The Michael Polanyi Papers
In The Department Of Special Collections,
University Of Chicago Library

The Michael Polanyi Papers are among the most heavily used collections in the Department of Special Collections at the University of Chicago’s Joseph Regenstein Library. Researchers have traveled from all over the world to consult the papers for a wide variety of scholarly projects. The following “Guide to the Papers of Michael Polanyi” is the finding aid for the main collection of forty-seven archival boxes of Polanyi’s papers, and it includes a detailed introduction as well as a box and folder list of the contents of the papers. In addition to the main collection, there are seventeen boxes of addenda to the Polanyi papers, which are not listed in this guide. The addenda include published works of Polanyi, articles and reprints by other authors, dissertations written about Polanyi, and audio-visual materials.

The Polanyi papers are open to visiting researchers as well as to faculty, students and staff of the University of Chicago. Upon arrival in the Dept. of Special Collections, researchers are asked to register and show two forms of identification (one of which must have a photo). Researchers who have not previously used archives and manuscripts at the University of Chicago Library will have a brief reference interview with a staff member. In addition, the researcher will fill out an application for the use of the Polanyi papers that also functions as a call slip to request specific boxes for reading room use. The Dept. of Special Collections is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 - 4:45, and Saturday, 9 - 12:45. We are closed Sundays, University holidays, and Saturdays during the month of September. While an appointment is not required, it is always wise to contact us in advance of a research trip.

Photocopies can be ordered at $0.25 per page (plus $3.50 shipping and handling), with a limit of 50 pages per archival box. All photocopy orders are subject to curatorial review, based on the condition of the material. The forty-six boxes of the main portion of the Polanyi papers have been microfilmed on forty-four reels, and duplicates of the films can be purchased for $25.00 per reel (plus $10.00 [domestic] or $15.00 [foreign] per order for shipping and handling). These prices are subject to change; microfilm orders must be prepaid.

Written reference inquiries may be submitted to Suzy Taraba, Public Services Librarian, Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library, 1100 East 57th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637 (e-mail: specialcollections@lib.uchicago.edu). Requests for permission to publish should be directed to Daniel Meyer, Associate Curator of Special Collections and University Archivist, at the above address. The Department of Special Collections can be reached at (312) 702-8705 (tel.) or (312) 702-3728 (fax). The Department's homepage (http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/LibInfo/Libraries/SpCl/) will soon contain information on the Polanyi Papers.

Suzy Taraba
Public Services Librarian
The Papers and Michael Polanyi’s Career

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

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

Polanyi grew up in a literate, political world. At an early age, he helped to found, with his brother Karl and Oscar Jászi, the Galilei Circle, a Hungarian nationalist group which promoted Hungarian cultural traditions and worked for an independent Hungarian state. Polanyi became a Doctor of Medicine at Budapest University in 1913 and served as a medical officer in the Austro-Hungarian army during World War I. His earliest scientific paper, “Chemistry of Hydrocephalic Liquid,” was published at age 19. Throughout the war, he worked on the application of quantum theory to the third law of thermodynamics and on the thermodynamics of adsorption. In 1916, he published his work on adsorption, one of the first of over two hundred scientific papers he was to publish before his move into philosophy in 1948. His theory of adsorption was accepted by the chemistry faculty of Budapest University which awarded him a Ph.D. in 1917.
Following the war, in the autumn of 1920, Polanyi received an appointment to the new Institute of Fibre Chemistry in Berlin, part of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. His early years in Berlin are recounted in the 1962 essay, My Time with X-Rays and Crystals (34:17). Fritz Haber, the Director of the prestigious Institute of Physical Chemistry, sent Polanyi off to “cook a piece of meat,” to expand his laboratory skills before being fully accepted into the German scientific community. He succeeded in this with a study of x-ray diffraction of cellulose fibres, and in 1923 he was appointed to the Institute of Physical Chemistry to work under Haber. During the following ten years in Berlin, Polanyi established himself as one of Germany’s leading physical chemists. He carried on research with some of the most prominent scientists of the age including Eugene Wigner with whom he was to share a life-long friendship.

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

The coming to power of Hitler and the National Socialist Party marked the end of Polanyi’s German career and the beginning of his move into social thought. In reaction to growing attacks on Jewish intellectual figures in 1933, Polanyi, who was a Jew, accepted a chair in physical chemistry created for him at the University of Manchester. He continued with the chemical studies begun in Berlin, but his contacts with non-refugee German scientists decreased. The early years in Manchester were difficult ones for the Polanyi family as refugees struggling with life in a foreign country (2:14-3:5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The philosophic ideas of Michael Polanyi first took characteristic shape during the war years. His activities in opposition to planning in science led to an epistemology of science grounded in a belief in an individual nature of discovery, unhindered by official or dogmatic interference. In 1945, Polanyi published Science, Faith and Society, his
first large-scale philosophic work and the foundation for his theory of knowledge. The evolution of Polanyi’s thought which resulted in this publication is traceable in the Papers through a number of manuscripts beginning with his 1936 essays *On Truth, On Reason* and *Science and Liberty* (25:11) and continuing with his studies of scientific planning throughout the late 1930s and early 1940s. By 1950, the date of the first of his University of Chicago lecture series, *The Logic of Liberty* (32:8-14), strictly economic concerns had become clearly subordinate to philosophical inquiry.

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

When Princeton made Polanyi an honorary Doctor of Science during its 1949 bicentennial celebration, he was cited as “a veteran campaigner against those who would take from science the freedom she requires for the pursuit of truth.” Polanyi became a regular visitor to the United States and the University of Chicago. Two of his lecture series here, *The Logic of Liberty* (1950) and *Meaning* (1969), were ultimately published.

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

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

There is a similar gap in the correspondence. Correspondence dated 1950-1959 fills only six folders in the collection (5:7-12) while letters from 1960-1975 fill eight boxes. One of the most significant influences on the development of Michael Polanyi’s thought was the correspondence he shared with his friend and colleague, philosopher Marjorie Grene. This material has been grouped together (19:1-9), but it contains only two letters which predate *Personal Knowledge*.

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

After 1960, there are a large number of manuscripts in the collection which help to demonstrate the growth of Polanyi’s thought. Of particular interest are the sets of lectures delivered between 1960 and 1971. Included in this group are the 1960 Gunning Lectures, *Perceptions of Personal Knowledge* (34:1-6); the 1962 Terry Lectures (35:6-12); *Man in Thought*, a 1964 Duke University lecture series (36:4-37:3); Wesleyan lectures of 1965, *Man’s Place in the Universe* (37:15-38:5); and *Meaning*, lectures and seminars at the University of Chicago in 1969 (39:6-40:1). The majority of philosophical manuscripts are corrected typescripts of lectures and papers delivered between 1960 and 1972. There are no galley proofs in the collection for any of Polanyi’s publications.

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

Another aspect of Michael Polanyi’s life, political involvement, can be traced throughout the collection. Prominence as a scientist and anti-Communist social thinker led Polanyi to recognition as an important commentator on current affairs. Throughout World War II, his letters, articles, and reviews appeared in various British journals, particularly the Manchester *Guardian*. Many of his writings are preserved in the collection of clippings (46:1) and as manuscripts from 1940-1945 years.

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

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

**Organization of the Papers**

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

When received, correspondence, manuscripts, notes, and memorabilia had already been sorted by Professor Polanyi’s secretary. The correspondence had been arranged alphabetically in yearly files from 1950 to 1975. Earlier correspondence has been grouped together in no particular order. Professor Polanyi’s manuscripts were likewise ordered chronologically and labeled by the title given a particular document at the time of its composition and not necessarily by its final title at the time of publication or delivery as a lecture. The notes were segregated into files arranged alphabetically by author and there were several folders of notes labeled “miscellaneous.” Memorabilia was scattered throughout the collection in folders of clippings, photographs, and unorganized announcements, invitations and the like. In addition to these relatively clear groupings, a good deal of overlap occurred with notes and letters scattered among the manuscripts. Letters and clippings from Polanyi’s mother Cecile had been separately filed. These items (Boxes 18-20 and 46:6-9) have been separated but not further organized.

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

Manuscripts in the collection are also arranged chronologically by date of composition. Their order has been determined by the dates ascribed to them by Professor Polanyi when they were originally filed. Thus, a revised version of a paper will generally fall under the year of its revision and not the year of its composition. Exceptions to this ordering occur with manuscripts composed at an earlier period and drawn together for a lecture series. Such manuscripts have been filed by the dates of their lectures. Titles and descriptions of manuscripts are taken from the text and have not been matched with any bibliography of Polanyi’s published writings. It is hoped that this approach, respecting the integrity of Polanyi’s original organization and titles, will help to illuminate the evolving nature of his thought.

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

The Papers, with Polanyi’s library of books, periodicals, and offprints, were purchased by the University of Chicago Library from Professor and Mrs. Polanyi in December 1975. Edward Shils, Distinguished Service Professor in the Committee on Social Thought and the Department of Sociology, was instrumental in their acquisition. In accordance with the wishes of the Polanyi family, Polanyi’s library of more than 1,500 books was held together as a collection for ten years. In 1994, the collection was dispersed. Photocopies of title pages of the books in the collection have been bound and retained as a permanent record of the range of works in Michael Polanyi’s library.
Further manuscripts by and about Polanyi may be found in other collections in this department: the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists Papers (30:2); The James Franck Papers (6:6); the International Association for Cultural Freedom Papers; and the Minerva Papers (12:12-13).

Index of Selected Correspondents in the Michael Polanyi Papers

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


Daniel Bell 1972: June 1, 15.


Morroe Berger 1960: Nov. 15.

Ernst Berl 1922: Mar. 28; May 2.

Arnold Berliner 1924: Feb. 7; June 23.


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

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


Nils Bohr  1938: July 8.


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


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


Noam Chomsky 1966: Nov. 6.


John Bell Condliffe 1940: Sept. 16.

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

J. A. Crowther 1942: Jan. 23.


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


Ludwig Ebert 1933: July 3.

Paul Ehrenfest 1932: June 6.


Kasimir Fajans  
1915: May 24; Oct. 3; Dec. 12. 1916: Jan. 13; Mar. 22; May 27; June 28; Oct. 22. 1917: Sept. 2. 1918: Mar. 21; June 26; Oct. 5. 1920: Feb. 3; June 28; Sept. 1; Dec. 31. 1921: Jan. 4; Apr. 4; May 5. 1 n.d.

Herbert Feigl  

Laura Fermi  

James Franck  

Herbert Freundlich  

Alexander Frumkin  

Joseph S. Fruton  

Dennis Gabor  
1961: June 23.

Charles C. Gillespie  
1966: June 30; July 26; Nov. 4. 1968: Oct. 29.

David Goldstein  
1969: Feb. 25; Mar. 5, 27; Apr. 14, 18; May 2.

Sir Richard Gregory  

Eduard Grüneisen  
1922: June 20.

Fritz Haber  

Otto Hahn  
1933: Sept. 21.

Robert S. Hansen  
1963: Jan. 30; Apr. 15; May 1.

Garrett Hardin  

Sir Alister Hardy  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years (M, D, M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir Roy F. Harrod</td>
<td>1945: Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 3, 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert D. Haworth</td>
<td>1947: June 28, 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Walter N. Haworth</td>
<td>1946: Apr. 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich A. Hayek</td>
<td>1939: Jan. 28, 1940: Jan. 31; Feb. 4; Apr. 18; 1941: May 1; July 1, 26; 1968: Feb. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werner Heisenberg</td>
<td>1934: July 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George C. de Hevesey</td>
<td>1953: Apr. 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Hildebrand</td>
<td>1937: Feb. 26; Mar. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Cyril Hinshelwood</td>
<td>1935: June 6, 8, 19, 27. 1937: Feb. 9, 12; Apr. 14, 15; June 4, 5. 1941: Jan. 27; Feb. 1. 1946: Feb. 11, 13. 3 n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancelot Hogben</td>
<td>1939: Nov. 23, 27, 30; Dec. 6, 8, 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorfin R. Hogness</td>
<td>1942: Aug. 20; Oct. 27; Nov. 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Konstantin A. Jelenski


John Jewkes


Abram Joffé

1935: July 5.

David Caradog Jones

1942: Mar. 20, 31; Apr. 2. 1943: Jan. 30; Feb. 4, 12, 18; Mar. 20, 22.

Michael Josselson


Bertrand de Jouvenal


Ivan Kats

1960: Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 21, 22.

Edwin C. Kemble

1947: Mar. 7; Apr. 16.

John Maynard Keynes


Frank Knight

1948: Feb. 11; June 16.

Sigmund Koch

1971: Jan. 7.

Arthur Koestler

1941: May 15, 18, 23; June 1; July 12; Aug. 8, 13. 1942: Mar. 5; Apr. 26; July 8; Aug. 21. 1943: Jan. 25; Apr. 2; June 12; July 17; Aug. 5, 27; Sept. 1; Dec. 16. 1944: Jan. 10. 1946: Mar. 3, 15; Apr. 26, 30; May 21, 24; June 22; July 22; Aug. 29; Oct. 22; Nov. 14. 1947: Jan. 20,
Elmer Kohler 1935: Nov. 8, 21.


Wolfgang Leonhard 1957: July 9, 15, 17.


W. Arthur Lewis 1 n.d.


Robert Livingston 1934: Oct. 5.

Dame Kathleen Lonsdale 1946: Nov. 27, 28.

Leo Lowenthal 1963: Apr. 2.

Karl Mannheim 1944: Jan. 10, 14; Feb. 1; Apr. 19, 26; May 2, 10, 27; June 13, 27, 29; July 27; Aug. 10, 16; Oct. 2, 23, 27. 1945: Jan. 1, 15; Mar. 6, 9; Apr. 12; May 23, 25, 26; Aug. 8, 17; Sept. 14, 18.


Abraham and Bertha Maslow


Wolfe Mays


Eugen Merzbacher

1964: May 2.

Otto Meyerhof


Daniel P. Moynihan


Michael Murphy


Sir Lewis Namier

1934: May 27; July 7.

Walter H. Nernst


Maxwell Newman


Ronald Norrish

1938: Dec. 5.

Ivan Obreimov

1 n.d.

Friedrich Paneth

1920: Feb. 27; July 11; Oct. 27.

Maurice Pirenne


George Polya


Karl Popper

1949: Oct. 11.
Oscar Rice 1935; Nov. 6, 27.


Edwin Schrödinger 4 n.d.


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

C. P. Snow 6 n.d.


Rex Stout 1970: Apr. 27; June 17.


Paul Tillich 1963: May 21; June 4.
Alexander R. Todd
1938: July 26.

Samuel Tolansky
1942: Feb. 9, 12.

Theodore Von Karman
1920: Mar. 17.

Sir Geoffrey Vickers

C. H. Waddington

George Wald

Sir Francis Walshe

Otto Warburg
2 n.d.

Marx Wartofsky

Dame Veronica Wedgwood

Sir Vincent Wigglesworth

Eugene Wigner
Dorothy Wrinch

Correspondence

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

Box 1

Folder 1: 1900-1912.

2: 1913-1914.

3: 1915.

4: 1916.

5: 1917-1919.

6: 1920, Jan.-Feb.

7: _____, Mar.-Apr.

8: _____, May.

9: _____, June.

10: _____, July-Sept.
14: ____, Apr.-June. 15: ____, Mar.-Apr.
15: ____, July-Sept. 16: ____, May-June.
17: 1922, Jan.-Apr. Box 3
Box 2
Folder 1: 1924, Jan.-July.
4: 1928. 6: 1936, Jan.-June.
5: 1929. 7: ____, July-Dec.
6: 1930. 8: 1937, Jan.-Apr.
Box 4

Folder 1: _____, July-Sept.


3: 1940, Jan.-Mar.

4: _____, Apr.-July.


6: 1941, Jan.-June.

7: _____, July-Dec.

8: 1942, Jan.-Oct.


Box 5

Folder 1: 1946, Jan.-May.

2: 1946, June-Dec.

3: 1947, Jan.-June.

4: _____, July-Dec.

5: 1948.

6: 1949.


8: 1955.

9: 1956.

10: 1957.


12: 1959.


14: _____, Nov.-Dec.

Box 6

Folder 1: 1961.

2: 1962.

3: 1963, Jan.-Sept.


5: 1964, Jan.-May.


7: 1965.

8: 1966.


10: _____, May-Dec.


12: _____, Feb.-Mar.

13: _____, Apr.

14: _____, May.
Box 7
Folder 1: ____, June.
2: ____, July.
3: ____, Aug.
4: ____, Sept.
5: ____, Oct.
6: ____, Nov.
7: ____, Dec.
9: ____, Mar.-Apr.
10: ____, May.
11: ____, June 1-9.

Box 8
Folder 1: ____, Oct. 1-16.

Box 9
Folder 1: ____, Nov. 1-16.

2: ____, Nov.
3: ____, Dec.
7: ____, Mar.
8: ____, Apr.
9: ____, May.
10: ____, June, 1-17.

2: ____, Nov.
3: ____, Dec.
7: ____, Mar.
8: ____, Apr.
9: ____, May.
10: ____, June, 1-17.
Box 13
Folder 1: ____, Sept.
3: ____, Nov.
4: ____, Dec.
5: 1974, Jan.
10: ____, Apr.
11: ____, May-June.
12: ____, July-Aug.

Box 14
No Date
Folder 1: A-D.
2: E-F.
3: G-H.
4: Julius and Elsa Hollo.
5: ____.
6: I-O.
7: Pa-Polanyi.
8: Pollacsek-Pz.
9: Q-S.
10: Laura Polanyi Striker.
11: Szecsi.
12: T-Z.
13: Unidentified.
14: Unidentified and fragments.

Box 15
John D. Baker and the Society for Freedom in Science Correspondence
2: Announcements, manuscripts, and offprints.

Joseph H. Oldham and the “Moot” Correspondence
Folder 1: 1940-1947.
3: 1952-1964 and no date.
4: Manuscripts for presentation at meetings of the Moot, 1942-1944.
10: ____, no date.  

Box 16  

Marjorie Grene and the Unity of Knowledge Group Correspondence  

2: 1968, Jan.-Apr.  
3: ____, May-Dec.  
8: No date.  
9: Manuscripts.  

Harry Prosch Correspondence  

14: 1974-1975 and no date.  
15: Manuscripts and offprints.  

Box 18 Unsorted  

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

Box 19 Unsorted  

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

Box 20 Unsorted  

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

Box 17  

Karl and Ilona Polanyi Correspondence  


Notes

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

Box 21
Folder 1: Art.
2: Communism.
3: Congress for Cultural Freedom.
4: Culture.
5: Cybernetics.
6: Economics.
7: Formalization.
8: Heuristics.
9: Imagination.
10: Integration.
11: Knowledge.
12: Liberty.
13: Literature.
14: Logic.
15: Meaning.
16-17: The Mind.

Box 22
Folder 1: Myth.
2: Neurology and psychiatry.
3: Perception.
4: Psychology.
5: Reality.
6: Religion and theology.
7: Science—miscellaneous.
8: Scientific discovery.
9: Scientific knowledge.
10: Scientific organization.
11: Scientific planning and development.
12: Scientific responsibility.
13: Thought.
14-15: Syllabus on unspecifiable elements of knowledge.
17-19: Miscellaneous notes and fragments.

Box 23
Folder 1: Lord Acton
D. K. Adams
John Couch Adams
C. K. Allen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2: Walter Bagehot</th>
<th>Crane Brinton</th>
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<tr>
<td>John D. Baker</td>
<td>4: Karl Britton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert H. Baker</td>
<td>D. W. Brogan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Balint</td>
<td>Charles V. W. Brooks</td>
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<td>Lawrence Balls</td>
<td>Lloyd A. Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owen Barfield</td>
<td>Lenny Bruce</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Baron</td>
<td>Rudolf Bultmann</td>
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<td>William Barrett</td>
<td>Jacob Burckhardt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl Barth</td>
<td>Edmund Burke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Baudelaire</td>
<td>D. Burlingham</td>
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<td>A. G. Baumgarten</td>
<td>J. B. Bury</td>
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<td>Bertrand Beaumont</td>
<td>M. Butenko</td>
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<td>Carl Becker</td>
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<td>Herbert Butterfield</td>
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<td>Jeremy Bentham</td>
<td>F. J. J. Buysendijk</td>
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<td>Charles Berg</td>
<td>Major Byron</td>
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<td>George Berkeley</td>
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<td>Isaiah Berlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>3: A. Bethe</td>
<td>5: Norman Robert Campbell</td>
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<td>Ernst Bevin</td>
<td>S. Cannizzaro</td>
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<td>Ludwig Bieberbach</td>
<td>W. B. Cannon</td>
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<td>Max Black</td>
<td>Hadley Cantril</td>
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<td>H. J. Blackham</td>
<td>Justice Caroza</td>
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<td>Brand Blanshard</td>
<td>Rudolf Carnap</td>
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<td>E. G. Boring</td>
<td>Edward Hallett Carr</td>
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<td>E. Cassirer</td>
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<td>Bernard Bosanquet</td>
<td>G. Childe</td>
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<td>J. Bradford</td>
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<td>James Braid</td>
<td>Noam Chomsky</td>
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<td>Lord Brain</td>
<td>E. M. Chossudowsky</td>
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<td>Franz Brentano</td>
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<td>Percy W. Bridgman</td>
<td>E. Claparede</td>
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<td>Copernicus</td>
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<td>F. C. Copleston</td>
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Gabor Cossa
Maurice Cranston
O. G. S. Crawford
Ernest Crocker
A. C. Crombie
J. G. Crowther

8: Albert Dalcq
Honorable Daumier
Simone de Beauvoir
J. De Boer
Democritus
René Descartes
Friedrich Dessauer
John Dewey
Charles Dickens
Henry D. Dickinson

9: Diogenes
P. A. M. Dirac
Maurice Dobb
S. Dobrin
Peter Doig
Rene Dubos
Pierre Duhem
E. F. M. Durbin

10: Ralph Eaton
Ilya Ehrenburg
Jan Ehrenwald
Albert Einstein
T. S. Eliot
J. Elliotson
Walter N. Elsasser
Charles W. Erikson
Erwin A. Esper
Leonard Euler
E. E. Evans-Pritchard

11: Françoise Faber
Michael S. Farbman
Herbert Feigl
Raymond Firth
Irving Fisher
R. A. Fisher
Constantine Fitzgibbon
P. Sargant Florence
M. Fortes
H. Munro Fox
Max Frisch
Kurt von Fritz
J. F. Fulton

12: Alan H. Gardiner
José Ortega y Gasset
F. H. George
A. Gesell
C. V. Gheorghiu
K. Gibberd
Edward Gibbon
J. J. Gibson
André Gide
Charles C. Gillispie
E. Gilman
Nicholas Gimes
Etienne Gilson
A. D. Glanville
E. Glover
M. Gluckman
John Godley

13: Johann Wolfgang Goethe
I. J. Good
Geoffrey Gorer
Alvin W. Gouldner
Alexander Gray
J. S. Gray
Marjorie Grene
Adolf Grünbaum
Luther Gulick

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

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

16: Sir J. D. Hooker
Karen Horney
A. E. Housman
L. E. Hubbard
R. Hughes
Clark L. Hull
George Humphrey
Evan Hunter
Edmund Husserl

Julian Huxley
Box 24
Folder 1: Orvis C. Irwin
William James
Storm Jameson
Sir James Jeans
Geoffrey Jefferson
N. Jeffreys
Otto Jespersen
C. E. M. Joad
Harry M. Johnson
Hewlett Johnson
H. Spencer Jones
J. W. Jones
Mansel Jones
C. G. Jung

2: Joseph Kälin
Immanuel Kant
David Katz
Walter Kaufmann

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

4: Arthur Koestler
K. Koffka
Eugen Kogon
Ivo Kohler
Wolfgang Köhler
K. Kottenhoff
Alexandre Koyre
I. Krechevsky
Thomas Kuhn

5: G. A. de Laguna
R. D. Laing
Charles Lamb
Johannes Lange
Susanne K. Langer
Pierre Laplace
K. S. Lashley
Lancelot Lawton
W. E. H. Lecky
G. W. Leibnitz

6: N. Lenin
W. F. Leopold
Hermann Levy
Lucien Levy-Bruhl
Kurt Lewin
Clarence I. Lewis
W. A. Lewis
H. S. Liddell

7: Lord Lindsay
Leonard Linsky
Ralph Linton
Walter Lippmann
John Locke
Otto Loewi
Konrad Lorenz
H. A. Lorentz
F. Lorimer
R. H. Lowie
T. D. Lysenko

8: William McDougall
D. V. McGranahan
N. Machiavelli
Admiral Mahan
N. R. F. Maier

Sir Henry Sumner Miane
Bronislaw Malinowski
John M. Manly
Jacob Marshak
J. H. Massermann
Henri Matisse
W. Somerset Maugham
James Clerk Maxwell
Margaret Mead
P. B. Medawar
Friedrich Meinecke
Philip Melanchthon
J. A. Melrose
Robert K. Merton
Albert Michelson

9: André Michotte
N. Micklem
Idézet G. Miklos
J. S. Mill
George A. Miller
Richard von Mises
Ian I. Mitroff
Joseph-Marie Montmasson
C. W. Morris
W. A. Mozart
Carl Murchison
Gilbert Murray

10: S. F. Nadel
Joseph Needham
Ernest Newman
John Henry Cardinal Newman
Max Newman
Harold Nicolson
Reinhold Niebuhr
Paul Niggli
F. S. C. Northrop
Michael Oakeshott
John Oman
J. Robert Oppenheimer
W. Ostwald


1: Antoine de Saint-Exupery Andrew Salter S. Sambursky Edward Sapir Jean-Paul Sartre Joseph Sauveur Martin Scheerer Max Scheler Frank Schlesinger J. A. Schumpeter Leopold Schwarzschild John Scott Michael Scriven


3: Maynard Smith T. B. Smith A. Smits J. C. Smuts Bruno Snell F. Soddy
R. V. Southwell
C. Spearman
Herbert Spencer
Roger W. Sperry
Joseph Stalin
Sir Josiah C. Stamp
Franz Stampfl
L. Susan Stebbing
K. Steer
Sir James Fitzjames Stephen
Karin Stephen
Charles L. Stevenson
G. F. Stout
John Strachey
E. B. Strauss
Leo Strauss
Igor Stravinsky
P. F. Strawson
Count Stürckh
Z. Stypulkowski
H. Sutherland

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

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

Karl Vossler

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

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

File Cards:
Artists on Art
Gaston Bachelard
A. J. Bachrach
William Barret
Reinhard Bendix
Rene Berthelot
Manuscripts

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

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

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

1936

Box 25, cont.

Folder  8: An Attitude Toward Jews and Non-Jews

9: Lectures on Economics:
   Popular Education in Economics
   Suggestions for a New Research Section
   Visual Presentation of Social Matters

10: Notes on a Film

11: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
   Notes on the Position of Science
   On Reason
   On Truth
   Panic in Wall Street

12: Russian and Soviet Economics lecture

13: Trade Cycle

14: The Working of Money: Booms and Slumps

15: Untitled manuscripts:
   “In England ‘contempt of court’ is propaganda…”
   “One of the great English parliamentary orators…”
   “In ‘Nature’ October 30th…”
   “Adventure of research…”

1938

Box 26

1939

Folder  1: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:
   Notes on Prejudice
   Review of Colin Clark, A Critique of Russian Statistics
   “Difficulties experienced in the past…”
   “It has been forcibly stated…”
   “Physicists say that the supreme proof…”
   “Science is a body of valid ideas…”

2: Book plan titled The Struggle of Man in Society

Science and Liberty
Truth and Justice, Ideas and Belief

Folder
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location/Box/Folder</th>
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<td>Collectivist Planning</td>
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<td>Introductory Survey of Economic Ideas</td>
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<td>The Organization of Scientific Life</td>
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<td>Planning and Soviet Science</td>
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<td>Planning, Culture and Freedom</td>
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<td>Planning, Efficiency and Liberty</td>
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<td>Review of Eugene Varga, Two Systems</td>
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<td>“Dictatorships in Germany, Italy, and Russia...”</td>
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<td>“I think it imperative...”</td>
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<td>“Outline common principles...”</td>
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<td>“The Socialist revolution...”</td>
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<td>“While the benefits...”</td>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>6: Foundations of Freedom in Science</td>
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<td>7: The Independence of Science</td>
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<td>Commercialized Property</td>
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<td>A General Scheme of Social Mechanism</td>
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<td>Politics; Russia and Germany, April 1941</td>
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<td>12-13: Social planning lectures</td>
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<td>Free Trade Through Full Employment</td>
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a Planned Economy

4-5: Limits of State Power

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

7: Property and Subordination in Science
Box 30
(manuscript and notes)

8: The Reaction from Free Trade
Box 29

9-12: Science, Ideals and Society

13: Science—Its Reality and Freedom

11: Principles of Economic Expansion.
Chapter 2, “Free Trade Doctrine on Unemployment”

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

13: Science and the Decline of Freedom

14: Science and the Modern Crisis

1945

Folder 1: Essays on liberalism:
Programme of a Liberal Philosophy
The Structure of Liberalism
Liberalism—Rise and Decline
The Liberal & the Totalitarian Way

2: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and
untitled manuscripts:
Applied Science
Foundations of Academic Freedom
Review of Ortega y Gasset, Mission of the
University
Notes from Broadcast to Germany
Notes from Holly Royde
Review of John R. Baker, Science and the
Planned State
The Social Message of Pure Science
The Unity of Science
“In ‘Science’ Magazine...”
“The past ten years...”
“The future historian...”
“Among people concerned with scholar-
ship...”

3: The Planning of Science
4: Science and Welfare

1946

5: From Adam Smith to Keynes

6-7: The Foundations of Freedom in Science

8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
   Can Science Bring Peace?
   The Challenge of our Time
   The Fall of Europe
   Foreign Policy and Atomic Power
   Freedom in Science
   Full Employment in a Free Economy

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

10: Principles of Economic Organization

11: Science: Observation and Belief

12: The Struggle for Faith

1947

13: The Financing of Universities

1948

14: The Foundations of Academic Freedom (revised)

Folder 1: Jewish Problems

2: Memorandum on the Atomic Bomb

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

4: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
   Over-Optimism about Russia?
   Science: Academic and Industrial
   Review of E. Ashby, Scientist in Russia
   Soviets and Capitalism
   Speech of Thanks for Honorary Degree, the University of Leeds, 14 May 1947
   Two Kinds of Order
   The Universities Today

5: Modern Science and Modern Thought

6: Organization of Universities

7: Political Control of Scientists

8: The Relevance of Universities

9: The Universities Today

10: What to Believe

11-13: Dynamic Order
14: Economic lectures (untitled) 1950

Box 32

Folder 1: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Ancestry of the Idea of Central Economic Planning
Aus der Welt der Wissenschaft
Education—By Whose Authority?
The Free Society
Review of Bertrand Russell, Human Knowledge
Review of E. M. Friedwald, Man’s Last Choice
Michurinist Education and Achievements

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

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

4-5: Thought and Order

1949

6: Can the Mind Be Represented by a Machine?

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

8: The Logic of Liberty. Lectures at the University of Chicago, Lecture 1, “Perils of Inconsistency”

9: ____. Lecture 3, “Freedom in Science”

10: ____. Lecture 4, “The Span of Central Control”

11: ____. Lecture 5, “Variants of Self-Coordination”

12: ____. Lecture 6, “Polycentricity”

13: ____. Lecture 7, “Critique of Freedom”

14: ____. Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes

15: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:
Review of Max Planck, Scientific Autobiography and Other Papers
The Scientific Concept of Man
Review of Barbara Wooton, Testament for Social Science
“But there is a more serious sense...”

1951

Box 33

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

2-3: ____. The Law, 1942

4: ____. Meaning, 1947 and The Structure of Liberalism, 1945

5: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Review of David Mitrany, *Marx Against the Peasant*
Review of Karl Mannheim, *Freedom, Power and Democratic Planning*
Review of Ernest Barker, *Principles of Social and Political Theory*
*Salvation by Science*

1952

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

7: *The Policy of Full Employment*

1953

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

1954

9: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
Review of Arthur Koestler, *Invisible Writing*

10: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
*From Copernicus to Einstein* (1955)
*The Future of Liberalism in Eastern Europe* (1957)
*Hydrogen Bomb* (1957)
*The Magic of Marxism* (1956)
*On the Limits of Economic Planning* (1955)
*Social Control: Visible and Invisible* (1957)
*Study Group of the Committee for Science and Freedom* (1956)
*Die Stunde der Wahrheit* (1956)
*This Age of Discovery* (1956)
*Words, Conceptions and Science* (1955)

1955, 1956, 1957

11: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:
*The Outlook of Science: Its Sickness and Cure*
*Positive Liberalism*

12: *Das Studium des Menschen*

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

Box 34

1960

Folder 1: Perspectives of Personal Knowledge. The Gunning Lectures. Lecture 1, “Logical Foundations”

2: ____. Lecture 2, “Originality”

3: ____. Lecture 3, “Emergence and Reflection”

4: ____. Lecture 4, “Social Structure and Alienation: Commitment”


6-7: Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes: Beyond Nihilism

8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts: Originality (revised)

9: Originality (revised)

10: Personal Judgment in Science

11: Science: Academic and Industrial (revised)

12: Science and Reality

13: St. Julians, March 1960

14: The Structure of Tacit Knowing (early draft)

15: History and Hope. Lectures delivered at the Thomas Jefferson Center for studies in political economy at the University of Virginia

16: Beyond Nihilism: A Postscript

17: Miscellaneous short manuscripts: Conspicuous Production (revised)

My Time with X-Rays and Crystals

Box 35

1961

15: History and Hope. Lectures delivered at the Thomas Jefferson Center for studies in political economy at the University of Virginia

16: Beyond Nihilism: A Postscript


2: ____. Chapter 3, “The Vindication of Reality”

3: ____. Chapter 4, “Emergence”

4: ____. Chapter 5, “A Society of Explorers”

5: ____. Chapter 6, “Commitment”

6: Terry Lectures as delivered at Yale University, October 31-November 3, 1962. (Note: Much of this material was revised for the 1964 Duke University Lectures.) Lecture 1, first half, “Tacit Knowing”

7: ____. Lecture 1, first half, “Tacit Knowing” (with 1963 revisions)

8-9: ____. Lecture 1, first half, “Tacit
Knowing” (with 1963 revisions)

10: ____. Lecture 1, part 2, “Tacit Knowing: Heuristics” (1963 revision)

11: ____. Lecture 2, “Comprehensive Entities” (with 1963 revision entitled “Emergence”)


13-14: Tacit Knowing (a version of the first Terry Lecture revised for publication)

15: The Metaphysical Aspects of Science (early draft)

Box 36

Folder 1-2: The Metaphysical Reach of Science (early draft)

3: Points from a Conversation with Paul Tillich

1964

4: Man in Thought. Lectures delivered at Duke University. Lecture 1, “The Metaphysical Reach of Science.” Copy used in lecture

5: ____. Lecture 1, “The Metaphysical Reach of Science.” Mimeograph and carbon copies

6: ____. Lecture 1, “The Metaphysical Reach of Science.” Corrected carbons

7: ____. Lecture 1, “The Metaphysical Reach of Science.” Adapted to book format

8: ____. Lecture 1, “The Metaphysical Reach of Science.” Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes

9: ____. Lecture 2, “The Structure of Tacit Knowing.” Two copies used in lecture

10: ____. Lecture 2, “The Structure of Tacit Knowing.” Mimeograph and carbon copies

11: ____. Lecture 2, “The Structure of Tacit Knowing.” As delivered in Chicago, 1967

12: ____. Lecture 2, “The Structure of Tacit Knowing.” Adapted to book format

13: ____. Lecture 3, “Commitment to Science.” Copy used in lecture

14: ____. Lecture 3, “Commitment to Science.” Mimeograph copies

15: ____. Lecture 3, “Commitment to Science.” Adapted to book format

16: ____. Lecture 4, “The Emergence of Man.” Copy used in lecture

17: ____. Lecture 4, “The Emergence of Man.” Mimeograph copies

Box 37

Folder 1: ____. Lecture 5, “Thought in Society.” Copy used in lecture

2: ____. Lecture 5, “Thought in Society.” Mimeograph copies

3: ____. Lecture 5, “Thought in Society.” Adapted to book format (entitled, “Chapter 3,
The Powers of the Imagination”)

4: Notes for a projected sixth Duke Lecture on “Ultimate Reality”


6: ____. Chapter 2, “The Realm of the Unspoken”

7: ____. Chapter 3, “The Vindication of Reality”

8: ____. Chapter 4, “Emergence”

9: ____. Chapter 5, “A Society of Explorers”

10: ____. Chapter 6, “Commitment”


12: Miscellaneous short manuscripts and untitled manuscripts:

*About Religious Faith*

*Grounds of Knowledge*

*Modern Minds—New Departures*

*Notes to Ultimate Reality*

*On Body and Mind*

*Tacit Affiliations*

“Let me explore this vision...”

13: *Science, Tacit and Explicit*

1966


4: ____. Miscellaneous manuscripts and notes

5: ____. Bound copy of six lectures

6: *Man in Search of Meaning*

1967

7: *The Growth of Science in Society*

8: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

*Autobiography by Michael Polanyi* (for *Mid-Century Authors*)

*Collection of Data on Cultural Development*

*The Message of the Hungarian Revolution*

Opening Address, Niebuhr Celebration, New York, Feb. 25, 1966

9: *Sinngebung and Sinndeutung*

10: Miscellaneous short manuscripts:

*On the Structure of Living Things*

*Sense-Giving and Sense Reading: Of*
**Language**

*Sixty Years in Universities*

*What is a Painting?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>11: <em>The Grounds of Knowledge and Discovery</em>. Manuscript and notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12: <em>Logic and Psychology</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Box 39 | Folder 1: The Meaning of Paintings |
|        | 2: Miscellaneous short manuscripts: |
|        | *About Revolutions Already Forgotten* |
|        | *Life’s Irreducible Structure* |
|        | 3: *Seminars in the Committee on Social Thought, the University of Chicago*. Spring, 1968. Bound copy |

| 1969 | Box 40 |
|      | 4: *Grounds of Knowledge* (Heidelberg revision) |
|      | 5: *Grounds of Knowledge* (1973 and 1974 revisions) |
|      | 6: *Meaning: A Project*. Lectures and seminars at the University of Chicago. Lecture 1, “From Perception to Metaphor” |
|      | 7: ____ Lecture 2, “Works of Art” |
|      | 10: ____ Lecture 3, “Visionary Art” |
|      | 11: ____ Lecture 4, “Myths, Ancient and Modern” |

| Box 41 | 9: *Meaning*. Bound copy of seminars given in the Committee on Social Thought, the University of Chicago. Spring, 1969 |

|      | 3: *Science and Man*. Nuffield Lecture also delivered at Loyola University of Chicago |

| 1971 | 4: Lectures delivered at the University of Texas at Austin. Lecture 1, “Science and Man.” (revised version of Nuffield and Loyola lectures) |
|      | 5-6: ____ Lecture 2, “Genius in Science” |
7-8: _____, Lecture 3, “Representative Art”


10: The Grounds of Natural Science

1972

11: About Religious Faith (revised manuscript with notes)

Box 42

Undated

Folder 1-4: Untitled essays written between 1935 and 1940 on various subjects

5: Clues towards an Understanding of Mind and Body and A Cycle of History

6: Discoveries of Science

7: Emergence

8: Foundations of Science and Discovery

9: Honor and Mutual Authority

10: Lines of Thought

11: Meaning

12: Science and Reality

13-14: Part 1 of a presentation on economic productivity

Box 43

Folder 1-2: Fragments

3-4: German scientific manuscripts

5: Speeches of introduction and thanks

6: Patents

7: Laboratory financial expenditures

8: Poetry

9-15: German translation of Personal Knowledge

Box 44 Notebooks, travel diaries, and bibliographies

Folder 1: Notebook dated summer, 1926

2: Notebook dated 1925-1928

3: Notebook dated “Trip to America,” 1929

4: Diary—1929


6: Notebook on various subjects (undated)

7: Notebook containing undated obsolete index to correspondence files

8: Notebook: Books and Papers Lent Out to Fellow Workers

Notebook: Notes, Aug.-Oct. 1963, mainly about Dewey

9-12: Bibliographic Citations

Memorabilia

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

Box 44a Photographs and postcards

Folder 1-4: Photographs

5: Postcards

Box 45 General Memorabilia

Folder 1: Addresses

2-3: Announcements

4-5: Christmas cards

6: Invitations

7: Obituaries

8: Programs

9: Receipts

10: Reports

11: Miscellaneous

Box 46 Clippings

Folder 1: Letters and articles by Michael Polanyi

2-3: Reviews of Michael Polanyi’s work

4: Articles about Michael Polanyi

5: Articles concerning the withholding of Michael Polanyi’s visa under the McCarran Act

6-9: Articles by Cecile Polanyi

10-11: Printed materials from the German National Socialist period

12: Memoir of Michael Polanyi by Elizabeth Sewell

Box 47 Videotape of 1938 Film, Unemployment and Money