

COPY

Graduate Faculty of Political and Social
New School of Social Research (Science
New York City

January 12, 1941

Robert D. Leigh
President
Bennington College
Bennington, Vt.

Dear Mr. President:

As I understand, Dr. Carl Polanyi is applying for a grant which would enable him to do some work on the causes of the economic and political crisis through which the Western World is living now. I wonder whether I might be allowed to make a few remarks on the man and his work.

Although I have been acquainted with C. Polanyi for a long time, our friendship has not been close enough to make me feel biased. I feel I am right in saying that he possesses sincerity and imagination, so necessary in dealing with subjects of the type he has chosen; that, in addition, his theoretical background as well as his experience make his research very promising; and that the outline of his work, or at least the part of it I am able to judge, has impressed me as original, well organized, and suggestive of fruitful application.

He has a fine instinct for selecting the truly important and rejecting the irrelevant. A man not endowed with Polanyi's unselfish, searching, un cynical, truly philosophical (or shall I say, pious) type of mind and heart should never try his hand on projects like his. If he is encouraged, or even compelled, to write (he is a reluctant writer), Polanyi may produce results of lasting importance, in a field where Spengler and Arnold Toynbee - more ambitious but more pessimistic than Polanyi - have thrown a challenge rather than accomplished the task, as far as our knowledge of our own time and destiny is concerned.

As you have watched Polanyi's work for some time, you will be able to correct these impressions of mine. I should be glad if you could find it possible to support his work.

Very truly yours,

J. Marschak
Professor of Economics

Union Seminary

Monday.

[1241?]

Dear Karly,

As I told you, that was a magnificent talk. It was like a fresh, strong breeze, with a historic sweep; and it cleaned the atmosphere free from a great deal of fog and smoke. I hope your other lectures are like that. America needs that.

I enclose a very small token of my personal appreciation. I know you didn't come for a fee, and this is ridiculously inadequate as a fee anyway. It is just appreciation.

Yours,

Dupey Reator

January 20, 1941

Dr. Carl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

Dear Dr. Polanyi,

I am enclosing an official letter confirming your appointment in the College of this year and your re-appointment for next year, with an extra carbon. This letter is designed for your use with the Department of State. If it is not correct as you see it won't you let me know at once and I can make any necessary changes within the terms of our actual arrangements.

I was a little in doubt as to what I should say about salary for the year 1941-42. I must make it clear that your re-appointment for 1941-42 implies the obtaining of funds from a foundation or other source to pay your entire salary. As the salary would be paid through the College I felt free to make the official guarantee that the \$1200 at least would be paid. It should be clear, however, that the College is not by this letter actually entering into an obligation to pay this sum from our budget, but rather to pay it, conditional upon a gift of that amount or larger. This rather involved obligation, as voted by the Trustees, did not seem proper to put into the letter for the use of the State Department. I am, therefore, stating it in this separate communication.

The funds appropriated for your honorarium from the General Meetings budget would not, I am quite sure, be available for this purpose another year. I therefore feel that we should not count upon any sum from the College's regular income for your salary another academic year.

The primary occasion for the continuing connection with the College is to allow you full time to prosecute the work on your book. The funds made available to you by a foundation grant or any other gift would be given for that purpose. I should, therefore, assume that the College would have no regular demands upon your time. If it should seem to you wise and not to interfere with your writing and research work, we undoubtedly would find occasion for an individual lecture or discussion group or seminar as the intellectual currents of the College seemed naturally to define. But it would seem to me quite unfair for the College to make any demands on your time when it is not actually paying any part of your salary, but rather serving as the administrative agent for a research grant. On the other hand, of course, there does seem to me to be reality in your being a resident lecturer at the College because of the intellectual association which would be of advantage to us and the Library facilities and working atmosphere which would be of use to you.

In the formal letter enclosed I mention next year's salary as only equal to this although I would presume that the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation would be twice that amount.

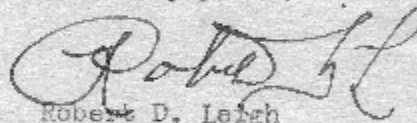
I have now gone over the statement you made to be presented to the foundation and I shall with this letter or in a later letter suggest some minor revisions. With such changes as you wish to make on the basis of my suggestions you can return the document and I shall proceed to the direct application on your part to the Rockefeller, Carnegie or other foundations. As I am in New York I can do this directly and would rather have all the material in hand.

In the meantime there is the matter of getting some approval by the Social Studies division of the College of this continued connection and I am taking steps in this direction.

Of course it may well turn out that the money from the foundation will not be forthcoming. Do you have other sources for a grant definitely in mind?

Have you heard anything from Mrs. Polanyi about her coming to the United States and her possible interest in an academic position to teach Physics and Mathematics?

Sincerely yours,



Robert D. Leigh
President

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

January 20, 1941

Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

My dear Karl:

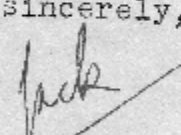
It is very good to hear from you and such good news. Bennington is not only a pleasant but a good place to become attached to. First let me say that I am writing to Dr. Leigh the letter of which I enclose a copy. I hope this will be of some use to him and to you. I shall be going to New York about the middle of next month and shall expect to see some of the officers of the Foundation and put in a personal word for your project.

I have not yet studied the plan of your book in detail and if I may do so, I will write to you again after I have done so. Meantime I wonder if you have seen my own book THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WORLD TRADE which does not by any means cover your grounds, but approaches several of the points you make. I am going on to do another book on The Economic Structure of the Modern World, endeavoring to point to the critical problems which have arisen since the breakdown of the international trading system. I mention this only to show you that we are evidently thinking along very similar lines.

You will probably know that Donald is coming to work with me here this semester. I am looking forward very much to this.

I have Michel's film by my desk at the moment and expect to show it to my colleagues this coming week. I shall then return it to New York so that Marschak can use it as your sister suggested. I do so because I cannot myself do very much with the film at the moment nor do I see very clearly as yet how the idea can be developed. However, Dr. Pollard who was the alternative person who might have had responsibility for the film is coming to teach here in June, and I have hopes that between us we can think of some way to develop the idea. I am very happy indeed to know you have such a pleasant and useful connection at Bennington and I am interested also to hear that Kari is likely to come across with a scholarship. I do not know what the situation will be about Ilona. The immigration people would, I fear, regard her as ineligible for a visa, and I do not quite see how she will answer the questions that will be asked. Any one, who like myself, has knowledge of the background would not be able to act as sponsor or as a reference. I suppose she will come in on your own quota visa. Meantime I wish you all good luck and be assured I will do what I can with the Foundation on your behalf. With all good wishes and hoping to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,


J. B. Condliffe

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

January 20, 1941

Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

Dear Karl:

I have now looked through your memorandum and like it very much. With most of the argument I agree. You understate the influence of war preparations in the thirties I think and I cannot wholly accept your identification of industry and fascism.

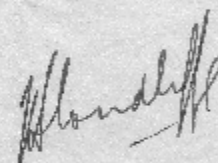
I am working on these themes too. Let us keep in touch and exchange MSS. My new book will be in three parts. The first (and briefest) is an exposition of the fact that economic organization depended on the trading system and will cover the ground of your Part II. The second will deal with the present distribution of population, production, investment, etc.--an economic geography with emphasis on the adjective--to show the problems that have emerged. The last part will endeavour to formulate policies for international relations in a regulated free economic system--not laissez faire and not state socialist.

We shall be attacking the same problem but from different angles!

Other work in progress under my direction deals with State Trading Monopolies; Clearing as an Alternative to the Gold Standard; the new economic diplomacy; cartels and regulated trade; the theory of an autonomous Konjunktur policy. In all cases the net effect will almost surely be to riddle the present state regulation systems. I am sure they are not the answer to our problem. The lines of my own thought are foreshadowed in the sections of my book entitled "The Economics of Insulation" and "The Dilemma of Planning."

With all good wishes. Let me know if I can help and let us work together if only by mutual criticism. Perhaps we may meet when I come east either in February or in June.

Yours sincerely,



J. B. Condliffe

COPY

University of California
Department of Economics
Berkeley, California

January 21, 1941

Dr. Robert D. Leigh
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

I am very glad to write this letter in support of the plan which Dr. Karl Polanyi has sent to me. I believe the investigation is important and I am in sympathy with his method of approach to the problem. I have known Dr. Polanyi for many years, first in Vienna where he was one of the editors of the *Volkswirt* and later in England where he was on the staff of the Workers Educational Association. He is not only a thoroughly competent and trained economist, but a man of unusual penetration into the fundamental political and psychological aspects of economic life. He has first-hand knowledge of events in Central Europe, and I feel quite confident that he would produce an unusual and distinguished study.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. Condliffe

January 21, 1941

Dr. Robert D. Leigh
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

Dear Dr. Leigh:

I am very glad to write this letter in support of the plan which Dr. Karl Polanyi has sent to me. I believe the investigation is important and I am in sympathy with his method of approach to the problem. I have known Dr. Polanyi for many years, first in Vienna where he was one of the editors of the *Volkswirt* and later in England where he was on the staff of the Workers Educational Association. He is not only a thoroughly competent and trained economist, but a man of unusual penetration into the fundamental political and psychological aspects of economic life. He has first-hand knowledge of events in Central Europe, and I feel quite confident that he would produce an unusual and distinguished study.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. Condliffe

J.B.C. has promised to support my application
with the Foundation personally strong.
He wrote to me to say that he thought
my approach thoroughly sound (tho' he, sure,
would strongly differ on conclusions).

Office of the President

BENNINGTON COLLEGE
BENNINGTON, VERMONT

January 24, 1941

Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

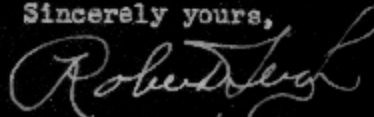
Dear Dr. Polanyi,

I am happy to tell you that the Bennington College Board of Trustees at its regular meeting on January 7, 1941, confirmed your appointment as resident lecturer at Bennington College for the current year, i.e., July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, and also voted unanimously to reappoint you to the same position for the next academic year beginning July 1, 1941. The salary for the year 1941-42 will be \$2,400.

You are, of course, aware of the great satisfaction there is in your work at the College, both the academic lectures of this semester and the plans for the seminar in the coming semester. It is a great pleasure for me to be able to continue the appointment.

I should like to emphasize that there is no reason why your reappointment to the same position should not be considered when your present appointment terminates, that is, on June 30, 1942.

Sincerely yours,



Robert D. Leigh
President

Bennington, in the County of Bennington,
State of Vermont

Signed and sworn to in my presence
this twenty-first day of July, 1941

Helen V. Hartman
Notary Public

3902 SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY
NEW YORK CITY
KINGSBRIDGE 3-4143

Jan 27, 41.

My dear Polanyi,

The point you make in your nice letter of Jan. 18 is, of course, very encouraging. You say that there was just international cooperation in the 20-ies, and that its abandonment in the 30-ies was due to stupidity, ~~not~~ the difficulty is this, however: the 20-ies did not present such a problem to the good brains as well of the statesmen as the 30-ies because there was no unemployment. It requires a good will even to look for that solution which is not the easiest and quickest from the self-interest point of view (even if a la Haye this point of view forces self-defeat).

How is Mr Polanyi and what do you hear from your brother?

Yours sincerely
L. Robbins

An article of Guillebaud (A. Marshall's nephew) in the Economic Journal for December, on Kipling's New Order, shows to all those who still mean much about British imperialism. Guillebaud actually wants economic

I had a nice conversation with you from your Postman who says he agrees with my statement of your case.

D'Leigh:

for the sake of the Shells-test!!
Robbins (a reformer and great friend)

3902 SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY
NEW YORK CITY
KINGSBRIDGE 3-4143

Jan 29, 41

Dear Polanyi,

My congratulations on your appointment and on what appears to be a good progress in your work.

I find your remarks on rationality and dignity very interesting and shall have to ponder on them. Also, thank you very much for the article on Russia which accompanied your former letter.

By the way, I should not call the attitude we advocate "international capitalism", nor should I oppose it to the Gold Standard. Compare Mease' (his earlier book "Introduction into Economic Analysis & Policy", is perhaps better than the newer one, and deals, in addition, with internal problems too). — The number of the Econ. Journal (Dec. '40) which contains the Gullstrand Journal has also the review of a symptomatic book by J. S. Strachey.

I shall fix my suggestions (addresses) to Cambridge, as you propose.

I am rather busy just now — hence the superficiality of this letter.

Best personal wishes
J. Mease

29th Mar 1941.

My dear Marschak,

I need your letters. The subject is important & your views are a great help to me.

I say: There was good international co-operation in the 'Twenties and its abandonment in the 'Thirties was due (not to stupidity) but) to the fact that it now appeared to be hopeless. International deflation in the 'Twenties was carried through at a terrific price, because governments & peoples believed in its rationality. (England alone refused to deflate; but remember the sufferings of which Austria, Germany, France, Italy inflicted upon themselves in their herculean attempt to restore their currencies). International inflation was not carried through, because governments and peoples did not have the same belief in its rationality. But who apart from a few warring experts had ~~had~~ at that time? And even to-day:—Can the slim scientific foundations of international inflationism be compared with the broad philosophic and societal basis of the quondam international gold standard with its corollaries of free trade, free employment, a free consumer and a peaceful world?

You bring in originals in, in the wrong place, I fear. It belongs to the institutional nature of human society, for which it fully accounts. But one should not confuse it with a pessimistic psychology of man. He is heroic and self-less whenever conditions allow of an ~~institutional~~ institutional set-up which offers a solution. ^{It is not his fault. If they offer don't.} He is—rightly!—selfish and un-cooperative when they don't. Some times, I agree, a shift in the (independent) intellectual factor may offer a solution where there was none before. But the professional intellectual tends to overrate this latitude, tho', of course, small as it is, he should wedge his little self into it for all it is worth, so as to make, at least, the possible actually happen.

I believe that man is rational i.e. able to react to objective conditions incl. those set by society, in such a way as to ensure his ~~annual~~ (internal and external) survival, but that society tends to ~~to~~ set him insoluble problems in the forms of conflicting institutions. This characteristic of society is not due to any lack of rationality in man. Our present complaints about man - lack of foresight, selfishness - are more modern than we admit and ^{merely} reflect the institutional crisis in a transitional period. ~~Man loves to be rational and to conform - but what if rationality is dangerous and there is nothing to conform to? As soon as there is a rational solution on the horizon which is reasonably reasonable, man clicks in. That's why the urgent and important thing is to produce a simple and clear i.e. rational picture of a regulated market-system in a plastic society i.e. in a society which can attain its ~~self-organization~~ self-organization by political means.~~ Man loves to be rational and to conform - but what if rationality is dangerous and there is nothing to conform to? As soon as there is a rational solution on the horizon which is reasonably reasonable, man clicks in. That's why the urgent and important thing ^{to-day} is to produce a simple and clear i.e. rational picture of a regulated market-system in a plastic society i.e. in a society which can attain its ~~self-organization~~ self-organization by political means.

The Women's Employment Federation of Gr. Br. has sent a report on my wife's work to a government committee, and so she may be asked to do essential constructive work in aero-plane building. In the meantime, she is preparing to join me, but there is a great scarcity of boats.

I have been appointed to Bennington for 1940/41 and 1941/42, so as to make it possible for me to work on my book. I am sure you will be glad to hear this piece of good news.

My brother also is now helping in the war-effort, I understand. They are more than hopeful, they are defiant.

Yours,

Kul Maji

Thanks for the Guillebaud (whose book I knew); will look it up at once. Have ordered the little Meade and the little Egis, also W. Brown's new book on the "International Salt Standard Reinterpreted" 1941

INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Incorporated

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NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS "INTEEDU"

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February 14th
1941

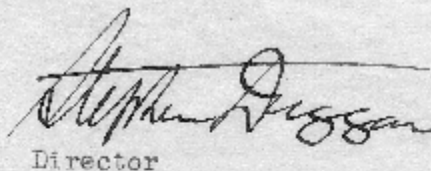
Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

I was very sorry that when you called up during your last visit to New York I was out of the office and could not have even a telephone conversation with you. However, Miss Adams informed me of the good news that you had received a two-year reappointment at Bennington College. I am delighted to hear it because I consider Bennington one of the most forward-looking and well-administered institutions in this country. Dr. Leigh is a splendid man. I hope also that your application for a Rockefeller fellowship will have a successful result.

Please don't fail whenever you are in New York to let us know. I wish you would let us know beforehand so that we might take lunch together.

Sincerely yours,


Director

SD:AMJ

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTION

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

20 Nassau Street, Princeton

February 24, 1941

Dr. Karl Polanyi,
Bennington College,
Bennington, Vermont.

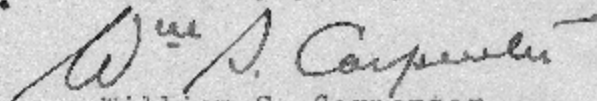
Dear Dr. Polanyi:

I am writing to ask if you would be able to give a lecture to a class of about four hundred students in Princeton on the morning of April 23rd at nine-thirty. We should like to have you lecture on the topic, "Can Hitlerism Solve the European Problem?"

This lecture would come in a series which we are having given by a number of men outside the Princeton faculty. We have been paying a fee of fifty dollars and expenses from New York to Princeton and return for each lecture. Would this be satisfactory to you?

Since the lecture comes early in the morning, we should be glad if you would come to Princeton on April 22nd and stay the night as the guest of the department. You might like to meet some of the members of the Princeton faculty and an opportunity could be arranged in the evening.

Sincerely yours,


William S. Carpenter

WSC
jtc

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTION

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

20 Nassau Street, Princeton

March 7, 1941

Dr. Karl Polanyi,
Bennington College,
Bennington, Vt.

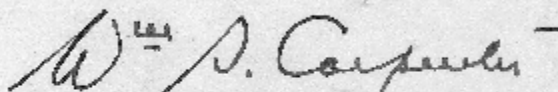
Dear Dr. Polanyi:

I am delighted to know that you will lecture in Princeton on April 23rd and that we may expect you to arrive on April 22nd and stay the night.

The course in which you are to lecture is one offered to about 400 students as a substitute for our former introductory course on European governments. The course is divided into three parts. Part I deals with the disintegration of the political order in Europe since 1919. In this part the lectures have dealt not only with the deterioration of collective security, but also with the chaos wrought in European politics. Part II deals with the totalitarian challenge presented by Italy and Germany. Professor Arnold Zurcher of New York University will lecture on the corporative state in action on the basis of Italian experience, and Professor Gerhart Niemeyer of Princeton will lecture on the changes wrought in the German political system by the rise of national socialism. You will follow these two men.

I should like to have you explain why the proposed new order in Europe will not work. Part III, which follows your lecture, will deal with the democratic survivals in the political institutions of Great Britain. The students will have read Loewenstein's Hitler's Germany, and C. T. Schmidt's Corporate State in Action before your lecture.

Sincerely yours,


William S. Carpenter

WSC
jtc

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

to 9:22 Penn
Station
N.Y.C
arr. 10:40 Princeton

March 19, 1941

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

Polanyi

I have had a number of conversations with President Leigh about your work and he has been good enough to give me an outline of your proposed book. Would it be possible for you to come to Princeton and make us a visit sometime toward the end of next week, when President Leigh will also be here? Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, March 26, 27 or 28, will be satisfactory dates for us. Could you let us know which of these days will be most convenient for you. We will be glad to meet the cost of your transportation.

I do not know that we can be of any practical assistance to you, but the suggestion you have in mind is one that interests both Mr. Warren and myself, and I feel that there would be a mutual advantage in our becoming better acquainted.

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Stewart

Walter W. Stewart

Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTION
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
20 Nassau Street, Princeton

April 15, 1941

Dr. Karl Polanyi,
Bennington College,
Bennington, Vt.

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

We are looking forward to your visit to Princeton next week with much pleasure. I am enclosing a timetable of trains between Princeton and New York. There are good trains late in the afternoon, but you should take a train reaching Princeton not later than 6:14 in order to be in time for dinner at the Graduate College.

I should like to organize an informal discussion of current European problems with the graduate students and some members of the department in the Graduate College after dinner. If you would be willing to motivate this discussion, I am sure a pleasant and profitable evening will be spent. You can say some of the same things you intend to say to the undergraduates the following morning. The important thing is to initiate discussion by some sort of short address lasting about thirty minutes.

If you will let me know on what train you expect to arrive, I will meet you at the station and take you to the Graduate College.

Sincerely yours,

W^u S. Carpenter
William S. Carpenter

WSC:jtc
Enc.

April 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Leigh,

A fortnight ago I had a letter from my wife saying she felt that she should not leave England after all. She wrote: "In the measure in which it became clearer that this is not merely a fight, but the fight, it does increasingly mean all and everything to me to belong to it. You must not think that I am bitten by jingoism or anything like that. It has nothing to do with ideology. I am merely afraid that should I really leave England, something might die in me which is meant to be immortal, the very shape and temper of the mind." Subsequently, she decided to stay, and withdrew Kari's and her application for an exit permit. We both believe that I myself should continue to do what I am doing over here, as I would be worse than useless over there.

I have applied through the British Consulate General for the consent of the Government "to enter permanent employment abroad". Incidentally, the American Consulate General in Montreal has informed me that "my application for a visa has been found sufficient". However, I wish to find out first from the British Consulate whether I should accept the offered quota visa, as from the British point of view a non-quota visa might be more appropriate.

Mr. Stewart, whom I saw in Princeton and with whom I had a long conversation, said that the Foundation will get in touch with me about the details of the Fellowship which had been granted to me. It would be arranged on the lines of the original grant-in-aid plan, so that I would work at Bennington and write my book there. The amount of the grant will be decided together with the other details. I was, of course, very glad to understand that matters had worked out smoothly after all; also that there would be no need for you to make further efforts on this account. Excuse me if I relieve my feelings by expressing my heartfelt thanks to you for all the thought and care you are giving to me and my work. I am fully conscious of the exceptional feat of good-will and constructive statesmanship needed to bridge the gap between the various factors which had to be coordinated if your plans on my behalf were to come off. It is a joy to me to be able to tell you how grateful I feel for these acts of a generous policy, and how gratifying it is for me to know that some of the presuppositions on which you based your philanthropic optimism have not proved quite in vain.

Mr. Leigh, #2, 4-26-41

My lectures at Princeton were an interesting experience. The graduates produced an excellent discussion--one of the best I ever had. The undergraduates to whom I spoke in class, had no opportunity of expressing their reaction. Yet I felt that it had been worth while to put to them the essentials of the situation. (My subject was: Can Hitlerism solve the world problem?) In spite of the fact that my analysis of the world situation was probably far from being generally acceptable and that the social implications of my diagnosis were probably utterly unacceptable to most of them, I found them a most grateful audience. I finished up by saying: "Napoleon destroyed the old Europe, but Great Britain had to run the new. Hitler is destroying the old world, but others might have to run the new."

Bennington is, I feel, deeply stirred by the outcome of the humanism series. The last meeting made it apparent that the clash is not, as might appear on the surface, merely one between narrow pre-conceptions of Science and Art, or of Americanism and Europeanism, respectively. The issue is very much broader. Science replaced Religion as the keeper of man's consciousness; now that Science is failing in this role, man is adrift. A return to supernaturalism is admittedly impossible; but what then? We are rapidly nearing a stage of total ideological crisis.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Karl Polanyi

KP

Science

Toni Stolper
52 Wall Street
New York, N.Y.

April 30, 1941

Lieber Freund Polanyi,

Ich habe Ihnen fuer Ihren lieben Brief zu danken, und nun fuer die Uebersendung der interessanten Gedanken-Auszuege. Da Sie das Manuskript zurueck haben wollen, warte ich mit der Rucksendung nicht, bis etwa Gustav zur Lektuere Zeit haette. Er steckt jetzt gerade so sehr in eigenen Formulierungen und Untersuchungen drin (im Augenblick so konkreter Art wie der bevorstehenden amerikanischen Finanzpolitik) das ich fuerchte, es wuerde Ihnen zu lange dauern, bis er dazu kommt. Aber ich erzahle ihm davon.

Ich glaube, ich werde Ihr Buch abwarten muessen, um mich von der Unausweichlichkeit Ihrer Haupt-These zu ueberzeugen: Dass nicht eine Serie von produktiven Kompromissen zwischen selbst-regulierender Markt-wirtschaft und richtunggebenden und -aendernden regulierenden Eingriffen moeglich ist (wie etwa zwischen freiem Fall und Ballistik, oder zwischen Physiologie und Medizin, oder - wie wir als Schueler naiv gelehrt wurden - zwischen Wirtschaftstheorie und Wirtschaftspolitik). Es liegt mir nicht recht, streng zu folgern, dass ein grundlegender Irrtum der Wirtschaftstheorie des 18.-19. Jahrhunderts unausweichlich den Zusammenbruch des 20. Jahrhunderts herbeifuehren musste. Die tatsaechliche Geschichte dieses Irrtums (der liberalen Marktwirtschaft) in den verschiedenen Laendern und Sphaeren ist so bunt, dass die Kombinationen dieses Irrtums mit vergangenen Irrtuemern (Merkantillismus, etc.) und neuen Halbwahrheiten sind vielfaeltig - dass mir die gemeinsame, alles-umfassende Formel erst aus Ihrem Buch klar werden koennte. Bisher neige ich zu dem Glauben, dass jeder begabten Mensch, die in unserem Kulturkreise die politischen und wirtschaftlichen Formen aus ihrer bunten Lebenserfahrung heraus seit Beginn unserer modernen Aera entwickelt und in "trial and error" ununterbrochen weiter ausgestaltet haben, in keiner Weise an einem Ende ihrer Methoden angelangt waren, als die Katastrophen - wie ich immer noch glaube - aus einer anderen Ecke kamen. Um ein bisschen zu erklaren, was ich meine: Stellen wir uns vor, die Welt haette aus dem British Empire bestanden, aus zahlreichen verschiedenartigen, ueber die Erde verstreuten Einheiten, sodass wir ein ganz internationales Bild fuer die Wirkungen unserer wirtschaftlichen Irrtuer bewahrt haetten, aber ohne das Dazwischentreten der Truebungen aus anderen historischen und Kultur-Kreisen. Halten Sie es fuer unmoeglich, dass der "Irrtum" der selbst-regulierenden Marktwirtschaft sich in einer Kette neuer Loesungen verfluechtigt haette, ohne zu einer unstuermenden "katastrophe" zu fuehren, auch ohne auf die Wahrheiten jenes "Irrtums" zu verzichten? Auch das British Empire hat tiefe Krisen mitgemacht. Ich habe eben dem interessanten Buch von Hancock die huerische These entnommen, dass Amerika vielleicht nicht verloren gegangen waere, wenn Adam Smith's Buch nicht im Jahre der "Declaration of Independence" sondern 50 Jahre frueher erschienen waere. Amerika sei am "Merkantillismus" verloren gegangen, und waere durch den spaeteren Freihandel zu bewahren gewesen. Der spaetere Freihandel hat weiss Gott wieder andere tiefe Schwierigkeiten erzeugt, (Hancock spricht von den "Grueln des 19. Jahrhunderts"), aber man hat sie erkannt, und so weit ich sehen kann, ist man nicht an ihnen gescheitert, hat sich von ihnen in keine gelatige und unheilvolle Richtung druecken lassen. Sie druecken haben sich als theoretische Konstrukte im Mutterland des "grundlegenden Irrtums" und nicht aus ihm zwingen hervorgewachsen sind, Marxismus, Statismus, etc.

Das Meinweh zur Mechtentfaltung des Merkantilismus hat, wie ich glaube, mit den Sprengmethoden gegen das englische System mindestens ebensoviel zu tun wie die Irrtümer des Liberalismus. Ich glaube, dass der Kulturkrbbs, der die Irrtümer des Liberalismus erzeugt hat, auch die Kritik und die neuen Ideen produziert hat, wachrend die Sprengwirkungen von denen her kamen, die nie in die Folgen dieses "Irrtums" einbezogen wurden, die also nie eine unregulirte selbstregulierte Marktwirtschaft hatten, aber auch nicht ihre Opfer waren. (Russland war wohl niemals wegen der "selbstregulierten" Marktwirtschaft so ungluecklich, in die Haende statistischer Merkantilisten unbelahrteter Sorte zu fallen, sondern aus sehr bunten anderen Gruenden). Siche: hat das internationalisierende Moment in dieser Marktwirtschaft ungeheuerlich neue Probleme der Umwälzung fremder Kulturkrisis erzeugt. Aber meine Auffassung ist, dass diese unvermeidliche Umwälzungen in der rapid kleiner werdenden Welt auch von denselben Methoden, die die Umwälzungen erzeugten, (und nur von diesen) in neue, zukuenftige Bahnen gelenkt werden konnten.

Ich schreibe diese ungeordneten Dinge rasch im Buero nieder, und es ist daraus nicht viel zu entnehmen. Nur dass dass ich allerlei mit Ihnen zu diskutieren hatte. Kommen Sie wieder einmal herunter? Es war sehr huettsch, sich wieder einmal ganz in der alten Weise zu treffen. Danke fuer die wohlwollenden Dinge, die Sie ueber die Kinder sagten.

Herzlich gruesst Sie ihre

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June 13, 1941.

My dear Harlo,
By the time you receive this letter
I shall be out on the ocean from N.Y. Good
fortunate to get a passage on a good sized
vessel. I am so glad to have your
good letter — although I cannot wait now to
give you even news of my doings. I had to
rush from Baltimore to N.Y. in answer to a phone
call about my passage. I expect to see Ilona
and have some time soon — and talk with
her about you, — recalling still more of our
half day at Middlebury. I enclose a scabby
letter to Arthur Northwood of Time and Life
— no! I do not enclose it — but I'll tell
you. If and when some money comes for
Aurel, — and I expect some, some
time — will you please send \$10.⁰⁰
(Ten Dollars) to Fortune Magazine.

as sub. for me, Fortune to be mailed to
England; and the \$12.00 to be sent to
Arthur Northwood, Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Plaza Center, N.Y.C. You do not
need to do this now, — later will be all
right. And will you please not refund
any of that \$50.00 to me; but, if you can
get your hands upon any sums towards it,
retain them, as my credit, because I shall
need to use dollars in U.S. for magazines
especially. Is this a burden to you?

Sorry this is so poor a letter, Karl.
But I'll write you from home.

Love, as usual, boy
Archie.

C O P Y

COSMOS CLUB
Washington, D. C.

August 7, 1941.

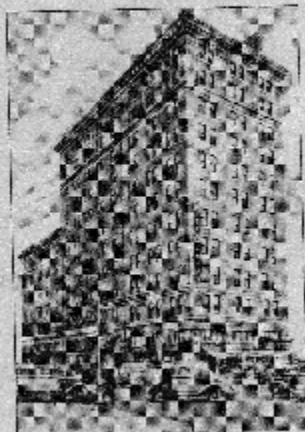
To Whom It May Concern:-

It gives me unusual pleasure to speak of my knowledge of the fine character of Dr. Karl Polanyi. As Director of the Institute of International Education I invited Dr. Polanyi to lecture under the auspices of the Institute in 1935 and again in 1936 at the colleges and universities of the South and of the Southwest. His lectures on International Relations were most successful and won him the esteem of the professors and students of all the colleges he visited.

Not only at that time but in the years since I found Dr. Polanyi a man of unusual dependability. He never failed to keep his engagements and to carry on the duties for which he contracted. His character is beyond reproach. His views are those of a sound liberal. I am delighted that he has fitted so admirably into our American life.

(Signed) Stephen Duggan

Director, The Institute of International Education.



B. S. WILSON
ARCHITECT



AUGUST 24, 1941
TAKOMA

HOTEL HARRINGTON

ELEVENTH, TWELFTH & E STREETS, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

aug 24, 1941.

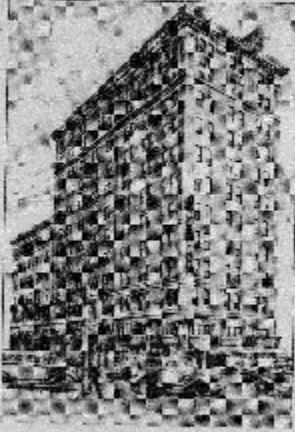
My dear Irm: -

Peris just a line to tell you that the outlook on the Hona-Kari front is not bad & that I am continuing to be unduly hopeful. Both the Br. Embassy and the State Department are treating her case on an emergency basis. The former has recommended transportation preference in London; the latter has completed investigations & is expected to communicate their decision very soon. The Club has decided to wait for her, though of course I would not wish them to do so indefinitely. I have informed B. C. that I am considering to send Kari to MIT, if they will take her (instead

SAMPLE ROOMS AND GUEST ROOMS AIR-CONDITIONED - RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

of (to Bevington). My chief reason
for wishing her to go to MIT
right away is the danger of a lack
of adjustment at B.C. With her
present background B.C. life would
appear vacuous, pallid, insipid
and shallow, if not wholly futile
to her; the homogeneity of the
surroundings; the apparent standar-
dization of the environment; the
(superficially) unsubstantial &
superficially insipid of the girls
would cover up the actual inci-
dation, the genuine effort &
interest hidden beneath that
glassy surface. At MIT she might
win the social contact, the per-
sonal touch and the under-
standing approach; but this would,
I believe, be more than compensated
for by the virile atmosphere, the
hard purposeful drive of the
school. It would help her to keep
her moral balance which needs
a clear set practical aim and
tough work unless she should feel
that she has "run away" from her job.

2
1



D. S. WASHINGTON
HOTEL



WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL HARRINGTON

ELEVENTH, TWELFTH & L STREETS, N.W.

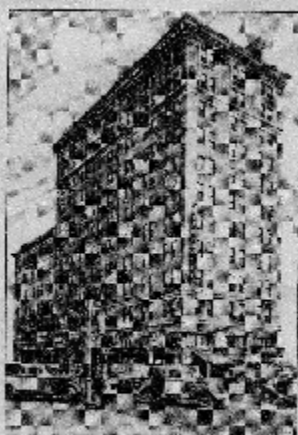
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I wonder that you thought of my "Outline", in case you found time to glance at it. Of course, I don't mean to call liberalism names or to show it up as a "mistake". My aim in this case is of a more serious nature as I am sure you will have readily noticed. I have now concluded the wrapping out of the book, and would feel most grateful for any comment, even though elliptic or epigrammatic.

Showered Gustaf still considers asking me to have a look at the MS, please tell him that I will naturally be delighted to do so any time.

Hope to be back to W. D. by end of this week. Could you drop me a line before that? Yours ever, (L. O.)

SAMPLE ROOMS AND GUEST ROOMS AIR-CONDITIONED—RADIO IN EVERY ROOM



H. B. McCITTEEN
ARCHITECT



MIRUSIL'S CONCRETE
FABRIK

HOTEL HARRINGTON

FLEVENTH TWELFTH & E STREETS, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sept 16, '41

Dear Poni: To me it is
to think of dropping me
a line in the midst
of your "fabulous"
slavery.

Lots of good news from
Hko & Kari, but the
really final good news
is still lacking. The
State Department is
working at the rate at
which mountains grow —
and Hena and Kari
(separately) have been for

SAMPLE ROOMS AND GUEST ROOMS AIR-CONDITIONED — RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

quite a time on the AIR ministry's
standby list, and I expected
them to be here by now.
In the mean time they will find
it harder & harder to leave
the home country: Kari has
now got an opening for
an entrance at Newnham,
Cambridge, and Ima just
cabled me his: "Starting work
tomorrow in job with Royal
Institution under Sir William
Bragg". I do hope she doesn't
settle down ⁱⁿ it before I succeed
in making the State Depart-
ment issue that mouse
of a visa! Re Colye has
arranged for the delay and
so there is still some (tho'
not too much) hope that they
might arrive in time.

I have applied to MIT
for Kari, but had no answer
from them as yet.

I am always delighted
to have news from you.
Yours, K. L.

TELEPHONE: 2824 OXFORD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "EXTRAMURAL, OXFORD."

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REWLEY HOUSE,
WELLINGTON SQUARE,
OXFORD.

24th September, 1941.

Dr. Karl Polanyi,
Bennington College,
Bennington,
Vermont,
U.S.A.

My dear Polanyi,

It was very good to get your letter which arrived this morning and to which I am sending you a short reply at once. We think you are over-generous in what you say about the help we were able to give you in regard to your stay in America. At any rate it was a great pleasure to do what we did in the knowledge that it would be a help to you. At the same time there was a background of regret in that we were losing your services and your presence among us. However, I am sure that you will do a good bit of work for England in the States.

Your comments on Roosevelt's foreign policy are fresh and interesting to us and help us in interpreting American action. I will show your letter to the Master who will be particularly interested in what you say about democracy in wartime. You will be glad to hear that our extra-mural and W.E.A. work has grown greatly in the last two years under the stimulus given by the war to men's minds. Actually we could do even more work were the ~~new~~ teachers and money available. Our tutors are doing quite a lot of work with H.M. Forces, and interesting developments are lunch-hour talks in the factories and classes for A.R.P. and other Civil Defence workers. Your class at Canterbury has been taken over by D'Eye, as no doubt you know, and is just about to begin its third year.

Hindmarsh, H.P. Smith and all other friends at Rewley House join me in greetings and all good wishes to you.

Yours ever,

E. S. Cartwright

2501 PALISADE AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

New York, 22. Nov. 1941

Sehr geehrter Professor Pelangi,

die Entwicklung des Krieges erfordert dringendst eine Klärung der Stellung Oesterreichs.

Diesem Zwecke dient beiliegendes Gesuch an die Regierungen der Vereinigten Staaten, sowie der Alliierten Mächte, unterzeichnet von den führenden oesterreichischen Persönlichkeiten in Exil

Ich bitte Sie mir beiliegende Copie mit Ihrer Unterschrift zurückzusenden und begrüesse Sie mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichen Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

RN Coudenhove-Kalergi

49, Hytton Avenue,
Hetchworth,
Herts.

Nov. 24th. 1941.

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Polanyi,

I am trying to get my Christmas writing done early this year. This is always my endeavour, but this time I am really making an effort.

Although it is so early, may I wish you both a happy Christmas and New Year? A happier one than 1941 has been.

I often think of the good times we used to have on Wednesday evenings in Beahill and I've since often wished for your wise guiding in connection with the troubled events of these days. Still, you'll be glad to know that I have remembered quite a bit, e.g. 'liberty & equality' & things like that!

Are you still able to go on with your

with A. work? When Mrs. Polanyi kindly
replied to my last letter, on your behalf,
you were in America, lecturing.

I am still very much enjoying Letchworth,
but am, at the moment, somewhat fearful
of being recalled, as our numbers are
rather less than they were. Several
teachers have already gone back.

I am unable to study history these
days, beyond present events, of course!, but
I have joined an orchestra connected
with Hitchin Music School & also the
Letchworth orchestra, of which I am the
weakest & feeblest member (violin).

Do you ever hear from Miss Pallister,
or Mr. Sandjelaud, or Mr. Meads, or Miss Wilkinson?

Well, a renewal of good wishes
to you all for 1962.

Yours very sincerely,

Betty R. Moxage.

TELEPHONE: 2524 OXFORD.

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REWLFY HOUSE,
WELLINGTON SQUARE,
OXFORD.

25th November, 1941.

Mrs. Polanyi,
Bennington College,
Bennington,
Vermont,
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Polanyi,

Thank you very much for your letter from which we are very glad to hear that you are very shortly going to join Dr. Polanyi in the United States. We are also glad to hear that you have got a lectureship in Physics, as you will enjoy doing this. It has been a great pleasure to know you both and we rather grudge losing you to America. However, we hope that you will return in happier times and that we can knit up our connection again. Please tell Dr. Polanyi that our work here is expanding and is breaking ground in new directions. We could wish he were to help us with it.

Mr. Hindmarsh and Mr. H.P. Smith join me in greetings and good wishes to you both.

Yours sincerely,

E. S. Cartwright.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL

48 Wall Street, New York.

December 5, 1941

Dr. Karl P. Polanyi,
Bennington College,
Bennington, Vermont.

My dear Dr. Polanyi:

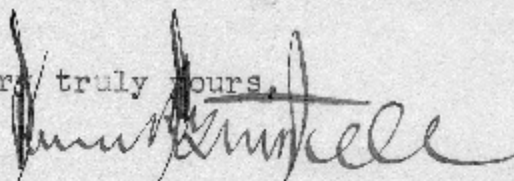
I am Chairman of a Commission set up by the Federal Council of Churches to study the problems of the future peace. Among such problems which loom large is the relationship of government to business. There is a very general feeling, particularly among church people, that it is necessary to find a system under which employment and production can continue without as close dependence upon the profit factor as has heretofore been the case. There is a strong tendency, as evidenced by the Malvern Conference, toward the Marxian viewpoint.

At a meeting of the Rockefeller Trustees at Williamsburg, from which I have just returned, I discussed this problem with Mr. Walter Stewart, and he suggested that this was a matter upon which you were peculiarly qualified to throw some constructive light.

If you have written anything on this topic, I would appreciate very much being directed to it, and possibly at some future time we could arrange to talk together.

I am,

Very truly yours,



John Foster Dulles

413 W 118
N Y C
19th December, 1941.

My dear Toni:-

I thought you would be interested. Silberling's two articles appeared as far back as 1924 in the Qu. J. of E. I believe they carried the title Financial and Monetary Policy of Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars. Angell's book which was published next year had a lengthy Appendix on the subject. The most recent investigation is that of E.V. Morgan which I mentioned to you ('Economic History,' 1939). His investigation was carried on on independent material and, on the whole, confirmed Silberling's and Angell's view. Clapham himself quite recently (actually only last month) reviewed the Private Business of the Bank of England in the 2nd half of the 18th Century (your Richards R.D. had done the same for the 1st half some years before). Now if anybody, J.H. Clapham would have been in the position (and in the mood) to challenge the sensational results of his American colleagues; his paper contains however no reference to the subject. The rather complete review which Elmer Wood (of Missouri) made in his English Theories of Central Banking control, (1819-1888) of the great currency controversies seems to regard the matter as fairly settled. (Clapham's article appeared in Economic History).

I will be glad to look up my notes on your behalf, if you drop me a line.

I am beginning to be fairly confident that Ilona will be arriving soon; the shipping company today while giving no information what soever obviously did not wish to be discouraging any more. In view of the repercussions of Timor I am doubly anxious that my hopes should not prove vain.

With the very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Karl Polanyi

418 W 118
N Y C
22. Dez. 1941.

Lieber Stolper:-

Könnten Sie mir und meiner Frau in der folgenden Angelegenheit an die Hand gehen?

Meiner Frau beste Freundin, eine Wiener Physikerin namens Trude Kurz, wird in einem unpolitischen Konzentrationslager in Frankreich festgehalten. Es sind seit geraumer Zeit große Anstrengungen im Gange, ihr die Ausreise nach Mexico zu ermöglichen. Sie besitzt ein dahin gültiges Visum, das im Februar nächsten Jahres abläuft. Mexico ist noch neutral. Die HIAS hat sich des Falles angenommen und unterstützt unsere Bemühungen energisch. 'Unser', soll heißen, meiner und Frau Trude Frankl's, einer intimen Freundin der Trude Kurz, die den überwiegenden finanziellen Beitrag leistet. Einen Teil des Reisegeldes trage ich selbst.

Noch besteht die Möglichkeit, daß die HIAS ein (letztes) Schiff chartert, um die in Frankreich verbliebenen 3-400 Refugees zu retten. Ob für eine genügende Anzahl die Schiffplätze aufgebracht werden können, ist ungewiß, aber immerhin es gibt noch Hoffnung. Die Karte kostet etwa 750 dollar.

Meine Bitte an Sie betrifft die Geldaufbringung, die zwar von dem Hebrew Free Loan Fund sehr erleichtert wird, aber dennoch zweier Bürgen bedarf. Der Betrag ist etwa 500 dollar; die Bürgschaft ist für Frau Trude Frankl, eine überaus tapfere und aktive ehemalige Fürsorgerin Tandler's, die in New York ein Tagesheim für Refugee Kinder leitet. Sie gilt für geschäftlich sehr tüchtig und ich zweifle nicht daran, daß sie ihren Verpflichtungen wird leicht nachkommen können. Im Augenblick freilich, ist sie, wie so viele andre, den Schreibern nicht ausgenommen, von andren Verpflichtungen überlastet.) Als zweiter Bürge fungiert Peter Drucker

Fallen Sie, wie ich sehr hoffe, uns behilflich sein können, so schicken Sie bitte ein Exemplar Ihres Geschäftspapieres sowie einen 'toten' Cheque, der Ihre Unterschrift trägt als Unterlagen an Frau Trude Frankl, 433 West End Avenue, N.Y.C. (Tel.: TR 4-4473); der Fund besorgt das Übrige.

Mit vielem herzlichem Dank

Ihr

Von meiner Frau
noch ohne Nachricht

Karl Polanyi

26. Dezember 1941

Lieber Karli,

Vielen Dank fuer Ihre Mitteilungen
der letzten Tage.

Nun vor allem Ihr Brief wegen der
Buergerschaft fuer Trude Frankl (ueber die ich auch
schon viel Gutes gehoert habe) in der Sache
Trude Kurz. Guetli muss in allen zusaetzlichen
Verpflichtungen, die er zu den uebermaessigen bereit
reite uebernehmen noch etwa eingehen koennte,
so klar wie moeglich sehen. Er bittet also um
genaue Mitteilung ueber die Zahlungsverpflichtu-
gen der Frau Frankl, fuer die er in dieser Sache
buergen sollte. Kann er einen Einblick in das
Dokument der Hebrew Free Loan bekommen, fuer das
Frau Frankl sich verpflichten muss usw., oder kann
Frau Frankl ihm Angaben darueber machen, ob die
Verpflichtung fuer sie tatsaechlich tragbar und
nicht zu drueckend ist? Sie verstehen gewiss,
dass bei einem Grad der Anhaeufung solcher Betraege
notwendiger Weise Vorsicht beginnen muss. Viel-
leicht kann sich Frau Frankl mit ihm oder mir
naechste Woche in Suero in Verbindung setzen.

Wir warten gespannt mit Ihnen auf
Ilona - leider wird man ja aus den Zeitungsberichten
gar nicht mehr klug. Wissen Sie inzwischen
irgend etwas?

Nun mochte ich Ihnen aber doch auch etwas mitteilen, was Sie freuen soll. Als Wolff letztes Mal hier bei uns war, stahl er von Gustis Sammlung das eben fuer uns eingetroffene Buch Ihres Bruders und nahm es mit nach Swarthmore. Nun schreibt er woertlich:

"Polanyi moechte ich gern noch behalten. Ich habe mehrere Kopien davon fuer die Library bestellt, aber die werden ziemlich lang unterwegs sein, da das Buch nur in England gedruckt ist. Polanyi hat mir einen sehr grossen Eindruck gemacht. Es ist das klarste, beste und unparteiischste Buch on the subject, das ich kenne. Das Wort "unparteiisch" wird Dich wahrscheinlich merkwuerdig ~~bestaunen~~ duenzen, da doch Polanyi definitely eine liberale thesis hat und sie offen vertritt. Seine Darlegung hat aber eine wissenschaftliche Integritat und Ruhe, die mehr Eindruck hinterlaesst, als die gerechtfertigste Entwertung koennte. Ich gebe das Buch Wilcox und seinen anderen Kollegen in and outside the department zu lesen, und dann wuessen es alle meine Studenten lesen, in Zusammenhang mit dem Theorie-Seminar. Ich kenne kein anderes Buch, das die Notwendigkeit Theorie zu verstehen so klar macht. Wenn also Vater nichts dagegen hat, moechte ich Polanyi der Swarthmore Library leihen, bis deren eigene Exemplare aus England ankommen."

Ich werde Montagvormittag wahrscheinlich im Buero sein. Vielleicht koennen Sie mich wegen der ersten Sache anrufen, oder vielleicht koennen wir miteinander lunchen? Dienstag und Mittwoch sind wir wieder schwerer erreichbar.

Mit allen herzlichen Wuenschen fuer die naechsten Tage und das ganze Jahr

Ihre

C O P Y

ON HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SERVICE

(SEAL) PASSPORT OFFICE
(SIGNED) ANTHONY EDEN

Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOREIGN OFFICE
2.6.41

Passport and Permit Office,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Dartmouth Street,
Westminster
London, S.W. 1

Foreign Office
Telephone: Whitehall 9060.
Telegraphic Address:
"Telpasof Parl., London"

Please quote Reference P. 266787

Your Reference _____

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that the Secretary of the
Delegacy for Extra Mural Studies at the Oxford University
has advised me that you desire to remain in the United States
of America.

It has been decided that no objection will be offered
by the competent authorities in this country to the proposal
that you should be permitted to stay in America for an indefinite
period.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Richard S. Love

Deputy Director

Dr. Karl Polanyi
Bennington College,
Bennington, Vermont,
U.S.A.

From the Baptismal Register of the Evangelical Reformed Parish, Vienna,
of the year 1923 Folio 132 Number 74. Stamp 2000 Austrian Kronen.

Name of baptizer: Sauracker, parish priest, of Evangelical confession,
superannuated.

Date of birth: Thousand nine hundred and twenty three, 14th i.e.
fourteenth day of the month of June, baptised the 17th i.e. seventeenth
day of the same month.

Place of baptism: Vienna, IX., Spitalgasse (17) 23 (correction officially
certified and initialled)

Name of the baptised person: Karoline Helene
Parents of the baptised person:

Father: Dr. Karl Paul Polanyi, journalist, born in Vienna, of Reformed
religion.

Mother: Maria Dorothea Angelika Helene Vlasta Sugar nee Duczynska

Godparents: Helene Duczynska for Professor Heinrich Gomperz XII, Gruen-
bergstrasse 25. Frau Recha Rundt VIII, Albertgasse 8,
Vienna.

This document has been issued as a tentimonial by the parish office
of the Evangelical-Reformed Church Parish (Helvetic Confession). Vienna,
the 1st of July, 1924. L.S. Evangelical Parish Office, Helvetic
Confession, Vienna, City.

I, Karl Paul Polanyi, do hereby certify on oath that I have correctly
transcribed and translated the document as it was in the original German

Karl Paul Polanyi

State of Vermont
County of Bennington

At Bennington on the 11th of March, 1941 personally appeared Karl
Paul Polanyi, a person to me known, and on oath acknowledged the
certification and translation as above made, to be true to the
best of his knowledge and belief,

Before me Melvin K. Hutton Notary Public