VanHorn, Richard L., "Empirical Studies of Management Information Systems," Database, (5:2, 3, & 4). Winter 1974, pp. 172-180 (includes discussants' comments).

Weber, Max, "Ideal Types and Theory Construction," in Readings in the Philosophy of the Social Sciences, MacMillan Pub. Co., Inc., New York, NY 1968, pp. 496-507.

The readings for the second half of the semester will be taken from the following "Course Topical Bibliography":

COURSE TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Management Information Systems is a broad multifaceted discipline. In order to provide some structure for examing the research being conducted within the field the research has been classified into five broad categories: design, management and organization, hardware and software, evaluation and other. The following eighteen subcategories have been identified within these categories:

MIS RESEARCH TOPICS

I. DESIGN

1. Information Requirements Analysis: Definition of user requirements via interviews, observation, prototyping, and documentation of existing system.

2. Application Systems Implementation: All phases of getting a system in place, not just the implementation/conversion phase of the development lifecycle.

3. Structured Design Techniques: Information Algebra, SOP, ADS, ISDOS, TAG, etc.

4. User-System Interface: Focus on man machine interace, human engineering, e.g. dataentry/output, color-graphics, natural language, inquiry, menus of report options, etc.

II. MANAGEMENT & ORGANIZATION

5. Computing Operations Management: DP Management, use of performance monitors, operations personnel, "production" focus.

6. MIS Management: Administration of MIS function, project management.

7. Data Management: Data Base Administration, library functions, etc.

8. Impact of Computer Technology on Organizations: Impact on structure of organizations, on jobs, sociotechnical issues.

III. HARDWARE/SOFTWARE

9. Distributed Systems: Hardware, software, management

10. Software Engineering: Software documentation, structered programming, proof of programs, efficiency of programs, high level macros.

11. Computer Languages: Compilers, assemblers, translators and languages.

12. Telecommunications: Digital-analog conversion, transmission over a mile, networking, error rates in lines, etc.