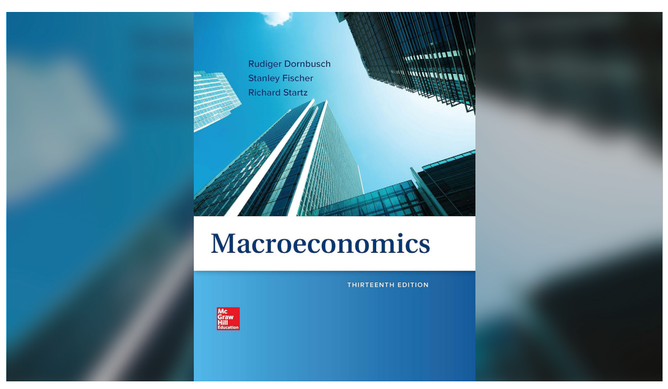


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Rudiger Dornbusch | Class of 1966

Born in 1942 in Germany, Rudiger Dornbusch was one of the most prominent economists of the post-war period. In 1976, he introduced the overshooting theory in a groundbreaking paper, explaining how exchange rates can temporarily exceed their long-term levels. He joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1975 and was appointed Ford Professor in 1984, a prestigious endowed chair. He is known for coining the term “macroeconomic populism”. In addition to his work in academia, he advised many foreign governments on economic policy.



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Rudiger Dornbusch’s *Macroeconomics*, co-written with Stanley Fischer and Richard Startz, became a reference in the field, valued for its clear, concept-driven approach.



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Paul Krugman, pictured here receiving the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2008, credited his mentor Rudiger Dornbusch with bringing international macroeconomics into the modern world.



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Alongside his academic career, Rudiger Dornbusch advised governments around the world on economic policy, helping shape responses to major economic challenges.

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