

THE IDEA FOR this book goes back a long way, and the premise was simple: to put Schumpeter's thoughts and actions into a historical context that I perhaps understood most clearly because it was partly my own. It has been suggested that I omit the account of Schumpeter's Austrian troubles or at least severely cut them. Upon reflection, I did cut back on this section, but did not eliminate it entirely, and not only because much time and effort was spent on archival research on just these problems. There was also the matter of setting the record straight: to this day, Schumpeter's behavior as minister and bank president is considered not quite aboveboard, though time has changed violent disapproval to amused acceptance. This is also why I felt it necessary to let Schumpeter speak for himself. Many of the quotations reproduced herein refer to German documents that are not generally available. I felt it was important to quote both English and German sources to ensure that my interpretation of Schumpeter's theories are not mistaken for my personal idiosyncrasies.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the help of many people. The readers of the manuscript, Mark Perlman and Richard Swedberg, whose names were, with their permission, revealed to me, wrote flattering, detailed, and encouraging comments. I have followed many, although not all, of their suggestions.

In Vienna, my work was at the very beginning greatly facilitated by the secretary of state in the Ministry of Finance, now retired, Professor Hans Seidl, who made possible quick access to the files of his ministry and documents in parliament. At the time, the files were not yet as easily available as they are now, because the Staatsarchiv had not yet been built. My special thanks go to Professor Dieter Bökemann of the Technical University Vienna, who helped with introductions and the collection and reproduction of documents.

In the Oesterreichische Staatsarchiv and the Verwaltungsarchiv, my work was initially helped by Dr. Hubert Steiner. Drs. Jeřabek and Gertrud Enderle-Burcel of the Staatsarchiv helped in many ways. Dr. Enderle-Burcel, in an act of extraordinary professional courtesy, made her own Schumpeter file available, which shortened my search considerably. I hope that in a small way I could add to her collection items that I discovered. They also directed me to and made contact with other archives, which led to some discoveries that had eluded me and other researchers simply because we had looked in the wrong places.

Dr. Günther Scheffbeck, the Archivist of Parliament, dug up the file of the report to the parliamentary investigation into the affairs of the Biedermann Bank, which Schumpeter had been unable to obtain.

Finally, there were the libraries of the Handels- and the Arbeiterkammer. The former had a complete newspaper file of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the latter a valuable "morgue" of newspaper clippings which were most helpful.

I also consulted the archive of the Archdiocese of Vienna, which has the papers of Monsignor Ignaz Seipel, who was during Schumpeter's ministerial days the parliamentary leader of the Christian Social Party and, later, chancellor. His diary is, however, an appointment book, and although it listed when he had lunch with Schumpeter, and when he first saw Schumpeter's successor Reisch, it revealed nothing about what was discussed. A visit to the University of Vienna Archive was unsuccessful.

I visited the University of Oslo Archive to look into the Ragnar Frisch papers, where I found the most cordial help. The visit also allowed me to discuss matters with Mr. Andvig and Mr. Fagerberg. I also went through the Spiethoff papers, deposited in the University of Basel Archive, whose help I gratefully acknowledge. Docent Rolf Henriksson of the University of Stockholm kindly made his research on Schumpeter's visit available.

I am particularly grateful to the Harvard University Archives. My interest concentrated on letters written and received by Schumpeter. I have, however, deliberately refrained from reading Schumpeter's diary or anything very personal, except where already published elsewhere.

In Berlin, my old friend from high school days and retired member of the library staff of the Free University, Christa Schulze-Krantz, was enormously helpful in doing much archival research for me. However, neither she nor I were successful in locating relevant files in the Prussian Archives in Merseburg. Inquiries by letter and lengthy telephonic discussions yielded no results.

Richard Nelson read the pages dealing with his and Winter's book, made comments, all of which I used, and also generally approved in Winter's name of my summary of their book. He did not, however, see the final and shortened version.

Rudolf v. Albertini, Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Zürich, led me to and through historic literature to understand events of over one hundred years ago. So did my sister, Dr. Joan Campbell, a historian specializing in modern German history. F. M. Scherer read and commented on several chapters.

There are several persons who must be singled out for special thanks. Dr. Herbert Fürth has an unparalleled first-hand knowledge of the historical, political, and juridical situation in the Double Monarchy and the later Republic. While my stepmother, Dr. Toni Stolper, was still alive, I frequently telephoned to ask her what it was really like at that time. Dr. Fürth checked my historical and juridical statements, corrected or approved them, and frequently led me to look in additional places for information. His and my generation are about to die out. There is a function of grandfathers in the transmission of knowledge to grandchildren, a knowledge which comes from having been part of that history and not merely having read about it. The imponderables surrounding facts are frequently as important as the facts themselves.

Paul Sweezy read the chapters on socialism. I accepted most of his com-

ments. The remaining disagreements, as he himself pointed out, are really not so much with my descriptions of Schumpeter's thought, as with Schumpeter's thoughts themselves. Sweezy was a friend of Schumpeter in a way I was not. Though only a few years older than myself, there was between Sweezy and Schumpeter a sense of friendship among equals, while with me there always remained a sense of a generational difference. I wish this had not been so, but, though a friend of Schumpeter, I never was on equal terms with him as Paul was.

Professor Yuichi Shionoya, president of Hitotsubashi University, very carefully read the first ten chapters. I have followed all his suggestions.

The late William Mirsky, who had been professor of engineering at the University of Michigan, sparked my interest in chaos theory. When I first read Gleitz's book, which Mirsky had given me, my reaction was: "This is precisely what Schumpeter was talking about."

Whether this is so is perhaps too early to say. But it is clear that I could not have done without the substantial and substantive help of Carl Simon, professor of mathematics and economics at the University of Michigan. He helped me to understand at least in principle what the mathematics of nonlinear systems was all about, what I could and could not say. He also drew my attention to more technical articles, which he helped me to read.

Irita Grierson did the painstaking work of preparing the manuscript to the precise requirements of Princeton University Press. But in addition she occasionally questioned formulations, leading, I am certain, to improvements.

There are still others who had an influence on this project. Foremost is Jack Repcheck, who as editor suggested some tightening of the manuscript. But there were many whose names I do not know. As the manuscript developed I talked about the various parts I was working on to various groups in the United States, Germany, Switzerland, and Israel. The questions asked helped improve later formulations. I am conscious of the help received, although I can not express specific thanks to particular individuals.

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