

Chapter 14: The Failure of Socialism and Its Correlation with Male Inferiority

THE BIBLE OF MALE INFERIORITY

The failure of socialism, despite its promises of equality and justice, has long puzzled historians, economists, and social theorists. While it is often attributed to economic mismanagement, political corruption, or external pressures, one overlooked factor is the persistence of patriarchal values and male inferiority within these societies. Socialism, with its aim to eliminate class distinctions and distribute wealth equally, failed to address the deep-rooted gender inequalities that had been in place for millennia.

At its core, socialism sought to abolish private property—the cornerstone of capitalist exploitation. However, even in socialist countries where private ownership was banned, the first form of private property—women—remained under male control. This unexamined patriarchy, which dated back to the shift from matrilineal to patriarchal societies, became a taproot of the very inequality socialism sought to eradicate.

The Ownership of Women as the First Form of Private Property

Socialism's failure to challenge the patriarchal roots of private property is central to its downfall. Historically, women were the first form of private property, with patriarchal societies establishing control over them long before the emergence of material wealth or land ownership. This concept was deeply ingrained in the structure of human societies, and even in socialist regimes, it persisted—subtly undermining the egalitarian principles that socialism espoused.

While socialist states banned land ownership and redistributed wealth, they did not abolish the idea that men could "own" women. Women's roles were often relegated to the domestic sphere, and despite the rhetoric of equality, traditional gender roles remained entrenched. This failure to fully emancipate women from their status as property weakened socialism's broader promise of true social and economic equality.

Patriarchy's Influence on Socialist Leadership

In many socialist states, leadership remained predominantly male-dominated. The rhetoric of gender equality was often out of sync with the reality on the ground. Women were encouraged to work, but they were also expected to manage their households, creating a double burden that perpetuated the patriarchal norms socialism aimed to eliminate. The decision-making power remained concentrated in the hands of a few men,

and male leaders often failed to challenge the patriarchal structures within society.

This male dominance in leadership contributed to the inefficiencies and corruption that plagued many socialist states. The persistence of patriarchal values fostered hierarchies and inequalities that mirrored the capitalist systems socialism opposed. These dynamics prevented the full realization of the socialist vision, making true equality an impossible goal.

The Double Burden of Socialist Women

While socialist states made efforts to incorporate women into the workforce, they rarely addressed the gendered division of labor that confined women to the roles of caretakers and homemakers. Women were tasked with both earning a living and maintaining their households—a reflection of the unresolved tension between patriarchy and the socialist vision of equality. The continued marginalization of women in decision-making roles and the lack of support for women's liberation within the domestic sphere ensured that gender inequality persisted in all areas of life.

This failure to abolish the first form of private property—the ownership of women—is one of the key reasons why socialism did not achieve its revolutionary aims. The socialist system continued to be undermined by the very patriarchal structures that it sought to dismantle.

The Persistence of Male Inferiority

At the heart of patriarchy lies a deep-rooted sense of male inferiority, driving men to seek dominance and control over women. This need for control, especially in socialist systems that proclaimed equality, revealed the persistent psychological and cultural barriers that prevented gender equality from being realized. Even in societies that had abolished private property, men still sought to assert ownership over women, which created a hidden hierarchy that socialism never addressed.

The failure of socialism, then, can be seen as not only an economic or political failure but as a failure to address gender. By continuing to treat women as private property—by failing to liberate the first form of ownership—socialist states failed to eliminate the root of inequality. This failure, intertwined with male inferiority, contributed to the ultimate decline of socialism.

The Impact of Male Inferiority on Socialist Ideals

Male inferiority, rooted in the need for dominance and control, played a profound role in undermining the ideals of socialism. At its core, socialism was meant to be a system of equity—one where class distinctions and ownership of private property were abolished in favor of collective well-being. However, male inferiority, with its drive to maintain power and superiority over women, was never fully addressed in these socialist experiments.

Even in socialist regimes where leaders proclaimed gender equality, the fear of losing control—a symptom of male inferiority—manifested in subtle ways. Women were expected to contribute to the economy, but their labor was undervalued, and their contributions to the home were taken for granted. Men, still grappling with their sense of inferiority, were often unwilling to share power or responsibility equally with women, reinforcing the very hierarchies socialism aimed to dissolve.

Why Socialism Couldn't Break Free from Patriarchy

Despite its revolutionary intentions, socialism failed to break free from the patriarchal structures that had existed for centuries. The refusal to confront the concept of women as private property—the earliest and most entrenched form of ownership—meant that the gendered division of power persisted in socialist societies. By not addressing the core of male dominance, socialism allowed patriarchal values to subvert its egalitarian principles.

In a truly equitable society, all forms of ownership and power—material, social, and sexual—would need to be dismantled. But socialist systems, in their focus on class struggle and economic redistribution, failed to recognize that gender was as significant a source of oppression as class. Patriarchy remained a silent force, undermining socialist ideals from within.

The failure of socialism, therefore, was not just about economic inefficiencies or political corruption; it was about the failure to fully liberate society from the bonds of patriarchy. As long as men retained control over women—as long as the first form of private property remained intact—true equality could not be achieved.

Conclusion: Reimagining a Post-Patriarchal Future

The collapse of socialism offers an important lesson for future movements seeking to create a more just and equitable world. True equality cannot be achieved through economic redistribution alone. It requires the dismantling of all forms of oppression, including the deeply embedded gender hierarchies that have shaped

human societies for millennia.

Patriarchy, after all, is the very foundation of capitalism—it began with the ownership of the first private property: women. For any future vision of social justice to succeed, it must confront the lingering effects of male inferiority and the ownership of women as a form of private property. Until this core issue is addressed, attempts to build egalitarian societies will be undermined by the same patriarchal forces that have existed since the dawn of civilization.

A world where gender equality is prioritized—where men no longer seek to dominate women out of a sense of inferiority—offers the possibility of a society free from the power struggles and conflicts that have plagued both capitalism and socialism. In this post-patriarchal future, true equity may finally be realized, creating a world where all forms of dominance—class, gender, and economic—are dismantled.