

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York 27, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 17, 1964

Dear Reinhard:

Thank you for your letter and the Diskussionsbeitrag. I respond quickly but briefly. This weekend I will be busy preparing a talk on the reception of Marxism in the European labor movement, which I will deliver on the 21st at Yale (for a course on Marxism jointly given by the Dept. of Political Science and the Dept. of Philosophy).

I am in agreement with your Beitrag. My only major suggestion is the following:

A few words on Weber's political position could be added. I agree with you that "Rationalitaet als wissenschaftliche Aufgabe (should be distinguished) von den geschichtlichen Grundlagen und Konsequenzen der Rationalitaet". Weber himself did this, but he also took an explicit political position which must be ours even today, at least to some extent. I think Marcuse's attack should be answered on two levels: the one that you elaborate, and the ~~a~~ political level proper. If you emphasize only the distinction, then Marcuse will simply say that he considers this a positivistic fallacy. If you point out, however, that Weber was right as against many Marxists and many others of his time, he can call you "reactionary"--which is less serious a charge in 1964.

You could make this point without extending the length of your talk if you do the following: Omit the reference to and quotation from Robert Minder. (I don't think you need Minder for making your point.)

Omit the long quotation from Weber on p. 7 which again does not seem necessary for your argument. In fact, you point out (four lines from below) "wie schon erwaehnt"--emphasizing the repetition. The quotations on p. 8 appear more pertinent.

I have not yet understood the importance of the distinction between Anreiz and Antrieb? Are you sure about it? Have you talked to people who live more in the German language than we do? Perhaps you can check in Heidelberg before the talk. Your argument would still stand without reference to a presumable lapse.

Another theoretical point: Bureaucracy can be studied in isolation from other administrative types or understand in a comparative perspective. In the latter case it appears to me fruitful to look^{also} for patrimonial features in modern bureaucratic organizations. In other words, patrimonialism need not be merely a historical background. "Persoenliche Referenten" in Germany and personal retainers (such as Ted Sorensen) of Presidential candidates and Presidents in the United States can be interpreted as patrimonial elements. Charisma is, of course, frequently related to bureaucracy (as a contrast and, less often, as a complementary force), but patrimonialism is not.

The last sentence on p. 3 is not clear to me.

Itess: comma after Forscher (line 9, p. 3), omit "diesbezuglich" (line 15, p. 4), ~~kein~~ no comma after "die" (line 4, p. 5). line 9, p. 5: "unentbehrlich fuer die..." better than present formulation. Next sentence: "...solte man dabei nicht vergessen, ~~xxx~~ dass diese" (also omit comma after last word), no comma after "gegensaetzlich" (last line, p. 6).

Gurland is presently in New York. He did not like Marcuse's piece and stopped reading it after the first page.

I have heard that Hans Gerth will review my book for the AJS. I have some anxieties about it. Paechter will review it for Social Research, on the whole positively, as I hear through the grapevine. I do not know who will review it for the ASR. I hope that a fair choice was made.

Have a good time in Europe. My parents can still take care of themselves, but eventually I will have to worry about my mother.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Juan Peron". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'J'.

Oct. 6, 73

Dear Reinhard:

Sets of "Economy and Society" are still being shipped out of Bedminster Press, Bookwarehouse, ~~Totowa~~ Vreeland Ave., Ex Totowa, N.J., 07512. I just got a couple of sets. About 180 sets should be left. If the Bedminster Press would continue operating, these sets would sell out within ten to twelve months. More than 100 sets were sold in the first half of 73. However, the Bedminster Press will probably declare bankruptcy by December, and it is not clear whether the sets would be available afterwards. There are still a few hundred volumes with the printer in Vermont, but it could easily happen that they will be pulped. (Incidentally, I also found out that there are about a hundred unfilled orders for my "Social Democrats" with Bedminster.)

My advice to (affluent) students would be to order a set right now and hope for the best. Next quarter may be too late.

You ask about sales data. In all, more than 3,000 sets were sold: 1968 approx. 1,500

69	585
70	428
71	269
72	205
half of 73	105

Sales haven't been bad for such an expensive work, and hardcover sets would probably continue selling for a decade to come. The sales figures say nothing about the paperback potential and the student market. The copyrights situation is crazy, and Macmillan/Free Press blocked any paperback edition or selling under \$ 20. I think that at least a paperback edition of vol. III should be made available, if legally at all possible. The difficulty may only lie in the ch. on bureaucracy, the ~~only~~ major Free Press share in that volume. The Univ. of Cal. Press may be a logical publisher for vol. III, but I haven't approached Grant yet, because as of now I can't make a reasonable proposal. I do hope that Claus catches up with HZ once more in New York before it is too late.

I wrestled with my conscience about the Collins ms. I agree with you that "we need him," but my advice was negative as far as the present state of the ms was concerned. I guess that some commercial publisher may find the ms publishable as is, but it is not didactic and explicit enough to be a textbook and not analytical enough to be a scholarly work. On both levels too much is merely asserted.

Arndt,
Frank

GR
Holzhofallee 1
6100 Darmstadt
from June 7 until the middle of July

May 22, 76

Dear Reinhard:

I am slow again in answering your letter of April 12, but Grant gave me the go-ahead and I have a version of the introduction for you. Time is running out for me here, since I too will leave on June 5 for Europe. Grant told me not only to go ahead, but to speed up, and this is what I did. There are several ways to do an introduction. After some thinking about the matter, I decided that what ~~the~~ your book needs after 16 or 17 years is a bibliographical review of where your ^{Weber} book and your others fit in with what has happened since. Therefore, I begin with an attempt to locate your Weber book and your career within the stages of the Weber reception and then go on to review the main literature which has appeared since 1960. I have not used any laudatory adjectives for your own contribution for reasons of taste, but I have stated your overall contribution as clearly as I could.

Once I got going on the ms I did not want to stop and send you an outline. I think it is better that you can now respond to my effort as a whole. You see that I begin and close with the old Marx-Weber perspective. After placing you in the context of the stages of the Weber reception I go on to answer the question about the progress of Weber scholarship since 1960 along the six dimensions I originally worked out in my review essay for Contemporary Sociology last year. In fact, the second half of the introduction is a revised, cut and expanded version of what I said in CS.

~~That was~~ I actually received an unusual number of good comments on this review essay and do think that it should be kept in print, so to speak. Please feel free to suggest cuts or expansions. I included the most recent literature which has appeared since 1974.

I had originally in mind to add a few more points to the introduction and that could still be done, if you ^{may} think it necessary. But these days I never know what incidents detract me from writing an essay--therefore, I wanted to get at least one version into your hands.

I do hope, of course, that you ~~are~~ will find the introduction reasonably successful. In addition, your own bibliographical note, esp. pp. 11f must be redone to take account of cross-references to ES.

If you can't respond before leaving for Goldern, write ~~me~~ a letter to Darmstadt. I might, by the way, be able to visit you--if nothing interferes, as it happened during the last two times I intended to visit you.

Your idea about a Weber volume that would not be constricted by the copyright mess is a very worthwhile one, but at the moment I am not pursuing the idea, since Grant has sent a very good plea, under his director's signature, to all the heads of the publishing houses concerned. Maybe something is going to work out--if we all don't get too old over it.

I admire your persistence and energy in finishing your latest book (to which I already refer in the introduction). Have a good stay in Goldern and give my regards to Jane!

Cordell, JH

May 28, 1976

Professor Guenther Roth
Dept. of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Dear Guenther:

Your letter and MS arrived yesterday and I read the introduction last night. This was much faster than I anticipated and I am not sure how fast Grant wants to move on the book, but I can send you ~~mi~~ my comments right away for your consideration.

I have really only one main point to make. The introduction is a very comprehensive review of the literature and will be very useful to have as an addition to my book, but it should still appear as an introduction rather than an independent essay. I quite agree with your restrained comments on the book, there is no need for you to ~~stay~~ sing my praises, the book must speak for itself. But after reading your introduction, the reader should still get a sense that he is now to read a book about Weber. So I think it would be very good if you could add at the end some assessment of the uses the book can serve now, some 17~~y~~ years after its original publication and in a way despite all the literature that has accumulated. I think I wrote you some weeks ago that some teachers will assign my book, others will assign parts of it, and others will prefer to have the students read only the original. There is also the larger public who in view of Weber's increasing prominence want to get an overview of his work. Obviously my book will serve now different functions ~~from~~ than it did earlier when E&S was not available. But I think it is also true that for many American students E&S can become more accessible, once they have read such an overview. You may or may not want to include some comment about the effort at balancing the Parsons interpretation and partial translations then available, which was the original motivation, but which is less relevant now. Anyway, something along these lines would be helpful.

For the rest, I have added some corrections and the easiest thing is to return the ~~nt~~ introduction so you can see for yourself. The footnotes after 19 are misplaced or rather misnumbered in the text, but you better straighten that out yourself.

As for the bibliographical note I wonder whether I need all that detail any more in view of the full translation of E.&S, but you are right that the note must be changed. Any other changes that occur to you?

We are leaving here on June 4th, stay for two weeks in Princeton, and fly to Switzerland on June 21st. Perhaps we can talk about things when you visit us, if you can. On the Weber volumes, I was trying to think of alternatives to E&S but if Grant can extricate the whole thing, it is obviously better to have the whole volumes available.

With best regards, also from Jane,

Cordially,

Alvin

Lindener Allee 15, 5 Köln 41(Lindenthal)

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie

im Forschungsinstitut für Soziologie der Universität Köln

Redaktion Axel Schmalfuß

Köln, den 14. 7. 1976

Herrn
Prof.Dr.Guenther Roth

Holzhofallee 1
6100 DARMSTADT

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Roth,

da sich Herr Professor König in Italien aufhält und erst ab 15.Oktober wieder in Köln sein wird, habe ich Ihren Brief vom 6. Juli an ihn weitergeleitet.

Zu einer Ihrer Fragen möchte ich jedoch kurz Auskunft geben und Sie gleichzeitig sehr herzlich bitten, die Information an Herrn Bendix weiterzugeben: Selbstverständlich werden wir, Herausgeber und Redaktion sehr gern eine Erwiderung Herrn Bendix' auf Herrn Tenbrucks Ausführungen in der Zeitschrift bringen. Solche Repliken sind zwar nicht häufig, allerdings durchaus üblich. Um mit einer Erwiderung noch in Heft 4 dieses Jahrgangs rechnen zu können, müssen wir das Manuskript bis zum 10. Oktober in den Händen haben; am besten ist es, den Text an mich zu schicken, ich werde ihn Professor König sogleich nach seiner Rückkehr vorlegen.

Sehr dankbar wäre ich Ihnen, wenn Sie dies bitte Herrn Bendix ausrichten könnten, und bin

mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr



Axel Schmalfuß

First-page replacement of previous biographical note.

~~now~~

Reinhard Bendix is Professor of political science at the University of California in Berkeley, where he has been teaching since 1947. Born in Berlin in 1916, ~~Mr.~~ Bendix fled the Hitler regime when he was twenty-two, and came to the United States, where he entered the University of Chicago. There he studied sociology and obtained a B.A. in 1941, an M.A. in 1943, and his Ph.D. four years later. In 1970 he was president of the American Sociological Association.

Among his numerous books are Work and Authority (1956), for which he received the American Sociological Association's McIver award in 1958, reissued by the University of California Press in 1973; Nation-Building and Citizenship (1964); Embattled Reason (1970). His forth-coming book Kings and People will be published by the University of California Press in 1977.

July 29, 76

Dear Reinhard:

My introduction will be sent to the UCP next week. It is just being typed. I set up a table of ~~cross~~-references for your page numbers in WuG and GPS ("Parlament u. Regierung...") so that the reader can find the corresponding passages in ES and the appendix on "Parliament and Government...." For the latter I had to consult Winckelmann's tables, go to the 1958 edition and then to my own translation. It was something of a chore, but it is done. and your bibliographical note is now in good order. I made only one minor change in the introduction, tossing out the reference to Mills and replacing it by another recent reference to your work by Johannes Weiss, paralleling the Tenbruck citation.

I enclose a draft for the first-page biographical note, which should not remain in its old form. If you agree with my change, you can forget about it. If you want another biographical note, please send your version to Grant Barnes. Actually, Grant won't be around in the next few weeks and somebody else has been instructed to check the ms and ready it for the press run next fall. Grant will spend some time, as you know, in Greece and thinks of visiting you on the way back early in September.

Ian had a fairly good time in Scarsdale and now must adjust to the rural isolation of the island. Erik has not yet shown up, but I have found out quite a bit about co-counseling (or reevaluation counseling). Some communards I know have been involved in it for some time, and it is spreading among professional people around the campus. There have been some bitter conflicts among proselytizers and opponents, and the commune involved was practically split in half. At some dinner arrangements among faculty people some care is taken not to bring together proponents and opponents. Thus it is the old story: A therapeutic approach designed to bring peace of mind to people also pits them against one another--an unresolvable dilemma. Nobody seems to have gotten rich yet, but there are some opportunities for taking course fees and thus gaining some income from the movement.

I enclose a letter from the KZfS. I congratulated Koenig on his birthday and mentioned your question about a reply to Tenbruck.

Enjoy your stay in Goldern and give my best to Jane!

Cordially,



Oct. 21, 76

Dear Reinhard:

Nothing important going on here. I have sent to you my essay from the BJS, which you may not have seen before, a review of Bell and a review essay on Weberiana. If I remember correctly, I also enclosed somebody else's review of Frank's translation of the "Agrarverhaeltnisse." I will also send you Lepsius' Munich speech--I went from Goldern to Munich to hear it.

In Berkeley ES is still stymied. All the more important to keep your book in print. My introduction was cleaned up a bit stylistically by Grant. I had no objections to it.

I am trying to translate Wolfgang Schluchter's Wertfreiheit und Verantwortungsethik and his essay on "Die Paradoxie der Rationalisierung. Zum Verhaeltnis von 'Ethik' und 'Welt' bei MW." Together the two essays (or one more) might make a suitable small volume in the Quantum series of the UCP--it would be a good antidote to Habermas, who is instantaneously translated these days. Another possibility might be to combine Schluchter and some of my essays to make a sequel to our Scholarship and Partisanship.

Lepsius, I hear, is doing relatively well after his larynx operation--no malignity was found. I had been quite worried.

There is "ein Prozess" ~~against~~ the foundation that is supposed to fund part of the Weber edition and part of my stay in Heidelberg, but Schluchter does not expect serious trouble. My application for a sabbatical--my first one ever--should also not be in serious doubt. Hence I am preparing myself mentally for a year in Heidelberg. I hope to get some writing done during this period.

The Indian summer here has been very beautiful and 'heartwarming.' Give my regards to Jane!

Carl Lall,
LH

October 29, 1976

Professor Guenther Roth
Department of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Guenther:

Many thanks for the reprints; I started reading and got distracted but will return to them. It is good of you to keep me posted. By way of reciprocity I enclose a reprint of my own which you may not have seen.

I am of course still preoccupied with my MS but am now doing the final revision for the Press with the help of an assistant who has writing skills that are most useful. He also catches the many infelicities that remain despite all the revisions.

I just talked to the Press about your introduction to the Weber book and had a look at the bibliographical note you have added. This was really work far beyond the call of duty; I had no idea you would make an inventory of all my quotations in relation to your edition of E&S. But many thanks anyway. It will be a big help to the reader.

Cordially,

Reinhard Bendix

Enclosure

Guenther Roth
Dept. of Sociology DK-40
U. of Washington
Seattle, Wa. 98195

Oct. 22, 1978

Prof. Russell R. Dynes
Executive Officer, ASA
1722 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Re: 1978 resolution presented by N. Birnbaum and N. Oppenheimer

Dear Russell:

Tad Blalock has called my attention to the Birnbaum/Oppenheimer resolution. As you remember, last year the ASA Council had on its agenda a proposal similar to this one. At the time a statement by the German Sociological Association and letters from its president, Prof. Bolte, past president, Prof. Lepsius, and from Prof. Schluchter of the U. of Heidelberg were put before the Council.

I am chagrined that the Council has once again been asked to issue a censure "regarding the situation of our German colleagues," when I am certain that the great majority of German sociologists do not feel the need for such solicitousness. I am sure that they will consider such a resolution unwarranted by the facts of the situation. I will leave out of consideration the question of whether the several thousand members of the ASA really want the Council to issue global condemnations of ill-understood events in other democratic countries--events the perception of which has been shaped by political pressure groups interested in mobilizing the ASA.

I feel that I can shed some light on the German situation since I have just spent five months in Germany, visited several universities and talked to several colleagues and a number of persons in public life about the present state of academic and personal freedom. In 1967/68, when I was a visiting professor at the Free University of Berlin, it was certainly true--to quote from the resolution--that "a climate not conducive to the free pursuit of teaching and research" was spreading rapidly. Conditions have considerably improved in recent years, although it is still not easy for many a liberal social scientist to go about his teaching and research without continuous harassment from radical students.

I have also tried to keep myself informed through newspapers and journals about the latest developments. An illuminating history of the 1972 guidelines and their consequences has been published in the major German weekly, the liberal Die Zeit, in a series beginning on July 21, 1978. The magazine Der Spiegel has followed the latest developments continuously. There is no point--given the many tasks and the limited time of the Council--to go into the intricacies of the German situation, about which most supporters of the resolution at the business meeting must have been uninformed. I would like to identify merely what I consider to be the main issue and what

the latest developments have been. In 1972 Willy Brandt, then Chancellor of the FRG and soon to be a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, and the heads of the eleven German states moved to forestall "the long march through the institutions" which had been proclaimed by extremist groups. The resulting guidelines led to certain screening procedures for civil service applicants, but not to a change of existing law. There has never been a Berufsverbot in the sense of a law forbidding all Communists to hold civil service positions. The very term Berufsverbot is an invention of leftwing critics, who have spread the notion abroad, where they have been partly successful in mobilizing latent anti-German sentiments and resentments which are directed--let there be no doubt about it--as often against the success of German democratic institutions after World War II as against any internal dangers to them. The new guidelines were intended to reinforce the extant civil service regulations which require loyalty to the constitution and which were specifically designed to forestall the kind of disloyalty so often found in the Weimar Republic.

One of the technical difficulties has been that, in contrast to the United States, so many occupational categories, from mail carriers and train conductors to professors, have civil service status, with high job security and high pension benefits--both certainly greater than is true of American professors. The screening procedures set up to implement the 1972 guidelines led to checks on past political behavior, and this has turned out to be very unwieldy and much too costly--psychologically and financially--in relation to their intended purpose. Sociologists, who deal professionally with unintended consequences of formalization and institutionalization, will not be surprised to learn that a mixture of bureaucratic inflexibility and subaltern discretion has created undesirable side-effects. What strikes me about this situation is the fact that very few persons have encountered difficulties in gaining civil service rank and that the legal remedies available to them are very strong. Some absurdities have convinced many people that ~~the~~ the general screening procedures should be scrapped or greatly curtailed. Some affected radicals have publicized their cases very effectively as part of their political warfare, but it is only fair to point out that some who have been turned down in one state because of their political activities have found equivalent employment in another state.

Since 1977 the state of Bremen, which incidentally has one of the most radical universities, has limited screening to sensitive positions such as judges, prosecuting attorneys and police. In September 1978 the state of Hamburg in effect annulled the 1972 guidelines. West Berlin is moving in the same direction. According to Der Spiegel of Oct. 9, 1978, the Social Democratic leadership of the state of Hesse held up its revision of the screening procedures until surviving the state elections on Oct. 3 with their crucial implications for the survival of the Federal coalition government. The main supporters of the 1972 guidelines are the states ruled by the Christian Democrats, ~~who~~ ^{who} hope to draw electoral advantage from charges against the Social Democrats as being "soft on Communism."

It should be kept in mind that the controversies have centered on the field of primary and secondary education, not on the universities. Professorial appointments have not been affected by the screening procedures. Contrary to the resolution's assertion I have found no sense among German colleagues that there is "increasing evidence that... basic rights are being eroded." Rather, there is an increasing belief that some of the administrative excesses in the wake of the 1972 guidelines are being curbed successfully. Moreover, the recent anti-terrorist legislation (to which the highly inaccurate so-called "Factsheet" attached to the resolution refers) has been kept remarkably restrained with a view toward retaining maximal personal freedom. (There are, for instance, less controls on travellers than in France.)

The resolution adopted at the business meeting amounts to an indiscriminate generalized accusation. At a time when the Communist regime in the DDR has silenced its intelligentsia by jailing or expatriating most of its best-known members over the last two years, it would be strange indeed for an American professional association to censure the democratically governed FRG--certainly the most civil-rights-minded constitutional system Germany has ever had. Moreover, it is utterly incongruous that the ASA Council should find itself confronted with two resolutions of equal weight which refer to vastly differing situations--one in which hundreds, if not thousands, of persons have been tortured and killed by a dictatorial military regime and private vigilante groups, and the German situation in which professed guerrillas have had the full protection of the laws to the point where they have been able to abuse them successfully.

It is my understanding that the ASA Council has the option of not acting on the resolution. I urge its members not to adopt the resolution.

Sincerely,

Guenther Roth

H. Presenter - Norman Birnbaum/Martin Oppenheimer

That in view of reports from other professional associations and the international press indicating that an erosion of conditions of academic freedom is taking place in the Federal Republic of Germany, and specifically regarding the denial of the right of German citizens to exercise their profession in the public service on account of their political views, the American Sociological Association considers it timely and appropriate to voice its concern regarding the current employment practices in German universities and to urge the authorities to make every effort to observe and defend the basic rights of freedom of scientific inquiry and freedom of thought, speech, and association as guaranteed by the German Constitution. Increasing evidence that these basic rights are being eroded and have created a climate not conducive to the free pursuit of teaching and research prompts the American Sociological Association, whose basic responsibility it is to support and promote conditions of academic freedom within our profession, to publicly register our concern regarding the situation of our German colleagues.

I. Presenter - Stanley Aronowitz/Samuel Rosenberg

We, in the ASA, believe in the democratic road and in political solutions to the problems of nations. We consider that the measures adopted to date by the military junta which governs Argentina put new obstacles in the ways of a peaceful and democratic solution to Argentina's problems. With this situation in mind, we join the democratic forces in Argentina and throughout the world in urging the military junta to restore all democratic and constitutional practices. In our estimation only the immediate restoration of democratic procedures can safeguard and prevent the furtherance of the violations of human and civil rights and academic freedom now prevalent in Argentina.

November 13, 1978

Professor Guenther Roth
Department of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Guenther:

Many thanks for your helpful comments. It seems I have a bit more time than I anticipated, so I will elaborate. All your points are well taken and will facilitate the revision.

As for the students' reception, I am not surprised either. The same uncritical Marxism is evident here, though there are always the notable exceptions. The facts of life are that the next generation of academics (graduates of the 1960's) shows a marked decline in education, so what can one expect from the students. Does not bode well for the reception of my book, I am afraid, at least in the immediate future.

I have a favor to ask. Could you send me your copies of the Johannes Weiss and Hans Henrik Bruun books on Weber and let me have them for a while? Victor Magagna has wished a Weber seminar on me, and Ken Jowitt predicts there will be twenty students in it. Maybe not, but I have some catching up to do. I have the Beetham and Hufnagel, but the Weiss and Bruun are not in our library. Anything else I should read which has top priority in your view? Many thanks.

Cordially,

Reinhard Bendix
Professor

next: don't know

Reinhard Fleck

Nov. 6, 78

Dear Reinhard,

I am just reading the draft of your speech for the second time. Your arguments are very condensed, and I wonder whether you can elaborate on some of them. This depends, of course, also on the time allotted to you.

Perhaps you should point out that since the Heidelberg meetings of 1964 research on Weber has not always been 'politicized.' Lepsius, Schluchter, Zingerle (on China), Abramowski, Winckelmann, Johannes Weiss (MW's Grundlegung der Soziologie), Gerhard Hufnagel's Kritik als Beruf, even Mommsen, have also dealt with the substantive aspects of Weber's works. Fifteen years after the Heidelberg meeting it remains true that Marx and Weber appear as the two basic approaches to many students, and Weber as the inferior "bourgeois" alternative--see Michael Bader, Johannes Berger, Heiner Ganssmann u. Jost v. d. Knesebeck, Einfuehrung in die Gesellschaftstheorie (Frankfurt 76), but there has been some movement on the other side.

On p. 2. I wonder whether the term Spezialisierung is the right one. W's search for the causes of the uniqueness of western culture transcended, after all, the specialization of historical research in his time. He disappointed Theodor Mommsen and others by his refusal to specialize in ancient or medieval history. It is true that in "Science as a Vocation" W. spoke of the inevitability of specialization, and he pursued specific problems, but the point is that he did so outside the established disciplines. Simmel too (as Weber wrote) was hard to classify by any conventional standards.

p. 3. "Vor 1914 lebten (instead of standen)....."

p. 4 Why is it "perhaps too early" to ask the question about the great cultural problems of our time? There is a way in which they are obvious, there will be other ways of looking at them from the perspective of later generations.

p. 5. I have some doubts about whether or not the "consequences instead of the origins" have become the central theme of our time. In a way Weber was very much concerned about the consequences, and his particular quest for the origins was not shared by many scholars. Today writers like Perry Anderson and Wallerstein from the Marxist camp have made attempts at historical reconstruction, which are very much concerned with origins. What has changed, I think, is less the interest in origins and consequences than the European ethnocentrism. (which

p. 6. There is a sense in) all of these concepts are European.

7f. I don't think that Weber distinguishes "seinen allgemeinen Staatsbegriff von der Erscheinungsform des modernen Staates." Your reference should be to p. 39, not 40, but on p. 40, para 3 W. writes: "Den Staatsbegriff empfiehlt es sich, da er in seiner Vollentwicklung durchaus modern ist, auch seinem modernen Typus entsprechend.... zu definieren." You are right that this invites a comparison between premodern and modern politische Verbaende, but my reading is that for W. the state is modern by definition.

(typological)

The pages from 11 to the end are well constructed, but the question is whether you have space for discussing some of the changes in "the bureaucratic subculture" in western European countries, beyond mentioning Mayntz, Crozier and Kelsall. You might also want to sketch the nature of the "allgemeine Problematik," to which you refer on p. 14.

Last week I attended Chirot's seminar where two of the better students presented your new study. I was not too surprised to hear the following arguments: There are too many historical facts; the study is not sociology; there is no testable theory; it can't be replicated; there is no balance sheet of economic versus political and religious factors which account for the rise of kingship and the people's mandate; the study is idealistic and elite-centered when a balanced study should give due weight to material factors and the "masses." At the end I gave a twenty minute speech, which I understand upset the group because they are not accustomed to be challenged that way.

Oh yes, it was typical too that the first half of your book was not treated at all because it was "too historical," i.e., too far removed in time and not concerned with modernization issues!

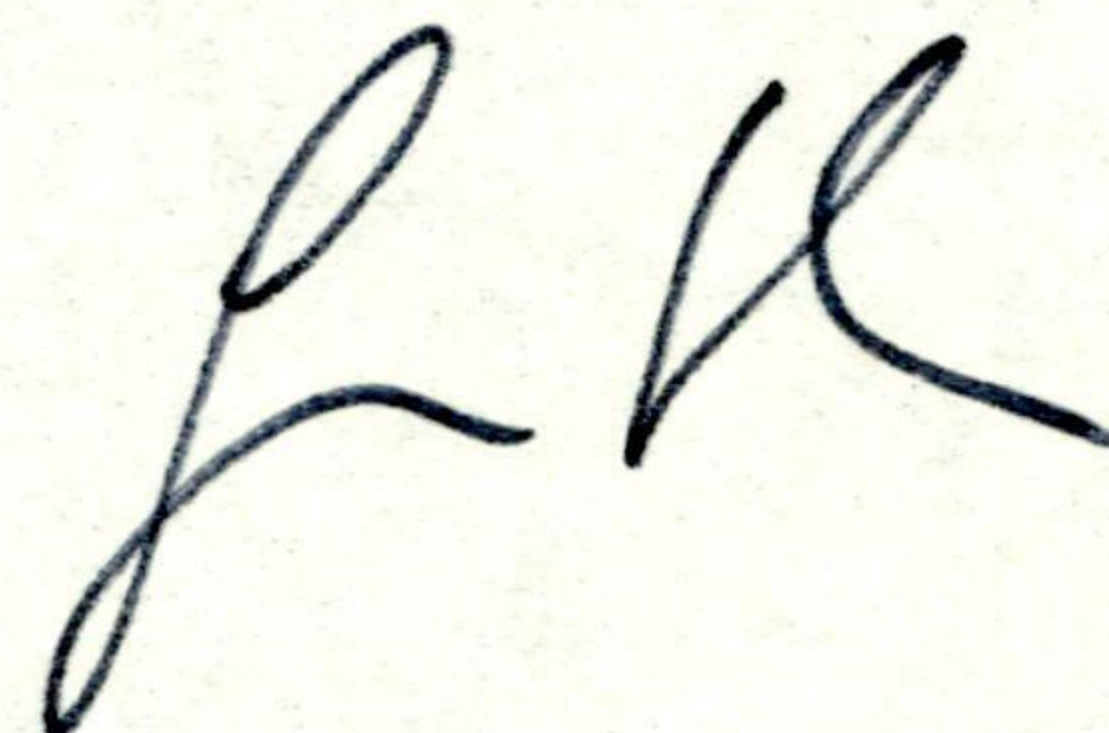
I should add that the seminar was on historical materials and their use in quantitative sociology--we managed to push it through as one of the courses in fulfillment of the many methods requirements. Thus, the student's mindset was oriented toward methods, quantification, verification etc. Chirot thought the meeting was the liveliest he had encountered since coming to UW. So maybe there was point to it all.

My young roofer has just arrived, and I will climb on the roof--we are trying to stay ahead of the rains. Thus, I will leave the typewriter and pick up the hammer--in a few hours my hands won't be able to type anymore.

I enclose two letters to Chodak.

Give my regards to Jane.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials 'JH' or similar, written in a cursive style.

Dec. 28, 78

Dear Reinhard,

I will answer your November letters before the year is out. I waited because I needed time to read the two Tenbruck articles again and ~~to~~ get deeper into the Schluchter book, of which you know the introduction in the "Koelner Zeitschrift." This book will now be called "Rationalismus der Weltbeherrschung. Eine Explikation von Max Webers Gesellschaftsgeschichte" (Mohr 1979). Thus, the first Anmerkung ~~is~~ ^{has been} superseded. Most of all, I was delayed by the work on my roof, but that chore is over now. My most pressing task is a review of Winckelmann's 5th edition of ES and of his volume of annotations. I thought I would wait until I could give you a better answer to your questions. It may be best to send you Schluchter's conclusions. They restate part of what he said in the KZ and clarify the way in which he wants to go beyond Weber. I consider his work very important because it reinterprets ~~W.~~ ^{W.} in the context of the dominant debate between Habermas and Luhmann. Schluchter wants to show that "eine Gesellschaftsgeschichte in realistischer Absicht," which proceeds from Weber's questions but ~~does not~~ goes beyond some of his answers, is superior to both Habermas and Luhmann. Thus, Weber's continued relevance is rescued in the eyes of a generation which could easily consider him 'old hat.'

In the US functionalism has declined. Habermas has his coterie. Luhmann is almost unknown, but the ~~NY~~ Columbia UP will bring out a volume of essays. The major preoccupations in the US are two kinds of reductionism: 1. neo-Marxism; 2. sociobiology. Believe it or not, but I had some trouble preventing a sociobiological interpretation of the Protestant Reformation appearing in the ASR. The essay was another attempt to do in Weber by reinterpreting Pareto in sociobiological terms. One ASR reviewer considered this a great breakthrough. I am not sure whether Habermas will increase his influence and ~~whether~~ Luhmann will be read much, but I think that Schluchter's new book can be valuable in the face of the two American kinds of reductionism, although it is a response primarily to the German scene. Grant Barnes, but also ~~the~~ Columbia UP are very interested in a translation of the new Schluchter ms. Do you know anybody who could do it? Siebeck probably can get financing from the German government for a translation.

In my terms, S. is interested in W's secular theory of western rationalization. For Weber this is indeed Entwicklungsgeschichte, a term he uses ~~although~~ without precision. S. tries to elaborate a Entwicklungsgeschichte, which he terms Gesellschaftsgeschichte --one of several or many possible histories of developments in the major civilizations. Here Tenbruck comes in: he senses correctly that ES is basically a typological edifice, ~~whereas~~ (socio-historical models in my terms), whereas the overviews on the level of secular theory are formulated most clearly in the Einleitung, Zwischenbetrachtung and the 1920 Vorbemerkung. ES was Weber's great achievement--and Tenbruck agrees that it was his Hauptwerk in a sense--, but it was meant to be preliminary to studies of historical causation. Insofar as W's main interest was in the secular history of western rationalization, the GASR contain more of a summary view than does ES. But Tenbruck is wrong in dating the manuscripts and arguing that for W. the GASR became more of a preoccupation than ES.

The correspondence between Paul Siebeck and Weber shows that quite clearly. Schluchter has pointed to some of Tenbruck's errors in dating, but the dating issue is not decisive for resolving the question of the intellectual relationship between the two sets of manuscripts. You can stick to your view that they are of equal rank--after all, you treated them this way in your Weber book. However, the correspondence does show that W. considered WG ~~his~~ the best thing he wrote and offered the essays on religion mainly as a compensation for the slowness with which the Grundriss appeared and for the delays caused by the war. He worked at them during the war because it was easier labor than the more demanding composition of ES. However, since the war went on interminably, W. finally began to work again on ES in Vienna in the summer of 1918. He now decided to abandon most of the old manuscript and write a new one. Tenbruck is quite right in asserting that we take leave of ES as Marianne and Winckelmann "invented" it. There are, in fact, two works. Ten years ago I did not see as clearly as I do now that W. did not intend a partition of ES with a first part on definition and a second part on "application," although I reversed the sequence of the parts in my introduction and thus protected myself to some extent. The correspondence shows clearly enough--although W. is remarkably reticent toward his publisher, at least on paper--that he wanted to completely rework and shorten the old ms. It seems that the ms on the city was meant to go into the GARS. The ms on law would probably have been published as is in a supplementary ("second" part), but the chs. on religion, household, ethnic groups etc. as well as the Herrschaftssoziologie chapters would probably have been abandoned. I will argue in my review for the KZ that in a way we are lucky to have two unfinished manuscripts--either one of them in a finished form would not have been as fruchtbar as the two torsos have turned out to be.

On Kalberg: He is desparately looking for a job, but he does not want to go to the provinces. I recommended him to the Humboldtstiftung and to the Harvard interdisciplinary honors program. His review article was overwritten and an attempt to tackle Schluchter and Tenbruck. I understand it is now much shorter and toned down. It should be out. The essay on rationalization is a good classificatory exercise, but too exegetical. Kalberg is bright, but he has not yet learned to make his writing as interesting as Stefan Breuer, for instance: Take a look at his essay in the KZ (Heft 3 dieses Jahres): "Die Evolution der Disziplin: Zum Verhaeltnis von Rationalitaet u. Herrschaft in Max Webers Theorie der Vorrationalen Welt." Since it appeared with Schluchter, you must have seen it. Breuer pushes the issue of the Disziplinargesellschaft much too hard, but in a clever way, which makes him go beyond ^{eg}esis--but also off the deep end. At any rate, to return to Schluchter, I think he does manage to go beyond exegesis and has written a book that will usefully complement yours because it ~~ix~~ reflects the current intellectual trends.

I'll send Schluchter's conclusions separately, when I am back in the office and back to teaching early in January.

A good year to you and Jane!

P.S. Say hello to
Victor Majajna.

Cordially
JH

Jan. 2, 78

Dear Reinhard,

here are Schluchter's conclusion. I have translated the first paragraph as a kind of summary of the book. Four days ago I talked to Grant. He would like me to ~~offer~~ write a short summary of the ms and suggest some readers. He also would like to consult you. I have heard from Siebeck in the meantime. He does not anticipate any trouble in getting translation monies from Inter Naciones. Since I won't teach in the second half of 1979 and need some German currency for my European trips, I might be willing to do the translation, after all. With inflation, the new social security taxes, and the weakness of the dollar, I can't see any other way ~~of~~ but a translation as a means of availing myself of some DM. The Weber edition still hasn't solved its long-term financing. As a foreigner I don't qualify for support from the DFG.

At any rate, as I wrote you a few days ago I think that Schluchter has put Weber into the context of current debates in Germany and in this sense has made him more "Relevant." I think that he can handle the philosophical ~~aspx~~ and epistemological aspects from Lask and Rickert to Habermas and Luhmann better than the two of us can, and in this sense I consider his work a good supplement. It should also be important for the English market.

Love,
JL

January 5, 1979

Dear Guenther,

Many thanks for your two letters and the Schluchter conclusion which I read last night. His things do not make easy reading, like Habermas and others he has too many words which take whole books or articles for granted. If you decide to translate his book, as you say, you would have to rework his German in English but then you have practice and you are probably the only one who can do it adequately. I was going to suggest Alide Eberhard who has a lot of translating experience, but I don't think she is up to this. (She is separated from him after 43 ~~xxx~~ years of marriage and is looking for part-time work; she helped me with rephrasing my Berlin lecture so that it can be read aloud and she did that very well.)

As for work on Weber's Ancient Judaism I do have a suggestion. The husband of Yonina Talmon (he has remarried after her death) is Shmaryahu Talmon, Professor of Old Testament studies at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. I doubt he would do it himself, though there is no harm in asking, but ~~he~~ he would know the people in his field as I do not. I suggest that Schluchter write to him. Talmon has a German education, so he would know what is needed.

I read Schluchter's conclusion, albeit with difficulty. You are quite right that he is better able to handle these German complexities than I would be, whether they are philosophical complexities I am not so sure, though of course it is true that he knows the background in Rickert, Lask, etc. and ultimately Hegel ~~as~~ as I do ~~not~~ not. Basically, I find myself very sympathetic to Schluchter's position, in a sense he is writing the theory for what I have done in Kings or People, at least that is the way it impresses me. I am not always happy with his terms, but the idea of ~~xxxx~~ relating the analysis of structural change to the history of events, that seems to me the main emphasis of my book, even of Work and Authority though less clearly. Also, the emphasis upon the openness of developments (I found a passage suggesting this in Loewith's article on Weber and Marx), and perhaps above all the double opposition to system theory and Marxism.

In the end I am not so ~~sure~~ sure these are philosophical issues as pre-theoretical decisions. Weber used Wertbezogenheit principally with regard to his subjects of investigation, I think he should have used the same term to indicate the ~~the~~ element of decision-making that exists at the theoretical level. His nominalism is a case in point; one can argue for this position but ultimately it is normative. I think the same applies to the system theorists, though I don't know Luhmann's work; but what I have read leads me to think that ultimately the basis is normative again, if we are to have a science, the system assumption is indispensable, and ~~the~~ neither the demand to be scientific nor the model of science implied is examined critically. I suspect the same element in Habermas though he is like a Tintenfisch when it comes to such questions. Like Marx he starts with the desire to change the world which diminishes the interpretations of philosophers. (Oddly in the Feuerbach thesis I don't know that it has ever been pointed out that one must ~~w~~ first interpret the world if one proposes to change it.) There is also the value assumption that the contrast between the negative world of capitalism and the positive of socialism is ~~as~~ black and white, which leads to a great emphasis upon radical change from one epoch to another. The same with feudalism and capitalism, though that may not be as ~~as~~ black and white. At any rate, there is an emotional component in such contrasts which leads to a rejection of gradualism, it also leads to a great depersonalization of social forces.

That Weber stands between these camps seems to me evident, however imperfectly he may have expressed it. And it is indeed very important for Schluchter to develop this intermediate position. His own statement of that position at the end of his conclusions is very clear in comparison to the murkiness, ~~as~~ as it strikes me, of Luhman, Habermas et al. But then my sympathies may be showing. However, I would argue as I think Schluchter would that such an intermediate position cannot be taken without a normative decision which is anti-scientistic and anti-utopian. In a way, I wished he would come clean on that so everyone can understand it.

I am grateful to you for your enlightenment on the current status of Weber ~~philology~~ philology. Without any knowledge of the correspondence etc., just from reading the text, my feeling is that a clean separation and contrast between ~~GAZR~~ GAZR and WuG is futile. If anything, the Herrschaftssoziologie makes clear that Weber in writing his typology could not free himself from the questions raised in his essays on religion. The sociology of law is a recapitulation of Ancient Judaism and the Protestant Ethic in another field. I think the position you propose to ~~take~~ take is sound, if for no other reason ^{than} that all these works are unfinished, the man died at 56 in the middle of working on E&S, and even if letters are found that comment on what he plans to do (like dropping some parts of E&S) who is to say that he might not have changed his mind later? In a certain sense, I don't take Tenbruck's vendettas seriously, less because of the details where he may make good points, ~~but~~ more because I suspect the temperament of the man. He lacks Schluchter's dedication and matter-of-factness. After all, why launch such furious assaults on an unanswerable issue about Weber's unfinished works? The Rechthaberei bothers me.

Incidentally, one question: I seemed to remember seeing in Weber a tabular presentation of an evolutionary scheme of legal development followed by some remarks that this construction was of course purely hypothetical and not ~~to~~ to be confused with the actual development. Then I looked in the Rechtssoziologie where I thought I remembered it, and I cannot find it. Is this a figment of my imagination, bad memory, or am I just looking in the wrong place?

Finally, on the evolutionism question. Schluchter asked me about my use of the phrase "neo-evolutionist" as ~~applied~~ applied to Parsons et al. That was accurate enough as far as it went because Parsons had ~~made~~ made a complete reversal on Spencer without ever acknowledging it. But my objection to Weber the evolutionist is more serious than that. It is not just his explicit critiques of the evolutionist position which Schluchter knows well enough. It is much more that the assumption of definitive stages, a definite sequence, and an irreversible direction are part and parcel of the evolutionism of Weber's time, and he certainly rejected that position. Nisbet's Social Change and History has a good exposition of that old position and in the US it was very popular. There is much writing among anthropologists modifying the classic evolutionism, and eventually the German debate will have to come to grips with that too.

Enough for today. As you see, I am not all that aloof from these issues. But I ~~am~~ must admit that I do not want to get involved in the debate if I can help it. Perhaps, I will have to if I get provoked sufficiently.

All the best for the New Year,

We leave here for Berlin March 15, some stops en route, *Reinhold*
then July + August in Solderen.

Feb. 8, 79

Dear Reinhard,

thank you for the ms of your forthcoming speech. It arrived a day or so ago, ~~and I haven't been able yet to look at it.~~ *see P.S.*
Let me ask you today for your advice in a political matter. Last year the ASA Council turned down a resolution by Martin Oppenheimer, which had been adopted in the business meeting and which condemned the increasing limitation of academic freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany. This year the resolution appears as a Norman Birnbaum/Oppenheimer resolution. It has been strongly backed by Lewis Coser, who is not on the Council. However, Wallerstein, Maurice Zeitlin and Pauline Barth are, and Blalock, the president of the ASA, tells me that the resolution will probably go through this time.

Last year I ~~had~~ managed to get letters from Lepsius, Schluchter and Bolte, the present German president. This year, Bolte only send a copy of the letter from last year, which was a rather cursory statement--he seems to have known that Lepsius, his predecessor, had written a longer statement.

I wrote another statement to the Council this year (actually, last fall) and now have another letter from Lepsius, this time in German. I translated most of it. (see enclosure)

Blalock suggested to me that unless some prominent members of the Association support rejection of the Birnbaum/Oppenheimer resolution an adoption is likely. I know that you don't like to get involved in political polemics, but I would like to ask you whether you see any sense in your writing a brief statement ~~supporting~~ opposing the Birnbaum/Oppenheimer resolution. You are an ex-president of the ASA and could at least balance Coser's endorsement, which seems to carry much weight because he is a political refugee. Of course, I don't know what your view of the German situation is. I think that the universal screening system is a bureaucratic overkill and that its relaxation in several states and on the federal level should be welcomed. However, I find it absurd that West Germany should be condemned together with Argentina by a group of American ~~sociologists~~ sociologists who claim to speak for the Association.

There is a latter-day group of ^{young} German "refugees" in New York City. They have formed an organization with some American social scientists, an organization dedicated to the defense of civil liberty in West Germany. Strangely enough, they managed to "umfunktionieren" last year's conference at NYU in honor of Norbert Elias. One member happens to be the publisher of the English edition of Elias' famed book--to which you called my attention to many years ago. This group had enough supporters in the business meeting to push through twice the resolution in question.

ASA

Please drop me a line on what you think about the matter. A cynical but correct view is that it does not matter one way or another what the ASA Council adopts. But I still find the matter annoying.

I'll soon take a look at your speech. I have suggested some German-reading readers to Grant for Schluchter's ms. I just received the galleys.

P.S. I will meet Ken Jowitt tomorrow. Recently also met Paul Thomas.

*Cordially,
J R*

The Council will act in March.

Prof. Guenther Roth
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Bainbridge Isl., Wa. 98110
USA

Lieber Guenther,

vielen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 22. Januar, den ich schnell beantworten will.

Ich bin ja kein Funktionär mehr der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, sodass ich in keiner Weise für diese Gesellschaft formal sprechen könnte. Dennoch habe ich nach wie vor den Eindruck, dass kein Fall vorliegt, der als Beschränkung der akademischen Freiheit bewertet werden könnte. Ich sehe daher eine Resolution gegen eine Beschränkung akademischer Freiheit in der Bundesrepublik als grundlos an.

Davon unabhängig ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass die Durchführung des sogenannten Radikalen-Erlasses neuerdings eine gewisse Lockerung erfahren hat. Nach den neuen Regeln der Bundesregierung und einer Anzahl von Bundesländern wird in Zukunft von der Regelanfrage beim Verfassungsschutz abgesehen. Eine Überprüfung soll nur stattfinden in den Fällen, in denen die Einstellung beabsichtigt ist, sowie in Tätigkeitsbereichen erhöhten Sicherheitsrisikos. Eine Reihe von Bundesländern, darunter auch Baden-Württemberg, wird weiterhin die Regelanfrage bei allen Bewerbern zum öffentlichen Dienst vornehmen. Wie immer man diese Angelegenheit im einzelnen beurteilen will, darf darauf hingewiesen werden, dass im ganzen gesehen die Problematik der politischen Überprüfung an Bedeutung abnimmt und im Prinzip sich lockert. Ich glaube daher, dass der Inhalt der Resolution von Birnbaum und Oppenheimer den Sachverhalt im Kern nicht trifft und die Behauptung, dass eine zunehmende Beschränkung von Grundrechten zu beobachten sei, keinerlei Grundlage hat. Ich würde daher meinen, dass unter beiden Gesichtspunkten, nämlich demjenigen der Beschränkung der akademischen Freiheit von Soziologen im speziellen und der allgemeinen Frage nach den Einstellungsbedingungen im öffentlichen Dienst, Inhalt und Tendenz der Resolution von irrigen Annahmen ausgeht. Da meines Wissens keinerlei konkrete Fälle in Anschlag gebracht wurden zur Begründung der Resolution, scheint sie mir sachlich unangemessen zu sein. Ich würde für die Verhandlungen im Council darauf bestehen, dass die Antragsteller konkrete Fälle präsentieren, auf deren Grundlage dann eine Entscheidungsbildung erfolgen sollte. Die ASA sollte sich bei politischen Stellungnahmen ihrerseits zu Entscheidungskriterien verstehen, die einer wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft angemessen sind, nämlich die Vorlage von "evidence" und nicht von "opinion".

Mein persönliches Urteil ist das folgende: angesichts des stark ausgebauten Deutschen Beamtenrechts sowie der Verwaltungsgerichtsbarkeit ist die Frage der Einstellung oder Beschäftigung von Radikalen - und das heisst konkret von Mitgliedern kommunistischer Parteien - verfahrensmässig sehr kompliziert. Die Rechtsprechung ist uneinheitlich und erfordert jedenfalls den Nachweis individueller

Verhaltensweisen zum Nachweis der Verfassungsfeindlichkeit, nicht nur den Ausweis der Mitgliedschaft in kommunistischen Organisationen. Die Problematik ergibt sich nun daraus, dass einerseits inhaltlich kein Zweifel besteht, dass Personen, die freiwillig kommunistischen Parteien beitreten, in einer zumindest problematischen Einstellung zur grundgesetzlichen Verfassungsordnung stehen, dass aber andererseits die Mitgliedschaft allein nach den Gerichtsurteilen kein Grund ist, um Personen nicht einzustellen. Die daraus sich ergebende Ambivalenz der Urteilkriterien durch den Umstand, dass die kommunistischen Parteien nicht als verfassungswidrige Organisationen verboten sind, führt zu der Rechtsunsicherheit. Da andererseits nur ganz geringe ^{zahlen} Teile von Personen überhaupt in die Klasse der Verfassungsfeindlichkeit zugeschrieben werden können, ist das gesamte Prüfverfahren im Grunde völlig obsolet. Daher scheinen mir die neueren Bestimmungen zur Auflockerung der Überprüfungspraxis sowohl rechtlich ^{zulässig} zweckmässig wie politisch opportun. Andererseits stimme ich nicht überein mit jenen, die eine beträchtliche Verunsicherung der Jugend im Zusammenhang mit dem Radikalen-Erlass glauben feststellen zu können. Hier wird eine Art hysterisierende Aussage gemacht, die nach meinem Eindruck keine Grundlage für die Verhältnisorientierung der Jugendlichen hat. Viel bedeutender ist hingegen die verbreitete Befürchtung, überhaupt einen Arbeitsplatz zu finden. Im letzteren liegen - wenn überhaupt - die atmosphärischen Irritationen, nicht aber im Radikalen-Erlass.

Im übrigen glaube ich, sollte man anerkennen, dass die politisch zuweilen hochgespielte Rhetorik über die innere Sicherheit nicht eine Entsprechung findet in der erkennbaren Stimmung der Bevölkerung im ganzen.

Im übrigen stimme ich Ihrem Brief vom 22. Oktober zu.

Für heute nur rasch diese Antwort und herzliche Grüsse

Ihr

Haim Lerner

March 24, 1983

Professor Stanley Hoffmann
Center for European Studies
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Professor Hoffmann:

My colleague, Professor Guenther Roth, has asked me to write to you in his behalf regarding his interest in being admitted as a visiting scholar at your Center and Harvard University during the coming academic year. I understand that Professor Roth's main interest is in obtaining library privileges during his stay in Cambridge.

Perhaps a brief statement is sufficient for this limited purpose. I have known Professor Roth from his years as a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley. That must be more than twenty years ago. He holds a tenured position at the University of Washington, Seattle, in the Department of Sociology. He has been invited to deliver the second series of lectures as Max Weber Guest Professor at the University of Heidelberg during the current summer term. I understand he has personal reasons for wanting to be in the Cambridge area and that during his stay there he wishes to prepare his Heidelberg lectures for publication in English and German.

As a scholar and person I have the very highest regard for Professor Roth. His early study of the German Social Democrats before World War I, and his extensive work on Max Weber, have proved him to be a scholar of great accomplishments. I understand that his lectures in Heidelberg will make an attempt to utilize some of Weber's categories, and modify them, in order to come to grips analytically with some aspects of contemporary politics on a comparative basis. I have seen some early versions of these studies, and I look forward to their further development. I am glad to give my strong support to Professor Roth's application.

Sincerely yours,

Reinhard Bendix
Professor