

双语注疏版

Paul A. Samuelson William D. Nordhaus Nineteenth Edition

微观经济学

第19版

【美】保罗·萨缪尔森 威廉·诺德豪斯 著

干健译・注・疏



微观经济学

第19版

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〔美〕保罗・萨缪尔森 威廉・诺德豪斯 著译・注・疏于 健

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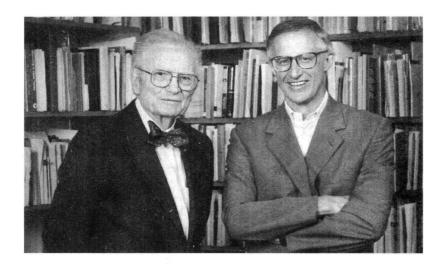
本书是萨缪尔森先生的绝笔《微观经济学》19版的双语注疏版。 本书自1948年问世以来就广受赞誉,先后被翻译成40多种文字,是 有史以来发行量最大、至今在全球范围内仍然被广泛采用的经济学教 科书。本书在经历了前18个版本的积累和沉淀后融入了时代变革的元 素和新的案例及数据。以此为基础,为了让广大读者对萨翁经典有更 好的了解,我们添加了词句解释和注疏——既有译者对标题和难懂的 词句的中文注释,也有译者对英文原文中的语言、原作者的写作背景 以及经济学家和企业等的注疏。

本书共18章,包括供给、需求、弹性、消费者行为、成本、竞争市场、 劳动力市场、资本市场、政府税收和支出以及国际贸易等。每章都有 译者的详尽注释和精彩注疏。

本书适合于经济学专业、财经类专业的本科生及教师,MPA、MBA、EMBA、IMBA 学员及教师,理论研究者,政府工作人员及企事业管理者学习和研究之用。

To our families, students, and colleagues

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



PAUL A. SAMUELSON, founder of the renowned MIT graduate department of economics, was trained at the University of Chicago and Harvard. His many scientific writings brought him world fame at a young age, and in 1970 he was the first American to receive a Nobel Prize in economics. One of those rare scientists who can communicate with the lay public, Professor Samuelson wrote an economics column for Newsweek for many years and was economic adviser to President John F. Kennedy. He testifies often before Congress and serves as academic consultant to the Federal Reserve, the U.S. Treasury, and various private, nonprofit organizations. Professor Samuelson, between researches at MIT and tennis games, is a visiting professor at New York University. His six children (including triplet boys) have contributed 15 grandchildren.

[1] 保罗·萨缪尔森 (Paul A. Samuelson), 1915年5月 15日出生在美国印第安纳州盖瑞市一位波兰裔的犹太移 民家庭。2009年12月14日,在麻省贝尔蒙市的家中逝世, 离开了70年来为之倾注毕生心血的现代经济学科。萨缪 尔森 20岁 (1935) 毕业于芝加哥大学。同年以全美 8位 最杰出的本科生的身份被选送哈佛大学攻读文学硕士和 哲学博士学位。1941年, 其博士论文《经济理论的运行 意义》(The Operational Significance of Economic Theory) 获著名的哈佛大学威尔斯博士论文奖(David A. Wells Prize),并聘其留校任讲师,但被麻省理工学院以助理教 授的职位将其挖走直至逝世。正如麻省理工学院校长苏 珊·霍克菲尔德对萨氏一生所作的评价:"保罗·萨缪尔 森在其一生所从事的每一个学术领域都做出了革命性的 贡献——经济学的理论基础、全球经济学科的教学方法、 麻省理工学院经济系学派思想体系的建立和思潮的发展、 学校的战略发展和资金募集、学术团队与学生人生和学 术道路的塑造等。总而言之, 无论是人品还是学品, 萨 WILLIAM D. NORDHAUS is one of America's eminent economists. Born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, he received his B.A. from Yale and his Ph.D. in economics at MIT. He is Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale University and on the staff of the Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics and the National Bureau of Economic Research. His research has spanned much of economics-including the environment, energy, technological change, economic growth, and trends in profits and productivity. In addition, Professor Nordhaus takes a keen interest in economic policy. He served as a member of President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers from 1977 to 1979, serves on many government advisory boards and committees, and writes occasionally for The New York Review of Books and other periodicals. He regularly teaches the Principles of Economics course at Yale. Professor Nordhaus lives in New Haven, Connecticut, with his wife, Barbara, When not writing or teaching, he devotes his time to music, travel, skiing, and family.

缪尔森都是麻省理工学院经济系团队精神的杰出代表,他所做的一切都是 MIT 精神的集中体现。"1947 年,32 岁的保罗被美国经济学会授予 40 岁以下最有成就的克拉克奖 (John Bates Clark Medal)。1970 年获诺贝尔经济学奖,是美国获此殊荣的第一人。

[2] 威廉·诺德豪斯(William A. Nordhaus), 1941年5月31日出生于新墨西哥州的阿布科克市,耶鲁大学经济学讲座教授,美国国家科学院院士和瑞典皇家工程科学院外籍院士,1986~1988年任耶鲁大学教务长,1992~1993年任耶鲁大学副校长。从1985年的第12版起,诺德豪斯即成为萨缪尔森《经济学》教材所有版本的合作编写者,现与妻子居住在康州的组黑文市(New Haven)。

注疏者简介



于健,中国政法大学教授,文革前的"老三届",文革后的"77届";国内重点高校中率先同步引进萨缪尔森各版次经典的经济学教材,18年如一日用中西哲学的不同思维研究萨缪尔森经济学、采用中英双语教育的学者。于健教授先后求学和任教于北京大学、中国政法大学、首都师范大学、辽宁师范大学、沈阳师范大学、北京工商大学、山西晋中学院等,曾应邀出任了欧盟 EuroSinoEducationalNetwork 项目的中方首席主持人、国家级火炬计划《中小学数字化图书馆》和《全国中小学通用校园网》等项目主持人。于健教授在长期的教学实践中,努力探索教学改革,思考并著述中国教育改革和出路等问题,代表作有《中国教育的出路问题》和《中国英语教育改革探思录》等。

永远的萨缪尔森, 定格的 19 版

——写在《微观经济学》第19版注疏本出版之际

公元 2009 年 12 月 14 日,周一,课满。习惯于早早出门,地铁,班车……。突然,手机铃声划破天际,从遥远的南国而至,萨翁去世了。噩耗传来,思绪难抑,三站地铁之隙,即咏而就:

萨翁噩耗惊天地, 巨著十九泣鬼神; 四八首版一甲子, 天翻地覆功一人。

萨翁《经济学》第19版的出版在全球经济学界是谈论久已和期待的事情了,尤其是自己。从2000年的第17版开始,我就始终是全球范围内能在第一时间享受到样书的人。19版对我而言更有其特殊意义。从这一版开始,应约要为200多年来的西方经济学经典做一套中文注疏本。这是一项国内学术界开创性的工程,既兴奋,又倍感责任重大,萨翁《微观经济学》19版的注疏本是这套丛书的第一本。

2009年9月6日,周日,正逢北京国际书展,与麦格劳-希尔教育出版公司参加书展的小张将19版的样书在亮马桥地铁站交割。那是一个兴奋而又难以忘却的时刻,这本书我已经等待太久。第二天周一是新学期的第一节课,我的学生又可以第一次在全球范围内率先享受到萨翁的最新版,先睹为快和第一使用者的幸福感难以言表。

按照麦格劳-希尔的出版计划,19版的出版时间刚好赶上金融危机爆发。这就是萨氏的经济学,始终与战后60多年人类历史的脚步同行。这一次也不例外,萨翁的"收官之作"只有加入了金融危机的内容,才可能真正定格。麦格劳-希尔也为此而不得不数次"毁约"。

本书的第一版从 1948 年推出至今已经走过了 62 年的历史。所有的 19 个版本版版经典,版版畅销。2008 年恰逢第一版 60 周年,动议中的该版中文版也正式进入出版程序,我很快地进入角色,翻译工作按部就班地进行。但是,酝酿数年之久的个人文集突然在 2009 年的 3 月由现代教育出版社正式批复书号,手头正在翻译中的萨翁《经济学》第一版被迫暂停,致使本已在安排之中的有萨缪尔森亲撰序的 60 周年中文纪念版成了永远的遗憾。第一版的中文版也纯粹因为我个人的原因而被迫延后,愧以告慰天国的萨翁。谨以此文,此书,聊以慰之。

23年前的一天,在校园入口二手书摊上摆售的萨翁经济学第12版在纷纷杂杂的原版书中, 其夺目的装帧设计一跃进入了我的视线,前言里萨氏语言逻辑的独特吸力,将我和萨翁从此 连在了一起。在那之前的近40年时间里,这样的书对于中国学者来讲,绝对是另外一个世界。

第二次世界大战刚刚结束后的麻省理工学院学生有一学年的经济学必修课,教材沉闷、 教授低迷、学生厌学。"务必请您编写一本既能引起学生兴趣,学术态度还必须严谨的经济 学教科书,将一个学期或一个学年枯燥的经济学课程变得轻松起来。"系主任的一席话让刚刚因为博士论文的发表而在美国声名鹊起的萨缪尔森遇到了难得的机会。

1938年,23岁的萨缪尔森与小其一岁的同窗师妹玛丽昂·克劳福德(1916~1978)结婚,由于战争及玛丽昂攻读博士学位的缘故,直到战后两人才开始组织自己的小家。玛丽昂不仅是年轻的萨缪尔森事业上的得力推手,更是其温暖舒适的避风港湾。在其第四次怀孕时,一胎送给了丈夫三个儿子。1978年,62岁的爱妻死于癌症。三年后,丽莎·伊卡思走进了他的生活,为萨缪尔森承担起抚养前妻的6个孩子的责任,让萨翁的晚年在夫人、6个子女、15个孙辈的天伦之乐中含着微笑走到了人生的尽头。

萨缪尔森是幸福的,他走得自然,走得安详,他在家人的陪伴下走入他早已为自己建构 好的永恒世界。

"在中世纪末期,英国有一位伟大的诗人乔叟。一天,他看见三个人正在忙碌,遂上前问道:'诸位在忙些什么?'第一个人随口答道:'我在挣钱,这活挣得多。'第二个人慢条斯理地说:'我在把这些宝石和玻璃镜片雕拼成神圣的图案。'第三个人振振有词:'我在建一座伟大的教堂。'"这段话是1998年萨缪尔森在麦格劳-希尔出版公司为其重印第1版50周年纪念版时专门撰序的开头所讲的一段故事。在完成第1版写作任务的艰难的三个月时间里,萨缪尔森讲自己"始终同时扮演着这三个不同的角色"。

这就是只属于萨缪尔森的永恒世界, 三者兼而有之。

1948年第一版的畅销,几乎使萨缪尔森一夜之间成为拜伦式的英雄。这一奇迹,保持了30年之久。过去的四五十年中,出现了几本经济学教科书对萨翁的经济学教科书形成了挑战,有的甚至一度超过了该书的销量,但迄今仍然没有一本经济学的教科书能够历经 61年,18次再版,版版精品,版版畅销。从某种程度上我们可以说,既是麦格劳-希尔出版公司造就了萨缪尔森,也是萨缪尔森造就了麦格劳-希尔。对于幼年艰难经历的保罗而言,19个版次的出版发行,历时 60 余年源源不断的版税收入对于其儿孙满堂的晚年生活更有其作为一个普通人的实质意义。这一点萨缪尔森更像东方人,一个地地道道的犹太人。

1915年的5月15日,萨缪尔森出生在印第安纳州的盖瑞市。父亲是一位来自波兰的犹太移民,依托当地新兴的钢铁工业,一家人的日子靠父亲经营的药店过得红红火火。然而,好景不长,第一次世界大战的持续使全家几乎濒临破落,只好举家迁往芝加哥。此时的芝加哥,百业凋零,即便是中产阶级的家庭,也只能是"我们在饥饿中挣扎,谁又能施舍我们一颗土豆?"这就是留在萨缪尔森心中挥之不去的关于芝加哥的童年记忆。这样的早期生活经历促使正在海德高中读高一的保罗开始研究股票市场。在20年代的牛市期,一次偶然的机会,萨缪尔森帮助自己的代数老师买进的几支股票,着实让老师猛赚了一把。直到70多年后的一次专访中,萨翁还能如数家珍、津津有味地形容它是针对人之本能思维惰性的"系统误导性检验"(proof of the fallibility of systems)理论。从此,萨缪尔森走上了一条天才经济学家的道路,让我们这个前50年危机(两次世界大战和一次大萧条)后50年和平(萨缪尔森在17版的前言中对20世纪的精辟断代)的世界拥有了一位真正的经济学大师。

这是萨缪尔森的第一个永恒世界。

早在芝加哥和哈佛大学读书期间, 萨缪尔森就是一位"既不考虑资历也不考虑地位、率

直批评教授们的弟子",这是耶鲁大学的诺奖得主詹姆斯·托宾对萨翁的回忆和评价。萨缪尔森这种学术上桀骜不驯的精神也使其与具有同样个性的哈佛大学经济系主任哈罗德·伯班克的关系既牢固又飘忽不定的微妙,学术观点上针锋相对,个人关系上融治温暖。在萨缪尔森被美国经济学会授予 40 岁以下最有成就的克拉克奖(John Bates Clark Medal)时,就受到了来自哈罗德的强烈抵制。这个奖项也最终导致萨缪尔森成为第一位获得诺贝尔经济学奖的美国人。被伯班克教授强烈批评的萨缪尔森的博士论文,也在其后被全世界的经济学家们热捧20 多年之久。保罗常把这件事笑谈为"甜蜜的报复"。

直到弗里德曼去世之前,萨缪尔森与米尔顿·弗里德曼(1976年诺贝尔经济学奖得主) 之间的学术纷争在经济学界始终是家喻户晓的事情。两人都是芝加哥大学的同门弟子,弗里 德曼是师兄,萨缪尔森是学弟。从那时开始,在半个多世纪的学术生涯中,两人几乎在任何 问题上都是针锋相对的对手。然而,很少有人知道萨弗二人在学术之外却是非常要好的朋友,相互嘘寒问暖的兄弟。

萨缪尔森一生高徒满堂,最有影响的学生当属肯尼迪总统。肯尼迪在竞选成功后的第一时间所做的第一件事情就是邀请萨缪尔森为他授课。两人课前坐在马萨诸塞州避暑胜地海恩尼斯海边的岩石上有一次深入的心与心的交流。按照肯尼迪家族的惯例,课前必须在其私人游艇上举行一次盛宴款待老师,萨缪尔森对此颇感失望。然而,他却另有一番调侃:"我们举行了一次大脑与内心深度交流的思想大餐。"总统与学者之间这样心与心的交流使肯尼迪政府领导下的美国成功地避免了一次潜在的经济危机。作为肯尼迪总统的高级智囊,萨缪尔森谢绝了肯尼迪的入阁邀请。在他看来,担任了总统经济顾问委员会主席后,将无法按照自己的判断去讲话,去写文章。

上任伊始, 肯尼迪如沐春风, 搭建了一个强有力的财政团队, 预算也已平衡, 只欠大刀 阔斧地施政而已。然而, 萨缪尔森给他的谏言却是美国经济正在走向衰退的警告, 必须通过减税来规避这场危机。肯尼迪对此极为恼怒。但总统最终还是接受了保罗的劝告, 按照萨的设计, 推出了著名的"肯尼迪减税方案"。即使发生了举世瞩目的遇刺身亡事件, 其继任的约翰逊总统还是成功地实施了这项方案, 使美国的经济很快地得以恢复。

这就是萨缪尔森的第二个永恒世界。把那些漂亮的各自相左的宝石和玻璃镜片兼收并蓄, 雕拼成神圣的图案。这是他的信仰,他的追求,他义无反顾,勇往直前。

晚年的萨缪尔森思维更加敏锐而冷静。"适度的中间路线"是其晚年对崛起中的中国发自肺腑的箴言。他在寻找一条人类社会健康发展的既不左也不右的中庸之道。如果上苍能够再给萨缪尔森几年的时间,我确信,他一定会深入到孔子和老子的研究中去。

萨缪尔森的这一思想集中体现在最新的第 19 版中。94 岁的老人不但亲自大动干戈地将第 18 版的内容删去了十分之一多,并与时俱进地更新了 30% 以上的数据和内容,而且亲自执笔写就了那篇置于本书序言之前的空前绝后的"一个中道老者的宣言"。这篇自序对战后经济科学的发展进行了深入的反思,对功过得失进行了彻底的梳理,是 19 版得以在历史上定格的基石。7 个月后的 2009 年 9 月 2 日,去年的诺奖得主保罗·克鲁格曼在《纽约时报》发表了一篇极其重要的专栏文章《经济学家们为什么会如此错误百出?》(How Did Economists Get It So Wrong?)。这篇文章应该是克鲁格曼对萨翁这篇自序的回应,一个后生对前辈的继承。

这就是萨缪尔森的第三个永恒世界。他倾其一生在努力"建一座伟大的教堂"——一座东西兼容、南北并包、天下和谐大同而又个性张扬,全球化的世界经济按照其提出的乘数加速模型发展的大教堂,这也是崛起的中国所矢志追求的和谐世界。

在美国的知识产权保护领域有一个很著名的案例。作者 X 就其经济学教材涉嫌被 Y 剽窃的侵权行为向法院提起诉讼,愤怒的法官不屑一顾地拒绝受理这一诉讼:"无论从哪个角度看,你们双方的版本都是从萨缪尔森那里克隆来的。"(见即将出版的萨氏经济学 1948 年首版中文版)。所以,微缩到经济学教材领域,萨翁为期 61 年的 19 个经济学教材版本已成为其各个历史时期的母本,定格在了人类战后的伟大和平时期(萨翁第 17 版的伟大断代说),在世界经济从 20 世纪的美国式全球化到 21 世纪走向中国式全球化的进程中,萨缪尔森的经济学教材及其模式必将与时俱进。

第12版是全部19版中具有转折意义的一个版本。它不但为萨氏经济学教材作为模板做了铺垫——引领所有的经济学教材采纳;更重要的,它是冷战结束的丧钟。丧钟为谁而鸣(For Whom the Bell Tolls)? 我们真希望今天的奥巴马能像当年的肯尼迪一样,有萨缪尔森这样的学者为其撞钟,再不要出现迪思莉·罗杰斯那样的美女幕僚为蹭一顿国宴而小脑动尽,被顶尖权威的媒体将其与伍兹的绯闻放在一起让社会所诟病[《纽约时报》2009年12月5日的专栏文章《美女与猛虎》(The Beauty and the Tiger)]。

与学术界和社会大众对萨翁定位的不同,萨缪尔森认为自己首先是一位哲学家。从第 12 版开始,萨翁极其深厚的人文修养在新的版式设计中表现得淋漓尽致,这一点令克隆其模式的所有经济学教材只能是班门弄斧。曼昆本人对此有坦诚的表述,他认为现在流行的经济学教材比起萨翁的所有版本来讲只是小巫见大巫。

国外的权威媒体在关注并赞赏中国崛起的同时,谈到中国的教育往往使用一个极其令人警惕的词 "collapse",应该说这是一种善意的警告。60 年来我们的教育培养出大批国家建设亟需的工程师,基本扫除了文盲,成就巨大。但比起中国今天的发展和迅速提高中的国际地位来讲,在国家政治、经济、社会和文化的高端,我们还缺少有与之相适应的人才储备。这一点正是 "collapse"之所在,我们必须对此倍加重视。回到西方经济学这门纯粹的舶来学科就更为明显。作为改革开放的重要指标之一的西方经济学课程的建设和教材的编撰,从萨翁12 版开始,在每个版本中集中体现萨缪尔森思想精髓的 30% 部分,与萨氏原著相悖的距离始终很大、很大。这也正是笔者矢志编写本书注疏本的初衷和目的。

萨翁的经济学教材从根本上讲是一本哲学教科书,一本特殊的哲学论著,萨缪尔森本人也在这一最新版本的前言部分第一次作了明确的表达。这也是萨翁经济学教材 60 多年长盛不衰的关键所在。即便是美国大学的经济学教授也普遍认为读懂萨翁的经济学教材着实不是一件容易做到的事情。这当然指的是本书内容约 30% 以上的部分,这些内容是萨缪尔森将人类几千年文明(当然是欧洲文明),特别是文艺复兴 600 多年以来的现代文明精髓矢志以求的集大成之作。它们是每个新的版本重点修订的内容之一,散布于全书的各个章节。

这些内容就是笔者对本书的重点注疏部分。*它集中了笔者几十年来的探索与思考,其所 涉范围绝不仅仅局限于萨翁第 19 版的经济学教材,同时覆盖了从第 1 版到第 19 版的每一个

^{*} 注:本书的注疏文字以[1][2][3]……标记,翻译文字以①②③……标记。

版本的精华。更为重要的是,这些内容是对与萨翁的 19 个版本同步走来的战后世界伟大和平的半个多世纪的反思,是对 1949 年之后新中国崛起过程的深层次思考,是对未来构建大中华(the Grand China)文化的冷静思索(cool heads at the service of warm hearts,萨翁语)。由于能力所限,这些注疏部分一定会有一些有待商榷甚或谬误之处,衷心希望读者不吝赐教。同时,也借此机会希望此书的读者能够回归到拜读原著的原生状态。像萨翁经济学这样的经典原著,必须依赖于经典而权威的英文原版词典阅读,所谓的电子词典乃少儿不宜之物,严重一点讲犹如毒品,应尽可能地远离为好。这里,顺便向读者推荐欧美学术界公认的三本各具特色的案头词典:

- 1. Webster's New World Dictionary of American English
- 2. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
- 3. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language

这在一定程度上是代表读书人"身份"的权威工具书,有条件的读者最好同时拥有。此乃读书人之一大幸事,个中定有黄金屋,其乐无穷。某种程度讲来,无论英语是否为母语,会不会使用权威经典的工具书乃衡量读者是否已经进入英文自由王国的终极指标。阅读中遇到生词,希望读者养成一个以词典为师的好习惯。在注疏处用中文解释没有歧义的生词,弊多利少,本书基本未予提供,此乃笔者的良苦用心,还望读者理解。如果您能静下心来,借助于上述词典和笔者的注疏,认认真真地读几遍本书,一定会有胜读 20 年书的感觉。

西方但凡受过良好教育的人都有很好的文学和哲学修养,作为一代宗师的萨缪尔森更为突出。萨翁是一位极富唯美思想的唯美主义哲学家,对莎士比亚的作品更是情有独钟。2009年12月14日萨翁逝世的噩耗传来的当晚,笔者彻夜难眠,遂步莎士比亚14行诗为韵,填英文古典诗一首,以悼萨翁。值此开创性的萨翁19版注疏本付梓之际,笔者特将此诗附于此。我想,这首14行诗一定能飞到天外的保罗身边,让萨翁的思想随着诗行的吟诵,永远寄托着一位中国学者对他的追念。同时,也愿已经进入自己永恒世界的萨翁,为其绝笔之作在中国有了他的注疏本而感到欣慰。

SONNET

In Memory of Paul Samuelson

Shall I compare you to a super star?

You're at all much brighter and much bigger;

Cold winds blow the leaves away from trees far,

Your thoughts along with the flying leaves linger;

Sometime warmer the eye of heaven shines,

And it rains or boils with cloudless often,

And every truth from truth sometime declines,

By changing nature, new science opens;

But your eternal theory shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that truth you have;
Nor's Death taken you away in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time you save:
Nobody else could smooth what we grieve,
Nothing else would make up what you leave.
December 14, 2009

为便于广大读者阅读,特将拙作的中文版本附后,但建议有英文基础的读者对此不屑一顾:

悼萨翁仙逝

己丑十一月二十九

于 健

2010年1月3日于京都万科星园"守中和"

时窗外漫天飞雪,万物已尺厚银装,京城半个世纪之最大雪,近半个世纪以来最低温。然斗室如春,心潮温动,虽序至此,难以抑止,只有萨翁一句名言落此,聊以表达完成本书近一年来的状态而已:

Cool heads at the service of warm hearts.

一位中道老者的宣言

- [1] Centrism, 中间路线; centrist, 中道之人; 萨翁笃信中间路线, 笃行中庸之道, 晚 年尤甚;此乃萨翁自封。
- [2] Nature abhors a vacuum. 英文谚语, 出 自公元一世纪古希腊哲学家普卢塔克 (Plutarch)的论文及讲演集(Plutarch of Delphi)中的风俗与道德问题 (Moralia) 篇, 莎士比亚的历史剧和后来许多欧洲 人文大家常引用。意为:新陈代谢,推 陈出新,自然界的发展规律永远不可能 出现停滞不前的空洞状态。
- [3] Macroeconomics, 宏观经济学, 它和微观 经济学 (microeconomics) 两个词首次 于 1941 年出现在肯尼思・艾瓦特・博尔 丁(1910~1993, 一位笃信基督教的美 国经济学家, 出生于英国利物浦, 美国 十大教授之一,曾任美国经济学会会长, 美国文理研究院院长)的《经济分析》 (Economic Analysis), 是本书第1版(1948) 出版之前最畅销的经济学教科书。此时 macroeconomics 一词尚未收录到英文词 典, 萨翁《经济学》第一版所附索引也 未列出。

Samuelson-Nordhaus ECONOMICS, 从第 12 版开始, 萨缪尔森的《经济学》成了 与威廉·诺德豪斯的合著,这一版本记 录了世界经济的深刻变化和经济科学思 想蓬勃发展的最新前沿,同时,也预示 着冷战的结束。所以,第12版在所有19 个版本中具有转折性的历史意义。

- [4] Cyclical, 此处与 Nature abhors a vacuum 呼应。本段所表达的思想萨翁在 2005 年 12月接受《人民日报》记者专访时即已 做出预警,实质上预测到了两年后从房 贷危机开始的金融危机(详见 2005年12 月26日人民日报第7版)。
- [5] 哈耶克 (Friedrich August von Hayek, 1899~ 1992), 奥地利经济学派的杰出代表人物 之一, 1938年入英国国籍, 著名的经济 学家和哲学家,终身维护古典自由主义 的资本主义自由市场经济理论,强烈反 对社会主义。米尔顿·弗里德曼(Milton Friedman, 1912~2006), 美国芝加哥自由 主义经济学派的杰出代表人物之一, 萨 缪尔森的师兄,两人终身观点相左,但 平时生活中又是极其要好的朋友,在学 术界颇为称道。

Sciences advance. But they can also recede. That is true of economics as well. By the end of World War II, the leading introductory textbooks in economics had lost their vitality and relevance. Nature abhors a vacuum. The first edition of this textbook [2] appeared as the 1948 edition of Samuelson's ECONOMICS. It introduced macroeconomics into our colleges and served as the gold standard for teaching economics in an increasingly globalized world.

Both the economy and economics have changed greatly over the years. Successive editions of this textbook, which became Samuelson-Nordhaus ECONOMICS, have documented the evolutionary changes in the world economy [3] and have provided the latest rigorous economic thinking at the frontier of the discipline.

To our surprise, this nineteenth edition may be one of the most significant of all revisions. We call this the centrist edition. It proclaims the value of the mixed economy—an economy that combines the tough discipline of the market with fairminded governmental oversight.

Centrism is of vital importance today because the global economy is in a terrible meltdown — perhaps worse than any cyclical slump since the Great Depression [4] of the 1930s. Alas, many textbooks have strayed too far toward over-complacent libertarianism. They joined the celebration of free-market finance and supported dismantling regulations and abolishing oversight. The bitter harvest of this celebration was seen in the irrationally exuberant housing and stock markets that collapsed and led to the current financial crisis.

The centrism we describe is not a prescription that is intended to persuade readers away from their beliefs. We are analysts and not cult prescribers. It is not ideology that breeds centrism as our theme. We sift facts and theories to determine the consequences of Hayek-Friedman libertarianism. All readers are free to make [5] up their own minds about best ethics and value judgments.

Having surveyed the terrain, this is our reading: Economic history confirms that neither unregulated capitalism nor overregulated central planning can organize a modern society effectively.

The follies of the left and right both mandate centrism. Tightly controlled central planning, which was widely advocated in the middle decades of the last century, was abandoned after it produced stagnation and unhappy consumers in communist countries.

What exactly was the road to serfdom that Hayek and Friedman warned us against? They were arguing against social security, a minimum wage, national parks, progressive taxation, and government rules to clean up the environment or slow global warming. People who live in high-income societies support these programs with great majorities. Such mixed economies involve both the rule of law and the limited liberty to compete.

limited centrism 可控型中间路线。

limited center 可控型中间道路。 We survey the centrist approach to economics in the pages that follow. Millions of students in China, India, Latin America, and emerging societies have sought economic wisdom from these pages. Our task is to make sure that the latest and best thinking of economists is contained here, describing the logic of the modern mixed economy, but always presenting in a fair manner the views of those who criticize it from the left and the right.

But we go a step further in our proclamation. We hold that there must be a *limited centrism*. Our knowledge is imperfect, and society's resources are limited. We are also mindful of our current predicament. We see that unfettered capitalism has generated painful inequalities of income and wealth, and that supply-side fiscal doctrines have produced large government deficits. We observe that the major innovations of modern finance, when operating in an unregulated system, have produced trillions of dollars of losses and led to the ruin of many venerable financial institutions.

Only by steering our societies back to the limited center can we ensure that the global economy returns to full employment where the fruits of progress are more equally shared.

Paul A. Samuelson February 2009

As we complete this nineteenth edition of Microeconomics, the U.S. economy has fallen into a deep recession as well as the most serious financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The federal [1] government has invested hundreds of billions of dollars to protect the fragile network of the U.S. and indeed the world financial system. The new Obama administration has worked with Congress to pass the largest stimulus package in American history. The economic turmoil, and the manner in which countries respond to it, will shape the American economy, its labor market, and the world financial system for years to come.

We should remember, however, that the financial crisis of 2007-2009 came after more than a half-century of spectacular increases in the living standards of most of the world, particularly those living in the affluent countries of North [2] America, Western Europe, and East Asia. People are asking, "Will the twenty-first century repeat the successes of the last century? Will the affluence of the few spread to poor countries? Alternatively, will the four horsemen of the economic [3] apocalypse - famine, war, environmental degradation, and depression - spread to the North? Do we [4] about what countries can do to improve people's have the wisdom to reshape our financial systems so that they can continue to provide the investments that have fueled economic growth up to now? And what should we think about environmental threats such as global warming?"

These are ultimately the questions we address in this new edition of Microeconomics.

市场日益重要

The Growing Role of Markets

You might think that prosperity would lead to a declining interest in economic affairs, but paradoxically an understanding of the enduring truths of economics has become even more vital in the affairs of people and nations. Those who remember history

know recognize that the crises that threatened financial markets in the twenty-first century were the modern counterpart of panics of an earlier era.

In the larger scene, the world has become increasingly interconnected as computers and communications create an ever more competitive global marketplace. Developing countries like China and India-two giants that relied heavily on central planning until recently-need a firm understanding of the institutions of a market economy if they are to attain the living standards of the affluent. At the same time, there is growing concern about international environmental problems and the need to forge agreements to preserve our precious natural heritage. All these fascinating changes are part of the (5) modern drama that we call economics.

6

新版经济学

ECONOMICS Reborn

For more than half a century, this book has served as the standard-bearer for the teaching of introductory economics in classrooms in America and throughout the world. Each new edition distills the best thinking of economists about how markets function and living standards. But economics has changed profoundly since the first edition of this text appeared in 1948. Moreover, because economics is above all a living and evolving organism, Economics is born anew each edition as the authors have the exciting opportunity to present the latest thinking of modern economists and to show how the subject can contribute to a more prosperous world.

Our task then is this: We strive to present a clear, accurate, and interesting introduction to the principles of modern economics and to the institutions of the American and world economies. Our primary goal is to emphasize the core economic principles that will endure beyond today's headlines.

- [1] 世纪元年出版的第 17 版在萨缪尔森长达 61 年的 19 个版本中占有比较重要的地位。其中重要的原因之一 是在前言中, 萨翁看似不经意地将刚刚结束的 20 世 纪做了一个全新的断代界定,即前 50 年的 The Great Depression 和两次世界大战与后 50 年的 The Great Peace。这一断代学说正好与长波论(Long Wave Cycles) 创始人、前苏联经济学家尼古拉·康德拉季 耶夫 (Nikolai D. Kondratieff, 1892~1938) 的著名周 期理论相契合。
- [2] affluent: 巨富之意,源自古法语,此词的使用某种 程度上反映作者的人文功底。affluence 为其名词形式。
- [3] the four horsemen of the apocalypse 源 自 1921 年 发 行并获巨大成功的同名好莱坞反战影片, 1961年重 拍, 故事情节由第一次大战转移到了第二次大战。 apocalypse 源自圣经,即启示录,有吉凶启征之意。
- [4] the North: 富国集团, 因最富的国家基本在北半球而 得名,与 the South 相对。
- ⑤ the modern drama that we call economics: 经济学的现 代大戏。
- ⑥ ECONOMICS reborn: ECONOMICS 特指本教材的所 有版本(详见注疏者序), reborn, 涅槃之意。

[1] philosophy 是奠定

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As economics and the world around it evolve, so does this book. Our philosophy continues to emphasize [1] six basic principles that underlie earlier editions and this revision:

1. The Core Truths of Economics. Often, economics ② appears to be an endless procession of new puzzles, problems, and dilemmas. But as experienced teachers have learned, there are a few basic concepts that underpin all of economics. Once these concepts have been mastered, learning is much quicker and more enjoyable. We have therefore chosen to focus on the central core of economics—on those enduring truths that will be just as important in the twenty-first century as they were in the twentieth. Microeconomic concepts such as scarcity, efficiency, the gains from specialization, and the principle of comparative advantage will be crucial concepts as long as scarcity itself exists.

2. *Innovation in Economics*. Economics has made many advances in understanding the role of inno-[3] vation. We are accustomed to the dizzying speed of invention in software, where new products appear monthly. The Internet is revolutionizing communications and study habits and is making inroads into commerce.

In addition, we emphasize innovations in economics itself. Economists are innovators and inventors in their own way. History shows that economic ideas can produce tidal waves when they are applied to real-world problems. Among the important innovations we survey is the application of economics to our environmental problems through emissions-trading plans. We explain how behavioral economics has changed views of consumer theory and finance. One of the most important innovations for our common future is dealing with global public goods like climate change, and we analyze new ways to deal with international environmental problems, including approaches such as the Kyoto Protocol.

3. Small Is Beautiful. Economics has increased its [4] scope greatly over the past half-century. The flag of economics flies over its traditional territory of the marketplace, but it also covers the environment, legal studies, statistical and historical methods, gender and racial discrimination, and even family life. But at its

core, economics is the science of choice. That means that we, as authors, must choose the most important and enduring issues for this text. In a survey, as in a meal, small is beautiful because it is digestible.

Choosing the subjects for this text required many hard choices. To select these topics, we continually survey teachers and leading scholars to determine the issues most crucial for an informed citizenry and a new generation of economists. We drew up a list of key ideas and bid farewell to material we judged inessential or dated. At every stage, we asked whether the material was, as best we could judge, necessary for a student's understanding of the economics of the twenty-first century. Only when a subject passed this test was it included. The result of this campaign is a book that has lost more than one-quarter of its weight in the last few editions and has trimmed three chapters for this edition. Farm economics, the history of labor unions, Marxian economics, advanced treatment of general equilibrium, regulatory developments, and the lump-of-labor fallacy have been trimmed to make room for modern financial theory, real business cycles, and global public goods.

- 4. Policy Issues for Today. For many students, the ⑤ lure of economics is its relevance to public policy. As human societies grow, they begin to overwhelm the environment and ecosystems of the natural world. Environmental economics helps students understand the externalities associated with economic activity and then analyze different approaches to making human economies compatible with natural systems. New examples bring the core principles of microeconomics to life.
- 5. Debates about Globalization. The last decade [6] has witnessed pitched battles over the role of international trade in our economies. Some argue that "outsourcing" is leading to the loss of thousands of jobs to India and China. Immigration has been a hot-burner issue, particularly in communities with high unemployment rates. Whatever the causes, the United States was definitely faced with the puzzle of rapid output growth and a very slow growth in employment in the first decade of the twenty-first century.

One of the major debates of recent years has been over "globalization," which concerns the increasing economic integration of different countries.

② the Core Truths:本质。

^[3] Innovation: 动态(在17版的同节开头萨翁特别强调 了经济学的动态特性)创新。

^[4] Small Is Beautiful:著名英国德裔经济学家舒马赫 (Ernst Friedrich Schumacher, 1911~1977)代表作的 书名,1973年首版,1999年再版,是一本从信仰和 道德的高度,思考和批判经济学及其主导下的现代 西方社会经济形态顽症的经典之作,是规范经济学

的哲学原理。它不宜用"小的是美的"简而盖之。

⑤ Policy Issues for Today: 当前的政策问题。

^[6] Debates about Globalization:本版较之18版删去了 The Contending Schools of Macroeconomics 小节,而 在本小节中强调了中美之间文化传统形态对各自经 济的深远影响,映射了从美式全球化向中国式全球 化的过渡过程中不可避免的文化和经济形态的冲突。