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1. Introduction

A feature of Wassily Leontief's books and articles—the works of the founder of input–output analysis—is that they contain relatively few references, making it difficult to trace the intellectual origins of his ideas. For example, in his seminal work *The Structure of American Economy* (1941), only a handful of references appear aside from those related to data sources. This characteristic is not unique to Leontief. As Mizuta (2000a) notes, Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* also contains few citations, as was common among many of his contemporaries.

When references are scarce, as in the cases noted above, scholars in intellectual history and the history of science have often turned to letters, personal libraries, and similar materials to uncover the origins of particular ideas and the broader intellectual contexts in which they developed. In the natural sciences, for example, the Darwin Correspondence Project² has analyzed Charles Darwin's intellectual environment through his letters, while Murdock et al. (2017) have examined his reading practices using his Reading Notebooks. More recently, John van Wyhe published a new catalogue of Darwin's personal library in 2024³. In the field of economics as well, Mizuta (2000a) completed a catalogue of Adam Smith's personal library. Mizuta (2000b) also introduces research that uses Smith's library to explore how French and Italian culture influenced Britain, and Nohara (2016) presents a portrait of Smith based on the Adam Smith's Library held by the Faculty of Economics at the University of Tokyo.

Mizuta (2000b) points out that the personal libraries of thinkers serve as important materials for identifying the sources of their ideas, and he emphasizes the significance of studying the libraries of figures such as Sombart.

Similarly, in the case of Leontief, it may be possible to clarify the formation of his ideas by reconstructing, as far as possible, the reference lists underlying his books and articles. The Japan Statistical Research Institute holds the “Leontief Library,” which consists of materials that Leontief himself owned. These volumes, which formed part of

¹ We would like to express our gratitude to Professor Mikio Suga (Director of the Japan Statistics Research Institute, Hosei University) for using the data of Leontief Library and his valuable comments on this paper. The authors are solely responsible for the remaining errors of this paper.

² Darwin Correspondence Project. “Home.” <https://www.darwinproject.ac.uk/> (accessed February 5, 2026).

³ “The Complete Library of Charles Darwin.” Darwin Online. https://darwin-online.org.uk/EditorialIntroductions/vanWyhe_The_Complete_Library_of_Charles_Darwin.html (accessed February 5, 2026).

his personal library, are strong candidates for the sources he consulted in writing his works. In this paper, therefore, we analyze the characteristics of the Leontief Library by author and editor in order to shed light on the scholarly and personal networks that Leontief built over the course of his career.

The following provides a brief biography of Leontief. Born in 1905, he graduated from a university in Russia before moving to Germany, where he earned his doctorate at Humboldt University. He then worked at the Kiel Institute for the World Economy until 1931. In the summer of that year, he moved to the United States and initially joined the National Bureau of Economic Research. From 1932 onward, he was affiliated with Harvard University, where he conducted research and taught for many years. In his later years, he continued his research at New York University, and he passed away in 1999.

2. Number of materials by original language and publication year

Since the organization process has progressed, the number of materials by original language and the number of materials by publication year presented in Suga & Omata (2025) are revised and shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2⁴. Figure 1 represents that total number of materials amounts to approximately 9,400 and the largest number of materials is in English, followed by French. Figure 2 represents that the materials are mainly from the 1930s, when Leontief came to U.S., through 1999, the year of his death, with the 1970s having the largest number of materials, followed by the 1960s and 1950s. The library mainly preserves materials related to the latter part of his career.

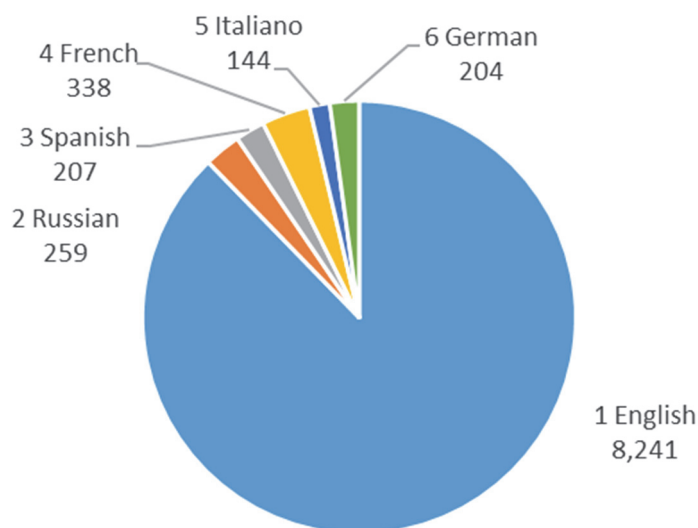


Figure 1. Original language of the books

⁴ The list used for analysis is currently undergoing further refinement. Accordingly, this paper presents the findings based on the data available at this stage (The same applies hereafter).

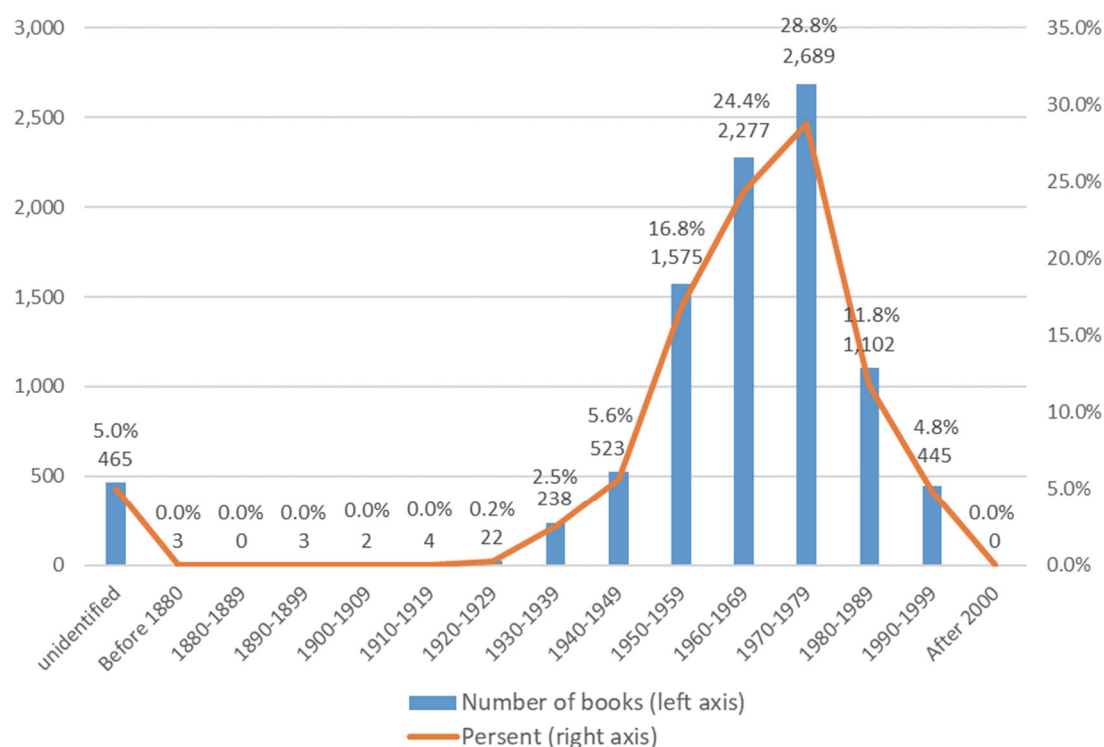


Figure 2. Publication year of the books

3. List of materials by author/editor

This section examines characteristics of authors, editors, and publishing institutions represented in the Leontief Library. Table 1 presents the distribution of materials in the Leontief Library by individual authors and editors, limited to those with five or more items. Table 2 shows the distribution by institutional sources, restricted to those with ten or more items⁵⁶.

Regarding Table 1, John Kenneth Galbraith (1908–2006) graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College (now the University of Guelph) and later earned a doctorate in agricultural economics from the University of California, Berkeley. After World War II, he conducted research primarily at Harvard University. His major contributions to the social sciences include presenting alternative theories to the conventional neoclassical view of market economies. In works such as *American Capitalism* (1952), *The Affluent Society* (1958), and *The New Industrial State* (1967), he developed concepts such as “countervailing power,” “conventional wisdom,” “technostructure,” and “institutional convergence,” thereby establishing a theoretical foundation for liberal policy (Neill,

⁵ For materials written in languages other than English, English translations are provided by the author (The same applies hereafter).

⁶ For the purpose of compiling the holdings list, items with identical titles may be recorded as separate entries. Consequently, identical titles may have been counted more than once (The same applies hereafter).

2013). He also served as a policy adviser to Democratic presidents, including John F. Kennedy (Parker, 2003). The Leontief Library includes works ranging from *American Capitalism* (1952) to *The Good Society: The Humane Agenda* (1996).

Harold Hotelling (1895-1973), born in the United States, made significant contributions by applying mathematics across various disciplines, including economics, econometrics, mathematical statistics, and biometrics (Lissner, 1974). In the field of economics, he laid the foundation for microeconomic theory through his work on location theory and contributions now recognized as Hotelling's lemma (Samuelson, 1960; Arrow, 2016). Leontief, during his tenure in Kiel, conducted estimations of supply and demand curves. By the early 1930s, he had become a member of *Econometrica*, which had only recently been established. His interest in general equilibrium theory intensified in the 1930s (Bjerkholt, 2016), and in 1933, he published a paper on international trade using indifference curves. These factors suggest that his engagement with econometrics and microeconomic theory led to intellectual interactions with Hotelling. The Leontief Library contain Hotelling's works, ranging from his 1925 paper on statistical analysis to his research from the 1930s and 1940s, with additional publications extending into the early 1950s.

Jacob Marschak (1898–1977) was born in Kiev and fled to Berlin in 1919, earning his doctorate from the University of Heidelberg in 1922. He joined the Kiel Institute for the World Economy in 1926 and became a lecturer at the University of Heidelberg in 1930, publishing his 1931 paper on the elasticity of demand. From 1943 to 1948, he served as director of the Cowles Commission, playing a central role in the development of postwar neo-Walrasian economics and econometrics. He subsequently made major contributions to information theory, team theory, and the economics of decentralized organizations⁷. Regarding his connection with Leontief, Marschak also worked at the Kiel Institute in the late 1920s estimating demand curves, suggesting that the two had contact from an early period. The Leontief Library includes Marschak's major works, ranging from his 1931 paper "Elasticity of Demand" to his 1955 article "Elements for a Theory of Teams."

Alan Sussman Manne (1925–2015) was born in New York City. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Harvard University, he served in the U.S. military during World War II and later returned to Harvard to complete his doctorate. His early contributions were in operations research, and in the 1970s he applied these methods to quantitatively analyze policy issues in developing countries. In his later years, he turned to environmental problems and, together with his student Richels, developed the MERGE

⁷ Information on the career of Jacob Marschak is based on the History of Economic Thought Website. <https://www.hetwebsite.net/het/profiles/marschak.htm> (accessed October 30, 2025).

(Model for Evaluating the Regional and Global Effects of greenhouse gas reductions) model, which provided quantitative assessments of the economic impacts of international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contributed to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol⁸. Given the proximity of their research interests, it is likely that Manne had contact with Leontief from his time at Harvard. The Leontief Library includes Manne's major works, ranging from papers published in 1953 to his 1973 survey article on development economics.

Gerhard Tintner (1907-1983), born in Germany, made significant contributions to mathematical economics and econometrics. In 1937, he joined Iowa State University, where, he engaged in research on the dynamization of various economic problems, including monopolistic competition, utility maximization, demand elasticity, and choice theory from the late 1930s to the early 1940s (Aitken, 2006). Similar to Hotelling, Tintner is presumed to have had intellectual interactions with Leontief, stemming from their shared interest in microeconomic theory and empirical analysis. The Leontief Library contains Tintner's works, primarily from the late 1930s through the 1940s and early 1950s, with some extending into 1960.

Seymour E. Harris (1897-1974), born in New York, earned his Ph.D. in 1926 and was appointed as a lecturer at Harvard University the following year. He was promoted to associate professor in 1936 and remained at Harvard until 1963. During World War II, Harris demonstrated that wartime economic expansion had effectively created employment opportunities, thereby resolving the unemployment crisis of the 1930s. However, he also cautioned that the benefits of wartime prosperity could be undermined by inflation, which might arise from increased borrowing and the consequent expansion of the money supply. In the Kennedy administration, Harris served as chairman of the Treasury Department's Economic Advisory Committee, and he continued to be a key economic advisor during the Johnson administration (Ashbury, 2006). His association with Leontief is presumed to have stemmed from their shared participation in Schumpeter's Discussion Group after Leontief's appointment at Harvard in 1932 (Bjerkholt, 2016), as well as their overlapping tenure at the university, which likely facilitated intellectual exchanges between the two scholars.

Paul A. Samuelson (1915–2009) was born in the United States and earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago before completing his Ph.D. at Harvard University. He formalized economic analysis through the use of mathematics, and his contributions spanned modern welfare economics, linear programming, Keynesian economics, economic dynamics, and international trade theory, influencing nearly every

⁸ Information on Alan Sussman Manne is based on the INFORMS website. <https://www.informs.org/> (accessed October 30, 2025).

field of contemporary economics⁹. In recognition of these achievements, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1970. Regarding his connection with Leontief, Samuelson attended Leontief's mathematical economics seminar at Harvard. He later recalled that "No other course I ever took so profoundly set me on the way of my life career"¹⁰, noting that the experience directly shaped his seminal work *Foundations of Economic Analysis* (1947).

Richard Stone (1913–1991) was born in the United Kingdom and, after graduating from the University of Cambridge, worked in statistical departments of the British government beginning around 1940. In 1945, he became the first director of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge. By applying accounting frameworks used in business to economic statistics, he established the basic structure of the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the postwar period and contributed to the development of international standards¹¹. For these achievements, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1984. The Leontief Library holds several of his major works, including *The Role of Measurement in Economics* (1951) and *National Income and Expenditure* (1972, co-authored with Feodora Stone).

Jan Tinbergen (1903–1994) was born in the Netherlands and graduated from Leiden University. In the 1930s, he developed the first macroeconomic models and made major contributions to the advancement of econometrics. The development of econometrics enabled the integration of mathematics and statistics into economics, allowing economic theories to be empirically tested and helping the discipline advance to a more rigorous scientific stage¹². For these achievements, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1969, together with Ragnar Frisch. The Leontief Library contains Tinbergen's major works, ranging from his influential 1939 volume *Statistical Testing of Business-Cycle Theories: Part II: Business Cycles in the United States of America, 1919–1932* to publications from 1987, suggesting a long period of intellectual exchange between Tinbergen and Leontief.

In addition, the Leontief Library contains numerous works by other Nobel laureates in economics, including Simon Kuznets, J. R. Hicks, Ragnar Frisch, and Lawrence R. Klein.

⁹ Information on the career of Paul A. Samuelson is based on NobelPrize.org. <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/1970/samuelson/biographical/> (accessed November 27, 2025).

¹⁰ Samuelson (2004, p.6)

¹¹ Information on the career of Richard Stone is based on NobelPrize.org. <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/1984/stone/biographical/> (accessed November 27, 2025).

¹² Information on the career of Jan Tinbergen is based on NobelPrize.org. <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/1969/tinbergen/facts/> (accessed November 27, 2025).

As for Table 2, the leading institutional contributor to the collection is U.S. government agencies, which account for approximately 2,400 items, representing about 25% of the total materials of Leontief Library. Given his repeated emphasis on the necessity for economists to acknowledge actual economic realities—most notably in his seminal 1936 paper on the Input-Output table—it appears that he systematically amassed extensive data to deepen his understanding of economic conditions.

Table 1. List of number of materials by author/editor (by individual, 5 or more materials)¹³

Author/Editor	Number	Author/Editor	Number
Harold Hotelling	41	Eliahu Romanoff	10
Gerhard Tintner	37	Fritz Machlup	10
Jacob Marschak	26	Joseph A. Schumpeter	10
John K. Galbraith	24	Abram Bergson	9
Alan S. Manne	18	Anne P. Carter	9
Seymour E. Harris	18	Irving Hoch	9
Paul A. Samuelson	17	Karen R. Polenske	9
David L. Sills	16	Oscar Lange	9
Richard Stone	16	Simon Kuznets	9
Jan Tinbergen	14	William Fellner	9
John H. Williams	13	Frank A. Hanna	8
Elizabeth W. Gilboy	12	Henry Schultz	8
George B. Dantzig	12		
Gerhard Gehrig	12		
John Bossons	11		

(Continued)

¹³ For materials in languages other than English, the author has translated some of the author/editor names and titles of the materials into English (The same applies hereafter).

Table 1. List of number of materials by author/editor (by individual, 5 or more materials) (Continued)

Author/Editor	Number
John R. Hicks	8
Jaroslav Vanek	8
Otto Eckstein	8
Ewan Clague	7
Herman Wold	7
James W. Gillula	7
Joseph A. Pechman	7
Nicholas Kaldor	7
Perry D. Teitelbaum	7
R.L. Rajatskasa	7
Ragnar Frisch	7
Richard M. Bird	7
S.J. Prais	7
Shigeto Tsuru	7
Adolf Kozlik	6
Adolph Lowe	6
David I. Fand	6
Edward Nevin	6
Frederick T. Moore	6
Hilda Geiringer	6
Irving Fisher	6
Jacob Schmookler	6
K. Puttaswamaiah	6
Lawrence R. Klein	6
Milton Friedman	6
Morgan D. Thomas	6

Author/Editor	Number
North-Holland	6
Walther G. Hoffmann	6
A.D. Roy	5
Andrew Brody	5
C.E.V. Leser	5
Charlotte E. Taskier	5
Edward S. Mason	5
Franklyn D. Holzman	5
Gottfried Haberler	5
H.S. Houthakker	5
Jacques Attali	5
Joel Dean	5
Kenneth J. Arrow	5
Kimio Uno	5
M.K. Horne, Jr.	5
Michel Kalecki	5
Maurice Allais	5
Richard Bellman	5
Robert Triffin	5
Sidney Weintraub	5
T. Barna	5
Trygve Haavelmo	5
Walter Isard	5
Werner Z. Hirsch	5

Note : Literature authored by Wassily Leontief himself is excluded from the scope of this study.

Source : The author.

Table 2. List of number of materials by author/editor (by organization, 10 or more materials)

Author/Editor	Number
US Department of Commerce	2,148
US Department of Labor	181
ENEA	37
US Joint Economic Committee	33
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	32
National Science Foundation	32
USD Department of Economic and Social Affairs	30
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	38
USE Environmental Protection Agency	27
Federal Reserve Board	26
Jack Faucett Associates, Inc.	25
US Congress, Office of Technology Assessment	25
National Academy of Sciences	23
United Nations	23
The Population Council	21
Data Use and Access Laboratories	17
OECD: Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development	16
United States Steel Corporation	16
United Nations, Research and Planning	15
Federal Investment Council	14
General Electric	14
Statistics Canada, Input-Output Division	14
American Iron and Steel Institute	13
Jack Faucett Associates	13
United Nations, Secretariat	13
National Academy of Lincei	12
The Nobel Foundation	12
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	11
Office of Technology Assessment	11
Oklahoma Climatological Survey	11
Canadian-American Committee	10
USD Department of Health and Human Services	10
USD Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	10

Source : The author.

4. The dedication materials

Among the materials examined, approximately 290 items were identified as having been explicitly dedicated by their authors¹⁴. Table 3 presents the distribution of dedicated materials by principal authors and editors, while Table 4 further details the specific works authored by individuals with a high number of dedications. Additionally, the photographs of the actual dedications are shown in Figure 3.

John Kenneth Galbraith (1908–2006) dedicated several books to Wassily Leontief, spanning from his tenure at Harvard through his later years, reflecting the enduring depth of their intellectual relationship.

Henry Schultz (1893-1938), born in Poland, spent his formative years, including graduate studies, in New York. He studied under Henry Moore at Columbia University, where he engaged in pioneering research on estimating demand curves, and later joined the faculty at the University of Chicago in 1926. By the 1920s, Schultz had established himself as a leading scholar in empirical demand curve analysis, culminating in his seminal work, *The Theory and Measurement of Demand*, published in 1938 (Bjerkholt, 2016; Emmett, 2006; Hotelling, 1939). Leontief, during his time in Kiel, conducted estimations of supply and demand curves in a 1929 paper, which Schultz subsequently criticized. However, by late December 1931, they met in person at the joint meetings of the social science associations in Washington, D.C., where they settled accounts (Bjerkholt, 2016). The Leontief Library contains Schultz's works primarily from the 1930s, suggesting that their intellectual exchanges continued after Leontief's relocation to the United States.

¹⁴ Among the numerous materials presumed to have been presented, this study focuses exclusively on those for which the author's dedication has been explicitly verified.

Table 3. List of number of materials by author/editor (Dedicated copies)

Author/Editor	Number	Author/Editor	Number
John K. Galbraith	12	A. Misiunas, L. Rayatskas	1
Harold Hotelling	6	A.A. Korbut, Y.Y. Finkelstein	1
Henry Schultz	6	A.G. Aganbegyan, K.A. Bagrinovsky, A.G. Granberg	1
Fritz Machlup	5	A.I. Demin	1
Jacques Attali	4	A.N. Efimov	1
Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen	4	A.P. Ghosh	1
William Fellner	4	A.V. Vasilyev	1
A.G. Granberg	3	Abram Bergson, Simon Kuznets	1
Claude Gruson	3	Al. A. Grigoriev, K. Ya. Kondratiev	1
Jacob Marschak	3	Albert O. Hirschman	1
Mabel F. Timlin	3	Alexander Bilimovic	1
Maurice Allais	3	Alexander Moroz	1
Nicholas Kaldor	3	Alfred Sauvy	1
Richard Stone	3	André Piatier	1
Anne P. Carter	2	Angelos Angelopoulos	1
Bernard Real	2	Antonio Pulido, Emilio Fontela	1
E.J. Gumbel	2	Arthur W. Marget	1
Franklyn D. Holzman	2	B.B. Kossow	1
Herman Wold	2	B.L. Lavrovsky	1
Jacques Rueff	2	B.N. Mikhalevsky	1
K.L. Kedia, A. Sinha	2	B.S. Razumikhin	1
K.Y. Kondratiev	2	Bernard Rosier	1
Kei Shibata	2	Bertil Ohlin	1
Michel Beaud	2	Bertrand De Jouvenel	1
Michel Kalecki	2	Charles D. Hyson, Fred H. Sand	1
N.P. Fedorenko	2	Christian Bidard	1
Paul A. Samuelson	2	Christian Gasser	1
Pierre Bauchet	2	Clark Warburton	1
R.M. Goodwin	2	Corrado Gini	1
S.M. Menshikov	2	Corwin D. Edwards	1
Ulrich Meyer	2	Daniel Ellsberg	1
V.V. Kossov	2	E.S. Wentzel, L.A. Ovcharov	1
Walther G. Hoffmann	2		
William Jaff	2		

(Continued)

Table 3.List of number of materials by author/editor (Dedicated copies) (Continued)

Author/Editor	Number	Author/Editor	Number
Edward Theiss	1	Jacques De Bandt	1
Eric Schiff	1	Jacques Lesourne	1
Erich Schneider	1	Jacques R. Boudeville	1
Ernest Dale	1	James R. Prescott, Paur Van Moesel	1
Evgeny Mateev	1	Jan Tinbergen, Abram Bergson, Fritz Machlup, Oskar Morgenstern	1
Faye Duchin, Glenn-Marie Lange	1	Jean Marchal, Jacques Lecaillon	1
Felix Kaufmann	1	Jean Stoetzel	1
Fred H. Sanderson	1	Jinkichi Tsukui, Yasusuke Murakami	1
Frederick C. Dirks, Hans Staehl	1	John K. Galbraith, Stanislav Menshikov	1
Friedrich A. von Hayek	1	John R. Hicks	1
Fritz Baade	1	John Somerset Chipman	1
Fritz Both	1	Joseph Berkson	1
G.D. Komkov, B.V. Levshin, L.K. Semenov	1	Joseph S. Davis	1
G.E. Skorov	1	Kali S. Banerjee	1
G.P. Gladyshev	1	Karen Rosel Polenske	1
G.Sh. Rubinstein	1	Kiyoshi Aoki	1
Gary S. Becker, William J. Baun	1	L.M. Dudkin	1
Gilbert Blardone	1	Lev Yakovlevich Leifman	1
Griffith C. Evans	1	Ludwig von Mises, Rufus S. Tucker	1
Gustav Dieckheuer, Ulrich Meyer, Jochen Schumann	1	Luigi L. Pasinetti	1
H.S. Ellis, William Fellner	1	Lutz Hoffmann	1
Hans Brems	1	M.K. Plakunov, R.L. Rayatskas	1
Harold Hotelling, Lester R. Frankel	1	Manuel De Torres	1
Haskell P. Wald	1	Manuel Luis Cordomi	1
Helmut Reichardt	1	Manuel Ruiz Quintanilla	1
Henri Aujac, Jacqueline De Rouville	1	Maurice Laudrain	1
Henri Bartoli	1	Michel Aglietta, Anton Brender	1
Henry Schultz, John R. Hicks	1	Michel Albert	1
Hermann Schnabl	1	Michel Despax	1
Hilda Geiringer	1	Michiko Hatanaka	1
Isamu Yamada	1	Mo-huan Hsing	1
J. Scholka	1		

(Continued)

Table 3.List of number of materials by author/editor (Dedicated copies) (Continued)

Author/Editor	Number	Author/Editor	Number
Montgomery D. Anderson	1	Raymond Courbis	1
N.M. Krylov, N.N. Bogolubov	1	Roger Dehem	1
N.Ya. Petrakov	1	S.S. Gdalevich	1
Nemchinova	1	Shigeto Tsuru	1
O. Anderson, Jr., R.K. Bower	1	Shinzaburo Koshimura	1
Oscar Lange	1	Sidney Schoeffler	1
Otto Mering	1	Simon Kuznets	1
P.H. Douglas	1	Slawtscho Sagoroff	1
P.L. Capica	1	Stanislav Menshikov	1
P.L. Kapica	1	Stephen A. Marglin	1
P.L. Kapista	1	Sven Dano	1
Paolo Costa	1	T.V. Ryabushkin	1
Paul Davidson	1	Takuma Yasui	1
Paul Ladriere, Claude Gruson	1	Tom Bishop	1
Paul Mandy	1	V.S. Dayan	1
Pedro Voltes Bou	1	V.S. Vasilyev	1
Petar Shapkarev	1	Vera Cao-Pinna	1
Peter Bishop Dixon	1	Victor Zarnowitz	1
Peter M. Gutmann	1	Werner Baer	1
Petter Jakob Bjerve	1	Wilhelm Brepohl	1
Pierre Dockes	1	Wilhelm Gülichk	1
Pierre Dockes, Bernard Rosier	1	Wilhelm Krelle	1
R. Rajatskas, S.T. Zemaitaites	1	William Fellner, Howard S. Ellis	1
R. Rayatskas, O. Balsys	1	William James	1
R.A. Rajetckas	1	Ya. N. Guzevaty	1
R.G.D. Allen	1	Yu. P. Avdiyants, A.L. Meyendorf	1
R.L. Rajatskas, M.K. Plakunov	1	Yu. V. Yaremenko	1
R.L. Rajatskas, V.P. Sutkaitis	1	Yves R. Maroni	1
R.L. Rayatskas	1	Montgomery D. Anderson	1
Ragnar Frisch	1	N.M. Krylov, N.N. Bogolubov	1

Source : The author.

Table 4. Selected titles of dedicated materials

Author	Title	Publication year	Language
John K. Galbraith	American Capitalism: The Concepts of Countervailing Power	1952	English
John K. Galbraith	The Great Crash 1929	1955	English
John K. Galbraith	The Affluent Society	1969	English
John K. Galbraith	Economics and the Public Purpose	1973	English
John K. Galbraith	A China Passage	1973	English
John K. Galbraith	Money: Whence It Came, Where It Went	1975	English
John K. Galbraith	The Age of Uncertainty: A History of Economic Ideas and Their Consequences	1977	English
John K. Galbraith	The Anatomy of Power	1983	English
John K. Galbraith	Economics in Perspective: A Critical History	1987	English
John K. Galbraith	Capitalism, Communism and Coexistence: From a Bitter Past to a Better Prospect	1988	English
John K. Galbraith	A Journey Through Economic Time	1994	English
John K. Galbraith	The Good Society: The Humane Agenda	1996	English
Harold Hotelling	Tubes and Spheres in n-Spaces, and a Class of Statistical Problems	1939	English
Harold Hotelling	The Teaching of Statistics	1940	English
Harold Hotelling	The Selection of Variates for Use in Prediction, with Some Comments on the General Problem of Nuisance Parameters	1940	English
Harold Hotelling	Some New Methods in Matrix Calculation	1943	English
Harold Hotelling	Some Improvements in Weighing and Other Experimental Techniques	1944	English
Harold Hotelling	Book Review of “The Advanced Theory of Statistics” by Maurice G. Kendall	1945	English
Henry Schultz	Frisch on the Measurement of Utility	1933	English
Henry Schultz	A Comparison of Elasticities of Demand Obtained by Different Methods	1933	English
Henry Schultz	Interrelations of Demand	1933	English
Henry Schultz	Correct and Incorrect Methods of Determining the Effectiveness of the Tariff	1935	English

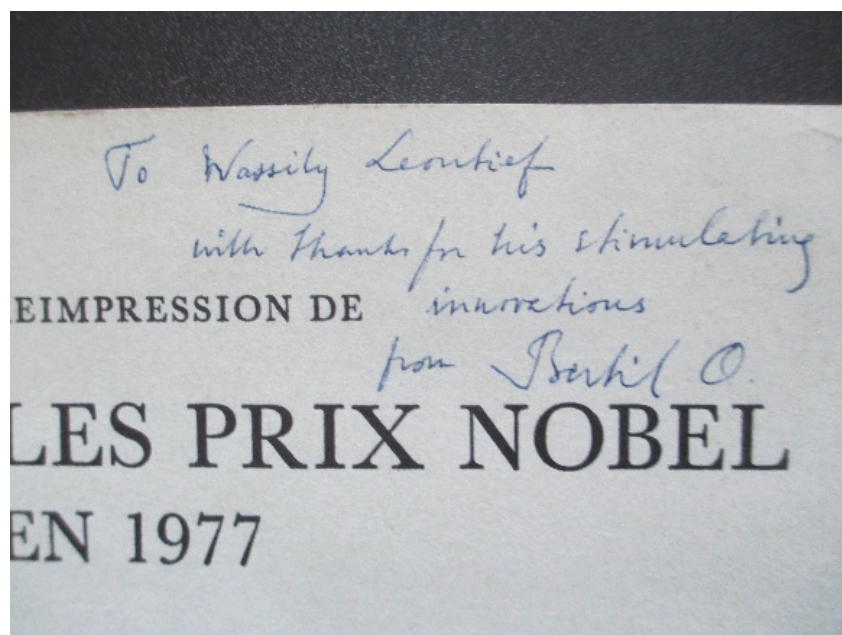
(continued)

Table 4. Selected titles of dedicated materials (Continued)

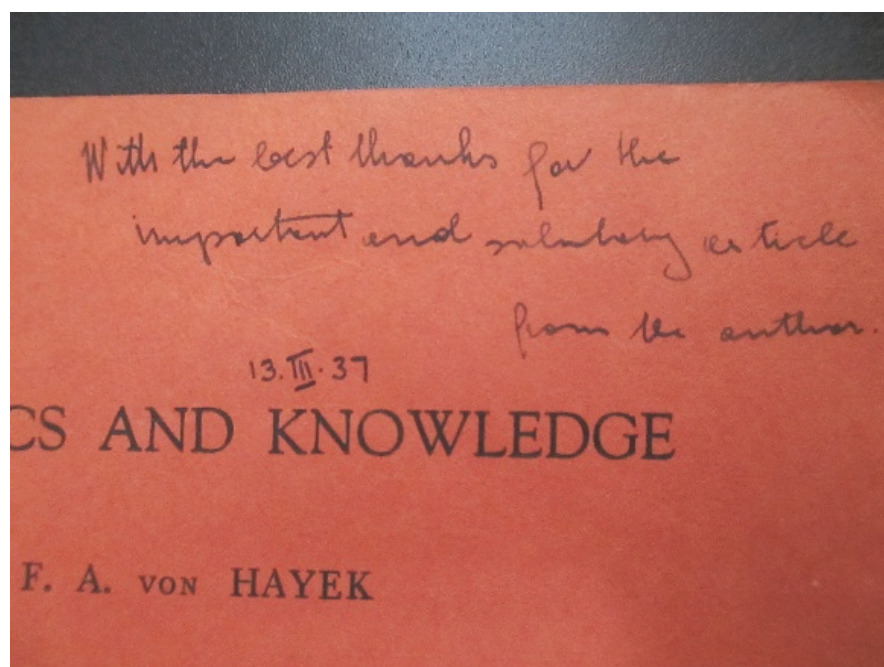
Henry Schultz	Interrelations of Demand, Price, and Income	1935	English
Henry Schultz	The Theory and Measurement of Demand	1938	English
Fritz Machlup	Monopoly and Competition: A Classification of Market Positions	1937	English
Fritz Machlup	Marginal Analysis and Empirical Research	1946	English
Fritz Machlup	Oligopolistic Indeterminacy	1952	English
Fritz Machlup	Book Reviews	1955	English
Fritz Machlup	Relative Prices and Aggregate Spending in the Analysis of Devaluation	1955	English
Jacques Attali	A Man of Influence: The Extraordinary Career of S.G. Warburg	1987	English
Jacques Attali	Literally and Figuratively: A History of Property	1988	French
Jacques Attali	Stories of Time	1982	French
Jacques Attali	The Word and the Tool	1975	French

Source : The author.

Figure 3. Selected photographs of the dedicated materials¹⁵

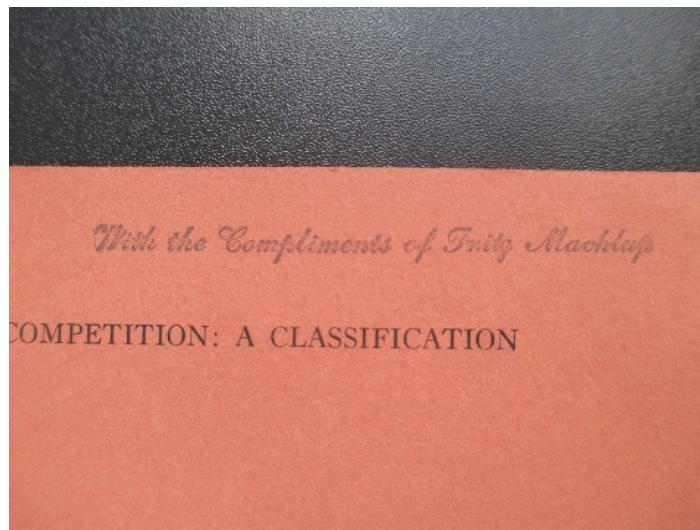


Bertil Ohlin, 1978,
The Nobel Prize in 1977

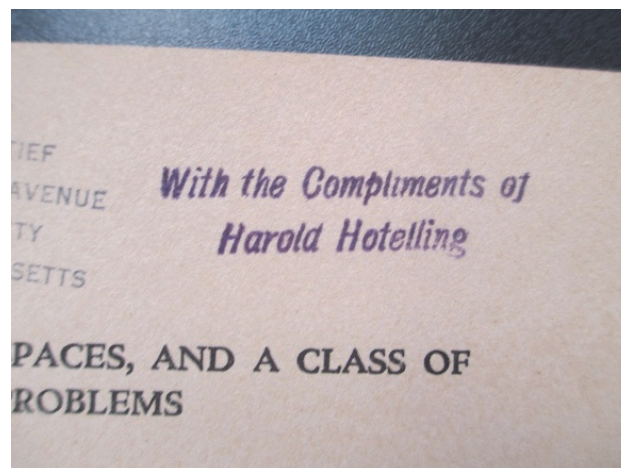


Friedrich A. von Hayek, 1937,
Economics and Knowledge

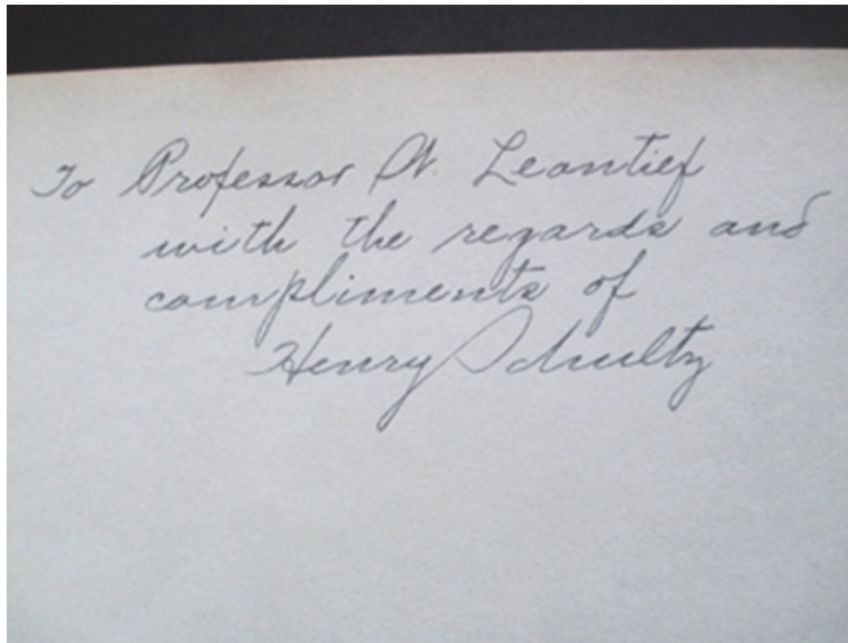
¹⁵ Photographs held by the Leontief Library, Japan Statistical Research Institute, Hosei University.



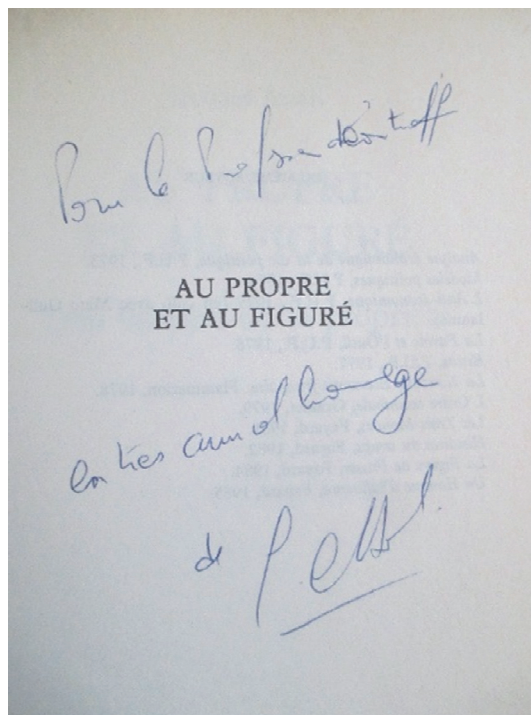
Fritz Machlup, 1937,
Monopoly and Competition: A Classification of Market Positions



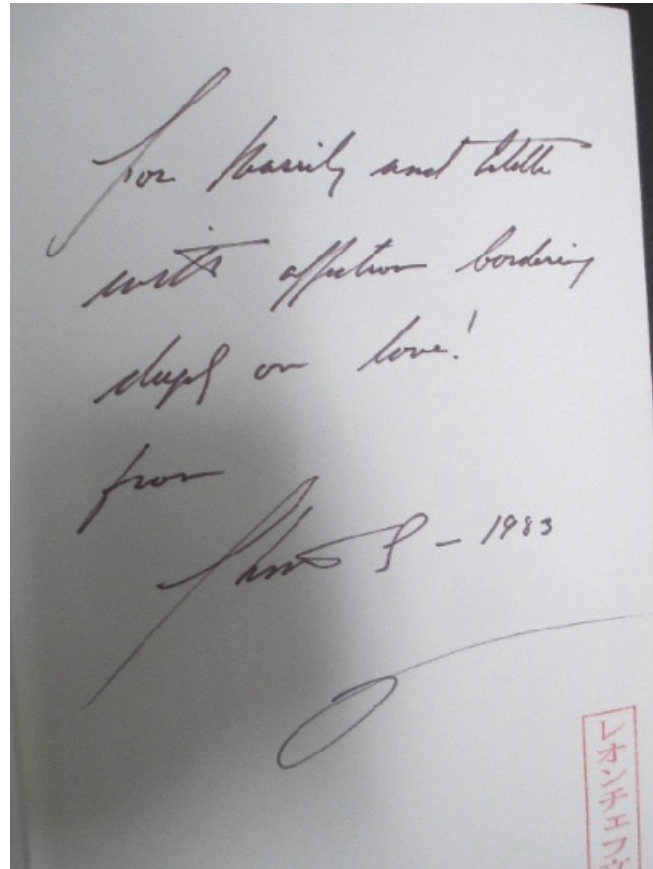
Harold Hotelling, 1939,
Tubes and Spheres in n -Spaces, and a Class of Statistical Problems

A photograph of a handwritten inscription on a light-colored, slightly textured surface, likely a book cover or endpaper. The text is written in a cursive script with dark ink. It reads: "To Professor W. Leontief with the regards and compliments of Henry Schultz". The signature "Henry Schultz" is at the bottom, written in a more stylized cursive.

Henry Schultz, 1938,
The Theory and Measurement of Demand

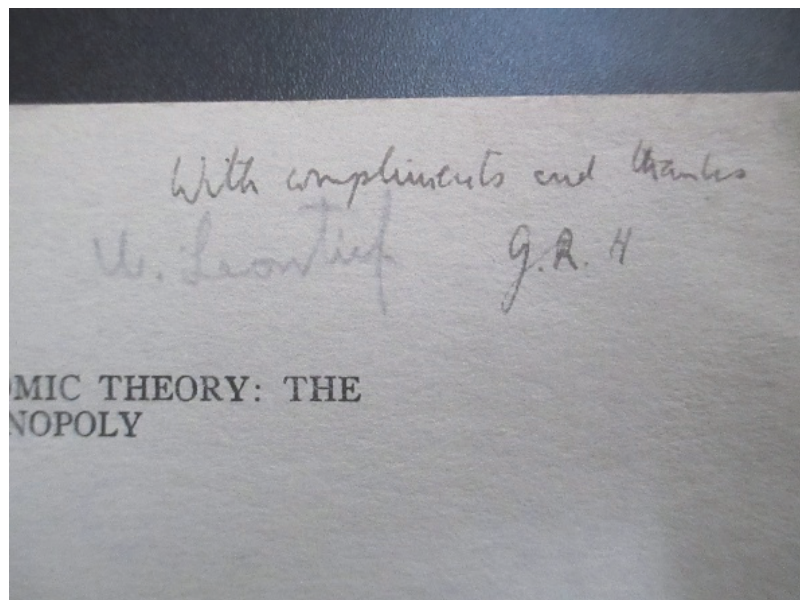
A photograph of a book cover with handwritten text and a printed title. At the top, "Bon à Monsieur Leontief" is written in cursive. In the center, the title "AU PROPRE ET AU FIGURÉ" is printed in a serif font. Below the title, "en tres amical homage" is written in cursive, followed by a signature "de P. Attali" at the bottom.

Jacques Attali, 1988,
Literally and Figuratively, A history of property

A handwritten note in cursive ink on a light-colored book cover. The text reads: "For beauty and truth with affection bordering close on love!" followed by "from" and a signature "John K. Galbraith" with the year "1983" written below it. A red rectangular stamp with vertical Japanese text is visible in the bottom right corner.

For beauty and truth
with affection bordering
close on love!
from
John K. Galbraith - 1983

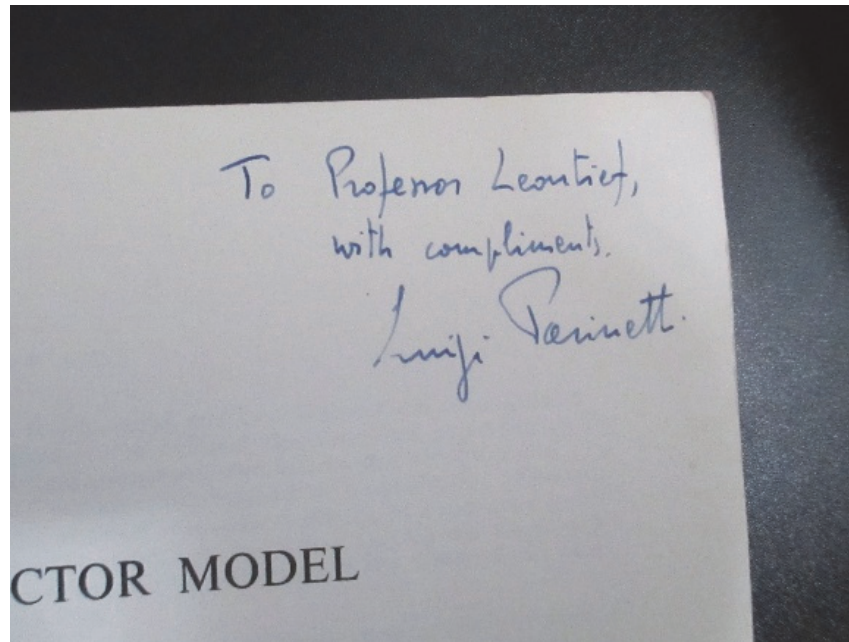
John K. Galbraith, 1983,
The Anatomy of Power

A handwritten note in cursive ink on a light-colored book cover. The text reads: "With compliments and thanks" followed by "W. Leontief" and "G.A.H." written below it. The printed title "MIC THEORY: THE MONOPOLY" is visible at the bottom of the image.

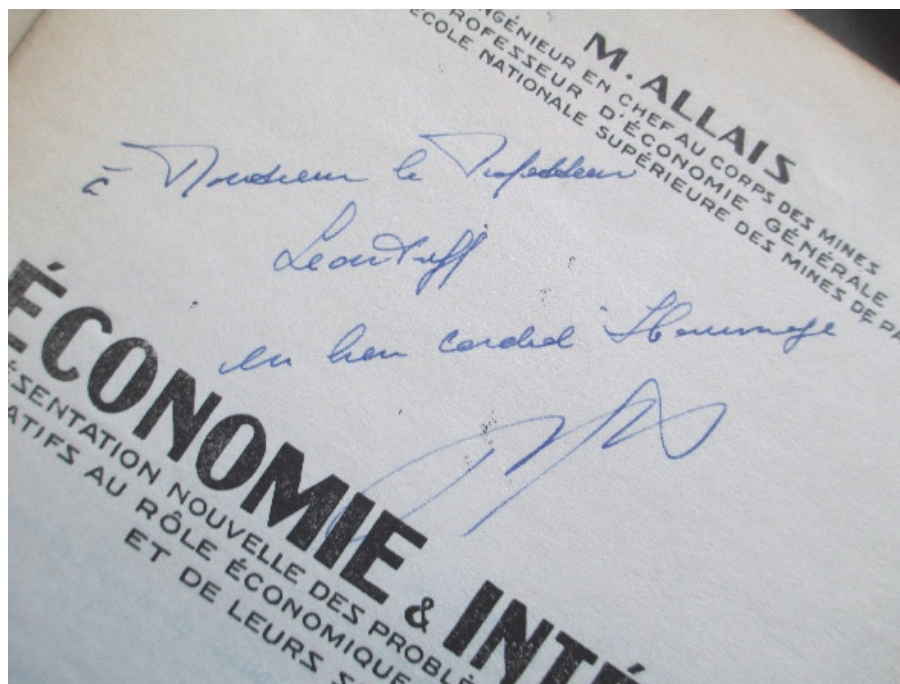
With compliments and thanks
W. Leontief G.A.H.

MIC THEORY: THE
MONOPOLY

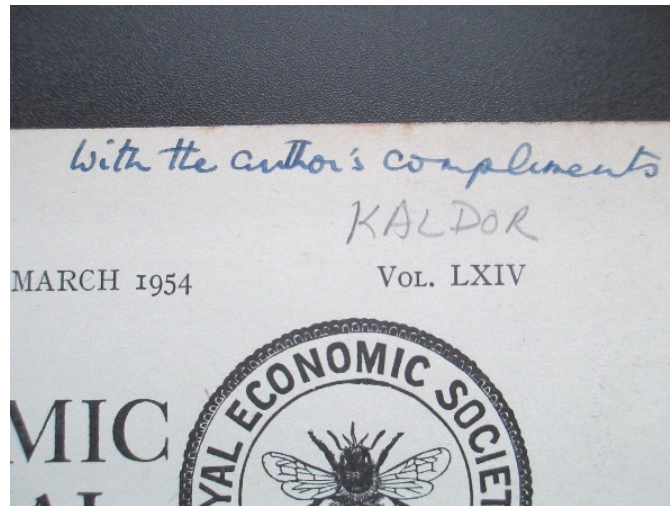
John R. Hicks, 1935,
Annual Survey of Economic Theory: The Theory of Monopoly



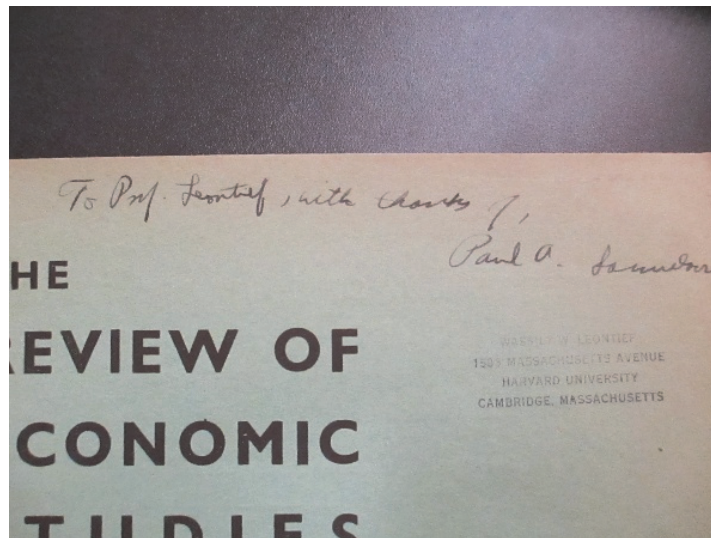
Luigi L. Pasinetti, 1963,
A Multi-Sector Model of Economic Growth



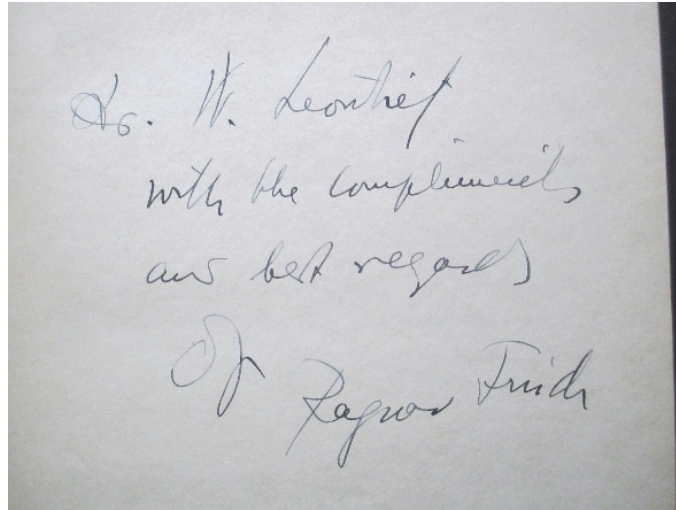
Maurice ALLAIS, 1947,
ECONOMY & INTEREST



Nicholas Kaldor, 1954,
The Relation of Economic Growth and Cyclical Fluctuations

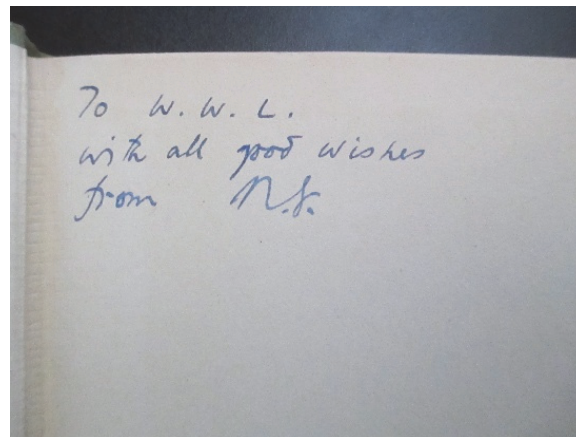


Paul A. Samuelson, 1937,
A Note on Measurement of Utility

A handwritten note on a piece of paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "Dr. W. Leontief with the compliments and best regards Of Ragnar Frisch".

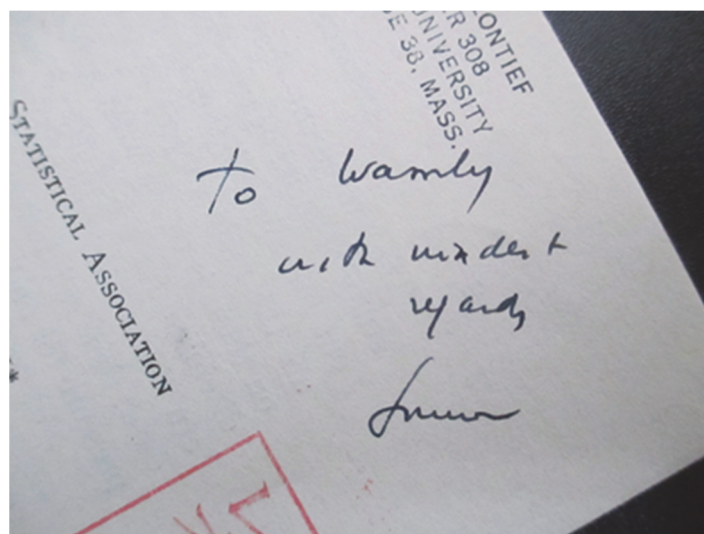
Dr. W. Leontief
with the compliments
and best regards
Of Ragnar Frisch

Ragnar Frisch, 1934,
Statistical Confluence Analysis by Means of Complete Regression Systems

A handwritten note on a piece of paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "To W. W. L. with all good wishes from R.S.". The initials "R.S." are written in a larger, more stylized font.

To W. W. L.
with all good wishes
from R.S.

Richard Stone, 1951,
The Role of Measurement in Economics

A handwritten note on a piece of paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "to warmly with kindest regards Simon". There are some stamps on the paper, including "STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION" and "LEONTIEF UNIVERSITY MASS.". A red stamp is also visible at the bottom left.

to warmly
with kindest
regards
Simon

Simon Kuznets, 1950,
Conditions of Statistical Research

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