

Man's Trouble, As Usual, Is Woman, But How Do We Figure A Way Out?

Is Homo Americanus a bumbling, ineffectual, insecure creature? There are legions of experts who answer "yes." But there are dissenters from this popular view—and a third of hope for man. Here is the third of a four-part series giving the opinions of professionals and ordinary males—on both sides of the question.

By WARD CANNEL
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NEW YORK (NEA)—At almost every windy corner, cocktail party or dimly lighted restaurant, the Modern American Male finds himself in a paradox.

"He has been reared to treat women a certain way," says Lorraine Trydelle of the American Institute for the Advancement of Romance. "And then he can't find any woman to treat that way."

According to psychiatrist and social philosopher Dr. Clara Thompson: "The problems facing men stem largely from the problems facing the emancipated woman." Dr. Thompson spells it out this way:

The woman today who tries to be what her mother was finds herself unemployed by her home appliances, discontended by her education, and unconvinced that rearing a family is an important job.

So, if she seizes her chances and doesn't marry, she devalues the men who court her. If she marries and takes a job, she may threaten her husband's already-shaky sense of worth as a provider, master, man. And if she turns out to be the better breadwinner, she can crush him.

This, then, is the kind of woman who jeopardizes a frightened warrior. He looks at the names in his address book or across the dining room table and finds too often that:

The preferred position in society is no longer his as women come closer to equality with him.

"Adventures with girls are not what we used to figure they'd be when we hung around the drug store," as one disillusioned extra-marital lark put it. "The chase is gone. The feeling of accomplishment is gone. And what's worse, I sometimes catch myself thinking a girl is a sissy if she's afraid of the things women are supposed to be afraid of. And now I find I lose interest if she won't compete with me."

"Love and respect have been invaded by power and aggression," in the words of family pathologist Dr. Nathan Ackerman. "But the mastery and aggression are a facade. It is an effort by woman to console herself for her inability

to depend safely on her man. Underneath she is a scared child."

It is, according to the sociological picture of the Modern American Family, a vicious cycle.

Fearful Father, fighting to preserve his self-respect, has little time at home with his children while their personalities are forming. There is also still a widespread prejudice against men teachers in the primary school grades.

The job of child rearing, therefore, is left to Fearful Mother. And she passes on her anxieties to both her girls and her boys.

"How," asks anthropologist B. J. MacKlin, "can a woman teach masculinity to anyone? She can teach only what she thinks masculinity is."

So little junior is reared under a feminine system of do's and don'ts, goods and bads, nice and not-nice standards.

He may be dressed differently from his sister, told that little boys don't cry or play with dolls. But once he gets into the playground with little girls, he finds that everybody is part of the competitive system.

The confusion of his childhood may stay with him throughout his life, social scientists warn.

Does he have a preferred position? Yes and no. Is he expected to follow in his father's footsteps? Yes and no. Should he be mother's little helper? Yes. Should he be able to cook? To clean? To do traditionally female jobs? Yes.

Concludes Dr. Thompson: "There is something in the American Family that is not good for her sons."

Accent on youth leaves little room for lessons from father. Power battle between husband and wife turns love into competition.

In this climate, and with the day's worries on his head, the Modern American Male is out of touch with the values he learned. Nobody seems to need him or want him. His self-esteem is challenged everywhere.

Most often, he does not have time to lay down the law, or fight for control. He has the baby's diapers to change, the PTA meeting to attend, the week's shopping to do because the stores are open late tonight.

All in all, it is a bleak, widely-held, authoritatively - documented picture that might be titled: "After Man—What?"

But it is not a complete picture, at least if you listen to that usually-forgotten expert, the Modern American Male.

Next: The Revolt of the Men.



THE USE OF PLEASURE BOATS on Upper Klamath Lake has shown a remarkable gain in the years since the war. This picture shows one group of water skiers about set to start. In the boat are Toni and John Parisotto while Lon Kellstrom gets his skis set alongside. Susan Parisotto keeps a watchful eye on the proceedings from shore.

Cull Peas In Pelleted Cow Feed Helpful

Pelleted high-quality alfalfa hay and cull peas can serve as a protein concentrate in wintering or fattening rations for weaner steer calves, according to Dr. David C. England, Oregon State College animal scientist.

The Pacific Northwest doesn't produce major quantities of any protein concentrate commonly used for cattle feeding. However, considerable quantities of cull peas are available seasonally in parts of this area.

Large supplies of alfalfa hay of more than 16 per cent crude protein are also usually available. And with hay pelleting equipment

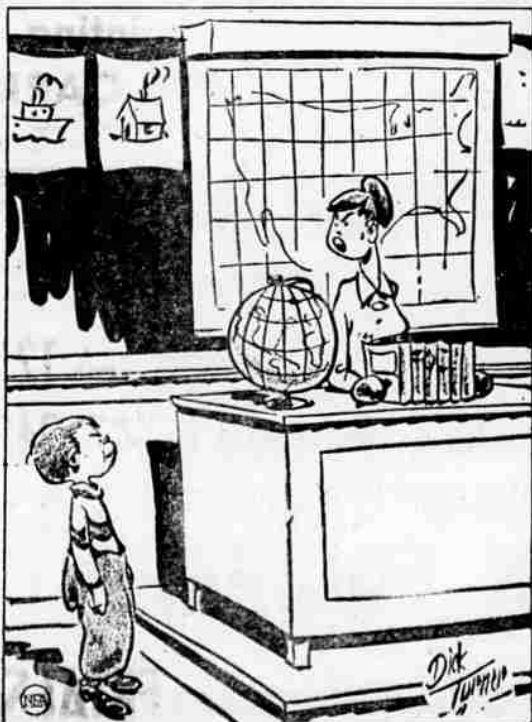
now available, ranchers and feeders were wondering if this high-quality alfalfa hay might serve as a protein concentrate for wintering and fattening feedlot cattle, he said.

In his experiments with weaner steer calves, England compared results using soybean oil meal, cull peas, and pelleted high-quality alfalfa hay as a protein concentrate during a 146-day feeding period. All concentrate rations were pelleted and added to a basic grain mix except the alfalfa, which was fed separately. The roughage ration during the experiment consisted of peavine silage with a

crude protein content of about 11 per cent, fed free choice.

Animals on the wintering ration received about three one-half pounds of concentrate a day. Those on a fattening ration received about seven one-half pounds per day.

Results of the experiment indicate that, per unit of protein, pelleted high-quality alfalfa hay, and cull peas, are as effective as soybean oil meal in promoting gains when added to weaner steer rations. England stated. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent pelleting of alfalfa will influence use of alfalfa



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