



双语注疏版

Paul A. Samuelson William D. Nordhaus
Economics
Nineteenth Edition

经济学

第19版

【美】保罗·萨缪尔森 威廉·诺德豪斯 著

于健 译·注·疏

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永远的萨缪尔森，定格的 19 版

——写在《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；
四八首版逾甲子，
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，应约为 200 多年来的西方经济学经典做一套注疏本。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，萨翁《宏观经济学》第 19 版的注疏本为第二本。第三本即本书，萨缪尔森的绝笔——《经济学》第 19 版注疏本。

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，弟子们又可以再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 65 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。谨以此文及这三本书的

问世，聊以慰之。

26年前的一天，在校园门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写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，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于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。萨缪尔森这种在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，个人关系上融洽温暖。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，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10%，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，获奖不到一年的诺奖得主保罗·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，这也是崛起的中国矢志追求的和谐世界，中华民族迎接两个百年所要圆就的中国梦。

萨缪尔森一生所追求的这三个永恒世界，同时也是萨缪尔森集19个版本的经济学教材为我们今天这个全球化的世界所建构的三层结构的金字塔。概括起来即：力图多挣钱，养家糊口的底座结构，这是人类解决生存问题的必需；用宝石和玻璃镜片雕拼神圣图案的中阶结构，这是两百多年来经济学巨匠们的同心协力之作，凯恩斯即是这些巨匠中间杰出的代表；能进入到建构伟大教堂行列的则只有萨缪尔森的《经济学》，以及亚当·斯密以《道德情操论》为哲学基础所构建的思想，这也是萨缪尔森《经济学》被誉为学界“圣经”和“天书”的本质原因所在。

莎士比亚的37部戏剧中有四大悲剧，500多年来历久而弥新，铺就了人类现代文明的重要基石。无独有偶，萨缪尔森的19个版本中，第1版、第12版、第17版及第19版四个版本，则是经典中的经典，天书中的天书。而绝笔之作的第19版，则是塔尖上最耀眼的一部。著名的米兰大教堂始建于1386年，正好与乔叟同期，到1960年最后一扇铜门安装到位，历时574年。这574年，是西方社会从黑暗的中世纪将全世界推入美国式全球化的半个千年。萨缪尔森的经济学教科书，站在亚当·斯密的肩上，融两百多年来经济学各流派之大同，集古希腊古罗马以来西方文明之大成，迎接和拥抱了中华民族开始崛起的中国式全球化的曙光。

一向保守自恃的印度学者在印度“塔塔”版的萨缪尔森 *Economics* 第19版中，夹进了几

百字的前言，开头有这样一段话：

萨缪尔森的经济学教材从1948年的第1版一问世，即在经济学界树立了一个既学术严谨又通俗易懂的教材样板。……其所倡导的新古典主义综合模式，成为后来经济学的主流思想。萨缪尔森的经济学教材始终坚持了这一原则，不为激进思想或者昙花一现的时尚潮流所左右。但与此同时，又毫无学派成见地对经济学领域固守的普世价值的新思想，不吝笔墨地在第一时间予以推介。

现在，经济学教材的版本繁多，对经济学的基本原理都有很好的论述。但萨缪尔森的这部堪称凤凰涅槃之作的19版，依然是其中论述最为准确和清晰、最通俗易懂者之一。

“最为准确和清晰、最通俗易懂”之说即底座结构的“养家糊口”层面，目前在业界享有口碑的原版经济学教材都属于这个层面，给学生和老师以基本的生存技能。而由经济学巨匠所编撰的经典教材，则非萨缪尔森莫属。

国人所作注疏体应始于先秦时期对典籍的注释。汉武帝的“罢黜百家，独尊儒术”催生了经注，两汉之后出现了义疏，范围逐渐扩大到了经、史、子、集各类。义疏又称讲疏，原本为佛门讲经和清谈玄学的一种方式，以疏通文字、讲解义理为主，方式自由，内容详尽。宋、元、明时期“求变求新”，摒弃门户之见，出现了一批理学注疏大家。清代的典籍注疏更是盛极一时，倡导了以训诂考据为主流的务实学风，考据学兴盛，注疏也迅速发展，出现了补注、集注、评注、校注等一系列的注疏方法。

如果说佛经的翻译在唐代达到顶峰，以及与之相伴随的讲经是国人对外来经典的最早的注疏的话，国人对西方经典的注疏则是一项两千多年以来几近空白的领域。从这个意义上讲来，作为对“圣经”和“天书”注疏的萨缪尔森《微观经济学》19版注疏本和萨缪尔森《宏观经济学》19版注疏本，以及本书的出现，即是国内学术界一项开创性的探索。

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，谈到中国的教育时，往往使用一个极令人警惕的词“collapse”，应该说这是一种善意的警告。60多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。作为改革开放重要指标之一的西方经济学课程的建设 and 教材的翻译，从萨翁第10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注疏本的初衷和目的——帮助读者免受所有译本中随处可见的“关公战秦琼”式的“善意误导”和人文史哲以及语言逻辑方面的误解陷阱。

萨翁的经济学教材从根本上来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：

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

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。在空白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。中英文诗歌，特别是古体诗歌是不可能互译的。因此，中文版本虽是笔者根据本诗意境创作的，但还是建议有英文基础的读者最好不要比照吟之。

悼萨翁仙逝

我欲比公似巨星，
 巨星岂敢见萨翁；
 寒风凌叶扬天外，
 片片浏叶卷君腾；
 天眼偶尔送温暖，
 阴雨连绵烈日蒸；
 与时俱进新知现，
 人间真理难永恒；
 巨著十九部部精，
 珠玑字字阅真诚；
 死神阴影谋罩君，
 等身巨著伴君生；
 先生仙逝难弥补，
 天地动容人间苒。

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”，以致《微观经济学》。

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.

2012年8月21第二稿，以序《宏观经济学》。

2013年7月1日第三稿，序《经济学》第19版双语注疏本，以祭于文襄公敏中天祖总裁《四库全书》241周年。

一位中道老者的宣言

[1] Centrist, 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 fair-minded 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.

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.

limited centrism

可控型中间路线。

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.

limited center

可控型中间道路。

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

前 言

As we complete this nineteenth edition of *Economics*, 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 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 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 apocalypse—famine, war, environmental degradation, and depression—spread to the North? Do we 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 *Economics*.

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 recognize that the crises that threatened

financial markets in the twenty-first century were the modern counterpart of banking panics of an earlier era.

[1] 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 modern drama that we call economics. ⑤

新版经济学

ECONOMICS Reborn

[2] 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 about what countries can do to improve people’s 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. [6]

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，萨翁看似不经意间将刚刚结束的 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] 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。

第 19 版 THE NINETEENTH EDITION

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. In macroeconomics, we emphasize the two central approaches: Keynesian economics to understand business cycles, and the neoclassical growth model to understand longer-term growth trends. Within these frameworks, established approaches such as the consumption function take place alongside new developments in financial macroeconomics.

2. Innovation in Economics. Economics has made many advances in understanding the role of innovation. 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. We must

[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

also track innovations in policy, such as the changing approach to monetary policy in the Federal Reserve.

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. The nineteenth edition emphasizes policy in both microeconomics and macroeconomics. 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 analyzes different approaches to making human economies compatible with natural systems. New examples bring the core principles of microeconomics to life.

A second area of central importance is financial and monetary economics. We have completely revised our treatment here. Previous treatment emphasized the quantity of money as the prime channel through which the central bank influences the economy. This

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。

[1] philosophy 是奠定萨氏经济学 19 个版本版经典的基石, 也是其过人之处。从 1998 年的第 16 版开始基本成型, 在本版的 THE NINETEENTH EDITION 这一节第一次明确地提出了哲学思想的概念, 共 6 点 (16 版 10 点, 17 版 9 点, 18 版 7 点)。自此, 标志着萨缪尔森的经济学教材开创性地成为经济哲学教科书。

approach no longer reflects the realities of a modern financial system. Today, the Fed exercises its policies by targeting the short-run interest rate and providing liquidity to financial markets. With the nineteenth edition, we fully incorporate these changes in three central chapters.

5. Debates about Globalization. The last decade 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. Americans have learned that no country is an economic island. Immigration and international trade have profound effects on the goods that are available, the prices we pay, and the wages we earn. Terrorism can wreak havoc on the economy at home, while war causes famines, migration, and reduced living standards in Africa. No one can fully understand the impact of growing trade and capital flows without a careful study of the theory of comparative advantage. We will see how the flow of financial capital has an enormous influence on trading patterns as well as understand why poor countries like China save while rich countries like the United States are borrowers. The nineteenth edition continues to increase the material devoted to international economics and the interaction between international trade and domestic economic events.

6. Clarity. Although there are many new features in the nineteenth edition, the pole star for our pilgrimage for this edition has been to present economics clearly and simply. Students enter the classroom with a wide range of backgrounds and with many preconceptions about how the world works. Our task is not to change students’ values. Rather, we strive to help students understand enduring economic principles so that they may better be able to apply them—to make the world a better place for themselves, their families, and their communities. Nothing aids understanding better than clear, simple exposition. We have labored

over every page to improve this survey of introductory economics. We have received thousands of comments and suggestions from teachers and students and have incorporated their counsel in the nineteenth edition.

内容选择

Optional Matter

Economics courses range from one-quarter surveys [1] to year-long intensive honors courses. This textbook has been carefully designed to meet all situations. If yours is a fast-paced course, you will appreciate the careful layering of the more advanced material. Hard-pressed courses can skip the advanced sections and chapters, covering the core of economic analysis without losing the thread of the economic reasoning. This book will challenge the most advanced young scholar. Indeed, many of today’s leading economists have written to say they have relied upon *Economics* all along their pilgrimage to the Ph.D.

版式

Format

The nineteenth edition employs in-text logos and material to help illustrate the central topics. You will find a distinctive logo indicating warnings for the fledgling economist, examples of economics in action, and biographical material on the great economists of the past and present. But these central topics are not drifting off by themselves in unattached boxes. Rather, they are integrated right into the chapter so that students can read them and see how they illustrate the core material. Keep these sections in mind as you read through the text. Each one is either:

- A warning that students should pause to ensure that they understand a difficult or subtle point.
- An interesting example or application of the analysis, often representing one of the major innovations of modern economics.
- A biography of an important economic figure.

New features in this edition include fresh end-of-chapter questions, with a special accent on short problems that reinforce the major concepts surveyed in the chapter.

Terms printed in **bold type** in the text mark the first occurrence and definition of the most important words that constitute the language of economics.

But these many changes have not altered one bit the central stylistic beacon that has guided *Economics* since the first edition: to use simple sentences, clear explanations, and concise tables and graphs.

[1] 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

的过渡过程中不可避免的文化和经济形态的冲突。

[2] Clarity: 明确清晰, 一目了然; 这一思想是本教材所有版本贯穿始终的不变目标, 正如萨翁所言, 这一目标就是朝圣者心中永恒的北斗七星。

致喜欢先教宏观部分的教师

For Those Who Prefer Macro First

Although, like the previous edition, this new edition has been designed to cover microeconomics first, many teachers continue to prefer beginning with macroeconomics. Many believe that the beginning student finds macro more approachable and will more quickly develop a keen interest in economics when the issues of macroeconomics are encountered first. We have taught economics in both sequences and find both sequences work well.

Whatever your philosophy, this text has been carefully designed for it. Instructors who deal with microeconomics first can move straight through the chapters. Those who wish to tackle macroeconomics first should skip from Part One directly to Part Five, knowing that the exposition and cross-references have been tailored with their needs in mind.

In addition, for those courses that do not cover the entire subject, the nineteenth edition is available in two paperback volumes, *Microeconomics* (Chapters 1 to 18 of the full text) and *Macroeconomics* (Chapters 1 to 3, 15, and 19 to 31 of the full text).

教学参考书和其他教辅材料

Auxiliary Teaching and Study Aids

Students of this edition will benefit greatly from the *Study Guide*. This carefully designed supplement was updated by Walter Park of the American University. When used alongside classroom discussions and when employed independently for self-study, the *Study Guide* has proved to be an impressive success. There is a full-text *Study Guide*, as well as micro and macro versions. The *Study Guides* are available electronically for online purchase or packaged with the text via code-card access.

In addition, instructors will find both the *Instructor's Resource Manual*, updated for this edition by Carlos Liard-Muriente of Central Connecticut State University, and the *Test Bank*, fully revised by Craig Jumper of Rich Mountain Community College. These supplements are incredibly useful for instructors planning their courses and preparing multiple sets of test questions in both print and computerized formats. The graphs and figures in this edition can also be viewed electronically as PowerPoint slides. The slides can be downloaded from our website (www.mhhe.com/samuelson19e). The website also contains chapter summaries, self-grading practice quizzes, and links to the websites suggested for further research at the end of each chapter.

电子书

CourseSmart eTextbook

For roughly half the cost of a print book, you can reduce your impact on the environment by purchasing the electronic edition of the nineteenth edition of Samuelson and Nordhaus, *Economics*. CourseSmart eTextbooks, available in a standard online reader, retain the exact content and layout of the print text, plus offer the advantage of digital navigation to which students are accustomed. Students can search the text, highlight, take notes, and use e-mail tools to share notes with their classmates. CourseSmart also includes tech support in case help is ever needed. To buy *Economics*, 19e as an eTextbook, or to learn more about this digital solution, visit www.CourseSmart.com and search by title, author, or ISBN.

计算机时代的经济学

Economics in the Computer Age

The electronic age has revolutionized the way that scholars and students can access information. In economics, the information revolution allows us quick access to economic statistics and research. An important feature of the nineteenth edition is the section "Economics and the Internet," which appears just before Chapter 1. This little section provides a road map for the state of economics on the Information Superhighway.

In addition, each chapter has an updated section at the end with suggestions for further reading and addresses of websites that can be used to deepen student understanding or find data and case studies.

致 谢

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In addition, we have benefited from the tireless devotion of those whose experience in teaching elementary economics is embodied in this edition. We