Austro-Marxism was a Marxist theoretical current, led by Victor Adler, Otto Bauer, Karl Renner and Max Adler, members of the Social Democratic Workers’ Party of Austria in Austria-Hungary and the First Austrian Republic (1918–1934). It is known for its theory of nationality and nationalism, and its attempt to conciliate it with socialism in the imperial context. Hence, Otto Bauer thought of the “personal principle” as a way of gathering the geographically divided members of the same nation. In Social Austro-Marxism provided a model there, as well as the universalistic message of socialism that influenced many in Brith Shalom and German-Jewish intellectuals (Benjamin, Adorno) elsewhere. Beyond the Border: The German-Jewish Legacy Abroad. Otto Bauer (1881-1934) was a prominent leader of the All-Austrian Social Democratic Party (Gestamtpartei) and a notable theorist of Austro-Marxism, an intellectual current that was linked, but not identical, to that party. The Question of Nationalities and Social Democracy. Austro-Marxist theoretical views have been conceived as social medical instruments for the problems that confronted the improvement of socialism of their time. The relevance in their concept for the modern global inheres during this understanding. Biographical note Mark E. Blum, Ph.D. (1970), college of Pennsylvania, is a Professor of background on the collage of Louisville, Kentucky. Download e-book for iPad: Austro-Marxism: The Ideology of Unity Austro-Marxist Theory by Mark E. Blum, William Smaldone.