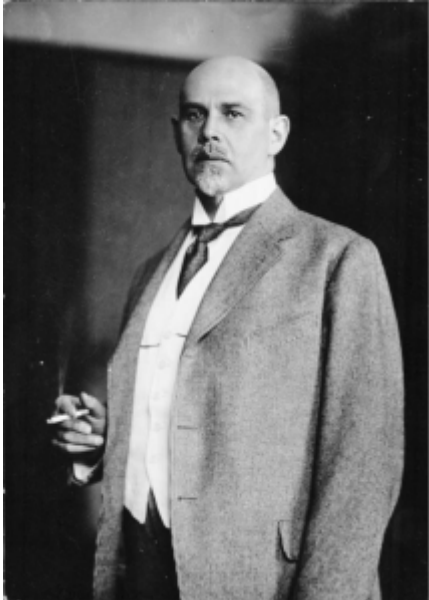


Rathenau, Walther

By [Christian Schölzel](#)



Walter Rathenau (1867-1922)

Walther Rathenau was one of Germany's most influential entrepreneurs before the First World War, one of the main organizers of Germany's war economy during the First World War, and German Minister of Foreign Affairs after the First World War.

Unknown photographer: Walter Rathenau, black-and-white photograph, n.p., 1921; source: Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-L40010, via Wikimedia Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-L40010,_Walter_Rathenau.jpg.

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Rathenau, *Walther*

(Hartenau, Walter)

German Entrepreneur, philosopher, and politician

Born 29 September 1867 in Berlin, Germany

Died 24 June 1922 in Berlin, Germany

Summary

Walther Rathenau was one of the most influential entrepreneurs before the First World War. In 1914/1915 he became one of the main organizers of Germany's war economy. After World War I he supported the "policy of fulfilment". As German Minister of Foreign Affairs he signed

the Treaty of Rapallo with Soviet Russia in 1922.

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Introduction

Walther Rathenau (1867-1922) was born into the grand-bourgeoisie in Berlin as the first child of [Mathilde Rathenau \(1845-1926\)](#) and [Emil Rathenau \(1838-1915\)](#). The Jewish family followed the idea of acculturation to Christianity. Rathenau developed a complex self-discourse as a Jew that included internalization of [antisemitism](#) to avoid further discrimination. This can be traced in his more than 150 publications on economic, political, philosophical, and cultural matters as in his edited letters.

Following his father as an entrepreneur in the electronics company *Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft* (AEG), he became one of the most influential industrialists and bankers in Wilhelmine [Germany](#). Although not engaged in party politics, he attempted to gain political influence, to limited success.

Political Life

In mid-August 1914, he voluntarily began to organize the War Raw Material Department in the Prussian Ministry of War. Together with [Wichard von Moellendorff \(1881-1937\)](#) and others, he organized the complete control of [raw materials](#) (except [food](#)) in Germany to satisfy the demands of a [war economy](#). In the spring of 1915 he left this post. This experience with “*Gemeinwirtschaft*”, a mix of free market and state economy, influenced his philosophy.

Post-war

Rathenau's attitude towards the Great War developed from a mix of patriotism and a sceptical endorsement of the idea of catharsis to desperation. In public, however, he supported the German war effort until the very end. After the war, he was involved in reparation politics. As Minister of Foreign Affairs under Chancellor [Joseph Wirth \(1879-1956\)](#) from the end of January 1922, he became a leading proponent of the “policy of fulfilment”. The signing of the Treaty of Rapallo with Soviet Russia and Rathenau's role therein remains

highly controversial. Rathenau was assassinated near his home in Berlin-Grünwald by right-wing terrorists in 1922.

Christian Schölzel, Independent scholar

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