

There is no competition between the sexes. The workers' state has therefore abolished the very cause of the general enslavement of women. The relationship between the sexes has fundamentally changed.

In the Soviet Union marriage is not a penalty to woman. Her family life is not destroyed as is the case in capitalist countries, especially with the present wide-spread unemployment which causes the breaking up of many workers' families. She has no fear of losing her job when she marries. Neither is the birth of a child a burden to the working mother. She is protected by the social insurance laws such as do not exist in any capitalist country. She gets eight weeks leave of absence with full pay in case of birth of a child! Free maternity services; free milk and clothes for the baby for nine months.

In the Soviet east, the new factories which employ thousands of women have brought them emancipation from the age-long suppression. Under Soviet government protection, masses of women hold demonstrations where they tear the veils from their faces and trample them under their feet as a sign of their newly gained freedom.²⁸

The tractor, the complicated agrarian machine, means also the emancipation of the peasant women. In the collective farms the woman works on equal terms with the man. Nurseries and kindergartens have been established for her child. The ignorant peasant woman, slave under the czarist regime, has become the free literate comrade of her equally emancipated peasant husband under workers' rule. About 20 per cent of the chairmen of village soviets are women. It is no wonder, then, that one can see peasant women in spirited demonstrations, placing garlands of flowers on the new tractors sent to the collective farmers by the workers from the factories²⁹.

It is only in capitalist countries that women are forced by economic necessity into the factories where their cheap labor is used to cut the wages of the whole working class. In the Soviet Union woman is entering industry because through the factory she has the opportunity, besides improving her material

conditions, to engage in all fields of social and political life and raise herself to a social level on a par with man.

The Working Women's Delegate Meetings, organized in the factories by the All-Union Communist Party, help the women to liquidate their backwardness which was caused by historical conditions of exploitation prior to the October Revolution.

All the above shows that under a Socialist economy, the fable about women being by nature intellectually inferior to men has been blasted. In the Soviet Union women are assisted to hold even the highest position in all organizations, in the Soviet government, etc.

Equality in work, equality in the process of production, result in equality in life in general for the women under workers' rule.¹⁶

19. Is It True that Women Are Forced to Place Their Children in Soviet State Institutions?

This is a calumny of the bourgeois press against the Soviet Union. The working women take their children home each day from the day nurseries, which are generally in the vicinity of the factories they work in. The child is with the mother on rest days (every fifth day). In the evening, if she wishes to go to the movies, theatre or a meeting, she leaves her children under expert care in the children's room in the factory club. The workers' parks of culture and rest have a children's city where the parents may leave their children. In railroad stations there are special children's rooms, where the children are fed and put to rest in between train time. While the children are cared for by the nurses, the mothers are instructed as to proper feeding and care of children. Plans have been made to equip the new trains (every fourth compartment) with special milk heating facilities and a hammock for the baby.

In the villages alone, in 1932, 15 million children were cared for in pre-school institutions.

The mothers together with the doctors, nurses and other workers in these children's institutions, hold periodical meet-