



Escuela de Economía y Finanzas

Documentos de trabajo

Economía y Finanzas

Centro de Investigación
Económicas y Financieras

No. 12-32
2012

**Homer: A Forerunner of Neoclassical
Economics**

Posada, Carlos E.



Homer: A Forerunner of Neoclassical Economics

Carlos Esteban POSADA^{a); b)}

a) Universidad EAFIT, Medellín, Colombia

Abstract

Homer clearly expressed the economic problem of choosing the best option among several alternatives given a certain set of restrictions. In the Odyssey he specifically wrote about the minimum cost choice. This kind of problem, as is well known, is at the heart of the neoclassical economics. We can therefore consider Homer a forerunner of this school of thought. This hypothesis contrasts with those of Trever [9], Schumpeter [8] and Schefold [7].

Journal of Economic Literature classification: B13; B31

Keywords: Odyssey, minimum cost choice, neoclassical economics

b) The author declares that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

I. Introduction

Homer was the first Greek poet (and first intellectual) to clearly express the economic problem of choosing the best option between several alternatives given a certain set of restrictions. Specifically in the *Odyssey*, Homer (Homer [4]) discussed the problem of minimum cost choice and understood that human beings must often weigh different options given certain constraints. Because the problem of minimum cost choice is at the heart of neoclassical economicsⁱ, we can consider Homer a forerunner of this school of thoughtⁱⁱ and the rational choice theoryⁱⁱⁱ.

In what follows, I briefly summarize the verses in the *Odyssey* (1996) upon which I make this claim. I then critique the argument advanced by Trever [9], and subsequently defended by Schumpeter [8] and Schefold [7], that Homer has nothing to add to our understanding of economic reasoning or to our knowledge of the history of economic analysis. To date, I am unaware that any other author has revealed how Homer grapples with analytic problems taken up by neoclassical economics.

II. The Proof

Evidence in favor of my argument is found in the dialogue between Odysseus and Circe in Book Twelve of the *Odyssey*. In this part of the epic, Circe tells Odysseus that he must choose between three different routes of navigation upon leaving her island (and past the island of the Sirens), none of which is without cost^{iv}. The first route, which is the most dangerous, entails sailing through the *Clashing Rocks*. No one, except for Jason and his crew (thanks to Goddess Hera's love for Jason), has survived going this way. The other two options involve passing through a strait inhabited by the two eternal monsters, Scylla and Charybdis. By sailing through the end of the strait where Scylla lives, Odysseus risks being attacked and losing six members of his crew. Yet by sailing through the other end, Charybdis could destroy his boat and kill his entire crew.

According to Circe, Odysseus's best option is to attempt to sail by Scylla^v. In our terms, this is the minimum cost option^{vi}. In fact, this is the choice that Odysseus makes. We see therefore that Homer was preoccupied with the problem of choosing the best option among several alternatives given a certain set of restrictions.

III. The Conventional Wisdom

My argument contradicts that made by Albert Trever [9]. Trever argued that any material of interest in Homer applies not to any specific mode of economic reasoning (e.g. minimum cost), but rather to a history of economic conditions (Trever [9], Note 2, P. 14). This is not unlike the position taken by Joseph A. Schumpeter ([8], pp. 52-54): i.e. that there is nothing of interest regarding modes of economic analysis before Plato. More specifically, Schumpeter asserts that the works of the Greek poets and historians prior to Plato are relevant only when examined from the point of view of the history of facts and economic opinions^{vii}.

More recently, Schefold ([7], pp. 111-128) has examined the works of Homer to find the roots of Greek economic thought. According to Schefold, in Homer the reader may find passages interesting only from the point of view of the history of economic facts or opinions, or from the point of view of moral precepts on issues that we now regard as economic ones. In my view, therefore, Schefold does not dispute the position taken by Trever and Schumpeter^{viii}.

Without denying the important contributions these authors have made for our understanding of ancient Greek economic thought, I do believe that Homer expressed in a clear way a problem that belongs to the core of neoclassical economics.

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Endnotes

ⁱ I use the definition of Blaug [2] of neoclassical economics, namely, post-classical economics excluding the Marxist and Keynesian theories. On the choice of the least cost option (taking into account a set of constraints) as an issue belonging to the heart of neoclassical economics, see Blaug [2]: “After 1870...For the first time, economics truly became the science that studies the relationship between *given* ends and *given* scarce means that have alternative uses.” (Blaug [2], pp. 299-300).

ⁱⁱ In this paper I’m using the hypothesis more accepted today: Homer did exist and wrote the *Odyssey* in some date between 725 and 675 B. C. (“The most likely date for the composition of the *Iliad* is the fifty years running from 725 to 675 B. C.; for the *Odyssey*, somewhat later in the period”: Knox [5], p. 19).

ⁱⁱⁱ On this theory, its general meaning, scope and limitations, see Lovett [6].

^{iv} Homer [4]. *The Odyssey*, pp. 273 – 275 (see list of references).

^v Circe tells Odysseus: “... hug Scylla’s crag –sail on past her- top speed! Better by far to lose six men and keep your ship than lose your entire crew” (*op. cit.*, p. 274).

^{vi} According to the neoclassical economics this problem is an economic one, and the consequences related to the three alternatives are *real costs*.

^{vii} Schumpeter ([9], Note 1, p. 54).

^{viii} Ekelund and Hébert ([3], pp. 11-12), and Backhouse ([1], pp. 11-12) share the Schefold [7]’s hypothesis.