

Worksite," lecture by Edwina Carns, Wellness Director, Colonial Life and Accident Co. Sponsored by Women in Business. 5:30 p.m., Room 856 College of Business Administration, (Daniel Management Center).

MARCH 21 Lecture given by Dr. Amy McCandless, College of Charleston, will explore the role of South Carolina women in the campus protests of the 1950s and 60s. Sponsored by Southern Studies and Women's Studies. 4:00 p.m., Gambrell 151.

Women's Speaker Series: "Women in Community Service" with Gail McGrail, Coordinator of Community Service Programs at the University of South Carolina and Joyce Green Smith, Executive Assistant, South Carolina Tax Commission. Sponsored by Women's Student Services. 4:00 p.m., Russell House, Room 303.

MARCH 22 "Choosing Health Care in Matrilineal West Sumatra, Indonesia," lecture by Dr. Lisa Klopfer, University of Pennsylvania. Sponsored by the Department of Anthropology. 3:30 p.m., Hamilton 305.

"A time to blossom" Concert featuring Laury Christie (soprano), John Adams (piano), Constance Lane (flute), Robert Jesselson (cello), and Jayne Mulvaney (speaker). Also featuring for this event, a specially commissioned Song Cycle by Maxine Warshauer. Sponsored by School of Music, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Provost's Office and Women's Studies. 7:30 p.m., Gambrell Auditorium.

MARCH 26 Seminar on "The Progress of Women Working in the Media." Speakers to be announced. Sponsored by the campus chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists. 1:30 p.m., Room 3020D, Carolina Coliseum. For further information contact Nancy Clark, 777-6141.

"The Unilateral Disarmament of Women," lecture by Dr. Judith Hicks Stiehm, Provost, Florida International University. Sponsored by the Department of Government and International Studies, Institute of Public Affairs, Institute of International Studies, Office of Veteran Student Affairs, Department of Psychology, and Women's Studies. 3:30 p.m., Gambrell 250.

MARCH 27 Dr. John Zubizarreta, Columbia College, will speak on Flannery O'Connor's female characters. Sponsored by Southern Studies. 4:00 p.m., Gambrell 151.

March 28 "Women and Men Physicians in the Early Career Years: Personal and Professional Lives," lecture by Dr. Linda Grant, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Georgia-Athens. Sponsored by the School of Medicine. 1:00 p.m., A-4 Lecture Hall, School of Medicine.

Women's Speaker Series: "Careers for Women in the '90's" with Dr. Linda Salane, Assistant Vice President of Student Affairs for Counseling Resources. Sponsored by Women's Student Services. 4:00 p.m., Russell House, Room 303.

MARCH 30 Systemwide Women's Studies Conference. Registration for conference (required) begins at 9:00 a.m., lobby of Koger Center.

● "The Private Thoughts of a Woman Explorer: Mary Jobe Akeley's Diaries and Letters" lecture by Dr. Patricia Gilmartin, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, USC.

● Excerpts from the concert "A time to blossom" featuring Laury Christie (soprano), John Adams (piano), Constance Lane (flute), Robert Jesselson (cello), Jayne Mulvaney (speaker), and a specially commissioned Song Cycle by Maxine Warshauer.

● Keynote speaker Dr. Rosemarie Tong, Director of Women's Studies, Department of Philosophy, Davidson College, and CASE Teacher of the Year will speak on "Pedagogy: Perspectives and Pitfalls." Co-sponsored by the Office of the Provost and Women's Studies.

● Concurrent sessions by faculty and students from USC System.

EXHIBITS

MARCH 1-31: Women in Pharmacy History Coker Life Sciences Building, 3rd Floor Pharmacy Bulletin Board. Sponsored by College of Pharmacy.

MARCH 1-31: Recent Books in Women's Studies Book display. Main Floor, Thomas Cooper Library. Sponsored by Thomas Cooper Library.

MARCH 6-31: Women of Media Arts Russell House Lobby. Sponsored by Department of Media Arts.

MARCH 26-APRIL 6: Emerging Voices: Women in Contemporary Graphic Design Huntington Gallery, Sloan College. Sponsored by Department of Art.

FILMS

The Departments of English and Government and International Studies, and the Women's Studies Program are sponsoring the following films at the Nickelodeon Theatre during March. For further information call Women's Studies at 777-4007.

Chocolat, March 1-4, 7:00 and 9:00 PM.
His Girl Friday (free film), March 7, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown, March 8-11, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

All About Eve, March 14-15, 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

Rosa Luxemburg, March 16-18, 7:00 and 9:15 p.m.

The Story of Women, March 21-25, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Persona (free film), March 28, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

A Taxing Woman Returns, March 29-April 1, 7:00 and 9:15 p.m.

April 20-21, 1990 Annual Conference on Women USC-Coastal Carolina

Friday Afternoon Pre-Conference Workshops

1) Flying in Formation: Dual Career Couples

2) The Art of Living Alone

Saturday, 9 to 4

The Politics of Women's Experience

Opening Keynote: U. S. Congresswoman

Patricia Schroeder

Closing Keynote: S. C. Representative Maggie Glover

For more information contact:

Dr. Sally Z. Hare, Dean of Graduate and Continuing Education,
USC-Coastal Carolina, P. O. Box 1954, Myrtle Beach, SC 29578
(803) 349-2672

Scully (from page 1)

passersby ("It could have been any woman; I couldn't see her very well, anyway."). To most of the rapists, women are interchangeable objects. Houses were selected by ease of breaking and entering.

In 62 percent of the rapes, a weapon (usually a knife) was present. Terror tactics included threats of mutilation and death. More injury was actually inflicted, however, in the rapes with no weapon present. Admitters understood women's fear of rape. As Scully pointed out, they watch *Donahue*; they understand women's socialization. Admitters sometimes said they enjoyed their crime. She quotes one as saying, "It's like riding the bull at Gilly's."

The majority of stranger rapists did not murder their victims. They expected pleading, fear, passivity which would allow them to control. This was likewise the response of the majority of women, to cry and comply in fear for their lives. Importantly, however, those who talked loudly, screamed, and resisted were likely to avoid rape and flee, with no greater resulting injury. One rapist reported, "If she had run, fought, or screamed, I wouldn't have used my weapon." Sixty percent of the rapists said they would have run, screamed or fought if they had been in the victim's place.

While no woman under attack can foresee a

rapist's intentions, Scully found that pleading by saying, "I'll do anything, just don't kill me," did not guarantee lack of injury. On the contrary, rapists claimed it convinced them to go ahead. She concludes that active physical resistance may sometimes work to the woman's advantage.

"Violent men in Western culture are preoccupied with order, domination and control of women. It is disconcerting to have the unexpected."

In the cases of acquaintance rape, Scully found that while they are less feared by women, the rapes were often just as brutal. In fact, acquaintance rape victims were more likely to be severely injured (in these cases where the rapist was incarcerated). While women most fear the classic rape, by a stranger on the street, she cautions that violent men known to women are more dangerous. High candidates for committing acquaintance rape, Scully reports, are men who believe in the rape myth, that violence is normal and justifiable. She cautions women that the best form of rape avoidance is not to get involved with men of such beliefs.

Scully was sponsored by the College of Criminal Justice, the Department of Sociology, Women's Student Services, and Women's Studies.

The State of Women's Studies at Carolina is published bi-annually by Women's Studies at the University of South Carolina.

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ETV (from page 1)

Rosser adds her personal feeling that Women's History Month should not be restricted to history, but should focus on all facets of women's experiences - psychology, biology, and culture - that have not been taught in the past. "And we don't want Women's History Month to be the only time of the year these things matter," she says.

Rosser describes the various stages at which women's studies evolves, shifting from a "womanless curriculum" to peripheral knowledge of women to a focus on women. The latter provides a balance to man-centered knowledge so that ultimately, knowledge of human experience in all its diversity can evolve. She discusses the University's role in advancing women's studies and serving as a resource for educators. Many events are already scheduled by various USC departments and colleges in honor of Women's History Month.

Davis explains the role of the Commission on Women: "Women make up over half the population, and we're the only all-woman commission out of over 150 commissions. We're here to represent women's perspectives on various issues in the public arena." She talks about the Commission's project on "Foremothers," collecting histories of outstanding women in the state "so that we can honor their lives as trailblazers."

The panel also discusses the subtle, minute forms of classroom sexism which most teachers are surprised to discover, but which, compounded daily during a girl's life, serve to diminish her options.

Gressette hopes the program will be the springboard for teachers who want to add women's studies to their curriculum. "It explains why and how they should go about doing it, and gives them resources with which to start," she says. She urges teachers to make use of a curriculum guide which includes a bibliography, curricular issues, projects, and games which can be introduced this March. The guide is available at ETV's Office of Instruction.

Use Investment Plans for Philanthropy

There are investment plans available that allow you to invest in assets that generate income which is federally tax-free.

This income can be designated to provide regular cash flow to your favorite cause — such as the Women's Studies Endowment.

The income may create tax deductions for you if you itemize deductions while you keep the ownership and control of the investment in your name. Generally, a minimum investment of \$1,000 is required in plans of this type.

Support Women's Studies while receiving tax benefits!

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