

Biographical Appendix

to

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Maurice Allais (1911-2010) was a French economist and the 1988 Nobel Laureate "for his pioneering contributions to the theory of markets and efficient utilization of resources." He was the first to introduce overlapping generations models to economics. In his 1953 paper Allais introduced what is nowadays known as the Allais paradox, a decision problem, in which actual observed choices contradict the expected utility theory. In the 1950s he also conducted extensive experiments in the fields of gravitation, special relativity and electromagnetism. Ragnar Frisch noted in his editor's note to Allais' paper in *Econometrica* the "vivid impressions" of difficulties arising from Allais' example from a colloquium in Paris in 1952 and invoked intensive discussion including the refereeing process (Allais, 1953).

Lisa R. Anderson earned her Ph.D. in economics from the University of Virginia in 1994. She has been at the College of William and Mary since 1997.

Nava Ashraf is an Associate Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School (Ph.D. Harvard 2005) and teaches a university-wide Ph.D. course in Field Experiments.

Robert M. Axelrod (1943-) is an American political scientist at the University of Michigan best known for his interdisciplinary work on the evolution of cooperation.

Robert L. Basmann (1926-) received his Ph.D. in Econometrics from Iowa State University in 1955. Currently he is an emeritus professor at the Department of Economics at Binghamton University where he moved in 1988. He has pioneered the research of econometric estimation and testing methods for simultaneous economic equation systems. He supervised both John Kagel and Ray Battalio at Purdue who followed him to Texas A&M University.

Raymond C. Battalio (1938-2004) was an American economist who together with John Kagel pioneered experimental research in economics, animal experiments on individual choice behavior in particular. He received a BS University of California, Berkeley, in 1966 and a Ph.D. from Purdue University in June 1970. He spent his whole professional life at Texas A&M University. Later in career he made contributions to industrial organization, rational expectations and coordination games. He served as the third President of *Economic Science Association* (1989-1990).

Otwin Becker (1932-) is an Emeritus Professor of Economics at University of Heidelberg, Germany. He was a member of Heinz Sauermaann's *Seminar für Mathematische Wirtschaftsforschung* (Seminar for Mathematical Economics) and his thesis with economic decision making of households. His research interests include experimental economics, econometrics, and information systems (business informatics). His early experimental work appeared in the *Beiträge zur experimentellen Wirtschaftsforschung*. Becker was a founding member of the *Gesellschaft für experimentelle Wirtschaftsforschung* [Society for Experimental Economics Research]. His experience in Frankfurt and with Selten in particular is recast in (Becker, 2010).

Brian Binger obtained a Ph.D. in Social Science (Economics) from Caltech in 1979. He is Betsy Hoffman's husband.

James Horton Blackman (1919-2003) worked for the National Science Foundation from 1967 until retiring in 1993 as acting deputy director of its Social, Behavioral and Economic Division.

Peter L. Bossaerts (1960-) holds a Ph.D. in Management from the University of California (1986). Since 1990 he has been (with frequent breaks) at Caltech focusing primarily on experimental finance.

Kim Border is a professor of economics at Caltech. He received a bachelor's degree in economics from Caltech in 1974 where he attended the experimental economics seminar led by Plott and Smith. His Ph.D. is from University of Minnesota.

Collin Camerer (1959-) is an economist focusing on experimental and behavior economics and more recently on neuroeconomics. He received a Ph.D. in Behavioral Decision theory from Graduate School of Business of the University of Chicago in 1981. After graduating he spent two years at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management (Northwestern University), then moved to business schools at University of Pennsylvania and Chicago before finally coming to Caltech in 1994. He co organized with T. Garling, T. Persson, L Nillson, J. Tirole, and J. Weibull the *Nobel Conference on Behavioral and Experimental Economics* in Stockholm on December 3-4, 2001. He served as the President of ESA between 2003 and 2005.

Ann M. Carlos is an economic historian. She received her Ph.D. in economics from the University of Western Ontario in 1980.

David Cass (1937-2008) was a professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania (1974-2008), Carnegie Mellon (1970-74), and Cowles Foundation at Yale (1965-1970). He is mostly known for his contributions to general equilibrium theory. He earned his Ph.D. degree in Economics from Stanford University (1965).

Carl H. Castore received a Ph.D. in social psychology from Rutgers in the late 60s. Subsequently he moved to Purdue where he got tenured.

Robert W. Clower (1926-2011) was an American economist who made major contributions to the micro foundations of monetary theory and macroeconomics. He was the Managing Editor of *Economic Inquiry* from 1973 to 1979, which was known as the *Western Economic Journal* until 1973. Clower was also the editor the *American Economic Review* in the years 1981-85.

Donald Coursey is an experimental and behavioral economists currently a professor in the policy school at the University of Chicago. He got his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Arizona in 1982.

Ron Cummings (1935-) is an emeritus professor of economics at Georgia State University. He earned his Ph.D. from University of Kansas in 1968.

Richard Michael Cyert (1921-1998) was an American behavioral economist and statistician who served as the sixth President of Carnegie Mellon University (1972-1990). He is probably best know for a textbook coauthored with James March - (Cyert and March, 1963) (2nd edition 1992).

Douglas Davis is an American experimental economist who was of one of *Arlington William's* first graduate students at the University of Indiana (Ph.D. 1984). After three years of working for the Federal Trade Commission he moved to the Virginia Commonwealth University. He has been a close collaborator of Charlie Holt.

Lance Davis (1928-2014) was a founding figure of cliometrics and the *Cliometric Society*. He received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1956. He has been Professor of Economics at Caltech since 1968.

Gerard Debreu (1921-2004) was a French-born American economist and mathematician. He was the 1983 Nobel laureate "for having incorporated new analytical methods into economic theory and for his rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium."

Morris Herman DeGroot (1931 –1989) was an American statistician. Together with Gordon Becker and Jacob Marschak he wrote a classic paper on the so-called Becker–DeGroot–Marschak method (BDM) - an incentive-compatible procedure used in experimental economics to measure willingness to pay (Becker et al., 1964, 1991).

Peter Diamond (1940-) MIT economist and 2010 Nobel Laureate jointly with Dale Mortensen and Christopher Pissarides "for their analysis of markets with search frictions".

Richard A. Easterlin (1926-) is a professor of economics at USC with interests in subjective well-being, demography, and economic history.

Ward Edwards (1927-2005) was an American psychologist, founder of behavioral decision theory. He was a student of Frederick Mosteller. Before coming to the University of Southern California in 1973, he was affiliated with the University of Michigan.

William J. Fellner (1905-1983) was born in Budapest and received his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin. In 1938 he moved to the United States and taught at Berkeley (1939–52) and Yale (1952–73). He was President of the American Economic Association (1969) and a member of the Council of Economic Advisers (1973–5). He was James Friedman's thesis supervisor.

John Ferejohn is a political scientist with a Ph.D. from Stanford (1972). Before returning to Stanford in 1983 he worked at Caltech. His experimental work includes: (Ferejohn and Noll, 1976); (Ferejohn, 1979); And (Ferejohn et al., 1982).

Morris P. Fiorina Jr. (1946-) obtained a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Rochester in 1972. Before moving to Harvard (1982-1996) and Stanford (1998-), he was a professor at Caltech (1972-1982). Fiorina "had helped Bill Riker with his classical experiments on coalition formation and was familiar with the social psychological literature and the experimental methodologies used in psychology." (Plott, 2001, p. xi) Together with Plott, Fiorina obtained an NSF grant *Experimental Studies of Collective Decision-Making* and co-authored a well known paper (Fiorina and Plott, 1978).

Robert Forsythe is an American economist with a Ph.D. in Economics from Carnegie Mellon University (1975). He spent the years 1975-1981 at Caltech and then until 2006 he was at University of Iowa. From his experimental work, research on information aggregation, particularly the Iowa Electronic Markets, is well known. He was the President of the *Economic Science Association* from 1993 until 1995.

Lawrence E. Fouraker (1923-1998) received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Colorado in 1951 before accepting a position at University of Pennsylvania where he stayed for a decade before moving to the Harvard Business School in 1961. He became its sixth dean between 1970 and 1980. In 1960 Fouraker organized the Economics Program of the National Science Foundation, serving as its acting director for several years (1998).

Jacob Goeree holds a Ph.D. in Theoretical Physics from University of Utrecht and a Ph.D. in Economics from University of Amsterdam. After a few years at Caltech, Goeree became a Professor of Organizational Design at University of Zurich. He is the editor of *Experimental Economics* (2009-2014) and also the President Elect of *Economic Science Association* (2011-2013).

Leonard Green is a graduate student of *Howard Rachlin* and currently runs the Behavioral Economics Laboratory at the Washington University in St. Louis.

According to his [website](#) the lab “studies choice and decision making in rats, pigeons, and people.”

Werner Güth is a German economists working on various issues in experimental economics and game theory. He holds a Ph.D. degree in economics from the University of Münster (1972). He is probably best known for introducing the ultimatum game to economics: (Güth et al., 1982) See Footnote #**Fehler!**
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John C. Harsanyi (1920–2000) was a co-recipient along with John Nash and Reinhard Selten of the 1994 *Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics* “for their pioneering analysis of equilibria in the theory of non-cooperative games.”

Ronald M. Harstad is a game theorist and experimental economist who received Ph.D. in Economics from University of Pennsylvania in 1977. He was at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 1977-1981, where he collaborated with *Keith Murnighan, Al Roth, Francoise Schoumaker* on an NSF grant *Interactive Behavior Experimentation* from 1979-1983. Later he moved to Texas A & M University (1981-1983) and University of Houston (1983-1987) where he collaborated with *John Kagel* and *Dan Levin* on an NSF grant *The Role of Information and Information Processing in Auctions: Theory and Experimentation* from 1984-87. During Schram and van Winden’s 1991 trip to see experimental laboratories in the US, Harstad was at Virginia Commonwealth University (1987-1993).

Albert Gailord Hart (1909-1997) was a professor of economics at Columbia University known for his research in monetary policy and economic development. He held a doctorate from Chicago that was awarded in 1936.

John D. Hey (1944-) has been at the University of York since 1975, from 1997 only part time with positions in Italy. From 1986 until 1996 Hey was the Managing Editor of *Economic Journal*, which was viewed during his tenure as a venue favorable to experimental research. Hey co-founded the Centre for Experimental Economics at the University of York in the late 1980s. In 1991 he published a book on experimental economics (Hey, 1991).

Austin C. Hoggatt (1929-2009) earned his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota in 1956. In 1964 Hoggatt was the first to build a computerized laboratory for experimentation in economics - *The Management Science Laboratory* (Hoggatt et al., 1969) – which later inspired Vernon Smith and Reinhard Selten to open their own laboratories. Much of his experimental work was jointly done with Jim Friedman. (Hoggatt et al., 1975, Hoggatt et al., 1976, Friedman and Hoggatt, 1980) Hoggatt.

Jonathan Hughes (1928-1992) was an economic historian. He received a D.Phil. in economics from Oxford in 1955. During his career he worked for at Purdue University, Columbia University, University of California at Berkeley, and Northwestern University.

Leonid Hurwicz (1917-2008) was a Russian-born American economist and mathematician, and the 2007 Nobel Laureate "for having laid the foundations of mechanism design theory." He was also Fairchild scholar at Caltech (See Footnote #Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.).

Mark Isaac (1954-) received his Ph.D. from Caltech in 1981. Until 2001 he worked at University of Arizona and served as the Chair of Economics Department between 1991-1998. From 2001 he has been at Florida State University. He has served as the Secretary/Treasurer of the Economic Science Association from its inception in 1986 until 1997 and then as its Treasurer until 2013.

Ehud Kalai (1942-) earned a Ph.D. in Mathematics from Cornell in 1972. Since 1975 he has been at Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University. He is the founding editor (still serving) of Games and Economic Behavior started in 1988.

Tjalling Charles Koopmans (1910-1985) was a Dutch born economists and a student of Jan Tinbergen and H.J. Krammers. He moved to the US in 1940. He became the director of the Cowles Commission in 1948 and facilitated its move to Yale in 1955 when it changed its name to Cowles Foundation. In 1975 he became a Nobel Laureate jointly with Leonid Kantorovich for "for their contributions to the theory of optimum allocation of resources."

David Laibson (1966-) holds a Ph.D. from MIT (1994) and since then has been a member of the Economics Department at Harvard. His research interests include behavioral economics and neuroeconomics.

Susan Laury is an economist at Georgia State University. She earned her Ph.D. from University of Indiana in 1996.

Jennifer Lerner is an experimental social psychologist currently at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government She earned her Ph.D. in Psychology from UC Berkeley in 1998. She conducts research on emotions and accountability and their effects on judgment and decision-making. She is the founding director of the Director of the Harvard Laboratory for Decision Science.

Dan Levin is an Israeli-American economists who holds a Ph.D. in economics from MIT (1982). He first worked at the University of Houston where he met John Kagel and engaged in joint experimental and theoretical auction research (e.g. winner's curse). In 1995 he joined the economics department at the University of Ohio where he was later joined by Kagel.

Kurt Lewin (1890-1947) was a German-American psychologist and the founder of modern social psychology. He pioneered the work on group dynamics and organizational development at MIT. After his premature death due to funding problems the M.I.T. Research Center for Group Dynamic (established in 1945)

moved to the University of Michigan. Lewin's colleagues included Dorwin Cartwright, Leon Festinger, John R. P. French, Jr., Ronald Lippit, and Alvin Zander. For a historical treatment of Michigan see: (*Heukelom, 2010*).

Cliff Lloyd (1935-1977) was an economist educated at Reed College and Washington State College. From the mid-1960s he explored the issue of falsifiability and testability of demand theory in a number of papers; all reprinted in his collected works that appeared after his premature death. He was also well known for his textbook (Lloyd, 1967, Lloyd, 1980).

Robert E. Lucas, Jr. (1937-) received his Ph.D. in Economics from Chicago in 1964. Before coming to University of Chicago in 1975, he was at Carnegie Mellon. He is the 1995 Nobel Laureate for his work on the rational expectations hypothesis. His favorite view of experiments in economics is expressed in: (Lucas, 1986).

Harro Maas (1958-) studied economics and philosophy at the Universities of Groningen and Amsterdam, and was an associate professor in Amsterdam and Utrecht University before moving to the Centre Walras-Pareto for the History of Economic and Political Thought at the University of Lausanne. His research interests are in the history and methodology of economics, from the early modern period to recent economics. With Andrej Svorenčik and Federico D'Onofrio, he ran a project on the history of observational practices in economics that was funded by the Dutch science foundation.

Michael Maschler (1927–2008) was an early game theorist. For a full bibliography see (Owen, 2010).

Kevin McCabe holds a Ph.D. in Economics from University of Pennsylvania in 1982. He stayed at the University of Arizona between 1982-1990 and 1998-2001. From 1991-1997 he was at the University of Minnesota where he worked with John Dickhaut. Since then he has been at George Mason University. He worked jointly with Hoffman and Smith on two NSF grants *Behavioral Foundations of Reciprocity* (11/95 - 6/98) and *Fairness, Institutions and Anonymity in Bargaining Games* (7/92 - 12/94).

Daniel Little McFadden (1937-) is an American econometrician who has spent most of his career at Berkeley and MIT. He was the 2000 Nobel Laureate "for his development of theory and methods for analyzing discrete choice." McFadden received a Ph.D. in Behavioral Science (Economics) from University of Minnesota in 1962. His advisor was Leonid *Hurwicz*.

Joel Mokyr (1946-) holds a Ph.D. 1974 in economics from Yale. He has been at Northwestern since 1974. As an economic historian he has worked on country-specific issues such as why there was no industrial revolution in the Low Countries, but also on topics of long-run global development.

Oskar Morgenstern (1902-1977) was an Austrian economist, who since 1938 until his death was based at Princeton. Together with John von Neumann, Morgenstern established the mathematical field of game theory in the seminal book (Neumann and Morgenstern, 1944). Robert Leonard provides a detailed historical treatment of Morgenstern and the early game theory (Leonard, 2010).

Dale Mortensen was the Economics Department chair from 1979-82. He holds a Ph.D. from Carnegie Mellon (1967) and has been at Northwestern since then. He is one of the 2010 Nobel Laureates for contributions in labor economics.

Leon Nathan Moses (1924-) is an economics whose work has focused primarily on economics of firm location. He received Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard (1952). From 1959 until retirement in 2005 he remained at Northwestern.

Charles Frederick Mosteller (1916-2006), a prominent American statistician, founder of Harvard's Department of Statistics. For further references see: (Mosteller et al., 2006) (Mosteller et al., 2010). He supervised Ward Edward (1952) whose thesis dealt with probabilistic matters related to utility theory.

Sendhil Mullainathan is a Professor of Economics at Harvard's economics department. He earned his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard (1998). His research interest span development economics, behavioral economics, and corporate finance. He is a co-founder of the MIT Poverty Action Lab, an academic center established to support field trials measuring interventions against poverty.

Keith Murnighan received a Ph.D. from Purdue University in Social Psychology in 1974. Murnighan is currently a Professor of Management and Organization at the Kellogg School of Management. Together with Roth he co-authored more than a dozen experimental papers. Their collaboration is described in (Roth and Murnighan, 2004).

Daniel H. Newlon received a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Virginia in 1970. He joined the NSF in 1974 as the Associate Director for the Economics Program. He became Director of the Economics Program in 1980 and except for a six month sabbatical at the World Bank in 1989, has managed the program until 2009. After retiring from NSF, Newlon became the Director of Government Relations at the American Economic Association and Board member of the *Consortium of Social Science Associations* (COSSA), an advocacy organization that promotes attention to and Federal funding for the social and behavioral sciences.

Philip Noguee was a psychology graduate from Harvard, later worked at Boston University.

Andreas Ortmann studied political economy and mathematics at the University of Bielefeld and economics for his master's degree at the University of Georgia. He

wrote his PhD thesis with Raymond Battalio at Texas A&M University and habilitated at Charles University, Prague, in 2003. Presently, he is professor of experimental and behavioral economics at the Australian Business School, University of New South Wales, in Sydney, Australia. His research interests range from game theory and corporate finance to the experimental methods in the social sciences (especially economics and psychology) and the history of economic thought.

Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012) was an American political economist. She received a Ph.D. in Political Science from UCLA in 1965 and since then has been affiliated with the University of Indiana at Bloomington. Together with her husband Vincent Ostrom she founded the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, which has set out to “promote the interdisciplinary study of institutions, incentives, and behavior as they relate to policy-relevant applications.” She was the 2009 Nobel Laureate “for her analysis of economic governance, especially the commons”

Edward Packel (1941-) has a Ph.D. in mathematics from MIT that was conferred in 1967. He co-authored with Hoffman several papers: (Hoffman and Packel, 1982, Hoffman and Packel, 1984).

Thomas R. Palfrey is an economist and political scientist with research interest in formal political theory and economics, experimental economics and political science, game theory, voting and elections. He received a Ph.D. in Social Science (Economics) in 1981. From 1980 until 1986 he worked at Carnegie Mellon and since then at Caltech with the exception of 2004-6 when he was at Princeton. He is one of the founding directors of the Hacker Social Science Experimental Laboratory (SSEL) at Caltech. He served as the President of *Economics Science Association* from 1997 until 1999.

David P. Porter earned his M.S. and Ph.D. from University of Arizona in 1983 and 1987 respectively. In the years 1982-4 he worked for the Arizona Corporation Commission where he served as the Economic Advisor to the Chairman. This led to Smith’s applied experimental utility industry research, which was crucial for the establishment of the *Economic Science Laboratory* in 1985. He worked at Caltech from 1984 until 1998 and since then followed Vernon Smith’s academic appointments at GMU and Chapman.

Edward C. Prescott (1940-) received Ph.D. in Economics from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1967. He is the 2004 Nobel Laureate with Finn Kydland for their “contributions to dynamic macroeconomics: the time consistency of economic policy and the driving forces behind business cycles.” His experimental papers include: (Dolbear et al., 1968, Lim et al., 1994).

William E. Proxmire (1915-2005) was a member of the Democratic Party, served as a US Senator from Wisconsin from 1957-1989. From 1975 to 1988 he issued the Golden Fleece Award that identified what he considered wasteful government

spending. NSF was one of the awardees and animal experiments by John Kagel and Ray Battalio was highlighted in his award report.

James Patrick Quirk (1926-) holds a Ph.D. from University of Minnesota (1959). He worked at Purdue (1959-65), Kansas (1965-1971), and then until his retirement in 1987 at Caltech. In the 1960s he was primarily interested in general equilibrium theory.

Howard Rachlin (1935-) is an emeritus professor of psychology at State University of New York, Stony Brook. He received his Ph.D. in Psychology from Harvard University in 1965. Rachlin has made important contribution to the analysis of operant behavior in pigeons and behavioral economics.

Antonio Rangel is a Professor of Economics and Neuroscience at California Institute of Technology. He received a Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard in 1996. He is the director of the Rangel Neuroeconomics Lab.

Anatol Rapoport (1911-2007) a Russian born American Jewish mathematical psychologist. From 1955 to 1970 he was the Professor of Mathematical Biology and Senior Research Mathematician at the University of Michigan.

Amnon Rapoport after undergraduate studies of psychology and philosophy at the Hebrew University received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in Quantitative Psychology in 1965. He has been a Professor of Management and Policy at the University of Arizona since 1989. A reproduction of his early research on group decision making is (Rapoport, 1990).

David Reilly received his Ph.D. in Economics from MIT in 1996. First he joined Vanderbilt University and in 2001 University of Arizona. He left academia in 2007 – first working at Yahoo! Research and later for Google. He was ESA's first Vice-President for Information 2000-2008.

Jack Repcheck was a book editor at Princeton University Press in the 1980s and 1990s who later became an author of popular history of science books (Repcheck, 2003, Repcheck, 2007).

Stanley Reiter (1925-) received his Ph.D. in Economics from University of Chicago (1955). He has been at Northwestern University since 1967 after working at Purdue during 1954-1967. His main contributions to economics are in the areas of mechanism design and information aspects of the theory of economic organization (Mount and Reiter, 1974).

William Harrison Riker (1920-1993) was an influential political scientist who pioneered the application of mathematical reasoning to political science and founder of the Rochester school of political science. He introduced game theory and social choice theory to build what he coined a positive political theory. His students

include Kenneth Shepsle, Richard McKelvey, *Morris Fiorina* and Peter Ordeshook. Riker received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1948 and remained at Lawrence University until 1962, with the academic year 1960-61 spent at the *Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford*. From 1963 until his death he remained in Rochester. Most important works include (Riker, 1962); a textbook with Peter Ordeshook (Riker and Ordeshook, 1973); (Riker, 1982, Bueno de Mesquita and Shepsle, 2001).

Nathan Rosenberg (1927-) is an American economic historian specializing in history of technology. He holds a Ph.D. in economics from Wisconsin (1955) and worked at Purdue (1961-1965). He has been at Stanford University since 1974.

Abdolkarim Sadrieh is a German experimental economist based at the University of Magdeburg. He was supervised by Reinhard Selten and graduated at the University of Bonn in 1997. s students and a participant of the Amsterdam workshops.

Rubin Saposnik is an emeritus professor at Georgia State University.

Heinz Sauermann (1905-1981) was the founder and a promoter of experimental economics in Germany. He received a Ph.D. in Political Economy from University of Vienna in 1927. Most of his academic career was spent at the Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main. In the 1960s, one of the institutes that he chaired, the Institute for Econometrics and Mathematical Economics, housed the first experimental economics research group in the world. His contributions to experimental economics are described by one of his students and collaborators Reinhard Tietz in a conference volume of the Third Conference on Experimental Economics *Aspiration Levels in Bargaining and Economic Decision Making* (1982) which was dedicated to his memory. (Tietz, 1983, pp. 1-7) Other aspects of his economics research and economic policy consulting are provided in (Schumann, 1983).

Herbert Scarf (1930-) is an American mathematical economist. He earned his Ph.D. from Princeton in 1954. He pioneered the use of numeric algorithms to solve general equilibrium systems using applied general equilibrium models.

Arthur Schram (1960-) is a Dutch experimental economist. He earned his Ph.D. from University of Amsterdam in 1989. Together with Frans van Winden he received a PIONEER grant from the Dutch Science Foundation (1991-1996) for the project *Laboratory experiments in political economics*. This involved the set-up of CREED (Center for Research in Experimental Economics and political Decision-making), the first research group and laboratory in experimental economics in the Netherlands. He served as the first editor (jointly with Charlie Holt) of the journal *Experimental Economics* (1998-2007).

Lloyd Stowell Shapley (1923-) is an American mathematician and economist who has made important contributions to mathematical economics and game theory that

led to his joint Nobel Prize with Al Roth in 2012. He earned his Ph.D. from Princeton in 1953. He introduced the Shapley value, the core solution concept, the Shapley–Shubik power index, the Gale–Shapley algorithm (for the stable marriage problem) among other contributions. There are several Festschriften in his honor: (Roth, 1988, Raghavan et al., 1990). Shapley worked for the RAND Corporation from 1954 to 1981. He joined UCLA in 1981, holding a joint position in the economics and mathematics department. He has been professor emeritus since 2000.

Jason F. Shogren (1958-) is a Professor of Natural Resource Conservation and Management at University of Wyoming. Jason Shogren got his Ph.D. from the University of Wyoming in 1986. His research has focused on nonmarket valuation, environmental economics, and risk and uncertainty.

Roger Sherman (1930-2010) earned his M.B.A. from Harvard University in 1959 and a Ph.D. in Economics from Carnegie Tech in 1966. He taught at the University of Virginia from 1965 until 2000 where he served as the chair of the economics department from 1982 until 1990. Until 2007 he was at the University of Houston.

Martin Shubik (1926-) is an American game theorist and early experimentalist with a Ph.D. from Princeton (1953). He visited Yale from September 1960 to June 1961. He spent the academic years 1957-'59 at Pennsylvania State University where Lawrence Fouraker and Sidney Siegel were working together. He became a professor of Economics of Organization at the Department of Administrative Sciences, Yale University, in 1963 where he remains to date.

Sidney Siegel (1916-1961) was a social psychologist who had profound influence on the development of experimentation in economics. He received a Ph.D. in Psychology from Stanford in 1953. For most of his academic career he was affiliated with the Department of Psychology at Pennsylvania State University. He spent the academic year 1957-8 as a member of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1957 where he interacted with a group of economists - Kenneth J. Arrow, Milton Friedman, Melvin W. Reder, Robert M. Solow, and George J. Stigler. He died unexpectedly from a heart attack in 1961 when his wife was a Fellow at the Center. A memoir written by his wife Alberta Engvall Siegel (1931-2001), a child development psychologist at Stanford, details both his personal and professional development: (Engvall Siegel, 1964).

Herbert Simon (1916-2001) was an influential social scientist with broad interests spanning economics, artificial intelligence, political science and psychology. He was the 1978 Nobel Laureate "for his pioneering research into the decision-making process within economic organizations." Since 1949 he was a faculty at Carnegie Institute of Technology, which in 1967 became Carnegie Mellon University. From the Witness Seminar participants John Ledyard was a faculty member (1967-1970) and Charlie Holt received his Ph.D. from CMU in 1977.

Kevin Sontheimer is currently a Professor Emeritus at the Economics Department of the University of Pittsburgh.

Matt Spitzer is Betsy Hoffman's classmate at Caltech where he obtained a Ph.D. in 1979. He holds also a JD from USC that was awarded in 1977. Both started at Northwestern and embarked on a successful research program experimentally exploring the Coase theorem, for which they jointly shared the first Ronald Coase Prize for excellence in law and economics in 1986.

William H. Starbuck (1934 -) received a Ph.D. industrial administration from the Graduate School of Industrial Administration at Carnegie Tech in 1964. He was an instructor at Purdue since 1960 and assistant and associate professor of Administrative Sciences and Economics from 1964-1967. He shared an experimental research grant with Vernon Smith. A recollection of his experimental research is included in (Starbuck, 1993).

Chris Starmer (1961-) completed his undergraduate education at City of Birmingham Polytechnic and for his master's degree at the University of East Anglia. He continued at East Anglia for a PhD with Robert Sugden where he stayed as a (senior) lecturer until his appointment as full professor at the University of Nottingham in 2000, where, for a few years, he co-taught courses with the late historian of economic thought, Bob Coats. Starmer's main research interests are in individual and strategic decision-making, experimental economics and the methodology of economics. He is co-author of *Rethinking the Rules* (Bardsley et al., 2010), and has been on the editorial board of *Experimental Economics* since 2006.

Shyam Sunder is an experimental economist and accounting theorist currently at Yale School of Management and Department of Economics at Yale. He received a Ph.D. in Industrial Administration from Carnegie Mellon University in 1973. His first academic job was at the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago.

Andrej Svorenčik studied theoretical physics and economics in his native Slovakia and social sciences at California Institute of Technology. He defended his dissertation on the history of experimental economics at the University of Utrecht in 2015. He is currently working as a postdoctoral scholar at the Department of Economics, University of Mannheim, where he manages the experimental economics laboratory. Svorenčik uses various approaches to write the history of postwar economic thought: while he has built a quantitative collective biography of MIT economists from 1940 onward, his dissertation provides an archive and interview-based narrative of the transformation of economics into an experimental science in the last third of the 20th century.

Joe Swanson earned his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1968. He has taught economics, finance, and statistics at the following institutions: Purdue University (1967-1969), the University of Iowa (1970-1974), and Northwestern University (1975-present).

Richard H. Thaler (1945-) is an American economist at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business who has made contributions to behavioral finance and behavioral economics. He earned his Ph.D. in Economics from University of Rochester in 1974. His series of fourteen articles in the *Journal of Economic Perspectives* from 1987 to 1990 titled Anomalies raised awareness of behavioral economics in the 1980s among broad circles of economists. He recently published an autobiography (Thaler, 2015).

Henry Theil (1924-2000) was a Dutch econometrician and inventor of the two-stage least squares. (Kloek, 2001).

Louis Leon Thurstone (1887-1955) was an American psychologist who pioneered the fields of psychometrics and psychophysics. He earned a Ph.D. degree from University of Chicago in 1917. His paper in the estimation of indifference curves is often mistakenly regarded as the beginning of experimental economics (Thurstone, 1931). For his impact on economics see: (Moscatti, 2007).

Reinhard Tietz (1928-) is a German experimental economist. He holds a Ph.D. degree in Economics from the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt am Main. In the 1960s together with Reinhard Selten, Otwin Becker, Horst Todt, and Karl-Heinz Fisher he was a member of a research group led by Heinz Sauermann – the *Seminar für Ökonometrie und mathematische Wirtschaftsforschung* (Institute for Econometrics and Mathematical Economics). His dissertation from 1971 introduced a complex macro-economic game KRESKO¹ which led to the discovery of the aspiration balance principle (Tietz, 1973). He served as the second President of *The Gesellschaft für experimentelle Wirtschaftsforschung*, the oldest scientific society devoted to experimental research, from 1982-1995. A Festschrift honoring his 80th birthday appeared in 2008 (Sadrieh et al., 2008) and his recollections of Reinhard Selten are contained in (Sadrieh et al., 2008).

Jan Tinbergen (1903-1994) was a Dutch economists and econometrician who introduced the first national comprehensive macroeconomic model. With Ragnar Frisch he shared the first Economics ‘Nobel’ Prize in 1969 for this work. One of his students was Tjalling Koopmans.

Amos Tversky (1937-1996) earned his doctorate from University of Michigan in 1965. He held positions at Michigan, Harvard, Hebrew University, and was at Stanford since 1978. He was a long-term collaborator of Daniel Kahneman, probably best known for their joint paper on prospect theory (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979).

Lisa Vesterlund graduated with a Ph.D. in Economics from University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1997. She was an Assistant Professor at Iowa State University from

¹ *Ein anspruchsanpassungsorientiertes Wachstums- und Konjunkturmodell (KRESKO)* [An Aspiration Adaption Oriented Model of Growth and Economic Cycles (KRESKO)]

1997 to 2001. Currently she holds the Andrew W. Mellon Professorship of Economics in Pittsburg, the same chair as Al Roth had during his Pittsburgh period.

Arlington Williams earned his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Arizona in 1978 under Vernon Smith's supervision. Since 1979 he has been at Indiana University, Bloomington. In his dissertation he was the first to create a computerized double auction market, for which he used the PLATO system.

Bart Wilson is a Professor of Economics and Law at Chapman University and a close associate of Vernon Smith. He graduated from University of Arizona in 1997.

Robert Butler Wilson (1937-) is an American economist who has been at the Stanford Business School since 1964. He earned his DBA from Harvard in 1963. He has made important contributions to economics of industrial organization and organization theory using non-cooperative game theory, in particular to auction designs and competitive bidding strategies.

Menahem E. Yaari (1935-) holds a Ph.D. in Economics and Statistics from Stanford in 1962 and spent the next five years at Yale. Since 1967 he has been faculty member at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Between 1968 and 1975 he was one of the three, later four, Co-Editors of *Econometrica*.

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