

Box 17 -

Correspondence Michael & Kate Polanyi
(Kate's letters)
(I have D. Schulz's)

THE MICHAEL POLANYI PAPERS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

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Department of Special Collections

While the cumulative correspondence, notes, manuscripts, and memorabilia in this collection provide a biographical resource for the varied career of Michael Polanyi, the individual series in the papers, when taken individually, are only partially illuminating. In order to understand the scope of the collection, the individual series must be examined and compared with Polanyi's work in science, economics, philosophy and social problems.

Michael Polanyi was born in Budapest in 1891, and though his native Hungary, the intellectual milieu of his childhood remained a life-long by his work. His father was an engineer and business. John M. Cash, Russian novelist, Cecile, wrote a fashion column for the German-language newspaper in Budapest. Throughout the early years of Polanyi's childhood, the family was financially successful, but most of their resources were lost before the first world war, leaving the children largely dependent on Polanyi's brother Karl for support (Box 38, Folder 7). Despite this poor financial situation, Cecile Polanyi maintained a salon for Hungarian literary figures (46:4-9).

Hereafter, all box and folder references will read with the box and folder number, and the reference would read (46:4-9).

The Joseph Regenstein Library

September 1977

The Papers and Michael Polanyi's Career

While the cumulative correspondence, notes, manuscripts, and memorabilia in this collection provide a biographical resource for the varied career of Michael Polanyi, the specific series in the papers, when taken individually, are only partially illuminating. In order to understand the scope of the collection, the individual series must be examined and compared with Polanyi's work in science, economics, philosophy and social problems.

Michael Polanyi was born in Budapest in 1891, and though his career as a scientist and philosopher led him far from his native Hungary, the intellectual milieu of his childhood remained a life-long influence on his work. His father was an engineer and businessman and his Russian mother, Cecile, wrote a fashion column for the German-language newspaper in Budapest. Throughout the early years of Polanyi's childhood, the family was financially successful, but most of their resources were lost before the first World War, leaving the children largely dependent on Polanyi's brother Karl for support (Box 45, Folder 7).¹ Despite this poor financial situation, Cecile Polanyi maintained a salon for Hungarian literary figures (46:6-9).

¹Hereafter, all box and folder references will read with the box and folder numbers only. This reference would read (45:7).

Polanyi grew up in a literate, political world. At an early age, he helped to found, with his brother Karl and Oscar Jászi, the Galilei Circle, a Hungarian nationalist group which promoted Hungarian cultural traditions and worked for an independent Hungarian state. Polanyi became a Doctor of Medicine at Budapest University in 1913 and served as a medical officer in the Austro-Hungarian army during World War I. His earliest scientific paper, "Chemistry of Hydrocephalic Liquid" was published at age 19. Throughout the war, he worked on the application of quantum theory to the third law of thermodynamics and on the thermodynamics of absorption. In 1916, he published his work on absorption, one of the first of over two hundred scientific papers he was to publish before his move into philosophy in 1948. His theory of absorption was accepted by the chemistry faculty of Budapest University which awarded him a Ph.D. in 1917.

Following the war, in the autumn of 1920, Polanyi received an appointment to the new Institute of Fibre Chemistry in Berlin, part of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. His early years in Berlin are recounted in the 1962 essay, *My Time with X-Rays and Crystals* (34:17). Fritz Haber, the Director of the prestigious Institute of Physical Chemistry, sent Polanyi off to "cook a piece of meat," to expand his laboratory skills before being fully accepted into the German scientific community. He succeeded in this with a study of x-ray diffraction of cellulose fibres, and in 1923 he was appointed to the Institute of Physical Chemistry to work under Haber.

During the following ten years in Berlin, Polanyi established himself as one of Germany's leading physical chemists. He carried on research with some of the most prominent scientists of the age including Eugene Wigner with whom he was to share a life-long friendship.

Polanyi's scientific work is well documented in the Papers only in the correspondence series. His early scientific studies of absorption and reaction kinetics are given passing reference in several letters from the 1917-1919 period (1:5), but it is not until the autumn of 1920, when he joined the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, that the scientific correspondence becomes significant. From 1920 to 1933, when Polanyi left Berlin, he corresponded regularly with many of the leading scientists of Germany (1:6-2:15). Fritz Haber is represented in a series of letters beginning in 1923. Of particular interest are the large number of letters from early supporters of Polanyi's work such as the Polish chemists Georg Bredig and Kasimir Fajans, and Polanyi's colleague in Berlin, Herbert Freundlich. His circle of correspondents within the European scientific community grew to include such important figures as James Franck, Otto Hahn, Werner Heisenberg, Wilfred Heller, Leo Szilard, and many others.

The coming to power of Hitler and the National Socialist Party marked the end of Polanyi's German career and the beginning of his move into social thought. In reaction to growing attacks on Jewish intellectual figures in 1933, Polanyi, who was not a Jew, accepted a chair in physical

chemistry created for him at the University of Manchester. He continued with the chemical studies begun in Berlin, but his contacts with non-refugee German scientists decreased. The early years in Manchester were difficult ones for the Polanyi family as refugees struggling with life in a foreign country (2:14-3:5).

Polanyi's departure for Manchester in 1933 signaled an intellectual and social break from the scientific work of Berlin. He was welcomed by the English scientific community and while correspondence with scientists in Germany decreases greatly at this point, it is replaced by a volume of letters from new British colleagues. From 1933 to 1948 (the year Polanyi accepted the chair of Social Studies at Manchester) the correspondence is filled with letters from British scientists such as William H. Bragg and his son William L. Bragg, Arthur Allmand, Patrick Blackett, Christopher Ingold, Cyril Hinshelwood, and Eric Rideal.

Refugee status created new friendships and strengthened old ones. The correspondence with Polanyi's colleague and close personal friend Eugene Wigner increases in 1933 and there are a number of exchanges from this period with Max Born and Erwin Schrödinger. Polanyi's laboratory at Manchester attracted students and established scientists from all over the world. Perhaps his most important associate during this period was the Japanese chemist Juro Horiuchi who is well represented in the correspondence.

As Polanyi increasingly turned his attention from science to economics and philosophy during and after the war, correspondence with scientists dropped off. The two other major series in the collection, notes and manuscripts, contain little material from Polanyi's scientific career. The earliest dated manuscripts are from 1936 and deal exclusively with economics and philosophy. There is one small group of scientific manuscripts (43:3-4,7) but they are fragmentary and indicate little about Polanyi's scientific work. The sections on science in the research notes (22:7-12) are philosophical in nature.

During these first years in England, Polanyi turned his interest to the philosophical attack presented free societies by the totalitarian governments of Germany and Russia. In 1935, he published his first non-scientific work, "U.S.S.R. Economics - Fundamental Data System and Spirit." This was accompanied by a film which criticized the system of Soviet economics as an attack on liberty. While devoting most of his time to scientific pursuits, Polanyi spent part of the next five years in work on *The Contempt of Freedom* (1940), his large-scale critique of totalitarian government. In the early 1930's, Polanyi had visited the Soviet Union and had become friends with two Soviet chemists, Alexander Frumkin and Nicolai Semenov. Both were to write to him asking that he stop his attacks on Soviet economic policies.

A devoted Keynesian, Polanyi's writings on economic subjects are divided between attacks on the Soviet system and lucid commentaries on the work of Lord Keynes. Between 1935 and 1950 (3:3-5:7), Polanyi corresponded with a number of important economists including Friedrich A. Hayek, David Caradog Jones, Wolfe Mays, and John Maynard Keynes. His position as a scientist and social thinker led him to become involved with a group of intellectuals in England concerned with social problems. This group, the Moot, was convened by Joseph H. Oldham, editor of the *Christian Newsletter*. Correspondence with Dr. Oldham and papers presented at meetings of the Moot have been grouped together in this collection (15:3-10). Polanyi corresponded independently with two significant members of the Moot, T. S. Eliot and Karl Mannheim. Their letters will be found in the correspondence.

Many of the manuscripts written between 1935 and 1940 (Boxes 25-35) deal with economic subjects. As a whole, they represent Polanyi's two-part approach to contemporary economic problems. Such manuscripts as the 1935 lectures on economics (25:9), the 1943 essays on economic planning (28:1-3), and the 1944 *Principles of Economic Expansion* (29:11-12) are interesting interpretations of Keynesian thought. Other manuscripts from this period like the 1938 *Reflections on Marxism* (25:16), the 1940 *Collectivist Planning* (26:3), and the 1947 *Soviets and Capitalism* (31:4) are criticisms of Soviet economics.

The notes series contains little of relevance to Polanyi's economic thought. There are a few general notes on economic subjects (21:6) as well as material on individual economists like Keynes and von Hayek, but the majority of economic material is found in the correspondence and manuscripts.

During the course of World War II, Polanyi lost contact with many friends and family on the continent. Correspondence during the early war years, 1939 and 1940, is filled with pleas for assistance from loved ones trapped in occupied lands (3:14-4:5). Polanyi was instrumental in bringing his brothers Karl and Adolf and his sisters Laura and Irene to England (17:9).

The war was passed in divided intellectual pursuits. Polanyi continued his scientific studies and tried to obtain military projects through Sir William Lawrence Bragg. At the same time he wrote on economic subjects. It was during these years that he helped to found, with John R. Baker, the Society for Freedom in Science which he used as a forum for developing his ideas on scientific liberty.

The philosophic ideas of Michael Polanyi first took characteristic shape during the war years. His activities in opposition to planning in science led to an epistemology of science grounded in a belief in the individual nature of discovery, unhindered by official or dogmatic interference. In 1945, Polanyi published *Science, Faith and Society*, his first large-scale philosophic work and the foundation for his

theory of knowledge. The evolution of Polanyi's thought which resulted in this publication is traceable in the Papers through a number of manuscripts beginning with his 1936 essays *On Truth, On Reason and Science and Liberty* (25:11) and continuing with his studies of scientific planning throughout the late 1930's and early 1940's. By 1950, the date of the first of his University of Chicago lecture series, *The Logic of Liberty* (32:8-14), strictly economic concerns had become clearly subordinate to philosophical inquiry.

In 1951, Polanyi was offered a position at the University of Chicago on the Committee on Social Thought and was awarded a large grant by the Rockefeller Foundation. The State Department, however, held up his immigrant visa under the McCarran Act until Polanyi withdrew it. He was suspected of past involvement in a subversive organization, the Galilei Circle of his Hungarian youth. This episode, which resulted in Polanyi's remaining in Manchester, was made doubly absurd by the philosopher's involvement with the Congress for Cultural Freedom, the most significant intellectual anti-communist force in post-war Europe, and by his 1950 publication *The Logic of Liberty* in which he continued the attack on Soviet infringement of personal liberty begun nearly twenty years before. Articles and letters detailing this event have been grouped together in the collection (46:5).

When Princeton made Polanyi an honorary Doctor of Science during its 1949 bicentennial celebration, he was cited as "a

veteran campaigner against those who would take from science the freedom she requires for the pursuit of truth." Polanyi became a regular visitor to the United States and the University of Chicago. Two of his lecture series here, *The Logic of Liberty* (1950) and *Meaning* (1969) were ultimately published.

Between 1951 and 1958, when he retired from Manchester to accept a position as senior research fellow at Merton College, Oxford, Michael Polanyi wrote his central philosophical work, *Personal Knowledge*. It was this book that systematically developed the epistemology first presented in *Science, Faith and Society*.

The collection contains few manuscripts from the six years preceding this publication. *Personal Knowledge* grew out of Polanyi's 1951 Gifford lectures for which there are manuscripts incorporated into the lectures but no manuscripts of the actual lectures themselves (33:1-4). The manuscripts series jumps from a solid collection of pre-1952 manuscripts to an equally large group of post-1960 manuscripts. This leaves the researcher with sources for the foundation and later developments of Polanyi's thought, but without sources for the work which culminated in *Personal Knowledge*.

There is a similar gap in the correspondence. Correspondence dated 1950-1959 fills only six folders in the collection (5:7-12) while letters from 1960-1975 fill over eight boxes. One of the most significant influences on the develop-

ment of Michael Polanyi's thought was the correspondence he shared with his friend and colleague, philosopher Marjorie Grene. This material has been grouped together (19:1-9), but it contains only two letters which predate *Personal Knowledge*.

In spite of this lack of early material relating to Polanyi's philosophic thought, later relevant correspondence with Marjorie Grene and others is abundant. Polanyi's thought ranged over a multitude of ideas and disciplines. His views on the mind led to correspondence with Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow and Erik Erikson; his views on language, with Noam Chomsky and Yehoshua Bar-Hillel; on visual perception, with Maurice Pirenne. Perhaps the most consistently stimulating exchanges in the collection occur with old friends like Marjorie Grene, Arthur Koestler, and Eugene Wigner whose criticisms and reflections were respected and shared by Michael Polanyi throughout the last twenty years of his life. The range of his thought in these later years was enormous. *The Logic of Personal Knowledge*, a *festschrift* presented to Polanyi on his seventieth birthday in 1961, contains essays by such prominent thinkers and friends as Arthur Koestler, Raymond Aron, Bertrand de Jouvenel, and C. V. Wedgwood.

After 1960, there are a large number of manuscripts in the collection which help to demonstrate the growth of Polanyi's thought. Of particular interest are the sets of lectures delivered between 1960 and 1971. Included in this

group are the 1960 Gunning Lectures, *Perceptions of Personal Knowledge* (34:1-6); the 1962 Terry Lectures (35:6-12); *Man in Thought*, a 1964 Duke University lecture series (36:4-37:3); Wesleyan lectures of 1965, *Man's Place in the Universe* (37:15-38:5); and *Meaning*, lectures and seminars at the University of Chicago in 1969 (39:6-40:1). The majority of philosophical manuscripts are corrected typescripts of lectures and papers delivered between 1960 and 1972. There are no galley proofs in the collection for any of Polanyi's publications.

Nearly all of the series of research notes are devoted to philosophy. When received, the notes had been divided between "author notes" and "miscellaneous." The miscellaneous notes have been sorted by subject and inventoried. The author notes have been arranged alphabetically by last name of author. Most of this material contains summaries, commentaries, and quotations relating to the work of a specific author. Together these sets of notes formed a reference file which Polanyi could turn to in writing.

A fourth aspect of Michael Polanyi's life, political involvement, can be traced throughout the collection. Prominence as a scientist and anti-communist social thinker led Polanyi to recognition as an important commentator on current affairs. Throughout World War II, his letters, articles, and reviews appeared in various British journals, particularly the *Manchester Guardian*. Many of these writings

are preserved in the collection as clippings (46:1) and as manuscripts from the 1940-1945 years.

Polanyi was a major figure in the debate over intellectual liberty and most particularly the issue of planning in science. He was co-founder with John R. Baker of the Society for Freedom in Science in 1941 (15:1-2). In the post-war period, Polanyi was an active participant in the organization of the Congress for Cultural Freedom and its English affiliate, the Committee on Science and Freedom. His close involvement with these organizations is best illustrated in the correspondence through exchanges with such figures as Raymond Aron, Konstantin A. Jelenski, Shepard Stone, and Michael Josselson. There is also a folder of notes which deals with various activities of the Congress (23:3).

By 1972, the last year for which there are manuscripts in the collection (41:11), age and infirmity had slowed Professor Polanyi's work. His final years were spent at home in Oxford and in a Northampton nursing home. During this period, Polanyi's wife of fifty-six years, Magda Kemency Polanyi, managed his affairs. She supervised the translation of *Personal Knowledge* into German (43:9-15) and was responsible for decisions concerning the disposition of Professor Polanyi's papers and library. Michael Polanyi died in the hospital at Northampton on February 22, 1976. He was eighty-four.

Organization of the Papers

The Papers of Michael Polanyi are a continuing testament to the richness of the philosopher's life. They are a legacy which helps to explain the evolution of scientific genius to philosophy, of economics to intellectual liberty. In order to facilitate an understanding of the evolving nature of Michael Polanyi's career, the papers have been divided into four basic series and organized in a largely chronological framework. They fill forty-six archival boxes and are organized in four series: correspondence (Boxes 1-20); notes (Boxes 21-25, folder 7); manuscripts (25:8-44:11); and memorabilia (44:12-46).

When received, correspondence, manuscripts, notes, and memorabilia had already been sorted by Professor Polanyi's secretary. The correspondence had been arranged alphabetically in yearly files from 1950 to 1975. Earlier correspondence had been grouped together in no particular order. Professor Polanyi's manuscripts were likewise ordered chronologically and labelled by the title given a particular document at the time of its composition and not necessarily by its final title at the time of publication or delivery as a lecture. The notes were segregated into files arranged alphabetically by author and there were several folders of notes labelled "miscellaneous." Memorabilia was scattered throughout the collection in folders of clippings, photographs, and unorganized announcements, invitations and the like. In addition to

these relatively clear groupings, a good deal of overlap occurred with notes and letters scattered among the manuscripts. Letters and clippings from Polanyi's mother Cecile had been separately filed. These items (Boxes 18-20 and 46: 6-9) have been separated but not further organized.

The original organization has been largely retained. Correspondence is interfiled chronologically with separate categories for certain specific people and organizations. The letters and manuscripts relating to Polanyi's involvement with John R. Baker and the Society for Freedom in Science and Joseph H. Oldham and the Moot are separate as are letters to and from his close friends and colleagues Marjorie Grene and Harry Prosch. Most of the family correspondence has been interfiled, but there is a box of letters from his brother Karl Polanyi and Karl's wife Ilona which covers over fifty years of family history. All the sections of correspondence are filed chronologically with undated and fragmentary letters arranged alphabetically at the end of the series. The correspondence contains letters to Polanyi as well as copies of letters he sent out. An index of selected correspondents has been prepared which calendars letters to and from figures significant in twentieth-century history and scholarship.

Manuscripts in the collection are also arranged chronologically by date of composition. Their order has been determined by the dates ascribed to them by Professor Polanyi when they were originally filed. Thus, a revised version of a

paper will generally fall under the year of its revision and not the year of its composition. Exceptions to this ordering occur with manuscripts composed at an early period and drawn together for a lecture series. Such manuscripts have been filed by the date of the lectures. Titles and descriptions of manuscripts are taken from the text and have not been matched with any bibliography of Polanyi's published writings. It is hoped that this approach, respecting the integrity of Polanyi's original organization and titles, will help to illuminate the evolving nature of his thought.

Research notes have been divided into two groups: subject and author. The subject notes are drawn together from inter-related material in the folders originally marked "miscellaneous." "Author notes" are an alphabetical arrangement of Polanyi's files of quotations by and comments on a variety of scientific, philosophical, political, and literary figures. The memorabilia in the collection have been separated into the following categories: photographs and postcards, general memorabilia including announcements, addresses, receipts, etc., and clippings.

The Papers, with Polanyi's library of books, periodicals, and offprints, were purchased by the University of Chicago Library from Professor and Mrs. Polanyi in December 1975. Edward Shils, Distinguished Service Professor in the Committee on Social Thought and the Department of Sociology, was instrumental in their acquisition. The library is currently held

in the Department of Special Collections; anyone wishing to examine it should inquire of the staff.

Further manuscripts by and about Michael Polanyi may be found in other collections in this department: the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* Papers (30:2); the James Franck Papers (6:6); the International Association for Cultural Freedom Papers (in process at this writing); and the *Minerva* Papers (12:12-13).

Index of Selected Correspondents in the Michael Polanyi Papers

This index calendars correspondence to and from prominent figures represented in the Polanyi Papers between 1913 and 1975. An effort has been made to demonstrate the wide range of Michael Polanyi's contacts. All scientists listed are those represented in the *World Who's Who in Science* (Chicago, 1968). As the correspondence is arranged chronologically with undated letters arranged alphabetically at the end of the series, indexed names are followed by the dates of their correspondence or, if there are undated letters, by the number of pieces followed by *n.d.* Correspondence with John R. Baker, Joseph H. Oldham, Marjorie Grene, Harry Prosch, Karl and Ilona Polanyi, and Cecile Polanyi follows the undated group.

Arthur J. Allmand	1931: July 3. 1932: May 17; June 2, 21; Nov. 29. 1933: Apr. 6; Sept. 8; Dec. 22. 1934: Mar. 22; Apr. 8; Sept. 26; Oct. 2. 1937: Jan. 15; Dec. 28. 1939: May 22, 24. 1941: Mar. 31. 1945: May 13.
Edward N. da Costa Andrade	1944: Oct. 8, 10.
Raymond Aron	1961: Mar. 28. 1967: May 9, 31. 1971: June 2. 1972: Sept. 22.
Yehoshua Bar-Hillel	1964: Dec. 15, 30. 1965: Mar. 1. 1966: Mar. 25; Apr. 25.
Paul Beck	1930: Sept. 4. 1933: June 2; Aug. 4; Oct. 3. 1938: Jan. 15. 1947: Oct. 29. 1948: Jan. 8.

Daniel Bell 1972: June 1, 15.

Ronald P. Bell 1947: Dec. 12.

Morroe Berger 1960: Nov. 15.

Ernst Berl 1922: Mar. 28; May 2.

Arnold Berliner 1924: Feb. 7; June 23.

John D. Bernal 1935: Mar. 26; Apr. 11, 29.
1938: Sept. 10, 13. 1939:
Nov. 14. 1946: Jan. 8, 30.

Sir William Beveridge 1938: Apr. 29. 1939: May 24, 25.

Arthur Binz 1922: Mar. 7, 8; May 23.

Niels Bjerrum 1945: Nov. 1; Dec. 27.

Patrick M. Blackett 1937: July 18. 1938: May 10.
1939: Aug. 26. 1941: Oct. 28;
Nov. 3. 1942: Sept. 21, 22.
1944: Nov. 9. 1945: Mar. 9, 13;
May 16; June 22, 28; July 27;
Aug. 1. 1946: May 10; Dec. 20.
1947: July 11; Sept. 15. 1948:
Mar. 16. 1949: May 9.

Max Bodenstein 1935: June 17. 1937: Sept. 13.

Nils Bohr 1938: July 8.

Karl F. Bonhoeffer 1933: July 12. 1938: June 3.
1939: June 16. 1950: Mar. 13.

Max Born 1921: Jan. 12; June 13; Sept. 26.
1924: July 10. 1936: Feb. 19.
1941: July 29, 31. 1942: Feb. 12,
14, 20; June 30; July 9; Sept. 21,
27; Oct. 5; Nov. 21; Dec. 16.

Sir William Henry Bragg 1934: June 30; July 2, 6. 1938:
Nov. 22. 1939: Jan. 14.

Sir William L. Bragg 1933: June 30; July 7, 10, 14;
Nov. 22. 1942: May 22; Oct. 28;
Dec. 14. 1943: Jan. 7; May 22;
July 1; Sept. 1, 14, 24, 27.
1946: Jan. 25. 2 n.d.

Georg Bredig 1913: Feb. 1, 12. 1914: Feb. 16.
1915: Jan. 28; Apr. 25; Dec. 31.
1917: Feb. 12. 1923: June 23.
1924: Feb. 29. 1932: Nov. 18.
I n. d.

Percy W. Bridgman 1923: Mar. 24. 1943: Sept. 8.
1946: Dec. 19.

William F. Buckley 1964: Aug. 4. 1968: Mar. 12, 21;
Apr. 11.

Alan Bullock 1970: Jan. 20, 26.

Hadley Cantril 1962: July 2. 1964: June 10;
July 28; Oct. 26.

Jean-Claude Casanova 1969: Feb. 13; Mar. 20; June 6;
Sept. 26; Oct. 24. 1970: Mar. 10;
Nov. 27. 1971: Jan. 22; Apr. 8;
June 21, 25.

Noam Chomsky 1966: Nov. 6.

Jens. A. Christiansen 1932: Nov. 14. 1948: Mar. 1, 10;
June 22.

Nevill Coghill 1963: Oct. 22, 24.

John Bell Condliffe 1940: Sept. 16.

Erika Cremer 1932: June 17. 1952: July 22.

J. A. Crowther 1942: Jan. 23.

Lionel Curtis 1944: Dec. 18, 21. 1945: Jan. 1,
9, 10, 20.

Cyril Darlington 1962: Aug. 31; Sept. 3.

Frederick G. Donnan 1932: May 16; Oct. 6. 1933:
Jan. 20; Apr. 7, 19. 1941:
Dec. 14. 1943: Jan. 29; Sept. 9.

Ludwig Ebert 1933: July 3.

Paul Ehrenfest 1932: June 6.

Albert Einstein 1920: Mar. 1. 1922: Mar. 14.
1932: Oct. 13.

- Daniel D. Eley 1939: Apr. 8; May 9; Dec. 15.
1940: June 6, 11; Oct. 13. 1944:
 Sept. 7, 30; Oct. 2. 1945:
 June 4. 1946: Jan. 6. 1947:
 Jan. 7; Mar. 18. 1974: Jan. 3,
 8, 17.
- Mircea Eliade 1969: Jan. 24.
- T. S. Eliot 1944: June 3, 7, 27, 29. 1945:
 Mar. 5; May 23, 25; Dec. 26.
- Pierre Emmanuel 1967: Oct. 5. 1968: Apr. 9, 25;
 June 4. 1969: May 2.
- Dorothy Emmet 1947: Sept. 18. 1973: Mar. 27.
 5 *n.d.*
- Erik Erikson 1965: Oct. 28.
- Henry Eyring 1933: Oct. 28. 1934: Nov. 24.
1936: Nov. 6. 1937: Feb. 18;
 Mar. 23. 1938: Sept. 22. 1951:
 Mar. 6.
- Kasimir Fajans 1915: May 24; Oct. 3; Dec. 12.
1916: Jan. 13; Mar. 22; May 27;
 June 28; Oct. 22. 1917: Sept. 2.
1918: Mar. 21; June 26; Oct. 5.
1920: Feb. 3; June 28; Sept. 1;
 Dec. 31. 1921: Jan. 4; Apr. 4;
 May 3. 1 *n.d.*
- Herbert Feigl 1969: Mar. 18, 31.
- Laura Fermi 1966: Oct. 3, 7, 12.
- James Franck 1921: Nov. 17. 1925: July 3.
1927: Apr. 23. 1932: Aug. 30.
1961: May 18.
- Herbert Freundlich 1914: Apr. 12. 1918: Apr. 14.
1934: Mar. 24; Apr. 29. 1938:
 Oct. 21. 1939: Jan. 14; Feb. 16;
 Apr. 8; July 3.
- Alexander Frumkin 1929: July 28. 1932: Apr. 14;
 Nov. 28. 1935: Dec. 14. 1941:
 Dec. 1. 1942: Oct. 18. 1945:
 June 22. 18 *n.d.*

Joseph S. Fruton	<u>1971</u> : Oct. 7, 11.
Dennis Gabor	<u>1961</u> : June 23.
Charles C. Gillespie	<u>1966</u> : June 30; July 26; Nov. 4. <u>1968</u> : Oct. 29.
David Goldstein	<u>1969</u> : Feb. 25; Mar. 5, 27; Apr. 14, 18; May 2.
Sir Richard Gregory	<u>1942</u> : Jan. 29, 30. <u>1943</u> : Feb. 12; June 15.
Eduard Grüneisen	<u>1922</u> : June 20.
Fritz Haber	<u>1923</u> : Apr. 16. <u>1931</u> : Aug. 5, 6; Dec. 31. <u>1932</u> : June 27; Dec. 18. <u>1933</u> : Jan. 23; Apr. 26. 2 <i>n.d.</i>
Otto Hahn	<u>1933</u> : Sept. 21.
Robert S. Hansen	<u>1963</u> : Jan. 30; Apr. 15; May 1.
Garrett Hardin	<u>1963</u> : Feb. 21.
Sir Alister Hardy	<u>1969</u> : Aug. 29; Oct. 16, 21. <u>1971</u> : Dec. 9, 14. <u>1972</u> : Apr. 20.
Romano Harré	<u>1967</u> : Feb. 2.
Sir Roy F. Harrod	<u>1945</u> : Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 3, 19.
Robert D. Haworth	<u>1947</u> : June 28, 30.
Sir Walter N. Haworth	<u>1946</u> : Apr. 22.
Friedrich A. Hayek	<u>1938</u> : Jan. 28. <u>1940</u> : Jan. 31; Feb. 4; Apr. 18. <u>1941</u> : May 1; July 1, 26. <u>1968</u> : Feb. 2.
Werner Heisenberg	<u>1934</u> : July 9.
Wilfred Heller	<u>1933</u> : Sept. 12, 20, 22. <u>1934</u> : Apr. 12. <u>1938</u> : Oct. 25. <u>1939</u> : Jan. 2. 2 <i>n.d.</i>
George C. de Hevesey	<u>1953</u> : Apr. 29.
Joel Hildebrand	<u>1937</u> : Feb. 26; Mar. 8.

- Sir Cyril Hinshelwood 1935: June 6, 8, 19, 27. 1937:
Feb. 9, 12; Apr. 14, 15; June 4,
5. 1941: Jan. 27; Feb. 1.
1946: Feb. 11, 13. 3 n.d.
- Lancelot Hogben 1939: Nov. 23, 27, 30; Dec. 6,
8, 13.
- Thorfin R. Hogness 1942: Aug. 20; Oct. 27; Nov. 11.
- Gerald Holton 1963: Nov. 6, 12, 26. 1973:
Sept. 20. 1974: Jan. 7.
- Juro Horiuchi 1934: Dec. 13. 1935: Feb. 4;
Mar. 17, 20; Apr. 24; July 30;
Aug. 29; Oct. 25. 1936: Jan. 13;
July 3, 10. 1956: May 15. 2 n.d.
- Robert M. Hutchins 1964: Dec. 30.
- Sir Christopher Ingold 1934: Apr. 24, 30; Nov. 7, 8.
1935: Dec. 15. 1936: Mar. 28;
Nov. 6. 1938: Jan. 11, 14, 17.
1939: May 16, 18; Sept. 28.
1940: June 13. 1941: Jan. 22;
Feb. 5. 1942: June 10. 1946:
Nov. 20, 21, 25, 29. 1947:
July 9.
- Oscar Jászi 1935: Nov. 24. 1936: Aug. 22.
1937: Sept. 2. 1938: Jan. 3.
1939: Apr. 24. 1940: May 9;
July 22; Sept. 20. 1941: Mar.
23; July 29. 1942: Dec. 20.
1944: Apr. 28; May 1, 27; July 5.
1945: Mar. 28; July 22; Oct. 12.
1946: Feb. 28. 1947: July 28;
Aug. 22. 1948: Apr. 4; Dec. 15.
1949: Dec. 25. 1950: Nov. 27.
1952: Apr. 29. 1955: Oct. 14.
2 n.d.
- Konstantin A. Jelenski 1966: Feb. 11. 1969: June 27;
July 15, 20, 31; Aug. 20, 26;
Sept. 1, 3, 4, 8, 15, 17, 29;
Oct. 7, 9, 13, 21. 1970: Aug.
10; Nov. 27. 1971: Oct. 14;
Nov. 1; Dec. 30. 1972: Jan. 7;
Feb. 7, 9, 11, 14, 21, 24; Mar. 1,
9, 13, 30; Apr. 3; May 30; June
5, 12, 25; July 31; Aug. 21.

- K. A. Jelenski, continued 1975: Jan. 16, 20; Mar. 17.
- John Jewkes 1936: Feb. 6, 11, 12; July 20;
Dec. 7. 1937: Feb. 3. 1938:
Dec. 13. 1939: Oct. 23. 1940:
Feb. 7. 1941: June 27. 1943:
Feb. 8. 1944: Jan. 10; Apr. 18.
1946: Nov. 18. 1947: May 7.
1948: May 5. 1952: Dec. 1.
3 n.d.
- Abram Joffé 1935: July 5.
- David Caradog Jones 1942: Mar. 20, 31; Apr. 2.
1943: Jan. 30; Feb. 4, 12, 18;
Mar. 20, 22.
- Michael Josselson 1969: Apr. 14, 21; May 1, 13;
Aug. 25. 1970: Nov. 18; Dec. 4.
1971: Apr. 29; June 14; July 13;
Nov. 4, 10. 1972: June 29;
July 23; Sept. 14; Oct. 19.
- Bertrand de Jouvenal 1972: Jan. 12.
- Ivan Kats 1960: Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18,
21, 22.
- Edwin C. Kemble 1947: Mar. 7; Apr. 16.
- John Maynard Keynes 1940: Feb. 6, 8, 19. 1945:
Dec. 20; 1946: Feb. 23.
- Frank Knight 1948: Feb. 11; June 16.
- Sigmund Koch 1971: Jan. 7.
- Arthur Koestler 1941: May 15, 18, 23; June 1;
July 12; Aug. 8, 13. 1942:
Mar. 5; Apr. 26; July 8; Aug. 21.
1943: Jan. 25; Apr. 2; June 12;
July 17; Aug. 5, 27; Sept. 1;
Dec. 16. 1944: Jan. 10. 1946:
Mar. 3, 15; Apr. 26, 30; May 21,
24; June 22; July 22; Aug. 29;
Oct. 22; Nov. 14. 1947: Jan. 20,
22; Aug. 14, 19. 1949: May 26.
1962: Mar. 8. 1967: Nov. 4.
1968: Oct. 14. 1969: Sept. 4,
17. 1970: Aug. 4. 1971: Dec.
16, 22. 1972: Jan. 13.

A. Koestler, continued	<u>1973</u> : Apr. 9. 4 <i>n.d.</i>
Elmer Kohler	<u>1935</u> : Nov. 8, 21.
Nicholas Kurti	<u>1968</u> : Sept. 7, 9. <u>1970</u> : Nov. 11. <u>1972</u> : May 14, 18. <u>1974</u> : Jan. 7.
Imre Lakatos	<u>1969</u> : Dec. 2, 5, 11. <u>1970</u> : Jan. 28; Mar. 12. <u>1972</u> : July 31; Aug. 24, 31.
Melvin Lasky	<u>1965</u> : Mar. 3. <u>1967</u> : Nov. 6. <u>1969</u> : Sept. 16, 26; Oct. 9, 15, 20. <u>1970</u> : June 2, 22, 24, 25; July 27. <u>1971</u> : May 6.
Max von Laue	<u>1936</u> : May 3, 13.
Wolfgang Leonhard	<u>1957</u> : July 9, 15, 17.
Maurice Letort	<u>1945</u> : Oct. 23.
P. A. Levene	<u>1935</u> : Feb. 25.
W. Arthur Lewis	1 <i>n.d.</i>
Samuel C. Lind	<u>1937</u> : Feb. 8, 18.
Robert Livingston	<u>1934</u> : Oct. 5.
Dame Kathleen Lonsdale	<u>1946</u> : Nov. 27, 28.
Leo Lowenthal	<u>1963</u> : Apr. 2.
Karl Mannheim	<u>1944</u> : Jan. 10, 14; Feb. 1; Apr. 19, 26; May 2, 10, 27; June 13, 27, 29; July 27; Aug. 10, 16; Oct. 2, 23, 27. <u>1945</u> : Jan. 1, 15; Mar. 6, 9; Apr. 12; May 23, 25, 26; Aug. 8, 17; Sept. 14, 18.
Hermann Mark	<u>1932</u> : Dec. 23. <u>1933</u> : Apr. 28; June 16; Aug. 16. <u>1934</u> : Apr. 25. <u>1973</u> : July 8.
Jacob Marshak	<u>1943</u> : Aug. 31. <u>1948</u> : Mar. 3, 23. <u>1973</u> : Apr. 24; May 15; June 4; Dec. 18.
Abraham and Bertha Maslow	<u>1969</u> : June 23. <u>1970</u> : Oct. 5. <u>1971</u> : Apr. 21; May 17. <u>1972</u> :

- A. and B. Maslow, continued Mar. 9, 30; Apr. 11, 17, 24;
July 5, 13, 19, 24; Aug. 2, 8;
Oct. 2.
- Wolfe Mays 1969: June 28; July 9. 1970:
Feb. 17, 19; Mar. 20; Apr. 3.
1973: Dec. 4, 31.
- Eugen Merzbacher 1964: May 2.
- Otto Meyerhof 1930: Mar. 23. 1932: Feb. 4.
1934: June 7. 1935: Mar. 13.
1936: Feb. 19. 1938: Aug. 30.
1939: Apr. 11. 1940: Feb. 13;
Dec. 25. 1941: June 19. 2 n.d.
- Daniel P. Moynihan 1968: May 7. 1969: June 2, 12.
1970: Jan. 19; Apr. 13, 20;
July 2; Oct. 15; Nov. 3, 27;
Dec. 1.
- Michael Murphy 1970: Mar. 3, 10.
- Sir Lewis Namier 1934: May 27; July 7.
- Walther H. Nernst 1913: Aug. 22, 30; Sept. 3;
Oct. 15. 1914: Feb. 17. 1924:
July 14.
- Maxwell Newman 1949: Sept. 19.
- Ronald Norrish 1938: Dec. 5.
- Ivan Obreimov 1 n.d.
- Friedrich Paneth 1920: Feb. 27; July 11; Oct. 27.
- Maurice Pirene 1967: Sept. 6. 1968: July 17,
19. 1969: June 13; Aug. 23;
Oct. 29; Nov. 7, 20, 21, 25, 28;
Dec. 11. 1970: Jan. 16; 21;
June 12, 25; July 17. 1971:
Aug. 14, 31; Sept. 17. 1972:
Oct. 25, 30. 1973: Mar. 15;
May 30; Oct. 29; Nov. 1, 19.
1974: Sept. 10.
- George Polya 1945: Dec. 13. 1946: June 14;
Oct. 21; Nov. 12. 1947: July 1.
1948: Sept. 27. 1969: Feb. 4,
11, 26; Apr. 6; Oct. 23.

Karl Popper 1949: Oct. 11.

Oscar Rice 1935: Nov. 6, 27.

Sir Eric Rideal 1937: Dec. 1. 1939: May 9;
Nov. 10, 14. 1940: May 31;
June 1. 1942: Apr. 10. 1971:
July 2, 13.

Sir Robert Robinson 1933: Nov. 8. 1940: Jan. 11;
Apr. 29. 1946: Feb. 12.

Carl Rogers 1964: Jan. 1. 1968: Feb. 21;
Aug. 29; Sept. 26; Dec. 31.
1969: Nov. 8, 15.

Edwin Schrödinger 4 *n.d.*

Nicolai Semenoff 1930: Feb. 15. 1931: Dec. 17.
1932: Mar. 1; Apr. 12. 1934:
May 15; June 13; Aug. 11. 1935:
Jan. 9; Mar. 21. 2 *n.d.*

Edward Shils 1947: Sept. 8. 1957: June 4;
Oct. 23. 1968: Dec. 6. 1969:
Dec. 10. 1971: Oct. 19. 1972:
Jan. 10, 13, 20, 31; Feb. 2, 8;
July 18, 26; Aug. 20. 1973:
Aug. 30; Sept. 17. 1 *n.d.*

Adolf Smekal 1921: Nov. 21. 1922: Mar. 13;
Apr. 7; May 8; June 29; Oct. 14.

C. P. Snow 6 *n.d.*

Otto Stern 1928: Oct. 10.

Shepard Stone 1967: Dec. 11. 1968: Apr. 19;
May 1, 31. 1969: May 6; June 10;
July 9. 1970: Jan. 19, 22, 28.

Rex Stout 1970: Apr. 27; June 17.

Leo Szilard 1929: Apr. 1. 1933: Aug. 17;
Dec. 11. 1934: Jan. 29; July 13.
1935: June 25. 1 *n.d.*

R. H. Tawney 1943: July 1. 1944: Mar. 18.

A. J. P. Taylor 1933: Sept. 21. 1 *n.d.*

Paul Tillich 1963: May 21; June 4.

Alexander R. Todd 1938: July 26.

Samuel Tolansky 1942: Feb. 9, 12.

Theodore Von Karman 1920: Mar. 17.

Sir Geoffrey Vickers 1967: Dec. 12, 15. 1970: Jan. 30; July 5; Aug. 31; Oct. 2, 5, 7; Dec. 7, 10. 1971: Oct. 4. 1972: Dec. 8. 1973: Mar. 27.

C. H. Waddington 1960: Dec. 31. 1961: Jan. 3.

George Wald 1964: May 30.

Sir Francis Walshe 1956: June 17. 1957: May 11. 1963: Oct. 20, 26. 1964: Nov. 27. 1969: Aug. 1, 4. 1970: Sept. 16, 19; Oct. 5; Nov. 6, 13. 1971: Mar. 10.

Otto Warburg 2 *n.d.*

Marx Wartofsky 1969: July 29. 1971: June 21.

Dame Veronica Wedgwood 1956: July 24. 1962: Sept. 23. 1963: Sept. 27. 1966: Oct. 2. 1970: May 14. 1972: July 19, 25; Aug. 8. 1973: Oct. 5. 7 *n.d.*

Sir Vincent Wigglesworth 1972: Oct. 12, 19, 25.

Eugene Wigner 1932: Oct. 18. 1933: Feb. 2; Apr. 13; June 25, 30; July 31; Oct. 7; Nov. 6. 1934: Jan. 12, 13; Apr. 7, 14; June 27; July 2; Aug. 3; Sept. 27. 1936: Dec. 8. 1937: June 23; Sept. 6; Oct. 5. 1938: Sept. 25. 1939: Sept. 19. 1940: Sept. 1. 1961: Apr. 3; June 20. 1962: Dec. 17. 1965: Dec. 30. 1966: Jan. 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 18. 1968: Mar. 24. 1969: Sept. 4, 20. 1970: Jan. 26; Feb. 2; Mar. 23; Apr. 7; Nov. 2, 11; Dec. 15. 1971: Feb. 4; Mar. 16, 22; Apr. 24; May 3; Dec. 14, 16.

E. Wigner, continued

1972: Feb. 21; Mar. 4; Apr. 18;
Dec. 2. 1973: June 14; July 28;
Sept. 23; Oct. 25; Nov. 25.
1974: Feb. 2; Mar. 17; May 8.
10 n.d.

Dorothy Wrinch

1935: Dec. 5.

Correspondence

This series includes all letters in the collection written to and by Michael Polanyi, Magda Polanyi, and Cecile Polanyi. The correspondence is arranged chronologically with undated letters organized alphabetically by correspondent at the end of the series. There are two folders of unidentified, undated correspondence and fragments following the identified undated correspondence (14:13-14). Letters from John R. Baker, Joseph H. Oldham, Marjorie Grene, Harry Prosch, Karl and Ilona Polanyi, and Cecile Polanyi have been separately arranged (Boxes 15-20).

Box 1

- Folder 1: 1900-1912.
 2: 1913-1914.
 3: 1915.
 4: 1916.
 5: 1917-1919.
 6: 1920, Jan.-Feb.
 7: _____, Mar.-Apr.
 8: _____, May.
 9: _____, June.
 10: _____, July-Sept.
 11: _____, Oct.-Nov.

Box 1, cont.

- Folder 12: 1920, Dec.
 13: 1921, Jan.-Mar.
 14: _____, Apr.-June.
 15: _____, July-Sept.
 16: _____, Oct.-Dec.
 17: 1922, Jan.-Apr.
 18: _____, May-Oct.
 19: 1922, Nov.-1923, May.
 20: 1923, June-Dec.

Box 2

- Folder 1: 1924, Jan.-July.

Box 2, cont.

Folder 2: 1924, Aug.-Dec., 1925. Folder 9: 1937, May-Oct.
3: 1926-1927.
4: 1928.
5: 1929.
6: 1930.
7: 1931.
8: 1932, Jan.-May.

9: _____, June-Oct.
10: _____, Nov.-Dec.
11: 1933, Jan.-Apr.
12: _____, May-Aug.
13: _____, Sept.-Dec.
14: 1934, Jan.-Feb.
15: _____, Mar.-Apr.
16: _____, May-June.
17: _____, July-Aug.

Box 3

Folder 1: _____, Sept.-Dec.
2: 1935, Jan.-Apr.
3: _____, May-July.
4: _____, Aug.-Oct.
5: _____, Nov.-Dec.
6: 1936, Jan.-June.
7: _____, July-Dec.
8: 1937, Jan.-Apr.

Box 3, cont.

10: _____, Nov.-Dec.
11: 1938, Jan.-May.
12: _____, June-Sept.
13: _____, Oct.-Dec.
14: 1939, Jan.-Mar.
15: _____, Apr.-June.

Box 4

Folder 1: _____, July-Sept.
2: _____, Oct.-Dec.
3: 1940, Jan.-Mar.
4: _____, Apr.-July.
5: _____, Aug.-Dec.
6: 1941, Jan.-June.
7: _____, July-Dec.
8: 1942, Jan.-Oct.
9: 1942, Nov.-1943, Mar.
10: 1943, Apr.-Dec.
11: 1944, Jan.-Oct.
12: 1944, Nov.-1945, May.
13: 1945, June-Dec.

Box 5

Folder 1: 1946, Jan.-May.
2: _____, June-Dec.
3: 1947, Jan.-June.

Box 5, cont.

Folder 4: 1947, July-Dec.
5: 1948.
6: 1949.
7: 1950-1954.
8: 1955.
9: 1956.
10: 1957.
11: 1958.
12: 1959.
13: 1960, Jan.-Oct.
14: _____, Nov.-Dec.

Box 6

Folder 1: 1961.
2: 1962.
3: 1963, Jan.-Sept.
4: _____, Oct.-Dec.
5: 1964, Jan.-May.
6: _____, June-Dec.
7: 1965.
8: 1966.
9: 1967, Jan.-Apr.
10: _____, May-Dec.
11: 1968, Jan.
12: _____, Feb.-Mar.

Box 6, cont.

Folder 13: 1968, Apr.
14: _____, May.

Box 7

Folder 1: _____, June.
2: _____, July.
3: _____, Aug.
4: _____, Sept.
5: _____, Oct.
6: _____, Nov.
7: _____, Dec.
8: 1969, Jan.-Feb.
9: _____, Mar.-Apr.
10: _____, May.
11: _____, June 1-9.
12: _____, June 10-30.
13: _____, July.
14: _____, Aug. 1-19.
15: _____, Aug. 20-31.
16: _____, Sept.
17: _____, Oct. 1-14.

Box 8

Folder 1: _____, Oct. 15-31.
2: _____, Nov.
3: _____, Dec.

Box 8, cont.

Folder 4: 1970, Jan.
5: _____, Feb. 1-11.
6: _____, Feb. 12-28.
7: _____, Mar.
8: _____, Apr.
9: _____, May.
10: _____, June 1-17.
11: _____, June 18-30.
12: _____, July.
13: _____, Aug.
14: _____, Sept.
15: _____, Oct.

Box 9

Folder 1: _____, Nov. 1-16.
2: _____, Nov. 17-24.
3: _____, Nov. 25-31.
4: _____, Dec. 1-11.
5: _____, Dec. 12-31.
6: 1971, Jan.
7: _____, Feb.
8: _____, Mar.
9: _____, Apr.
10: _____, May 1-10.
11: _____, May 11-31.

Box 9, cont.

Folder 12: 1971, June.
13: _____, July.
14: _____, Aug. 1-19.
15: _____, Aug. 20-31.

Box 10

Folder 1: _____, Sept. 1-13.
2: _____, Sept. 14-30.
3: _____, Oct.
4: _____, Nov.
5: _____, Dec. 1-9.
6: _____, Dec. 10-31.
7: 1972, Jan.
8: _____, Feb.
9: _____, Mar. 1-8.
10: _____, Mar. 9-31.
11: _____, Apr.
12: _____, May.

Box 11

Folder 1: _____, June.
2: _____, July.
3: _____, Aug. 1-10.
4: _____, Aug. 11-31.
5: _____, Sept.
6: _____, Oct. 1-10.

Polanyi-33
Correspondence

Box 11, cont.

Folder 7: 1972, Oct. 11-31.
8: _____, Nov. 1-15.
9: _____, Nov. 16-30.
10: _____, Dec. 1-14.
11: _____, Dec. 15-31.
12: 1973, Jan.

Box 12

Folder 1: _____, Feb. 1-16.
2: _____, Feb. 17-23.
3: _____, Feb. 24-28.
4: _____, Mar.
5: _____, Apr.
6: _____, May.
7: _____, June.
8: _____, July.
9: _____, Aug.

Box 13

Folder 1: _____, Sept.
2: _____, Oct.
3: _____, Nov.
4: _____, Dec.
5: 1974, Jan.
6: _____, Feb. 1-18.
7: _____, Feb. 19-28.

Box 13, cont.

Folder 8: 1974, Mar. 1-24.
9: _____, Mar. 25-31.
10: _____, Apr.
11: _____, May-June.
12: _____, July-Aug.
13: _____, Sept.-Oct.
14: _____, Nov.-Dec.
15: 1975.

Box 14 No Date

Folder 1: A-D.
2: E-F.
3: G-H.
4: Julius and Elsa Hollo.
5: _____.
6: I-O.
7: PA-Polanyi
8: Pollacsek-PZ.
9: Q-S.
10: Laura Polanyi Striker.
11: Szecsi.
12: T-Z.
13: Unidentified.
14: Unidentified and fragments.

Box 15

John D. Baker and the Society for Freedom in Science
Correspondence

Folder 1: 1941-1973.

2: Announcements, manuscripts, and offprints.

Joseph H. Oldham and the "Moot" Correspondence

3: 1940-1947.

4: 1948-1951.

5: 1952-1964 and no date.

6: Manuscripts for presentation at meetings of the
Moot, 1942-1944.

7: _____, 1945-1946.

8: _____, 1947-1948.

9: _____, 1960.

10: _____, no date.

Box 16

Marjorie Grene and the Unity of Knowledge Group Corres-
pondence

Folder 1: 1953-1967.

2: 1968, Jan.-Apr.

3: _____, May-Dec.

4: 1969.

5: 1970.

6: 1971-1972.

7: 1973-1974.

8: No date.

9: Manuscripts.

Box 16, cont.

Harry Prosch Correspondence

- Folder 10: 1967-1969.
11: 1970-1971.
12: 1972.
13: 1973.
14: 1974-1975 and no date.
15: Manuscripts and offprints.

Box 17

Karl and Ilona Polanyi Correspondence

- Folder 1: 1913-1917.
2: 1918-1923.
3: 1924-1929.
4: 1930-1933.
5: 1934-1935.
6: 1936-1937.
7: 1938.
8: 1939.
9: 1940-1941.
10: 1942-1943.
11: 1944-1949.
12: 1950-1970.
13-15: No date.

Box 18 Unsorted

Folders

- 1-11: Correspondence, Manuscripts, and Memorabilia of
Cecile Polanyi.

Box 19 Unsorted

Folders

~~1-10~~: Correspondence, Manuscripts, and Memorabilia of
Cecile Polanyi.

Box 20 Unsorted

Folders

~~1-6~~: Correspondence, Manuscripts, and Memorabilia of
Cecile Polanyi.

Notes

The notes are divided into subject and author sections. The subject notes have been drawn together from materials originally labelled "miscellaneous" by Professor Polanyi's secretary. They have been organized topically and placed in alphabetical order. The author notes are compilations of quotes by and commentaries on authors whose work interested Polanyi. All of the author notes are grouped together and are arranged alphabetically by last name.

Box 21

- Folder 1: Art.
2: Communism.
3: Congress for Cultural Freedom.
4: Culture.
5: Cybernetics.
6: Economics.
7: Formalization.
8: Heuristics.
9: Imagination.
10: Integration.
11: Knowledge.
12: Liberty.
13: Literature.

Box 21, cont.

- Folder 14: Logic.
15: Meaning.
16-17: The Mind.

Box 22

- Folder 1: Myth.
2: Neurology and psychiatry.
3: Perception
4: Psychology.
5: Reality.
6: Religion and theology.
7: Science--miscellaneous.
8: Scientific discovery.
9: Scientific knowledge.

Box 22, cont.

- Folder 10: Scientific organization.
- 11: Scientific planning and development.
- 12: Scientific responsibility.
- 13: Thought.
- 14-15: Syllabus on unspecifiable elements of knowledge.
- 16: Washington notes, 1967.
- 17-19: Miscellaneous notes and fragments.

Box 23

- Folder 1: Lord Acton
D. K. Adams
John Couch Adams
C. K. Allen
E. N. Da Costa Andrade
Agnes Arber
Aristotle
Kenneth Arrow
Association of Scientific Workers
R. J. C. Atkinson
St. Augustine
A. J. Ayer
- 2: Walter Bagehot
John D. Baker
Robert H. Baker
Michael Balint
Lawrence Balls
Owen Barfield
J. Baron
William Barrett
Carl Barth
Charles Baudelaire
A. G. Baumgarten

Box 23, cont.

- Folder 2, Bertrand Beaumont cont.
Carl Becker
Ruth Benedict
Jeremy Bentham
Charles Berg
George Berkeley
Isiah Berlin
- 3: A. Bethe
Ernst Bevin
Ludwig Bieberbach
Max Black
H. J. Blackham
Brand Blanshard
E. G. Boring
Franz Borkenau
Max Born
Bernard Bosanquet
J. Bradford
James Braid
Lord Brain
Franz Brentano
Percy W. Bridgman
Crane Brinton
- 4: Karl Britton
D. W. Brogan
Charles V. W. Brooks
Lloyd A. Brown
Lenny Bruce
Rudolf Bultmann
Jacob Burckhardt
Edmund Burke
D. Burlingham
J. B. Bury
M. Butenko
Samuel Butler
Herbert Butterfield
F. J. J. Buytendijk
Major Byron
- 5: Norman Robert Campbell
S. Cannizzaro
W. B. Cannon
Hadley Cantril
Justice Cardoza
Rudolf Carnap
Edward Hallett Carr

Box 23, cont.

- Folder 5, E. Cassirer
cont. Nicola Chiaromonte
G. Childe
- 6: Roderick M. Chisholm
Noam Chomsky
E. M. Chossudovsky
- 7: Galeazzo Ciano
E. Claparede
W. K. Clifford
Morris R. Cohen
G. D. H. Cole
Samuel Coleridge
R. G. Collingwood
Alistair Cooke
Copernicus
F. C. Copleston
Gabor Cossa
Maurice Cranston
O. G. S. Crawford
Ernest Crocker
A. C. Crombie
J. G. Crowther
- 8: Albert Dalcq
Honoré Daumier
Simone de Beauvoir
J. De Boer
Democritus
René Descartes
Friedrich Dessauer
John Dewey
Charles Dickens
Henry D. Dickinson
- 9: Diogenes
P. A. M. Dirac
Maurice Dobb
S. Dobrin
Peter Doig
Rene Dubos
Pierre Duhem
E. F. M. Durbin
- 10: Ralph Eaton
Ilya Ehrenburg
Jan Ehrenwald
Albert Einstein

Box 23, cont.

- Folder 10, T. S. Eliot
cont. J. Elliotson
Walter N. Elsasser
Charles W. Eriksen
Erwin A. Esper
Leonard Euler
E. E. Evans-Pritchard
- 11: Françoise Faber
Michael S. Farbman
Herbert Feigl
Raymond Firth
Irving Fisher
R. A. Fisher
Constantine Fitz-
gibbon
P. Sargant Florence
M. Fortes
H. Munro Fox
Max Frisch
Kurt von Fritz
J. F. Fulton
- 12: Alan H. Gardiner
José Ortega y Gasset
F. H. George
A. Gesell
C. V. Gheorghiu
K. Gibberd
Edward Gibbon
J. J. Gibson
André Gide
Charles C. Gillispie
E. Gilman
Nicholas Gimes
Etienne Gilson
A. D. Glanville
E. Glover
M. Gluckman
John Godley
- 13: Johann Wolfgang
Goethe
I. J. Good
Geoffrey Gorer
Alvin W. Gouldner
Alexander Gray
J. S. Gray
Marjorie Grene

Box 23, cont.

Folder 13, Adolf Grünbaum
cont. Luther Gulick

14: J. A. Bierens de
Haan
Kurt Hahn
Charlotte Haldane
J. S. Haldane
Elie Halevy
Philip P. Hallie
Barbara Hammond
John L. Hammond
N. R. Hanson
D. W. Harding
Sir Alister Hardy
G. H. Hardy
R. M. Hare
S. C. Harland
Romano Harré
G. Hart
H. L. A. Hart
Liddell Hart
A. H. Hastorf
F. A. Hayck
D. O. Hebb

15: L. Hock
G. W. Hegel
H. L. F. Helmholtz
C. G. Hempel
David Henderson
Johann Gottfried von
Herder
Gordon Hewart
Ernest P. Hilgard
Thomas Hobbes
A. M. Hocart
Paul Henri d'Holbach
J. Holloway
S. J. Holmes
Erik von Holst
Homer

16: Sir J. D. Hooker
Karen Horney
A. E. Housman
L. E. Hubbard
R. Hughes

Box 23, cont.

Folder 16, Clark L. Hull
cont. George Humphrey
Evan Hunter
Edmund Husserl
Julian Huxley

Box 24

Folder 1: Orvis C. Irwin
William James
Storm Jameson
Sir James Jeans
Geoffrey Jefferson
N. Jeffreys
Otto Jespersen
C. E. M. Joad
Harry M. Johnson
Hewlett Johnson
H. Spencer Jones
J. W. Jones
Mansel Jones
C. G. Jung

2: Joseph Kälin
Immanuel Kant
David Katz
Walter Kaufmann

3: Jacques Kayser
Paul Kecskemeti
W. N. Kellogg
Peter Kende
Kenneth Keniston
C. S. Kenny
Johannes Kepler
J. M. Keynes
Gregory A. Kimble
A. W. Kinglake
Rudyard Kipling
E. L. Kirchner
George Klein
C. Kluckhohn

4: Arthur Koestler
K. Koffka
Eugen Kogon
Ivo Kohler
Wolfgang Köhler

Box 24, cont.

- Folder 4, K. Kottenhoff
cont. Alexandre Koyre
I. Krechevsky
Thomas Kuhn
- 5: G. A. de Laguna
R. D. Laing
Charles Lamb
Johannes Lange
Susanne K. Langer
Pierre Laplace
K. S. Lashley
Lancelot Lawton
W. E. H. Lecky
G. W. Leibnitz
- 6: N. Lenin
W. F. Leopold
Hermann Levy
Lucien Levy-Bruhl
Kurt Lewin
Clarence I. Lewis
W. A. Lewis
H. S. Liddell
- 7: Lord Lindsay
Leonard Linsky
Ralph Linton
Walter Lippmann
John Locke
Otto Loewi
Konrad Lorenz
H. A. Lorentz
F. Lorimer
R. H. Lowie
T. D. Lysenko
- 8: William McDougall
D. V. McGranahan
N. Machiavelli
Admiral Mahan
N. R. F. Maier
Sir Henry Summer Maine
Bronislaw Malinowski
John M. Manly
Jacob Marshak
J. H. Massermann
Henri Matisse

Box 24, cont.

- Folder 8, W. Somerset Maugham
cont. James Clerk Maxwell
Margaret Mead
P. B. Medawar
Friedrich Meinecke
Philip Melanchthon
J. A. Melrose
Robert K. Merton
Albert Michelson
- 9: André Michotte
N. Micklem
Időzet G. Miklos
J. S. Mill
George A. Miller
Richard von Mises
Ian I. Mitroff
Joseph-Marie Mont-
masson
C. W. Morris
W. A. Mozart
Carl Murchison
Gilbert Murray
- 10: S. F. Nadel
Joseph Needham
Ernest Newman
John Henry Cardinal
Newman
Max Newman
Harold Nicolson
Reinhold Niebuhr
Paul Niggli
F. S. C. Northrop
Michael Oakeshott
John Oman
J. Robert Oppen-
heimer
W. Ostwald
- 11: C. F. A. Pantin
Paracelsus
Sir J. H. Parsons
Talcott Parsons
J. R. Partington
R. Pearl
D.F. Pears
Karl Pearson

Box 24, cont.

Folder 11, Wilder Penfield
cont. C. V. Peursen
D. Pfungst
F. A. Philbrick
Charles Louis Philippe
Jean Piaget

12: Pablo Picasso
Max Planck
Arnold Plant
Plato
Henri Poincaré
Sir Fredrick Pollock
X Georg Polya
X Karl Popper
F. M. Powicke
Derek J. de Solla Price
H. H. Price
Terence Prittie

13: W. V. Quine
Gerhard Rasmussen
Hermann Rauschnig
Charles E. Raven
Herbert Read
G. Revesz
Quentin Reynolds
Rheticus
Willis B. Rice
I. A. Richards

14: M. Richardson
Rainer Maria Rilke
Gerhard P. Ritter
D. H. Robertson
E. A. G. Robinson
Joan Robinson
J. J. Rousseau
Bertrand Russell
E. S. Russell
H. N. Russell

Box 25

Folder 1: Antoine de Saint-
Exupery
Andrew Salter
S. Sambursky

Box 25, cont.

Folder 1, Edward Sapir
cont. Jean-Paul Sartre
Joseph Sauveur
Martin Scheerer
Max Scheler
Frank Schlesinger
J. A. Schumpeter
Leopold Schwarz-
schild
John Scott
Michael Scriven

2: Ignaz Seipel
R. S. Shankland
Hugh Shearnon
A. D. Sheffield
P. B. Shelley
Sir Charles Sherring-
ton
Edward Shils
Charles Singer
B. F. Skinner
J. J. C. Smart
Howard K. Smith
J. N. Smith
Lillian Smith

3: Maynard Smith
T. B. Smith
A. Smits
J. C. Smuts
Bruno Snell
F. Soddy
R. V. Southwell
C. Spearman
Herbert Spencer
Roger W. Sperry
Joseph Stalin
Sir Josiah C.
Stamp
Franz Stampfl
L. Susan Stebbing
K. Steer
Sir James Fitzjames
Stephen
Karin Stephen
Charles L. Stevenson
G. F. Stout

Box 25, cont.

Folder 3, John Strachey
cont. E. B. Strauss
Leo Strauss
Igor Stravinsky
P. F. Strawson
Count Stürgkh
Z. Stypulkowski
H. Sutherland

4: Alfred Tarski
F. Sherwood Taylor
Dylan Thomas
Denys Thompson
L. L. Thurstone
Paul Tillich
Rudolf Tischner
E. C. Tolman
Stephen Toulmin
George M. Trevelyan
Lionel Trilling
W. Trotter

5: Stephen Ullman
J. O. Urmson
Peter Usley
Paul Valerie
Immanuel Velikovsky
G. N. A. Vescy
Sir Geoffrey Vickers
Mark Vischniak
Karl Vossler

6: C. H. Waddington
Friedrich Waismann
A. Wald
Graham Wallas
W. H. Walsh
A. F. Watts
Richard M. Weaver
Max Weber
Simone Weil
J. R. Weinberg
Paul Weiss
Viktor von Weizsäcker
Max Wertheimer
George P. West
Hermann Weyl
W. M. Wheeler
William Whewell

Box 25, cont.

Folder 7: A. N. Whitehead
Norbert Wiener
Basil Willey
Charles Williams
R. A. Wilson
R. S. Woodworth
Virginia Woolf
William Wordsworth
Orville and Wilbur
Wright
H. G. Wyatt
William Butler Yeats
Catherine York
Lin Yutang
Ernst Zinner
Carl Zuckmayer

Manuscripts

The manuscripts series contains drafts and final copies of lectures and publications, German scientific manuscripts, speeches of introduction and thanks, patents, records of laboratory financial expenditures, poetry, notebooks, and bibliographic citations.

The drafts and final copies of lectures and publications (25:8-43:2) have been arranged chronologically by order of composition with undated manuscripts listed alphabetically at the end of the section. Within yearly groups, the manuscripts are arranged alphabetically by the titles given them at the time of composition. All titles are in italics except for chapter headings and untitled manuscripts, identified by first line of text, which are placed in quotation marks. Brief manuscripts of less than five pages are ordered in folders labelled "miscellaneous short manuscripts." The manuscripts have not been matched with any bibliography of Polanyi's published or unpublished writings except as an aid in determining the date of composition. Revised versions of manuscripts are placed under the date of revision and not under the date of original composition. An exception to this rule occurs when a group of manuscripts has been brought together for a specific lecture, such as occurs in 33:1-4. In such an instance, the manuscripts are organized under the

date of the lecture with the date of original composition listed parenthetically.

The remaining manuscripts (44:3-44:11) follow the drafts and final copies of lectures and publications. The German scientific manuscripts (43:3-4) are fragmentary and contain little substantive information on the scientific work of Professor Polanyi. The speeches of introduction and thanks (43:5) consist of brief remarks made by Polanyi at banquets and conferences. The patents and records of laboratory expenditures (43:6-7) contain fragmentary evidence for Polanyi's work at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute between 1923 and 1933. The small section of poetry (43:8) holds verses by Michael Polanyi as well as poems written for him on special occasions. The nine notebooks in the collection are difficult to categorize because of diverse contents. There are four short and jumbled diaries covering the period 1926-1947 (44:1-4). In addition there are four undated notebooks (44:5) which contain brief thoughts and comments on miscellaneous authors, the English countryside, the weather, and other equally diverse subject matter. The final notebook (44:6) is an obsolete index to Professor Polanyi's correspondence files. The manuscripts series concludes with five folders of bibliographic citations.

Box 25, cont.

1936

- Folder 8: *An Attitude Toward Jews and Non-Jews*
- 9: Lectures on Economics:
Popular Education in Economics
Suggestions for a New Research Section
Visual Presentation of Social Matters
- 10: *Notes on a Film*
- 11: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Notes on the Position of Science
On Reason
On Truth
Panic in Wall Street
Science and Liberty
Truth and Justice, Ideas and Belief
- 12: Russian and Soviet Economics lecture
- 13: *Trade Cycle*
- 14: *The Working of Money: Booms and Slumps*
- 15: Untitled manuscripts:
"In England 'contempt of court' is propaganda . . ."
"One of the great English parliamentary orators . . ."
"In 'Nature' October 30th . . ."
"Adventure of research . . ."

1938

- 16: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Contemporary Problems
Genetics in the U.S.S.R.
Reflections on Marxism

Box 26

1939

- Folder 1: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:
Notes on Prejudice
Review of Colin Clark, A Critique of Russian Statistics
"Difficulties experienced in the past . . ."

Box 26, cont.

- Folder 1, "It has been forcibly stated . . ."
cont. "Physicists say that the supreme proof . . ."
"Science is a body of valid ideas . . ."

2: Book plan titled *The Struggle of Man in Society*

1940

3: Miscellaneous short manuscripts
Collectivist Planning
Introductory Survey of Economic Ideas
The Liberal Ideal

4: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
The Organization of Scientific Life
Planning and Soviet Science
Planning, Culture and Freedom
Planning, Efficiency and Liberty
Science in the U.S.S.R.
Review of Eugene Varga, Two Systems

5: Untitled manuscripts:
"Dictatorships in Germany, Italy, and Russia . . ."
"I think it imperative . . ."
"Outline common principles . . ."
"The Socialist revolution . . ."
"While the benefits . . ."

1941

6: *Foundations of Freedom in Science*

7: *The Independence of Science*

8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Commercialized Property
A General Scheme of Social Mechanism
Ideas and Cities
The Liberal Conception of Freedom
Modern Millennialism

9: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
The New Economics
Politics; Russia and Germany, April 1941
The Process of Legislation
Science and Modern Civilization
Science and Society
Scientific Life

Box 26, cont.

Folder 9, *Six Conditions for the Operation of Resources*
cont. *Forming Personal Property*

10: *The Rights and Duties of Science*

11: *The Social Message of Science*

12-13: Social planning lectures

14: *Socialism and Liberalism Today*

Box 27

Folder 1: *Withrington League of Nations Union Lecture*

2: Two untitled notebooks

1942

3: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
The City of Science
Free Trade Through Full Employment
General Will Under the Law
Jewish Problems
The Liberal Conception of Freedom (revised)

4: *Science, Welfare and the State*

5: *Socialism Examined in Theory*

6-7: *The Structure of Freedom*

8-12: *The Structure of Freedom: Welfare*

Box 28

1943

Folder

1-2: *Economic Planning*

3: *Liberalism and Monopoly: Draft Memo on a Planned Economy*

4-5: *Limite of State Power*

Box 28, cont.

Folder 6: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

The Autonomy of Science
Cambridge discussion notes
Economics of Full Employment
Organization of Science
Review of Harold J. Laski, *Reflections on the
Revolution of our Time*
Science and the Modern Crisis
Uncertainty

7: *Property and Subordination in Science* (manuscript
and notes)

8: *The Reaction from Free Trade*

9-12: *Science, Ideals and Society*

Science - Its Reality and Freedom

Box 29

Folder 1: Science: miscellaneous manuscripts and notes

2-4: *Socialism Examined in Theory* (revised)

5: Three untitled notebooks

1944

6-7: *Economic Planning*

8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

The European Crisis
Planning and Civic Liberty
Reflections on John Dalton
Three Periods of History
Review of Erwin Schrödinger, *What is Life?*

9-10: *Patent Reform*

11: *Principles of Economic Expansion*. Chapter 2,
"Free Trade Doctrine on Unemployment"

12: _____. Chapters 3-4, "The Reaction from Free
Trade," and "The Retreat from Socialism"

13: *Science and the Decline of Freedom*

Box 29, cont.

Folder 14: *Science and the Modern Crisis*

Box 30

1945

- Folder 1: Essays on liberalism:
Programme of a Liberal Philosophy
The Structure of Liberalism
Liberalism - Rise and Decline
The Liberal & the Totalitarian Way
- 2: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:
Applied Science
Foundations of Academic Freedom
Review of Ortega y Gasset, Mission of the University
Notes for Broadcast to Germany
Notes for Holly Royde
Review of John R. Baker, Science and the Planned State
The Social Message of Pure Science
The Unity of Science
"In 'Science' Magazine . . ."
"The past ten years . . ."
"The future historian . . ."
"Among people concerned with scholarship . . ."
- 3: *The Planning of Science*
- 4: *Science and Welfare*

1946

- 5: *From Adam Smith to Keynes*
- 6-7: *The Foundations of Freedom in Science*
- 8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Can Science Bring Peace?
The Challenge of our Time
The Fall of Europe
Foreign Policy and Atomic Power
Freedom in Science
Full Employment in a Free Economy

Box 30, cont.

Folder 9: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:

Notes on the Possibility of a Popular Renaissance of Spiritual Beliefs
The Politics of the Atomic Age
Popular Economic Problems
Rededication in Germany
Revolution in Economic Thought
Science and the World Crisis
Social Capitalism
Review of Alexander Baykov, Soviet Economic System
The Struggle for Moral Survival
"I often wonder . . ."

10: *Principles of Economic Organisation*

11: *Science: Observation and Belief*

12: *The Struggle for Faith*

1947

13: *The Financing of Universities*

14: *The Foundations of Academic Freedom (revised)*

Box 31

Folder 1: *Jewish Problems*

2: *Memorandum on the Atomic Bomb*

3: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

Answers to Questions at the Meeting of the Economic Reform Club
British Crisis (1947-?)
The Growth of Thought in Society
Humanitas
Inflationary Tendencies of Modern Socialism
Notes on Historic Determinism
Old Tasks and New Hopes

4: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

Over-Optimism about Russia?
Science: Academic and Industrial
Review of E. Ashby, Scientist in Russia
Soviets and Capitalism

Box 31, cont.

Holder 4, *Speech of Thanks for Honorary Degree, the Uni-*
cont. *versity of Leeds, 14 May 1947*

Two Kinds of Order
The Universities Today

5: *Modern Science and Modern Thought*

6: *Organization of Universities*

7: *Political Control of Scientists*

8: *The Relevance of Universities*

9: *The Universities Today*

10: *What to Believe*

1948

11-13: *Dynamic Order*

14: *Economics lectures (untitled)*

Box 32

Folder 1: *Miscellaneous short manuscripts:*

Ancestry of the Idea of Central Economic Planning
Aus der Welt der Wissenschaft
Education -- By Whose Authority?
The Free Society
Review of Bertrand Russell, Human Knowledge
Review of E. M. Friedwald, Man's Last Choice
Michurinist Education and Achievements

2: *Miscellaneous short manuscripts:*

Notes Taken in France
Organization of Science
Planning and Spontaneous Order
Science's Part in the Spiritual Struggle
Review of Hans Morgenthau, Scientific Man versus
Power Politics
Thinking about Thought

3: *The Planning of Science*
Ought Science to be Planned?

4-5: *Thought and Order*

Box 32, cont.

1949

Folder 6: *Can the Mind Be Represented by a Machine?*

- 7: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Review of John M. Clark, *Alternative to Serfdom*
Review of Arthur Koestler, *Insight and Outlook*
Review of Paul Freedman, *The Principles of Scientific Research*

1950

- 8: *The Logic of Liberty*. Lectures at the University of Chicago, Lecture 1, "Perils of Inconsistency"
- 9: _____. Lecture 3, "Freedom in Science"
- 10: _____. Lecture 4, "The Span of Central Control"
- 11: _____. Lecture 5, "Variants of Self-Coordination"
- 12: _____. Lecture 6, "Polycentricity"
- 13: _____. Lecture 7, "Critique of Freedom"
- 14: _____. Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes
- 15: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:
Review of Max Planck, *Scientific Autobiography and Other Papers*
The Scientific Concept of Man
Review of Barbara Wootton, *Testament for Social Science*
"But there is a more serious sense . . ."

Box 33

1951

Folder 1: Manuscripts used in the Gifford Lectures. Notebooks 1-3

2-3: _____. *The Law*, 1942

Box 33, cont.

Folder 4: Manuscripts used in the Gifford Lectures, continued. *Meaning*, 1947 and *The Structure of Liberalism*, 1945

5: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

- Review of David Mittrany, *Marx Against the Peasant*
- Review of Karl Mannheim, *Freedom, Power and Democratic Planning*
- Review of Ernest Barker, *Principles of Social and Political Theory*
- Salvation by Science*

1952

6: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

- Review of Alex Weissberg, *Conspiracy of Silence*
- Review of Karl Mannheim, *Essays on the Sociology of Knowledge*
- Review of Bertrand Russell, *The Impact of Science on Society*
- Morphological Sciences*
- Review of Erwin Schrödinger, *Science and Humanism*
- The Stability of Beliefs*

7: *The Policy of Full Employment*

1953

8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

- Review of F. A. Hayek, *The Counter-Revolution of Science*
- The Determinants of Social Action (revised)*
- Review of Robert Strausz-Hupé, *The Estrangement of Western Man*
- Protests and Problems*
- Review of Bernard Barber, *Science and the Social Order*
- Review of Jules Monnerat, *Sociology of Communism*
- Soziale Illusionen*

1954

9: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

- Review of Arthur Koestler, *Invisible Writing*
- Review of Ralph Barton Perry, *Realms of Value*
- Review of J. Robert Oppenheimer, *Science and the Common Understanding*

Box 33, cont.

Folder 9, Review of A. J. H. Sprott, *Science and Social
Action*

1955, 1956, 1957

- 10: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Review of Gabriel A. Almond, *The Appeals of Com-
munism* (1955)
From Copernicus to Einstein (1955)
The Future of Liberalism in Eastern Europe (1957)
Hydrogen Bomb (1957)
The Magic of Marxism (1956)
On the Limits of Economic Planning (1955)
Social Control: Visible and Invisible (1957)
Review of V. G. Childe, *Society and Knowledge* (1956)
*Study Group of the Committee for Science and Free-
dom* (1956)
Die Stunde der Wahrheit (1956)
This Age of Discovery (1956)
Words, Conceptions and Science (1955)

1958

- 11: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
The Outlook of Science: Its Sickness and Cure
Positive Liberalism
- 12: *Das Studium des Menschen*

1959

- 13: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled
manuscripts:
Questions for an Inquiry into the Nature of
Soviet Planning
"I would like to say that . . ."
"The ideas which I want to sketch here . . ."

Box 34

1960

- Folder 1: *Perspectives of Personal Knowledge. The Gunning
Lectures. Lecture 1, "Logical Foundations"*
- 2: _____. Lecture 2, "Originality"

Box 34, cont.

- Folder 3: *Perspectives of Personal Knowledge*, continued.
Lecture 3, "Emergence and Reflection"
- 4: _____ . Lecture 4, "Social Structure and
Alienation: Commitment"
- 5: _____ . Lecture 5, "The Process of History"
- 6: _____ . Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes
- 7: *Beyond Nihilism*
- 8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Review of Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, *The Phenomenon of Man*
*Rede von Professor Michael Polanyi auf der
Schlussitzung
The Study of Man
Theory of Conspicuous Productions*
- 9: *Originality* (revised)
- 10: *Personal Judgement in Science*
- 11: *Science: Academic and Industrial* (revised)
- 12: *Science and Reality*
- 13: *St. Julians, March 1960*
- 14: *The Structure of Tacit Knowing* (early draft)
- 1961
- 15: *History and Hope*. Lectures delivered at the
Thomas Jefferson Center for studies in
political economy at the University of Virginia
- 16: *Beyond Nihilism: A Postscript*
- 1962
- 17: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Conspicuous Production (revised)
My Time with X-Rays and Crystals

Box 35

- Folder 1: *The Modern Mind; Its Structure and Prospects*
(the stage of 11 May 1962). Chapter 2,
"The Realm of the Unspoken"
- 2: _____ . Chapter 3, "The Vindication of Reality"
- 3: _____ . Chapter 4, "Emergence"
- 4: _____ . Chapter 5, "A Society of Explorers"
- 5: _____ . Chapter 6, "Commitment"
- 6: Terry Lectures as delivered at Yale University,
October 31-November 3, 1962. (Note: Much
of this material was revised for the 1964
Duke University Lectures) Lecture 1, first
half, "Tacit Knowing"
- 7: _____ . Lecture 1, first half, "Tacit Knowing"
(with 1963 revisions)
- 8-9: _____ . Lecture 1, first half, "Tacit Knowing"
(with 1963 revisions)
- 10: _____ . Lecture 1, part 2, "Tacit Knowing:
Heuristics" (1963 revision)
- 11: _____ . Lecture 2, "Comprehensive Entities"
(with 1963 revision entitled "Emergence")
- 12: _____ . Lecture 3, "Man in Thought" (with 1963
revision entitled "Thought in Society")

1963

- 13-14: *Tacit Knowing* (a version of the first Terry Lec-
ture revised for publication)
- 15: *The Metaphysical Aspects of Science* (early draft)

Box 36

Folder

- 1-2: *The Metaphysical Reach of Science* (early draft)
- 3: *Points from a Conversation with Paul Tillich*

Box 36, cont.

1964

- Folder 4: *Man in Thought*. Lectures delivered at Duke University. Lecture 1, "The Metaphysical Reach of Science" Copy used in lecture
- 5: _____. Lecture 1, "The Metaphysical Reach of Science" Mimeograph and carbon copies
- 6: _____. Lecture 1, "The Metaphysical Reach of Science." Corrected carbons
- 7: _____. Lecture 1, "The Metaphysical Reach of Science." Adapted to book format
- 8: _____. Lecture 1, "The Metaphysical Reach of Science." Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes
- 9: _____. Lecture 2, "The Structure of Tacit Knowing." Two copies used in lecture
- 10: _____. Lecture 2, "The Structure of Tacit Knowing." Mimeograph and carbon copies
- 11: _____. Lecture 2, "The Structure of Tacit Knowing." As delivered in Chicago, 1967
- 12: _____. Lecture 2, "The Structure of Tacit Knowing." Adapted to book format
- 13: _____. Lecture 3, "Commitment to Science." Copy used in lecture
- 14: _____. Lecture 3, "Commitment to Science." Mimeograph copies
- 15: _____. Lecture 3, "Commitment to Science." Adapted to book format
- 16: _____. Lecture 4, "The Emergence of Man." Copy used in lecture
- 17: _____. Lecture 4, "The Emergence of Man." Mimeograph copies

Box 37

- Folder 1: *Man in Thought*, continued. Lecture 5, "Thought in Society." Copy used in lecture
- 2: _____. Lecture 5, "Thought in Society." Mimeograph copies
- 3: _____. Lecture 5, "Thought in Society." Adapted to book format (entitled, "Chapter 3. The Powers of the Imagination")
- 4: Notes for a projected sixth Duke Lecture on "Ultimate Reality"
- 5: *The Modern Mind; Its Structure and Prospects* (1964 revision). Chapter 1, "The Destruction of Reality"
- 6: _____. Chapter 2, "The Realm of the Unspoken"
- 7: _____. Chapter 3, "The Vindication of Reality"
- 8: _____. Chapter 4, "Emergence"
- 9: _____. Chapter 5, "A Society of Explorers"
- 10: _____. Chapter 6, "Commitment"
- 11: *The Modern Mind; Its Structure and Prospects*. Lecture delivered at Bowdoin College
- 12: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:
About Religious Faith
Grounds of Knowledge
Modern Minds -- New Departures
Notes to Ultimate Reality
On Body and Mind
Tacit Affiliations
"Let me explore this vision . . ."
- 13: *Science, Tacit and Explicit*
1965
- 14: *The Body-Mind Relation*
- 15: *Man's Place in the Universe*. Wesleyan Lectures. Lecture 1, "Science and Reality"

Box 37, cont.

Folder 16: *Man's Place in the Universe*, continued. Lecture 2, "The Structure of Tacit Knowing"

Box 38

Folder

- 1-2: _____ . Lecture 3, "The Creative Imagination" (also entitled "Man in Thought" and "Powers of the Imagination")
- 3: _____ . Lecture 4, "The Growth of Science in Society," and Lecture 5, "Levels of Reality"
- 4: _____ . Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes
- 5: _____ . Bound copy of six lectures
- 6: *Man in Search of Meaning*

1966

- 7: *The Growth of Science in Society*
- 8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Collection of Data on Cultural Development
The Message of the Hungarian Revolution
- 9: *Sinngebung und Sinndeutung*

1967

- 10: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
On the Structure of Living Things
Sense-Giving and Sense Reading: Of Language
Sixty Years in Universities
What is a Painting?

1968

- 11: *The Grounds of Knowledge and Discovery*. Manuscript and notes
- 12: *Logic and Psychology*

Box 39

Folder 1: *The Meaning of Paintings*

Box 39, cont.

- Folder 2: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
About Revolutions Already Forgotten
Life's Irreducible Structure
- 3: *Seminars in the Committee on Social Thought, the University of Chicago. Spring, 1968.*
Bound copy

1969

- 4: *Grounds of Knowledge* (Heidelberg revision)
- 5: *Grounds of Knowledge* (1973 and 1974 revisions)
- 6: *Meaning: A Project.* Lectures and seminars at the University of Chicago. Lecture 1, "From Perception to Metaphor"
- 7: _____ . Lecture 2, "Works of Art"
- 8-9: _____ . Lecture 2, "Works of Art" notes
- 10: _____ . Lecture 3, "Visionary Art"
- 11: _____ . Lecture 4, "Myths, Ancient and Modern"

Box 40

- Folder 1: _____ . Supplemental materials
- 2: *Meaning.* A book adapted from Chicago materials by Michael Polanyi and Harry Prosch. Outline and Chapters 1-3
- 3: _____ . Chapters 4-8
- 4: _____ . Chapters 9-13
- 5: _____ . Copy Two, Chapters 1-3
- 6: _____ . Copy Two, Chapters 4-8
- 7: _____ . Copy Two, Chapters 9-13
- 8: _____ . Fragments
- 9: *Meaning.* Bound copy of seminars given in the Committee on Social Thought, the University of Chicago. Spring, 1969

Box 41

1970

Folder

- 1-2: *Meaning*. Draft of a lecture dated May 1970
- 3: *Science and Man*. Nuffield Lecture also delivered at Loyola University of Chicago

1971

- 4: Lectures delivered at the University of Texas at Austin. Lecture 1, "Science and Man" (revised version of Nuffield and Loyola lectures)
- 5-6: _____. Lecture 2, "Genius in Science"
- 7-8: _____. Lecture 3, "Representative Art"
- 9: _____. Lecture 4, "Meaning" and Lecture 5, "Expanding the Range"
- 10: *The Grounds of Natural Science*

1972

- 11: *About Religious Faith* (revised manuscript with notes)

Box 42

Undated

Folder

- 1-4: Untitled essays written between 1935 and 1940 on various subjects
- 5: *Clues towards an Understanding of Mind and Body and A Cycle of History*
- 6: *Discoveries of Science*
- 7: *Emergence*
- 8: *Foundations of Science and Discovery*
- 9: *Honor and Mutual Authority*

Box 42, cont.

Folder 10: *Lines of Thought*

11: *Meaning*

12: *Science and Reality*

13-14: Part I of a presentation on economic productivity

Box 43

Folder

1-2: Fragments

3-4: German scientific manuscripts

5: Speeches of introduction and thanks

6: Patents

7: Laboratory financial expenditures

8: Poetry

9-15: German translation of *Personal Knowledge*

Box 44 Notebooks, travel diaries, and bibliographies

Folder 1: Notebook dated summer, 1926

2: Notebook dated 1925-1928

3: Notebook dated "Trip to America," 1929

4: Notebook dated "Berlin Visit," 1947

5: Four notebooks on various subjects (undated)

6: Notebooks undated obsolete index to correspondence files

7-11: Bibliographic Citations

Memorabilia

Memorabilia in the Polanyi Papers falls into three groups: photographs and postcards; general memorabilia (including addresses, announcements, Christmas cards, invitations, obituaries, programs, receipts, reports, etc.); and clippings. The photographs are of Michael Polanyi, his family and friends. Where possible, the subject in a photograph has been identified on the back of the print. The clippings include letters and articles by Michael Polanyi, reviews of Michael Polanyi's work, and articles about Michael Polanyi. There are three folders of articles by Polanyi's mother Cecile, mostly copies of her fashion column in a Budapest newspaper. The series of memorabilia concludes with a small group of clippings and other printed materials from the German National Socialist period.

Box 44, cont. Photographs and Postcards

Folder

12-15: Photographs

16: Postcards

Box 45 General Memorabilia

Folder 1: Addresses

2-3: Announcements

4-5: Christmas cards

6: Invitations

Box 45, cont.

- Folder 7: Obituaries
- 8: Programs
- 9: Receipts
- 10: Reports
- 11: Miscellaneous

Box 46 Clippings

- Folder 1: Letters and articles by Michael Polanyi
- 2-3: Reviews of Michael Polanyi's work
- 4: Articles about Michael Polanyi
- 5: Articles concerning the withholding of Michael Polanyi's visa under the McCarran Act
- 6-9: Articles by Cecile Polanyi
- 10-11: Printed materials from the German National Socialist period