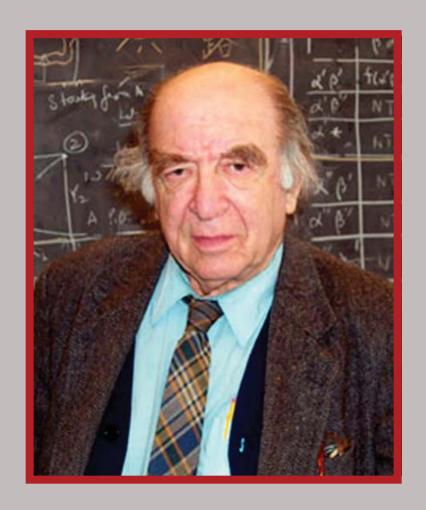
Perspectives on Leo Hurwicz



A Celebration of 90 Years

April 14, 2007

Leo Hurwicz: Highlights of the First 90 Years

1917	Born in Moscow, Russia where his parents had fled when Germany invaded Poland. They returned to Poland in 1919 where Leo had his early education.
1938	Magister Utriusque Iuris (LL.M.) University of Warsaw
1938	Student, London School of Economics
1939	Student, Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva, Switzerland
1940	Came to United States
1941	Research Assistant to Paul Samuelson at MIT
1941	Research Assistant to Oskar Lange at University of Chicago
1942	Research Associate at University of Chicago in Meteorology
1944	Married Evelyn Jensen
1944	Research Associate, Cowles Commission for Economic Research, Chicago
1946	Associate Professor, Iowa State College, Ames
1946	First child born, daughter Sarah
1948	UN Economic Commission, Geneva, Switzerland
1949	Second child born, son Michael
1949	Professor of Economics and Mathematical Statistics, University of Illinois
1949	Fellow, Econometric Society
1951	Professor of Economics and Mathematics, University of Minnesota
1951	Third child born, daughter Ruth
1953	Fourth child born, son Maxim
1954	Member, National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences
1955	Visiting Professor and Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University

Leo Hurwicz: Highlights of the First 90 Years

1958	Visiting Professor, Stanford University
1959	Stanford Symposium, "Optimality and Informational Efficiency in Resource Allocation Processes," an early publication on mechanism design
1961	Chairman, Statistics Department, University of Minnesota
1964	Member, NSF Commission on Weather Modification
1965	Visiting Lecturer, Bangalore University, India
1965	Member, American Society of Arts and Sciences
1968	Minnesota delegate to the National Democratic Party Convention, and member of the national Democratic Party Platform Committee, Chicago
1969	President, Econometric Society
1969	Regents' Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota
1969	Visiting Research Professor and Professor of Economics, Harvard University
1972	Ely Lecture, AEA, a contribution to mechanism design
1974	Member, National Academy of Sciences
1976	Visiting Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley
1977	Distinguished Fellow, American Economic Association
1979	American Academy of Independent Scholars
1980	Doctor of Sciences (honorary), Northwestern University
1982	Visiting Professor of Economics, Tokyo University
1982	Council Member, Econometric Society
1984	Honorary Professor of Central China University of Science and Technology, Wuhan
1984	Distinguished Scholar, California Institute of Technology
1986	Lecturer, People's University, Beijing

Leo Hurwicz: Highlights of the First 90 Years

1987	Information, Incentives, and Economic Mechanisms: Essays in Honor of Leonid Hurwicz edited by T. Groves, R. Radner, S. Reiter, University of Minnesota Press
1988	Visiting Professor, Northwestern University
1988	Visiting Scholar in Decentralization Theory, University of Indonesia, Jakarta
1989	Visiting Professor, Northwestern University
1989	Doctor Honoris Causa, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
1989	Curtis L. Carlson Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota
1990	Preferences, Uncertainty, and Optimality: Essays in Honor of Leonid Hurwicz, edited by John Chipman, Daniel McFadden, Marcel Richter, Westview Press
1990	National Medal of Sciences from President George H. W. Bush
1992	Inaugural Leo Hurwicz Lecture, Midwest Economics Association
1993	Doctor of Economics, honoris causa, Keio University, Tokyo
1993	Doctor of Laws (honorary), University of Chicago
1994	Doctor, honoris causa, Warsaw School of Economics
1998	Visiting Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara
1999	Visiting Professor, California Institute of Technology
2001	Visiting Distinguished Professor, University of Illinois
2002	Visiting Professor, University of Michigan
2004	Doctor rer. pol. honoris causa, University of Bielefeld
2006	Publication of Designing Economic Mechanisms, with Stanley Reiter, Cambridge University Press
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Answers are partly contained in the two fundamental welfare theorems.

But what was the question?

- Leonid Hurwicz