

Josef Alois Schumpeter  
**Drei Vorträge 1913-1914 in Amerika**

herausgegeben von Ulrich Hedtke

**Bericht der *New York Times* vom 5. Dezember 1913 über den Vortrag  
"The Working Faith of the Social Reformer"**

**SAYS WORKERS MAKE ISSUES OF TO-DAY**

**Dr. Schumpeter Asserts That the Rule of the Feudal Aristocracy  
Has Disappeared.**

**Some Social Problems**

**We Are Foolish in Showing Sympathy for Criminals, Columbia  
Exchange Professor Declares.**

Dr. Josef Schumpeter of Vienna, one of Columbia University's exchange professors for 1913-1914, delivered the first of a series of three lectures on "Problems of Democracy" last night at Columbia University's School of Journalism. His subject was "The Working Faith of the Social Reformer." The subject of the other two lectures, to be given on the evening of Dec. 11 and Dec. 18, will be "Industrial Leadership and Equal Opportunity to All" and "Social Discipline and Social Justice.

"We are not going to talk of practical social subject" said Dr. Schumpeter, "that is too wide in its scope. We shall simply deal with fundamentals. I shall discuss a few of problems, that confront the social worker, and I want you to clear your minds of cant and forget quite a number of those stock phrases that everyone is talking about social subject.

"We find that fifty years ago interest in social subjects was confined to a much smaller class than it is now. As we go back through time the stream of social thinking, as shown by literature, grows smaller and smaller. The old social thinkers were very unpopular. The ruling classes, the feudal aristocracy, were never effected by their ideas. But times have changed. New policies have come in. New ways of thinking have manifested themselves. A new class has come in. The old class rule was the rule of feudal aristocracy. Now we have a class rule of workers. Everything is looked at now from the worker's standpoint. In the newspapers the leading issues of the day are all considered from the standpoint of the worker. A conservative newspaper at the present time would hardly dare to consider an issues from another standpoint.

"Let us consider the criminal. We are foolish in our treatment of him. A man of criminal stock kills some one. Hic case comes up before a jury. Sympathy for him is aroused and in some countries his chance of getting of are very good. I am not going to make the criminal responsible for what he does. Of course he is innocent. But that does not alter the fact that he must be dealt with sternly in order that society and the generations of the future may be protected. Sympathy with the criminal is an injustice to society.

"The pursuit of happiness for our own sakes as well as for others is a mean sort of thing. This is the beefsteak idea of happiness. More laudable than this is self-denial practiced to insure the future progress of our race."

Dr. Schumpeter and Dr. Carl Rathgen of the University of Berlin, another of Columbia's exchange professors, will be the guests of honors at a Kommerz to be held in the University Commons on Dec. 8 under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein. Among those present will be the Deans from the departments of Columbia and representatives from the German Societies of Yale, Harvard, Brown, Williams, Wesleyan, Swarthmore, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Quelle: NEW YORK TIMES, 5. Dezember 1913, Seite 13

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**Bericht der *Washington Post* vom 8. Februar 1914 über den Vortrag  
"The Balkan Situation from the Austrian Viewpoint"**

**PREDICTS THIRD BALKAN WAR**

Prof. Schumpeter, of Austria, is pessimistic in Lecture

Under the auspices of George Washington university, Prof. Joseph Schumpeter, dean of political science and economics at the University of Gratz, Austria, and exchange professor between his university and Columbia, spoke Wednesday in the auditorium of the new National Museum on "The Balkan Situation from the Austrian Viewpoint". Among those present were Konstantin von Masirevich, first secretary, and the Baron Freudenthal, attaché of the Austrian embassy ... [Es folgt die Aufzählung weiterer Gäste U. H ]...

"Prof. Schumpeter claimed that the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910 was warranted by circumstances. He said that Balkan peace is merely transitory; that another war is sure to come.

Quelle: THE WASHINGTON POST, 8. Februar 1914, Seite 18

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**Ein Artikel Schumpeters zum Thema Frauenbewegung und Familie<sup>1</sup>  
in der *Washington Post* vom 22. März 1914**

**SUFFRAGE COMING, SAYS ECONOMIST, BECAUSE  
OF CHANGING FAMILY LIFE**

**Institution of Marriage Modified, Declares Prof.  
Schumpeter, and Women Have Lost Their Old Employment-  
Traces History.**

**By Prof. Josef Schumpeter Austrian Exchange Professor  
to Columbia-University, Professor of Political Economy at  
the University of Gratz**

If any question is in process of being trashed out, people soon cease to do any thinking of their own about it and have a way of settling down to repeating indefinitely sets of arguments which from the very fact of their logical weakness seem to derive an emotional force.

This can we always observe when large issues are fought out. What we think about them is only handmaid to what we feel about them. But this is specially true in the particular case of the gallant fight for equality which our women are waging, for hardly anywhere else is there so much room for vague hopes and fears, and hardly another issue has so nasty a spike for the feeling of many of us.

Now, I do not wish to argue on either side. All I want to point out that all ideas and social institutions and habits which have anything to do with the relations and relative positions of the sexes are determined by, or have a tendency to adapt themselves to the general conditions under which a nation lives. We cannot hope – much as we may want to – to keep any social institutions – marriage, for instance – what it is at a given point of the long road of the social evolution, if those conditions change. As a matter of fact, though the name may remain the same, the institution of marriage and what it really means and implies is forever changing.

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<sup>1</sup> Schumpeter hat im WS 1913/1914 mindestens einmal zu dem Thema *Die Zukunft der Frauenbewegung und der Familie* vorgetragen. Vgl. dazu die Veranstaltungsankündigung für den 9.12. S. 20 der *New York Times* vom 7. 12. 1913

### **Facts Change Faster Than Ideals**

There is as much difference between what it is to be married now and what it was to be married a few hundred years ago as there is between the Twentieth Century Limited and a saddle horse, although our legal definitions and our ideals of marriage have changed much less rapidly and thoroughly than the facts have. And there is some use in glancing over the historical evolution of the position of women to see how the necessities under which we have lived have shaped, together with everything else, also this particular element of our lives.

### **Women in Primitive Times**

In primitive conditions the precariousness of the existence of the small clans that roamed about very much like herds of deer imposed on them the necessity of the strongest members of the group being always ready to fight an enemy or to hunt for food, specializing, as it were, in the profession of warrior and hunter and leaving everything else to the women.

This accounts for the position of women in primitive times. It is not quite exact to speak of their "subjection" or to style them "beast of burden". They simply had a sphere of activity cut out for them, from which men were debarred just as much as they were debarred from joining his hunting expeditions.

Family life as we know it came into existence only much later, when people settled down on the land. It owes its origin to the fact that the house had become an economic point, and that the ties of clanship lost steadily in importance. This, by the way, disposes of the argument that Family is the "cell" of the social group. The contrary is true. The family evolved out of a bigger group, it appeared comparatively late, and social groups have been able to get along without it for a very long spell of time.

### **No Old Maids Then**

Well, when family, in our sense of the word, did come into existence, the place of the wife was again determined by inexorable necessities. And this meant, at that time, that the social position of women in general was so determined, for practically all of them were wives, a spinster being just as exceptional a phenomenon as a bachelor then was. They were, indeed, most unhappy exceptions, because married life was then the necessary basis of everything outside the walls of a convent. In their homes wives were supreme rulers.

They managed the whole of all those industrial functions which the rural household of the Middle Ages implied. They did what

manufactures and tradesmen do for them today.

Needless to say, those conditions have passed away or are passing away, and they will never return. What I have called their industrial functions has been taken away from women and has been reduced, or is being reduced, to fussing about menus, table decorations, and similar problems. The peasant's wife is happier in this respect, for she still lives, to some extent, under those old conditions. The laborer's wife has never had much of a home. But all this women who have not to go out to work now offer the most tragic case of unemployment ever witnessed, with all its effects on happiness and character.

### **Suffrage Bond to Come**

Whatever our works and ideals, it is absurd to call the women's movement a whim, which will pass, provided only it is not taken seriously and provided its symptoms are sternly put down. It is a movement which it may be possible to guide, but which it is imperative to guide only toward its goal, for it will get there, anyway. Let us apply this to the particular question of suffrage, which is only one element of the much broader problem. I have been speaking about and a comparatively insignificant one. Yet it is a step on a long road – a step which is absolutely unavoidable. The more man fight the suffrage the better the cause will prosper. All the resistance is good for is to show the power of the trend of things and to make the victory – which is sure to come – the more significant and dramatic.

Quelle: THE WASHINGTON POST, 22. März 1914, S. 18

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