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## Duke psychologist says

# Men need to share child-rearing responsibilities

By David Williamson

Despite some significant gains in education and employment opportunities in recent years, women in industrialized nations will continue to be second class citizens as long as they are considered superior to men in raising children.

That's the opinion a Duke psychologist expressed in a paper prepared for delivery this week at the International Congress of Applied Psychology meeting in Munich, West Germany.

In a talk entitled "Women—Eman- cipated But Not Liberated," Dr. Elaine K. Crovitz said that for the most part, society still operates on two interlocking assumptions that are rarely chal- lenged.

One is that the natural role of women is to take care of children and home and the other is that men cannot carry out these tasks.



DR. CROVITZ

The result, she said is that although women are sharing more and more of the economic burden of maintaining their households, they are not getting the relief from competing tensions generated by career and family that they might reasonably expect.

"Mass access to the job market has emancipated women but not liberated them," she told representatives of some 95 countries. "Life has become more trying, and the opportunity to acquire

hold down two jobs, one at work and one at home," the self-styled feminist said.

### Expert shortsightedness

All manner of "experts" have reinforced the belief that children need mothers in a way that they do not need fathers and that an inborn nurturing ability disposes women to be more interested in and able to care for children than are men, she said.

"Those who say that healthy emotional development can not occur in the absence

of infants, anthropological evidence has not demonstrated a high number of abnormally developed youngsters.

In addition, recent studies of fathers and the children they care for have shown constructive and lasting benefits to both generations. Other research has proven that poverty, unwanted pregnancies, bad marriages and abuse in childhood are far more important factors than sex in determining whether a person might be a good parent.

### Value not taught

The Duke psychologist said there is currently no vocal group of men clamoring to take on the responsibilities of rearing children. The rewards of caring for a child are real, but they are essentially personal and hard to measure.

And since the experience does not lead to power, wealth or high status, it is not one that men are taught to value, she added.

### Commitment not fulfilled

Even in such widely different countries as the U.S.S.R. and Israel, which have in common a declared commitment to

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**"Those who say that healthy emotional development can not occur in the absence of a mother-child relationship are just displaying their own culture-bound shortsightedness."**

education and jobs does not alone assure women's equality.

"In a large number of families, working women with children have a normal 80 hour or more work week, and in effect,

of a mother-child relationship are just displaying their own culture-bound shortsightedness."

Crovitz pointed out that in primitive societies where men shared fully in the

## Dermatology chief named J. Lamar Callaway Professor

Dr. Gerald S. Lazarus, chief of the division of dermatology, has been named J. Lamar Callaway Professor of Dermatology.

Lazarus, 39, is the first physician to occupy the chair which was established last year to honor Callaway, chief of dermatology from 1946-75 and a member of the Duke faculty since 1937.

Callaway, who is James B. Duke

Professor of Dermatology, is continuing his practice and research here.

Author or co-author of some 50 scientific papers, Lazarus is a nationally recognized authority on mechanisms of inflammation. He recently headed a team of Duke researchers who succeeded in identifying and isolating a protein enzyme that they believe plays a major role in the body's ability to deal with cell damage. (See *Intercom*, 1/27/78.)

He and his colleagues think the discovery may offer an entirely new strategy for treating inflammatory diseases such as psoriasis, in which too many white blood cells accumulate in the outer layer of the skin.

A native of New York City, Lazarus earned a B.S. in chemistry at Colby College in 1959 and his M.D. at George Washington University School of Medicine in 1963. After serving an internship and a year of medical residency at the University of Michigan Medical Center, he joined the National Institutes of Health as a clinical associate.

From 1968-1970, he completed his residency in dermatology at Harvard Medical School and then spent two years as a visiting scientist at Strangeways Laboratories at the University of Cambridge in England.

Before joining the Duke faculty in 1975, he was associate professor of medicine at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and head of dermatology at Montefiore Hospital.

## Highland Hospital not to be sold to Job Corps

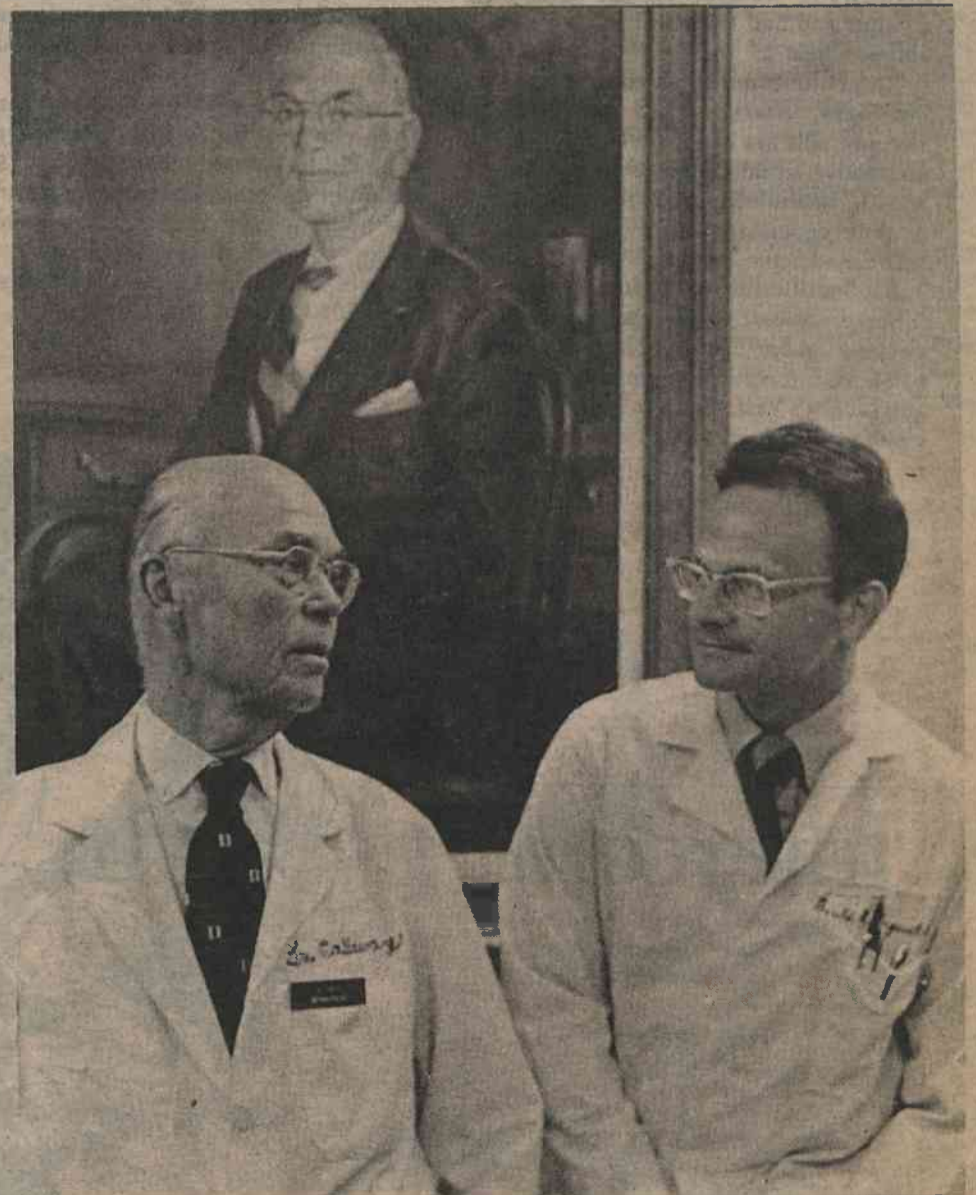
Duke has terminated discussions with the Federal Job Corps which had expressed an interest in purchasing the 134-bed Highland Hospital in Asheville.

Dr. William G. Anlyan, vice president for health affairs, met with the administration and professional staff at Highland last Friday to announce the decision.

Anlyan said Duke is not entertaining offers to purchase the property. However, he said he believed that the best interests of both Highland and Duke might be better served in the future if Highland's relationship to Duke were as an independent, affiliated hospital rather than as a division of the medical center.

Highland began early in this century as

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THREE CALLAWAYS—Dr. J. Lamar Callaway, his portrait on the wall behind him, talks with Dr. Gerald S. Lazarus, who has just been named J. Lamar Callaway Professor of Dermatology. Lazarus succeeded Callaway as chief of the Division of Dermatology in 1975. (Photo by Jim Wallace)