

## **Biographical Sketch of Professor Robert A. Mundell** **1999 Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences**

Professor Robert A. Mundell was born in 1932. After graduating from the University of British Columbia in Economics and Slavonic Studies, he studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and London School of Economics, receiving his PhD from MIT in 1956. He was Post-Doctoral Fellow in Political Economy at the University of Chicago in 1956-57 and taught at Stanford University and The Johns Hopkins Bologna Center of Advanced International Studies before joining the International Monetary Fund in 1961. From 1966 to 1971, he was Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago and Editor of the *Journal of Political Economy*. Since 1974, he has been Professor of Economics and since 2001, University Professor at Columbia University in New York.

Professor Mundell has been an adviser to a number of international agencies and organizations including the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Commission, and several governments in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe, the Federal Reserve Board, the United States Treasury and the Government of Canada.

Professor Mundell's writings include over a hundred articles in scientific journals and books. He prepared one of the first plans for a common currency in Europe and is known as the father of the theory of optimum currency areas. He has also written extensively on the history of the international monetary system and played an early role in the founding of the Euro.

Professor Mundell has received over fifty Honorary Professorships and Doctorates. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Distinguished Fellow Award of the American Economic Association, past president of the North American Economic and Financial Association and of the International Atlantic Economic Society. He received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1999 for "his analysis of monetary and fiscal policy under different exchange rate regimes and his analysis of optimum currency areas". In 1999, he was appointed Companion of the Order of Canada and in 2005 was awarded the Global Economics Award of the Kiel Institute, Germany, and appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Merit.

### **一九九九年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主蒙代爾教授簡歷**

蒙代爾教授生於一九三二年。他於加拿大英屬哥倫比亞大學修畢經濟學及斯拉夫學後，便到麻省理工學院及倫敦經濟學院就讀，一九五六年取得麻省理工學院的博士學位。一九五六至五七年間，他在芝加哥大學任政治經濟學博士後研究員，之後曾在史丹福大學和 The Johns Hopkins Bologna Center of Advanced International Studies 任教，於一九六一年加入國際貨幣基金會。蒙代爾教授在一九六六至七一年間，出任芝加哥大學經濟學講座教授及《Journal of Political Economy》編輯。一九七四年，他出任哥倫比亞大學經濟學講座教授，二零零一年升任為其大學講座教授。

蒙代爾教授曾擔任多個國際機構及組織的顧問，包括聯合國、國際貨幣基金會、世界銀行、歐洲委員會、拉丁美洲、非洲、亞洲及歐洲國家的政府、美國聯邦儲備局、美國財政部，及加拿大政府。

蒙代爾教授的著述包括在各類學術期刊發表的過百篇論文。他被稱為「歐羅之父」，對制定歐洲共同貨幣功不可沒。此外，他在國際貨幣制度的歷史研究方面，亦有大量論述。

蒙代爾教授獲超過五十間大學頒發榮譽教授和榮譽博士銜。他是美國藝術與科學學院院士、美國經濟學會傑出院士、北美經濟財經學會和國際大西洋經濟學會前任會長。一九九九年，蒙代爾教授獲頒諾貝爾經濟學獎，以表揚他對分析不同匯率制度下的貨幣和財政政策，以及對最優貨幣區理論的卓越貢獻。同年，他獲授加拿大榮譽勳章、二零零五年獲德國 Kiel 研究所頒發全球經濟獎，並獲授大英帝國大十字最高級勳位爵士。

## **Biographical Sketch of Professor Thomas C. Schelling** **2005 Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences**

Professor Thomas C. Schelling was born in 1921. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1944 and obtained his PhD in Economics from Harvard University in 1951.

Professor Schelling began his career in 1945, working for the United States Bureau of the Budget, and later served as an advisor in the Truman administration. He taught for many years at Yale and Harvard. He is now Distinguished University Professor, Emeritus in the Department of Economics and the School of Public Policy of the University of Maryland, and Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus of Harvard University.

Professor Schelling has published widely on military strategy, arms control, energy and environmental policy, climate change, nuclear proliferation, terrorism, organized crime, foreign aid, international trade, conflict and bargaining theory, racial segregation and integration, the military draft, health policy, tobacco and drugs policy, and ethical issues in public policy and in business.

Against the backdrop of the nuclear arms race in the late 1950s, his book *The Strategy of Conflict* set forth his vision of game theory as a unifying framework for the social sciences. He showed that a party can strengthen its position by overtly worsening its own options, that the capability to retaliate can be more useful than the ability to resist an attack, and that uncertain retaliation is more credible and more efficient than certain retaliation. These insights have proven to be of great relevance for conflict resolution and efforts to avoid war. In 2005, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences "for having enhanced our understanding of conflict and cooperation through game-theory analysis".

Besides, he has received the Frank E. Seidman Distinguished Award in Political Economy and the National Academy of Sciences Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War.

### **二零零五年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主謝林教授簡歷**

謝林教授生於一九二一年，一九四四年於加州大學柏克萊分校畢業，一九五一年在哈佛大學取得經濟學博士學位。

一九四五年，謝林教授進入美國財政預算局工作，其後為杜魯門政府擔任顧問。他曾於耶魯大學和哈佛大學任教多年，現任馬里蘭大學經濟系與公共政策學院的榮休大學講座教授，及哈佛大學 Lucius N. Littauer 榮休政治經濟學講座教授。

謝林教授在軍事戰略、武器控制、能源和環境政策、氣候變化、核擴散、恐怖主義、有組織罪行、外國援助、國際貿易、衝突和談判理論、種族隔離和融合、徵兵、衛生政策、煙草和毒品管理政策，公共政策和商業中的倫理因素等課題有大量著述。

謝林教授在五十年代末核武競賽期間出版了《衝突戰略》一書，提出以博弈論作為社會科學的研究框架。他指出衝突中一方可以通過「破釜沉舟」的手段，使自己處於更有利的地位，認為擁有報復的能力比擁有抵禦侵略的能力更為有用，而不確定的報復又比確定的報復更可信和有效。這些理論已被證實跟解決紛爭和避免戰爭有極大關係。他的研究加強了人們對衝突和合作的理解，使他於二零零五年獲頒諾貝爾經濟學獎。他亦曾獲 Frank E. Seidman 傑出政治經濟學獎，及美國國家科學院頒發的防核戰研究獎。

## **Biographical Sketch of Professor Edmund S. Phelps** **2006 Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences**

Professor Edmund S. Phelps was born in 1933 in Chicago and grew up in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. He received his BA at Amherst College in 1955 and his PhD at Yale in 1959. He joined the Department of Economics at Columbia in 1971 after several years at Pennsylvania and earlier at Yale. Columbia named him McVickar Professor of Political Economy in 1982.

As an economic theorist, Professor Phelps is concerned with the imperfect knowledge and imperfect information of market participants and with the effects their beliefs and expectations have on market outcomes. As an economic practitioner, he has most often focused this perspective on unemployment determination and, relatedly, the nature and importance of jobs.

He first became known for his ideas on the creation of economic growth - research, education and the "golden rule" - at Yale's Cowles Foundation in the early 1960s. Perhaps his most seminal work was his rudimentary theory of a "natural" rate of unemployment - its existence, how its size is determined and how market forces may drive unemployment from it.

Professor Phelps was elected to the National Academy of Sciences (USA) in 1982 at age 48. He is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Econometric Society. In 1982 the American Economic Association elected him Vice President and in 2000 named him a Distinguished Fellow. He has Honorary Doctorates from Amherst College (1985), University of Rome "Tor Vergata" (2001), University of Mannheim (2001), Universidade Nova Lisbon (2003), University of Paris-Dauphine (2004) and the University of Iceland (2004); also several Honorary Professorships from China. In 2003 Princeton University Press published a 600-page Festschrift in his honor: *Knowledge, Information and Expectations in Modern Macroeconomics*, edited by Philippe Aghion, Roman Frydman, Joseph Stiglitz, and Michael Woodford.

In 2006, Professor Phelps is awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences "for his analysis of intertemporal tradeoffs in macroeconomic policy".

### **二零零六年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主費爾普斯教授簡歷**

費爾普斯教授一九三三年出生於美國芝加哥，在紐約州 Hastings-on-Hudson 長大。他於一九五五年取得 Amherst College 文學士學位，其後於一九五九年在耶魯大學取得哲學博士學位。一九七一年，他加入哥倫比亞大學經濟系，並於一九八二年獲聘為 McVickar 政治經濟學講座教授。

費爾普斯教授為理論經濟學家，他的研究著重於市場參與者的「不完全知識」及「不完全訊息」，以及人們的信念和預期對市場產生的影響。他將自己的理論應用於失業決定因素層面，及相關的工作性質和重要性等課題。早於一九六零年代，費爾普斯教授在決定經濟成長因素方面就有開創性的看法，他因發現研發與教育是「經濟成長黃金律」的決定因素，而在耶魯大學 Cowles 基金會研究期間嶄露頭角。其最具影響力的研究是為自然失業率的理論奠定基礎—尤其對其存在、如何決定其大小及市場力量如何影響它等有獨到見解。

費爾普斯教授於一九八二年獲選為美國國家科學院院士，他亦身兼美國藝術與科學學院及計量經濟學學會院士。一九八二年，他獲選為美國經濟學會副會長，及於二零零零年選為傑出院士。他為世界多所著名院校的榮譽博士，包括其母校麻省 Amherst 學院 (1985)、羅馬 Tor Vergata 大學 (2001)、德國 Mannheim 大學 (2001)、葡萄牙 Universidade Nova Lisbon (2003)、法國 University of Paris-Dauphine (2004)、冰島大學 (2004)，及內地多所大學榮譽教授銜。二零零三年普林斯頓大學出版了一本向他致敬的經濟書籍：由 Philippe Aghion、Roman Frydman、Joseph Stiglitz 及 Michael Woodford 編纂的《*Knowledge, Information and Expectations in Modern Macroeconomics*》。

二零零六年，費爾普斯教授獲頒諾貝爾經濟學獎，以表彰他對宏觀經濟、通貨膨脹和失業率關係的超卓貢獻。