

co-existence

a quarterly

for the comparative study of economics, sociology and politics
in a changing world

Jan. '64

Canadian Section: Karl Polanyi, B.R.S. Pickering, Ontario

"CO-EXISTENCE" PUBLICATION PLAN

1. There is a good chance that publication will take place in Canada, on a quarterly basis. Efforts in Toronto and Montreal are at the moment directed towards exploring this avenue.
2. It is hoped that the Journal will be published under the imprint of a Montreal publisher. Contacts have been initiated and are being followed up by Professor Karl Levitt. Discussions with the University of Toronto Press may facilitate printing, sub-editing, proofreading as well as distribution in North America.
3. In order to arrive at a decision concerning publication it is essential that a detailed Table of Contents of Issue No. 1 (giving short synopses and respective lengths of articles), together with the MSS. of some important contributions for No. 1 be received in Toronto by Jan. 15, 1964 the rest of the MS. of No. 1 to follow not later than February 1, 1964.
4. As suggested by the Editor, articles should normally run to between 10 and 15 pages in length, each issue of the Journal having 108 to 112 pages. Issue No. 1 may be expected to appear in April 1964, with two more numbers in 1964 to follow. The contents should be signed by Karl Polanyi and the Editor, as suggested.
5. There are three sources of financial support: Sums pledged by individuals; subscriptions; underwriting of deficits. As to the first, individuals in the business world in Canada have already shown their willingness to contribute. A minimum pledge of \$100 proved practical. \$1000 were raised in Winnipeg, where a few outstanding academic and professional personalities lent their prestige to the fund raising. An additional \$2000 can be expected to come from Toronto and Montreal. (\$300 have so far been volunteered in Toronto.) Regarding subscriptions, there is a very favourable attitude in Canada, Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries. In underwriting deficits, Canadian as well as international sources, such as the Vienna Center of the International Social Science Council may provide support.
6. It is most desirable to commence selling subscriptions two months before the appearance of Issue No. 1. This will entail the preparation of an advertising leaflet, bearing the cover design of Co-existence and the Table of Contents of Issue No. 1, together with a synopsis of the contents of Issues No. 2 and No. 3.
7. On the basis of funds received and likely to be received and in view of a realistic appraisal of long-term financial prospects, the Canadian organizers recommend that Issue No. 1 appear as soon as possible, in order to mobilize increasing financial and organizational support.
8. It is proposed that two issues appear in 1964, in May and October, the first issue in 1965 to appear in January. The annual subscription rate to be \$6.00 Can., \$5.50 U.S. and \$2.0.0 in U.K. Individual issues to be sold at \$1.50 U.S. per copy.
9. Editorial deadlines for each issue would be six months before date of publication. Copy to be submitted to the printer two months before date of publication.

revised 16/1/64

editorial board

Ragnar Frisch *Norway*
P. C. Mahalanobis *India*
Gunnar Myrdal *Sweden*
Karl Polanyi *Canada*
Jean Robinson *England*

Hans Thirring *Austria*
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Shigeto Tsuru *Japan*
Rudolf Schlesinger,
Scotland, Editor

Hand - copy

Sept - '61

Statement

Concerning a Plan for the Quarterly Journal "Co-Existence"

On December 19, 1960 Karl and Ilona Polanyi (then on a visit to Europe) saw the socialist historian Leo Valiani in Milano, discussing with him the idea of an independent scholarly periodical, roughly on the lines of the enclosed "Draft No.3".

On December 29 they took up the subject with Professors Joan Robinson and E.H. Carr at Cambridge, after Ilona Polanyi, having visited on December 26 Dr. R. Schlesinger, Editor of "Soviet Studies", Glasgow University, obtained his full co-operation.

In February 1961 Rudolf Schlesinger received an invitation from Feltrinelli's, Milano, expressing interest in the project and inviting him to expand it to an audience at the Feltrinelli Institute, Milano. This took place on March 3 and 4, 1961 in the presence of some 18 members of the Institute, mainly professors. The exposé was well received. The talks were chaired by the Director of the Institute, Del Bo. Feltrinelli, who was prevented from attending, reserved his decision on publishing till the autumn. For a title of the quarterly journal, to be published in English, "Co-Existence - Studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual problems of a Changing World" found favour. The periodical was unanimously felt to be directed first and foremost towards the perspectives of the new nations.

Subsequently K. and I. Polanyi were visited at their home in Canada by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, Oxford, a leading Marxist Africanist, who gave full co-operation to the project, and later by Professor Joan Robinson, Cambridge, who also offered her full support. Professor Carr now wrote to express his friendly expectancy.

On May 10, 1961, I. Polanyi visited Mr. M. Sieradzki in Ottawa, the then Polish Charge d'Affaires, asking him to transmit a letter to Professor Leopold Infeld, suggesting the co-operation of Polish writers and scholars on the proposed journal. As yet no answer has been received.

On the eve of his recent visit to Moscow, Professor Paul Medow of Rutgers University visited K. and I. Polanyi in Canada, at which occasion the contents of the above were communicated to him. On his return on September 15, 1961, he conveyed to them his impression that the matter had met with some interest among Soviet scholars to whom he had had occasion of mentioning it.

It appeared therefore fitting to mail to him the above statement, and enclosures.

Pickering, Ontario, Canada.
September 16, 1961

Karl Polanyi
Professor of Economics, retired
(Columbia University)

Ilona Polanyi
née Duczynska

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TENTATIVE LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE TREATED IN THE FIRST ISSUES OF
THE JOURNAL "CO-EXISTENCE"

- 1) Social evolution in the context of co-existence; delimitation of the concept from a mere détente in the present struggle of military strength. Issues of International Law and Organisation.
- 2) Competing types of national societies; economic and institutional characteristics; the impact of modern technology upon their competition.
- 3) The world socialist system: problems of the different development types within that system.
- ✓ 4) Investment criteria and the allocation of resources in a planned economy. Applicability of mathematical methods in planning.
- ✓ 5) The partial use of price-mechanisms in a socialist economy.
- 6) The economic consequences of disarmament.
- 7) Economic and sociological problems of industrialized countries, and of the capitalist countries in particular. Urbanization, mass-media, conformity. Criticism of the 'affluent society'.
- ✓ 8) Growth rates in advanced economies of different types.
- 9) The underdeveloped countries: economic and institutional types. State and non-state spheres in native society; the impact of the political and other institutions of the pre-colonial era, in particular from the point of view of production units and of industrialisation.
- 10) The choice between different ways and methods of industrialisation facing the underdeveloped countries. Choices between capital intensive and labour intensive processes; specialisation vs. diversification. The relevance of the Soviet and Chinese models of industrialisation.
- 11) Reorganisation and co-ordination of foreign trade practices of advanced countries to shift the terms of trade in favour of underdeveloped countries and thus make possible their rapid development.
- 12) Population growth and the world's food supply.
- 13) Various interpretations of the term 'independence': the problem of 'neo-colonialism' as it presents itself to the national movements. Safeguards under which foreign investment and large-scale international borrowing can be made compatible with the strengthening of national independence. The problem of regional blocs formed by the emerging nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

- 14) The spread of trade and money uses in the native economy: their integrative and disintegrative effects. Appropriation by the feudal strata of economic aid given to underdeveloped countries by capitalist governments.
- 15) Problems of decision making and institutional arrangements in the diverse groups of countries; economic planning in the underdeveloped countries.
- ✓ 16) The various meanings given to the term 'socialism' in the contemporary African context, as a basis for examining the future African socialist states; possible lines of development and forms of organisation: different relative importance attached to technical and economic aid from existing socialist states.
- 17) Changing patterns of world trade and investment in conditions of peaceful economic competition. International trade methods employed by socialist and non-socialist countries, and applicable between them.

P.S. In compiling this list, emphasis has been laid upon basic economic problems so as to illustrate the intended range of the journal. It is clear that the study of the problems of co-existing societies in a changing world has to draw on diverse other fields, and in particular also on history, geography, education.

Coexistence: Themes

Related ~~live~~ ISSUES (obstacles

I hurdles to coexistence)

Frisch (a) Operational aspects of world trade

Guiana (b) Balance of trade (non-alignment)

U Thant (c) United Nations role in foreign trade and administration

as a principle of international life

II Ideological Coexistence

Rejection of ideologically defined foreign policy aims [a la

TRUMAN doctrine]

Encyclical "Pacem in terris"

Governmental

institutes

III Foreign economy OR aims

(a) Shared investments

(b) long term export prices of raw materials etc etc

IV Internal racial unity fostered

External influences on inner race & class issues carried

VI. Grotius extended

- (a) Residual sovereignty
- (b) protocol recognised

to.

"Co-existence" drafts
(1) Project No 1

Des. Ideological divergence
between socialists on the
new issues arising ^{in part} out of
the growing socialist
economic systems.

~~This draft is a~~

~~Co-existence to~~
the Easterners; ~~to~~

driving force ~~was~~
however ~~the~~ theoretical
& supposed ~~the~~ theoretical
and policy interests
of socialists, generally.

Obstacles: 'Ublers
additional incentives
were provided, social.
governments would
object to opinion
formation on (POSS)
vital issues, vital
to them.

Project No 2

known "co-existence
into center (a) western
center (b) and W. be
boosted ~~by~~ survival
interest (c) Soviet
discussion W. also
gain (d) and the East
~~might~~ welcome
the co-existence but
acceleration.

(3) Project No 3

The mobilizing of the
new ~~nations~~ ^{new} united
force the Gr. Powers
in" thus creating a
foundation for ^{pot.}
important global
discussion.

3/ Project No 4

"Coexistence" might
grow under its own
inherent logic
into a "third way"
line, set from
new nation's life
urge.

A ~~new~~ new intellect
and moral force
might come into
being of potentially
supernatural signi-
ficance for creative
evolution.

Project No 5
Each young nation ^{would}
be expected to produce a
scientific strand of its own
thus leading to a variety of

"third way" which course is the Pope's

1. The scientific and technological aspects of pan-African political theories.
2. Factors influencing the development of inter-African state relations.
3. The impact of the political institutions of pre-colonial African societies upon the institutions of the new post-colonial independent African states.
4. Various interpretations of the term "independence": the *problem of* "neo-colonialism", as it presents itself to radical nationalist movements in formally independent African states.
5. The interrelationship between different African state systems - eg between the North African and the West African systems (involving consideration of the efficient development of Saharan resources in the interests of African peoples) - ~~which~~
6. The various meanings given to the term "socialism" in the contemporary African context, a basis for examining what are likely to be ~~the~~ the actual institutions of future African socialist states.
7. Factors influencing relations between independent African states and the Communist world: the relative importance attached by African governments and popular organizations (e.g., parties, trade unions, farmers' organizations, youth) to economic and technical aid from the USSR and China.
8. The political and economic theories of African mass parties: the extent to which in their ~~many~~ varying forms they have been influenced by (a) classic revolutionary democracy, (b) Marxism, (c) indigenous African political concepts.
10. The character and development of relationships between African states and peoples during the pre-colonial period: ~~methods of~~ communication - diplomatic, commercial, religious, intellectual, etc

72. H.

COPY

Provisional list of subjects the discussion of which in the first issues of a journal Co-existence is desirable

The list has been compiled quite tentatively, with ample use of the Polanyi's suggestions; it is intended as a help for those who try to bring the journal into being, and for the first invitations of contributors. The order in which the diverse issues are mentioned should not be regarded as an order of priorities, though it would be desirable to have already in the first issue at least one article each dealing with the problems of the socialist, the underdeveloped and the mature capitalist countries. Some of the subjects mentioned are broader than suitable for treatment in a single article.

The list is provisional both in the sense that further suggestions for amending it are invited, and that it is obvious that the bias of a journal with really living strength can become clear only during the first year or so of its publication. Though the list may eventually be used in the writing of a short editorial for the first issue, it is not suggested to issue anything like a platform since this would unduly narrow down the range of participants. The necessary delimitation of that range is already given by the suggested title of the journal; any further clarification can proceed by the mere selection of the issues regarded as important.

30.I.61

R.S.

1. Co-existence as a definite phase of social evolution (analogies to earlier periods of social transition); delimitation from mere armistice in a struggle essentially conceived in terms of military strength; involved issues of international law and of international organisation
2. The three main groups of national societies co-existing and competing in the present setting; economic and institutional characteristics
3. The impact of modern technology upon the diverse systems, likely changes in each of them, and in their mutual relations.
4. The world socialist system: transition from unipolarism to multipolarism in its internal relationships; possible co-existence of different social formations within that system itself.
5. Economics and ideology in the USSR; the new party programme (will be published at the latest in August.)
6. The underdeveloped countries: economic and institutional types.
7. Help to the underdeveloped countries from the standpoint of the two major blocs and their competition; different methods of trade and investment.
8. Industrialization of those countries as an internal problem within each of them and as regards methods to be applied: how far are the Soviet and Chinese models relevant to them?
9. International trade methods applied by each of the major systems, and applicable between them.
10. The developed capitalist countries: conditions of their prosperity and likely impact of peaceful competition upon them.

11. The 'affluent society' and its ideology; critical tasks of the socialist movement; criticism of its diverse trends. (Revisionism revised.)
12. Compatibility or otherwise of the modern capitalist systems with technological developments and the problems of help for underdeveloped countries.
13. Problems of decision making and institutional arrangements, in the developed capitalist as well as in the underdeveloped countries; the problem of the peasantry and of tribal organisation.
14. The intellectual's task in the present age of transition; art in a socialist society.
15. The dynamics of competition, as regards the mutual strength of the parties to it as well as regards their internal structure.

Some points suggested in addition to the 15

- a. State and non-state spheres in native society
- b. Some institutional assets of the pre-colonial era from the point of view of production units and industrialization generally.
- c. Capitalistic trade and ~~the~~ money uses: their integrating and disintegrating effects on the native economy.
- d. Backwash and spread effect of economic growth under colonial conditions.

K.P.

- e. Futility of economic aid to underdeveloped countries given by capitalist governments due to its appropriation by the feudal strata.

I.P.

- f. Economic planning under conditions of de-centralized decision making in the underdeveloped countries.
- g. Investment criteria and the allocation of resources/ in a planned economy.
- h. Growth rate of advanced economies of different types.
- i. The partial use of price mechanisms in a socialist economy.

K.L.

[March 4, 1962]

Suggested partial re-drafting of the tentative list of subjects

- 1-2. Social evolution in the context of co-existence emphatically beyond a mere détente in the present struggle of military strength. Competing types of national societies; economic and institutional characteristics. Issues of International Law and Organization.
3. The world socialist system: problems of the different development types within that system.
4. Investment criteria and the allocation of resources in a planned economy.
5. The partial use of price-mechanisms in a socialist ~~market~~ economy.
6. The economic consequences of disarmament.
7. Sociological problems of highly developed industrial societies: urbanization, decay or reconstruction in rural society, conformity, mass media.
8. Growth rates in advanced economies of different types.
9. The underdeveloped countries; economic and institutional types. State and non-state spheres in native society; the impact of the political and other institutions of the pre-Colonial era, in particular from the point of view of production units and of industrialization.
10. Industrialization of underdeveloped countries; the choice between capital intensive and labour intensive processes; specialization versus diversification; the relevance of the Soviet and the Chinese model of industrialization.
11. Various interpretations of the terms 'independence': the problem of 'neo-colonialism' as it presents itself to the nationalist movements. Safeguards under which foreign investment and large scale foreign borrowing can be made compatible with the maintenance of national ~~sovereignty~~, *independence*.
12. The spread of trade and money uses in the native economy: their integrative and disintegrative effects.
13. Appropriation by the feudal strata of economic aid given to underdeveloped countries by capitalist governments.
14. The applicability of mathematical techniques of planning and input-output analysis in a socialist economy.
15. The various meanings given to the term 'socialism' in the contemporary African context, as a basis for examining the future African socialist states; possible lines of development and forms of organization; different relative importance attached to technical and economic aid from existing socialist states.
16. Changing patterns of world trade and investment in conditions of peaceful economic competition. International trade methods employed

by socialist and non-socialist countries and applicable between them.

Some added topics:

(the first two could logically come after No. 10, the third after No. 11)

- 10a. Assured markets at stable prices for primary and industrial output of underdeveloped countries. Reorganization and co-ordination of foreign trade practices of advanced countries to shift the terms of trade in favour of underdeveloped areas and thus make possible rapid industrial and economic development of these areas.
- 10b. Population growth and the world's food supply.
- 11a. The emerging nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America and regional integration.

N.B. The suggested economic themes for "Co-existence" show the intended range of treatment, all the way from the empirical to the theoretical or philosophical. The intellectual and institutional scope of co-existence in a changing world must draw on many other fields of knowledge which will have to be added, such as history, geography, ecology or the organization of education and communication.

April '62

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12. Population growth and the world's food supply.
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14. The spread of trade and money uses in the native economy; their integrative and disintegrative effects, Appropriation by the feudal strata of economic aid given to underdeveloped countries by capitalist governments.
15. Problems of decision making and institutional arrangements in the diverse groups of countries; economic planning in the underdeveloped countries.
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P.S. In compiling this list, emphasis has been laid upon basic economic problems so as to illustrate the intended range of the journal. It is clear that the study of the problems of co-existing societies in a changing world has to draw on diverse other fields, and in particular also on history, geography, education.

Polanyi

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30.1.61

R.B.

social

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2) The three main groups of national societies co-existing and competing in the present setting; economic and institutional characteristics.

3) The impact of modern technology upon the diverse systems, likely changes in each of them, and in their mutual relations.

4) The world socialist system; transition from unipolarism to multi-polarism in its internal relationships; possible co-existence of different social formations within that system itself.

5) Economics and ideology in the USSR; the new party programme (will be published at the latest in August).

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7) Help to the underdeveloped countries from the standpoint of the two major blocs and their competition; different methods of trade and investment.

8) ~~Industrialisation~~ Industrialisation of those countries as an internal problem within each of them and as regards methods to be applied; how far are the Soviet and Chinese models relevant to them?

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10) the developed capitalist countries; conditions of their prosperity and likely impact of peaceful competition upon them.

11) the 'affluent society' and its ideology; critical tasks of the socialist movement; critics of its diverse trends, (Revisionism revised.)

12) Compatibility or otherwise of the modern capitalist systems with technological developments and the problems of help for underdeveloped countries.

13) problems of decision making and institutional arrangements, in the developed capitalist as well as in the underdeveloped countries; the problems of the peasantry and of tribal organisation.

14) the intellectual's task in the present age ~~of transition~~; art in a socialist society. (S. & J.)

15) the dynamics of competition, as regards the mutual strength of the parties to it as well as regards their internal structure.

Tentative List of subjects to be treated in the first issues of the journal Co-Existence

- 1) Co-existence as a ^{related} definite setting of social evolution; delimitation from mere armistices in a struggle essentially conceived in terms of military strength; issues of International Law and Organisation.
- 2) The three main types of co-existing, and competing, national societies: economic and institutional characteristics; the impact of modern technology on their competition.
- 3) The world socialist system: problems of the different development types within that system.
- 4) Investment criteria and the allocation of resources in a planned economy.
- 5) The partial use of price-mechanisms in a socialist economy.
- 6) Conditions of the prosperity of the developed capitalist countries and likely impact of peaceful competition with the world socialist system upon them; economic consequences of disarmament.
- 7) The 'affluent society' and its ideology; mass-media, advertising and conformism; critical tasks of the socialist movement.
- 8) Growth rates in advanced economies of different types.
- 9) The underdeveloped countries: economic and institutional types; State and non-state spheres in native society; the impact of the political and other institutions of the pre-Colonial era, in particular from the point of view of production units and of industrialisation in general.
- 10) Industrialisation as an internal problem within each underdeveloped country; the contrast between automation and labour-intensive processes. How far are the Soviet and Chinese models relevant for the diverse underdeveloped countries?
- 11) Various interpretations of the term 'independence'; the problem of 'neo-colonialism' as it presents itself to the nationalist movements.
- 12) Capitalist trade and money uses; their integrating and disintegrating effects on the native economy.
- 13) Help to the underdeveloped countries from the standpoint of the two major blocs and their competition; appropriation by the feudal strata of economic aid given to underdeveloped countries by capitalist governments. Preferable directions of outside help to the development of those countries; different methods of trade and investment applied by the two major systems.
- 14) Problems of decision making and institutional arrangements in the diverse groups of countries; economic planning under conditions of decision making in the underdeveloped countries.
- 15) The various meanings given to the term 'socialism' in the contemporary African context, as a basis for examining the future African socialist states (possible lines of development and forms of organisation; different relative importance attached to technical and economic aid from existing socialist states).
- 16) International trade methods applied by either of the two major systems, and applicable between them.

N.B. The emphasis on African problems should be regarded only as illustration of the general emphasis on the problem of underdeveloped countries: elaboration for South America and for South-East Asia is obviously desirable; already in the first issues an 'African' bias should be avoided.

"CO-EXISTENCE"

An organ of world thought and policies

The need for such an independent, scholarly organ is set by the almost universally held conviction, that co-existence is the only way out of our predicament. The questions that arise from its acceptance as the given world system are by no means restricted to the one or the other side. Adequate answers invite the moral and intellectual contribution of enlightened minds everywhere. It should be evident, that the lack of a comprehensive effort of this kind at present impairs to some extent the chances of policies of co-existence.

Socialism ^{also} in these days is revealing itself as a key to the vital decisions pressing in on us in world affairs. Nuclear power and Afro-Asian industrialization are bearing out Robert Owen's prophetic insight that a machine society cannot survive unless it is made responsive to the external and internal requisites of human existence. Actually, this also shows how far the range of socialist approaches and methods has expanded beyond the traditional domestic boundaries.

The international scene is dominated by the peace issue: The banning of nuclear weapons, universal disarmament, as well as colonial emancipation involving, as it does, a novel populist strain in the surge of vast peasant strata of Africa, Asia and Latin America. As problems of co-existence, all these issues naturally resolve themselves for socialism into a number of concrete problems each of which may call for a penetrating analysis in theoretical and empirical terms before we can honestly say that the tasks we

are faced with have become clear to us even in outline.

As to subject matters, the economy may here serve as one of many themes comprising numerous questions and national viewpoints. The treatment should be on affirmative lines, intent on creative and constructive approaches, rather than on criticism and polemics.

As to the economy itself, the immediate relevance of the socialist viewpoint is clearly shifting from the domestic to the foreign scene. For the issues of foreign policy turn on the available institutional arrangements of the so-called foreign economy of a country, such as state organs of trade, exchange equalization funds, foreign aid departments, investment boards, and so on. Under conditions of peaceful co-existence and no less in the struggle for its attainment, the possession of effective institutions in the field of the foreign economy is decisive. Distribution of scarce raw materials and of food stuffs, international participation in foreign investments, stabilization of currencies and world price levels, joint aid to ex-colonies, population and migration schemes, all call for agencies that bear resemblance to a foreign trade monopoly. The superiority of the socialist countries may indeed manifest itself in the easing of the transition for the lagging market economies, rather than in any aggressive and violent impact on these which might precipitate an unwanted economic catastrophe. Under these circumstances no enduring progress towards co-existence is possible, unless the market-organized economies are also equipped with suitable agencies of their foreign economies, being thus enabled to act as partners to the Soviets in the evolving new world economy.

Discussion should comprise a revision of the so-called revisionist tenets, which is appropriate to such a perspective. Two distinct

fields stand here out in the overall picture: The trend towards national independence on the road to socialism and what we have broadly referred to as populist tendencies of newly emancipated peasant masses. Anti-colonialism may henceforth consider both these tendencies in the framework of the socialist world and its disciplined libertarianism.

Draft No. 3.

"CO-EXISTENCE"

~~An organ of world thought and policies.~~
~~Studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual~~
~~problems of a Changing World -~~

The need for such an independent, scholarly organ is set by the almost universally held conviction, that co-existence is the only way out of our predicament. The questions that arise from its acceptance as the given world system are by no means restricted to the one or the other side. Adequate answers invite the moral and intellectual contribution of enlightened minds everywhere. It should be evident, that the lack of a comprehensive effort of this kind at present impairs to some extent the chances of policies of co-existence.

Socialism ^{also} in these days is revealing itself as a key to the vital decisions pressing in on us in world affairs. Nuclear power and Afro-Asian industrialization are bearing out Robert Owen's prophetic insight that a machine society cannot survive unless it is made responsive to the external and internal requisites of human existence. Actually, this also shows how far the range of socialist approaches and methods has expanded beyond the traditional domestic boundaries.

The international scene is dominated by the peace issue: The banning of nuclear weapons, universal disarmament, as well as colonial emancipation involving, as it does, a novel populist strain in the surge of vast peasant strata of Africa, Asia and Latin America. As problems of co-existence, all these issues naturally resolve themselves for socialism into a number of concrete problems each of which may call for a penetrating analysis in theoretical and empirical terms before we can honestly say that the tasks we

2

are faced with have become clear to us even in outline.

As to subject matters, the economy may here serve as one of many themes, comprising numerous questions and national viewpoints. The treatment should be on affirmative lines, intent on creative and constructive approaches, rather than on criticism and polemics.

As to the economy itself, the immediate relevance of the ~~market~~ socialist viewpoint is clearly shifting from the domestic to the foreign scene. For the issues of foreign policy turn on the available institutional arrangements of the so-called foreign economy of a country, such as state organs of trade, exchange equalization funds, foreign aid departments, investment boards, and so on. Under conditions of peaceful co-existence and no less in the struggle for its attainment, the possession of effective institutions in the field of the foreign economy is decisive. Distribution of scarce raw materials and of food stuffs, international participation in foreign investments, stabilization of currencies and world price levels, joint aid to ex-colonies, population and migration schemes. all call for agencies that bear resemblance to a foreign trade ~~monopoly~~ monopoly. The superiority of the socialist countries may indeed manifest itself in the easing of the transition for the lagging market economies, rather than in any aggressive and violent impact on these which might precipitate an unwanted economic catastrophe. Under these circumstances no enduring progress towards co-existence is possible, unless the market-organized economies are also equipped with suitable agencies of their foreign economies, being thus enabled to act as partners to the Soviets in the evolving new world economy.

Discussion should comprise a ~~revision~~ revision of the so-called revisionist tenets, which is appropriate to such a perspective. Two distinct

fields stand here out in the overall picture; The trend towards national independence on the road to socialism and what we have broadly referred to as populist tendencies of newly emancipated peasant masses. Anti-colonialism may henceforth consider both these tendencies in the framework of the socialist world and its disciplined libertarianism.

Draft No.3.

"CO-EXISTENCE"

-- Studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual problems of a Changing World --

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Memo re a Journal on Co-existence
Febr. 15, 1963

Professor Paul Medow of Rutgers University (Economics Department)

In June 1962 Professor Karl Polanyi (Columbia University, retired) and Dr. Rudolf Schlesinger, Reader in the University of Glasgow

and Editor of Soviet Studies, ~~together with~~ addressed a letter

joint ~~inquiry~~ to the Director of the Institute of World Economics in Moscow, A.A. ~~Arzumanyan~~ Arzumanian, ~~inquiring~~

~~chances of getting his contributions from Soviet socialist~~
~~countries~~ approaching him for moral and intellectual support

in regard to a projected scholarly periodical to be entitled "Co-existence." The journal was ~~announced~~ designed to further

studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual problems of a changing world. A ~~list~~ ^{>> 2. 6. 63} tentative list of topics was enclosed

to illustrate the scope of the task and the general approach.

It was stated that the initiative here taken had for its aim to counter the very numerous pseudo-scientific organs that are

carrying on cold war propaganda in the English speaking countries

and that ~~high level~~ collaboration of liberal sociologists, economists and

other social scientists who are firm supporters of ~~peaceful~~ co-existence was being sought.

Personal contact followed in September of the same year, when Dr. Schlesinger and Professor Paul Medow, of Rutgers University, a young friend and former student

of Karl Polanyi visited the Soviet Union, the latter on a ~~Ford~~ Foundation ~~Research~~ year's Fellowship from the Ford Foundation.

Professor Arzumanian promised his own and his collaborators' contributions. Further personal contact was made in Warsaw, where

Professors Oscar Lange, Brus and Adam Schaff welcomed the project. From India Professor ^S Mahalanobis and ^{Choudhuri} ~~his~~ collaborators, from England

Professor Joan Robinson, who supported the plan from its inception,

Handwritten notes:
* [scribble]
[scribble]

to contribute,
 promised ~~members~~ not only ~~their~~ ~~collaboration~~ but also to
 serve on the Editorial Board.

that [Professor Medow ~~proceed~~ in the course of his studies of
 economic planning methods proceeded to Stockholm and Oslo,
 where he ~~was~~ ~~discussed~~ the planned Journal with
 Professors Gunnar Myrdal, ^{Timbergen} and Professor Ragnar Frisch, who ~~was~~
 were ^{most} ~~very~~ helpful, ~~and~~

Practical modalities for publication were also discussed in
 Oslo, where the general atmosphere was ~~an~~ favourable to the
 Project.

W. John Sanness of the Norsk Uttenrikspolitisk Institutt
 (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)
 has offered to put the matter before the Oslo University Press,
 which already publishes Øst-Økonomi, an English language "Scandinavian
 Journal of East Economics with emphasis on theoretical problems"
 under the Auspices of the Norwegian Institute of International ~~A~~
 Affairs. The Oslo University Press has a capacity for world-
 wide outlets, but no funds for such special purposes.,

Mr. Sanness suggested that Dr. Schlesinger ~~organize~~ ~~the~~ ~~editors~~
~~board~~ proceed ~~with~~ with the formal setting up of an
 Editorial Board on which it is hoped that Professor Frisch would
 accept membership; that he prepare a first issue, say for next Fall
 and ~~in~~ about 3000 copies and ~~have~~ ~~them~~ distribute them free
 of charge throughout the world. This would cost about \$2000. It
 might yield enough subscriptions to make the Journal selfsupporting.
 The necessary fund should be raised by private ~~subscriptions~~ ~~from~~
 through or public
 donations or/academic/funds. The Norwegian Institute of Inter-
 national Affairs has a budgetary surplus of \$4-500 for the current
 year and is prepared to contribute ~~the~~ ~~sum~~ this sum.

For expenses that will arise in 1964 if the subscriptions do not make the Journal immediately self-supporting, Mr. Sanness remarked ~~that it should be easy to obtain funds from~~ that it should be easy to obtain funds from the 1964 budget of the Peace and Conflict Research Council in Oslo, an academic institution financed from the academic grants of the government budget, but completely autonomous with regard to their use.

Dr. Schlesinger in his reply expressed readiness to go to Oslo and talk over details. He ~~submitted~~ set down his editorial and organizational ideas in a detailed letter to Mr. Sanness, of which copy went to Professor Polanyi.

As to delimitation from other journals, in particular ~~and~~ from "O-O" which is being developed into a very specialized ~~economic~~ journal on mathematical planning methods, Co-existence should be general and sociological in emphasis and treat economic problems ~~in a manner which makes them~~ ^{generally} ~~understandable~~ ~~in a manner which makes them~~ accessible to the reader who is not a trained economist.

On publication and finance ~~the~~ Soviet Studies ~~should serve as a model.~~ ^{should be brought out} "Co-existence" / three or four times a year (preferable as a quarterly from the start) ~~as~~ on 112 pages, roughly 30,000 words per issue. He is not in favour of distributing a first issue free of charge, except in ^{certain necessary} deserving cases, like exchange copies and a ~~number~~ of advertisement copies, as it is most important to build-in from the very first with all concerned, that it is imperative that the journal ~~should~~ become ^{self} self-supporting. He suggests circulating a prospectus

Freeman Dyson

• An 'intellectually secure'
independence — financial, organizational
and intellectual — for "West" and "East"
is to be the core of the
undertaking.

Sequel, March 26, 63

~~Postscript~~

Olo University Press has under-
taken to publish 'Co-existence' as
a quarterly, with Ragnar Frisk,
Don Robinson and Gunnar Myrdal
i. a. on the Board. The Pergamon
Press (Oxford) is sharing the financial
responsibility. It shall remain for
us to gain ~~the support of~~ ^{the support of} represented
thinkers, ~~writers~~ and scholars ~~+~~
from the other social sciences
~~of the wide world~~ to balance
the economic bias and ^{to} give
~~strong wings~~ ^{needed strength} to this humanistic
venture.

Unless subscriptions are coming forward very well, the first issue should be posted to a fairly full list of institutions (Mr. Sanness' lists, Dr. S.'s own lists and Prof. Mahalanobis' extended library contacts) as well as to some outstanding personalities.

Much has already been done in the way of editorial preparation ~~in the past~~ and pressure to start ~~some arrangements~~ is constant the prospective contributors in especially from/India and Poland *and Africa.*

As to the form of starting, Dr. S. suggests, having come ~~to some agreement~~ to agreement regarding the publisher, to proceed as follows: Set up the Editorial Board; raise the required sum of \$2000; produce a circular letter to prospective contributors; ^{the themes on which} inviting them to state ~~what~~ they would like to contribute in the first year, and when their contributions will be available; These data will form part of the Prospectus.

Tentatively speaking, these circular letters should be posted in April, inviting replies by May. The Prospectus then could go out in mid-June and the articles which the Board selects for the first issue could be requested, say, for September 15 which should allow publication by the end of October, 1963.

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Febr. 15, 1963

In June, 1962, Professor Karl Polanyi (Columbia University, retired) and Dr. Rudolf Schlesinger, Reader in the University of Glasgow and Editor, Soviet Studies, addressed a joint letter to the Director of the Institute of World Economics in Moscow, A.A. Arzumanian, ~~approaching~~ approaching him for moral and intellectual support in regard to a projected scholarly periodical to be entitled Co-existence. The journal was designed to further "studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual problems of a changing world." An institutionally secured independence -- financial, organizational and intellectual -- from "West" and "East" must be at the core of the undertaking. A tentative list of topics was enclosed to illustrate the scope of the task and the general approach. It was stated that the initiative here taken had for its aim to counter the very numerous pseudo-scientific organs that are carrying on cold war propaganda in the English speaking countries and the Continent of Europe, and that the collaboration of liberal sociologists, economists and other social scientists who are firm supporters of co-existence, is being sought.

Personal contact followed in September of the same year, when Dr. Schlesinger and Professor Paul Medow of Rutgers University, a friend and former student of ~~Professor~~ Karl Polanyi, visited the Soviet Union, the latter on a year's Fellowship from the Ford Foundation. Professor Arzumanian promised his own and his collaborators' contributions. Further personal contact was made in Warsaw, where Professors Oskar Lange, W. Brus and Adam Schaff welcomed the project. From India Professors Mehalanobis and Choudhuri, from England Professor Joan Robinson, who supported the plan from its inception, promised not only to ~~maintain~~ contribute, but also to serve on the Editorial Board.

Professor Medow in the course of his studies of economic planning methods proceeded to Stockholm and Oslo, where he discussed the planned

Journal with Professors Gunnar Myrdal and Ragnar Frisch who were most helpful.

Practical modalities for publication were also discussed in Oslo, where the general climate was very favourable to the Project.

Mr. John Sanness of the Norsk Uttenrikspolitisk Institutt (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs) has offered to put the matter before the Oslo University Press, which already publishes Øst-Økonomi, an English language "Scandinavian Journal of East Economics" with emphasis on theoretical problems, under the auspices of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. The Oslo University Press has a capacity for world-wide outlets, but lacks funds for such special purposes.

Mr. Sanness suggested that Dr. Schlesinger proceed with the formal setting up of an Editorial Board on which it is hoped that Professor Frisch would accept membership; that he prepare a first issue, say, for next Fall in about 3000 copies and distribute them free throughout the world. This would cost about $\text{N}2000$. It might yield enough subscriptions to make the Journal self-supporting. The necessary funds should be raised by private donations or through academic or public bodies. The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs has a budgetary surplus of $\text{N}4-500$ for the current year and is prepared to contribute this sum. For expenses that will arise in 1964, if the subscriptions do not make the Journal immediately self-supporting, Mr. Sanness remarked that it should be easy to obtain funds from the 1964 budget of the Conflict Resolution Research Council in Oslo, an academic institution, financed from the academic grants of the government budget, but completely autonomous with regard to their use.

Dr. Schlesinger in his reply expressed readiness to go to Oslo to talk over details. He set down his editorial and organizational ideas in a detailed letter to Mr. Sanness, of which copy went to Karl Polanyi.

As to delimitation from other journals, in particular from Øst-Økonomi, which is being developed into a very specialized journal on mathematical planning methods, Co-existence should be general and sociological in emphasis and treat economic problems in a manner which makes them generally accessible to the reader who is not a trained economist.

On publication and finance Soviet Studies should serve as the model. Co-existence should be brought out three or four times a year (preferably as a quarterly from the start) on 112 pages, and roughly 30,000 words per issue. Dr. Schlesinger is not in favour of distributing the first issue free of charge, except in deserving cases, like exchange copies and a certain necessary number of advertisement copies, as it is most important to build-in with all concerned, from the very beginning that it is imperative for the journal to become self-supporting. He suggests circulating a Prospectus. Unless subscriptions are coming forward very well, the first issue should be posted to a fairly full list of institutions (Mr. Sanness' lists, Dr. Schlesinger's own lists and Professor Mahalanobis' extended library contacts) as well as to some outstanding personalities.

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Tentatively speaking, these circular letters should be posted sometime in April, inviting replies by May. The Prospectus then could go out in mid-June and the articles which the Board selects for the first issue could be requested, say, for September 15, which should allow publication by the end of October, 1963.

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"Co-existence" Publication Plan

Issue No. 1

Single Space

~~5 copies~~
1 copy

1. There is a good chance that publication will take place in Canada, on a quarterly basis. ~~Mr. Henry C. Campbell's~~ ^{Efforts} ~~in Toronto and Montreal~~ ^{business manager} are at the moment directed towards exploring this avenue.
2. It is hoped that the Journal will be published under the imprint of a Montreal publisher. Contacts have been initiated ~~by Mr. Campbell~~ ^{and} ~~are~~ ^{discussions} being followed up ~~in the spot~~ by Professor Kari Levitt. ~~Early negotiations~~ with the University of Toronto Press may facilitate printing, sub-editing, proofreading ~~as well as~~ distribution in North America.
3. ~~For timely arrival~~ ^{in order to arrive} at a decision ~~on particulars~~ ^{concerning} of publication ^{Issue} it is essential that a detailed Table of Contents of No. 1 (giving short synopses and respective lengths of articles), together with the MSS. of some important contributions for No. 1 be received in Toronto by Jan. 15, ¹⁹⁶⁴ the rest of the MS. of No. 1 to follow not later than February 1, 1964.
4. As suggested by the Editor, articles should normally run to between 10 and 15 pages, in length, each issue of the Journal having 108 to 112 pages. Issue No 1 may be expected to appear in April, ^{1964,} with two more numbers in 1964 to follow. The contents should be signed by ~~Mr. Campbell~~ ^{Karl Polanyi} and the Editor, as suggested.
5. There are three sources of financial support: Sums pledged by individuals; subscriptions; underwriting of deficits. As to the first, individuals in the business world ^{in Canada} have already shown their willingness to contribute. A minimum pledge of \$100 proved practical. \$1000 were raised in Winnipeg ~~alone in this way~~, where

a few outstanding academic and professional personalities lent their prestige to the fund raising. An additional \$2000 can be expected to come from Toronto and Montreal. (\$300 have so far been volunteered in Toronto.) Regarding subscriptions, there is a very favourable attitude ~~towards their purchase~~ in Canada, Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries. In underwriting deficits, Canadian as well as international sources, such as the Vienna Center of the International Social Science Council may provide support, ~~in the short and the long run, respectively.~~

- ~~is most~~
6. It ~~may be~~ desirable to commence selling subscriptions two months before the appearance of Issue No. 1, ~~i.e., probably by ~~the~~mmmm February.~~ This will entail the preparation of an advertising leaflet, bearing the cover design of ~~the Issue~~ ^{Co-contents} and the Table of Contents of Issue No. 1, together with a synopsis of the ~~of the~~ contents of Issues ~~mmmm~~ No. 2 and No. 3, ~~as well as a subscription form.~~
 7. On the basis of funds received and likely to be received and in view of a realistic appraisal of long-term financial prospects, the Canadian organizers ^{d)} recommend that Issue No. 1 appear as soon as possible, in order to mobilize increasing financial and organizational support.
 8. It is proposed that three issues appear in 1964, in April, July and October, the first issue in 1965 to appear in January. The annual subscription rate to be \$6.00 Can., \$5.50 U.S. and £2.0.0 ~~in~~ U.K. Individual issues to be sold at \$1.50 ~~mmmmmm~~ U.S. per copy.
 9. Editorial deadlines for each issue would be six months before date of publication. Copy to be submitted to the printer two months before date of publication.

Co-existence.

An aspect of ~~world~~ ^{world} thought and politics
~~in our time~~

- The ~~negotiation~~ ^{made out of the confusion} is ~~not~~ ^{made} for ~~substance~~
again on a scholarly level is set by the fact
that coexistence, which is the most generally
accepted way-out of our predicament,
① ~~raises issues~~ ^{which require} ~~the intellectual~~
~~and moral cooperation of contributors~~
② ~~from both the socialist and the non-~~
~~socialist countries.~~ The present lack of
~~intentional~~ ^{intentional} effort ~~in this direction~~ ^{the chances of}
~~as a development~~ ^{weighs} ~~obstacle to the achievement~~
~~of coexistence.~~ ^{is} ~~As~~ ^{equally} ~~as~~ ^a ~~world~~
③ ~~issue~~ ^{shows} ~~how far~~ ^{socialism} ~~thought~~
has moved beyond its ~~boundaries~~ ^{boundaries}. ~~Nuclear power and~~
~~century~~ ^{century} ~~limits.~~ ^{limits} ~~Nuclear power and~~
④ ~~African~~ ^{industrialization} ~~are posing~~
~~the truth of~~ ^{the truth of} Robert Owen's insight
that a machine society cannot survive
unless ~~economic~~ ^{it is} ~~organization~~ ^{is} ~~made~~
responsive to the external and internal
requisites of human existence. ~~But~~
⑤ ~~that and hence is the true purpose~~
~~of socialist~~ ^{is} ~~revealing~~ ^{itself} ~~as~~ ^{the} ~~key~~ ^{to} ~~the~~
~~mastering~~ ^{of} ~~decisions~~ ^{pressing} ~~in~~ ^{our} ~~us~~
~~from~~ ^{outside} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~domestic~~ ^{interests}
~~of national life.~~ ~~Against~~ ^{with} ~~logical~~
~~recognition~~ ^{of} ~~economic~~ ^{aspects} ~~of~~ ^{co-}
~~existence~~ ^{have} ~~come~~ ^{into} ~~prominence.~~

Febr. 15, 1963

Memorandum concerning a periodical on
Co-existence

In June, 1962, Professor Karl Polanyi (Columbia University, retired) and Dr. Rudolf Schlesinger, Reader in Glasgow University and Editor of Soviet Studies, addressed a joint letter to the Director of the Institute of World Economics in Moscow, A. A. Arzumanian, approaching him for moral and intellectual support in regard to a projected scholarly periodical to be entitled CO-EXISTENCE. The journal was designed to further "studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual problems of a changing world." An institutionally secured independence - financial, organizational and intellectual - from "West" and "East" is to be the core of the undertaking. A tentative list of topics was enclosed to illustrate the scope of the task and the general approach. It was stated that the initiative here taken had for its aim to counter the very numerous pseudo-scientific organs that are carrying on cold war propaganda in the English speaking countries and that the collaboration of liberal sociologists, economists and other social scientists who are firm supporters of peaceful co-existence was being sought.

Personal contact followed on September of the same year, when Dr. Schlesinger and Professor Paul Medow of Rutgers University, a friend and former student of Karl Polanyi visited the Soviet Union, the latter on a year's Fellowship from the Ford Foundation. Professor Arzumanian promised his own and his collaborators' contributions. Further personal contacts were made in Warsaw, where Professors Oscar Lange, Brus and Adam Schaff welcomed the project. From India Professors Mahalanobis and Choudhuri, from England Professor Joan Robinson, who supported the plan from its inception, promised not only to contribute, but also to serve on the Editorial Board.

Professor Medow in the course of his studies of economic planning methods proceeded to Stockholm and Oslo, where he discussed the planned Journal with Professors Gunnar Myrdal, Tinbergen and Ragnar Frisch who were most helpful.

Practical modalities for publication were also discussed in Oslo, where the general atmosphere was favourable to the Project.

Dr. John Sanness of the Norsk Uttenrikspolitisk Institutt (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs) has offered to put the matter before the Oslo University Press, which already publishes Øst-Økonomi, an English language "Scandinavian Journal of East Economics with emphasis on theoretical problems," under the Auspices of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. The Oslo University Press has a capacity of world-wide outlets, but no funds for such special purposes.

Dr. Sanness suggested that Dr. Schlesinger proceed with the formal setting up of an Editorial Board on which it is hoped that Professor Frisch would accept membership; that he prepare a first issue, say, for next Fall in about 3000 copies and distribute them free of charge throughout the world. This would cost about \$2000. It might yield enough subscriptions to make the Journal self-supporting. The necessary fund should be raised by private donations or through academic or public funds. The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs has a budgetary surplus of \$4-500 for the current year and is prepared to contribute this sum. For expenses that will arise in 1964 if the subscriptions do not make the Journal immediately self-supporting, Dr. Sanness remarked that it should be easy to obtain funds from the 1964 budget of the Peace and Conflict Research Council in Oslo, an academic institution financed from the academic grants of the government budget, but completely autonomous with

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Dr. Schlesinger, in his reply, expressed readiness to go to Oslo and talk over details. He set down his editorial and organizational ideas in a detailed letter to Dr. Sanness, of which copy went to Professor Karl Polanyi.

As to delimitation from other journals, in particular from Øst-Økonomi, which is being developed into a very specialized journal on mathematical planning methods, Co-existence should be general and sociological in emphasis and treat economic problems in a manner which makes them generally accessible to the reader who is not a trained economist.

On publication and finance Soviet Studies should serve as a model. Co-existence should be brought out three or four times a year (preferably as a quarterly from the start) on 112 pages, roughly 30,000 words per issue. He is not in favour of distributing a first issue free of charge, except in deserving cases, like exchange copies and a certain necessary number of advertisement copies, as it is most important to build-in from the very first with all concerned, that it is imperative that the journal become self-supporting. He suggests circulating a prospectus. Unless subscriptions are coming forward very well, the first issue should be posted to a fairly full list of institutions (Dr. Sannes' lists, Dr. Schlesinger's own lists and Professor Mahalanobis' extended library contacts) as well as to some outstanding personalities.

Much has already been done in the way of editorial preparation and pressure to start is constant, especially from the prospective contributors in India, Poland and Africa.

As to the form of starting, Dr. ~~Sannes~~ Schlesinger suggests, having come

to agreement regarding the publisher, to proceed as follows: Set up the Editorial Board; raise the required sum of \$2,000; produce a circular letter to prospective contributors inviting them to state the themes on which they would like to contribute in the first year, and when their contributions will be available. These data will form part of the Prospectus.

Tentatively speaking, these circular letters should be posted in April, inviting replies by May. The Prospectus then could go out in mid-June and the articles which the Board selects for the first issue could be requested, say, for September 15, which should allow publication by the end of October, 1963.

Sequel

March 25, 1963

Ragnar Frisch and Gunnar Myrdal have joined the Editorial Board. The Oslo University Press has undertaken to publish Co-existence as a quarterly. The Pergamon Press (Oxford) is sharing with Oslo University Press in the publication. It still remains for us to gain the support of representative thinkers and scholars from the other social sciences to balance the economic bias and to give added strength to this humanistic venture.

"CO-EXISTENCE"

1961

An organ of world thought and policies

The need for such an independent, scholarly organ is set by the almost universally held conviction, that co-existence is the only way out of our predicament. The questions that arise from its acceptance as the given world system are by no means restricted to the one or the other side. Adequate answers invite the moral and intellectual contribution of enlightened minds everywhere. It should be evident, that the lack of a comprehensive effort of this kind at present impairs to some extent the chances of policies of co-existence.

Socialism in these days is revealing itself as a key to the vital decisions pressing in on us in world affairs. Nuclear power and Afro-Asian industrialization are bearing out Robert Owen's prophetic insight that a machine society cannot survive unless it is made responsive to the external and internal requirements of human existence. Actually, this also shows how far the range of socialist approaches and methods has expanded beyond the traditional domestic boundaries.

The international scene is dominated by the peace issue: the banning of nuclear weapons, universal disarmament, as well as colonial emancipation involving, as it does, a novel populist strain in the surge of vast peasant strata of Africa, Asia and Latin America. As problems of co-existence, all these issues naturally resolve themselves for socialism into a number of concrete problems each of which may call for a penetrating analysis in theoretical and empirical terms before we can honestly say that the tasks we are faced with have become clear to us even in outline.

As to subject matters, the economy may here serve as one of many

themes comprising numerous questions and national viewpoints. The treatment should be on affirmative lines, intent on creative and constructive approaches, rather than on criticism and polemics.

As to the economy itself, the immediate relevance of the socialist viewpoint is clearly shifting from the domestic to the foreign scene. For the issues of foreign policy turn on the available institutional arrangements of the so-called foreign economy of a country, such as state organs of trade, exchange equalization funds, foreign aid departments, investment boards, and so on. Under conditions of peaceful co-existence and no less in the struggle for its attainment, the possession of effective institutions in the field of the foreign economy is decisive. Distribution of scarce raw materials and food stuffs, international participation in foreign investments, stabilization of currencies and world price levels, joint aid to ex-colonies, population and migration schemes, all call for agencies that bear resemblance to a foreign trade monopoly. The superiority of the socialist countries may indeed manifest itself in the easing of the transition for the lagging market economies, rather than in any aggressive and violent impact on these which might precipitate an unwanted economic catastrophe. Under these circumstances no enduring progress towards co-existence is possible, unless the market-organized economies are also equipped with suitable agencies of their foreign economies, being thus enabled to act as partners to the Soviets in the evolving new world economy.

Discussion should comprise a revision of the so-called revisionist tenet, which is appropriate to such a perspective. Two distinct fields stand here out in the overall picture: The trend towards national independence on the road to socialism and what we have broadly referred to as populist tendencies of newly emancipated peasant masses. Anti-colonial

nialism may henceforth consider both these tendencies in the framework of the socialist world and its disciplines libertarianism.

ROUGH DRAFT

TO THE SPONSORS AND FRIENDS OF PROJECT DIALOGUE:

For nearly three years now, the organizers of Project Dialogue have been seeking ways to realize our seemingly impossible dream: a published exchange of views between intellectuals of the East and West on the problems of CO-EXISTENCE. You will remember that at first we hoped to establish a journal -- tentatively entitled Dialogue -- published jointly by East and West in which such an exchange could take place on a regular basis. This was the ideal.

Unable to attain its realization, we tried to find ways of facilitating East-West dialogue in existing journals (such as WAR/PEACE REPORT). These efforts too have yet to bear fruit, though we received some extremely interesting reactions and official statements of support from such Eastern figures as Adam Schaff of Warsaw University, I. Glagolev, Director of the Scientific Group on Disarmament at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and most importantly from A. Arzumani, Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. We even have reason to believe that Premier Khrushchev may have been influenced by our efforts in the recent negotiations which took place in regard to renewing the cultural exchange agreements between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The Soviets requested that both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. approve in advance direct contacts between non-governmental cultural and scientific organizations of the two countries. The new agreement embodies a compromise based on that request.

To our great delight, however, the original ideal of Project Dialogue -- a journal devoted to the problems of CO-EXISTENCE and embracing intellectuals from both East and West -- has suddenly become a living reality. A group

of international scholars of the highest reputation has succeeded in establishing just such a journal. It is called CO-EXISTENCE — A Journal for the comparative study of economics, sociology and politics in a changing world. — and is edited by Rudolph Schlesinger of the University of Glasgow. The editorial board consists of such distinguished scholars as Gunnar Myrdal of Stockholm, Joan Robinson of Cambridge, and Shigeto Tsuru of Tokyo.

Prof. Karl Polanyi (Columbia University, retired) supervises publication of the journal in Toronto. The enclosed brochure gives the main details.

Prof. Polanyi and his colleagues have been working toward this goal for as long as we have and have been in contact with many of the same people in the Soviet Union. They too met with difficulties and frustrations — not merely on a political level, but also ^{and primarily} on a technical and financial level. Imagine, for example, the difficulties of gathering and editing manuscripts when one's editorial board is scattered over the whole world. But early this year, fortunes suddenly changed, and the publication became a real possibility. Not only were they able to enlist a publisher, but also Prof. Polanyi has received strong assurances from the newly organized Vienna Center and people in UNESCO that CO-EXISTENCE will be considered for endorsement and possibly even sponsorship by these official international bodies. If the Vienna Center and/or UNESCO were to sponsor CO-EXISTENCE, of course, the journal would then become without question the leading periodical for the application and development of social science in regard to the unique and crucial problem of our age. The sponsorship of such bodies would also insure continuing and developing participation in the journal of scholars from the communist powers, and doubtlessly through the debate that will necessarily evolve in the pages of the journal, the dialogue process which we have so long been working for will attain its fullest practical development — and on the highest and most significant

intellectual plane. Furthermore, under such circumstances, the discussion that takes place in the journal will have as much chance to influence the shape of the future as any scholarly work in the social sciences can hope to have. Finally, the dialogue achieved thereby will certainly stimulate further dialogue on other more popular levels and perhaps be a model as well as an inspiration.

But all that CO-EXISTENCE can be depends on our willingness to keep it going for the next four issues. It will take that amount of time for the journal to prove itself to UNESCO, the Vienna Center, and the academic communities in both East and West. It will also need to go through at least four issues before attracting serious consideration by the major foundations for subsidies and grants.

No
4
issues

In brief, the situation is this. The Business Manager, Mr. H.C. Campbell, ~~Brief Librarian of Toronto Public Libraries,~~ tells us that if we ~~can~~ in the United States can raise \$6,000 in the coming months, CO-EXISTENCE will be able to stand on its own.

We strongly urge you to subscribe to the journal immediately so that you can see for yourself the great possibilities that are offered here.

Then we suggest that you send a check for \$100 to CO-EXISTENCE, Box 429, Pickering, Ontario, Canada. This is the way that funds have been raised in Canada. "All we need are 60 Americans who can appreciate the importance of this great scholarly adventure. Then we will have done our share."

MO →

You will understand of course that there can be no mass fund-raising campaign for such a journal since there are only a few who would understand what is involved here. This is why we turn to you with such an unusual request.

Jun, '62 ✓

Copy

Dear Professor Arzumanyan,

We should like to approach you for moral and intellectual support in regard to a projected scholarly periodical to be entitled "Co-existence." The journal is designed to further studies in the economic, institutional and intellectual problems of a changing world. The scope of the task and the general approach is perhaps best indicated by a tentative list of topics which we enclose.

The initiative here taken by a few socialist intellectuals of no definite affiliation is due to the desire to counter the very numerous pseudo-scientific organs that are carrying on cold war propaganda in the English speaking countries and the Continent of Europe. The collaboration of liberal sociologists, economists and other social scientists who are firm supporters of peaceful co-existence is being sought.

We need not say that the good will and contributions of colleagues from your country and other countries of the socialist world system is regarded by us as an intellectual prerequisite in this venture in the service of peace.

Yours sincerely,

Rudolf Schlesinger

Karl Polanyi
Professor of Economics (retired)
Columbia University

(4)

Stand of preparations on May 14th, 1963

Inverloch, Kilmun by Dunoon, Argyll, Scotland

CO-existence

A Quarterly for the comparative study of economics, sociology
and politics

Suggested members of the Board of Editors who have already accepted:

Chaudhuri, Frisch, Mahalanobis, Myrdal, Polanyi, Robinson, Schlesinger (ed).
Shigeto Tsuru (Tokyo University), Tinbergen

Further to be approached: Lange (who collaborated all the time, on the
question whether he wishes formally to join the Board), Abdel Rahman
(Kairo), Alberto Moravia (joint editor of Nuovi Argomenti), a Yugoslav.

There is, at the present stage, no intention to have either the USA
or the USSR represented on the Board, though co-operation by colleagues
from these countries will be strongly urged. In general, the Board should
have a bias in favour of minor, and less committed countries.

Intended publication date: Jan. 1st, 1964, by Oslo University Press. It is
hoped that Pergamon Press (Oxford) will share in the propaganda and
distribution, so that a considerable circulation may be reached.

Board members are invited to venture their opinion on the question
of a) whether individual contributions by French-writing authors should
be printed in the original language (so that the journal, at least in
a rudimentary sense, would be bi-lingual); b) whether, and at which stage,
a parallel French edition (with identical content) should be aimed at.

The intended publication date implies the need for me to have
by September 1st, 1963, at least the bulk of the manuscripts intended for
the first (Jan. 1964) issue plus some more, so as to avoid any breakdown
in case some lull sets in after the first enthusiasm to contribute yet
before new and younger authors are coming in. Hence you are invited to
make suggestions as to authors and titles of contributions and, if poss-
ible, directly to exert your influence on potential authors so that
they should directly to me communicate their intentions, and the pro-
spective length of their contributions. Only by way of illustration I
mention below the titles of contributions volunteered to me already
during the preparatory stage of the journal:

M. Mouskhely (Strasbourg): Le Bloc Communiste ~~et~~ le Marché Commun.

Articles on Disarmament by Mahalanobis, Azurmany, Thirring (Vienna)
and later perhaps Alva Myrdal

J. Sommerville (N.Y.): Moral and legal bases of Co-existence.

Mazawi: The Principle of Good Neighbourliness in Intern. Law

L. Dewart (St. Michael's College, Toronto): Cuba in the Light of the
Encyclical on Peaceful Co-existence

Wallerstein (Vienna): Schisms in Islam from 622 to 1683, and their
effect upon its impact upon the outside world.

Tom Kronsjo (Stockholm): The Theory of the Balance of Power in a
nuclear age

Goran Ohlin (Stockholm): Observations on the Convergence Theory

From Czechoslovakia (Bratislava) the following have been suggested,
and are herewith submitted with a prayer for general contribution:
different development types in the socialist system; investment criteria
and the allocation of resources; growth rates; growth economic models;
comparative studies between socialist and capitalist economies.

Please make more suggestions!

R.S.

Prof H. after looking over
the text of the Canadian
fund raising circular
document that was
circulated over my
signature commented
most ~~of~~ favorably on
the list of ^{the} editorial
board and the ~~of~~ spirit
of moral and intellectual
independence of the
total ~~spirit~~ approach. He
~~immediately~~ declared
that ~~the~~ while the
speaking in general
terms most broadly
similar initiatives
that are current
should be integrated,
ours should be
~~the~~ ~~exception~~
~~proposed~~ that it be
approved by the
Vancouver ~~circle~~ Center
and maintain its
identity.

Nov. 1963

Memorandum concerning the launching of CO-EXISTENCE Quarterly

During the month of October, 1963, my wife, Ilona Duczynska, and myself visited the Continent of Europe. On this occasion we continued our effort to secure the publication of the quarterly CO-EXISTENCE, as planned, with Rudolf Schlesinger as Editor. Important preparatory work had been done by Professor Paul Meadow of Rutgers University, N.J., during 1962-63, which he spent at various European Universities.

In Budapest we had talks with Professor József Bognár, President of the Institute for Cultural Contacts, at Paris with Professor Hochfeld of Unesco, who had previously approached Professor Adam Schaff, Warsaw, Chairman of the Vienna Center of Economic Co-ordination, Documentation and Research in the Social Sciences, asking him to co-operate in establishing CO-EXISTENCE as an international journal of comparative studies, and who subsequently saw Professor Schaff in Warsaw.

Meanwhile a fund-raising action had been started in Canada over my signature, collecting over half of the sum which ~~which~~ had been required by Oslo University Press to secure against losses over the two first years. The fund-raising campaign was headed by Henry C. Campbell, Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Libraries, and organized by Kenneth McRobbie, Lecturer, University of Manitoba, and Mrs. Kari Levitt, Assistant Professor, McGill University. The Canadian donations have been made to CO-EXISTENCE Quarterly. Should the purpose of the collection fail, the moneys are to be returned to the donors within three months of this date.

This Memorandum is addressed, for reasons of urgency, to initiating members of the Editorial Board, as well as to C.P. Snow, who recently expressed his readiness to participate in their ~~annual~~ endeavour.

London,
3rd November, 1963

Karl Polanyi
Visiting Professor of Economics,
Columbia University, 1947-53
Co-Director of the Interdiscipli-
nary Project on the economic and
aspects of institutional growth,
at Columbia University, 1953-58

To:
Professor Ragnar Frisch, Oslo
Professor Gunnar Myrdal, Stockholm
Professor Joan Robinson, Cambridge

Sir Charles Snow, London

Nov. 1963

Department of History,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
by day: GR 4-9260

37c-99 Roslyn Rd.,
WINNIPEG 13, Manitoba.
evenings: 475-0539

November 4th, 1963

Dear

It has been suggested that you might be interested in supporting a new Quarterly Journal, "Co-existence". The enclosed letter from the Canadian member of the editorial board, Karl Polanyi, summarizes the Journal's aims.

During the last two years it is due largely to Professor Polanyi's efforts that there has been created an editorial board of scholars of world stature. This board intends the Journal to be "academic" in the best sense of the word, and dedicated to the detailed and impartial appraisal of the practical problems arising from policies of co-existence. -- At the present time, Western Canadians must be keenly aware of one such question, that of East-West trade.

The board wishes the Journal to be constructive and non-partisan. It is confident that the calibre of the contributions already received -- among them, several from Canadians -- will guarantee this. In the initial stages, however, it will be necessary to establish a fund to guarantee the Journal against loss. Here, too, the initiative has been taken in this country, and principally in the City of Winnipeg.

We ask you to consider supporting the Journal, both by subscribing to it and by contribution to the guarantee fund. Its initial success will be assured if a group of Winnipeg citizens and Winnipeg firms are prepared to contribute one hundred dollars or more. Clearly, the impartial character of the Journal might appear to be compromised were it sponsored from any single source of funds.

If, as we hope, you are interested in the project, the secretary for the appeal, Mr. K.A. McRobbie of the University History Department, would be pleased to call on you during the next few days and give you any additional information you may require.

C. L. Barber

.....
C.L. Barber,
Professor and Head
Department of Economics

C. R. Hiscocks

.....
C.R. Hiscocks,
Professor and Head
Department of Political Science

Alan A. Klass

.....
Dr. Alan A. Klass,
Assistant Professor
Department of Anatomy and Surgery

Yours sincerely,

K. A. McRobbie

.....
K.A. McRobbie,
Lecturer
Department of History

W. L. Morton

.....
W.L. Morton,
Professor and Head
Department of History

COPY

Inverloch, Kilman by Dunoon, Argyll, Scotland
June 29, 1963

Only copy
K.P.

Co-existence:

a Quarterly for the Study of Comparative Economics, Sociology
and Politics

To be published, starting in January 1964 at Universitetsforlaget,
Oslo.

Board of Editors: Professors Chaudhuri, R. Frisch, Mahalanobis,
Gunnar Myrdal, K. Polanyi, R. Schlesinger (ed.), Joan Robinson,
Shigeto Tsuru, Tinbergen

Articles already available, or promised for the first two issues
(the list is given only tentatively, with an intention to illustrate
the scope of the journal and the material available):

P.C. Mahalanobis: The Planning of Research in Connection with the
perspective planning of economic development; Romesh Thapar: Non-
alignment and its implications for the underdeveloped countries;
P. Medow: Co-existence and the problems of modern science; Jan Tin-
bergen: Necessity and Possibilities of giving a more concrete meaning
to the concept of peaceful co-existence; John Sommerville: the East-
West ideological conflict and Philosophy to-day; L. Dewart (St. Micha-
el's College, Toronto): The encyclical Pacem in Terris; Mohin Sen:
The Sino-Soviet ideological conflict; Tom Kronsjö (Stockholm): The
theory of the Balance of Power in a nuclear age; M. Oliver (McGill
University): The French Canadian question; M.Y. Chorpade: Grassroot
Leadership and Democracy in India. A discussion on the Common Market
will be opened by papers by M. Mouskhely and R. Frisch. Papers on
not yet specified problems have been promised by Prof. Thirring (Vien-
na) and Joan Robinson.

The predominantly economic contributions promised include a dis-
cussion of the 'Convergence' theory by G. Ohlin (Stockholm); A. Mitra:
Economic Growth and the domestic Rate of Savings; D. Mukherji: Evalua-
tion of Eastern and Western help for India. A group of Czechoslovak
economists, of Bratislava University, has promised contributions on
the economic theory of investments; economic growth models of the
socialist system in comparison to capitalist economic development;
the strategy of economic development in a planned economy; compara-
tive study of the contemporary theory and methodology of the eco-
nomic effectiveness of investments in a capitalist and in a socialist
system; Schumpeter's theory of innovation.

Financial basis. Before starting publication (i.e., in early
October) Oslo Universitetsforlaget needs a guarantee that deficits
incurred in the publication will be covered: actual payments will
be required in early April, i.e., at the time when No.2 is issued
(by that time, of course, payments from subscriptions will hardly
start to come in) and by the end of the year, to cover any deficit
still existing (if no further deficit will have been incurred by
that time, the active will be transferred to the balance for the
following year.) In order not to be unduly optimistic, I calculate
on the basis that some deficit will still occur during the second year
and, in a hypothetical way, make the assumption that the total defi-

cit during the first two years may equal the total production costs during the first year (in the third year the journal should clearly be able to achieve full equilibrium; as it may be hoped, even at an earlier date.)

The data given to me by Universitetsforlaget lead to the following calculation:

Initial advertisement, card file on subscribers, etc. $\text{N}750$.

Regular costs: production of 1000 copies at 448 pp. p.a., mail-
 $\text{N}3000$.

Since it is clearly necessary to have in Oslo an editorial Assistant who also looks at minor style corrections, the proofs, and maintains regular contact with the printers and publishers, another $\text{N}400$ ($\text{N}100$ per issue) are required as his honorarium; particularly complicated corrections and translations would have to be paid specially to suitable persons found by him.

We arrive at the following amounts, which should be raised by institutions in sympathy with the journal:

$\text{N}2550$ (the initial costs, plus mailing, printing and sub-editorial for the first two issues) payable by April, 1964;

$\text{N}1700$ (current costs for the two last issues of the first volume) to be available from December 1st, 1964 onwards, and, best, granted by the initial subscriptions of the supporting organizations.

If the subscription price is fixed at 40 kroner (52 or $\text{N}5$) per annum, and it is assumed that the publisher has to leave 20% of the sums received to the bookshops selling the journal, the annual sale of 350 copies would suffice to cover continuous production of 1000 copies. Surely it should be possible to stabilize a journal of the described character and with a truly international body of contributors, at a much higher level. Surpluses should first be used to raise organizational arrangements above the described, very elementary level to have more translations, etc. A second (say, French) edition should, in principle, be self-supporting.

Hoping for your suggestions

I remain

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Rudolf Schlesinger

1961

Proposal for a survey of socialist thought and policies
in our time

The suggestion here put forward of a socialist stocktaking arises on several planes.

The development of industrial society must be envisaged in a radically altered perspective.

The urgency of a discussion between socialists is increasing as a result of the cumulative growth of the socialist world and the continuing efforts of its enemies to confuse the issues. Contributions from the socialist countries appear now possible, within limits.

I. The perspective

The international scene is largely dominated by the demand for the peaceful co-existence of socialist and non-socialist countries as well as for colonial emancipation involving, as it does, a populist element in the surge of vast peasant strata of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In retrospect, the traditional socialist movements for the betterment of the working class in the industrial West now rather appear as the mere starting point of changes responding to international problems of an entirely novel character. Yet socialism remains the central issue. Industrial society has to be made res-

ponsive to the internal and external needs of human existence, which is the purport of socialism. The crucial fact is that socialism is revealing itself as the key to the survival of mankind in terms of decisions pressing in on us from outside/^{of}the domestic interests of national life.

The rapid spread of technology, in whatever way it be organized, has changed many traditional problems beyond recognition. Issues of a political and of a military order now take their place alongside questions of economic organization; international concerns of the first magnitude have arisen; evolutionary perspectives had to yield pride of place to decision-making on vital immediate matters. Wages, housing, welfare, social insurance, the further levelling of class privileges are fading before the problems posed by atomic energy, fall-out, automation, or the emancipation of peoples of whole continents, be it in their habitual environments or in modern technological surroundings where the choice between state-run industries and old-fashioned private property is becoming an almost daily alternative.

All the way, then, the immediate relevance of the socialist approach is shifting from the domestic to the foreign scene, with socialist methods coming to the fore more than ever. The issues of foreign policy now turn on the available institutional arrangements of the foreign economy of a country, such as state organs of trade, exchange equalization funds, foreign aid departments, investment boards etc. In the struggle for peaceful co-existence, and no less under conditions of co-existence, the possession of effective institutions

in the field of the foreign economy is decisive. Distribution of scarce raw materials and of food stuffs, international participation in foreign investments, stabilization of currencies, and price levels, joint aid to ex-colonies, population and migration schemes call for agencies that are collectivistic, and have a tendency to isolate the market systems of the still capitalistic areas from the evolving socialist world economy. The superiority of the socialist countries may thus manifest itself in the easing of the transition for the lagging capitalist economies, rather than in any aggressive and violent impact on them which might precipitate an unwanted economic catastrophe.

II. Revisionism revised

The survey should include a balanced view of the so-called socialist tenets, as these must appear in such a perspective.

Of the several distinct fields of socialist revisionism two stand out in the overall picture: the trend towards national independence on the road to socialism, and what we have broadly referred to as populist tendencies of newly emancipated peasant masses. Anti-colonialism may henceforth consider such tendencies in the framework of the socialist world and its disciplined libertarianism.

III. Proposals

a. Organized discussion

1. participating countries
2. positive treatment favoured rather than criticism and polemics (already cold war propoganda attempts to infiltrate the discussion of socialist themes such as revisionism, economics of planning, etc.)

b. Publication

1. A Yearbook or half-yearly periodical devoted to fundamental study and opinion
2. Editorial Board of scholars from the participating countries
3. Secretary of the Editorial Board acting as Editor.

Proposal for Survey of Socialist Thought and Policies
in Our Time - 1961.

Socialist stocktaking is necessary on several planes. Development of industrial society must now be seen in radically altered perspective. The cumulative growth of the socialist world on the one hand and the continuing efforts of its enemies to confuse the issues on the other hand sharpen the need for discussion among socialists who see and understand this situation. Contributions from the socialist countries now seem to be possible.

1. THE PERSPECTIVE

The international scene is largely dominated by the demand for the peaceful co-existence of socialist and non-socialist countries as well as for colonial emancipation. The surge towards these ends is moving vast tracts of peasant strata in Asia, Africa and Latin America, now.

In the industrial West, and in retrospect, the traditional socialist movements for the betterment of the working class now appear as the mere starting point of changes responding to the international problems of an entirely different character. Yet socialism remains the unifying factor. For the focus is an industrial society which has to be made responsive to the internal and external needs of human existence, which is the purpose of socialism.

The rapid spread of technology, however organised, has changed many traditional problems beyond recognition. Issues of a political and of a military order have supervened and now take their place alongside questions of economic organisation; besides questions of home affairs international ones of the first magnitude have arisen; evolutionary perspectives have to yield pride of place to decision-making on vital immediate issues. Wages, housing, welfare, social insurance, the further levelling of class privileges are transcended by the compelling problems posed by atomic energy, fall-out, automation and the tide of emancipation welling to high-water on the continental scale. Both in the framework of primitive environment and in modern technological surroundings the choice has daily to be made between state-run industries and old fashioned private property.

The immediate relevance of the socialist approach and method moves from the domestic to the foreign scene. Issues of foreign policy turn on the available institutional arrangements of the foreign economy of a country, such as state organs of trade, exchange equalization funds, foreign aid and investment boards, etc. In the struggle for peaceful co-existence and equally in conditions of co-existence the possession of effective institutions of in the field of foreign economy is decisive. Distribution of scarce raw materials, participation in foreign investments, stabilisation of price levels, and currencies, joint aid to ex-colonies, population and migration schemes, all call for agencies that are collectivistic and tend to isolate the market systems of the still capitalistic areas from the evolving socialist world economy.

Polányiék feljegyzései a CO-EXISTENCE folyóirat-terv állásáról

Toronto, 1963 december 5

Október 17.-én Budapesten C.P. Snow-val való beszélgetésben ismertettük a CO-EXISTENCE folyóirat tervét. Snow érdeklődéssel fogadt és készségesen ajánlotta fel a segítségét. Abban maradtunk hogy London ba érve, felkeressük újból.

Október 24.-én Rómába érkeztünk és rövid beszélgetésünk volt Alberto Carocci szenátorral mielőtt (Alberto Moraviával együtt) a görög választások nemzetközi felülvizsgálása ügyében Athénbe távoztott. Elutazása előtt J.P. Sartre-nek írt Polányi számára ajánlólevelet a CO-EXISTENCE ügyében. Carocci a következő Olaszországi közreműködőket ajánlotta: Prof. Norberto Bobbio, Torino; Professor Sylos Labini, Bologna; Professor Manlio Rossi Doria, Napoli. Carocci elfoglaltsága súlyos. Ugyanez áll a két történészre nézve, akik már előbb megígérték a közreműködésüket, Leo Valiani, Milánó és Franco Venturi, Torino. Szükséges volna hogy Olaszországban valaki a közreműködőkkel érintkezzék és a lap szerkesztőjével kapcsolatot tartson. Ezt a szerepet leginkább a fiatal Giovanni Carocci tölthetné be.

Október 27.-én Milanóban Leo Valianit láttuk. aki a CO-EXISTENCE tervről elindítása óta tudott és eddig is sok segítséget nyújtott. Ő is a lap látókörének a kiszélesítése mellett emelt szót.

Október 28.-án Párizsba érkeztünk. E naptól kezdve Károly egészségi állapotában leromlás áll be. Párizsi és londoni tartózkodásunk alatt fekvő beteg volt. Csupán egy rövid látogatást tett a College de France-ban, Professor Francois Perroux-nál. A másnapra Perroux intézetébe összehívott szemináriumot sajnos le kellett mondani.

Október 30.-ára Károly Professor Hochfeld-nél (UNESCO) volt hivatalos. Helyette Ilona ment el a megbeszélésre, aminek a tartalmát másnap Professor Hochfeld Károllyal való telefonbeszélgetésben megismételte. A beszélgetés eredménye a következő volt:

Miután gondosan áttanulmányozta a Károly által jegyzett, Kanadában körözött gyűjtőív szövegét, Hochfeld nagy elismeréssel nyilatkozott a szerkesztőbizottság összetételéről és a lap összkoncepciójának erkölcsi és szellemi önállóságáról. Kijelentette, hogy míg a számos létező rokon kezdeményezés összefogására kell törekedni, a CO-EXISTENCE quarterly képezze határozottan a kivételt ebben az integrálási folyamatban. Azt javallta, hogy a folyóirat induljon el önnerejéből és azután az alakuló "Vienna Center" vegye át annak a támogatását, a lap személyiségének teljes megóvása mellett. A Vienna Center vállalná az esetleges anyagi veszteség fedezését a rendelkezésükre álló UNESCO juttatásokból. Professor Hochfeld közvetlenül a beszélgetés után Varsóba utazott, ahol átbeszélte a dolgot Professor Adam Schaff-al, a Vienna Center direktóriumának elnökével. - C.P. Snow nak november 13.-án írtunk Londonba (ahol ismét kapcsolatban voltunk vele), segítségét kérve a kiadói kérdésben és mind szovjet, mind amerikai közreműködők megnyerése tárgyában, (egyelőre válasz nélkül).

A kanadai gyűjtés közben folyamatban maradt. A kiadó kérdése még függőben van, de erős hajlam mutatkozik a Kanadában való megjelenítésre, ha ez a Vienna Center-nek is megfelel.

Mr. Henry C. Campbell, a torontói nyilvános könyvtárak igazgatója vállalkozott arra a fontos feladatra, hogy a folyóiratnak az üzleti gondozását átvegye. Rövid időn belül el kell dölnie hogy mik a konkrét kilátások.

Copy

Oratorian vagy a családok között
határon belül az erkölcsi,
követelmények szigorát és szűke-
sítését kell.

A mai helyzet az, hogy a
szinte szabad lehetőséget,
nem használjuk ki kemény-
szerszámok nélkül. Ennek
a módszerével emeljük
a hátrányokat amely a
a létező lehetőségek között
és alacsonyabb talán arra hogy
azokkal ne éljen.

Nem igaz, hogy az idegen be-
szokott magyar kultúrának
szolgálatába állni keményen.

Nem igaz, hogy ha valaki
erre keményen, azokat idők
folyamán ebből a helyzetből
ki nem szabadulhat. (ismét)

Nem igaz, hogy semmi
különbség van az az, hogy
miféle formát fogadjunk
fogadjunk el.

Nem igaz hogy idegen kultur -
propagandában vettek részt
vagy kényszerre voltak sorakoztatva.

Nem igaz hogy mindegy meghátrá-
nyomasztással engedve tett
életengedelményt azért hogy
a gyermekek életét meg-
mentse vagy kényszerrel
szereletről!

Nem igaz hogy az így érdekében
'polgári' életkeresés hely-
képpen törekvés ment el
személyre törő szót a kül-
földi személynél. ~~ment~~ a valószínű
az hogy az erkölcsi ügyre
utalt így személynél ez
lerontja míg az erkölcsi
ero edzetlen szikrája nagy
erőket mozgósíthat az idegen-
ségben.

mindegy hogy

Nem igaz hogy ^{az} az elrejtett
egyéniség akár kettős-határon
a szabadságot mindegy módon
beleérték, mert a valószínű

Eljárás
~~Nem igaz~~, hogy a politikában a
predikálás nem használ mert
a politika célja főleg az, hogy
alkalmat biztosítsunk

Magunknak arra hogy mi
predikálhassunk ^{ne mások} ezt pedig
→ ~~csak~~ azoknak ^{osztályosul} járhat
a predikáció erejében hisznek.

Mindenki megyejtül abban hogy
felvétel a magyar nép idejéről
semmilyen képviselt a kül
földön mindezen de ~~itt~~ még
állítólagos képviselt sem.

Különösen a magyar nyelvű
az utóbbiaknak ny. 11. 11. 11. 11.
Hodgson Hysing a Washingtoni
kongresszus 127. 12. 12. 12.

minden a legközelebbi munká-
lat pedig az egyetemen elvégzett
dolgozatok ^{és} a közönséges
munkák ^{és} a közönséges
céltalamból ^{és} a közönséges.

6
N.B.

57
The suggested economic themes for "Co-existence" show the intended range of treatment ^{all the way} from the empirical to the theoretical/ or philosophical. The intellectual and institutional scope of co-existence in a changing world must draw on many other ~~thousands~~ fields of knowledge which will have to be added, such as history, geography, ecology, or the organization of education and communication.

Aug 8 162
↙ Coexistence ↘

1. the need for coexistence

2. the ~~requirements~~ ^{clarification} of
the obstacles to it

B. means of over-
coming the difficulty
arising from its
practice

Dec. 1960 spent a week ~~in~~
visiting my nephew ~~in~~
Hampshire (after 40 years)
Fall 1960: Holiday in Enns.

Dec. 1960 visited Joan
Robinson in Cambridge

E.H. CARR
Dec. 1960 R. Schlegel's lectures
at Stockholm University

returned to Toronto and Cambridge
linked up with J. Robinson, the
Gunnar Myrdal Stockholm.

Ragnar Frisch, Oslo. The
University of Oslo (Norway)
arranged the withdrawal

(October 15, 1963. Paris.
"Unesco" and "Venna Center"
I.S.S.C. Director: Adam

Schlaff ~~TO~~
1961 New Year - End of IX 1963
invited via Budapest - Toronto

²
- Bud and I had leaving Milano
Paris (Unesco) ca - end of
end of October leaving Toronto
London leaving Toronto
(T.W.H. - Jan 25)

Enzi episode (Gesa,
Campbell
Spring 1958
aid 1957-59
"Play and the Pen"
(Preface)

1963 fund raising (K.P.)
canceled end of Sept.
Three months later i \$ 3000

"This is the ~~existence~~
estimate \$1375 ^{14 Colchester}
Don Mills ^{sued}
Ontario

Financial basis. Before starting publication (i.e., in early October) Oslo Universitetsforlaget needs a guarantee that deficits incurred in the publication will be covered: actual payments will be required in early April, i.e., at the time when No.2 is issued (by that time, of course, payments from subscriptions will hardly start to come in) and by the end of the year, to cover any deficit still existing (if no further deficit will have been incurred by that time, the active will be transferred to the balance for the following year.) In order not to be unduly optimistic, I calculate on the basis that some deficit will still occur during the second year and, in a hypothetical way, make the assumption that the total defi-