

NOT PUBLISHED

## WHAT MATTERS MOST IN MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP: NATURE

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The chart on the reverse side is intended to show that the study of management can be enriched and deepened by drawing extensively on the natural sciences.

**Evolutionary psychology** emphasizes that many of the key outlooks, attitudes, and cognitive skills of contemporary humans were shaped and continue to be influenced by the conditions and problems faced by our forebears during the Pleistocene era some 10,000 to 50,000 years ago.

**Cognitive neuroscience** explores the neuronal networks of the brain, along with the architecture, the interconnections, and mental processes of these networks.

**Behavioral genetics** investigates the possibilities that human behavior is shaped in both direct and indirect ways by a person's genome, in interaction with the environment.

**Thermodynamics/entropy** refers to the operation of the First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics whereby energy flows and fluxes enter and exit living systems, with the process tending toward an entropic state of uniform and unusable energy.

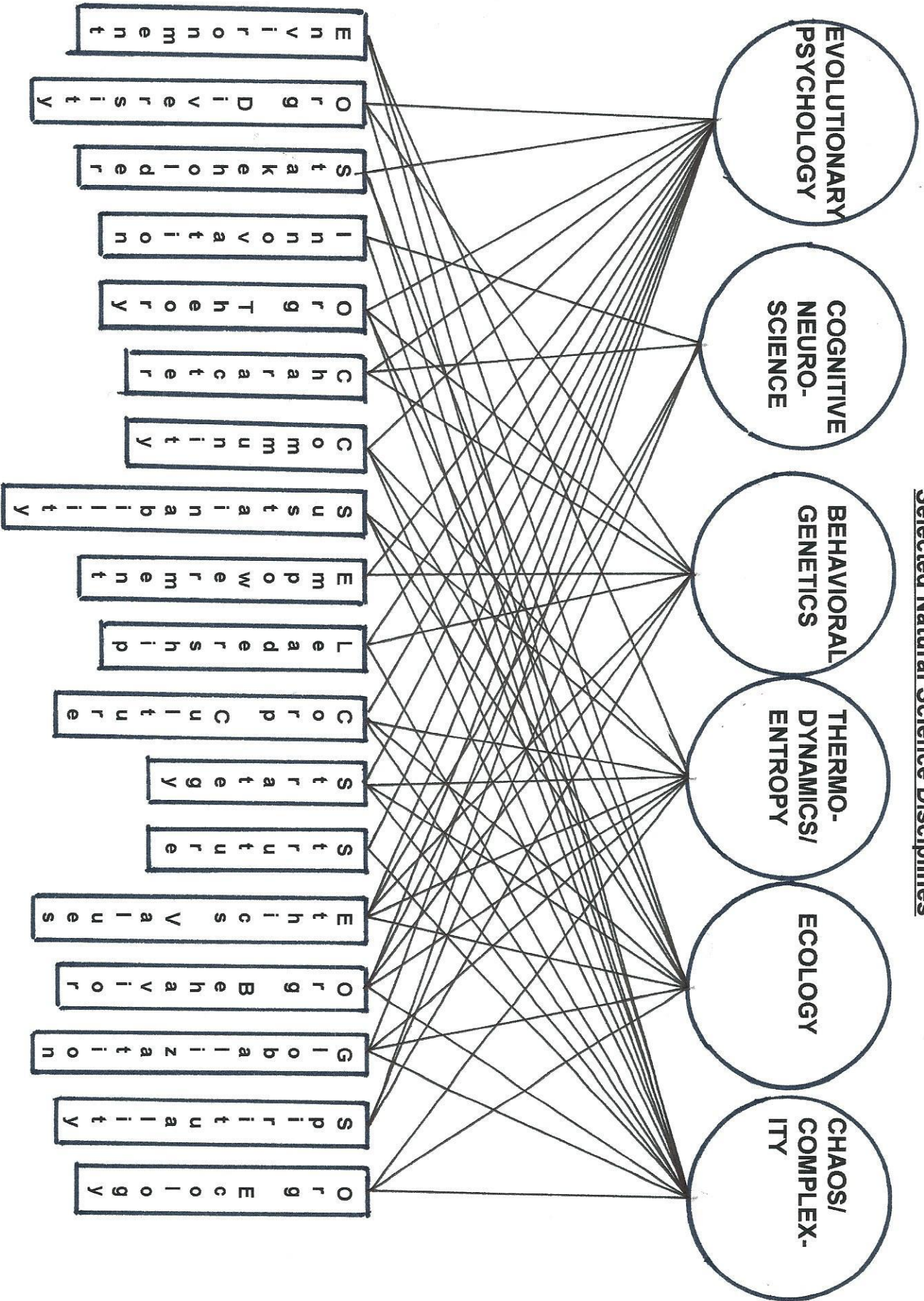
**Ecology** is the study of the interconnections among diverse living organisms.

**Chaos/complexity** involves the study of nonlinear living and non-living systems in nature, including human society. Chaos embodies the idea of a subtle, latent orderliness within apparently turbulent nonlinear systems.

An accompanying bibliography contains references to these areas.

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**Selected Natural Science Disciplines**



**Randomly Selected Management Concepts, Issues, Approaches**