Abstract

This paper is written as an overview of developments relating to the Journal. The authors explain the background to their editorship and the plans and structures they implemented. They provide a progress report and also discuss the process of running the Journal so as to explain to potential authors how the systems operate and the philosophy of the Journal.

Introduction

The current issue of IJMR marks the end of a two-year period since the present editors took over responsibility for the Journal from Volume 7 Number 3 in September 2005. As discussed in the editorial for that issue (**Armstrong and Wilkinson 2005**), this is the first reviews journal in the field of business and management, and we see it as an essential reference tool. The Journal publishes authoritative literature reviews which address the current state of research and theory in a particular area within the broader field of management. It is expected that articles will fulfil the intellectual and academic needs of the broad academic management community on a global scale. It is targeted at: those who expect to be kept abreast of disciplinary areas outside their own specific domains of expertise; senior faculty who wish to undertake more interdisciplinary research by providing a wider understanding of emerging thought and methodological developments in other fields; established researchers who are looking to update their knowledge in their own particular field, or who are shifting their area of focus or developing collaborative or interdisciplinary work extending beyond their established specialization; supporting doctoral candidates in the production of their theses by producing comprehensive reviews/debates and locating their research within past, present and future debates. The Journal covers all the main management sub-disciplines. Each issue includes three or four state-of-the-art literature review articles which examine the relevant literature published on a specific aspect of the sub-discipline or field. From 2008, we shall also be publishing one special issue annually.

In this paper, we should like to provide our readership with an update with regard to the way the Journal has developed over the past two years, to discuss the processes and policies currently operating, including details of the review process, and our future vision of the Journal.

Journal Development

Four years after the Journal's inception in 1999, IJMR was entered onto the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its first impact factor was 0.441, which placed it at number 50 on the list of management journals. The British Academy of Management took over the Journal in 2004 to run as a sister journal to the *British Journal of Management*. Shortly after this, Steve Armstrong (University of Hull) and Adrian Wilkinson (then at Loughborough University Business School, now at Griffith University) were appointed Joint Chief Editors to build on the ISI ranking achieved in 2003. They were given an incubation period of 6 months before taking responsibility from the previous Editors for specific issues. Our primary mission during the first 12 months was to re-establish the Associate and Consulting Editorial Board, to develop robust administrative systems at a newly established editorial office in Hull, to improve our turnaround times for articles in the review process, and then to begin to increase copy flow from 30–40 a year by promoting the Journal on a wider international scale. All these objectives were achieved and, thanks to a combined effort with our new Associate and Consulting Editors, we saw copy flow increase to approximately 90 submissions in that 12-month period. The names of our new team of Associate Editors, who were appointed from across the globe to reflect the Journal's international focus, can be found at the end of this paper.

We have been steadily increasing our number of Consulting Editors, and we soon hope to increase the number of Associate Editors to eight in order to deal with the increased volume and diversity of articles. We also have an administrator dedicated to working for IJMR at the Hull central office as well as administrative support at Griffith Business School in Australia. We believe that this has brought about a significant improvement in the way that we interface with our submitting authors, editors and reviewers.

Our mission for the second 12-month period was, first, to promote the Journal on an even wider international scale and, secondly, to try to improve the quality of submissions in order to reduce the number of desk-based rejects. We saw both as being essential strategies for ensuring that the pipeline of articles in the publication process increased, thereby ensuring that issues were printed on time, and to ensure that the quality of the Journal increased. We were also proactive in soliciting various articles as one means of achieving increased quality. Copy flow subsequently increased from 90 to nearly 150 per year, and a higher proportion of articles are being sent by the Chief Editors to Associate Editors for review, which indicates an improvement in the quality of submissions. Journal issues are also being published on time and the publication pipeline is now beginning to grow to a point where we expect to increase the number of articles in each issue. The Journal achieved an ISI impact factor of 1.4 in 2004 and 1.11 in 2005. It is currently ranked by the ISI 26/71 on the world list of 'Management' category journals. The Journal will also appear under the ISI's 'Business' category' from 2006. In the UK, the Association of Business Schools (ABS) has awarded IJMR a 3-star ranking (http://www.The-ABS.org.uk), which is defined as follows:

3* International excellence. Demonstrates international standards of excellence in terms of originality, significance and rigour. It has advanced, or is likely to advance, knowledge, theory, policy or practice in its field or sub-field. It has become, or is likely to become, a major point of reference in its field or sub-field.

Processes and Procedures

We shall now set out what we hope will be some useful pointers relating to the IJMR review process and policies more generally, in the hope of providing answers to the questions we are most frequently asked when participating in panels or colloquia at conferences.

What Constitutes an IJMR Article?

As the first reviews journal in the field of business and management, IJMR is an essential reference tool for business academics and doctoral students alike. The primary focus of IJMR is to provide an authoritative statement of the current state of research and theory for a particular topic. The Journal covers all the main management sub-disciplines including, for example, HRM, OB, International & Strategic Management, Operations Management, Management Sciences, Information Systems & Technology Management, Accounting & Finance, and Marketing. Each issue includes state-of-the-art literature review articles/surveys which examine the relevant literature published on a specific aspect of the sub-discipline, for example, HRM: Appraisal Systems.

IJMR complements the other publications produced by the British Academy of Management and is deliberately targeted at a wide readership interested in business and management. Review articles address the intellectual and academic needs of the broad academic management community on a global scale. IJMR does not just rely on traditional disciplinary reviews but provides the opportunity for interdisciplinary reviews which cut across traditional boundaries and 'add value' in a different way. IJMR provides a forum for the encouragement of such publications through a proactive international editorial board. This is not to denigrate the growing mountain of empirical work now

available but to argue that there is a niche for review papers and reflective papers which deal with broader issues. Various research quality assurance processes around the globe have moved many writers to favour 'rigour', but often these have been 'ant bites at the coalface of knowledge' even in some of the best journals: balkanization has been the outcome.

Such papers are targeted at several key audiences or readerships:

- • Members of the academic community who will expect to be kept abreast of disciplinary areas outside their own specific domains of expertise.

- • The Journal also enables senior faculty to undertake more interdisciplinary research by providing a wider understanding of emerging thought and methodological developments in other fields and, by so doing, facilitates the development of transdisciplinarity.

- • More established researchers who are looking to update their knowledge in their own particular field, or who are shifting their area of focus or developing collaborative or interdisciplinary work extending beyond their established specialization.

- • Supporting doctoral candidates in the production of their theses by producing comprehensive reviews/debates and to locate their research within past, present and future debates.

Overall, the content areas covered by IJMR are very wide and of interest to a broad range of research areas, disciplines and scholars. The Aims and Scope of the Journal are published inside the front cover of every issue.

We recognize that the Journal is primarily read by academics. Nevertheless, the contents of the Journal inform practice in a number of ways, including through the teaching and consultancy work undertaken by academics who read the Journal.

Guidance for Contributors

Because the Journal looks to publish high-quality literature surveys in the general area of management, it is broadly rather than narrowly defined in terms of what it is willing to publish.

Key criteria for an appropriate review are listed below:

- 1 Is there sufficient literature to warrant a literature survey? (Is the area of concern mature enough?)

- 2 Is the literature surveyed coherently bounded (i.e. are there justifiable reasons why certain literature is included and other literature excluded)?

- 3 Is the analysis of the literature surveyed complete – in terms of discussions of any contrasting methodologies used in the literature, the general conclusions to be drawn from the literature (e.g. the current agreements and disagreements contained therein), etc. – in short, a thorough and timely discussion of where the literature is now, and why?

- 4 Does the review draw reasoned and authoritative conclusions as to where the literature is/should be going and what are the important questions left to be asked?

- 5 At whom is the review aimed (the expected audience is mainly an academic one) and will it be sensibly understood by its intended audience?

Articles are submitted for double blind refereeing. Occasionally, some articles are specially commissioned from leading international experts in the field.

While there is no minimum word limit for the size of reviews submitted, it is recommended that reviews do not normally exceed 10,000 words in length. Reviews which are considerably shorter may indicate that it is not a mature enough area to merit a review.

The Review Process

The Editors are committed to a swift response to submitted articles at every cycle of the review process. All manuscripts are screened by an Editor-in-Chief. If they deem it to be potentially relevant to IJMR, it is then passed to an Associate Editor, who normally arranges for three reviews to be undertaken. The editorial board will endeavour to ensure that authors are informed of a decision within 90 days of receipt of the article in acceptable format.

The decision-making process for articles submitted to IJMR is illustrated in Figure 1. Irrespective of the final outcome of the review process, authors can expect to receive useful feedback that will help them develop their paper further.
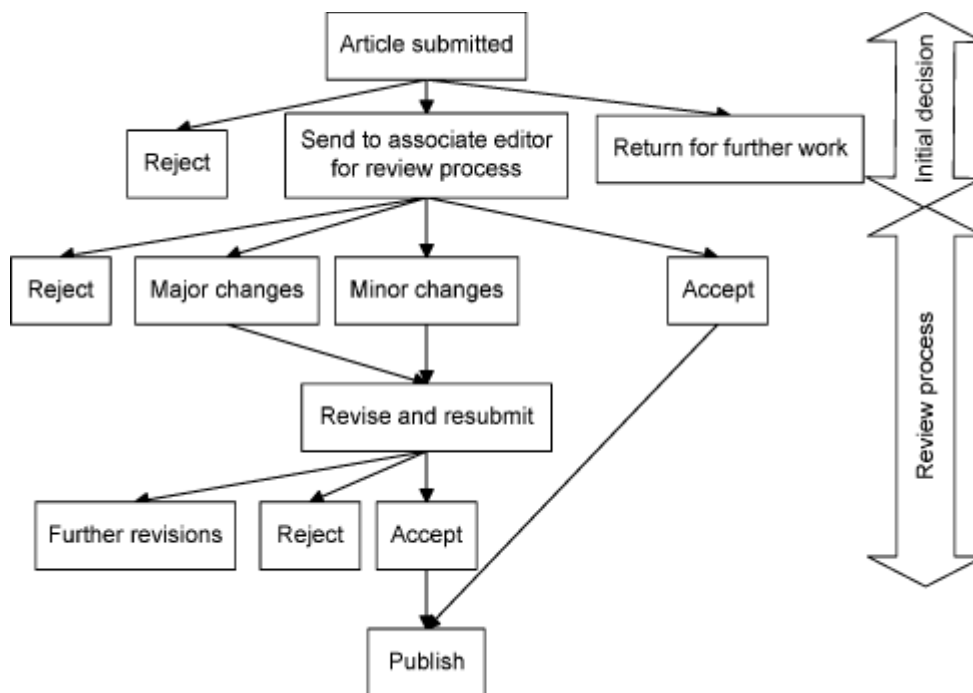
Figure 1.

- Open in figure viewer
- Download Powerpoint slide

Decision-making process for articles submitted to IJMR.

The Initial Decision

Articles are submitted as an e-mail attachment to the Editorial Office in Hull (ijmr@hull.ac.uk) and authors can normally expect to receive an email acknowledging receipt of their article within seven days under normal circumstances. Once received, the article is sent to both Chief Editors, who decide whether to reject the article, return it to the authors for further work or send it to one of the seven Associate Editors by matching the topic with their areas of expertise as far as is practically

possible. The Associate Editor has responsibility for deciding whether to send the paper out for blind review, whether to recommend acceptance of the article in its present form (this has not happened yet!) or to reject it.

In the cases where articles were returned for further work by the Chief Editors before sending to review, this was normally because author-identifying information needed to be removed from the article, changes using word processor 'track-changes' had not been removed, formatting and referencing were inappropriate, the word length was excessive (should not normally exceed 10,000 words), there were grammatical and typographical errors, or because the article was more theoretical and conceptual in nature than a review piece.

There are a number of reasons why articles were withheld from the peer review process at the initial decision stage. The most common reason was that articles were simply not review articles and these problems could have been easily avoided if the authors had consulted the Aims and Scope of the Journal and the guidance for contributors, both of which can be found either within the Journal or on the Journal's website (http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/ijmr). Some were empirical in nature; others were highly theoretical or conceptual pieces. Empirical articles are always rejected without further consideration. While articles that contain new theory or development of new concepts are not totally discouraged, the major emphasis needs to be on reviewing a coherently bounded field of literature associated with the field of management or one or more of its sub-disciplines. Other reasons why articles were withheld from the peer review process were because they were poorly written or underdeveloped. In some cases rejection could have been avoided by obtaining feedback from colleagues prior to submission or, in the case of Ph.D. students, by involving their supervisor(s). In some instances where English is not the author(s) first language, they may have benefited from having their manuscript professionally edited prior to submission. Some articles were rejected because they focused too much on the literature from the perspective of a particular nation or region.

While our rejection figures at the initial decision stage may seem high, this is not uncommon for journals of this quality, and it is necessary for us to continue to screen articles in this way so as not to over-burden our Associate Editors or to frustrate our much-valued reviewers. It also enables us to focus our efforts on those articles that have a greater potential.

The Review Process

If the Chief Editors decide that an article is potentially worthy of review, the article is sent to the Associate Editor whose disciplinary area most closely matches the subject of the article. The Associate Editor has the responsibility for either rejecting the article or sending it to reviewers to enter a blind review process. It is normal to seek the opinions of three or more expert reviewers regarding the quality of the article. A list of people who have reviewed for the Journal over the past 30 months follows this article. Each reviewer provides detailed qualitative feedback for both the author and the editor and makes a recommendation as to whether:

- 1The article could be published in IJMR as it stands.

- 2The article could be published in IJMR with minor revisions.

- 3The article could be published in IJMR if revised significantly.

- 4This article is interesting but needs to be completely rewritten.

- 5This article is publishable but not in IJMR.

- 6This paper is quite unsuitable for any journal.

Criteria that reviewers are asked to consider before arriving at their decision are:

- a. Is the area mature enough and is there sufficient literature to warrant a comprehensive literature survey?

- b. Is the literature surveyed coherently bounded, and are there justifiable reasons why certain literature is included and other literature is excluded?

- c. Is the analysis of the literature surveyed complete in terms of discussing agreements, disagreements, and contrasting views?

- d. Does the article provide a thorough insight into where the literature is now, and why, and does it draw reasoned and authoritative conclusions as to where the literature is/should be heading?

- e. Will the literature review be sensibly understood by its intended audience?

- f. Does the review provide a good indication of the key papers in the area and the main issues outstanding?

Based on the feedback received from the reviewers, the Associate Editor makes a decision to reject the article, request the author(s) to make major or minor changes, or make a recommendation that the article be accepted. Papers can only be accepted by the Chief Editors. If changes are requested, a decision letter synthesizing the main themes raised by the reviewers is sent by the Associate Editor to the author(s) and a summary of the required changes is also incorporated. This letter is accompanied by the detailed feedback provided by the reviewers. After revising and resubmitting their article, authors are requested to provide an accompanying letter which details precisely how each of the points addressed by the reviewers and the Associate Editor have been addressed. If major changes (and sometimes minor) are requested, then when the article is resubmitted it will normally be sent out to all the original reviewers for further feedback together with the author's accompanying letter detailing how the various changes have been incorporated. Subsequent cycles of review lead to the same set of decisions by the Associate Editor. Not all articles that have been through a revision process reach the publication stage, however, for various reasons. In some cases, authors may choose to withdraw their article because they feel unable or unwilling to meet the reviewers' and editor's requests. Whatever the final decision, we endeavour to ensure that the review process is developmental for both reviewers and authors.

Final Acceptance for Publication

When an article is deemed to be acceptable for publication by the Associate Editor, it is circulated to the two Chief Editors for final comments. This is a necessary stage for ensuring consistent quality and for maintaining consistency among editors. If the article is accepted, the Journal's administration office issues the final acceptance letter to its author(s) together with a copyright agreement form that needs to be signed and returned to Blackwell Publishing. Final proof pages are made available to authors for final comment prior to publication. The article appears early online in electronic form prior to appearing in printed form. Following acceptance, the lead time to publication is currently around three months.

Acceptance/Rejection Rates and Timescales

Statistics for the Journal over the previous 30 months are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 indicates the average times taken to respond to the various stages of the review process. Table 2 shows the percentage of articles accepted and rejected.

Table 1. Timescales achieved for articles submitted over the preceding 30-month period

Total number of articles submitted	302
Average time taken to acknowledge receipt of an article	1.5 days
Average time taken to reach the first decision cycle	133 days
Average time taken for the second complete review cycle	74 days
Average time taken to accept an article	330 days
Average time from acceptance to publication early-online	56 days
Average time from acceptance to print publication	65 days

Table 2. Percentage of articles accepted, rejected, or under review for articles received over the preceding 30-month period

Total number of articles submitted	302
Initial decision stage	
Percentage of articles returned for further work	1%
Percentage of articles rejected without sending to Associate Editors for review	50%

Total number of articles submitted	302
Percentage of articles sent to Associate Editor for entering the review process	50%
Review process	
Percentage of articles currently in the first cycle of review	17%
Percentage of articles currently in the second cycle of review	7%
Percentage of articles rejected following the review process	14%
Overall statistics	
Total percentage of articles rejected	64%
Percentage of articles accepted (of all submissions)	9%
Percentage of articles currently under review	24%
Percentage of articles withdrawn by authors	3%

Most Downloaded and Cited Articles

Table 3 shows the most downloaded articles via Synergy during 2006 and 2007, together with data on citations for IJMR papers in 2004 and 2005. The latter will count towards the 2006 impact factors due to be calculated in June 2007. Full references for these articles can be found at the end of this paper.

Table 3. Most downloaded and cited articles

Author(s)	Year	Title	Downloads/ Citations
Five most downloaded articles (electronic early-online) during 2006			
Adams, R., *et al.*	2006	Innovation management measurement: A review	1855
Buchanan, D. *et al.*	2005	No going back: A review of the literature on sustaining organizational change	1337
Burnes, B.	2005	Complexity theories and organizational change	1024
Cullinane, N. and Dundon, T.	2006	The psychological contract: A critical review	979
Espino-Rodriguez, T. and Padron-Robaina, V.	2006	A review of outsourcing from the resource-based view of the firm	931
Five most downloaded articles (electronic early-online) between January and March 2007			
Adams, R. *et al.*	2006	Innovation management measurement: A review	641
Buchanan, D. *et al.*	2005	No going back: A review of the literature on sustaining organizational change	267

Author(s)	Year	Title	Downloads/ Citations
Cullinane, N. and Dundon, T.	2006	The psychological contract: A critical review	261
Wood, S.	1999	Human resource management and performance	204
Burnes, B.	2005	Complexity theories and organizational change	168

Three most cited articles published in 2004

Mellahi, K. and Wilkinson, A.	2004	Organizational failure	11
Guest, D.	2004	Flexible employment contracts, psychological contract and employee outcomes	6
Pittaway, L. *et al.*	2004	Networking and innovation: A systematic review of the evidence	5

Three most cited articles published in 2005

Lichtenthaler, U.	2005	External commercialization of knowledge: Review and research agenda	2

Author(s)	Year	Title	Downloads/ Citations
Wright, M. *et al.*	2005	International venture capital research	2
Rhodes, C. and Brown, A.D.	2005	Narrative, organizations and research	1

The Future

Over the last three years, we believe that IJMR has enhanced significantly its reputation as a high quality international journal. Readership and use of the Journal has also increased significantly. Indeed, IJMR articles were downloaded electronically from Blackwell Synergy 52,325 times in 2006, a 54% increase from 2005. With easier access to the content of the Journal, we are attracting submissions from an ever-wider international base. IJMR has experienced a remarkable increase in submissions over the past two-and-a-half years. Annual submissions have grown from 30–40 per year at the end of 2004 to 150 per year at the end of 2006, representing an overall increase of approximately 400%. While the UK and North America still represent the largest geographies for submissions, we have experienced a considerable increase from Asia, Continental Europe and Australasia.

The turnaround times and quality of reviewer comments have also increased considerably although the nature of reviewing is an uneven process, and there is always room for improvement. We are very grateful to the support of the Editorial Board Members and the reviewers who provide timely and constructive feedback which improve submitted articles regardless of whether they eventually appear in IJMR. We are also grateful for the support of BAM and in particular the BAM publications committee.

IJMR was ranked on the 'Management' ISI list, and it is now included on the Business list. Articles are available early online, until they appear in print. This will help further with the ISI rankings, because impact factors are determined by the number of citations in the first two years of publication. The increasing popularity of the Journal with authors is partly a result of the timeliness and quality of the review process, but also relates to efforts we and Blackwell have made to increase the visibility and availability of the Journal internationally. We are also pleased to note that recognition of the Journal is reflected in improved rankings on journal lists such as Aston, Cranfield and the ABS Harvey Morris, Kelly list.

It is critical not simply to ensure the quality of the reviewing process and content of the Journal, but also that articles, once published, are read by the largest possible community. Access to the Journal has been expanded greatly through subscriptions to paper copy and electronic bibliographic databases.

For the future, we are not only trying to be more proactive in soliciting articles in order to enhance the overall quality of those submitted, but also to cover topic areas which are in demand or need synthesis.

Recent changes have been made to position the Journal for the future. These changes – especially electronic submission – have meant that, despite substantial growth, we have been able to offer an improved service to both authors and reviewers. However, there is always room for improvement, and we are always working to continue to improve the operations of the Journal.

List of Reviewers and Associate Editors

We are very grateful to our Editorial Board Members and to the following reviewers who have provided timely and constructive feedback on articles submitted to IJMR over the past 30 months. It is through their combined efforts that IJMR has advanced significantly its reputation as a vibrant, cutting edge, high quality international journal.

Associate Editors

Ed Snape (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Robert DeFillippi (Suffolk University, Boston, MA, USA)

Hale Kaynak (College of Business, University of Texas Pan-American, USA)

Vince Mitchell (Cass Business School, UK)

Noel O'Sullivan (University of Sheffield, UK)

Eugene Sadler-Smith (University of Surrey, UK)

Ana Teresa Tavares (Faculty of Economics, University of Porto, Portugal).

People Who Have Reviewed Articles for IJMR over the Past 30 Months

Steven Ackroyd	Lancaster University
Richard Adams	Oregon State University
Rachael Addicott	Royal Holloway, University of London
N. Anantharaman	Annamalai University
Madan Annarvarjula	Northern Illinois University
Steve Armstrong	The University of Hull
George Avlonitis	Athens University of Economics & Business

William E. Baker	San Diego State University Steve Armstrong The University
Hari Bapuji	University of Manitoba
Michael Barry	Griffith University
Viva Bartkus	Notre Dame Mendoza College of Business
Yehuda Baruch	University of East Anglia
Michael Behnam	Suffolk University, USA
Geoffrey G. Bell	Labovitz School of Business and Economics University of Minnesota Duluth
Robert Bennett	Cambridge University
Bob Berry	University of Nottingham
Frank Birkin	University of Sheffield
Robert Blackburn	Kingston University
Harry Boer	Aalborg University
Nick Bontis	McMaster University

Graham Boocock	Loughborough University
Linda L. Brennan	Mercer University
David Brock	Ben-Gurion University
Pawan Budhwar	Aston University
Jon Burchell	University of Sheffield
John Burgess	University of Newcastle
Bernard Burnes	Manchester Business School (UK)
John W. Cadogen	Loughborough
David Campbell	Newcastle University
Leanne Catcher	University of Sydney
Susan Cartwright	Manchester University
Helene Caudill	St. Edwards University
S. Tamer Cavusgil	Michigan State University
Arijit Chatterjee	The Pennsylvania State University

Stephen Chen	Australian National University Australia
Adrian S. Choo	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Ricardo Chiva	Universitat Jaume I, Castellon, Spain
Timothy Clark	University of Durham
Stewart Clegg	University of Technology, Sydney
Jason Cope	Lancaster University
Russell Crook	Northern Arizona University
Alvaro Cuervo-Cazurra	University of South Carolina
Sime (Shema) Curkovic	Western Michigan University
Abdelkader Daghfous	American University of Sharjah
Giuseppe Delmestri	SDA Bocconi, Italy
David Denyer	Cranfield University
Gregory Dess	University of Dallas
Dania Dialdin	Suffolk University

Pavlos Dimitratos	Athens University of Economics and Business
Simon Down	University of Newcastle
Paul Draper	Exeter University
Arnout Drenthel	Tilburg University, Netherlands
Rebecca Duray	University of Colorado – Colorado Springs
Linda Edelman	Bentley College, USA
Sol Encel	University of New South Wales
Mats Engwall	VINNOVA
Anthony Ferner	De Montfort University
Robin Fincham	University of Stirling
Fuat Firat	The University of Texas – Pan American
Lee Fleming	Harvard Business School
Barbara Flynn	Wake Forest University
Roberto Fontana	Bocconi University, Milan

Hermann Frank	University of Vienna
Simon Fraser	University Burnaby, Canada
Victor J. Friedman	Emek Yezreel College
Liz Fulop	Griffith University
Kenneth M. Giley	Oklahoma State University
Keith Glaister	Sheffield University
Devi Gnyawali	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Tobias Goessling	Tilburg University, Netherlands
Susan Meyer Goldstein	University of Minnesota
Jean-Pascal Gond	University of Nottingham
Ray Gordon	University of Technology, Sydney
Julie Gore	University of Surrey
David Grant	University of Sydney
Professor Green	Wharton University of Pennsylvania

Andrew Griffiths	University of Queensland
Christian Gronroos	The University of Auckland
Alexander Guembel	Oxford Business School
Colin Hales	University of Surrey
Richard Hall	University of Sydney
Jerry Hallier	University of Stirling
Claire Harris	University of Manchester
Greg Harris	Cass Business School
John Hayes	Leeds University
Diana Haytko	Missouri State University
Mark Hirschey	University of Kansas
Gerard Hodgkinson	Leeds University
Robert Hoskisson	Arizona State University
Paul Hughes	Loughborough University

Daesik Hur	Bowling Green State University
Andrew Inkpen	Thunderbird School of Management
Ashok Jashapara	Royal Holloway University of London
David Jennings	Nottingham Trent University
Phyl Johnson	University of Strathclyde
Andrew Johnston	University of East Anglia
Marian Jones	University of Glasgow
Ossie Jones	Manchester Metropolitan University
Rania Kamla	University of Aberdeen
Samina Karim	Boston University, School of Management
Jay Kim	University of Southern California
Ian Kirkpatrick	Leeds University
Tom Kochan	MIT
Joop Koppenjan	Delft University of Technology

Dennis W. Krumwiede	Idaho State University
Rajiv Kumar	Indian Institute of Management
Gabriele Lakomski	University of Melbourne
Nikala Lane	Warwick Business School
Tom Lawrence	University Burnaby, Canada
Peggy D. Lee	Penn State Great Valley
Mark Lehrer	Suffolk University
Li Lei	University of Portland
Michel Leseure	Aston University
Barbara Lewis	Manchester Business School
Stephen Leybourne	University of Plymouth
Raanan Lipshitz	University of Haifa
Archie Lockamy III	Samford University
Christopher Lovelock	Yale School of Management

Mairi Maclean	University of the West of England
Ricardo Madureira	INESC Porto
Naresh Malhotra	Georgia Tech College of Management
Colin Mason	Strathclyde University
Russell Marshall	Loughborough University
Veronica Martinez	Cranfield School of Management
Linda Matthews	The University of Texas – Pan American
Marina Martynova	University of Sheffield
Megan McDougald	University of Alberta
Susan McGrath- Champ	University of Sydney
Peter McGraw	Macquarie University
Laura Meade	Texas Christian University
Domenec Mele	University of Navarra
Kamel Mellahi	Sheffield University

Marcela Miozzo	Manchester Business School (UK)
Will Mitchell	Duke University
Scott Moeller	Cass Business School
Michael Mol	London Business School
Kent Monroe	Richmond Business School
Fabrizio Montanari	SDA Bocconi, Italy
Kevin Morrell	Sheffield Business School
Jan Mouritsen	Copenhagen Business School
Gordon Murray	Exeter University
Giacomo Negro	SDA Bocconi, Italy
Dorit Nevo	York University, Canada
Nigel Nicholson	London Business School
Larry O'Connor	La Trobe University
Brendan O'Dwyer	University of Amsterdam

Andrea Ordanini   SDA Bocconi, Italy

Tim O' Shanassy   RMIT University

Katarina Østergren   NHH, Norway

Aysegul Ozsomer   KOC University

Vassilis Papadakis   Xavier University

Pari Patel   University of Sussex, UK

Torben Pederson   Copenhagen Business School

Fabrizio Perretti   SDA Bocconi, Italy

Ahmad Pervaiz   Wolverhampton University

Phil Phan   Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Wendy Phillips   University of Bath

Jonathan Pinto   University of Pittsburgh

Rob Poell   University of Tilburg

Manuel Portugal Ferreira   ESTG Leiria

Richard Priem	University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee
Kannan Ramaswamy	Thunderbird School of Management
Mohan Rao	The University of Texas – Pan American
Gregory Richards	University of Ottawa
Simon Rodan	San José State University
Goran Roos	Cranfield School of Management
Anne Ross-Smith	University of Technology, Sydney
John Sargent	The University of Texas – Pan American
Eike W. Schamp	University of Frankfurt
John W. Selsky	University of South Florida, USA
Kate Shacklock	Griffith University
Boas Shamir	The Hebrew University, Jerusalem
Shih-Fin S. Chen	Brandeis University, USA
Helen Shipton	Aston Univeristy (UK)

Donald Siegel	University of California at Riverside
Anne Smith	Open University Business School
Jonas Söderlund	Linköping University
Ralph Stablein	Massey University
Eric Stam	University of Utrecht
Cookie Stephan	New Mexico State University
Philip Stiles	University of Cambridge
Leonie Still	University of Western Australia
Renato Tagiuri	Harvard Business School
Keah Choon Tan	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
David Tranfield	Cranfield University
Eden Tekie	International University Bremen
Fredrik Tell	Linköping University
Doug Thomas	University of New Mexico

Richard Thorpe	Leeds University
Mark Tippett	Loughborough University
Patricia Todd	University of Western Australia
Andre Torre	Institut National Agronomique Paris-Grignon
Paul Tracy	The University of Warwick
GeorgeTsekouras	University of Brighton
Anita Tucker	University of Pennsylvania
Rodney Turner	EuroProjex, Thorne George Limited
Tuba Ustuner	Cass Business School
Sandra Vandermerwe	Imperial College London
Rolf van Dick	University of Aston
Siv Vangen	Open University Business School
Anita van Gils	Maastricht University
Alfons van Marrewijk	VU Amsterdam

Anil Verma	University of Toronto
Shailendra Vyakarnam	Darwin College University of Cambridge
Nick Wailes	University of Sydney
Tiemin Wang	Peking University
Lorraine Warren	Southampton University
Ceri Watkins	University of Essex
Charlie Weir	Robert Gordon University
Robin Wensley	Warwick University
Keith Whitfield	Cardiff University
Caroline Wiertz Adrian Wilkinson	Cass Business School Griffith University
Terry Williams	University of Southampton
Hugh Willmott	University of Cardiff
Geoff Wood	Sheffield University
Martin Wood	University of York (UK)

Sibin Wu	The University of Texas – Pan American
Zhaohui Wu	Oregon State University
Henry Yeung	National University of Singapore
Alberto Zanzi	Suffolk University
Jane Zhao	The University of Kansas Business School
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