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Biggest moments you missed at Emmys

Tramell Tillman, left, makes history with “Severance” win and “The Penguin” star Cristin Milioti gets closer to EGOT status. **In Life**

USA TODAY

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FREDERIC J. BROWN/AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES



Culture of ‘men in charge’ hardens

Sectors of Christianity cross into ‘manosphere’

Marc Ramirez
USA TODAY

In Moscow, Idaho, conservative evangelical pastor Doug Wilson praised the nomination of now-War Secretary Pete Hegseth last year for his opposition to women in combat. Then, in an interview broadcast last month, Wilson told CNN that in his vision of a Christian America, women would hold few leadership positions beyond being “chief executive” of the home and raising children. “Women are the kind of people that people come out of,” he said. “It doesn’t take any talent to simply reproduce biologically.” Meanwhile, at Covenant Bible Church, an evangelical church in suburban Austin, pastor Joel Webbon has echoed Wilson’s view that in a Christian nation, women shouldn’t be able to vote.



Pastor Douglas Wilson of Moscow, Idaho, sees a line between the world of men and women. DOMINIC GWINN/MIDDLE EAST IMAGES/AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES

The “manosphere” – a movement encompassing hypermasculinity, male supremacy, misogyny and traditional gender roles and driven by podcasters, bloggers and social media warriors – has become increasingly mainstream. And now, it is converging with a segment of conservative Christianity. Aspects of the manosphere weave through American culture, from Silicon Valley “TechBros” to the largely evangelical “TheoBros” typified by a number of high-profile Christian pastors and podcasters. “There’s a version of ‘men in charge, women in submission’ that goes back as far as I can think of” in conservative Christian circles, said Julie Ingersoll, a professor of religious studies at the University of North Florida. In other words, she said, most Sunday congregations would agree that while married couples more or less decide things together, the man has the ultimate say. But over the past decade, Ingersoll said, this soft patriarchalism – sometimes called “complementarianism,” the idea that men and women have distinct but complementary roles – has yielded to more transgressive hierarchical versions. The shift, she and others say, is part of a backlash against power-shifting cultural developments and a reflection of how the emergence of the so-called manosphere overlaps with certain segments of Christianity. “Complementarianism now is not like it was in the 1980s,” Ingersoll said. “It’s harsh.”

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Mothers with young kids vacating jobs



Miya Walker, 25, with her son Angel Reese, 3, of Snellville, Georgia, is among the growing share of mothers in America who are stepping away from the post-pandemic workforce. ERIC VINCENT/USA TODAY

66.4%

of women with children under 6 participated in the labor force as of August, a nearly 2 percentage point decline from the year prior.

95.6%

of men participate in the labor force, an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

\$16,500

is the average annual full-time cost of child care for one child, according to a BabyCenter survey of more than 2,000 mothers.

40%

of respondents in the BabyCenter survey said they were on a waitlist averaging six months.

Repeal of remote-work arrangements, rising child care contribute to exodus

Bailey Schulz, Madeline Mitchell and Jessica Guynn
USA TODAY

Miya Walker, 25, wasn’t worried about child care costs when she was pregnant with her son in 2021. Her data analyst role was remote, and her mom was around when she needed help. • But after her son was born in April 2022, her employer pushed going back to the office, an hour-long drive from her home in Snellville, Georgia. Then, her mom’s arthritis flared up. • Walker said she worked in a hybrid model for a few months after her maternity leave, but soon realized “it just didn’t make sense, financially.” The day care she wanted to send her son to costs \$1,500 per month. Plus, hearing his cries when she left for work was unbearable. She quit.

“I feel like a lot of women, we’re educated, and we have the ability to work, and we want to contribute to the workforce,” Walker said. “It’s just, you know, circumstances. It doesn’t make it sustainable. It doesn’t allow us to navigate working and being a mom.” Federal data show that a growing share of mothers with young children in America are exiting the workforce, chipping away at the gains made during the COVID-19

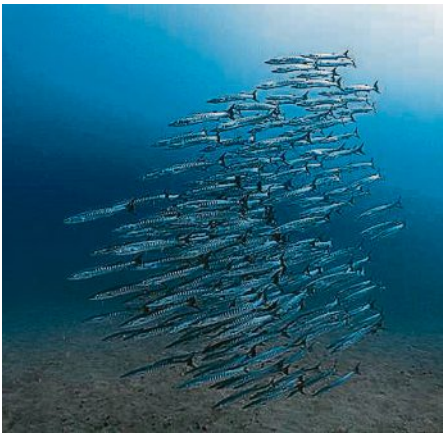
pandemic. Economists warn that the decision to step away, even temporarily, could have lasting damage on their earnings and careers. “The research is pretty clear that if you exit the labor market or take a step back when you’re young, there are benefits to it, but they’re not usually financial,” said Lauren Bauer, a fellow in economic studies at

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“Working from home made it easier to juggle child care and work. The push to return to the office is reversing this.”

Nick Bloom Stanford University economics professor

Steady ocean pattern fails for first time



Upwelling events support highly productive fisheries and help protect coral reefs from thermal stress. PROVIDED BY NATASHA HINOJOSA

Researchers wonder if it’s a fluke or the new normal

Doyle Rice
USA TODAY

Scientists have spotted something dramatically unusual in the ocean, and it could be a warning sign of things to come. Warm air dances with cold air; cold water chases warm water. It’s all a part of a predictable, stable dance of currents and climate patterns that naturally happen all across the Earth. Until it doesn’t. For the first time since records began 40 years ago, the cold, nutrient-rich waters of the Gulf of Panama failed to emerge this year. Scientists aren’t sure if

it’s a fluke or a new normal. Specifically, the Gulf of Panama’s seasonal upwelling system has consistently delivered cool, nutrient-rich waters via northerly trade winds every January-April for at least 40 years. But not this year. “Time will tell if this is a real-life example of a climate tipping point – if the failure of upwelling continues in future years,” said Tim Lenton, of the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom, a tipping point expert who was not involved in the new research. The findings were reported last week in the peer-reviewed journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

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