

Why Women Can't Think the Same As Men

The Difference in Structure of the Male and Female Brain Explains the Opposing Views of the Two Sexes on the Same Subjects

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MEN and women face each other on this mundane sphere usually with opposing viewpoints on all questions, problems and activities, and for that matter, the males and females of species seem to be diametrically opposed similarly throughout the entire animal kingdom. As with man, so with the male mammal, bird and reptile—deference to the female often ceases soon after mating.

The lordly male, secure in possession of his mate, proceeds to put her under his subjection.

The female, having views of her own for the government of conduct, thereafter opposes her wits to his to gain her own ends in her own way.

Take the case of two children, one male and the other female, born at the same instant or a time apart, in the same house or different houses, related to each other or unrelated, and growing up together or thousands of miles apart. From the first squawk to the last gasp of life this male and this female will probably have opposing views of the same thing, whatever the topic.

It is to Professor Louis R. Sullivan, assistant curator of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, however, that we are indebted for an exact scientific statement of causes of the mental differences between men and women. He finds that the forehead of woman is vertical for an inch or so before it recedes backward, while man's forehead recedes at once from the ridge under his eyebrows.

He finds that woman's forehead is straight across the brow, while man's has a dividing depression above the nose. In the male child, up to six years of age, the forehead bone is actually separated into two parts, which then begins to coalesce, but the depression continues during his life.

In other words, man's brain has separated into two segments by a dividing depression, forming a double hemisphere of control, while woman has only one hemisphere of control.

Man has conspicuous brow ridges with conspicuous muscular markings. Woman has no brow ridges, or, if any, much less massive.

Professor Sullivan adds: "That portion of the female cranium below the nasals is more projecting than man's. The head, as a whole, is smaller and narrower, and the bone rims above the eyes sharper. The vertical forehead of women have been continuous since the birth of the human race."

The verdict of Professor Sullivan is that mental and physical pursuits have caused the heads of men to become more receding at the forehead, to become larger and more massive, with many cubic centimeters more of brain. He finds that the head and brain of woman is still primitive, doubtless owing to household rather than mental and intellectual pursuits.

From the conclusion of the above scientist we understand why "the female of the species is deadlier than the male."

Lacking that bulging ridge under the eyebrows, she cannot reason on matters in the same way as man. Unable to get his viewpoint of things, she has ever "sawed back." Man's perceptions are nicely distributed into the two hemispheres of the brain. Man is thus able to gather a vast array of facts in the mind and mental images on which to base his conclusions. Woman, having but one hemisphere of thought, jumps to her conclusions instantly, and this conclusion is invariably the direct opposite of the carefully wrought out effort of the man.

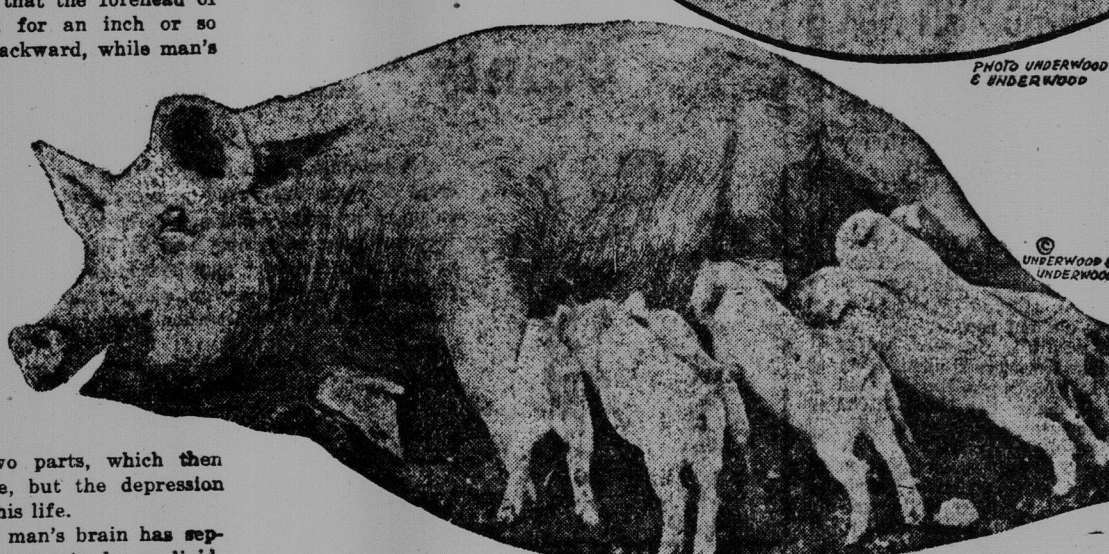
There are exceptions, of course, as there are to all rules. We have some females with receding foreheads, mostly Central European women, and some males with vertical foreheads.

We often hear people remark of a certain woman, "She ought to have been a boy or man," and of a certain male, "He should have been a girl or woman." If we examine these foreheads involved we usually find the exception to the rule. The dominant woman, who bosses the household or community, has the male receding forehead. The timid man, who hides behind skirts, has the female vertical forehead. These may be wise exceptions, in a way, having needed utility. At the same time, as men and women, we prefer to have men remain manly and women womanly, however opposed to each other and however difficult of mutual compromise.

We must look for an explanation of the opposing views of men and women in the perceptions, some of which are located in the frontal of the forehead entirely across its base. Woman having no brow ridges, or, if any, being less massive than man's, the perceptions are thrown further back; in fact, are reversed. Reversed perceptions mean reversed conceptions of the same thing. Take the whole human brain. There are no two brains alike. Every fissure,



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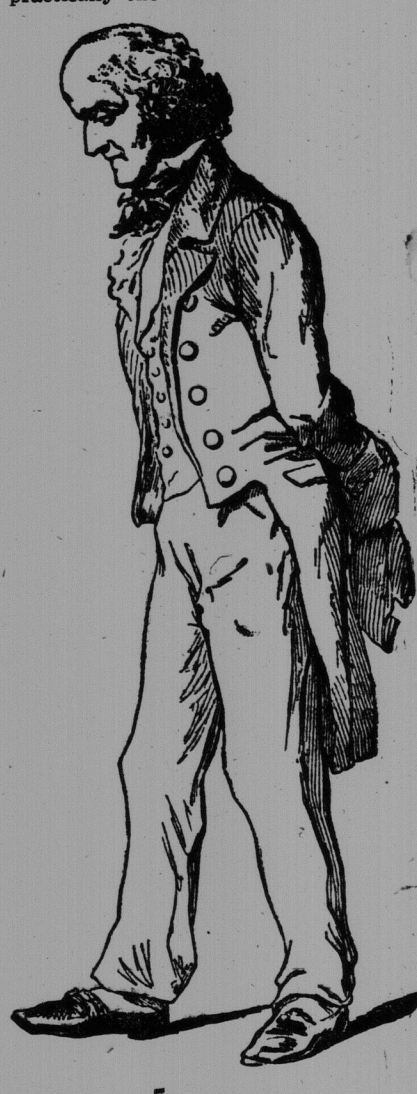
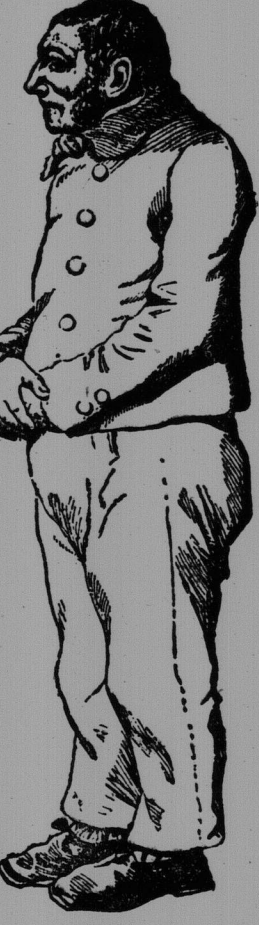
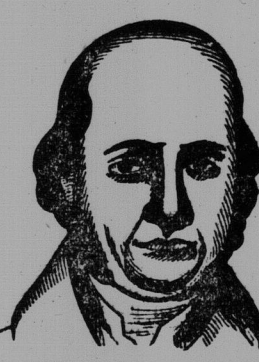


It is a significant fact that the brain of the female pig, who is one of the best of animal mothers, presents more differences between it and the male pig's brain than there are between woman's and man's

every pocket, every nerve and muscle differs a little in each brain. There is also a little difference in the distribution of the white and gray matter which connects each of the above functions. This accounts for the different occupations of people, the different thoughts that arise; in fact, all of the differences of individual thinking. The brain is largely independent of every other section of the human structure; that is, in a way. Below it there may be ailments that in no way affect the brain. Even in senility we often see the brain keeping perfectly normal in

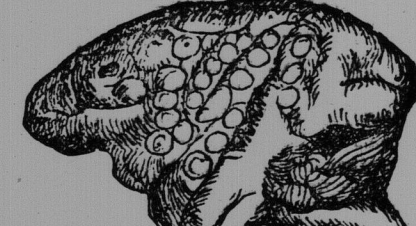
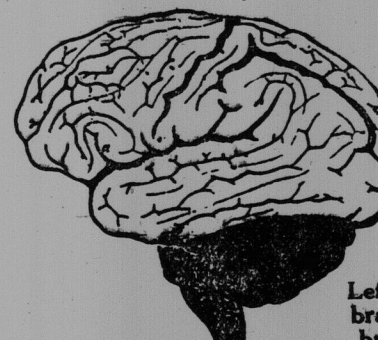
all of its functions. Darwin, for instance, was more or less a sick man all of his life. In voyages at sea, as a naturalist, he was subject at all times to mal-de-mer, never could get used to the motion at sea nor over seasickness. During all the time, whether merely sailing on land or having added mal-de-mer at sea, he continued his wonderful construction of the doctrine of evolution and lived to carry it to a finish.

The female brain is at times one of



Unusually interesting heads portraying the scientific view of certain aspects of masculine greatness and smallness—printed mainly to console the women who may not like what is said of their brains in this article. (From Professors Sizer and Drayton's "Phrenology and Physiognomy.") 1. Large selfish propensities. 2. Small selfish propensities. 3. An open face. 4. Bad organization. 5. The profound thinker.

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Left—Brain of a man and (right) the brain of a monkey, which a woman's brain resembles more than a man's does

the most impressive. Take, for instance, the brain of Christine Nilsson, unquestionably the greatest prima donna that ever lived, still living to-day in Paris and known as La Comtesse di Casa di Miranda. She was born in the great forest of Sweden, the daughter of the forester of Count Hamilton, and passed her childhood there. We can only account for her early and later enlarged musical genius as the result of environment, of the musical roar of the great pines acting, perhaps, on the mother, and later finding expression in the child.

How else could she have picked up a violin in infancy and played it well without instruction?

How else could her vocal cords have been early and rapidly developed, so that she was sought by local fairs to play and sing?

If you glance at the portraits of Nilsson and Patti you will note that they are exceptionally vertical, which, to my mind, implies that the higher the female vertically rises before the forehead recedes the greater the woman. I note this principle illustrated in the heads of Queen Victoria, the world's female master mind in politics and government; in the female novelists, George Eliot, George Sand, Charlotte Brontë, etc., and in the female painter, Rosa Bonheur.

The late Lillian Nordica was noted not only for a very wide, vertical forehead. She practically reversed the order of sexes by having the massive face accredited to men. Her head was unusually large for a woman's. Patti, on the contrary, had an exceedingly small head, but a well packed brain of fine accomplishments.

There is still the other feature of the discoveries of Dr. Sullivan. His investigations showed that the first men and women had vertical foreheads and heads identical and indistinguishable. He was able to deduce this from the Congo pygmies, the most primitive of existing peoples and the lowest in the scale. It would be impossible to determine sex by the skeleton of the Congo pygmies. Not even their pelvic bones differ sufficiently to aid in determining sex. The living

males and females are identical skulls.

Scientist deduce that the brain of man alone of the two sexes has evolved into a type far removed from the primitive, and that the female brain is still in its primitive state and condition. Such conclusion, obviously, is only partially true. The male brain and the female brain, as shown by their brilliant achievements throughout human history, have evolved at least partially together and continuously, from lower to highest. This evolution reached its limits only very recently, and it is extremely doubtful if the human race can make much more advance in brain evolution.

It is easy to see why man's brain in time began to angle backward and the woman's brain did not. Man finally went to the fore in scholarship and deep thinking, while women remained stationary as their household duties. In consequence the cerebrum or forebrain of man constantly enlarged its size. Enlargement can only take place in a rearward direction. In time the cerebrum growing behind, or, rather, its growth being pushed backward, came to almost entirely overlap the cerebellum or section of the brain in the back of the head. Examination of the brains of deceased great men has shown the cerebrum entirely overlapping and overweighing the cerebellum. Here we have the measure of the advance, the vast development of the modern superman brain over the primitive man brain.

Such growth of cerebrum has been delayed in woman. It is only within recent years that she has taken to the seats of learning. Already her cerebrum is being vastly modified by scholarly studies, entrance into politics and engagements in scientific pursuits and scholarships. As her cerebrum pushes backward and more and more overhangs the cerebellum, woman's forehead will also become, and is already becoming, less and less vertical and more manlike. One can forecast the day when the heads of men and women will again become identical, not in the primitive sense of low mentality, but in the evolved intellectual sense of the highest mentality. It can be forecast further that as the heads of the sexes equalize under intensive learning the differences of points of view will gradually harmonize until both sexes will take the identical view of the same thing. We shall then have at the end, as in the beginning of the human race, men and women of practically one mind.