here, and others, are handled in a detailed manner, citing the record in all instances.

We hope these comments have cleared up the points raised by our critic and look forward to further correspondence from him.

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*The first printing of Socialism, Hope of Humanity, was in December of 1941. In the July 5, 1941 issue of the Weekly People, the following statement appeared: "'The war between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany has not changed the essential character of the Second World War: it is now what it was when it broke out in September 1939, a war of capitalism, an imperialist war... Stalin has betrayed the Russian workers, and has shattered the hopes of the world's workers."

And on July 26, 1941, the following statement appeared in the Weekly People:

"What defeat would mean to the Russian masses Stalin does not venture to say. He does not tell them it means the restoration of private property, wage slavery, and exploitation."

The Western Socialist for July-Aug. 1941 accused the S. L. P. of being cowardly, since they did not support the Russians in their fight for their life, especially since the S.L.P. maintained the Bolsheviks had abolished wage slavery. Apparently the DeLeonists had thought over their contradictory position and taken the stand quoted from their pamphlet.

HARMO

DESPATCH FROM AUSTRIA

Statesmen and politicians in the "democratic free world" never tire in boasting of the freedom of expression and association enjoyed by the people. No one, it is said, need fear victimisation, persecution, or being put on trial and jailed for criticising the Powers that be and their social set-up, or for denouncing the leaders of the big parties, who march under the banner of Socialism but who actually betray that great cause by their unqualified support and administration of capitalism. But though the adversary of the status quo and preacher of revolutionary change need not, as in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, fear a secret or other police, he is exposed to, and has to reckon with, an equally fearsome and redoubtable whip, namely that of his employers, whose bread he is eating. So at least it is here in Austria of historic "holy alliance" fame.

Employees dependent for their means of livelihood on wage-work, for example, the Vienna Municipal Enterprises (gas-works and electricity, tramways and buses, shops, housing, etc. etc.) controlled and administrated by the "red" (S. P. O.) city Council; or workers in the State-controlled concerns, who would be incautious enough to express too boldly their opinion that the profit making system of capitalism was responsible for the crying social evils (including war) and who would also propose its abolition in favor of a system of society really serving the interests of humanity; can easily become candidates for black marks. Sooner rather than later (often within 24 hours of the exercise of their undisputed right of free speech) they are invested with the order of the sack.

Even a professorial chair at a University is no impregnable stronghold against becoming persona non-grata — in plainer language: of being fired, if the professor's view deviates from the official line. Such things happened not only under Hitler's and Stalin's regime, but happen also in the "free world" of today, for instance in democratic Austria. Here is a case in point, which I can substantiate by the victim's own written statement.

Dr. Johannes Kleinhappl, professor of scholastic philosophy and social ethic, at the Innsbruck University, was in 1947 informed that his lectures and views were not in line with the official tenets. He was ordered to send in the manuscript of his work: "Die soziale Frage, Wesen-Ursache-Losung" (The Social Question, Its Nature, Cause, Solution) for a checking. At the same time he was asked to forthwith stop lecturing and publishing any writings. The book was eventually said not to have found the approval of the censors, the views expressed were "too far leftist." Dr. K. had to leave Innsbruck and move to Vienna—his contract and vow compelled him to abide by this stricture, and no opportunity was given him to answer the objections and charges brought against him. He also had to apply to the Federal Ministry for Education for leave of absence. The consequence was that he found no more occupation at any other university, although some chairs had been vacated. "Well familiar as I was with the procedure at filling positions, I knew that beforehand," says Dr. Kleinhappl. "Nevertheless," he continued, "if I were today again faced with the same situation, I would act in the same way."

The rectitude, indomitable manly spirit and civil courage shown by Dr. Kleinhappl in the face of the despicable action of the holy alliance, will be greatly admired by every comrade, especially when it is learned that recently Dr. K. undauntedly reaffirmed his stand in opposition to authority. It was at a conference of "Socialist Catholics" in Vienna (November 1959) when he maintained in a lecture that Karl Marx's social analysis was still perfectly correct today. There had been no change in the essential features of capitalist society since the time when Marx wrote "Das Kapital." The workers are still propertyless as before, if by property the right of disposal over the means of wealth production is understood. Today, as before, property yields income without work, the class struggle is still on, and the economic insecurity of the masses continues as before. "If today," said Dr. K., "even socialists consider Marx's teaching as out of date, and must be overhauled, I am of the opinion that Karl Marx's analysis holds good and is just as valid today as it was a hundred years ago. Like no other economist," continued Dr. Kleinhappl, "Marx saw through and explained the nature of capital."

Time does not allow me to dwell here on many other devastating remarks about our opponents and especially the false friends of socialism. One of these "friends" was Dr. Benedikt Kautsky, the chief author of the new programme of the S.P.O., who ignored our work and shunned any contact with us, like all the other self-styled "Marxists." Dr. Kautsky died of a heart attack last April at the age of 65. From about 10 huge obituary notes in the principal Press it was learned that Kautsky was not only Vice-President of the National Bank but also executive and on the board of directors of as many important private and nationalized industrial concerns, which must have yielded him an income of well over one hundred thousand schilling per month. It is also significant that the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" reporting on the conference of the "Catholic Socialists"—a motley crowd of confusionists — made no comment whatever on Dr. Kleinhappl's challenge to pseudo-socialism. The paper gives however the widest possible publicity to a trashy pamphlet written by the president of the "Co-operative of Socialist Catholics."

R. FRANK

Vienna, Austria.

FROM A READER

Dear Comrades:

On page 20 of the No. 3-1960 W. S. in the second column half way down after giving Rune's quotation, "The identification of Judaism"...it states that "No Marxist would quarrel with the first part of this quotation..."

Here it is meant that no Marxist will deny that this is the position of POLITICAL ANTI-SEMITISM.

Yours for Socialism and clarity

C. P. DAVIS

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