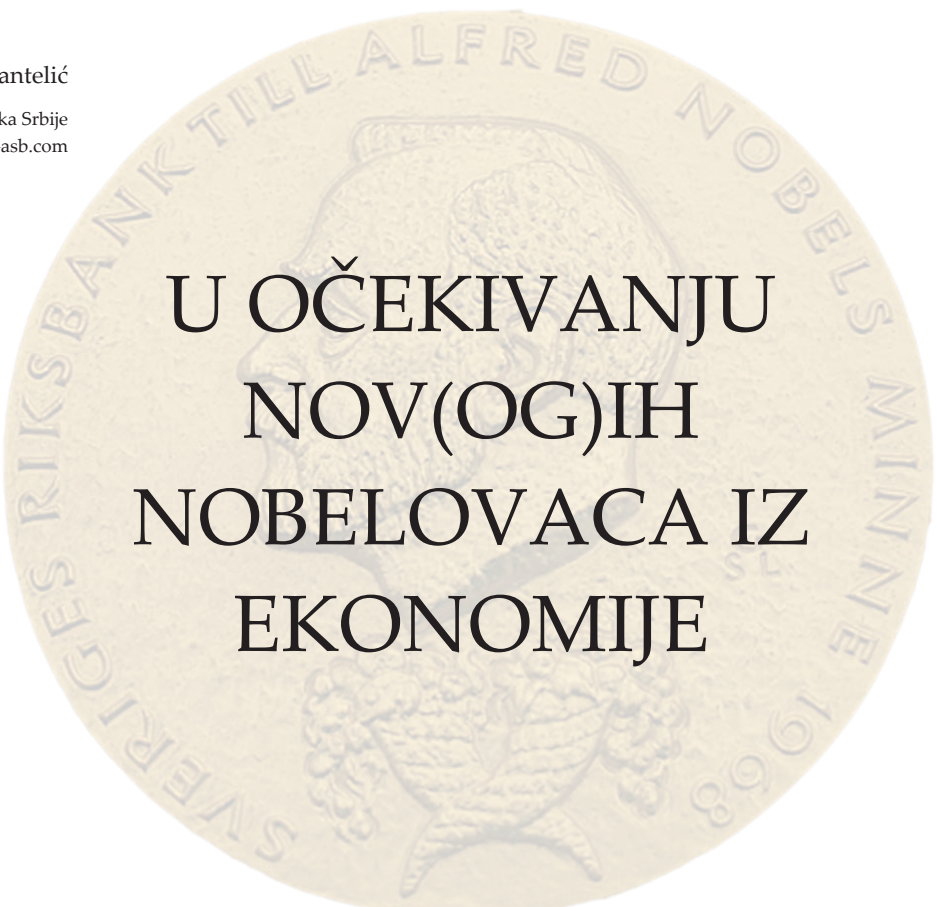


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# U OČEKIVANJU NOV(OG)IH NOBELOVACA IZ EKONOMIJE


## Rezime

Od 1901. sa izuzetkom ratnih godina, nagrade se dodeljuju uvek 10. decembra, na dan obeležavanja smrti Alfreda Nobela. Izuzetak su nagrade namenjene za ekonomsku nauku čija je dodela počela tek 1969. godine. Od 1995. godine nagrada za ekonomiju definisana je kao nagrada za društvene nauke kako bi i drugi priznati naučnici iz ove oblasti, kao što su političke nauke, psihologija i sociologija bili nagrađeni. Ustanovljeno je, takođe, da nagradu može podeliti najviše troje dobitnika. Nagradu iz ekonomije dobilo je ukupno 76 naučnika, najveći broj su državljani SAD, njih ukupno 52. Najviše laureata, njih dvanaest, došlo je sa Univerziteta u Čikagu, šest je sa Prinstona a pet sa Berklija. Samo jednom, 2009. godine, Nobelovu nagradu dobila je žena - Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012) iz SAD zajedno sa Oliverom Vilijamsonom. Prosečna starost dobitnika Nobelove nagrade je oko 60 godina. Među nagrađenima najstariji je Leonid Hurvic koji je sa 90 godina primio Nobelovu nagradu za ekonomiju 2007. godine.

**Ključne reči:** Nobelova nagrada, fizika, hemija, medicina, književnost, nagrada za mir, ekonomska nauka, Švedska banka, Univerzitet u Čikagu, Princeton univerzitet, Berkli univerzitet, Elinor Ostrom, Leonid Hurvic

**JEL:** A11, B30

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# WAITING FOR THE NEW NOBEL LAUREATE(S) IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES

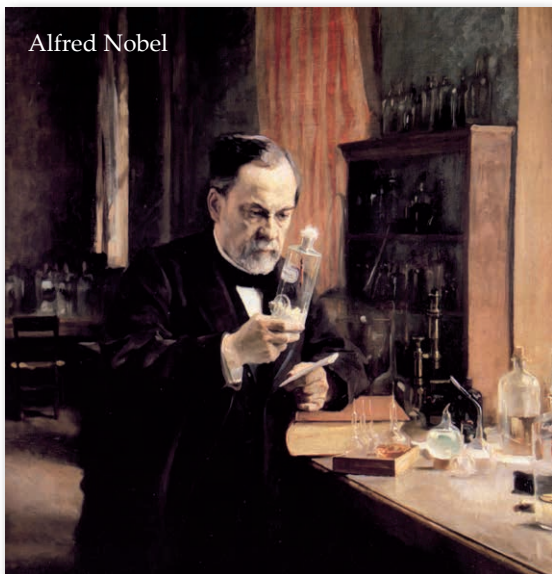
## Summary

Since the start in 1901, with the exception of the war years, the Nobel Prizes have always been awarded on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December, to mark the day of Alfred Nobel's demise. The exception is the prize for achievements in economic sciences which only started to be awarded in 1969. Since 1995 the Prize in Economic Sciences has been defined as the Prize in Social Sciences, so that the other recognized scientists in these fields, such as political sciences, psychology and sociology, could be awarded. Moreover, it was established that the Prize can be divided among no more than three winners. The Prize in Economic Sciences has been awarded to the total of 76 scientists, most of which, i.e. 52 of them, were the citizens of the USA. The largest number of laureates, i.e. twelve, came from the University of Chicago, six of them from Princeton, and five from Berkley. It was only once, in 2009, that the Nobel Prize in Economics was awarded to a woman – Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012) from the USA, together with Oliver Williamson. The average age of the Nobel Prize winners is about 60 years. The oldest laureate to have ever won the prize was Leonid Hurwicz, who received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2007 at the age of 90.

**Keywords:** Nobel Prize, physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace prize, economic sciences, Sveriges Riksbank, University of Chicago, Princeton, Berkley, Elinor Ostrom, Leonid Hurwicz

**JEL:** A11, B30

Ove godine navršit će se 115. godina dodeljivanja Nobelove nagrade. Alfred Nobel, čije ime nose do sada dodeljene nagrade iz fizike, hemije, medicine, književnosti i za mir, diplomirani je hemičar, rođen 1833. godine u Stokholmu, bio je plodan pronalazač, koji je, osim dinamita, patentirao još oko 350 izuma. Velika primena dinamita, posebno u građevinarstvu, kao i brojni patenti i ulaganja u naftne firme doneli su mu velika finansijska sredstva. Umro je 1896. godine ostavivši testamentom najveći deo svog imetka za nagrađivanje osoba koje svojim značajnim dostignućima doprinose dobrobiti čovečanstva.



Alfred Nobel

Od 1901. sa izuzetkom ratnih godina, nagrade se dodeljuju uvek 10. decembra, na dan obeležavanja smrti Alfreda Nobela. Izuzetak su nagrade namenjene za ekonomsku nauku čija je dodela počela tek 1969. godine.

Godine 1939. samo je laureat za književnost, Frans Emil Silanpe, iz Finske, primio svoju nagradu u Stokholmu na skromnoj svečanosti. Nagrade za fiziku, hemiju i medicinu nisu dodeljivane u periodu od 1940. do 1942. godine, nagrade za književnost u periodu od 1940. do 1943, a nagrade za mir u periodu od 1939. do 1943. godine. Neki laureati za 1943. i 1944. godinu primili su svoje nagrade od švedskog ministra (šefa diplomatije) u Vašingtonu, V. F. Bostroma; njih dvojica za fiziku – Oto Stern (1943) i Isidor Isak Rabi (1944) i njih četvorica za fiziologiju ili medicinu - Henrik Dam i Edvard Dojzi (1943), i Džozef Erlanger i Herbert S. Gaser (1944). Laureat za hemiju 1943. godine,

Đerđ de Heveš, primio je svoju nagradu u Švedskoj bez ikakvih svečanosti, dok je laureat za književnost 1944. godine, Johanes V. Jensen iz Danske, svoju nagradu primio u Stokholmu 1945. godine. Neposredno pre i tokom rata, Adolf Hitler zabranio je laureatima iz Nemačke – Ričardu Kunu (hemija, 1938), Adolfu Fridrihu Johanu Butenantu (hemija, 1939) i Gerhardu Domagu (fiziologija ili medicina, 1939) - da prime svoje nagrade u to vreme. Međutim, oni su svoja obeležja primili u kasnijim prilikama. ([www.nobelprize.org](http://www.nobelprize.org))

Švedska banka, najstarija centralna banka u svetu, na tristotu godišnjicu svog osnivanja ustanovila je dodelu nagrade u čast Nobela za vanserijske intelektualne doprinose u oblasti ekonomije. Iako ova nagrada za dostignuća u ekonomskoj nauci nije definisana u Nobelovom testamentu, dodeljuje se sa istim imenom jednom godišnje kao i sve ostale Nobelove nagrade iz već ranije ustanovljenih šest oblasti. Laureati Nobelove nagrade iz ekonomije primaju diplomu i zlatnu medalju i iznos novčane nagrade od 10 miliona kruna kao i ostali dobitnici iz drugih oblasti nagrađivanja. Svi nagrađeni na svečanosti u Stokholmu nagrade primaju od švedskog kralja. Od 1995. godine odlučeno je da nagrada za ekonomiju bude definisana kao nagrada za društvene nauke kako bi i drugi priznati naučnici iz ovih oblasti, kao što su političke nauke, psihologija i sociologija, bili nagrađeni. Ustanovljeno je, takođe, da nagradu može podeliti najviše troje dobitnika.

Za ovih 47 godina Nobelovu nagradu iz ekonomije dobilo je ukupno 76 naučnika, od toga su šest puta tu nagradu delila po trojica naučnika. Najveći broj naučnika koji se okitio Nobelovom nagradom su državljani SAD, njih ukupno 52. Najviše laureata, njih dvanaest, došlo je sa Univerziteta u Čikagu, šest je sa Prinstona a pet sa Berklija. Po četiri nobelovca iz ekonomije imaju Kembridž u Velikoj Britaniji, američka Kolumbija, Harvard i MIT dok Jejl ima tri nobelovca. Po dva imaju Državni univerzitet Arizone, Karnegi Melon univerzitet, Njujorški univerzitet, Univerzitet u Oslu u Norveškoj i Stenford.

Ragner Friš (1895-1973) iz Norveške i Jan Tinbergen (1903-1994) iz Holandije prvi su nosioci ove prestižne svetske nagrade koju su dobili 1969. godine za razvoj i primenu dinamičkih modela za analizu ekonomskih

This is the 115<sup>th</sup> year of awarding the Nobel Prize. Alfred Nobel, in memory of whom the prizes have been awarded so far in the field of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and for peace, was a chemist born in 1833 in Stockholm, a fruitful inventor, who, in addition to dynamite, had another 350 patents. The vast implementation of dynamite, especially for construction purposes, along with his other numerous patents and investments in oil companies, helped him accumulate substantial financial assets. He died in 1896 having left in his will the largest part of his assets for awarding people whose significant achievements have contributed to the welfare of the mankind.

Since the start in 1901, with the exception of the war years, the Nobel Prizes have always been awarded on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December, to mark the day of Alfred Nobel's demise. The exception is the prize for achievements in economic sciences which only started to be awarded in 1969.

In 1939 only the Laureate in Literature, Frans Eemil Sillanpää, from Finland, received his Prize in Stockholm at a small ceremony. During 1940-1942 no Physics, Chemistry or Medicine Prizes were awarded, during 1940-1943 no Literature Prizes, and during 1939-1943 no Peace Prizes. Some 1943 and 1944 Laureates received their Prizes from the Swedish Minister (chief diplomat) in Washington, W. F. Boström; two Physics Laureates - Otto Stern (1943) and Isidor Isaac Rabi (1944) - and four Laureates in Physiology or Medicine - Henrik Dam and Edward Doisy (1943), and Joseph Erlanger and Herbert S. Gasser (1944). The 1943 Laureate in Chemistry, George de Hevesy, received his Prize in Sweden without any ceremonies and the 1944 Literature Laureate, Johannes V. Jensen from Denmark, received his Prize in Stockholm in 1945. Just before and during the war, Adolf Hitler forbade Laureates from Germany - Richard Kuhn (Chemistry, 1938), Adolf Friedrich Johan Butenandt (Chemistry, 1939) and Gerhard Domagk (Physiology or

Medicine, 1939) - from accepting their Prizes at that time. However, they received their insignia on later occasions. ([www.nobelprize.org](http://www.nobelprize.org))

Sveriges Riksbank, the oldest central bank in the world, on the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its establishment, instituted the awarding of the prize in memory of Alfred Nobel for outstanding intellectual contributions in the field of economics. Although the prize for achievements in economics sciences was not originally defined in the Nobel's last will, it is awarded under the same name once a year like the other Nobel Prizes in the six previously established fields. The laureates for the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences receive a diploma and a gold medal, as well as the amount of 10 million crowns, just like the winners in the other fields. All laureates receive their prizes from the Swedish King at the official ceremony in Stockholm. Since 1995 the Prize in Economic Sciences has been redefined as the prize in social sciences, so that the other recognized scientists in these fields, such as political sciences, psychology and sociology, could be awarded. Moreover, it was established that the Prize can be divided among no more than three winners.



In these 47 years, the Prize in Economic Sciences has been awarded to the total of 76 scientists. On six occasions the prize was divided among three scientists. The majority of scientists to have won the Nobel Prize, i.e. 52 of them, were the citizens of the USA. The largest number of laureates, i.e. twelve, has come from the University of Chicago, six of them from Princeton, and five from Berkley. Four Nobel Prize winners in economics have come from Cambridge, United Kingdom, Columbia University, Harvard and MIT, whereas Yale has had three Nobel Prize winners. Two Nobel Prize winners are from the State University of Arizona, Carnegie Mellon University, New York University, University of Oslo in Norway, and Stanford.

Ragner Frisch (1895-1973) from Norway and Jan Tinbergen (1903-1994) from Holland were the first to win this prestigious world prize back

procesa. Angus Diton iz Velike Britanije (rođen 1945. u Edinburgu, Škotska), posljednji je nagrađeni naučnik za oblast ekonomije za analizu potrošnje, siromaštva i blagostanja, o čijem radu smo pisali u prethodnom broju časopisa Bankarstvo (br. 2, 2016).

Od 76 naučnika koji su dobili Nobelovu nagradu za ekonomiju samo je jednom, 2009. godine, izabrana žena - Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012) iz SAD zajedno sa Oliverom Vilijamsonom, SAD. Nobelovu nagradu su dobili za analizu ekonomskog upravljanja. Elinor, o kojoj je takođe objavljen članak u časopisu Bankarstvo (Uvodnik, 9-10. 2009), bila je profesorka na Univerzitetu Indijane i Univerzitetu Arizone. Ta 2009. je do sada rekordna godina po broju žena koje su dobile Nobelovu nagradu: Elinor Ostrom, Herta Miler za književnost, Elizabet Blekburn za medicinu zajedno sa Kerol Grajder, i Ada Jonat za hemiju. Inače, prva žena koja je dobila Nobelovu nagradu bila je Marija Kiri zajedno sa suprugom Pjerom 1903. godine za fiziku, ali i 1911. godine za hemiju. Time je postala i jedina žena do sada koja je dva puta dobila ovu nagradu. Kao da se priča o nagrađivanju Nobelovom nagradom nastavila u porodici Kiri jer je 1935. ovu nagradu za hemiju dobila i njihova ćerka Irena Žolio Kiri zajedno sa suprugom.

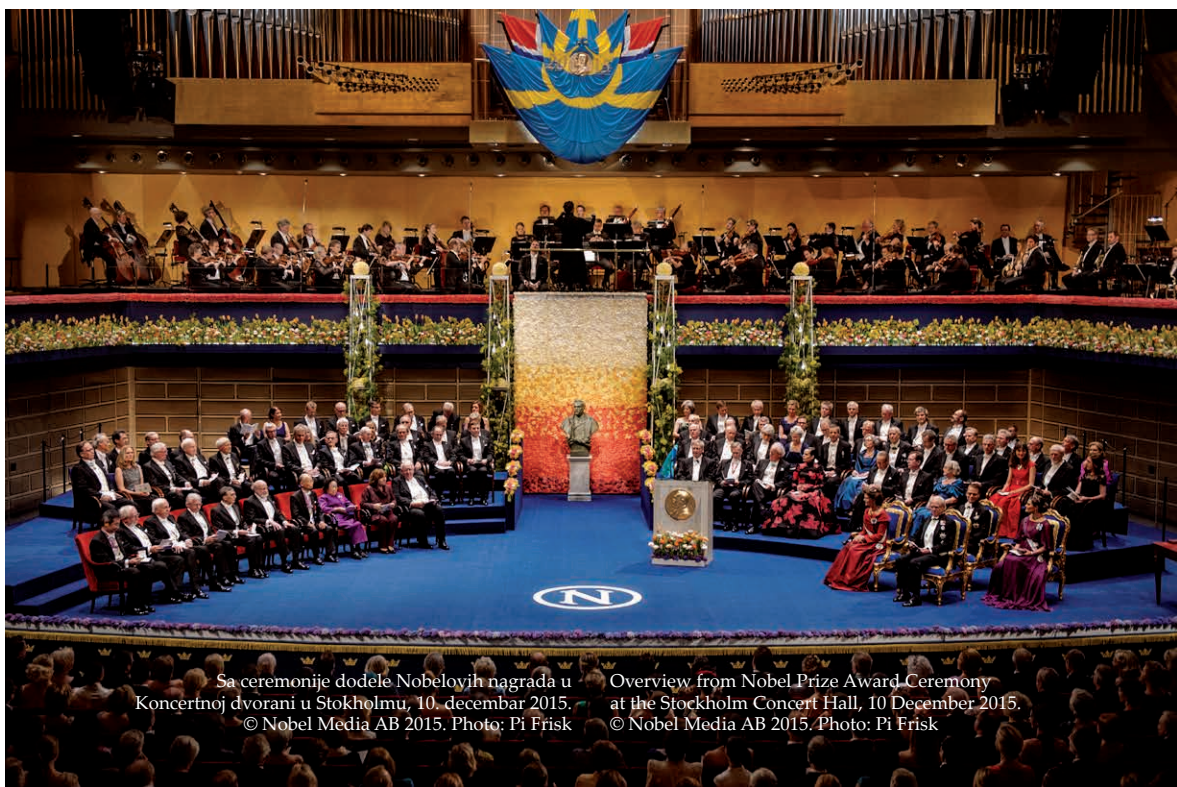
Prosečna starost osoba dobitnika Nobelove nagrade je oko 60 godina. Među nagrađenima najstariji je Leonid Hurvic koji je sa 90 godina primio Nobelovu nagradu za ekonomiju 2007.

godine a preminuo samo nekoliko meseci nakon toga (2008. godine). Najmlađi nobelovac je Malala Jousafzai koja je 2014. godine, sa svega 17 godina, zajedno sa Kailašem Satiartiem, dobila ovu nagradu za mir.

Nobelovu nagradu su odbili da prime: Žan Pol Sartr 1964. godine za književnost, vijetnamski premijer Le Duk To 1973. za mir (ne želeći da nagradu deli sa državnim sekretarom SAD Henrijem Kisindžerom), ali i Boris Pasternak, književnik kojeg je sovjetska vlada naterala da odbije nagradu 1958.

Objašnjenje Sartrovog odbijanja je neobično ali za njegova shvatanja i politička opredeljenja razumljivo. Sartr se plašio da će tom nagradom biti sahranjen još živ, pre završetka svog opusa nazvavši Nobelovu nagradu "poljupcem smrti". Osim toga, imao je negativna mišljenja prema institucijama jer su one smrtonosne zato što lišavaju čoveka njegove prave ličnosti i zahtevaju nekakvu zahvalnost. Smatrao je da Nobelova nagrada nudi privilegiju da je dobitnik prihvati ali i odbije.

Pored ovakvih negativnih mišljenja o Nobelovoj nagradi koja su veoma retka, njihova dodela, svake godine, privlači veliku medijsku pažnju, promoviše svetska dostignuća, izaziva izjave i natpise o slaganju ili neslaganju sa izborom slavodobitnika ali i daju veći prostor ovim naučnicima za dalje bavljenje oblašću za koju su nagrađeni. Sredstva koja se uz nagradu dobijaju nisu zanemarljiva, ali svakako da stečen ugled nagrađenima znači mnogo više.



Sa ceremonije dodele Nobelovih nagrada u Koncertnoj dvorani u Stokholmu, 10. decembar 2015.  
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Overview from Nobel Prize Award Ceremony at the Stockholm Concert Hall, 10 December 2015.  
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in 1969, for the development and application of dynamic models for analyzing economic processes. Angus Deaton from Great Britain (born in 1945 in Edinburgh, Scotland) is the latest awarded scientist in the field of economics, for the analysis of consumption, poverty and welfare, whose work we wrote about in the previous issue of *Bankarstvo* Journal (no. 2, 2016).

Out of the 76 scientists who won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, it was only once, in 2009, that the Prize was awarded to a woman - Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012) from the USA, together with Oliver Williamson, USA. They received the Nobel Prize for the analysis of economic governance. Elinor, about whom we also published an article in *Bankarstvo* Journal (Editorial, no. 9-10, 2009), was a professor at both Indiana University and Arizona State University. The year of 2009 has so far been the record year in terms of the number of women to have won the Nobel Prize: in addition to Elinor Ostrom, Herta Müller for Literature, Elizabeth Blackburn for Medicine together with Carol Greider, and Ada Yonath for Chemistry. The first woman to have ever won the Nobel Prize was Marie Curie, together with her husband Pierre, for physics in 1903, but also for chemistry in 1911. Thus, she also became the only woman to have ever won this prize twice. The winning of Nobel Prizes seems to run in the Curie family, because in 1935 this Prize for chemistry was awarded to their daughter Irene Joliot-Curie and her husband.

The average age of the Nobel Prize winners is about 60 years. The oldest laureate to have ever won the prize was Leonid Hurwicz, who received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2007 at the age of 90, and passed away only a few months afterwards (in 2008). The youngest Nobel Prize winner ever is Malala Yousafzai

who, at the age of 17, won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2014, together with Kailash Satyarthi.

The people who declined to receive the Nobel Prize are: Jean Paul Sartre, for Literature in 1964, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, Le Duc Tho, for Peace in 1973 (not wishing to share the Prize with the US State Secretary Henry Kissinger), but also Boris Pasternak, the writer whom the Soviet Government forced to reject the Prize in 1958.

The explanation Sartre offered for his refusal was unusual, yet in the context of his beliefs and political orientation quite understandable. Sartre was afraid that this Prize would bury him alive, even before he had finished his oeuvre, referring to the Nobel Prize as the "kiss of death". Moreover, he had a negative opinion about the institutions, perceiving them as deadly because they deny every person their true personality and demand some sort of gratitude. He believed that the Nobel Prize offers a privilege for the winner to either accept it or decline it.

Despite such rare negative opinions about the Nobel Prize, every year the awarding ceremony attracts the substantial media attention, promotes the world's achievements, and triggers various statements about the agreement or disagreement with the selected laureates, at the same time providing more room for all these scientists to engage in further activities in their awarded fields. The funds received with the Prize are hardly negligible, but the gained reputation is certainly something that the laureates appreciate much more.

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