

Outline of History of Economics
January 20, 2014

SOCI>Economics>History

Thomas Robert Malthus [Malthus, Thomas Robert]

economist/mathematician

London, England

1798

Essay on the Principle of Population [1798]

He lived 1766 to 1834 and said that population increases until limited by environment.

Maria Edgeworth [Edgeworth, Maria]

novelist

Ireland

1800

Castle Rackrent [1800]

She lived 1767 to 1849 and wrote about rent.

economics in history

economics

Earth

1800 to 2007

Economics includes business administration, macroeconomics, and microeconomics.

David Ricardo [Ricardo, David]

economist

England

1817

Principles of Political Economy and Taxation [1817]

He lived 1772 to 1823 and studied rents and agriculture and invented labor theory of value and growth. Land scarcity as population increases causes diminishing returns from agriculture, so food prices rise relative to other prices. Workers wages rise and reduce profit rates. With no incentive for investing, output, capital, and labor remain constant from then on. Rising wages cause even higher population and bring wages back down to subsistence level. Rents depend on land agricultural uses.

William Stanley Jevons [Jevons, William Stanley]

economist/philosopher

England

1862 to 1882

General Mathematical Theory of Political Economy [1862: marginal-utility theory of value]; Coal Question [1865];

Theory of Political Economy [1871]; Principles of Science [1874]; State in Relation to Labour [1882]

He lived 1835 to 1882. He started the marginalist revolution [1871] and developed marginal-utility theory of value. He advocated deductive science based on probability. In logic, he studied inclusive OR and developed logic of similar objects.

Carl Menger [Menger, Carl]

economist

Austria

1871 to 1892

Principles of Economics [1871]; Method of the Social Sciences with Special Reference to Economics [1883]; Theory of Capital [1888]; Money [1892]

He lived 1840 to 1921, started the marginalist revolution [1871], and founded Austrian School. There was Methodenstreit {methodological debate} between German Historical School and Austrian School [1884].

Léon Walras [Walras, Léon] or Marie-Ésprit-Léon Walras [Walras, Marie-Ésprit-Léon]

economist

France

1874

Elements of Pure Economics [1874]

He lived 1834 to 1910, created general equilibrium theory [1874], and founded Lausanne School. His student was Vilfredo Pareto. He contributed to the marginalist revolution.

Alfred Marshall [Marshall, Alfred]

economist

Cambridge, England

1890

Principles of Economics [1890]

He lived 1842 to 1924 and invented equation relating money supply to income, utility and cost pricing {Cambridge equation, Marshall}.

Vilfredo Pareto [Pareto, Vilfredo]

economist/sociologist

Italy

1896 to 1916

Course of Political Economy [1896 to 1897]; Manual of Political Economy [1906]; Textbook of General Sociology [1916]

He lived 1848 to 1923 and studied social stability, talent, and governing class. If people have defined preferences between all good and service pairs, Pareto optimum goods-and-services distribution happens, if no one person can satisfy more preferences while leaving other people the same.

Politics

People's emotions or beliefs {residues}, of which there are six types, cause actions, which people then justify {derivations}. Residues include need to associate with others, need to maintain social groups, and tendency to combine things.

Thorstein Veblen [Veblen, Thorstein]

economist

USA

1899 to 1904

Theory of the Leisure Class [1899]; Theory of Business Enterprise [1904]

He lived 1857 to 1929.

Frank Bunker Gilbreth [Gilbreth, Frank Bunker]/Lillian Moller Gilbreth [Gilbreth, Lillian Moller]

engineer

USA

1904 to 1924

He lived 1868 to 1924. She lived 1878 to 1972. They studied industrial production methods and quality controls. He studied job-task times and motions {time-and-motion study, Gilbreth}. He analyzed motions into elements {therblig}.

Frederick M. Taylor [Taylor, Frederick M.]

economist

USA

1906 to 1929

Some Chapters on Money [1906]; Principles of Scientific Management [1911]; Guidance of Production in a Socialist State [1929]

He lived 1855 to 1932, advocated market socialism, and studied management {Taylorism}. He studied job-task times and motions {time-and-motion study, Taylor}.

Henri Fayol [Fayol, Henri]

sociologist

Paris, France

1916

General and Industrial Management [1916]

He lived 1841 to 1925 and discussed rational and efficient business administration, including central control, labor division, hierarchical command, ordered and stable processes, and initiative. He had five principles: forecasting and planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, and controlling. He stated 14 management principles: labor specialization and division, authority with corresponding responsibility, discipline, unified command, unified direction, individual-interest subordination to general interest, staff remuneration, centralization, scalar authority chain, order, equity, tenure stability, initiative, and esprit de corps.

John Maynard Keynes [Keynes, John Maynard]

economist

England

1921 to 1936

Treatise on Probability [1921]; Treatise on Money [1930]; General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money [1936]

He lived 1883 to 1946 and studied marginal propensities. He suggested deficit spending to expand economy.

Epistemology

If alternatives have no known probabilities, they receive equal probability {indifference principle} {insufficient reason principle} {principle of indifference} {principle of insufficient reason}. This principle is not true because, if all probabilities are equal, people cannot learn from experience.

Walter Dill Scott [Scott, Walter Dill]

economist

USA

1923

Personnel Management [1923: with Robert C. Clothier]

He lived 1869 to 1955 and studied scientific management theory.

Ragnar Frisch [Frisch, Ragnar]

economist

Norway

1926 to 1965

On a problem in pure economics [1926: began Neo-Walrasian research]

He lived 1895 to 1973 and started econometrics. He invented econometric time series [1927], impulse-propagation business cycles [1933], econometric linear regression analysis [1934], and production theory [1965].

Jan Tinbergen [Tinbergen, Jan]

economist

Netherlands

1930 to 1951

Determination and Interpretation of Supply Curves [1930]; Econometric Approach to Business Cycle Problems [1937];

Econometrics [1951]

He lived 1903 to 1994 and invented first national-economy model [1937].

James D. Mooney [Mooney, James D.]

economist

USA

1931 to 1939

Onward Industry [1931: with A. C. Reiley]; Principles of Organization [1939: with A. C. Reiley]

He lived 1884 to ? and studied scientific management theory.

Alan C. Reiley [Reiley, Alan C.]

economist

USA

1931 to 1939

Onward Industry [1931: with J. D. Mooney]; Principles of Organization [1939: with J. D. Mooney]

He studied scientific management theory.

Wassily Leontief [Leontief, Wassily]

economist

USA

1933 to 1966

Use of Indifference Curves in the Analysis of Foreign Trade [1933]; Structure of the American Economy, 1919-1939 [1941]; Pure Theory of the Guaranteed Annual Wage Contract [1946]; Input-Output Economics [1966]

He lived 1906 to 1999 and studied input-output analysis. USA exports labor-intensive goods and imports capital-intensive goods {Leontief paradox} [1953]. It is because USA had trade surplus.

Oskar Lange [Lange, Oskar]

economist

Poland

1934 to 1937

Notes on the Determinateness of the Utility Function [1934]; On the Economic Theory of Socialism [1936 to 1937]

He lived 1904 to 1965 and advocated market socialism.

Luther Gulick [Gulick, Luther]

economist

USA

1937

Notes on the Theory of Organization [1937]

He lived 1865 to 1918 and studied administrative management theory. His wife was Charlotte Gulick [1865 to 1938].

They started Camp Fire Girls in 1910.

Lyndall F. Urwick [Urwick, Lyndall F.]

economist

USA

1937 to 1955

Making of Scientific Management [1937: with Edward Brech]; Pattern of Management [1955]

He lived 1891 to 1983 and studied scientific management theory.

Chester I. Barnard [Barnard, Chester I.]

businessman

USA

1938

Functions of the Executive [1938]

He lived 1886 to 1961 and wrote about the ideal administrator. Good administration depends on analysis, authority, communication, decision-making, expansion, goals, motivation, and purpose.

Business analysis requires looking for process critical, limiting, and strategic factors and making decisions to address these factors. Then further analysis finds new critical, limiting, and strategic factors. Good analysis uses past experience, connects decisions, analyzes decision-making process itself, and facilitates limiting options.

To have authority to lead, executive must be moral and qualified. Authority depends on subordinate acceptance of executive. The moral code defines authority levels, emphasizes loyalty to organization purposes, and sets goal to strive for excellence.

Communication is official, is only for employees, comes from communication center through accepted channels, goes through all proper stages, preferably only one stage, comes from authority, is authenticatable, and comes from someone responsible.

Executive decisions mostly limit choices. Consequence anticipations and results after previous actions limit choices.

High-level decisions involve purposes and personnel. Middle-level decisions involve technical, economic, and social problems. Low-level decisions involve means to ends. Executives can protect themselves against decision criticism, by documentation and superiors' approval. Executives can ensure that authorities make decisions and take responsibility.

Organization must expand to gain more incentives for workers.

Organization has two main goals, which executive leads and to which organization adapts. The first goal is to reach organization purpose. The second goal is to motivate individuals. Meeting both goals requires willingness to cooperate among all employees, communication between all employees, and accepted purpose for organization. Purpose must be relevant to customers or environment, be attainable given resources and people, and fit with employee desires and

hopes. Executive can motivate by distributing rewards in the most-efficient way, based on people's powers, wishes, needs, and abilities, to keep people satisfied. Direct incentives alone are not enough to satisfy employees. Propaganda, education, and training can persuade people. Technology, education, and opportunities to do more are other rewards. Executive must remember that people can always think about doing something else instead. Social relations can contribute to success but must be compatible with organization purposes.

As for motivation, best results happen if people have high pay and then give full value in return. Return value typically seems small to person giving it.

Purposes about family, religion, or country are personal, but business purposes are impersonal. All intentions, acts, and ideas communicate business purposes, to persuade people to accept them. Business purpose has parts that specialists can do, by place, time, other people required, resources, and methods.

Peter F. Drucker [Drucker, Peter F.]

economist

Austria/USA

1939 to 1966

End of Economic Man [1939]; Effective Executive [1966]

He lived 1909 to ? and studied non-profit business policy.

Fritz Roethlisberger [Roethlisberger, Fritz]

economist

USA

1941

Management and Morale [1941]

He studied behavior and human relations.

Joseph Schumpeter [Schumpeter, Joseph]

economist

Austria/USA

1942 to 1951

Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy [1942 and 1951]

He lived 1883 to 1950 and studied entrepreneurs, innovation, and economic development. Capitalists manage, save, take risks, and supervise. Capitalists can save profits. Capitalists are at risk from business failure or trouble but have ownership as cushion. Capitalists use their social and economic power to get the most rewards and try to minimize rewards to workers. Capital tends to accumulate but has unfair distribution. Management can decentralize. Workers can supervise workers. Workers are at risk from business failure or trouble but have no ownership as cushion and cannot save profits.

George Bernard Dantzig [Dantzig, George Bernard]

economist

USA

1947 to 1963

Linear Programming and Extensions [1963]; simplex method [1947]

He lived 1914 to 2005 and invented linear-programming simplex method, for operations research.

Simon Kuznets [Kuznets, Simon]

economist

USA

1948

National Income: A New Version [1948]

He lived 1901 to 1985, found Kuznets business cycles, and studied national income growth.

Paul Samuelson [Samuelson, Paul]

economist

USA

1948 to 1960

Economics [1948]; Balanced Growth under Constant Returns to Scale [1953: with Robert M. Solow]; Complete Capital Model Involving Heterogeneous Capital Goods [1956: with Robert M. Solow]; Linear Programming and Economic Analysis [1958: with R. Dorfman and Robert M. Solow]; Analytical Aspects of Anti-Inflation Policy [1960: with Robert M. Solow, about Phillips Curve]
He lived 1915 to ?.

Kenneth Arrow [Arrow, Kenneth]

economist

USA

1951

Social Choice and Individual Values [1951]

He lived 1921 to ? and invented Arrow social welfare theorem. All markets balance supply and demand if in competitive equilibrium {general equilibrium theory}.

Individuals typically have preference orders among candidates when voting or among products and services when buying. Similarly, groups have preference orders among candidates or products and services. Individuals cannot significantly affect group preferences, because no person has significantly greater wealth, power, or influence than other people. Group preferences typically are sums of individual preferences, because votes or purchases add. Preferences can be independent. If these conditions are true, no method exists that guarantees that group preference order is consistent with sum of individual preference orders {voting paradox, Arrow} {Arrow paradox}.

Tjalling C. Koopmans [Koopmans, Tjalling C.]

economist

USA

1951

Analysis of Production as an Efficient Combination of Activities [1951: editor]

He lived 1910 to 1985 and used activity analysis model, instead of production function.

Abraham Zaleznik [Zaleznik, Abraham]

economist

USA

1951

Foreman Training in a Growing Enterprise [1951]

He studied leadership and organizational behavioral theory.

Gérard Debreu [Debreu, Gérard]

economist

France/USA

1951 to 1975

Theory of Value [1959: Neo-Walrasian theory]

He lived 1921 to ? and studied general equilibrium models {Arrow-Debreu model}, working with Kenneth Arrow [1954]. He worked on First and Second Welfare theorems [1951 and 1954], utility function for preference ordering [1954], quasi-equilibrium [1962], unique equilibria [1970], smooth preferences {differential calculus for economics} [1972], and core convergence rate [1975]. He made core convergence theorem [1962 to 1963], with Herbert Scarf. His market demand functions [1974] resulted in Debreu-Sonnenschein-Mantel theorem.

Milton Friedman [Friedman, Milton]

economist

USA

1953 to 1982

Essays in Positive Economics [1953]; Theory of the Consumption Function [1957]; Optimum Quantity of Money and Other Essays [1969]; Capitalism and Freedom [1982: with Rose Friedman]

He lived 1912 to 2006, studied money supply and free markets, and suggested negative income tax. Capitalism is the most-efficient economic system. Capitalists manage, supervise, assume risks, and save. Capitalism provides individual economic and social freedom.

Robert M. Solow [Solow, Robert M.]

economist

USA

1956

Balanced Growth under Constant Returns to Scale [1953: with Paul A. Samuelson]; Complete Capital Model Involving Heterogeneous Capital Goods [1956: with Paul A. Samuelson]; Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth [1956]; Linear Programming and Economic Analysis [1958: with Robert Dorfman and Paul A. Samuelson]; Analytical Aspects of Anti-Inflation Policy [1960: with Paul A. Samuelson, about Phillips Curve]; Growth Theory: An exposition [1970]

He lived 1924 to ? and studied growth [1956 to 1970]. He helped make constant elasticity-of-substitution production function [1961]. He studied long-run multiplier [1973].

Warren Bennis [Bennis, Warren]

economist

USA

1957

Changing Organizations [1957]

He lived 1925 to ? and studied leadership.

James G. March [March, James G.]

economist

USA

1958

Organizations [1958: with H. Guetzkow and Herbert Simon]

He studied systems theory or decision theory.

John Kenneth Galbraith [Galbraith, John Kenneth]

economist

USA

1958 to 1967

Affluent Society [1958]; New Industrial State [1967]

He lived 1908 to ? and studied government social policy.

Douglas McGregor [McGregor, Douglas]

economist

USA

1960

Human Side of Enterprise [1960]

He studied organizational behavioral theory.

Robert Heilbroner [Heilbroner, Robert]

economist

USA

1962

Making of Economic Society [1962]

He lived 1919 to 2005.

Richard M. Cyert [Cyert, Richard M.]

economist

USA

1963

Behavioral Theory of the Firm [1963: with R. G. March]

He studied systems theory or decision theory.

Alfred P. Sloan [Sloan, Alfred P.]

economist

USA

1964

My Years with General Motors [1964]

He lived 1875 to 1966 and led General Motors.

Rensis Likert [Likert, Rensis]

economist

USA

1967

Human Organization [1967]

He studied organizational behavioral theory.

Mary Parker Follett [Follett, Mary Parker]

economist

USA

1970

Dynamic Administration [1970]

She lived 1868 to 1933 and invented administration law of the situation.

Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. [Chandler, Jr., Alfred D.]

economist

USA

1971

Business History as Institutional History [1971]

He lived 1918 to ? and studied actual business policy.

Robert Lucas, Jr. [Lucas, Jr., Robert]

economist

USA

1972 to 1987

Expectations and the Neutrality of Money [1972]; Econometric Policy Evaluation: A Critique [1976: Lucas critique];

Models of Business Cycles [1987]

He reintroduced representative agents. Government-policy, culture, or expectation changes can change relationships between economic variables, so some predictions using historical data are inaccurate {Lucas Critique}. He invented theory of Real Business Cycles, with Finn E. Kydland and Edward C. Prescott, based on John Muth's rational expectations hypothesis [1961].

Chris Argyris [Argyris, Chris]

economist

USA

1976 to 1978

Increasing Leadership Effectiveness [1976]; Organizational Learning [1978]

He lived 1923 to ? and studied organizational behavioral theory {double loop learning theory} [1976].

Thomas E. Copeland [Copeland, Thomas E.]

economist

USA

1979

Financial Theory and Corporate Policy [1979: with J. Fred Weston and Kuldeep Shastri]

He studied actual business-policy stages: understanding problem or situation, deciding on solution, organizing resources, instructing participants, timing actions, and following results.

Amartya K. Sen [Sen, Amartya K.]

economist

India

1982 to 1992

Choice, Welfare and Measurement [1982]; Inequality Reexamined [1992]

He lived 1933 to ?. Value does not depend only on individual preferences {welfarism}. Goodness depends on people's average well-being {outcome utilitarianism}.

David Smith [Smith, David]

economist

USA

1987

Rise and Fall of Monetarism [1987]

He studied actual business policy.

George Soros [Soros, George]

economist

USA

1994

Theory of Reflexivity [1994]

He lived 1930 to ? and invented a theory {theory of reflexivity} {reflexivity theory}.

Clayton M. Christensen [Christensen, Clayton M.]

economist

USA

1997

Innovator's Dilemma [1997]

He lived 1952 to ? and studied actual business policy.

Jim Collins [Collins, Jim]

sociologist

USA

2001

Good-to-Great: Why Some Companies Make the Leap... and Others Don't [2001]

Level 1 is Highly Capable Individual. Level 2 is Contributing Team Member. Level 3 is Competent Manager. Level 4 is Effective Leader. Level 5 {Level 5 Leadership} is Executive. Good executives are humble or quiet, are strong-willed, require self-discipline, sacrifice self for company, take responsibility, listen to and credit others, work for long-term company gain, and have high standards. They are not outsiders or flamboyant persons. They do not have charisma. They do not impose discipline.

Determine what company can do best, choose best method for cash flow and profits, choose main indicator, and have passion inside {Hedgehog Concept}.