

Professor Jagdish N Bhagwati

DOCTOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCES *honoris causa*

Citation

Professor Jagdish Bhagwati is one of the world's foremost scholars and most influential economists. A native of India, Prof Bhagwati graduated from Cambridge University in 1956 with a first in Economics Tripos. He continued to study at MIT and Oxford, returning to India in 1961 as Professor of Economics at the Indian Statistical Institute, and then as Professor of International Trade at the Delhi School of Economics. He went back to MIT in 1968, leaving it twelve years later as the Ford International Professor of Economics to join Columbia.

Prof Bhagwati has been described as the most creative international trade theorist of his generation. His scientific writings have influenced all aspects of international trade, and have been collected and published in five volumes by MIT Press. But, not contented with scientific achievement, he has reached out to shape public policy, championing the cause of freer trade in particular. He has done this in several ways.

He has served as Economic Policy Adviser to Arthur Dunkel, Director General of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) (1991-93), Special Adviser to the United Nations on Globalisation, and External Adviser to WTO (World Trade Organisation). He served on the Expert Group on the Future of WTO and the Advisory Committee to former Secretary General Kofi Annan on the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) process in Africa, and was also a member of the Eminent Persons Group on the future of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). He is currently Co-Chair with former Finnish President Halonen of the Eminent Persons Group at UNCTAD on the Role of Developing Countries in the World Economy.

Prof Bhagwati has also written many highly readable books, all widely acclaimed and some translated into 16 languages, that have carried his scientific ideas on free trade to the public. Principal among them are *Protectionism* (1987), *Free Trade Today* (2002) and *In Defense of Globalization* (2004). In addition, his early books, *India: Planning for Industrialization* (with Padma Desai, 1970) and *India* (with T N Srinivasan, 1975), are acknowledged to have provided the intellectual case for the economic reforms that transformed India after 1991. A more recent book, *India in Transition: Freeing the Economy* (1993), is yet another testimony to his deep concern for his home country.

His writings on public policy have been published by MIT Press in two successive volumes: *A Stream of Windows: Unsettling Reflections on Trade, Immigration, and Democracy* (1998), which won the prestigious Eccles Prize for Excellence in Economic Writing; and *The Wind of the Hundred Days: How Washington Mismanaged Globalization* (2001). Both volumes were reviewed extensively and favourably worldwide.

Prof Bhagwati has delivered many prestigious lectures and has debated with the leading critics of globalisation today, including Ralph Nader and Naomi Klein, and has lectured in defence of globalisation on numerous campuses and in other public appearances worldwide.

Among his many students are almost all the major figures in international trade today, including Nobel laureate Paul Krugman, Gene Grossman (Princeton), Robert Feenstra (NBER, National Bureau of Economic Research) and Douglas Irwin (Dartmouth). His students have honoured him uniquely with six *festschriften*. Prof Bhagwati founded in 1971 the *Journal of International Economics*, the premier journal in the field today, and *Economics & Politics* in 1989.

Prof Bhagwati has won several prestigious prizes, including the Thomas Schelling Award (Harvard) and the Freedom Prize (Switzerland) which he shared with Lord Brittan. Among his many honorary degrees are those conferred by the London School of Economics, the Free University in Berlin, and the Stockholm School of Economics. He is a fellow of the Econometric Society and has also been elected a member of the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts & Sciences. He was a vice president, and has been elected Distinguished Fellow, of the American Economic Association. He is also a director of NBER.

On a lighter note, Prof Bhagwati is a lover of the opera, and goes to "every opera" when the opera season opens in his adopted hometown New York City. On an even lighter note, this eminent scholar admitted his incompetence in domestic chores, and referred to an incident in which he sought advice from his wife, a leading scholar on the Russian economy, when she was about to go away for several days, as to how to tell if water was boiling. Her cheerful and tongue-in-cheek reply was: "Darling, when it looks like champagne!" One way to maintain a happy marriage is to take delight even in the partner's shortcomings.

Mr Chairman, for his remarkable contributions to the economics profession and to the global community, may I present Prof Jagdish Bhagwati to you for conferment of the degree of Doctor of Social Sciences *honoris causa*.

English citation written and delivered by Prof Ho Lok-sang

巴格沃蒂教授

榮譽社會科學博士

贊辭

巴格沃蒂教授是國際聞名的學者，也是當今最具影響力的經濟學家之一。他出生於印度，1956年以一級榮譽畢業於劍橋大學經濟系，之後負笈麻省理工學院及牛津大學深造。1961年返回印度，出任印度統計學院經濟學教授，其後轉往德里經濟學院，教授國際貿易。1968年重返麻省理工學院，12年後離任時為福特國際經濟學教授，繼而加入哥倫比亞大學。

巴格沃蒂教授曾被譽為當代最具創意的國際貿易理論家，其科學研究論文收錄於麻省理工學院出版社的五冊專書中，影響遍及國際貿易的各個範疇。然而，他並不自滿於學術成就，更透過多種途徑著力於公共政策，發揮其影響力，尤其是大力提倡自由貿易。

他於1991至1993年間出任關稅及貿易總協定總幹事鄧克爾的經濟政策顧問，並曾擔任聯合國全球化問題特別顧問及世界貿易組織外務顧問。他又曾獲委任為世貿未來發展專家小組成員，並在「非洲發展新夥伴計劃」中擔任聯合國前秘書長安南的顧問委員會成員。此外，巴格沃蒂教授亦是探討「聯合國貿易及發展會議」未來發展的名人小組成員，目前與前芬蘭總統哈洛寧一同出任該會議轄下「發展中國家在全球經濟中的角色」的名人小組聯席主席。

巴格沃蒂教授著有多本普及讀物，向大眾闡述其有關自由貿易的學術理念。這些著作大獲好評，部分已翻譯成16種語言，其中最著名者包括《保護主義》（1987年）、《今日的自由貿易》（2002年）、《為全球化辯護》（2004年）等。此外，印度於1991年後憑藉經濟改革推動國家轉型，不少人認為其學術理論基礎正是來自巴格沃蒂教授較早期的著作如《印度：規劃工業化》（與Padma Desai合著，1970年）及《印度》（與T N Srinivasan合著，1975年）。他較近期的著作《轉變中的印度：釋放經濟體系》（1993年）再次證明他非常關心祖國的發展。

巴格沃蒂教授就公共政策撰寫的論文，由麻省理工學院出版社輯錄為兩冊專集《連串窗戶：對貿易、移民及民主令人不安的省思》（1998年）及《百日之風：華府如何錯誤處理全球化》（2001年）。兩部著作在全球各地廣獲好評；前者更榮獲馳名的「艾克爾斯傑出經濟學寫作獎」。

多年來，巴格沃蒂教授四出講學，享譽甚隆。他與當代反全球化陣營的主將如納德及克萊因等公開辯論，又走遍世界各地，在多家大學和其他公眾場合演說，為全球化護航。

巴格沃蒂教授桃李滿門，多位高足已成為當今國際貿易研究的巨擘，包括諾貝爾獎得主克魯明、普林斯頓大學教授羅斯曼、美國國家經濟研究局副研究員費恩斯特及達特茅斯學院教授艾榮等。他的學生曾為他編纂六冊文集，以表揚其學術成就。巴格沃蒂教授於1971及1989年先後創辦兩份期刊：《國際經濟學報》及《經濟及政治》，前者更成為目前國際經濟學界備受推崇的期刊。

巴格沃蒂教授曾榮獲多個地位崇高的獎項，包括哈佛大學湯瑪斯·謝林獎，以及與布里坦爵士一同分享的瑞士自由獎。他也曾獲倫敦政治經濟學院、柏林自由大學及斯德哥爾摩經濟學院等著名學府頒授榮譽學位。他是世界計量經濟學會院士，並曾獲選為美國國家科學院院士、美國哲學會會員及美國文藝及科學院院士。他也曾擔任美國經濟協會副會長，並獲選為該會的傑出院士。此外，他亦是美國國家經濟研究局的董事之一。

現於紐約定居的巴格沃蒂教授，生活中也有較輕鬆的一面。他熱愛歌劇，每年劇季開鑼必會「看遍」當地上演的歌劇。更有趣的是，這位大學者坦承對家務一竅不通。他的妻子是研究俄羅斯經濟的著名學者，有一次要離家數天，教授在妻子出門前問怎樣才得知水已經煮沸？她打趣說：「老公，當水看來像香檳就是了！」維繫美滿婚姻的途徑之一，是以包容和幽默的態度相待，甚而包容對方的缺點。

主席先生，為表揚巴格沃蒂教授對經濟學界及全球作出的驕人貢獻，本人恭請閣下頒授榮譽社會科學博士學位予巴格沃蒂教授。

英文贊辭由何樂生教授撰寫及宣讀