



Dear SIMians:

This issue of the SIMian offers messages from David Wasieleski (2018-2019 Division Chair) and Andy Wicks (2018-2019 Program Chair) regarding the Boston AOM conference coming up in August. It also features an interview with Dirk Matten who along with Jeremy Moon received the AMR Paper of the Decade award in Chicago last year. Lastly, we want to draw your attention to the latter part of the issue containing multiple calls for papers and participation, and SIMians' book publications.

The next issue will be published in September 2019 and primarily cover the AOM Conference in Boston. When you make a submission, email that to The.SIM.Editor@gmail.com as an MS-WORD document or as text in an email (not in pdf format please!).

We want to thank all of you who contributed to this issue. We hope that more SIMians can participate in the future.

We hope you enjoy the issue!

Florian Findler, Institute for Managing Sustainability, WU Vienna
Jae Hwan Lee, Hamline University of Minnesota
Benjamin N. Alexander, California Polytechnic State University
The SIMian Co-editors

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

2018-2019 DIVISION CHAIR'S MESSAGE..... 2
2018-2019 PROGRAM CHAIR'S MESSAGE..... 2
SIMIAN INTERVIEW WITH DIRK MATTEN 2
CALLS FOR PAPERS 2
CALLS FOR PARTICIPATION 2
SIMIANS' BOOK PUBLICATIONS..... 2

2018-2019 DIVISION CHAIR'S MESSAGE

David Wasieleski
Duquesne University



Dear friends of SIM,

I hope that your academic year is wrapping up nicely. Summer is about to begin, which means the Academy annual meeting is right around the corner. If you have not done so already, please do visit the AoM website to register and find accommodations for our meeting in Boston: <http://aom.org/annualmeeting>. Our Program Chair, Andy Wicks, and our PDW Chair, Katherina Pattit, have designed a very compelling program. Their hard work is much appreciated. I would also be remiss if I did not thank our SIM reviewers and Associate Editors for all their contributions to the division. Without all of your support, none of this would be possible. Thank you!

This spring, thanks to the work of SIM volunteers (Jae Hwan Lee, Florian Findler, Benjamin Alexander, Daniel Alonzo Martinez, Vincenzo Vastola, Kam Phung), the Social Issues in Management Division has successfully transitioned to the [AOM Connect platform \(https://sim.aom.org/home\)](https://sim.aom.org/home) for intra-division communication. Many of you are already posting on this site. This platform gives us the opportunity to reach a greater percentage of our members and is accessible to other Academy division members so they can see all the important work we are doing. I encourage all of you to visit the site and peruse all the conference and workshop announcements, Calls for papers, relevant division postings, as well as some discussions around research and pedagogical topics. It really is an open forum that allows us to interact more effectively and broadly.

Our leadership team is also working on setting up online elections for our Nominating Committee so we can reach a greater percentage of our membership. Normally we have always held this election at our SIM Business Meeting during the Academy conference. The problem is that only those present can vote. Given everyone's busy schedules, it is not always possible for folks to attend. So, we felt that moving this election to an electronic format will give more members the opportunity to participate. Details on this transition will be posted on AoM Connect this summer. Stay tuned!

I am happy to report that our participation in the SIM elections has gone up this year. While we still would like to see a greater percentage of SIM members voting in the annual elections for Program Chair-Elect and Representatives-at-Large, we do see some improvement. Again, I am hoping AoM Connect will help in this regard in the future. Regardless, I would like to congratulate Colin Higgins, from Deakin University on being elected as our new Program Chair-Elect. Colin brings great experience and a strong academic background to the team and we look forward to working with him as he leads our division in the future. I'd also like to congratulate Cristina Neesham from the University of Newcastle, and Erica Steckler from University of Massachusetts,

Lowell, for being elected as our two new Reps-at-Large. Cristina and Erica have shown great dedication over the years to our division and SIM will benefit greatly from their keen insights and ideas.

Finally, please allow me to solicit more support for SIM. There are numerous opportunities for sponsorship for some of our events, sessions, and awards. If your institution is interested in contributing to SIM in this regard, please contact me at: wasioleski@duq.edu. Our division operates on a tight budget, so external support for our activities is crucial to our continued growth and outreach. There are other ways to support SIM as well. So, if you are interested in getting more involved, please do reach out to me. We want to keep growing our family and network of friends.

I look forward to seeing you in Boston.

Sincerely,

David Wasioleski
SIM Division Chair, 2018-2019

2018-2019 PROGRAM CHAIR'S MESSAGE

Andrew C. Wicks

The Darden School of Business, University of Virginia

Spring is upon us and the call of Boston is in the air. While we have many great venues for AOM, I'm partial to Boston – both because of family ties to the area and the beauty of the city. I hope everyone is looking forward to our return and all the cultural richness that the city offers – including the chance to watch the Red Sox play the Angels!



If the allure of Boston is not enough to get you to attend, I'm confident a look at the line-up of papers and sessions will seal the deal. We had another impressive collection of submissions, both in terms of quantity and quality. I'm also pleased with the range of topics covered, the mix of established authors and emerging scholars (including doctoral students), and the international feel to the SIM program. We ended up with a program that highlights the eclectic interests of SIMians and it has something for everyone. Getting from the nearly 500 submissions to a program that could fit our space limitations meant we had to say no to a host of promising and deserving papers – we accepted just under 50% of submissions. While I own the final accept and reject decisions, I relied heavily on the hard work of our Reviewers and Associate Editors. They did the bulk of the work of carefully reading, providing valuable feedback to authors, and sorting out the most deserving submissions. A few things to note about the program.

First, I opted to use time in the Business Meeting to have our Best Dissertation nominees do a condensed presentation of their work. I thought we would all benefit from learning more about what doctoral students in our community are working on, giving them a broad audience and drawing attention to their ideas.

Second, after two years of having the Social off-site, SIM will have our party on-site. That means we should be able to transition quickly and seamlessly from the Business Meeting (which starts at 4:30pm on Monday) to having fun and enjoying fellowship with our colleagues.

Third, we have a host of meetings and opportunities for SIM folks to meet with other partner organizations – like IABS and Business & Society – both formally and informally. Please be sure to refer to the program to make sure you find all the sessions of interest to you.

Being Program Chair is a humbling experience. Yes, there is a lot to do, but what is most humbling is how many people giving of their time and expertise is necessary for us to put together the program we all enjoy each August. I have gotten to see that first-hand and I want to thank all of you who make this possible – from the authors who submit papers and proposals to the reviewers who provide feedback and ratings and especially to our Associate Editors who do reviews and provide the Program Chair with advice. I so appreciate all you do for SIM and want to draw attention to your contributions and the difference they make in putting together a great program.

Finally, I want to thank Katherina for putting together a really intriguing set of PDWs that should appeal to our members as well as provide excellent opportunities for members to grow their skill sets and network with colleagues. I'm especially excited about our Doctoral Consortium and the collection of people and activities we provide for rising doctoral students. I also owe a huge debt to the SIM Leadership Team, particularly to Jill Brown and David Wasieleski, who were always there to provide encouragement and support.

This year SIM will be in the Boston Marriott Copley Place – be sure to register and book your hotel early to ensure you can be in our hotel (or nearby).

If you have any questions or need to reach me, feel free to contact me directly: wicksa@arden.virginia.edu or wicksaaom@arden.virginia.edu.

I look forward to seeing you in Boston in August!

Andy Wicks
2018-19 SIM Program Chair

SIMIAN INTERVIEW WITH DIRK MATTEN

Dirk Matten is Professor of Strategy and Hewlett-Packard Chair in Corporate Social Responsibility at the Schulich School of Business, York University in Toronto. He is a long-time contributor to the SIM division, and alongside his co-author Jeremy Moon, was the recipient of the 2018 Academy of Management Review Paper of the Decade award for their paper: “‘Implicit’ and ‘Explicit’ CSR: A Conceptual Framework for a Comparative Understanding of Corporate Social Responsibility.”



This interview was conducted by Kam Phung, a doctoral student at the Schulich School of Business, York University.

Kam Phung (KP): Thanks again for taking the time to do this interview for the SIMian, Dirk. To begin, can you tell me: where did or does your interest in social issues in management come from?

Dirk Matten (DM): My interest in social issues in management comes from a very basic place. In the part of Germany where I grew up, it was a time of industrial restructuring. So, the coal and steel industries were closing down, unemployment ballooned - and that had a massive impact on the community, families, and social life. I was always puzzled with how business had this impact beyond just business. And I was very attracted to investigate and understand these questions and also investigate how business, since it has such a massive impact beyond just its core economic roles, can assume some responsibility for what it inflicts on communities. That's where my interests started as a teenager.

KP: How did this interest of yours develop as well as time progressed?

DM: Well, then I did a business degree and just went for a standard business education. I even started a PhD in Accounting, but I luckily ended up with a supervisor that had this really new interest in the early 1990s in business and the ecological environment. I found that fascinating, so I dumped my PhD project and started a new one with him on environmental risk. And that's the end of the story in many ways because from there on, I stayed in the environment and sustainability area, and later moved onto to broader questions of ethics and CSR.

I had a brief phase in international business because at that time in the early 2000s, being in ethics and CSR wasn't the wisest career proposition, so I thought I try some sort of mainstream management stuff that I found interesting. But then the whole field of ethics and CSR took off and the rest is history.

KP: You mentioned that when you first started, business ethics wasn't a big topic. What motivated and drove you to keep researching the topic?

DM: Business ethics, for an academic career, was a bit of a dicey proposition at time. The mainstream journals were rather reluctant of publishing this sort of thing, especially the top journals. It wasn't a good idea for a career choice. But I kept researching it because I found it interesting, period. But I also think that doing some work outside the area for a couple of years was actually very beneficial because I learned a lot about comparative management, institutional theory, and all these things. And that deviation, I think, was very useful later on to bring to the discussion about corporate responsibility and business ethics. So, I think that was useful. As a 'Denkbeamter', a thinker with a civil service job that is, you have to somehow bridge your interests between pragmatic career choices and intellectual curiosity.

KP: Looking back now, in comparison to when you first started, where is the field of business ethics research now in 2019?

DM: The curious thing that I have witnessed over my career is that you still can't really put a generic label on this field. It can be CSR, it can be business ethics, it can be social issues in management, it can be social innovation, etc. It's be a pretty broad church. But the wider questions about business' impact on society are now an established field and that's the big difference. It was an esoteric area where either evangelical zealots or pinko salon-Marxists were trying to play with the role of what business in society should or should not be. But it was not an accepted field. It was not a place where you wanted to base your career in. So, that has changed. If I go to the Academy of Management now there is an interest in these questions in almost all divisions. In the past, I was always careful with my PhD students to say 'do CSR stuff' but rather advised to position oneself in a mainstream discipline of business in order to be able to target jobs in OB, OMT, strategy, or international business. But that has changed, no doubt. Now there are really jobs and careers in CSR and business ethics and so on, and that's good.

KP: This question is about your Crane and Matten (2005) AMR ["Corporate Citizenship: Toward an Extended Theoretical Conceptualization"]: How and why were you and Andy inspired to write on a new conceptualization of corporate citizenship?

DM: That feeds back into a long term interest we both had: corporations engaging in social responsibility and becoming involved in things like poverty reduction, providing health care, or education - fundamentally transcends the space of what we in society so far have defined business to do: an economic actor that is supposed to produce goods and services with an economic rationale: to pay employees; serve stakeholders; and be a profitable entity.

We saw very much at the time that corporations transcend this space and get into the business of what we traditionally think, in liberal democracies, governments do. And that was the whole story. We found that very interesting to flesh out and found the citizenship lens a very interesting way to do it. I mean, the history of the paper was a bit more complex in the sense that we tried to get into the corporate citizenship language as we were writing a textbook at the time. And we found that, in some ways, corporations, if you go into political science theory on citizenship, are not citizens. They are more like governments. And that was our kind of Eureka. That was our moment of "Wow, this is interesting," because at the end of the day what corporations are doing is to move into a space where governments administer these basic rights and that was the story that we wanted to tell. In the end, it was a long review process and the editor of AMR prodded us and said, "do you

still want to call this corporate citizenship or not?” And then we decided yes let's give it this particular spin despite the fact that in some ways, it's not about citizenship, it's about corporations as administrators of citizenship.

KP: Did you think your Crane and Matten (2005) paper would be that well received?

DM: I think it was about the buzzword of the day, and that someone really had to say it. The funny thing is that a lot of colleagues hated that paper. We got fairly derogatory reviews, I would say. But now, 14 years later, this is established wisdom. Business takes in certain areas in the public domain an authoritative role in governing society, hence having a similarity to government. That discussion whether this is happening or not is over. At the time, we got criticized, and even some of the reviewers hated the paper and said that this is Marxism and that what we were saying that business is now taking over public roles was pretty controversial. And I have to say, lots of credit to Ed Conlon, then our editor at *Academy of Management Review*. He saw that there was something in the paper that was worth telling and that would be interesting.

KP: Now to your Matten and Moon (2008) AMR [“‘Implicit’ and ‘Explicit’ CSR: A Conceptual Framework for a Comparative Understanding of Corporate Social Responsibility”], how did that paper emerge? What was the story behind that one?

DM: In a very simple view of life one could say that whatever we do is either powered by love or powered by anger. That paper, I would say was powered by anger in the sense, that when the CSR debate took off globally in the late 1990s, early 2000s in Europe, the discourse was very much: “you know, corporations in Europe don’t do CSR and thus they need to be made more responsible”. But I was always skeptical about that because companies in Europe actually did a lot of things for the environment, for their employees etc. But they didn't do it because they had a CSR policy, they did it because, in the European context, there are formal and informal institutions that shape their responsibility to society. So it's less a part of their own volition and it's more about compliance, it's more about conforming to societal expectations as embedded in institutions. And that was kind of a starting point of the paper, it was to say: “Look, there are different ways of doing social responsibility. There's the North American/Anglo-Saxon CSR approach but there's a whole other part of the world where corporations are socially responsible, but they do it on different grounds and due to a different institutional context.”

It was 2004 when we submitted the paper, so that meant I had been going to international conferences for a decade or so. I really got angry at this kind of discourse stating that the rest of the world is irresponsible as it doesn't do CSR. By the way, that also applied to other countries, Mexico, Japan, and developing countries. We thought, this is wrong. These companies in these countries assume social responsibility, but they do so for different reasons and in different ways. And that was the only single message that we wanted to get out. Of course, it was a godsend to work with Jeremy to calibrate that message and to work with a political scientist who just had a wonderful grasp of the literature and theory around it and could put the message in a very well theorized context. It was a perfect match.

KP: So, when you and Jeremy received the AMR Paper of the Decade award in Chicago last year. What did that award mean to you personally, as we can only speak on your behalf here?

DM: For us, to be very honest, the first thing we thought about was organizing a party in Chicago. I started off in Nottingham with Jeremy as my boss and we have become good friends. So, this was beautiful.

On a more serious note though, I would say that the main thing that I take away from this award is -and this was also something that colleagues in the SIM division echoed - is that it's one of the first-times a paper on CSR, business and society, or SIM-related topics, is getting some award from such a highly regarded mainstream management theory journal. That, I thought was wonderful. Our paper then is indicative of the fact that SIM related topics have finally really gone mainstream. I was on vacation and I wasn't planning to go to Chicago, but when I got the news, I thought, this is worth celebrating.

KP: When you and Jeremy initially wrote that paper, did you think you would have such a big impact?

DM: No, not at all. The first time we presented the paper was at EGOS 2004 and after or during the conference we had some informal conversations with colleagues who said that this was sort of an interesting, but wonky idea. If we were to publish it in some minor niche journal, we could consider ourselves lucky.

And it was really my co-author Jeremy who said "No, I think that this is a great idea, let's send it to AMR and see what happens." And that's how it went. In some ways, it's an idea that was contrary to the established wisdom at the time in the field. So, to put this out was also a bit audacious, but I'm glad that we did it. I should also add that the formidable reviews and the insightful editorial guidance we got from AMR helped immensely to turn it into what it is. But one point that I think is really important is to work together and to meet with others to do research. Because if I hadn't been working with Jeremy on this project, I don't think I could have pulled this off. I think that is a very important element of that story, you need to work together with colleagues of a complimentary fit. You know, he was already a senior scholar at the time and comes from a very different background, and I think that was one of the most important things.

KP: So, you've worked together with Jeremy Moon quite a bit, as well as with Andy Crane. Why has it been Jeremy and why has it been Andy multiple times over and over again?

DM: So, two things. I think that to work with someone well, you need first an agreement on how you want to do things. With Andy, I met him, funny enough in Toronto (where I now live) at the Academy of Management conference in 2000. I had just started in the UK, and we were both in a phase where we really wanted to do stuff. We were full of ideas and energy and the interesting thing was that we first became good friends, living only a half hour away from each other in the UK.

The second thing is complementarity. It took a few months when we started to think about working together and doing research... Luckily, Andy was already much more experienced than I was, especially since I was fresh off the boat from Germany and didn't know the international game. It also helped that we had somewhat different academic backgrounds.

In some way it was a very good streak of luck for me to work with someone who is probably the most eloquent writer in the English language that I know. And the same applies to Jeremy, I could not have said, on my own, anything that I said in the work that I did with these two guys. It was just bringing together complementary backgrounds, but also a great personal rapport.

KP: I'm just looking at the Oxford University press textbook on business ethics on your shelf right now. So, there's a new one coming out with more authors now, Laura Spence and Sarah Glozer. All previous editions have been with just you and Andy, what motivated you to bring on more people?

DM: It is very simple. If you do such a project for the first time, it's exciting. It was the first textbook we wrote and I will never forget that night when Andy and I put the big box with the manuscript, at the time, in the mail and shipped it to Oxford University Press and went for dinner. I'll never forget that.

Subsequently, we went through three new editions and such a text will always be something that you care deeply about and you want to get right. But you also notice that with the repetition of doing new editions the book could probably benefit from a fresh set of eyes and some new perspectives. We were very grateful, and in fact exhilarated, that Laura Spence and Sarah Glozer were open to giving their own touch to the next edition of the textbook. I'm very happy that they came on board because, at this stage, Andy and I could have well done another edition, but we could not have done it so well as with these two formidable colleagues on board.

KP: I haven't read the new edition yet, so I don't know what's in it, but what's different in this edition that Sarah and Laura contributed to?

DM: Sarah and Laura brought in new perspectives, new features, and just a very different set of fresh ideas. But no spoilers here – go and get a copy!

KP: Why is that particularly important for business ethics?

DM: Because it is still a topic in the broader business school context where you just have to be the best in the classroom. After all, students in general still initially harbor a certain skepticism towards the topic. People come to business schools mostly to make money one day and to become successful in business - and then they wind up in an ethics class and for many of them, initially, that's a show stopper. So, you just have to tell a better story than what they have heard so far. And that's why we were very anxious to keep the book fresh, edgy, and close to the pulse of the time.

KP: As the first wrap up question, first to the young emerging SIM scholars, if you had to give a piece of advice to emerging researchers in this field that are maybe just joining SIM, what might that be?

DM: Two things. The first one is to go after interesting phenomena. There are so many phenomena in this space coming up which haven't received enough attention to just do work that descriptively

engages with these phenomena and then conceptually tries to structure, explain, and maybe even theorize them. That's really the most important thing. First, follow the phenomena.

The second thing is to go out of your business school building into the department of sociology, philosophy, politics, international relations, and so on, and bring in new theoretical and conceptual ideas. CSR and business and society related research still in my view, is a rather under-theorized space and we need more and thicker ideas to explain, theorize, and conceptualize the phenomena that we encounter in this space.

KP: Now, the last one question directed a little bit more at you, what's coming next for you in terms of research? Is there something that particularly excites you right now in the social issues in management area?

DM: There are two things that are particularly close to my interests. The first, as I've already said, in terms of phenomena, is the role and responsibility of business in the digital space. I find this really interesting, but it only recently gained some more scholarly interest, it is not well understood yet, which creates a huge challenge for a lot of the questions we carry in this field. I'm very happy to see that some movement is coming along to do this.

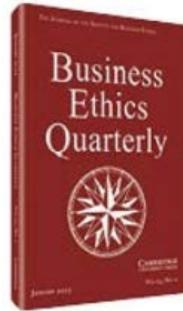
The second thing that I find really important, but I don't yet have the solution for - which stems from my experience as a co-editor for a journal in the field - is that we still fail at integrating the voices from the so-called developing world and emerging economies. The way we organize journals, the way that reviewers evaluate manuscripts, the theoretical contributions that we are looking for – all this systematically excludes these authors from the debate. I am not talking of editorial intent – I am just talking about what we actually see appearing on the pages of our journals. That's an imbalance. Given that some five billion plus of us globally live in these contexts I find this really important to address.

For example, I've done this special issue in the Journal of Business Ethics (Vol. 153 (2018), No. 4) on business groups, which is the main way that many of these economies organize business. They don't have this publicly owned shareholder governed company that is still the template of a lot of our thinking. They have different ways of organizing, but these voices have too little space in research today. We always say it at conferences, and many journal editors say this, too, that we want to integrate these voices, but it just doesn't happen. Right now, in many ways, it's still an open question how to do this well, hence it is the second really big challenge I see for our field.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

Special Issue of Business Ethics Quarterly: CALL FOR PAPERS

Business Ethics Quarterly
The Journal of the Society for Business Ethics



Special issue on:

Exploring Important Thinkers to Generate New Theory in Business Ethics

Guest Editors:

Andrew C. Wicks, University of Virginia

Patricia H. Werhane, DePaul University and the University of Virginia

Lindsay Thompson, Johns Hopkins University

Norman Bowie, University of Minnesota

Submission Window: September 1, 2019 through November 1, 2019.

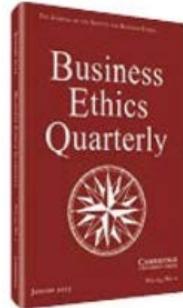
Overview:

Business ethics is a hybrid discipline built on the conceptual resources of several fields, including moral and political philosophy, economics, sociology, and social psychology. While business ethics is a domain unto itself, scholars continue to draw on a variety of theories and ideas from disciplinary fields to generate original work. Scholars have already utilized resources from a variety of sources to great effect. In moral and political philosophy, Kant, Mill, Aristotle, Smith, Marx, Habermas, Sen, Nozick, Walzer, and Rawls are all scholars who have figured prominently in dialogues within business ethics. To remain vibrant, and to innovate, business ethicists should continually be searching for new ideas that hold promise to enrich the dialogue. In this special issue, we invite colleagues to submit papers that a) bring in work from important thinkers in a variety of disciplines who have been overlooked or underutilized within the business ethics literature so far, b) provide important resources from these thinkers to generate new theories and insights on a given topic in business ethics, and c) show how this work can be used, more broadly, to inform the larger dialogue in contemporary business ethics.

The full call is here: <https://doi.org/10.1017/beq.2018.45>

Special Issue of Business Ethics Quarterly: CALL FOR PAPERS

Business Ethics Quarterly
The Journal of the Society for Business Ethics



Special issue on:

The Challenges and Prospects of Deliberative Democracy for Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility

Guest Editors:

Dirk Ulrich Gilbert, University of Hamburg
Andreas Rasche, Copenhagen Business School
Maximilian J. L. Schormair, University of Hamburg
Abraham Singer, Loyola University Chicago

Submissions window: December 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020.

Overview:

The concept of deliberative democracy has received growing attention over the past years in business ethics as well as in management and organization studies. Reinvigorating past research on organizational and workplace democracy, deliberative forms of corporate governance reject monistic notions of stakeholder value and aim for multiple objectives, such as financial, social, and environmental objectives simultaneously. Starting from the assumption that deliberative decision-making processes can foster the integration of these sometimes contradicting values, deliberative democracy appears to be particularly suitable for sustainability-oriented organizations. However, the implementation of deliberative democracy within such organizations is neither without obstacles nor without instrumental as well as normative shortcomings. This call for submissions invites for consideration papers that discuss the challenges and prospects of deliberative democracy for corporate sustainability and responsibility. A list of specific possible research questions in several domains is found in the full call for submissions.

The full call is here: <https://doi.org/10.1017/beq.2019.2>

BEQ, published by Cambridge University Press, is the official journal of the Society for Business Ethics. For more information contact BEQ editor in chief Bruce Barry at EditorBEQ@vanderbilt.edu. Follow BEQ on Twitter [@BEQJournal](https://twitter.com/BEQJournal).

Work and Family Researchers Network Conference: Call for Submissions

The 2020 Work and Family Researchers Network Conference will be held June 25-27, 2020 at the New York Hilton Midtown in New York City. The conference theme is Advancing Equality at Work and Home: Strengthening Science and Collaboration. Submissions open in July and close November 1, 2019. <https://wfrn.org/conference-2020/>.

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR A SPECIAL ISSUE OF ORGANIZATION ‘Theoretical Perspectives on Organizations and Organizing in a Post-Growth Era’

Guest Editors

Bobby Banerjee, Cass Business School, City University of London, UK

John Jermier, University of South Florida, USA

Ana Maria Peredo, University of Victoria, Canada,

Robert Perey, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

André Reichel, International School of Management, Germany.

Call for papers for the Special Issue

The purpose of this special issue is to broaden and intensify the discussion of ways humanity might disengage from the putative imperative of unbridled economic growth. In the course of the last century, this imperative has come to dominate the priorities of scholars, policy-makers and ordinary citizens. The assumption that economic growth is an absolute requirement of the global political economic system is so entrenched that it is rarely questioned by mainstream economists (Daly, 2013) and is perhaps even more taken for granted in the field of organizational and management studies. Growth forecasts are de rigueur both at the macroeconomic level and at the industry or corporate levels. However, as Jackson (2009: 123) points out, mainstream economics is ‘ecologically illiterate’ because its preferred indicators of success, like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), that purportedly reflect a ‘strong’ economy, do not account for ecological destruction and the undermining of the quality of life on earth that inevitably accompanies unbridled economic growth. Even alternative measures of success, like the Genuine Progress Indicator, that attempt to quantify so called externalities and weigh in positive social and environmental contributions (e.g., housework and child care) and the Sustainable Development Goals developed by the United Nations do not systematically question the primacy of growth (Banerjee, 2003; Jermier, 1998; Reichel et al., 2016). To illustrate, the UN Sustainable Development Goals have ‘sustainable growth’ targets assessed with GDP. Similarly, the influential Stern report (The Economics of Climate Change) claims that ‘the world does not need to choose between averting climate change and promoting growth and development.’ Even more audaciously, Stern claims that ‘with strong, deliberate policy choices, it is possible to decarbonize both developed and developing economies on the scale required for climate stabilization, while maintaining economic growth in both’ (Stern, 2006: xi). As Fournier (2008: 529) puts it, perhaps it is the ideology of growth – ‘a system of representation that translates everything into a reified and autonomous economic reality inhabited by self-interested consumers’ - that is the problem.

To escape the tyranny of narrow conceptions of growth, we believe it is necessary to critically re-examine economic and social relations in organizations and relations between organizations and the natural environment. Hence, for this special issue, we invite scholars to reflect on how

economic growth is conceptualized (implicitly or explicitly) in existing theoretical frameworks and in the paradigmatic underpinnings (often functionalist) of these frameworks. Relatedly, we think it is essential to reimagine organizations and their impacts under macro-economic conditions characterized by decoupling of resources, steady-state system dynamics, or even conscious degrowth—which requires a radical paradigm shift and other fundamental changes that can elevate human happiness, well-being, quality of life and other non-economic criteria from the periphery to the center of organizational analysis.

Critiques of unbridled economic growth are not new. The radical notion of degrowth, (*décroissance*--meaning economic contraction or downscaling—Latouche, 2004), however, presents organizational and management scholars with a paradigmatic challenge and with opportunities to reframe the field and its core set of assumptions. Degrowth is not a particular theory as such but can be described as *mot obus*, a ‘word grenade’ or ‘missile word’ that aims to create new visions of social, ecological and economic transformations; it is ‘a political slogan with theoretical implications’ (Latouche, 2009: 7). Degrowth authors challenge institutions that frame the economic, political and cultural dimensions of capitalism and neoliberalism, arguing that our current institutions have created the social-ecological crises we now face. Degrowth thinkers question the ongoing relevance of these institutions and their effects in their current (and incrementally reformed) configurations. For example, advocates of degrowth challenge the assumptions of green growth and sustainable development and argue that it is not possible to decouple economic growth from material and energy flows.

In ecological economics, degrowth is described as an ‘equitable downscaling of production and consumption that increases human wellbeing and enhances ecological conditions at the local and global level, in the short and long term’ (Schneider et al., 2010: 513). However, degrowth is not just about producing or consuming less but also involves a repoliticalization of the economy and a radical break from conventional economic thinking because growth economies and societies do not know how to degrow (Fournier, 2008; Latouche 2004). Degrowth distinguishes well-being and prosperity from economic growth and aims to promote economic democracy and social justice and a ‘concern for a fair distribution (intergenerational and intragenerational) of economic, social and environmental goods and bads at all time-lines’ (Demaria et al., 2013: 202). Degrowth is not the same as austerity, which is a neoliberal project. In fact, as Chertkovskaya et al. (2017: 200) point out ‘arguments for austerity are always made in the name of growth’. More radical concepts related to degrowth include sharing, simplicity, conviviality, care, the commons, new forms of cooperatives, production for use, voluntary rather than wage labor, gifts/barter rather than profit (D’Alisa et al., 2015; Fournier, 2009). The emphasis is not on ‘less’ but ‘different’: ‘different activities, different forms and uses of energy, different relations, different gender roles, different allocations of time between paid and non-paid work and different relations with the non-human world’ (D’Alisa et al., 2015: 4).

Critiques of growth that emerged in mainly European contexts are also closely related to critiques of development in Latin America and Asia. Advocates of ‘post-development’ call for alternatives to development rather than development alternatives and the need to decenter development as a central discourse that represented reality for much of the global south (Escobar, 2011; 2015; Esteva et al., 2013; Sachs, 1992). Alternatives include movements like *Buen Vivir* (Gudynas, 2011; Kothari et al., 2015; Peredo, 2018), which emerged from indigenous struggles against

development projects in Latin America and which reflect indigenous ontologies that require ‘the subordination of economic objectives to ecological criteria, human dignity, and social justice’ (Escobar, 2015: 455).

But there has been much less consideration of how organizations, as social institutions, serve the dominant growth assumption and give it momentum. Organizations that arise, survive and perhaps even flourish in an environment where the need for continual growth is taken for granted are shaped by that environment in ways that may not be transparent to their members. These considerations apply to organizational forms in general, but they arguably come to a head with business models. It is significant that in a special issue concerning ‘Business Models for Sustainability’ (Organization & Environment, 2016), some papers made no mention of growth or saw it only in terms of a standard requirement of business; one saw ‘de-coupling economic growth from physical resource consumption growth’ as something ‘that might need to be considered in future business models’ (Wells, 2016: 40); two papers devoted somewhat more attention to the possibility that growth might need to be limited (Gauthier & Gilomen, 2016; Upward & Jones, 2016); another suggested that organizational forms might be used to address concerns about growth (Abdelkafi & Täuscher, 2016). And after nearly 25 years since the establishment of Organizations and the Natural Environment (ONE) as a division of the Academy of Management, we have seen only occasional arguments that fundamentally challenge dominant views of organizations (and the growth imperative) or that provide alternative paradigmatic and critical theory perspectives: the primary focus of ONE research is on incremental change and ‘managing’ environmental issues (Banerjee, 2011, Jermier, 2014). It is hard not to see a gap here.

Key questions relevant to scholars of organizations and organizing emerge as we begin to take seriously alternatives to traditional, growth-driven societies. The questions center on revised notions of fiduciary responsibility, fundamentally different forms of organizing (e.g., B corporations, social enterprises, the resurgence of cooperatives), and firms engaged in developing the circular economy as first priority (cf. Perey et al., 2018). Questions also center on the role played by organizational cultures, structures, technologies, human resource ideologies, environmental management practices, and processes of organizational change--first in sustaining the traditional growth paradigm, and second in framing and bringing alternative paradigms forward. Imagining a society without growth poses an immense challenge. Conventional economic wisdom tells us that resisting growth leads to poverty and economic and social collapse. Yet, ecological wisdom posits that unbridled economic growth leads to economic collapse and social collapse. Alternative visions call for abandoning an economy based on accumulation and embracing an economy of restoration and distribution. If advocates of narrow concepts of growth claim that ‘growth is a substitute for redistribution’ (Hickel, 2017), then the task in a postgrowth era is to create a system where redistribution becomes a substitute for growth. How this is to be achieved remains a profound challenge for society and organizational scholars. Proponents of the degrowth initiative argue that it clearly calls into question the capitalist assumptions prevailing in the industrialized world (Boillat et al., 2012). Others maintain that the degrowth movement allies with calls for ecological justice, another fundamental challenge to prevailing economic arrangements at all levels (Martinez- Alier, 2012).

Our aim for this Special Issue is to invite scholars from different disciplines to address these challenges. Are there theoretical resources in the management and organizational studies field

(and/or in source disciplines) that generate new and fruitful questions about degrowth? Can the degrowth and post-growth paradigm enrich theoretical thinking about organizations and organizing? Are there new empirical questions that flow from the juxtaposition of the growth critique literature and the mission and typical subject matter published in *Organization*? We are seeking theoretical and empirical papers that harness the growth critique literature and elaborate it in new and bold ways of relevance to organizational and management studies scholars and to scholars in related fields. We invite papers that explore a wide range of themes and questions including the following:

- Which theories of organization and organizing are least compatible with the growth critique literature and in need of revision or sidelining? Which theories hold the most promise for a post-growth era? Are there new theories that must be authored for a post-growth world?
- What are the silences and absences of theorization about growth and what alternatives to growth are being conceptualized in institutional and organizational analyses?
- Are all forms of growth bad? What would good growth look like, theoretically and ethically? How will we know good growth?
- What are the different units of analysis (macroeconomic, institutional, country specific, organizational) of degrowth and how should degrowth be theorized and assessed at different levels of analysis?
- What macro and micro level transformations are needed to abandon growth and embrace alternatives to growth? How should these transformations be theorized?
- What are the organizational implications of degrowth? What ideal types and other models of organization are needed in a postgrowth era?
- What are the theoretical impacts on business models for organizations operating in a degrowth world?
- What are the institutional foundations of growth ideology? What impacts do these foundations have on organizations and individual actors? What theories help answer these questions?
- How does degrowth impact levels of inequality in societies and organizations? What radical theories need to be developed to link degrowth and inequality? What do we measure as success or prosperity if we are not placing our faith solely in economic growth? How can we theorize organizational effectiveness without submitting to the traditional growth imperative?
- What power and political structures maintain the primacy of growth in institutions and organizations? How are alternatives to growth delegitimized by these forces of power?
- How would we theorize strategies of resistance to institutionalized growth? How does degrowth thinking transform models of North-South relationships? What forms of political and economic transformations in, between and among organizations will need to take place if degrowth is to be achieved?
- In what unique ways can feminist theories of growth/degrowth address ecological, social and economic problems?
- Can theorists learn lessons from indigenous cultures or practices concerning the structure of a zero growth economy?

SUBMISSIONS

Papers may be submitted electronically from 30 April 2019 until the deadline date of 30 May 2019 (final deadline) to SAGETrack at: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/organization>
Papers should be no more than 10,000 words, excluding references, and will be blind reviewed following the journal's standard review process. Manuscripts should be prepared according to the guidelines published in Organization and on the journal's website: <http://www.sagepub.com/journals/Journal200981/manuscriptSubmission>

References

- Abdelkafi, N., & Täuscher, K. (2016). Business Models for Sustainability from a System Dynamics Perspective. *Organization & Environment*, 29 (1): 74-96.
- Banerjee, S.B. (2003). Who sustains whose development? Sustainable development and the reinvention of nature. *Organization Studies*, 24 (1): 143-180.
- Banerjee, S.B. (2011). Critical management studies. In Bansal, P. & Hoffman, A.J. (Eds.) *Oxford Handbook of Business and the Environment*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 572-590.
- Boillat, S., Gerber, J.-F., & Funes-Monzote, F. R. (2012). What economic democracy for degrowth? Some comments on the contribution of socialist models and Cuban agroecology. *Futures*, 44 (6): 600-607.
- Chertkovskaya, C., Paulsson, A., Kallis, G., Barca, S., & D'Alisa, G. (2017). The vocabulary of degrowth: A roundtable debate. *ephemera*, 17 (1): 189-208.
- D'Alisa, G., Demaria, F., & Kallis, G. (eds.) (2015). *Degrowth: A vocabulary for a new era*. New York: Routledge.
- Daly, H.E. (2013). A further critique of growth economics. *Ecological Economics*, 88: 20-24.
- Demaria, F., Schneider, F., Sekulova, F. & Martinez-Alier, J. (2013). What is degrowth? From an activist slogan to a social movement. *Environmental Values* 22: 191–215.
- Escobar A (2011) *Encountering development*, 2nd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press
- Escobar, A. (2015). Degrowth, postdevelopment, and transitions: A preliminary conversation. *Sustainability Science*, 10: 451–462.
- Esteva, G., Babones, S. & Babicky, P. (2013). *The future of development: A radical manifesto*. Bristol: Policy Press.
- Fournier, V. (2008). Escaping from the economy: The politics of degrowth. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 28 (11/12): 528-545.
- Gauthier, C., & Gilomen, B. (2016). Business Models for Sustainability: Energy Efficiency in Urban Districts. *Organization & Environment*, 29 (1): 124-144.
- Gudynas, E. (2011) *Buen Vivir: Today's tomorrow*. Development. 54 (4): 441–447.
- Hickel, J. (2017). Want to avert the apocalypse? Take lessons from Costa Rica. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/working-in-development/2017/oct/07/how-to-avert-the-apocalypse-take-lessons-from-costa-rica>. Accessed April 15, 2018.
- Jackson, T. (2009). *Prosperity without growth; Economics for a finite planet*. New York: Earthscan.
- Jermier, J.M. (1998). Critical perspectives on organizational control. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 43: 235-256.
- Jermier, J.M. (2014). *Critical perspectives on corporate environmentalism and the greening of organizations*. London: Sage.

- Kothari, A., Demaria, F., & Acosta, A. (2014). Buen vivir, degrowth and ecological Swaraj: Alternatives to sustainable development and the green economy. *Development*, 57 (3- 4): 362–375.
- Latouche, S. (2004). Degrowth economics. *Le Monde Diplomatique*. <http://mondediplo.com/2004/11/14latouche>. Accessed April 15, 2018.
- Latouche, S. (2009). *Farewell to growth*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Martinez-Alier, J. (2012). Environmental justice and economic degrowth: An alliance between two movements. *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, 23 (1): 51-73.
- Peredo, A.M. (2018). El ‘buen vivir’: Notions of wellbeing among Indigenous peoples of South America. In C. Fleming, M. Manning, & A. Miller (Eds.), *Routledge handbook of Indigenous wellbeing*. London: Routledge.
- Perey, R., Benn, S., Agarwal, R. & Edwards, M. (2018). The place of waste: Changing business value for the circular economy. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, In press.
- Reichel, A., Pfister, T. & Schweighofer, M. (2016). *Sustainability*. London: Routledge.
- Sachs, W. (ed.) (1992). *The development dictionary. A guide to knowledge as power*. London: Zed Books.
- Schneider, F., Kallis, G., & Martinez-Alier, J. (2010). Crisis or opportunity? Economic degrowth for social equity and ecological sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 18: 511–518.
- Stern, N. (2006). *The economics of climate change*.
<https://www.webcitation.org/5nCeyEYJr?url=>. Accessed June 1, 2018.
- Upward, A., & Jones, P. (2016). An Ontology for Strongly Sustainable Business Models: Defining an Enterprise Framework Compatible with Natural and Social Science. *Organization & Environment*, 29 (1): 97-123.
- Wells, P. (2016). *Economies of Scale Versus Small Is Beautiful: A Business Model Approach Based on Architecture*,

KNOWLEDGE AND POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL LESSONS AND LOCAL CHALLENGES

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
KNOWLEDGE AND POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL
LESSONS AND LOCAL CHALLENGES**

**ORGANIZED BY
DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY
NEW DELHI, INDIA
September 25-27, 2019**

Sustainability is emerging as a key theme for research in almost all fields of research in contemporary era. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for achieving human development goals. The desired outcome of sustainable development is creating a society where living conditions and usage of natural resources continue to address the human needs without compromising on stability and continuity of the natural ecosystem. However, the dilemma of sustainable development lies in the direct linkage of economic growth and climate change. While

faster economic growth may help eliminate socio-economic issues like poverty, inequality, hunger, unemployment and social injustice, it comes with a burden on ecology like over consumption of natural reserves and greenhouse emissions leading to climate change, which in turn is detrimental for human development. The predicament of sustainable development can be addressed by setting up the priority of human development over unsustainable economic growth.

United Nations has defined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ranging across economic, educational, social, ecological, medical, urban living, and engineering disciplines. The SDGs are specifically aimed to eliminate poverty and hunger, ensure good health and well-being, provide quality education to all, ensure gender equality, provide clean water and sanitation, provide affordable and clean energy, foster decent work and economic growth, development of industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduce social and economic inequalities, encourage sustainable cities and communities, encourage responsible consumption and production, action of climate change, ensure sustained life on land and under water, create strong institutions for peace and justice, and invite partnerships to achieve the goals. The conference focuses on tracks across all these fields specified by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Visit www.ipu.ac.in/ickssd2019 for more details including important timelines, registration fees, themes and indicative activities, and submission guidelines.

Contact Address:

Dr Gagan Deep Sharma

Organizing Secretary

International Conference on Knowledge & Policy for Sustainable Development: Global Lessons and Local Challenges

Room No. DFR-305, 306, 307

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University

Sector-16C Dwarka

New Delhi – 110078, India

Email: ickssd@ipu.ac.in

web: www.ipu.ac.in/ickssd2019

Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime: Call for Manuscripts

Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime
A Sage Publication

Call for manuscripts for a special issue on:

The Neutralization of Corporate Crime: Organizational and State-Facilitated Denials of Corporate Harm and Wrongdoing

Deadline: August 1, 2019

Corporate responses to criminal allegations usually involve attempts to either deny any wrongdoing, or employ neutralizations as a way to explain their activities. Typically, it is the officers and directors of the firm who attempt to justify the corporation's actions to the public, the

media, their shareholders, and if necessary even before the court. These exercises in corporate self-defense are aimed at protecting the corporation's image and legitimacy, and belong to a broader category of offender neutralizations and denials. Furthermore, these corporate neutralizations and denials of harm and wrongdoing can be allowed and aided by state actors, for example, through allowing a firm to pay a hefty fine, yet, admit to no wrongdoing or through enabling/allowing corporate harm via de-regulation.

To further discussion on the current state on the use of denials and neutralizations by corporations, we hereby invite original scholarly work on organizational and state-facilitated denials of corporate harm and wrongdoing for a special issue of the *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*.

Manuscripts considered for publication in this special issue can focus on a variety of topics, including but not limited to: a. corporation's official responses to allegations of crime b. corporate litigation strategies c. theoretical developments of neutralizations in a corporate context d. the role of state facilitation of corporate denials and neutralizations e. the use of media, marketing, and communication strategies in attempts to craft or control public discourse about the alleged crimes.

If you have any questions, please contact the guest editors for the special issue: Isabel Schoultz (isabel.schoultz@soclaw.lu.se) or Jay P. Kennedy (jpk@msu.edu).

You may also contact: Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi (anne.alvesalo-kuusi@utu.fi) and Gregg Barak (gbarak@emich.edu), the founding co-editors.

QROM Special Issue Call for Papers

Using qualitative methods to respond to the changing nature of work

Guest Editors: Sara Walton, Diane Ruwhiu and Paula O’Kane (University of Otago)

How will people work in 2040 and beyond? How do we make sense now of the societal, economic and environmental pressures that will impact work in the future? As we approach the third decade of the 21st century, the world of work is facing deep uncertainty. Often descriptions of the changing nature of work fall under the umbrella of what is termed the 4th Industrial Revolution or Industry 4.0, characterized by technologies such as artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, 3-D printing, the internet of things, nanotechnology, energy storage, big data, the cloud, robotics and so on. These technologies are seen to enable ‘smart factories’ that facilitate worker self-organization, new systems of distribution, product and service development and cyber-physical networks (Lasi, Fettke, Kemper, Feld & Hoffman, 2014). This results in, as described by Schwab (2016, np), a “blurring [of] the lines between physical, digital and biological spheres”; and therein signifies a “fundamental paradigm shift in industrial production” (Lasi et al, 2014: 239). But, the implications of such fundamental changes to organizing have much more widespread ramifications; from how people will work, to where they will work and even how work as a concept might be (re)defined (Gratton, 2011). Thus, it calls into question the very nature of ‘work’ itself (Svendsen, 2016). Therefore, we seek qualitative methodological contributions which will support researchers to study of the changing nature of ‘work’.

Subjective accounts of work date back to the early revolutionary research, which emerged from “The Chicago School”. For example, Hughes’ (1958) subjective accounts of ‘Men and their work’ and his exploration, along with Becker, of careers and professionalization (for example marijuana use as a career, Becker, 1953; and the careers of schoolteachers, Becker, 1970). However, since this initial focus there has been scant research into the concept of work in the management discipline – although the study of work goes beyond management to for example sociology and institutional economics (Barley; 1996). Barley and Kunda (2001) in their seminal article “Bringing work back in”, published in *Organizational Science*, argue for the concept of work to be integrated back into ‘organization studies’. They suggested that work has “increasingly slipped into the background as organization theory converged on the study of strategies, structures, and environments as central and defining interests” (Barley and Kunda, 2001: 76). We see this as a useful point from which to create a discussion on work and in particular the multitude of ways we might work in the future (Barley, Bechky, & Milliken; 2017). Thus we situate work as a contested concept in order to develop organizational and management theory (and practice) for what looks to be an increasingly uncertain business environment.

The key question we ask in this special issue is **how do we as organizational scholars qualitatively study the future of ‘work’ and develop ways of understanding for both theory and practice?** Future possibilities have been systematically studied since the early twentieth century (Schoemaker, 1993) and are currently undergoing resurgence most likely due to increasingly uncertain environments (Wilkinson, Kupers & Mangalagiu, 2013). With increased interest in understanding the future, the methods employed to do so are also under scrutiny and constant refinement (Hughes, 2013; Rowe, & Wright, 2011; Donohoe & Needham, 2009). Futures research methods (such as scenario planning, forecasting, the Delphi method, and so on) offer insights into future happenings, but importantly they engage imaginations (Schoemaker, 1993) providing an avenue for the future to be discussed in the present. However, these tools tend to descriptively or quantitatively outline the future, ignoring subjectivities in and on the future of work. This call for papers encourages the development of appropriate and relevant qualitative framings to make visible the experiences and perspectives on the future of work. One such analytical technique is the emerging area of prospective sensemaking (Brown, Colville & Pye, 2014; Ramírez & Selin, 2014; Selsky & Parker, 2010; Wright, 2005) which draws on sensemaking theory (Weick, 1995; 1988), suggesting that by prospectively making sense of future happenings one can better understand how to act today (Brown et al, 2014). We wish to extend and explore this and other techniques for qualitatively understanding the future of work.

Therefore, we seek papers which focus upon qualitative research to study the future of work and the implications for work and workers. We are particularly seeking submissions which explore subjective accounts of the impacts on work. It is easy to talk of epoch shifts but much harder to understand the often harsh and everyday realities of that shift on work and workers. Below are a number of topics submitters could respond to. These are intended to stimulate thinking in the development of papers, therefore other relevant submissions are also invited.

- In-depth accounts of qualitative research approaches applied in the study of the future of work and the challenges involved (e.g., what methods were used, how/why were they used, and what lessons can be learned from adopting a particular research strategy, including alternative methodologies, for example Indigenous or feminist);

- A critical perspective on studying work futures (i.e., broadly concerned with understanding the impact of managing and organizing on human experience and life chances);
- Qualitative research methods that showcases workers' experiences and the methods which can be employed to bring out subjective voice (i.e., provides in-depth understanding of what people feel about the processes involved);
- Exploring the context involved with the future of work (i.e., provides understanding of the context in which the study is conducted and the potential influence on the people under study); or,
- Qualitative research methods that capture the experience of consumers of goods and services produced by new forms of work.

References

- Barley, S. (1996). Technicians in the workplace: Ethnographic evidence for bringing work into Organizational Studies. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 41(3), 404-441.
- Barley, S. R., & Kunda, G. (2001). Bringing work back in. *Organization Science*, 12(1), 76-95.
- Barley, S. R., Bechky, B. A., & Milliken, F. J. (2017). The changing nature of work: Careers, identities, and work lives in the 21st century. *Academy of Management Discoveries*, 3(2), 111-115.
- Becker, H. S. (1953). Becoming a Marijuana user. *The American Journal of Sociology*, 59, 235-242.
- Becker, H. S. (1970). The career of the Chicago public school teacher. *Sociological Work - Method & Substance* (pp. 165-259). New Brunswick: Transaction Books.
- Brown, A. D., Colville, I., & Pye, A. (2014). Making sense of sensemaking in organization studies. *Organization Studies*, 36(2), 265-277.
- Donohoe, H. M., & Needham, R. D. (2009). Moving best practice forward: Delphi characteristics, advantages, potential problems, and solutions. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 11(5), 415-437.
- Gratton, L. (2011). Workplace 2025—What will it look like? *Organizational Dynamics*, 40(4), 246-254.
- Hughes, E. C. (1958). *Men and Their Work*. London: The Free Press of Glencoe.
- Hughes, N. (2013). Towards improving the relevance of scenarios for public policy questions: A proposed methodological framework for policy relevant low carbon scenarios. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 80(4), 687-698.
- Lasi, H., Fettke, P., Kemper, H. G., Feld, T., & Hoffmann, M. (2014). Industry 4.0. *Business & Information Systems Engineering*, 6(4), 239-242.
- Ramírez, R., & Selin, C. (2014). Plausibility and probability in scenario planning. *Foresight*, 16(1), 54-74.
- Rowe, G., & Wright, G. (2011). The Delphi technique: Past, present, and future prospects — Introduction to the special issue. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 78(9), 1487-1490.
- Schoemaker, P. J. H. (1993). Multiple scenario development: Its conceptual and behavioral foundation. *Strategic Management Journal*, 14, 193-213.
- Schwab, K. (2016). The Fourth Industrial Revolution: what it means, how to respond. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/01/the-fourth-industrial-revolution-what-it-means-and-how-to-respond/> on 14/6/2017.
- Selsky, J. W., & Parker, B. (2010). Platforms for cross-sector social partnerships: Prospective sensemaking devices for social benefit. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 94, 21-37.
- Svendsen, L. (2016). *Work* (2nd ed.). Oxon: Routledge.

- Weick, K. E. (1988). Enacted Sensemaking in Crisis situations. *Journal of Management Studies*, 25(4), 305-317.
- Weick, K. E. (1995). *Sensemaking in organizations* (Vol. 3): Sage: London.
- Wilkinson, A., Kupers, R., & Mangalagiu, D. (2013). How plausibility-based scenario practices are grappling with complexity to appreciate and address 21st century challenges. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 80(4), 699-710.
- Wright, A. (2005). The role of scenarios as prospective sensemaking devices. *Management Decision*, 43(1), 86-101.

Corporate Governance: An International Review, Call for Proposals

Call for Proposals: Review Issue 2021

Deadline for Submissions of Proposals: September 1, 2019

Corporate Governance: An International Review seeks proposals for review articles that consolidate and advance current knowledge of subjects in line with the mission of the journal. The mission of *CGIR* is to publish cutting-edge international business research on the phenomena of corporate governance throughout the global economy. We define corporate governance broadly as the exercise of power over corporate entities so as to increase the value provided to the organization's various stakeholders, as well as making those stakeholders accountable for acting responsibly with regard to the protection, generation, and distribution of wealth invested in the firm.

Review articles should be high-impact scholarly surveys of important streams of governance research. They should compile the state of corresponding knowledge, integrate related literatures and provide promising avenues for future research. Their scope should be broad enough to attract general interest and sufficiently focused to be dealt with in a single article.

Submissions have to follow a two-step process. First, an article proposal must be submitted by September 1, 2019. The proposal outlines the subject, the novelty and the contribution of the review. Proposals should be double-spaced and not exceed eight pages of text (including a brief executive summary, but excluding references). Complete papers will not be considered. Authors may indicate in their proposal that the draft of a full paper already exists. Submissions of proposals must be made via the *CGIR* website (<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cgir>) and indicate that the submission is intended for the *CGIR* review issue.

Proposals will be evaluated with regard to the following criteria:

- Fit of the subject with the scope of *CGIR*
- Relevance and novelty of the review topic
- Incorporation of relevant literatures
- Integration of related concepts and/or streams of research
- Implications for future research
- Overall significance of intended contribution
- Clarity of exposition and writing

Final decisions on proposals will be made by October 15, 2019. Authors of selected proposals will be invited to submit a full paper of their review article by March 31, 2020. Full papers will be subject to the *CGIR* standard double-blind reviewing process. It is anticipated that the review issue will be published in 2021.

For queries about this special issue, please feel free to contact the *CGIR* Editors-in-Chief, Konstantinos Stathopoulos (k.stathopoulos@manchester.ac.uk) or Till Talaulicar (till.talaulicar@uni-erfurt.de), or the editorial office of the journal (CGIR@wiley.com).

Corporate Governance: An International Review, Call for Special Issue Proposals

Deadline for Submissions of Proposals: June 1, 2019

Corporate Governance: An International Review invites proposals for special issues that focus on a specific area of research that has broad appeal and fits with the aims and scope of the journal. The mission of *CGIR* is to publish cutting-edge international business research on the phenomena of corporate governance throughout the global economy. We define corporate governance broadly as the exercise of power over corporate entities so as to increase the value provided to the organization's various stakeholders, as well as making those stakeholders accountable for acting responsibly with regard to the protection, generation, and distribution of wealth invested in the firm. Special issue subjects have to be broad enough to attract general interest and sufficiently focused to be dealt within a single issue. In general, special issues should avoid a too narrow geographic focus and be open to contributions with various disciplinary framings, methods or levels of analysis. Special issues have to be the outcome of an open call for papers and must not be restricted to scholars who can attend a particular conference. Nonetheless, offering a paper development workshop for submitted manuscripts or revised submissions could be helpful (but is not necessary) in increasing the quality of contributions and meeting the high standards of *CGIR* that accepts less than 8% of all submissions.

Proposals of special issues have to be emailed to CGIR@wiley.com by June 1, 2019, indicating "CGIR Special Issue Proposal" in the header of the email. The proposal needs to include:

1. A draft call for papers including the (provisional) title of the special issue and outlining its subject, relevance and novelty, as well as the scope of articles sought for (including potential subthemes to be addressed in the special issue);
2. Short CVs of the proposed Guest Editors (including contact information, major publications and editorial experience);
3. A 2-page statement outlining the state of research in the area and justifying why the special issue is needed and how is expected to entail theoretical, practical and policy implications as well as to attract a wide audience (ideally from various geographic areas and disciplines);
4. A proposed timeline for each stage of editing and publishing the special issue;
5. A list of scholars (including email addresses) who may be interested in submitting to, or reviewing for, the special issue.

Proposals will be evaluated with regard to the following criteria:

- Fit of the subject with the scope of *CGIR*;

- Potential to attract high-quality submissions;
- Relevance and novelty of the topic;
- Incorporation of relevant literatures;
- Projected theoretical, practical and policy implications;
- Attractiveness to a wide readership;
- Outlined organization of the editorial process;
- Overall significance of intended contribution.

Final decisions on proposals will be made by July 1, 2019. Authors of selected proposals will be invited to submit a full call for papers of their special issue by August 1, 2019. Submissions to the special issue will be made through the *CGIR* Manuscript

Central website and be subject to the *CGIR* standard double-blind reviewing process. Guest Editors have to provide an editorial introduction to the special issue but should refrain from being involved in any regular submission to the special issue.

For queries about this call for proposals, please feel free to contact the *CGIR* Editors-in-Chief, Konstantinos Stathopoulos (k.stathopoulos@manchester.ac.uk) or Till Talaulicar (till.talaulicar@uni-erfurt.de), or the editorial office of the journal (CGIR@wiley.com).

CALLS FOR PARTICIPATION

SIM Research Development Workshop

SIM Research Development Workshop at the Academy of Management Annual Meeting, Boston, August 10, 2019

Do you have a draft paper in the broad Social Issues in Management (SIM) field that would benefit from an in-depth developmental review by leading scholars in the subject?

Do you have a great research idea but want feedback on how best to refine it into an impactful project?

The **SIM Research Development Workshop** brings together SIM researchers to:

- (1) Improve manuscripts prior to their submission to high-quality management journals; and
- (2) Provide an opportunity to meet, discuss and get expert feedback on early ideas for research projects in the SIM field.

The purpose of both sessions is to exchange ideas, get feedback, and identify possible collaboration projects with others.

This year we are also fortunate to have a brilliant pool of mentors to achieve these goals: Kathy Rehbein, Andrew Crane, Jill Brown, Colin Higgins, Vanessa Hill, Katherina Pattit, Mike Barnett, Nikolay Dentchev, Rich Wokutch, Robert Phillips, Virginia Gerde, Mike Russo, Mike Brown, Steve Brammer, Daniel Arenas and Julia Roloff.

Please note: We will do our best to find you the best match but we cannot guarantee you will all be assigned to the mentors you want.

(1) Manuscript Development

The Manuscript Development session brings together SIM researchers to improve manuscripts prior to their submission to high-quality management journals. Our mentoring team includes top scholars with successful track records in publishing ethics, corporate responsibility, stakeholder and related work in leading management and ethics journals. They are all current and former editors, associate editors, editorial advisory board members, and experienced reviewers for top journals.

We will pair you with these experienced scholars to explore how your manuscript-in-progress might be refined to achieve publication in your target journal(s). The best part is that you get to discuss your work with them face-to-face, with time to explain and clarify different points before you commit to the rigors of a blind review.

Acceptance to the Manuscript Development session is competitive. Applicants should submit their papers to the organizers by **June 6, 2019**. We will then select the best submissions and notify those

accepted by **July 8, 2019**. Once a paper is accepted, we will assign it to one or two mentors who will have comments ready for feedback and discussion during this session.

We are looking for works-in-progress. Applicants' submissions should range from 20 to 40 pages in length, including references, tables, figures, and so forth. Pre-registration is required for this session, and we will send an approval code upon manuscript acceptance. You may send a paper that is being presented at the AOM or another conference but not a manuscript that is currently under review for a journal. **Manuscripts should be submitted as Word documents (not PDF files), and should NOT be anonymous.**

Please send your manuscript by June 6, 2019, to laura.albareda@lut.fi, indicating “For the Manuscript Development session” in the subject line.

(2) Early Research Ideas

The Early Research Ideas session is dedicated to key and up-and-coming areas of research in the SIM field, assigning a senior scholar to serve as topic leader for each area. Applicants will have the opportunity to submit their ideas for new research projects and/or papers in each area prior to the conference. We will select high-potential ideas to be included in the session. During the latter, the topic leaders will present their ideas regarding interesting new research topics in the specific areas and, together with the rest of the participants, provide feedback on the ideas submitted beforehand.

Our mentoring team includes top scholars who have successfully published work in the ethics, corporate responsibility, stakeholder, and related topics in high-quality management and ethics journals. They are all current and former editors, associate editors, editorial advisory board members, and experienced reviewers for top journals.

Acceptance to the Early Research Ideas session is competitive. Applicants should submit an abstract (no more than 1-2 pages) to the organizers by **June 6, 2019**. We will select the best submissions and send acceptance notifications by **July 8, 2019**. After accepting a research idea (abstract), we will assign it to a mentor who will have comments ready for feedback and discussion during the session. Abstracts are expected to contain ideas for new research and papers which have not been presented previously at the AOM or any other conference and are not currently under review for a journal. Abstracts should NOT be anonymous.

Please send your abstract by June 6, 2019, as a Word document (not PDF file) to laura.albareda@lut.fi, indicating “For the Early Research Ideas” session in the subject line.

Both the **Manuscript Development** and **Early Research Ideas** sessions are part of the same workshop, scheduled for **Saturday, August 10th, 2019, from 12.30 pm to 2.30 pm** at the Boston Marriott Copley Place, Grand Ballroom Salon ABC.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Laura Albareda (LUT School of Business and Management, Finland) at laura.albareda@lut.fi.

We look forward to receiving your manuscripts and seeing you in Boston!

Best regards,

Laura Albareda, Chair, SIM Research Committee
Jim Weber, Vice-Chair, SIM Research Committee

SIM Doctoral Consortium

**Academy of Management
Social Issues in Management Division's
2019 Doctoral Student Consortium**

The Social Issues in Management (SIM) Division welcomes applications for its 2019 Doctoral Student Consortium (DC) to be held during the Academy of Management annual meeting in Boston, MA. The Consortium is designed to inspire and to inform doctoral students about elements leading to success in their scholarship, teaching, service, and lives as academics, especially in the Social Issues in Management area. The DC is most appropriate for mid-program (preparing to write or writing dissertation) doctoral students.

The Consortium begins at 5 pm on Thursday, August 8th, with a fireside chat with Professor **Sandra Waddock** (Boston College), who will discuss her research and career in academia in an interview with Professor **Michael Johnson-Cramer** (Bentley). A social dinner will follow. On Friday, August 9th, the Consortium begins at 8:00 am with breakfast and finishes at 4:30 pm. The tentative program will include panels and discussions on:

1. Publishing: Engaging with editors and reviewers, becoming a good reviewer, and
 - i. publishing “strategy”
2. Dissertating: Choosing a topic, staying motivated, and finishing
3. Teaching: Inspiring future leaders
4. Ask the experts lunch with SIM scholars
5. Managing relationships: Advisors, co-authors, and the work-life balance myth
6. Job market: Decisions, strategies, and tips

Faculty panelists span a range of career stages and research topics, including but not limited to **Brad Agle** (BYU), **Michael Barnett** (Rutgers), **Bruce Barry** (Vanderbilt), **Jill Brown** (Bentley) **Denis Collins** (Edgewood), **Nikki den Nieuwenboer** (Kansas), **Edward Freeman** (Virginia), **Irene Henriques** (York), Michelle Greenwood (Monash) **Colin Higgins** (Deakin), **Arno Kourula** (U. Of Amsterdam), **Dirk Mattin** (York), **Katherina Pattit** (St. Thomas), **Erica Steckler** (U Mass Lowell), **Andrew Wick** (U. of Virginia), **Harry Van Buren** (New Mexico), **David Wasieleski** (Duquesne) and **Stelios Zyglidopoulos** (Kedge Business School).

Application deadline is **May 31, 2019**.

Note: we are using rolling admissions. Apply early to reserve a space! Applicants need a) one-page description of his/her dissertation or research in progress and b) a one paragraph

recommendation by a nominating faculty member stating that the student is in good standing, his/her stage in the doctoral program, and his/her interest in social issues in management. Please also note that **acceptance into the consortium is via application only**, and that the application materials will be received **only through this [application](#)** form. However, faculty members can email the nomination letter directly to SIM.DC.2019@gmail.com if they prefer.

Naomi A. Gardberg (Baruch College, CUNY)
Michelle Westermann-Behaylo (University Of Amsterdam)
2019 SIM Doctoral Student Consortium Co-Chairs

Giving Voice To Values: An Educators' Practicum

Giving Voice To Values: An Educators' Practicum – June 4-5, 2019 at UVA Darden Sands Family Grounds, near Washington D.C.

This program is designed for educators who are seeking to master the use of the Giving Voice to Values (GVV) pedagogical approach as well as to learn to develop their own custom GVV materials. This day and a half seminar will be conducted on-site at the Darden School's Sands Family Grounds, located in Rosslyn, Virginia, just outside of Washington, D.C. For more information, contact LeflarE@darden.virginia.edu or GentileM@darden.virginia.edu

SIMIANS' BOOK PUBLICATIONS

Corporate Social Responsibility in Finland: Origins, Characteristics, and Trends



Laura Olkkonen, Postdoctoral Researcher, LUT University, Finland
Anne Quarshie, Postdoctoral Researcher, LUT University, Finland

<https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783030174347#aboutBook>

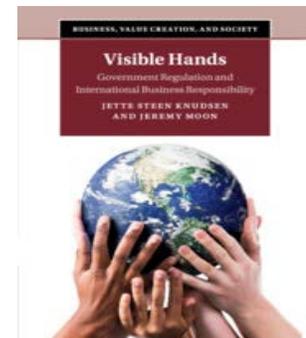
This book introduces a Finnish approach to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and embeds it within a broader discussion on the Nordic roots of business responsibility and stakeholder thinking. Divided in three main parts, the first part of the book traces the origins of Finnish CSR from paternalism at the beginning of industrialization to the start of the welfare state. The second part discusses the characteristics of Finnish CSR in light of the cultural and societal context and structure, and the third part introduces current trends and challenges. The book includes several cases and industry interviews that illustrate Finnish CSR from different perspectives. The book will be of use to scholars and students with an interest in the Nordic approach to CSR. Available in print and e-book (Springer Link).

Visible Hands: National Government and International CSR

Jette Steen Knudsen and Jeremy Moon

www.cambridge.org/visiblehands PB

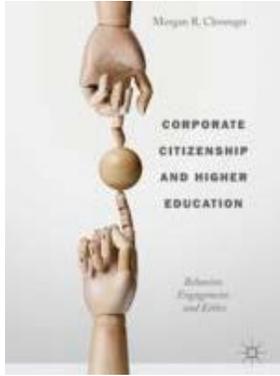
A growing number of states are regulating the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of domestic multinational corporations relating to overseas subsidiaries and suppliers. In this book, Jette Steen Knudsen and Jeremy Moon offer a new framework for analysing government-CSR relations: direct and indirect policies for CSR. Arguing that existing research on CSR regulation fails to address the growing role of the state in shaping the international practices of multinational corporations, the authors provide insight into the CSR issues that are addressed by government policies. Drawing on case studies, they analyse three key examples of CSR: non-financial reporting, ethical trade and tax transparency in extractive industries. In doing so, they propose a new research agenda of government and CSR that is relevant to scholars and graduate students in CSR, sustainability, political economy and economic sociology, as well as policymakers and consultants in international development and trade.



Corporate citizenship and higher education: Behaviors, engagement, and ethics

Morgan R. Clevenger, Monarch Business School, Switzerland

<https://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783030024468>



This book examines corporate citizenship through the inter-organizational relationships between a public American doctoral research university and six of its corporate partners. The author discusses why US corporations engage as corporate citizens in relationships with higher education institutions and gauges the ethical concerns that may arise from such relationships. As governments continue to cut funding, support from individuals and corporations becomes continually more important. This research contributes to the corporate citizenship literature by providing a broad, holistic discussion to understand the range of motives and ROI expectations of corporate engagement in the American society as evidenced by inter-organizational relationships with higher education.

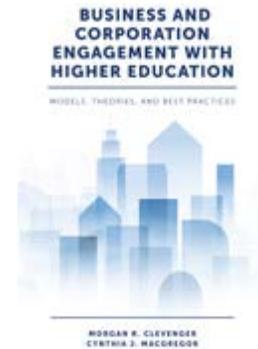
This book is useful to provide both researchers and practitioners in corporations and higher education with insights to better design and manage inter-organizational relationships.

[Business and corporation engagement with higher education: Models, theories, and best practices](#)

Morgan R. Clevenger, Monarch Business School, Switzerland,
Cynthia J. MacGregor, Missouri State University, USA

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/book/10.1108/9781787546554>

This book further explores the behavior aspects of corporate-higher education inter-organizational relationships by culminating various theories and models addressing the space where U.S. corporations and American higher education intersect. Examples are provided regarding the attraction, motivations, and maintenance needed for higher education to create win-win relationships with businesses. This work offers a new approach to the corporate citizenship literature by providing a broad, holistic review of frameworks to understand the range of motives and expectations of corporate engagement in the American society as evidenced by inter-organizational relationships with higher education.



By providing an insight to better design and to manage inter-organizational relationships, this book will prove invaluable to both higher education practitioners and corporations alike.

Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthening Implementation Through Global Cooperation

Monica Thiel

University of International Business and Economics, China



<https://books.emeraldinsight.com/page/detail/SDG17-Partnerships-for-the-GoalsSDG17---Partnerships-for-the-Goals/?k=9781787693180>

Partnerships are often implemented in various ways, often without considering the impact, process or systemic performance and governance level of the partnership itself. The current bank of knowledge also offers little about complex partnership performance logics and multi-level governance across sectors. Partnership concerns can often be predominately focused on opportunistic business goals and benefits rather than the systemic partnering process itself. But partnerships do not operate in a vacuum.

This book leads with the idea that partnerships can drive change. It argues that current partnership practices may impede sustainable business benefits and increase risk through a disregard for excellence, the ethics of care, and consideration for how partnership performance can directly affect corporate value and public value. The book utilizes comprehensive critical analyses and collaborative strategies to help readers learn how to formulate, integrate, implement, and monitor partnership performance. The book concludes that business and global development concerns are not independent of partnership concerns.

Concise Guides to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals comprises 17 short books, each examining one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The series provides an integrated assessment of the SDGs from economic, legal, social, environmental and cultural perspectives.

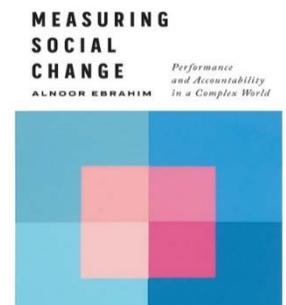
Measuring Social Change: Performance and Accountability in a Complex World (2019)

Alnoor Ebrahim, Tufts University

<https://www.sup.org/books/title/?id=27990>

The social sector is undergoing a major transformation. We are witnessing an explosion in efforts to deliver social change, a burgeoning impact investing industry, and an unprecedented intergenerational transfer of wealth. Yet we live in a world of rapidly rising inequality, where social sector services are unable to keep up with societal need, and governments are stretched beyond their means.

Alnoor Ebrahim addresses one of the fundamental dilemmas facing leaders as they navigate this uncertain terrain: performance measurement. How can they track performance towards worthy goals such as reducing poverty, improving public health, or advancing human rights? What results can they reasonably measure and legitimately take credit

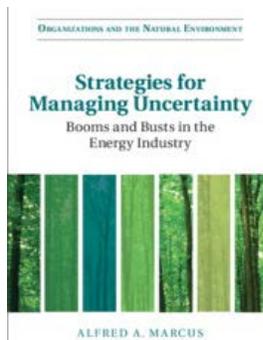


for? This book tackles three core challenges of performance faced by social enterprises and nonprofit organizations alike: what to measure, what kinds of performance systems to build, and how to align multiple demands for accountability. It lays out four different types of strategies for managers to consider—niche, integrated, emergent, and ecosystem—and details the types of performance measurement and accountability systems best suited to each. Finally, this book examines the roles of funders such as impact investors, philanthropic foundations, and international aid agencies, laying out how they can best enable meaningful performance measurement.

Strategies for Managing Uncertainty: Booms and Busts in the Energy Industry

Alfred A. Marcus

University of Minnesota



All organizations must cope with future uncertainties. These uncertainties affect the strategic choices they make. They must commit scarce organizational resources to future outcomes which they have little assurance will come into being. Marcus explores how decision makers in the energy industry made choices in the face of such uncertainties, specifically examining two major uncertainties they confronted in the 2012–18 period - price volatility and climate change. Marcus tells the story of how different companies in the integrated oil and natural gas sector and in the motor vehicle sector responded to these uncertainties. In the face of these challenges, companies in the energy industry hedged their bets by staking

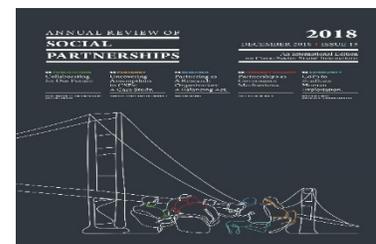
out paradoxical or contrasting positions. On the one hand, they focused on capturing as much gain as they could from the world’s current dependence on fossil fuels and on the other hand they made preparations for a future in which fossil fuels might not be the world’s dominant energy source.

For more information visit: www.cambridge.org/9781316641682

The Annual Review of Social Partnerships no. 13 is available

https://www.crcpress.com/rsc/downloads/ARSP_13.pdf

Our new issue of the Annual Review of Social Partnerships is out! Check out a list of the latest publications on cross-sector partnerships (CSPs), a toolbox full of pedagogical ideas, new developments in CSP research, insights from community members, and reflect with Prof. Pieter Glasbergen on CSPs as governance mechanisms.



Acknowledgements

We want to acknowledge the following SIM members who have helped to produce and distribute the current issue:

The SIMian Co-editor: Florian Findler (WU Vienna)

The SIMian Co-editor: Jae Hwan Lee (Hamline University of Minnesota)

The SIMian Co-editor: Benjamin N. Alexander (Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo)

SIM AOM Connect Website Manager: Daniel Alonso Martinez (Universidad de León)

SIM AOM Connect Discussion Board Moderator: Vincenzo Vastola (Imperial College)

SIM Division Social Media Manager: Kam Phung (York University)