

CHAPTER XI: TOWARDS THE YEAR 2000 – published works not available in this collection.

The works noted below are published works which could not be included in this collection due to copyright protection. Abstracts and links to the articles are provided for the reader to locate these works for themselves.

1. Kahn, H., & Wiener, A. J. (1967). The next thirty-three years: A framework for speculation. *Daedalus*, 705-732. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20027066>

Abstract: Two well-known futurists identify 13 long term trends that are likely to continue. Next they cluster events by 33 year intervals starting at 1900 to what combinations give rise to new trends .Among some of the trends forecasted are the rise of Japan and China and a new European complex.

2. Plumlee, E.L. (1990). A visit with Raymond Miles. *Management Newsletter* (Houghton Mifflin Co).3, no. 2, pp. 2-7.

Abstract: In this interview with Prof. Miles the author discusses Miles's interest in the organization-environment interface. In particular they discuss Miles's theory of the adaptive cycle of organizations. Miles discusses the need for organizations to be more flexible in the future.

3. Lodge, G. C. (1977). Ethics and the new ideology: Can business adjust? *Management Review*, 66 (7), 10-16.

Abstract: A leading ethicist argues that the ethical issues of the time can be understood by understanding the current ideological transition we are going through. Business cannot go it alone in solving society's problems. It requires a partnership with the political order who must become more attentive to their planning function. Above all managers must place the long term interests of persons and communities that are affected by their organizations' actions.

4. Mee, J. F. (1973). The manager of the future. *Business Horizons*, 16(3), 5-14.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813\(73\)90017-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813(73)90017-7)

Abstract: A well-known management historian draws on knowledge of the past to project the manager of the future. In general managers must transition from looking out for shareholders to being an institutional leader who will manage the corporation for the benefit of the state and nation. Only in this way can free enterprise system be preserved in the future.

5. Mee, J.F. (1975). Debut of the public oriented executive. *Business Quarterly* 40 (3), 22-29. (published by the Richard Ivey School of Business, Western University, CA (1950-1997).

Abstract: Changes in the economy-greater prosperity and increases in the value of people and their lives as well as growing demands for corporations to be socially responsible are bringing about the debut of the public oriented executive. Such executives will be more willing to delegate and to recognize the firm's broader responsibilities to society. The implications of this change for management education is also discussed.

6. Leavitt, H.J., & Whisler, T.L. (1958). Management in the 1980s. *Harvard Business Review*, 36 (6): 41-48.

Abstract: Emphasizes the growth of information technology using computers and its role in management. One of its effects will be to reduce the number of middle managers. Researchers and creative people will be positioned closer to top managers to help solve difficult problems. The authors discuss some of the radical changes in management practices that are expected due to the proliferation of information technology.

7. Bell, D. (1967). The year 2000: The trajectory of an idea. *Daedalus*, 96 (3), 639-651. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20027059>

Abstract: Well-known futurist Daniel Bell reports on the Commission on the Year 2000's work to examine what our future holds. It is a project that recognizes that our actions now affect our future. Thus, in order to provide more options, we must begin to look for alternative solutions. This will enable society to make a moral choice rather than being forced to react to events. In doing this society may also benefit from synergism or cooperative efforts as well as serendipity, fortunate findings that one is not looking for but may be discovered during the course of research and discourse.

8. Stead, B. A. (1974). Women's contributions to management thought. *Business Horizons*, 17(1), 32-36. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813\(74\)90019-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813(74)90019-6)

Abstract: As the author aptly observes, now that the field of management is opening up to women, it is time to recognize the contributions women have made to management thought. She reviews three major eras in the development of management thought and discusses some of the women who contributed ideas during that time. For Scientific Management, she focuses on Lillian Gilbreth who emphasized psychology by noting that it is more important to focus on the man rather than the work. During the Human Relations era, she spotlights the work of Mary Parker Follett. An applied political scientist, Follett applied the principles of psychology and sociology to industrial problems. The Behavioral Science era is typified by profiles of four women. Jane Mouton, who together with Robert Blake developed the Managerial grid for identifying leadership styles. Joan Woodward, a British social scientist, developed methods to construct organization theories. Riva Poor, an author and business woman championed human resource issues and decision making. Finally, Christel Kammerer a German management consultant who demonstrated the relationship between time and absenteeism – effects of the biological clock on behavior. This article was written shortly after the passage of Executive Order 11246 where subcontractors must have plans for hiring women in order to secure government contracts.