

ISSN 2759-8640

LEONTIEF LIBRARY REPORT

No.1

Organizing and Classifying Books
of the Leontief Library

January 2025

JAPAN STATISTICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
HOSEI UNIVERSITY

Organizing and Classifying Books of the Leontief Library¹

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1. The History of the Leontief Library

Around 1997, the Leontief Library was donated to the Institute for Seizon and Life Science by Professor Leontief ². The relationship between Professor Leontief and the Institute for Seizon and Life Science is described in Tsukui (2003).

According to Emi (2003), “The contract for the storage and operation of the Leontief Library was exchanged by four related organizations (Institute for Seizon and Life Science, Pan Pacific Input Output Association (PAPAIOS), Chuo University, and Keio Economic Observatory) that have the right to use the Leontief Library. The storage and operation of the Library was entrusted to Chuo University.” About five years later, the Leontief Library was officially donated to Chuo University. On March, 2002, a donation ceremony was held for the Leontief Library from the Institute for Seizon and Life Science to Chuo University. Saburo Abe, Chief Executive Director of the Chuo University handed the “Receipt” of the Library to Koichi Emi, President of the Institute for Seizon Life Science.

20 years after, Chuo University made an offer to transfer the Leontief Library, and after discussion among the PAPAIOS executive members, it was decided that Hosei University would undertake the donation. In December 2022, a gratuitous transfer contract for the Leontief Library was signed between Masahiko Omura, Chief Executive Director of the Chuo University and Katsuya Hirose, President of the Hosei University. In January 2023, the Leontief Library was transported from Chuo University to Hosei University and stored in a room of the Japan Statistical Research Institute, hereafter JSRI, Hosei University. Currently, JSRI is working on sorting and arrangement of the Leontief Library.

JSRI and the Input Output Table have a fateful connection. The Japanese first Input Output Table, which exists today, was estimated in 1953 for the year 1935 by a group led by Takafusa Nakamura, a student at the professor Arisawa’s Seminar at the University of Tokyo, and published by the JSRI. JSRI moved to Hosei University in 1953, so it was published in the same year it moved. Later professor Arisawa became president of the Hosei University, and Nakamura became a professor at the University of Tokyo and a chairman of the government's Statistics Council.

¹ Suga set the direction for the organization and classification outlined in this paper, and Omata was in charge of executing the practical tasks.

² Leontief initially intended to donate the library to Hitotsubashi University (Tsuru 1999)

The books of the Leontief Library were delivered in cardboard boxes from Chuo University. Each book was numbered on the spine, and stored in cardboard boxes in the order of the number (Photograph A-1). On the side of cardboard boxes, the above number was written to indicate which books were stored (Photograph A-2). The total number of cardboard boxes other than those stored in cabinets at Chuo University amounts to 250 as shown in Figure A-1. The cardboard boxes were distributed and arranged as shown in Photograph A-3 and Photograph A-4. The distribution diagram as a whole is shown in Figure A-2. A list (in Excel format) of information about those books was received from Chuo University. According to this list, there exist about 9,400 books in the 250 boxes.

2. Number of Books by Original Language and Publication Year

We analyzed the number of books by original language and publication year. The number of books that is analyzed amounts to about 9,200.³ The number of books by original language is shown in Figure 1. The largest number of books is in English, followed by French.

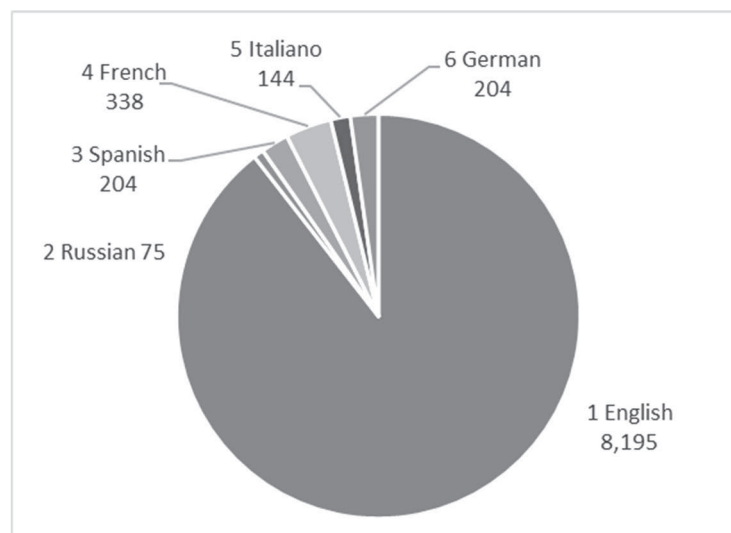


Figure 1 Original language of the books

³ The lists used in the analysis are under scrutiny, thus this paper presents the interim results of the analysis (the same applies below analyses).

The number of books by publication year is shown in Figure 2. The books 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 books, followed by the 1960s and 1950s.

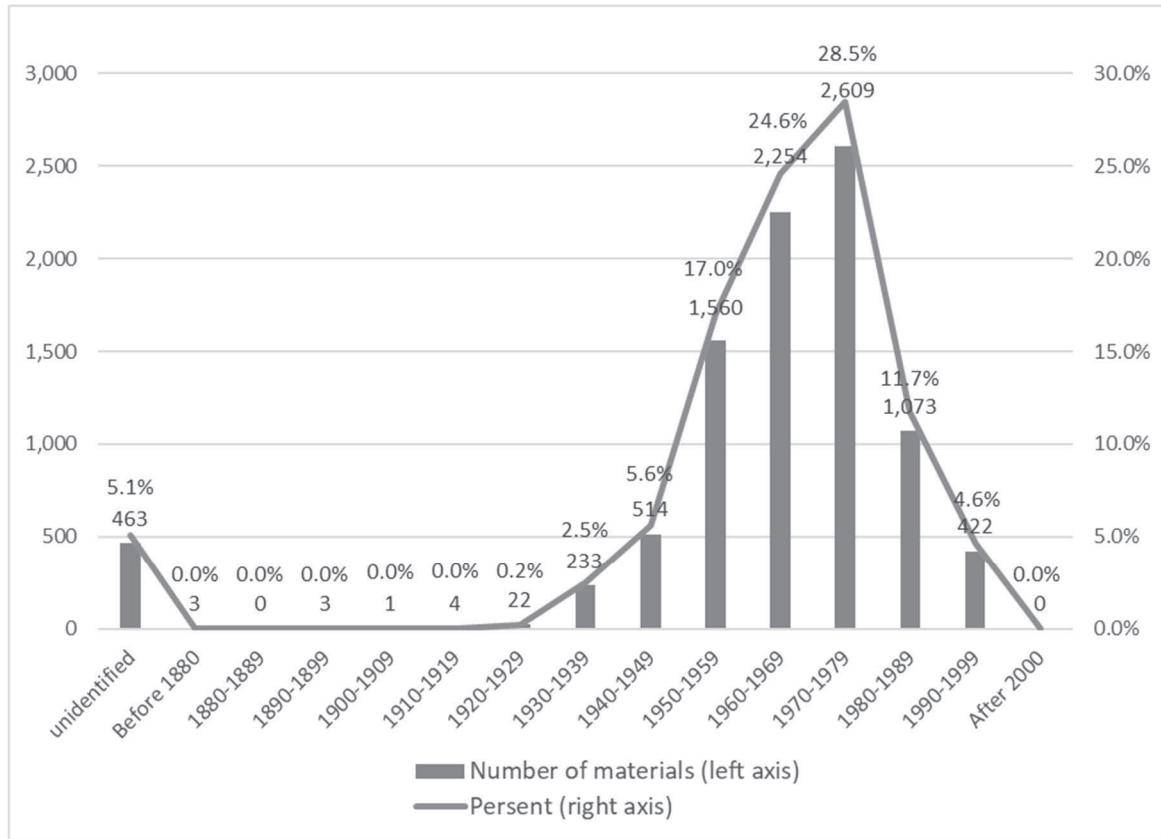


Figure 2 Publication year of the books

KH Coder version 3 (hereafter referred to as "KH Coder") is a text mining software developed by Professor Koichi Higuchi at Ritsumeikan University in Japan. The cross-tabulation with original language and publication year using the "Variables and Headings" in KH Coder is shown in Figure 3. When viewing Figure 3 vertically, it indicates which publication years of books exist for each original language. The size (area) of the square "bubbles" represents the percentage of books for each original language by publication year. For English, books are concentrated in the 1950s to 1970s; for French, in the 1960s to 1990s; for Italian, in the 1980s to 1990s; for Russian in the 1970s; for Spanish in the 1960s; and for German in the 1960s. One of the oldest books is *The Origin of Species* (6th edition) by Charles Darwin published in 1872, that is although reprinted one around 1900.

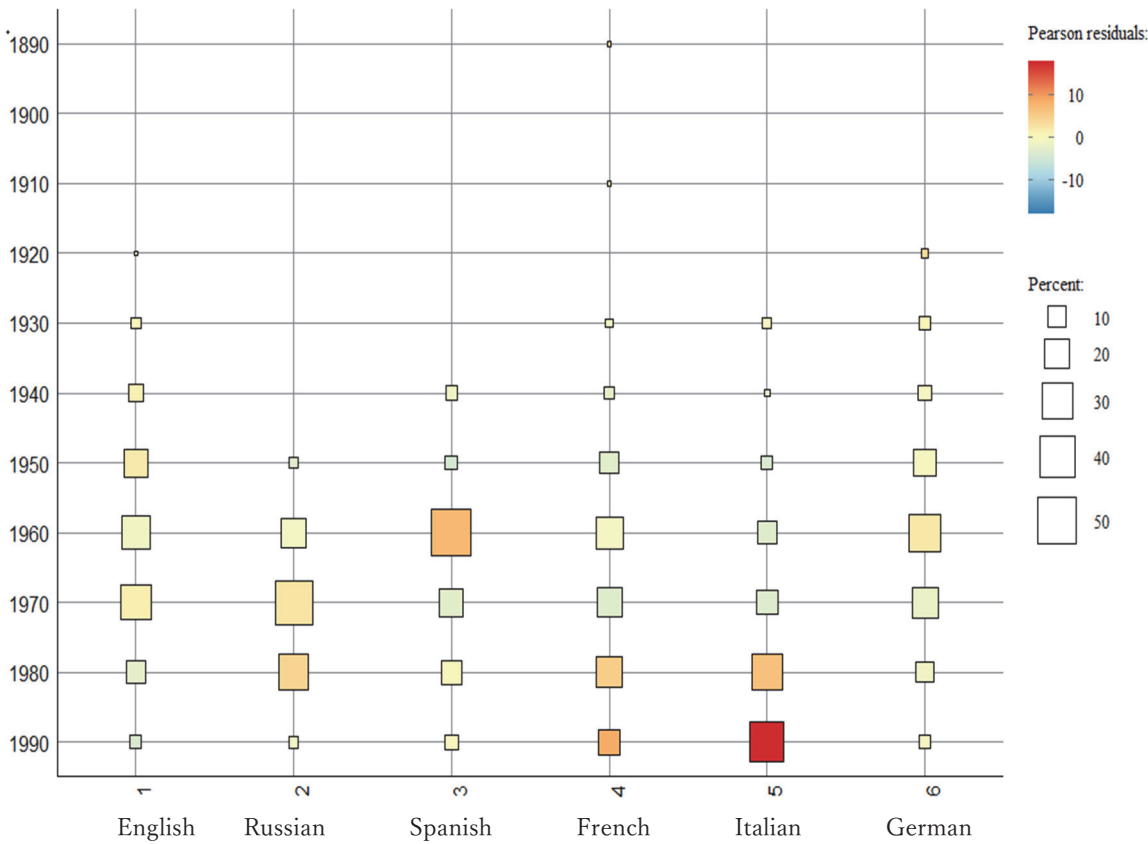


Figure 3 Cross-tabulation with original language and publication year

3. Classification Categories

Next, we analyzed what genres of books existed using KH Coder and other software. First, based on the classification categories of the Schumpeter Library of Hitotsubashi University Library⁴, we add for example ‘Input-Output Table’, which was Leontief’s specialty, to them. Words are extracted from the original texts by KH Coder, nouns are concatenated, and we select words with a high frequency of appearance to set new classification categories from the word frequency list, the function which enables us to view a list of words extracted by KH Coder (see Table 1). New detailed classification categories are set under the classification categories, "B. Economics," "L. Statistics," and "Z. Periodicals, ". The classification categories of the Leontief Library are shown in Table 2.

Table 1 Examples of setting new classification categories using the word frequency list in KH Coder

Word Frequency List	Classification Categories	
Input-output model	Bd.	Input-Output Model
Economic planning	Be.	Economic Planning
Input-output table	La.	Input-Output Table
Population	Ld.	Population
Labor force	Le.	Labor Force
Econometrica	Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)
Economic journal	Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)
Note	※ Not Applicable	
Study		
Method		
They		
Fact		

Note: "Not applicable" means that although the words are extracted, we don’t create new classifications for them.

⁴ The Schumpeter Library is “a part of books Joseph Alois Schumpeter (1883.2.8-1950.1.8), who is as influential a modern economist as Keynes, collected when he was a Harvard University student. It includes economic journals from all over the world, offprint of papers sent to Schumpeter, also his favorite books.” (Accessed on November 27, 2024).

https://www.lib.hit-u.ac.jp/en/retrieval-2/collections_bunken/collections/

The classification categories of the Schumpeter Collection of Hitotsubashi University Library were referred to the following website (Accessed on November 27, 2024).

https://www.lib.hit-u.ac.jp/retrieval/collections_bunken/collections/jsinserts/

Table 2 The list of classification categories

A.	General
B.	Economics
Ba.	Economic Theory
Bb.	Economic Policy
Bc.	Economic History & Condition
Bd.	Input-Output Model
Be.	Economic Planning
Bf.	Environment
C.	Public Finance
D.	Commerce & Management
E.	Accounting
F.	Money & Banking
G.	Transportation
H.	Insurance
I.	Industry
K.	Sociology & Social Problems
L.	Statistics
La.	Input-Output Table
Lb.	National Accounts & National Income
Lc.	Censuses
Ld.	Population
Le.	Labor Force
Lf.	Employment
Lg.	Housing
M.	Law
N.	Politics
O.	Philosophy
Q.	History
S.	Science & Technology
X.	Offprints
Z.	Periodicals
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)
Zb.	Journal & Report (Others)

4. Classification Result

Each book was classified the above classification categories by using the search function, an Excel worksheet function. For some classification categories, the terms used in the search function are further detailed, amounting to about 190 terms. The correspondence between classification categories and the terms searched by the search function is shown in Table 3.

The classification result are shown in Table 4. Approximately 7,100 of all books are included in the analysis. It should be noted that in Table 4, the same book can be classified multiple times across different categories. While about 4,500 books are classified to only one classification category, the total number of duplicates amounts to about 6,100 and the number of books that counted in duplicate amounts to about 2,600.

We used the co-occurrence network diagram, a text mining analysis methods, which “visualizes the relationships between words in the text as a network diagram based on the connectivity of words, or the similarity of word appearance patterns in paragraphs or sentences” (Fukui and Abe 2013) .

For a portion of the approximately 2,600 books that were counted as duplicates, we conducted a co-occurrence network diagram analysis to determine the classification categories in which the duplicates were classified. A co-occurrence network diagram is “a network diagram in which words with similar patterns of occurrence, i.e., words with a high degree of co-occurrence, among words with high frequency of occurrence in text data are connected by lines,” and “the more frequently a word appears, the larger the circle is displayed” (Fukui and Abe 2013). The co-occurrence network diagram in Figure 4 depicts the top 60 by Jaccard coefficient, which is defined by $A \cap B / A \cup B$ in the case of two sets, with the minimum number of appearances of 35. The circles in the diagram are called “nodes,” and each circle represents one word. The size of the circle indicates the frequency of appearance in the original text. Strongly connected nodes are automatically classified and color-coded in KH Coder, and the color-coded groups are called “subgraphs” (we add auxiliary lines to make it easier to understand the subgraphs in Figure 4). The line connecting the nodes is called an “edge,”. The words connected by these lines appear together more frequently in the same original text. Solid edges connect words that belong to the same subgraph, while dotted edges connect words that belong to different subgraph. It is noted that the distance between words is not related to the degree of co-occurrence. The number of subgraphs is 11. Taking “S08” as example, this means that “JOURNAL” and “SCIENCE” are frequently appeared together in the same original text.

In addition, for subgraphs “S01,” “S02,” and “S05” in Figure 4, we referred to the original texts by using the KWIC concordance function in KH Coder (a function that we can refer to the original text in which a word is used) and extract duplicate cases as shown in Table 5. In

Case 1, the original text "Review of Economics and Statistics" is classified to "Za. Journal & Report (Economics)" for "Review of Economics and Statistics", and "Statistics" for "L. Statistics". Similarly, in Case 2, the original text "The Monthly Report on the Labor Force" is classified to "Z. Periodicals" for "The Monthly Report", and "Le. Labor Force" for "Labor Force". In Case 3, the original text "1972 Census of Wholesale Trade" is classified to "Lc. Censuses" for "Census" and "B. Economics" for "Trade".

Table 3 Examples of the correspondence between the classification categories and the terms searched by the search function

Classification Categories		Terms Searched by the Search Function
B.	Economics	Economics
B.	Economics	Innovation
B.	Economics	Structural Change
B.	Economics	Technological Change
B.	Economics	Market
Ba.	Economic Theory	Theory
Ba.	Economic Theory	Linear Programming
Ba.	Economic Theory	Interest Rate
Ba.	Economic Theory	Business Cycles
Ba.	Economic Theory	Economic Dynamics
L.	Statistics	Statistics
L.	Statistics	Small-Area Data Notes
L.	Statistics	Figure
L.	Statistics	Trend
L.	Statistics	Economic Statistics
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	Econometrica
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	Review of Economics
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	American Economic Review
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	Economic Journal
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	Review of Economic Studies
Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	Quarterly Journal of Economics

Table 4 Classification result

Classification Categories		Number	La.	Input-Output Table	204
A.	General	28	Lb.	National Accounts & National Income	187
B.	Economics	3,793	Lc.	Censuses	1,089
Ba.	Economic Theory	806	Ld.	Population	789
Bb.	Economic Policy	74	Le.	Labor Force	122
Bc.	Economic History & Condition	7	Lf.	Employment	154
Bd.	Input-Output Model	135	Lg.	Housing	421
Be.	Economic Planning	162	M.	Law	30
Bf.	Environment	175	N.	Politics	19
C.	Public Finance	6	O.	Philosophy	3
D.	Commerce & Management	47	Q.	History	55
E.	Accounting	37	S.	Science & Technology	427
F.	Money & Banking	68	X.	Offprints	225
G.	Transportation	166	Z.	Periodicals	1,511
H.	Insurance	2	Za.	Journal & Report (Economics)	1,124
I.	Industry	286	Zb.	Journal & Report (Others)	255
K.	Sociology & Social Problems	6			
L.	Statistics	3,835			

Table 5 Examples of the books classified in multiple classification categories

Case	Original Text	Correspondence of Words(upper) and Classification Categories(lower) ①	Correspondence of Words(upper) and Classification Categories(lower) ②
1	Review of Economics and Statistics	Review of Economics and Statistics	Statistics
		Za. Journal & Report (Economics)	L. Statistics
2	The Monthly Report on the Labor Force	The Monthly Report	Labor Force
		Z. Periodicals	Le. Labor Force
3	1972 Census of Wholesale Trade	Census	Trade
		Lc. Censuses	B. Economics

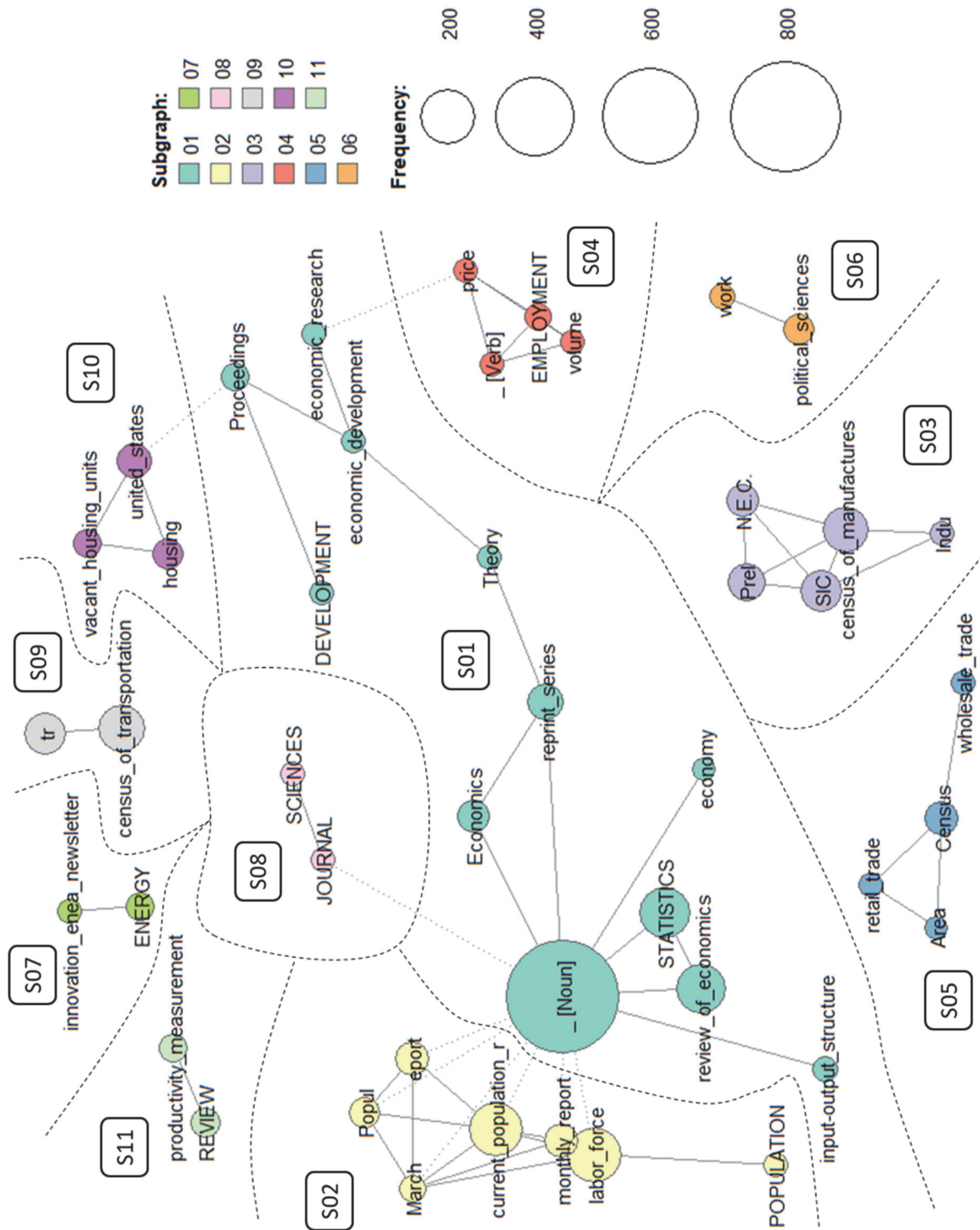


Figure 4 Co-occurrence networks diagram for the books classified in multiple classification categories

It can be considered that Table 4 shows that books in "B. Economics," "L. Statistics," and "Z. Periodicals" are particularly numerous. And "Economic Theory" among "B. Economics", "Lc. Censuses" and "Ld. Population" among "L. Statistics", and "Za. Reports (Economics)" among "Z. Periodicals" are considered to be particularly large.

Since Table 4 was classified mechanically by computer, we sampled some of the books and visually examined their classification to verify the accuracy, and checked whether the classification categories mechanically set by computer and the visual classification of the books were consistent or not. The 95% confidence interval of the "goodness of fit" was 0.880 ± 0.064 , which is defined as "the number of books that are consistent with the classification categories" divided by "the number of books sampled"⁵. Therefore, the mechanical classification by computer is approximately 90% consistent.

Reference

- Koichi Emi (2003) . "On the Leontief Library", *Journal of seizon and life sciences*, Vol.14A, pp.59-60 [in Japanese]
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- Koichi Higuchi (2020). *Quantitative text analysis for social research: Aiming for succession and development of content analysis* (2nd ed.), Nakanishiya Publishing [in Japanese]
- Miya Fukui and Kazuhiro Abe (2013). "The Graphic Interpretation of the Co-occurrence Network Diagram in a Different Writing Style", *Journal of Graphic Science of Japan*, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp.3-9 [in Japanese]

⁵ The formula for calculating the 95% confidence interval is as follows,

$$\text{Goodness of Fit} \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{\text{Goodness of Fit}(1-\text{Goodness of Fit})}{n}}, \text{ where } n \text{ is sample size.}$$

Appendix



Photograph A-1 The contents of a cardboard box



Note: The number in the upper left corner of the photograph was already assigned when the delivery by Hosei University.

Photograph A-2 The exterior of a cardboard box

Legend

151

The number assigned at Japan Statistics Research Institute

The number written on the cardboard box

Stored across multiple locations

13

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
384	~	407	408	~	569	615	643	680	704
									709
									~

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
101	101	101	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
726	~	782	728	~	348	378	446	531	692
									~
									936

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
984	~	098	099	~	293	556	591	625	638
									639
									~
									782

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
103	103	103	103	104	104	104	104	104	104
783	~	847	848	~	060	140	203	700	822
									823
									~
									141

111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	106	106
142	~	225	229	~	567	716	901	~	102
									~
									177
									1/2

121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
177	~	225	226	~	390	424	443	465	491
									492
									~
									504

131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
505	~	530	531	~	635	652	669	683	701
									705
									~
									714

211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220	
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
183	~	196	197	~	217	218	~	235	236	~	262	263	~	273	274	~	299	300	~

221		222		223		224		225		226		227		228		229		230	
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
416	~	446	447	~	473	474	~	483	484	~	506	507	~	526	527	~	541	542	~

231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240	
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
661	~	683	684	~	693	694	~	711	712	~	726	727	~	752	753	~	791	792	~

241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250	
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
919	~	939	940	~	952	953	~	965	966	~	991	992	~	992	092	093	~	145	146



Photograph A-3 Stack room as a whole



Photograph A-4 The row A and B of the book shelves

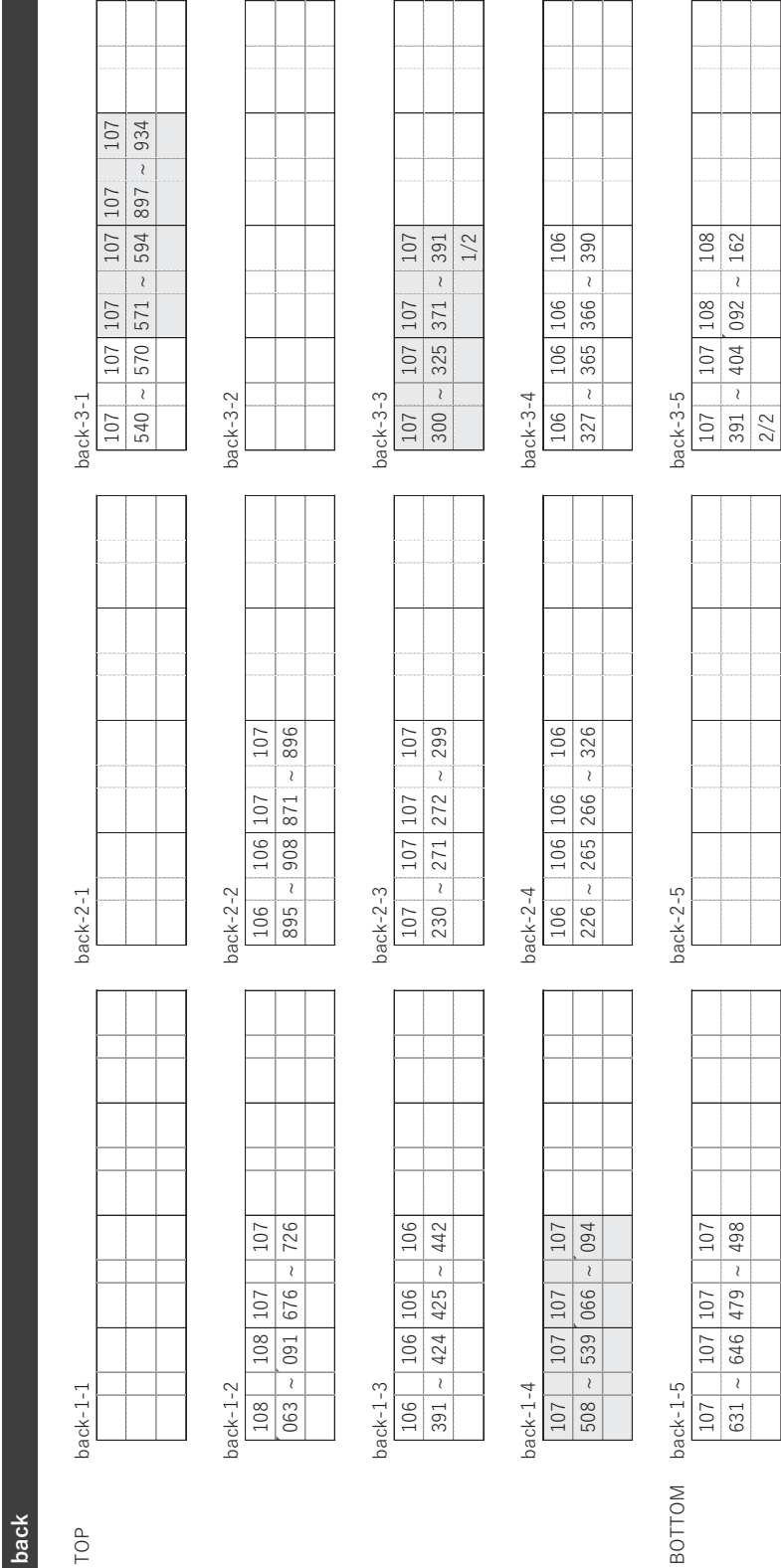
Figure A-2 The distribution diagram

Legend

106		106
895	~	908

The number written on the cardboard box

Stored across multiple locations



A-1-1

A-2-1

[illegible]

3-1	200	200	200	200	200	
	661	$\sim$	683	381	$\sim$	235

A-1-2

2-2

[illegible][illegible]

A-1-3

2-3

[illegible][illegible]

A-1-4

2-4

201	201	200	107	201	201
045 ~	063	712 ~	571 ~	594	025 ~
					044

3-4	201	201	200	200	200	200	
	025	~	044	007	~	020	684
							693

A-1-5

A-2-5

[illegible]

3-5	106	106	107	107				
	747	~	768	418	~	444		

B

TOP

B-1-1

200	200	200	200	200	200				
953 ~	965	880 ~	918	966 ~	991				

B-2-1

200	200	200	200	201	201				
966 ~	991	001 ~	006	146 ~	154				

B-1-2

106	106	106	106	106					
102 ~	177	177 ~	225						
	1/2	2/2							

B-2-2

100	100	100	100	100	100				
114 ~	127	128 ~	145	146 ~	157				

B-1-3

105	105	104	104	103	103				
901 ~	987	037 ~	060	927 ~	961				
1/2									

B-2-3

100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
002 ~	023	024 ~	041	042 ~	057	058 ~	075		
(001次)		(040次)							

B-1-4

103	104	103	103						
962 ~	036	848 ~	926						
1/2									

B-2-4

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
459 ~	476	477 ~	493	494 ~	511				

BOTTOM

B-1-5

107	107	106	106						
499 ~	507	826 ~	842						

B-2-5

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
549 ~	567	568 ~	582	583 ~	600				

B-3-2

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
158 ~	176	177 ~	192	193 ~	210				

B-3-3

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
058 ~	075	076 ~	092	093 ~	113				

B-3-4

100	100	100	100	100	100	107	107		
494 ~	511	512 ~	530	531 ~	548	300	325		

B-3-5

100	100	100	100	107	107				
601 ~	615	616 ~	635	371 ~	391				
					1/2				

TOP

C-2-1

200	200	200	200	200	200				
236	~	262	300	~	325	326	~	359	

C-3-1

200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
326	~	359	626	~	639	640	~	660	

C-1-2

100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
193	~	210	211	~	224	225	~	243	244 ~ 262

C-2-2

100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
244	~	262	263	~	279	280	~	292	

C-3-2

105	105	105	105	105	106	106			
229	~	325	326	~	383	102 ~ 177			
						1/2			

C-1-3

100	100	100	100	100	100				
293	~	310	311	~	327	328 ~ 345			

C-2-3

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
328	~	345	346	~	362	363 ~ 380			

C-3-3

106	106	106	105	105					
015	~	127	717	~	899				
		2/2							

C-1-4

100	100	100	100	100	100				
381	~	398	399	~	415	416 ~ 429			

C-2-4

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
416	~	429	430	~	443	444 ~ 458			

C-3-4

101	101	101	104	104					
408	~	445	141	~	203				

BOTTOM

C-1-5

100	100	100	100	105	105				
636	~	650	651	~	668	568 ~ 716			

C-2-5

105	105	105	105	105	105	105			
568	~	716	465	~	567	384 ~ 464			

C-3-5

105	105	105	108	108	108	108			
384	~	464	163	~	201	024 039			

D

TOP

D-1-1

107	107	107	107	107	107				
836 ~	870	647 ~	675	727 ~	789				

D-2-1

107	107	107	107	107	107	107			
727 ~	789	790 ~	809	039 ~	052				
			2/2						

D-3-1

106	106	106	106	106					
952 ~	970	971 ~	993						

D-1-2

107	107	102	102						
810 ~	834	349 ~	378						

D-2-2

101	101	107	107	106	106				
252 ~	293	445 ~	478	873 ~	894				

D-3-2

106	106	106	106	106	107	107			
873 ~	894	769 ~	788	935 ~	964				

D-1-3

200	200	200	200	200					
507 ~	526	447 ~	473						

D-2-3

106	106	200	200						
843 ~	858	474 ~	483						

D-3-3

102	102	102	102	102					
379 ~	446	692 ~	936						

D-1-4

102	102	102	102	102	103				
447 ~	531	532 ~	814	984 ~	008				

D-2-4

102	103	101	102	101	101				
984 ~	008	968 ~	228	728 ~	967				

D-3-4

102	102	102	102	102					
229 ~	251	252 ~	348						

BOTTOM

D-1-5

101	101	101	101						
294 ~	325	344 ~	383						

D-2-5

101	101	101	101	101	101				
326 ~	343	384 ~	407	016 ~	047				

D-3-5

101	101	101	101	101	101	101			
016 ~	047	000 ~	015	048 ~	069				

E

TOP

E-1-1

107	107	106	107	106	106				
053 ~	065	994 ~	007	909 ~	925				

E-2-1

106	106	200	200	200	200				
909 ~	925	542 ~	600	601 ~	625				

E-3-1

200	200	200	200	108	108				
601 ~	625	484 ~	506	040 ~	061				

E-1-2

107	107	107	107	200	200				
115 ~	137	326 ~	350	694 ~	711				

E-2-2

200	200	108	108	107	107	106	106
694 ~	711	202 ~	241	984 ~	999	726 ~	746

E-3-2

106	106	107	107	200	200				
726 ~	746	615 ~	630	527 ~	541				

E-1-3

106	106	106	106	106	106				
636 ~	652	622 ~	635	653 ~	668				

E-2-3

106	106	106	106	108	108				
443 ~	465	492 ~	504	000 ~	023				

E-3-3

108	108	106	106	106	106				
000 ~	023	466 ~	491	505 ~	530				

E-1-4

106	106	106	106	106	106				
570 ~	589	590 ~	614	859 ~	872				

E-2-4

106	106	106	106	107	107				
859 ~	872	684 ~	701	166 ~	207				

E-3-4

106	106	106	106						
669 ~	683	531 ~	569						

BOTTOM

E-1-5

101	101	107	107	106	106				
214 ~	251	405 ~	416	715 ~	725				

E-2-5

106	106	107	107	106	106	107	107
715 ~	725	351 ~	370	705 ~	714	139 ~	165
							2/2

E-3-5

107	107	107	107	106	106				
139 ~	165	208 ~	229	789 ~	801				
	2/2		2/2						

TOP

F-1-1

107	107	106	107	100	
407	~	830	703 ~	335 001 ~	020

F-2-1

[illegible]

F-3-1

103	103	103	100				
639	~	782	941	~	966		

F-1-2

F-1-2

[illegible]

F-2-2

[illegible]

F-3-2

[illegible]

F-1-3

F-1-3

[illegible]

F-2-3

100	100	101	101						
835	~	847	148	~	171				

F-3-3

103	103	103	101			
224	$\sim$	293	709	$\sim$	752	
1/4						

F-1-4

F-1-4

[illegible]

F-2-4

101	101	101	101						
570	~	615	681	~	704				

F-3-4

[illegible]

BOTTOM

F-1-5

[illegible]

F-2-5

101	101	101	101						
070	~	106	107	~	147				

F-3-5

101	101	101	104				
446	~	467	061	~	140		
					2/2		

TOP

G-1-1

100	100	100	100	100	103	103			
867	~	884	885	~	900	783	~	847	

G-2-1

103	103	101	101	101	106	106			
783	~	847	172	~	213	802	~	825	

G-3-1

				100	106				
				040	~	702			

G-1-2

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
705	~	725	726	~	740	689	~	704	

G-2-2

100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
689	~	704	811	~	834	795	~	810	

G-3-2

100	100	100	100	100					
848	~	866	967	~	999				

G-1-3

103	103	101	101						
163	~	223	726	~	782				
		3/3							

G-2-3

103	103	103	103						
557	~	591	294	~	556				

G-3-3

G-1-4

104	104	103	103						
701	~	822	099	~	162				

G-2-4

101	101	103	103						
644	~	680	009	~	098				
					2/2				

G-3-4

BOTTOM

G-1-5

101	101	101	101						
511	~	569	468	~	510				

G-2-5

101	101	104	105						
616	~	643	823	~	141				

G-3-5

LEONTIEF LIBRARY REPORT No.1
2025 年 1 月 31 日

発行所 法政大学 日本統計研究所
〒194-0298 東京都町田市相原町4342
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発行人 菅 幹雄

LEONTIEF LIBRARY REPORT

No.1

January 2025

Organizing and Classifying Books of the Leontief Library

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Edited by

JAPAN STATISTICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
HOSEI UNIVERSITY
TOKYO, JAPAN