

**CHAPTER II: Bibliography and survey of the field from ancient times through the late 1970s - relevant 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. House, R.J., & Filley, A.C. (1966). Science, theory, philosophy, and the practice of management. *Management International Review* 6(6), 97-107.  
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/40226146>  
Abstract: This article distinguishes between the science, theory, philosophy, and practice of management. Having a philosophy increase the consistency with which managers manage based on shared values and goals. The science refers to a systematic approach to the study of management involving hypothesis testing. This is usually guided by theory or a logical framework for explaining certain phenomena. Using theory to develop scientific studies of management contributes to improving the practice of management and thus developing a predictable management philosophy.
2. Whiting, R. J. (1973). Management history: Goals and rationale. In *Academy of Management Proceedings*, vol. 1973, no. 1, pp. 312-317. <https://doi.org/10.5465/AMBPP.1973.4981408>  
Abstract: The article reports on various approaches to the study of industrial management made throughout history. The author focuses on approaches to the study of management that were developed before the books "The History of Management Thought," by Claude S. George and "The Evolution of Management Theory," by Daniel A. Wren. It is suggested that all works published before the aforementioned texts focuses on management principles that were self-evident. Management literature by George Filipetti, Harwood Merrill, and Harry Hopf is also examined.
3. Wren, Daniel A. (1972). The scanty scent of management history: Putting it all together. In *Academy of Management Proceedings*, vol. 1972, no. 1, pp. 138-139.  
<http://proceedings.aom.org/content/1972/1/138.short>  
Abstract: This article focuses on the history of management. It states that it is the goal of management teachers to impart on their students a clearer understanding of management history in order to improve perceptions of the present and future state of the art. It mentions there are three parts to the paper: the idea that with the teaching of management history the fragmentation of modern management theory can be overcome, the notion that history needs more research, and the problem of relevancy. It states that management history needs to be meaningful to students. It mentions that the foundation of management education is the province of management history. It mentions that many new management tools, such as organization development, are amalgams of prior work.