



AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

345 EAST 46th STREET (AT UNITED NATIONS PLAZA), NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: ACOLS

TELEPHONE: YUKON 6-7393

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR FELLOWSHIPS OR GRANTS-IN-AID OF RESEARCH

The application packet consists of the following items:

1. The Application Form, in two parts: Part I, a general questionnaire; and Part II, for a full description of your program.
2. A duplicate Application Form (on yellow paper) for your files.
3. A postal card for acknowledgement of receipt of your application by ACLS. Please address this card to yourself and submit it along with your application; it will be date-stamped and returned to you.
4. A gummed label addressed to ACLS. Please paste this label over the one on the envelope in which you received your forms; this will enable you to re-use the original envelope and return your forms to us unfolded. If the original cover is lost or damaged, please use another of equal size, since our handling of your application will be greatly facilitated if we receive it unfolded. The envelope is sent to you unsealed; you may seal it when you return your application.
5. Four Confidential Report forms, to be sent by you to your referees. Please write in your own name and the name, title, and institutional or other address of each referee at the head of each form. You are also asked to send each referee, along with the Confidential Report form, a copy of your description of your project as submitted in Part II, page 2 of this application. We suggest that you urge your referees to submit their Confidential Reports not later than the deadline of the application period in which you wish to be considered. The Council may ask others to appraise your application, but will assume no obligation to send reminders to persons named as references by applicants if they fail to respond.
6. A number of blank sheets of a translucent paper. Two sheets should be supplied to each referee; the rest are for your use.

All documents in your application must be capable of reproduction (for administrative purposes only) by a photographic process. For this reason it is important that the instructions below be followed carefully:

1. Please use a typewriter, if possible, with clean type and a fresh BLACK ribbon.
2. Insert a piece of carbon paper back of each sheet, carbon side up, so as to produce a reverse image of the typing on the opposite side.
3. If typing is impossible, handwritten documents are usually acceptable, provided they are legibly prepared in black (not blue) ink or pencil (No. 2).
4. Write on one side only of all sheets.
5. Extra sheets of translucent paper are provided. If these are in insufficient quantity, use onion-skin or other translucent paper (not bond) of the same size (8-1/2 by 11 inches). Put your name at the top of all sheets and number them in relation to the Application Form. If you type, please back all sheets with carbon paper as described in 2, above.

IMPORTANT: Use black ink only. Write on one side only.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

345 East 46th Street (At United Nations Plaza) New York 17, New York

APPLICATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID OF RESEARCH

This program is intended to advance humanistic knowledge through the support of research projects in the following fields: philosophy, including the philosophy of law and of science; aesthetics; philology, languages, literature, and linguistics; archaeology; art history and musicology; history, including the history of science, law, and religions; cultural anthropology, folklore. Programs with a humanistic emphasis in economics, geography, political science, psychology, sociology, and in the natural sciences will also be considered. Not more than two or three grants are made annually in partial support of publication costs.

Grants are to be used exclusively for research and necessary expenses of the individual scholar connected with his research. Grants are not made for expenses, direct or indirect, of family or other dependents, either for travel or for maintenance. Legitimate expenses include travel necessary to gain access to materials (including personal maintenance), research or clerical assistance, reproduction of materials. A grant may be used to avoid the necessity of teaching beyond the normal academic year, but not for relief from regular duties.

Except in unusual cases and with the approval of the ACLS, the sum granted should be expended within one year of the commencement of tenure, at which time a report of progress on the program will be requested.

Awards are made twice during the academic year. Applications to be judged in the first competition must be received by December 1; in the second competition by March 1. Announcement of awards will be made two to three months following each deadline date.

Check application deadline for which you are now filing:
December 1 March 1

Name in full
1. (surname in CAPITALS) Karl Paul POLANYI Date Nov. 20, 1958

2. Present Address 423 West 120th Street, Apt. 76, New York 27, N.Y.
Telephone Number MONument 6-1223

Valid until _____
Permanent address _____
3. (if different) _____

4. Age 72 Place & date of birth Vienna, Austria; Oct. 25 1886 Citizenship United Kingdom
Sex male Marital status married Dependents (give ages of children) wife

5. Present rank or title Adjunct Prof of Economics (hon.) Regular Salary \$ _____ per yr.
Visiting Prof. of Economics (1954-55) \$7500
Co-Director of Interdisc. Project (1953-58) \$7000 " "
Department Anthropology and Economics Institution Columbia University
Field(s) of _____

6. Specialization in (a) Teaching General economic history
(b) Research Economic institutions in early society

Representative list of
7. publications (not more than 5) The Great Transformation (Farrar & Rinehart, 1944), 315 pp paperback (Beacon Press, 1957); Trade and Market in the Early Empires (co-ed.) (The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1957) 382 pp.; Semantics of General Economic History, Revised (Columbia Univ, 1953, off-set); Selected Memoranda (ed), 4 v., 1955-7, 637 pp.

8. Descriptive title of program for which assistance is asked (full description to be given in Part II) Money institutions in early societies from the comparative and developmental angle

9. Colleges or Universities attended

	Dates of Attendance	Earned Degrees	Dates	Major field(s) of specialization
<u>U. of Budapest</u>	<u>1904-8</u>			
<u>U. of Cluj (Kolozs-vár), Hungary</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>LL.D.</u>	<u>1912</u>	

(continued on the next page)

F. Describe your project in detail, relating it to your scholarly background and accomplishments, to scholarship within your field, and to your academic future. If the space below is insufficient, use the extra blank sheets provided herewith.

Ten years of research into the origins of trade, money and market institutions have produced a fair clarification of the concepts required for a comparative and developmental approach in this field. A mimeographed study, Semantics of General Economic History, Revised (1953) and a book, Trade and Market in the Early Empires (1957) showed some of the progress made.

After trade and market, money institutions have become the main object of study. A survey of records, amounting to several thousand items is now available in a systematic and indexed form. The frame of reference diverges somewhat from the one traditionally employed. A better understanding was thus gained of the working of money, that symbolic system, which so deeply affected the course of man's material and spiritual development.

An operational definition of money was introduced which focussed on the physical units themselves, as used for definite purposes, namely for payment, as a standard and in exchange. Comparison ranged from the Old World to archaic type societies of the present; development was traced "in the reverse", from the modern process of monetarization back to the early spread of the various money uses, and beyond that to the effects which the elements that went into the making of money had on the history of human culture.

Implicitly, then, the more recent use of money, serving primarily as a means of exchange was subordinated to that of payment and standard; also, our modern all-purpose money took second place to primitive and archaic types of money objects which often serve one purpose only. Thus, in Babylonia barley was used for payment, silver as a standard and several staples like oil, wine and barley as means of exchange (including, to some extent, silver which was, however, largely monopolized by the palace.)

All this led to a fundamental recognition of the separate and independent origins of the various uses of physical units from which money derived. These uses correspond to distinct situations, institutionalized in determinate ways: Indirect exchange is frequent only in organized markets; standards were required in archaic societies for the delivery of taxes on the one hand, the claiming of alternative ration goods on the other; payment arose in situations as common in primitive life as wergild, wooing gifts or fines.

Eventually, we found pre-monetary conditions prevailing even in some literate communities, where operational devices acted as a "substitute" for money: - moneyless accountancy as in the Mycenaean palace economy of Pylus; pari passu exchange of staples in long distance trade, as in Ezekiel's Tyre; or distribution from grain stores in Pharaonic Egypt, as well as from the village heap in India through the handing out of grain "in turn" by the simple means of a nondescript cup or basket (Walter C. Neale on the Indian village).

On this operational level the constitutive elements of money as a symbolic system, comparable to speech and writing, become apparent. We have here in mind not so much the economic as the social and cultural signifi-

cance of the element of quantitativity in money. It induces in men's consciousness an identification between a number of otherwise widely different human situations as long as these bear reference to the same quantities (Harry W. Pearson on money as a means of communication). This extends the scope of our intellectual and moral experience and creates social relationships of a kind that may well be said to transform the whole of life. While, admittedly, the economic structure of societies is explained by institutions based on money, the cultural aspects of those institutions nevertheless largely derive, as with other symbol systems, from the intrinsic nature of the underlying symbols.

Even money institutions proper may rely for their working on cultural facts that have their roots outside of the economy, like status and prestige. Hence the insistence of the Nicomachean Ethics that exchange equivalencies (prices) be fixed in accordance with producers' status. Hence also the elite circulation of prestige goods in archaic Greece; the provision of "poor man's money" in early eighteenth century Islamic kingdoms on the Niger, to serve as a protection to the local poor in times of famine; or the dual system of counting practiced on the Lower Niger, for "men and mice" on the one hand, caories, the native currency, on the other. This latter device ensures two purposes: - a retail span to the market woman, when buying food stuffs from the wholesaling landowner, and, the other way, a discount to the very poorest who purchase from her a handful in the food market.

These instances may offer an illustration of the manner in which it is hoped that the project will register a joint advance on conceptual and empirical lines.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Prof. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street Apt. 76
New York 27, N.Y.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

345 East 46th Street (at United Nations Plaza), New York 17,
New York

Date DEC 1 1958

Receipt of an application for

~~fellowship~~

grant in aid of research

from the person named on the opposite side of this card
is hereby acknowledged.

(To the Applicant: Please address this card to yourself
and submit it along with your application. It will be date-
stamped and returned to you.)

114 159

ACLS

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

345 EAST 46th STREET (AT UNITED NATIONS PLAZA), NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

February 27, 1959

Mr. Karl Paul Polanyi
423 West 120 Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Polanyi:

I am sorry to have to report that the ACLS selection committee is unable to recommend favorable action on your application for an ACLS Grant-in-Aid.

This decision should not be interpreted as in any way reflecting on the merit of your project. The funds available are sufficient to make awards to only a minor fraction of the very large number of applicants, and the committee has thus regretfully been obliged to disappoint many deserving scholars.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Hoopes

Robert Hoopes
Vice President

ACLS

345 East 46th St.,

NYC ~~NY~~ 17

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

30. xi. 1958

ACLS

Department of Philosophy

Dear Karl,

The letter to the ACLS will go out tomorrow
(Monday, the first) & will reach them just a day after
their deadline. I surely hope your application
will succeed.

When may we hope to see you again?

Do come when you can.

All the best,

Greg

R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.
Canada

Nov. 15, 1958

Prof. David Landes
Fayerweather Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear David:

The Ford grant to Columbia, of which you know, lapsed with June 30th. However, a small group continues to meet monthly. Work is carried on on a reduced but still effective scale. The fellows do not shrink from the sacrifice of time and money, I am pleased to say.

Personally, we maintain ourselves on our Social Security pensions, and two smaller grants which help with minor study expenses. Still, regular travel between New York and Pickering are prohibitive costs. I am applying to the American Council of Learned Societies for a grant-in-aid (max. \$2000), to allow us to work for another year. I know you won't mind my giving your name as a reference.

Thanks, and kindest regards,

As ever,

Karl Polanyi

P.S. Other references:

Carl H. Kraeling, Director, Oriental Institute, Chicago
Lewis Mumford, History of Civilization
Gregory Vlastos, Philosophy, Princeton (Aristotle)

R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.
Canada

Nov. 14, 1958

Dear Mumford:

I hate to bother you with matters that have also a personal reference, but I feel confident you will not mind my doing so.

Some five years ago I retired from teaching -- I was then 67 -- but was fortunate enough to be equipped with the wherewithal for research on my own by a Ford grant, made to Columbia University. In these years I hope I may have been able to advance studies in the field of trade, money and market institutions, as they emerge in early societies to some modest degree of relevance to the historian, and (even more modestly) to the student of human civilization. A paper called "Aristotle discovers the economy", in Trade and Market in the Early Empires (1957), shows the direction in which I would be looking for results. Nearer the core of your own work lies their application to agora and polis, as in my contribution to the Oriental Institute Symposium, to be held in December.

A devoted group of former students gave and still give vital intellectual and moral assistance. These young people wish to continue our meetings, now that the Ford grant has run its course, even at the expense of their time and money, and I am decided to remain at their disposal. My maintenance is fairly secured by our Social Security pensions and some minor grants which I was given. However, the expense of my travel to meetings, and of mimeographing results is considerable, and may prove prohibitive. I am applying to the American Council of Learned Societies for a grant-in-aid (up to \$2000), so we can, even though on a reduced scale, yet still effectively labor together for another year. Please let me kindly know whether I may put your name forward as a reference.

I greatly enjoy the prospect of a personal meeting in Chicago, in December.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Karl Polanyi

Dear Tom:

I hate to bother with you with
my personal affairs, but I know
you won't mind. Before the
end of this month my application
for a grant-in-aid is due
with the Boy L.P. Soc. When I
saw Director ~~of them~~ just, I
had very much in the concern
for a base living on my mind
which is not what the ~~of the~~ their
grant in aid are intended to cover.
Since then, primarily that base
our pensions and the ~~from's~~
~~\$2700~~ plus the ~~demands~~ - ~~from's~~
~~\$1200~~ are taking care of my
application to be ~~is for~~ research only,
i.e. for the ~~with before~~ ~~expenses~~ of travel
expenses and ~~mined~~ facilities,
of our New York group, ~~of what~~
I can be ~~out~~
sure that since my situation
has changed. Our pensions plus
the ~~demands~~ ~~from's~~ grant cover ~~or out~~
the ~~base~~ ~~living~~

two smaller grants (below \$2000) take
care of maintenance, that I need
is help to carry on research - in
effect, collective research - ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ
my retirement. The grant - in - aid
I am applying for ^{is} needed
exclusively for the expenses of
monthly meetings and minutes
of our joint work. This kind of
purpose, I understand, is precisely
what they wish to do.

Your reports are required &
important, hope you will ^{agree to} act as one
of them. As to the other general
support I am thinking of
Leas himself. ^{As to specialists}
in my field: economic history:
David Landes, at Columbia and
Care Krauth, the ~~best~~ ^{best} in
my field. Do you think this a
wise choice?

R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.
Canada

Nov. 11, 1958

Dear Professor Kraeling:

I hope to enlist your kind interest in some of my further plans on the lines of my more recent endeavours.

The list of authors who contributed to Trade and Market in the Early Empires (1957) as well as the Preface explain the vital part played by a group of my former students in the continuing effort at clarifying and applying the modest results attained in this last decade. I have here in mind the comparative and developmental treatment of trade, money and market institutions in early societies, including Western antiquity.

These last five years a grant from the Ford Foundation to Columbia University enabled that group of devoted workers to meet every month for prepared discussions. Conceptual and empirical research, pari passu was thus attained.

It is my heart's desire to carry on with this initiative and continue our meetings on the same level, even if on a smaller scale. The study has for its subject matter some monetary and pre-monetary institutions in archaic type societies, whether ancient or contemporary. Professor Martin Ostwald, late of Columbia, who has acted as a consultant on Classics, has generously offered to continue his co-operation.

All our younger members have now good teaching posts and are anxious to continue our meetings, notwithstanding expenditure of time and money. My own maintenance appears safeguarded from our Social Security pensions and some minor grants for which I have successfully applied. For my own fares and for our mimeographic expenses (both not inconsiderable) I intend to apply to the American Council of Learned Societies for a grant-in-aid (up to \$2000) which would permit to carry on this work for a year.

I confidently hope that you will allow me to give your name as a reference.

Sincerely,

Karl Polanyi
R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.

Applied for permits Friday April 20, 1957
last meeting Dec 1, 1956

Made no submission

Application ~~filed~~ 15 1958

Expense "fund" for spirit, and

humanistic research

not to exceed \$2000 and

to be used exclusively for research

and necessary expenses of the

individual or the committee

and his personal

budget (the committee shall

be in charge of the

budget)

and shall be

responsible for the

proper use of the

fund.

The committee shall

submit a report to the

board of trustees

at least once a year.

L.S.R.C

3000

800

5

Thomas B. Beddow

Wm. C. ...

Dear Mr. ...

Committee for ...

might be from ...

George ...

1957

Mailed ...

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for ...

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months of ...

for ...

Mailed ...

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secrets	1200	}
travel	400	
misc	400	
	<hr/>	
	2000	

~~W. H. Harris~~
 W. H. Harris
 Boston