



THE SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS NEWSLETTER

Fall, 2009

Volume XX, Number 2

Report from the Executive Director

Jeff Frooman
University of New Brunswick

The 2010 Annual Meeting

Well, we've barely returned from Chicago, the site of our 2009 Annual Meeting, and I've already got some interesting news regarding our 2010 Annual Meeting. First, as most of you already know, next year's meeting will take place in Montreal. We've secured the elegant Sofitel Hotel, which is nicely situated on the Golden Mile at the edge of the downtown and which is within walking distance of the Academy's big hotels. The big news is this, though: we have decided to move the days of the conference. Traditionally, the days for the main part of our program have been Friday through Sunday at noon. Next year the main program will take place Sunday through Tuesday at noon. And the Saturday night keynote address that has always been the climax of our program will now be the big bang that leads off the program. (It will still be on Saturday night.)

This is an experiment. The reason we're trying it is because . . . well, you guessed it . . . the Academy of Management (AOM). The reality is that by piggy-backing our conference off of the Academy's conference, we're always certain to draw plenty of attendees. However, the overlap between our program and Academy's program has become increasingly problematic, as the Academy's PDW sessions have become as popular as their main paper sessions. (PDW stands for Professional Development Workshop, for those of you who don't frequent the Academy.) The PDW sessions run Friday-Sunday, directly conflicting with SBE's program. The PDW sessions are also long, typically running for entire

mornings or afternoons. Their length means that those SBE members who duck out of the SBE hotel and pop over to an AOM hotel to attend a PDW, must do so at the expense of missing half-a-day's worth of sessions at SBE.

What our new schedule will do, then, is take us out of conflict with the AOM's PDW sessions, but put us into direct conflict with the AOM's main program paper sessions. (Nothing quite like being between a rock and a hard place, is there?) However, we're hoping that this will be easier on our members; after all, paper sessions at the Academy are usually about 90 minutes, and so it would be possible for people to attend sessions at both the AOM and SBE in the same morning or afternoon.

So please make note of this in your calendars: next year in Montreal we meet from Saturday night, August 7th, to Tuesday noon, August 10th.

Amendments to Bylaws

On a different subject, let me return us back to Chicago momentarily. During the Business Meeting on Sunday, August 9th, the members present voted to amend the bylaws in two places. The first change occurred to Article III, Section 3. By a vote of 46-0-0 (yes-no-abstain), wording was added there to allow for electronic balloting when voting in our annual election. The relevant sentences now read (with new wording in italics):

The election, conducted by means of mail *or electronic-form of* ballot, shall be distributed to all members at least one hundred and twenty (120) days prior to the next annual meeting

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www.societyforbusinessethics.org

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of members. Members may write in, *or otherwise input*, and cast a vote for a person whose name is not included on the ballot.

The second change occurred to Article VI, Section 1. By a vote of 40-0-3 wording was added there to allow two things: a) for the membership vote on a proposed change to the bylaws outside of the Annual Meeting, b) for the membership to do this voting electronically. (Previously, the bylaws could only be changed at one time of the year--by a vote of those physically present at the Annual Meeting.) The relevant sentences now read (with new wording in italics):

These bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed, and other bylaws may be made and adopted by . . . (2) a majority vote of the members present in person or by proxy at the annual meeting of members followed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast in a mail *or electronic-form of ballot* which is distributed to all members together with a copy of the amendment, *or (3) the affirmative vote of a majority of the Directors in office at any annual or regular meeting of the Board of Directors, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, followed by a majority of the votes cast in a mail or electronic-form of ballot which is distributed to all members together with a copy of the amendment.*

By the way, the Bylaws are now online. To view them, go to the SBE website, www.societyforbusinessethics.org, and click on the button "About Us" and then the clickable phrase "Bylaws."

Newsletter Archive

Finally, let me mention a small project we have underway--the building of the online newsletter archive. Thanks to Ron Duska, who edited the newsletter during much of the 1990s, and who donated his hard-copy collection, we've almost got a complete set! To see what we've got so far, go to our website, www.societyforbusinessethics.org, and click on the "Newsletter" button, and then the clickable phrase "Archive." As you'll see, a few issues are missing, and we'd love to track them down and scan them. Therefore, if you have old copies, take a look at the "Old Newsletter Issues Needed" announcement that appears elsewhere in this newsletter. If you have any of the ones we're missing, could you please send them along to me? I'll scan them and then return them to you if you'd like them back.

CIC REPORT

Since 2006, SBE's *Committee on International Collaboration* has introduced SBE members to cross-cultural or global alliances of some form, or related activities that have entered the world's agenda. In this edition of the newsletter, Laura Hartman, one of the Co-Chairs of the CIC, will share some recent collaborative work in which she, Patricia Werhane and DePaul University are engaged.

In commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the death of St. Vincent de Paul, DePaul University and other branches of the Vincentian Family are establishing a pilot micro-finance project in Haiti as a response to the global challenge of extreme poverty. Microfinance, combined with educational programs and social services, has proven to be an effective instrument in transforming the lives of many who are experiencing poverty. It is anticipated that such a pilot project might serve as a model that could be followed in other places, particularly in developing economies. It also represents an effort to put into practice much of what some of us have been exploring as scholars.

The overall purpose of the project is to contribute to the economic and social improvement of the people and communities of Haiti, thereby to the reduction of poverty in the country. Specifically, in partnership with Fonkoze (the largest micro-finance institution in Haiti) and the Haitian Diaspora, DePaul will create a website that will allow Haitians living abroad and other friends of Haiti worldwide to make informed, secure and easy choices with regard to where they wish to donate or to loan funds to productive, sustainable community projects in Haiti.

This project aims to increase access to capital to both rural and urban entrepreneurs throughout all of Haiti. Examples could include a small bee-keeping business that is seeking funding, scholarships needed by a university, a community farming cooperative that is striving to purchase new equipment, a project to supply books for a school, or a project to sell tablets to clean water for drinking. The site, which is expected to be fully functioning by Winter 2010, seeks to build a true community among the enterprises, the Haitian Diaspora, the larger DePaul Vincentian community and others who seek to support these ventures and this environment. We will post a notice to the listserv once it is active.

If there are other individuals or universities currently ac-

tive in Haiti, or if you have any questions about this program, please contact Laura. If you have questions about the *Committee on International Collaboration*, or if you would like to feature your organization or its activity (ies) in the next newsletter, please contact either Laura Hartman (LHartman@depaul.edu) or Daryl Koehn (KoehnD@stthom.edu).

SBE MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

The Society for Business Ethics is proud to announce the establishment of the **SBE Mentorship Program**. The Mentorship Program pairs faculty of all ranks who are interested in any of the following activities or discussions with SBE faculty who have distinguished records in related arenas:

The SBE Mentor shall provide assistance and constructive guidance to those who desire such direction in a given substantive area. Historically, many business ethics faculty remain the sole professor in their discipline within their units or schools. In order to gain the wisdom of colleagues' experiences, they usually have to wait until the annual SBE meetings, if that. The ultimate goal of the SBE Mentorship Program is the establishment of a community of faculty on whom our rising faculty can call when they seek support. This program represents a unique opportunity for professional development in a collegial, collaborative and developmental environment.

- Enhancing their scholarship skills
- Broadening their scholarly agendas
- Examining their balance of teaching, scholarship and service
- Enhancing their teaching skills
- Further developing their pedagogy
- Exploring administration opportunities

If you would like to participate in the program and to become associated with an SBE Mentor, *or* if you would enjoy servicing as a Mentor, please contact **Laura Hartman at LHartman@depaul.edu. I will look forward to working with you to find the most effective fit with a mentor in the Society. For those interested in mentoring, please accept in advance my gratitude for your pledge of the most valuable "commodity" that any professional can offer — one's time — as well as your support of this promising SBE initiative.**

BOOKS, JOURNALS & MULTIMEDIA

Business Ethics: Brief Readings on Vital Topics

by Archie B. Carroll, University of Georgia
Routledge, July 2009



The book contains over 100 of the author's monthly newspaper columns on business ethics. Written in an open and engaging style, the book features topics that are timely, each followed by several thought provoking discussion questions. The book includes readings on the current financial crisis in order to challenge today's students to confront the economic reality in which they will have to live. An excellent addition to any Business Ethics or Business & Society course. To learn more, access the book's website at <http://www.routledgebusiness.com>



Private Corruption and its Actors: Insights Into the Subjective Decision Making Process

by Dr. Tanja Rabl

The book deals with private corruption, that is, corruption in and between companies. It focuses on the subjective decision making processes of corrupt actors. Based on a thorough literature review on the corruption phenomenon focusing on private corruption, a perspective neglected up to now, the author derives the central research questions: What makes decision makers in companies act corruptly? Which motivational, volitional, emotional, and cognitive components do play a role? How does their interplay finally lead to corrupt action? To answer these questions, the author develops a model of corrupt action. It is empirically validated using an experimental simulation design that includes a business game. Moreover, the work examines the influence of a number of important personal and situational factors on the model of corrupt action. It gives a picture of the frequently used reasons for corrupt and non-corrupt behavior and outlines the most frequently used rationalization strategies of corrupt actors. The study does not only make a contribution to existing research, but also has important practical implications. The empirically validated model of corrupt action offers a useful tool for companies to derive suitable measures for the prevention and deterrence of corruption. The author gives recommendations for (human resource) management and some hints as to which measures may be used to influence the critical person-based determinants of corruption.

The book is published by Pabst Science Publishers (ISBN 978-3-89967-525-2). For more detailed information please see <http://www.pabst-science-publishers.com> or contact: Dr. Tanja Rabl, University of Bayreuth, Germany at tanja.rabl@uni-bayreuth.de

Essentials of Business Ethics: Creating an Organization of High Integrity and Superior Performance

by Denis Collins, Edgewood College
John Wiley & Sons, 2009

Essential guidance to create an organization of high integrity and superior performance

Providing practical "how-to" examples and best practices on every area of managing ethics inside organizations, this brief yet powerful book lays down the foundation for creating a culture of high integrity and superior performance and offers advice relevant to every organization or company. Topics include best practices in determining the ethics of job candidates; ethics codes; ethical decision making; ethics and diversity training; ethics officers and hotlines; ethical leadership, work goals, and performance appraisals; environmental management; community outreach; and much more. Part of Wiley's Essentials Series, Essentials of Business Ethics is designed to enable corporate leaders to get up to speed quickly on the nuts and bolts of business ethics.

Denis Collins (Madison, WI) currently serves on the Editorial Boards of Journal of Business Ethics, Journal of Academic Ethics, and Encyclopedia of Business Ethics.



Professors **James Weber** and **Virginia Gerde** recently published two articles of interest to the Society for Business Ethics. The publisher has authorized that copies of these articles can be requested from Jim Weber (weberj@duq.edu) and emailed to any interested member.

Weber, James and Virginia W. Gerde, "A Model to Audit a Company's Ethics and Compliance Program (Part 1)," *Ethikos*, July/August 2009 and Weber, James and Virginia W. Gerde, "A Model to Audit a Company's Ethics and Compliance Program (Part 2)," *Ethikos*, September/October 2009.

Featured Commentary

Business Ethics Blogging

By Chris MacDonald

Business ethics may not seem like the most obvious topic for a blog. After all, blogging tends to be about shooting from the hip – your average blog has much in common with a hallway conversation, or maybe barstool banter – whereas we scholars in business ethics tend to favour careful, deliberate formation of well-constructed arguments. It's also true that blogging, as a quasi-journalistic medium, tends towards the sensationalistic, the attention-grabbing story-of-the-moment, whereas those of us dedicated to business ethics scholarship prefer to focus on issues of lasting importance. The “think, write, click-to-publish” model that has made blogging so popular is miles away from the slow, careful, sometimes tedious model of peer-reviewed publication.

Nonetheless, there are quite a number of blogs dedicated to business ethics and related fields. Of course, the exact number is nearly impossible to determine, given the diversity of terminology (“business ethics,” “CSR,” “Sustainability,” etc.) and the fact that the average blog is notoriously short-lived. Sustainability, you might say, is a topic for many blogs, but a feature of relatively few.

The business ethics ‘blogosphere’ is, not surprisingly, quite a mixed bag. The number of blogs authored by scholars in the field is (though these things are extremely difficult to keep track of) very small. Relatively few professors of business ethics have taken up blogging. As examples, there's my own blog (<http://www.businessethicsblog.com>) perhaps the oldest of the bunch, and the one written by Dirk Matten and Andrew Crane (<http://craneandmatten.blogspot.com/>) at York University, as well as “Business Ethics Memo” (<http://businessethicsmemo.blogspot.com/>) written by Julian Friedland at Eastern Connecticut State University. There are also dozens of ethics blogs written by ethics consultants and CSR consultants, not to mention ones on related topics such as corporate governance, compliance, and so on. And, the Internet being what it is, there are likewise blogs claiming to be about business ethics but written by people who apparently have no relevant credentials or experience at all.

The dearth of good business ethics blogs, written by people knowledgeable about the field, is I think unfortunate. On the other hand, I can't in good conscience suggest you all run out and start blogging. For one thing, it takes time and energy, as well as a willingness to set aside one's most conservative scholarly instincts and instead indulge in a little shooting from the hip. That being said, I'd like to put forward the case in favour of business ethics blogging, in the hopes of, if not drawing more people into participating as bloggers, at least fostering some discussion of the role this novel mode of communication can and should play in our discipline. In particular, I'd like to argue, briefly, that blogging stands to make a contribution in three areas, namely in pedagogy, in public outreach, and in professional discourse.

First, let's look at pedagogy. The pedagogical usefulness of blogs is not necessarily a reason for *you* to take up blogging; but it's a reason perhaps to be glad that some of us have done so. Business ethics blogs serve the useful purpose of aggregating, and providing commentary on, the most interesting (and not just the most well-publicized) ethics issues of the day. Some business ethics instructors designate a good blog or two as required reading in their courses. Blog entries can be used as ice-breakers at the beginning of class, or (thanks to searchable archives) as a way to illustrate whatever concept is being taught that day. Now admittedly, it's unlikely any blog will ever compete with, for example, Harvard Business School cases, in terms of depth of analysis, but HBS will never compete with a decent blog in terms of timeliness. Tired of teaching the Ford Pinto case, and other cases about events that happened before your current students were born? You can think of a blog as a kind of online case-book, but one where the *oldest* case is likely to be Enron!

Next, let's look at public outreach. Perhaps the most striking feature of blogging is the scope of the audience that can be reached. Academic blogs can reach dozens or hundreds of readers per day, including business executives, journalists, activists, and members of the public at large. Compare this to the important but very limited audience to which the average peer-reviewed journal article is exposed. This means a business ethics scholar can, by means of a blog, provide informed commentary to a very large audience – bypassing the notoriously problematic filtering that happens when we try to do that by giving media interviews.

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Finally, consider what blogs can do in terms of professional discourse within business ethics. A good blog, if read by one's professional peers, offers the opportunity for an accelerated, and more timely, form of scholarly conversation than is possible in peer-reviewed journals. Progress in our understanding of key issues in business ethics comes from presenting our considered views, allowing peers to read and comment on them, and revising them as needed. But in peer-reviewed journals, this kind of back-and-forth typically happens over a period of months, sometimes years. The ability of blogs to permit comments on what is posted means the blogger can receive same-day feedback from peers, sometimes within minutes of posting. The result is that in some scholarly disciplines (Economics comes to mind) blogs have become a venue for vigorous scholarly interaction. Of course, no one would suggest that blogs could ever take the place of peer reviewed journals. But it's not an either/or matter. Indeed, there's nothing to say that an idea first put forth and refined on a blog might not end up gracing the pages of a scholarly journal, if it passes that initial audition, so to speak.

Blogging is not for everyone. Some weeks, I feel like it's not for me. But I do think blogs serve a function. And I think we in business ethics need to spend more time thinking, and talking, about how blogs and other new communication technologies should be adopted and adapted within the field.

Chris MacDonald teaches in the Philosophy Department at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and is a Nonresident Senior Fellow at Duke University's Kenan Institute for Ethics. He has been the author of The Business Ethics Blog since 2005.

OLD NEWSLETTER ISSUES NEEDED!

We're building the online newsletter archive! We're missing some issues and if you've got them in your office, we would like to scan them. (We'll return them to you, if you'd like them back.) Please send them to:

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The missing issues are listed below.

Summer 2006 (vol. 17, no. 1)
Spring 2006 (vol. 16, no. 4)
Summer 2005 (vol. 16, no. 1)
Spring 2004 (vol. 14, no. 4)
Summer 2003 (vol. 14, no. 1)
Winter, 2002 (vol. 12, no. 3)
Fall, 2001 (vol. 12, no. 2)
Spring, 2001 (vol. 11, no. 4)
Spring, 2000 (vol. 10, no. 4)
Spring/Summer, 1996 (vol. 7, no. 1)
Spring/Summer, 1992 (vol. 3, no. 1)
Spring/Summer, 1991 (vol. 2, no. 1)
Spring/Summer, 1990 (vol. 1, no. 1)

CALL FOR PAPERS AND CONFERENCES

COME TO BANFF FOR IABS 2010!

Business and the Sustainable Commons

International Association for Business & Society (IABS)

Twenty-first Annual Meeting

Banff, Alberta, Canada • March 25-28, 2010

We are eager to share with you two special events at this year's IABS Conference. The first is a scholarly keynote address by Dr. Sanjay Sharma, Dean of the John Molson School of Business at Concordia University, who will present his ideas on how businesses will face the transitions as we move from a fossil fuel driven economy to one investing in and utilizing renewable energy sources. Sanjay Sharma has been an active member of IABS for many years, leading the field of research in sustainability. We are delighted to honor and celebrate his work. Dr. Paul Shrivastava, Director of the David O'Brien Center for Sustainable Enterprise at the Molson School of Business, will provide a response and alternative perspective immediately following the keynote. An additional symposium on these ideas will enable further engagement by conference members.

The second exciting new event will be a panel discussion to be held over lunch on Friday, March 26. This panel, hosted and organized by the Network for Business Sustainability, will include senior level representatives of the oil industry, an environmental policy NGO, and the media, discussing what sustainability questions are top of mind for practitioners and how researchers can help. To follow the developing plans for this event, please see the site of the Network for Business Sustainability: http://nbs.net/commuEvents_Details100325.html.

Theme

The IABS theme of *Business and the Sustainable Commons* is designed to foster conversations and innovative thinking on ways that business and society can collaborate on resource conservation, job creation, health protection, and environmental sustainability, despite the temptation for individual industries, corporations, and citizens' groups to appropriate the common resources for their own interests and gain. We are particularly eager to include papers, symposia, and workshops that consider the effects of business and governmental policy on natural resources and the long-term survival of the commons. We hope to attract participation by industry representatives as well as scholars to contribute to pragmatic discussions of challenging issues.

Conference Environment

Alberta is the home of the Canadian oil sands, currently the largest source of oil to the US. It is also the province of Banff and Jasper, renowned wilderness areas in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. Near to Banff is Calgary serving as the headquarters of the major Canadian oil companies including Imperial Oil, Petro Canada, Shell Canada, Husky Energy, Syncrude, EnCana, Suncor, Enbridge, as well as dozens of drilling, pipe-

line, oilfield services and oil sands development companies. All these companies are facing enormous pressure to adapt to shifting social concerns about energy consumption and environmental responsibility. Calgary is also the headquarters of Bullfrog Power, a utility company offering consumers in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia the option of 100% renewable electricity, derived from wind or low impact hydro sources. The province of Alberta is struggling to hold onto their critical oil income in the face of possible U.S. sanctions against "dirty oil". Many of these issues will be "on the table" as we debate the potential for sustainable improvements.

Location

IABS 2010 will be held at the Banff Centre, a conference and retreat centre used by musicians, dancers, writers, photographers, filmmakers, visiting scholars, and residential trainers, as a place to meet, re-inspire, and share insights. The Banff Centre provides simple but elegant dining, residential, and recreational facilities, along with ample and well-equipped meeting rooms. Residential rooms for IABS participants will be \$120-\$130 (CAD) per night for a double room. Alternatively, local hotels and numerous B&Bs are available in the town of Banff, within 10-20 minutes walking distance from the Banff Centre.

Located in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, the Banff area is known internationally for outstanding downhill and crosscountry skiing (e.g. Lake Louise, Sunshine Village, Mt. Norquay, and the Canmore Nordic Centre), accessible well into April. Scenic vistas, Columbia Icefield glacier tours and the Banff Hot Springs mineral baths are accessible year round.

Participants will fly into the Calgary International Airport, where hourly shuttle buses are available for transportation to the Banff Centre, or rental cars may be obtained. Shuttle buses are ~\$60 (CAD) each way. The distance is ~ 2 hours by bus or 1.5 hours driving.

Check out these websites for more information on the area:

<http://www.banffcentre.ca>

<http://www.explorerochies.com>

<http://skibanff.com>

<http://www.pleiadesmassage.com>

About IABS

IABS, a learned society devoted to research and teaching in the area of business, government, and society, is also a collegial community. Founded in 1989, it has more than 300 members worldwide. Its research domain covers the various aspects of the interface between business and the socio-political dynamics of its environment. Topics include stakeholder theory, corporate social responsibility and performance, business ethics, environmental affairs, business and government relations, corporate governance, and cross-cultural issues. IABS also sponsors the highly ranked, widely indexed journal *Business & So-*

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ciety, the only peer-reviewed scholarly journal devoted entirely to research into and analysis of the relationships between business and society.



Call for Papers
BUSINESS ETHICS QUARTERLY
SPECIAL ISSUE
HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUSINESS
DUE JULY 30, 2010

Guest Editors:

Wesley Cragg, Schulich School of Business and Department of Philosophy, York University, Toronto, Canada

Denis G. Arnold, Belk College of Business, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, USA

Peter Muchlinski, Professor of International Commercial Law, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK

For most of human rights history, ensuring respect for human rights has been thought to be either the primary or the sole responsibility of nation states. In the last two or three decades, however, this assignment of responsibilities has begun to shift in some dramatic ways. Through the 1990's several influential NGO's produced reports calling on transnational corporations to assume greater human rights responsibilities. Acknowledgment of human rights responsibilities began to appear in corporate and international codes of ethics. In 2003, after five years of study and debate, the United Nations Draft Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights (2003) were prepared, presented, and debated by the U.N. Commission of Human Rights Sub-commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights. Most recently, three reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, John Ruggie, have undertaken to build the foundations of a general view of the human rights duties of businesses in relation to states.

The work of the U.N. has not connected as directly as it could to the work of scholars working on corporate citizenship, corporate social responsibility, corporate regulation or business ethics despite obvious linkages. This special issue seeks, among other things, to foster such linkages and to situate and advance theorizing about the direct, morally or ethically grounded human rights duties, if any, of corporations and other business enterprises in current business ethics scholarship and in the effects on the development of legal regulation and legal theory.

The general purpose of this special issue of Business Ethics Quarterly, then, is to identify, examine, evaluate and justify the human rights duties of corporations, and to examine and evaluate their foundations, or to argue against such duties. Some of

the questions contributors might wish to address include:

- If corporations have human rights duties, are they ethically grounded human rights duties, or are corporate human rights duties grounded in local and international law, or are there better or different ways of understanding the nature or development of corporate duties regarding human rights?
- How are the human rights duties, if any, of corporations presently determined, how should they be determined, and what social actors (individuals or institutions) should determine them?
- If corporations have ethically grounded human rights duties, what is the nature and justification of those duties?
- Is corporate or industry self-regulation (through codes, industry associations, reports, independent audits, or other means) a useful tool for setting out and guiding corporate behaviour with respect human rights?
- If corporations have ethically grounded human rights duties, what roles should national and international law play in ensuring compliance with such duties?
- What processes or means should be put in place to ensure that the human rights duties of corporations are carried out?
- Are there distinct legal, political, or social tools, systems and procedures that can and should be developed to help ensure that business duties regarding human rights are fulfilled?
- What are the main regulatory consequences of developing human rights duties for corporations and how will these shape future developments in, for example, corporate governance, corporate liability (including corporate group liability), directors' duties, shareholder responsibilities, remedies and enforcement and monitoring procedures?
- Corporate human rights obligations and practices have been criticized and assessed from various quarters and perspectives (e.g., the U.N. Ruggie Reports). What assumptions undergird these criticisms and assessments? Are these assessments conceptually sound? Do these reports properly characterize corporate and business duties or responsibilities? Are the reports appropriately informed by the extant business ethics literature?
- Do specific industries or types of companies confront unique human rights challenges that require distinct processes or means for implementation, or should all industries be expected to adhere to similar processes or means of implementation?

To address these questions, we seek a broad range of submissions—including both normative, philosophical research and theoretical or empirical (quantitative or qualitative) social scientific research—and we encourage contributions that make use of, and contribute to, one or more theoretical perspectives that find their place within business ethics or any other relevant fields of inquiry (such as philosophy, jurisprudence, regulatory theory and practice, organization studies, sociology, political science/theory, economics, etc.).

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Manuscripts should, ideally, make a contribution to our understanding of the human rights duties, if any, of businesses, and to the theoretical perspectives on which any proposed understanding is grounded. Manuscripts must be submitted electronically by July 30, 2010 using BEQ's submission website (<http://editorialexpress.com/beq>). Manuscripts must conform to BEQ's normal submission requirements, which are explained in detail on the "information for contributors" page at www.businessethicsquarterly.org.

Manuscripts should not exceed 12,000 words and will be blind-reviewed following the journal's standard process. Be sure to indicate "special issue --- human rights and business" in the "comments" section of the online submission form. For further information, contact Guest Editor, Wesley Cragg (wcragg@schulich.yorku.ca).

Note: For the purposes of this call the concepts of ethics and morality as well as the concepts of duty and obligation are used interchangeably.



Journal Call for Papers from International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy

Increasing debates surrounding global climate change, unsustainable growth, corporate scandals and the questioning of the morality of global capitalism - all suggest that the complex relationship between business, the state and civil society is undergoing change. Emerging concerns over the ethical and social responsibilities of corporations has resulted in the scrutinising of companies regarding their social and environmental impacts and the emergence Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Citizenship.

As CSR has evolved as a concept so has the research and literature seeking to understand it. However, the quantity of new research has not necessarily been matched by the breadth. Research tends to be a) business focused – looking at the impact of CSR on the business community, changes in company practice, strategy etc. and/or b) business framed – focused upon demonstrating the business value of CSR, i.e. business case, stakeholder management, measuring and reporting etc. The debates surrounding the role of business in society inevitably involve a broad range of different voices and opinions. This is not just a discussion for business by business; the current and future role of business in a globalised society has social, political and environmental ramifications.

This special edition will encourage a broader approach to CSR, including among others:

- The political implications of CSR
- The changing nature of CSR discourse
- The impact and role of social movements on CSR, including anti-corporate protest

- Alternative theoretical approaches to understanding CSR
- Critical perspectives on CSR
- CSR from the community perspective
- Public perceptions of responsible business practice
- Prioritizing the Ethical and moral perspectives of CSR
- Alternative strategies for responsible business practice
- The utilization of CSR in different cultural contexts
- CSR from the stakeholder perspective
- CSR in the public sector

We would encourage papers from a broad range of disciplinary backgrounds and perspectives and from a diverse range of theoretical traditions.

You are invited to submit articles no later than **20th February 2010**. All papers will be subject to a rigorous peer review. Feedback on papers will be given in the Later Spring for 2010 publication date.

Papers should be between 6,000-7,000 words. Submissions should be made through Scholar One's Manuscript Central: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijssp> When submitting a paper please choose the special issue option on the system. Please read the author guidelines on the journal homepage before submitting.

Guest Editors
Dr Jon Burchell
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Fourth International Colloquium on Corporate Political Activity "The Governance Challenges of Corporate Political Activity" hosted at Long Island University, CW Post campus, Brookville, NY 11548, USA May 20-22, 2010

Conference co-sponsors:
Robert Zicklin Center for Corporate Integrity, Baruch College,
City University of New York
International Association for Business & Society
CW Post campus and College of Management, Long Island
University

Jesse H. Jones Graduate School of Business, Rice University

(Continued on page 10)

Center for Global Leadership, Villanova School of Business,
Villanova University
(Other sponsors welcome! Please contact Nicolas Dahan: nico-
las.dahan@liu.edu)

Colloquium Organization

Colloquium Organizing Committee:

Nicolas M. Dahan, LIU, CW Post
Jonathan P. Doh, Villanova University
Michael Hadani, LIU, CW Post
Kathleen Rehbein, Marquette University
Douglas Schuler, Rice University
Mika Skippari, Helsinki School of Economics
Arnold Wilts, Utrecht University
Duane Windsor, Rice University

Business & Society Guest Editors

Nicolas M. Dahan, LIU, CW Post
Michael Hadani, LIU, CW Post
Douglas Schuler, Rice University

CPA Colloquium Background

This colloquium series is biannual, interdisciplinary and welcomes contributions from business, sociology and political science disciplines. It is a high profile event that brings together leading scholars who conduct interdisciplinary research on the interaction of business, government and society. It is focused on new and cutting edge research and creates a forum for high quality scholarly exchanges in a focused research context.

Paper submissions are open to all. However this is an invitation-only event based on double-blind review and selection of the best submitted papers. The goal is to keep the number of participants at a reasonable level (about 25 outside guests) in order to ensure rich and fruitful interaction between them. Each event was attended by leading scholars from the USA (from schools such as Rice University, University of South Carolina, George Washington University, UMass-Boston, Marquette University, CUNY-Baruch College, University of New Mexico, Villanova University) and Europe (from schools such as University of Amsterdam, HEC-Lausanne, Sciences Po), as well as prominent guest-speakers (such as UC-Berkeley Professor David Vogel).

The colloquium series is mostly focused on the presentation and discussion of cutting-edge research, but each event has always included prominent guest-speakers, including professionals, in an attempt to keep our scholarship as current and grounded in reality as possible.

The first CPA colloquium was held in Tampere, Finland in February 2004 (on "New Directions in CPA Research"). The second one was held in Amsterdam, Netherlands in February 2006 (on "The Internationalization of Corporate Political Activity"). The third one was held in Paris, France in May 2008

(on "The Role of NGOs in the Business – Government Interface"). The last two events led each to a special issue in *Business & Society*, the leading journal in the field of social issues in management.

Tentative Schedule of the Colloquium and Special Issue

- The deadline for submission of research proposals (extended abstracts of 3 to 5 pages, with references) is **November 14, 2009**. Please email your submission to Doug Schuler: schuler@rice.edu
- Final decisions on the research proposals selected for presentation at the Colloquium will be made by **December 14, 2009**
- The deadline for submission of full papers for presentation is **April 26, 2010**
- The colloquium will take place in Brookville, NY from Thursday morning to Saturday midday, **May 20-22, 2010**
- Each paper will be assigned a discussant who will provide feedback at the colloquium in preparation for possible submission to the *Business & Society* special issue.
- Authors who wish to have their paper considered for the *Business & Society* special issue must submit to Doug Schuler (schuler@rice.edu) by **September 26, 2010**. Authors not attending the colloquium are also welcome to submit papers for the special issue. It is envisioned that the special issue of the *Business & Society* journal will appear in early 2012.



**Call for Papers,
"The Governance Challenges of Corporate
Political Activity"**

The Colloquium organizers seek high-quality papers pertaining to governance issues raised by the practice of corporate political activity. We are open to a variety of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches. We aim to cover governance issues regarding corporate political activity at two levels of analysis. First, from a broad societal perspective, the fact that firms are increasingly active politically raises issues of public governance. Scholars have described this development as the emergence of "Private Authority" as a substitute for the authority of public institutions (Cutler, Haufler and Porter, 1999; Hall and Biersteker, 2003). How does this phenomenon fit into a healthy democracy? (Ostas, 2007) Do firms have a legitimate right to influence public policy? (Mitchell, 1997) Is there a point where firms become excessively influential? What are the benefits and negative consequences to society of firms being involved in politics? While some scholars view corporate political activity as part of the emergence of a wider trend of civil regulation, complementing the shortfalls of state regulations (Vogel, 2009), others point out to the disproportionate power of corporate interests, leading to public decisions which do not benefit the common interest (Barley, 2007), and ultimately lead to the economic stagnation and decline of nations (Olson, 1982).

(Continued on page 11)

The second unit of analysis to consider governance and corporate political activity is at the firm level. Corporate political activity is part of a set of activities that most large firms perform routinely. While both top managers and specialized managers such as in government relations and public policy generally drive such political activities, these activities should ultimately be assessed and controlled by corporate boards. This point can be described in a nutshell as the corporate governance of corporate political activity. Does CPA drive value for the firm and its shareholders? What are the effects of CPA on the firm's relationships with other, non-governmental, stakeholders?

This governance topic related to CPA is both current and important. Current insofar as public and private governance issues are an increasing concern of policy-makers, managers and scholars. This topic emerges from a broad context of multiple corporate scandals of mismanagement and gaps in corporate governance (Enron) as well as government oversight (AIG, Bear Stearns), on top of the usual questions of improper conduct between corporate managers and policy-makers (corruption, corporate wining and dining in politics: see Dal Bó et al., 2006; Drew, 2000; Nelson et al., 2002; Stone, 2006). The issue of the governance of corporate political activity has gained a renewed interest as the Obama administration has made the improvement of ethical standards in policy-making as well as stricter governmental oversight of business activities two of the top priorities of their agenda. This topic is important not simply to the Obama administration but also to any democracy in general, as it questions the place that firms play in them and whether this place should evolve going forward.

Without excluding other related topics, we are particularly interested in contributions addressing the following issues:

- The insertion of Corporate Political Activity in democratic regimes: what is the impact of CPA on democracies? What kind of public governance does CPA contribute to create? In particular, is the emergence of private authority and civil regulation as alternatives to state regulation desirable? Are they effective substitutes?
- Under which conditions can CPA be considered socially acceptable and/or 'ethical'?
- Comparative studies of national political arrangements where CPA is accepted and practiced differently;
- Comparative studies of national regulations of CPA: How and why do they differ? In particular in terms of transparency and disclosure expectations; campaign contributions versus bribery; wining, dining and gift-giving; suggested codes of conduct and industry-self-regulation; mandatory or optional registration of lobbyists;
- Corporate influence over the regulation of CPA (e.g. in the USA and at the EU level recently);
- Comparative studies of CPA and public governance arrangements between democracies and authoritarian re-

gimes: Do they fundamentally differ? Should firms adapt their CPA to authoritarian regimes or uphold the same high standards than in democratic regimes?

- Should firms strengthen the private governance of their CPA activities: Do they need clearer, stricter ethical guidelines? Do they need stronger Board oversight?
- What are the effects of CPA on a firm's relationship with



Special Issue of *Organization Studies* The Dynamics of Standardization

Nils Brunsson (Score, Stockholm Schools of Economics)

Andreas Rasche (Warwick Business School)

David Seidl (University of Zurich)

Deadline: 1st February 2010

In modern organizations and societies, standards are proliferating. They occur in most fields (e.g., corporate governance, financial and social auditing, product development, technical design), take many forms (e.g., membership standards, multi-stakeholder standards), and are particularly relevant when we are thinking about regulating organizations beyond national boundaries (Brunsson & Jacobsson 2000; Djelic & Sahlin-Andersson 2006). In a broad sense, we can define standards as a particular type of rules: voluntary rules that are explicitly formulated to pertain to a wide set of actors (individuals or organizations). Many organizations are involved in developing, sustaining, and implementing standards. Such organizations include, but are not limited to, standard makers, adopters, monitoring and certification agencies, and the wider public.

Standards and standardization are often addressed as part of the wider discussion of organizational regulation. Regulation involves creating and propagating more or less explicit rules and thus fosters the formation of social order. Hence, studying standards allows us to consider both the "demand side" of order, i.e., how organizations and individuals are affected by organizing efforts, and the "supply side," i.e., how organizing elements are produced.

Despite their pervasiveness and significance in modern life, social scientists have given comparatively little serious attention to standards. It is only within the last few years that researchers have started to systematically explore standards and the process of standardization. Apart from research on individual standards such as ISO 9000 (e.g., Beck & Walgenbach 2005), CSR standards (e.g., Déjan et al. 2004) or accounting standards (e.g., Perry & Noelke 2005), there are now also attempts to explore the logic of standards *per se* (e.g., Mörth 2004).

In this special issue of *Organization Studies* we want to bring together the various strands of theorizing in this nascent area of research. We do so to take stock of the developments and to advance the research agenda. We are particularly (but by no

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means exclusively) interested in exploring the various dynamics underlying standardization: those involved in standards development, standards adoption, standards following, and standards enforcement. By focusing on the dynamic aspect of standards and standardization, we can look into the social interactions, political maneuvers, power relations, manipulative practices, and external pressures that shape the production and adoption of standards by organizations. Researching the dynamic character of standards also implies a close examination of the evolution, growth, maturation, and disappearance of standards in society. We are interested in discussing the organization and production standards on the macro level (i.e., society) and the micro-level institutional practices that standard implementation brings about.

Thus, we call for papers that deal with the various aspects and dynamics of standardization. We are interested in conceptual and empirical studies that draw on a variety of theoretical perspectives, such as institutional theory, micro-political approaches, social theories of practice, and in quantitative and qualitative methodological approaches.

Possible topics for contributions include, but are not limited to, the following issues:

- *Growth and Context of Standardization*: To what extent have standards emerged as alternatives to governmental regulations? What role do standards play in relation to international and supranational governmental regulations? How should we distinguish between the different types of standards? What influences the possible future growth and expansion of standards in different fields?
- *Production/Evolution/Change of Standards*: Who is and who can be responsible for developing standards? How are standard setters themselves organized? To what extent are standards and standard setters accountable to their stakeholders and the wider public? What problems can arise within the process of standardization? What theoretical perspectives can help us to better understand the global diffusion of international standards, and their possible consequences, both intended and unintended? How do standards gain legitimacy in the eyes of adopters and the wider public? How much innovation is needed and desirable when revising and improving standards?
- *Adoption/Implementation of Standards*: How are standards implemented in corporations? What drives firms to adopt standards? What impact can we expect from the implementation of standards? How can we measure this impact in a meaningful way? How and why are standards modified during the process of implementation? Does standards implementation foster and/or impede creativity and innovation among adopters? Under what circumstances does the adoption of standards produce hypocritical behavior and inconsistencies between talk and action?
- *Standards and the Transformation of Organizations*: How do standards affect the social practices in organizations? To what extent is the recent rise of standards connected to

the decrease of bureaucratic forms of organization? How do organizations deal with the tension between standardization and the quest for autonomy? How do standards influence the work of/in meta-organizations such as the EU or UN?

- *Standards and the Role of "Third Parties"*: What "third parties", such as customers and auditors, are involved in the standardization process? How do they affect the likelihood and form in which standards are adopted? What influence do they have on the development of standards?
- *Competition and Compatibility Among Standards*: What determines which standard setter attracts the most followers? What factors foster and impede competition among standards? Which factors foster monopoly and stability? What is the relation between competition and compatibility among standards? Does competition among standard setters drive creativity in terms of the content of standards?

Literature:

- Beck, M. and P. Walgenbach: 2005, Technical Efficiency of Adaptation to Institutional Expectations? – The Adoption of ISO 9000 Standards in the German Mechanical Engineering Industry, *Organization Studies* 26(6), 841–866.
- Brunsson, N. and B. Jacobsson: 2000, *A World of Standards* (Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press).
- Déjean, F., Gond J.-P. and B. Leca: 2004, 'Measuring the Unmeasured: An Institutional Entrepreneur Strategy in an Emerging Industry', *Human Relations* 57: 740–64.
- Djelic, M.-L. and K. Sahlin-Andersson (eds.): 2006, *Transnational Governance – Institutional Dynamics of Regulation* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press).
- Mörth, U. (ed): 2004, *Soft Law in Governance and Regulation: An Interdisciplinary Analysis*. (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar).
- Perry, J. and A. Noelke: 2005, International Accounting Standard Setting: A Network Approach, *Business and Politics* 7: 1–s2.



**CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS
BUSINESS ETHICS QUARTERLY
REVIVING TRADITION: VIRTUE AND THE
COMMON GOOD IN BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
DUE JULY 15, 2010**

Guest Editors:

Alejo José G. Sison, University of Navarre
Joan Fontrodona, IESE Business School
Edwin Hartman, Stern School of Business, New York University

Virtue ethics is one of several major options for a framework in the theory and practice of business ethics. Unlike the commonly invoked deontological and consequentialist approaches that focus on justice, rights, or utility, virtue ethics is little used and less understood. A review of the business ethics literature reveals the dominance in business ethics of rule-based approaches in theory and practice. Related areas of theory and

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practice, such as corporate social responsibility, also typically are characterized by rule-based approaches to a company's relationship to the environment and society. And a cursory look at popular media shows that consequentialist ethics is popular as well; many executives find the maximization of profit to be the preeminent purpose for most of their actions, notwithstanding their readiness to repeat official company slogans to the contrary.

A robust account of the virtues, such as the one offered by Aristotle, requires clearly identifiable goods connected with the norms and practices of human beings who identify themselves as members of communities that are culturally and historically situated. Aristotle argues that *eudaimonia*, a particularly deep form of happiness, is the prime example of the common good: something we can only achieve in collaboration with others. This is not a notion that we associate with deontological or consequentialist ethics. As MacIntyre reminded us in *After Virtue*, the inherent weakness of virtue ethics is that, unlike deontological and consequentialist ethics, it is unabashedly un-Enlightened. Instead of taking as starting points the principles of an abstract, universal reason and the freedom of the individual, virtue ethics thrives on and is nourished by tradition. What could be more easily dismissed in a multicultural and global society? That's why many academics and practitioners, even those who nostalgically cling to the word "virtue," refer to a lightly defined and lightly defended list of values, nebulous enough to earn a consensus without causing anyone much inconvenience.

In the past three decades we have seen a revival of virtue ethics and the idea of the common good in largely academic philosophical discussions. Perhaps the time has come to extend the debate, pioneered among others by the late Robert Solomon, to the theory and practice of business ethics today.

For this special issue of *Business Ethics Quarterly* we welcome philosophical and social scientific work on the relevance, challenges, critiques, and contributions of virtue ethics and the common good to business and management in today's global scenario. Here are a few of many possible topics:

- What is the common good of a business? How does it relate to the common good of society?
- What is the role of a business organization in the development or corruption of virtue or character?
- What insights does research and theory in the behavioral sciences provide for our understanding of the virtues?
- What is the relationship of practical reasoning to managerial decision making? How do virtues shape individual and social preferences?
- Can virtues be global, or are there essentially rival accounts of virtue?
- What is the status of the virtues? Are they explanatory? Normative? Non-existent?

- How can we understand specific virtues or vices in business contexts? For example, what is the role of hubris in CEO behavior? What is the role of justice and moderation in executive compensation practices, or in competition? How does the virtue of honesty play a role in financial reporting, or prudence in investing, or courage in entrepreneurship, or moderation in marketing?
 - What issues arise in meshing personal characters with corporate cultures? How does this question affect hiring practices, or issues of "workaholicism," consumerism, and moderation, and the idea of self-realization through work?
 - What are the virtues and vices not of business specifically, but of commercial societies? What relationship holds between the virtues and business as an institution, or management as a profession?
 - What virtues are relevant to understanding stakeholder relationships or worker participation in corporate governance?
 - Are there specific virtues relevant to environmental and ecological issues and practices, such as sustainable production and consumption?
- Do the virtues provide a basis for alternative paradigms of corporate success, or alternative measures of social capital?

To address these and other relevant questions, we seek a broad range of submissions—including both normative, philosophical research and theoretical or empirical (quantitative or qualitative) social scientific research—and we encourage contributions that make use of, and contribute to, one or more theoretical perspectives that find their place within business ethics or any other relevant fields of inquiry (such as philosophy, psychology, organization studies, sociology, political science/theory, legal theory, economics, etc.). Ideally, manuscripts will provide a new and substantial contribution to the understanding of virtue ethics and the common good in the theory and practice of business and management, and also will make a significant contribution to the more general theoretical perspective(s) on which the manuscript is based.

Manuscripts should be prepared according to BEQ guidelines for contributors (<http://www.busesethicsquarterly.org>) and submitted by July 15, 2010 through BEQ's online manuscript submission system (<http://editorialexpress.com/beq>). Please include a reference to "Special Issue: Virtue and the Common Good" in the "Comments" box of the submissions website. Papers will be subject to a double-blind review and acceptance will be determined by the guest editors together with the regular editors of BEQ. For further information, please contact guest editor Alejo José G. Sison (ajsison@unav.es).

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Call for Papers
Capitalism in Crisis: Organizational Perspectives
Deadline for submission: 1 March 2010

Special Issue Editors

Glenn Morgan, Warwick Business School, University of Warwick, UK

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The financial crisis, which began in mid 2007 and reached a crescendo in September 2008 with the fall of Lehman Brothers and its immediate aftermath, ushered in a severe period of doubt for those who had expounded the benefits of free market capitalism. Gillian Tett, one of the Financial Times' most insightful reporters on the crisis wrote on 10 March 2009 that 'not only is the financial system plagued with losses of a scale nobody foresaw, but the pillars of faith on which this new financial capitalism were built have all but collapsed. That has left everyone from finance minister or central banker to small investor or pension holder bereft of intellectual compass, dazed and confused'. She quotes the head of Merrill Lynch's Moscow operation as stating that 'Our world is broken – and I honestly don't know what is going to replace it'.

Whilst the dominant system has been weakened, it is clear that there are many efforts in place to rebuild it. The degree and nature of the changes are being debated and fought over by interested parties. The push for radical reform in the aftermath of the immediate crisis may be weakening due to pressure from insiders and supporters of the free market. For the moment, however, there still remains a space in which critical social science can engage and explore more deeply the roots of the crisis, the impact it is making on organizations and the role of different actors in these processes. Many of the potential tools and theoretical resources for such alternatives have already been developed over the last decade – e.g., in theories of financialization, social studies of finance, critical accounting, cultural economy, elite studies, critical management studies, comparative capitalisms, neo-institutionalism.

This Special Issue calls for papers that address this crisis of capitalism from an organizational perspective. We aim to focus particularly on theoretically informed empirical studies of organizations involved in the crisis. We are therefore interested in:

- Studies of the internal dynamics and structuring of finan-

cial institutions. This includes studies of traders and trading rooms with their incentive structures, their technologies, and their distinctive forms of social interaction. It also includes studies of how risks were measured and managed inside financial institutions as well as the instruments and markets, which were developed to hedge risk more broadly.

- The complex structures of off balance sheet entities, which were created by financial institutions and how they were managed and coordinated, e.g., what sort of organizations are Special Investment Vehicles etc.?
- Organizational studies of regulatory agencies, international institutions, and central banks: how did they monitor risk? What were the mechanisms whereby they oversaw the private sector? How were they staffed? What knowledge and networks did the regulators and central bankers bring to the task?
- What role has been played by professional services firms, e.g., accounting firms, law firms, management consultancies, and other forms of expert and industry associations in precipitating, shaping, and repairing the financial crisis?
- What are the organizational capacities being leveraged by states such as the US, the UK etc. to gain control over financial institutions?
- How might state policies to revive the economy contribute to shifts in resources to investment in climate change technologies and what organizations are influencing this process?
- How might the public sector and its delivery of services to its citizens be affected as the financing of the response to the crisis leads to cash constraints in the future?
- Has the financial crisis led to new social movements or impacted on existing social movements in ways that have implications for organizations as they respond to these changes? What new forms of legitimation are contesting the causes, consequences, and outcomes of the financial crisis and through what organizational forms?
- What forms of organizational restructuring are emerging as responses to the financial crisis? What sorts of management strategies are emerging to cut employment costs, e.g., in terms of lay-offs, short-time working, reduced pension rights, extended holidays etc.? How are employees and unions responding to these processes?
- How has the crisis impacted on organizations and employees in extended global supply chains, such as in China, India, and elsewhere? Also, what is the impact on the South of this crisis generated in the metropolitan heartlands of New York and London?

Submission: Papers must be sent electronically by **1 March, 2010** via the Organization manuscript submission website <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/organization>

Papers should be between 5000 and 8000 words, and will be blind reviewed following the journal's standard peer review process. Accepted papers will be published in early 2011. For further information contact the special issue editors.

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Case Research Journal Special Issue on Corporate Social Responsibility - Call for Cases

The Case Research Journal will publish a special issue on corporate social responsibility and business ethics and have issued a call for cases. The issue will be guest-edited by Professor Anne T. Lawrence of San Jose State University. Prof. Lawrence is one of the authors of *Business and Society: Corporate Strategy, Public Policy and Ethics*.

The domain of the special issue is broadly defined as teaching cases in corporate social responsibility and ethics.

Appropriate topics include (but are not limited to):

- Socially responsible or irresponsible actions by business firms
- Ethical or unethical behavior by individuals or organizations
- Accounting fraud
- Business law and business ethics
- Codes of ethics and ethics policies
- Conflicts of interest
- Corporate citizenship
- Corporate governance
- Corporate social responsibility in a global or comparative context
- Corrupt practices
- Crisis management
- Customer rights
- Employee rights
- Ethical and social aspects of new technologies
- Ethical aspects of corporate environmental impacts
- Ethics in accounting and finance
- Ethics in information systems
- Ethical marketing; deceptive advertising; advertising to children
- Human rights impacts of corporate behavior
- Interactions between firms and nongovernmental organizations
- International issues and ethical concerns
- Political influence by business
- Shareholder rights
- Shareholder activism; socially responsible investment
- Social and environmental auditing
- Social and environmental responsibility in supply chain
- Social entrepreneurship
- Stakeholder dialogue and engagement

Focus and Methods

For this issue, the CRJ will publish only decision or issue-focused cases based on original, primary research.

Focus: Cases should be focused on a decision, issue, or problem facing an individual, an organization, or a group of organi-

zations. After studying the case, students should be able to put themselves into the situation and formulate and defend alternative courses of action.

Methods: Cases should be based on original, primary research. Examples of such research include (but are not limited to):

- Field research in the organization
- Interviews with key decision-makers in the organization
- Interviews with stakeholders impacted by an organizational decision, issue, or problem
- Review of primary materials, such as legal proceedings, congressional testimony, or internal company or stakeholder documents.

The CRJ does not publish cases based solely on secondary sources, such as journalistic accounts. It also does not publish fictionalized, composite, or hypothetical cases. Occasionally, the CRJ publishes papers about case writing and teaching. Such papers will be considered for this issue if they are relevant to the special topic domain.

An Instructor's Manual (teaching note) must accompany each case submission. See the guidelines at <https://www.nacra.net/crj/Pages/edpol.php5>

Authors are encouraged (but not required) to submit cases to the North American Case Research 2009 Annual Meeting, to be held in Santa Cruz, California at the Chaminade Resort & Spa, on October 29-31, 2009. This will enable authors to receive and respond to feedback on their case prior to submission to the special issue. At the time of submission, at least one author must be a member of NACRA.

For further information regarding this issue or a potential submission, please contact:

Anne T. Lawrence, Guest Editor for the Special Issue
lawren_a@cob.sjsu.edu or (408) 924-3586

Tupper Cawsey, Editor, Case Research Journal
tcawsey@nacra.net or (519) 747-9147

Deadline: December 1, 2009, for publication in 2010.



Call for Papers for a Special Issue of *Business & Society*

**The Business Firm as a Political Actor:
A New Theory of the Firm for a Globalized World** Andreas
Georg Scherer University of Zurich, Switzerland Guido
Palazzo University of Lausanne, Switzerland Dirk Matten
York University, Canada

The debate on the relationship between business and politics mainly builds on the assumption of a reasonably coherent regulatory environment, where nation state institutions address issues of public concern and regulate business behavior. In this model, state agencies are considered the only political institutions that directly focus on the well-being of society, whereas

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business firms are conceived of as economic actors only. Business firms—in this thinking—might well attempt to influence the political system by their lobbying or political strategies or might engage in corporate philanthropy as part of their strategies. These activities though do not change them into political actors that operate in the name of the public interest. Rather, it is assumed that their interaction with the political sphere fosters their economic ends.

Over the last decade, however, this neat separation between the political and the economic sphere has become blurred. In the process of globalization, the national context of governance is eroding. In many cases, the state system fails in regulating the economy, dealing with transnational social and environmental problems, providing public goods, administering citizenship rights, and serving the public interest. This is particularly true when the public institutions lack the necessary resources or enforcement mechanisms.

Under these conditions, civil society groups and private actors often step in and fill the void.

Today, many multinational business firms have started to voluntarily regulate their activities or produce global public goods. As the widespread participation in the UN Global Compact shows, these firms assume political responsibilities that once were regarded as belonging to government. They contribute to public health, education, social security, and the protection of human rights or engage in self-regulation to fill gaps in legal regulation and to promote societal peace and stability. These business firms operate as social entrepreneurs and directly serve the public interest by their resources (money, assets, know-how, etc.) and their creativity.

Next to globalization, distinct changes in political ideology during the past decades have led to massive changes in most industrialized countries.

Substantial reforms of the postwar Keynesian welfare state—often commonly referred to as “neoliberal” reforms—have led to massive privatization of formerly government provided services (e.g., health care, basic shelter, education, telecommunication, public transport, water and electricity utilities, etc.). These developments have put corporations in charge of the provision of goods whose nature in terms of quality, accessibility, and affordability have an intricately political character.

These activities go beyond the common understanding of instrumental corporate social responsibility and the economic concept of the business firm. Globalizing society erodes established ideas about the division of labor between the political and economic spheres. It calls for a fresh view concerning the political role of business in society and its creativity and contribution to social innovations and the public good. These phenomena need to be embedded in a new concept of the business firm as an economic and political actor in market societies.

As outlined above, although there is a broad consensus on busi-

ness occasionally “doing” political activities, there is as yet little appreciation of business actually “being” a political actor in itself, next to governments and increasingly also civil society actors. The political nature of the firm is highly contested—not only because it challenges existing notions of the role of business in society but also because of substantial concerns about the implications of this shift for democracy and the public good.

The task of this Business & Society special issue is to discuss the consequences of a political mandate of the business firm and to examine the implications for the theory of the firm. We specifically invite papers which take a critical perspective on the political role of the firm. Authors should aim to develop strong theoretical and/or empirical insights that increase our understanding of the political behavior of global business firms and their contribution to society. We would like to see the contributions advance the discussion in two main directions that address the philosophical, theoretical, and practical domains of Business & Society:

1. Theoretical concepts of a political theory of the business firm.

Papers here might address questions such as the following:

- Do companies have a political responsibility, and, if so, how can it be defined?
- What does “political behavior” mean in a globalizing world?
- How can we find a balance between corporate power and the public interest?
- How can the link between organizational creativity and social innovation be conceptualized and explored?
- How can the activities of companies be democratically controlled?
- What are the problems caused by corporate political strategies and political lobbying?
- What are the consequences of a political conception of corporate social responsibility for corporate governance and the economic theory of the firm?

2. Implications for management theory building Possible topics might include (but are not restricted to) the following:

- What role do organizational creativity and resources play for social innovations?
- What are the consequences of the political role for organizational legitimacy?
- What can be learned from the emerging forms of cooperation between business firms, NGOs, and civil society groups (e.g., with respect to private–public–partnerships)?
- How can responsible leadership contribute to social innovations?
- Which organizational structures or incentive systems support social innovations?
- How do business firms try to deal with their enlarged political role (best practices)?

We invite both theoretical and empirical contributions that help

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us to better understand the political responsibility of business firms. Papers that argue across the potentially relevant disciplines (organization and management studies, business ethics and CSR, economics, legal studies, political theory, etc.) would be particularly welcome. The submitted papers are subject to the regular double-blind review process at *Business & Society*.

Submission Instructions

The format of the papers must follow *Business & Society* guidelines.

Business & Society uses the American Psychological Association citation and reference system (please see any recent copy of the journal for a sample).

Papers should include a 100-150 word abstract followed by 3 to 5 keywords.

The paper itself should contain no indications of authorship.

A title page containing full author contact information should be sent as a separate document to the coeditors.

Deadlines/Timetable

The tentative timetable for the special issue is as follows:

March 1, 2010 Papers submitted electronically to coeditors
March, 2010–Spring 2011 Review and revision process
During 2012 (tentative) Publication of *Business & Society* Special Issue
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Call for Papers for a Special Issue of *Business & Society* Climate Change: Challenging Business, Transforming Politics

Chukwumerije Okereke

Bettina Wittneben

University of Oxford, UK

Frances Bowen

University of Calgary and University of Oxford, UK

Global climate change has become one of the most pressing issues for industry, government, and civil society in the 21st century. However, articulating the enabling institutional and political processes and the specific conditions required to achieve a response have not proved very easy. Similarly, literature has not been very precise in its attempts to capture the dynamic interactions between governments and businesses and the organizational processes by which states and corporations develop strategies to achieve the massive cuts to greenhouse gas emissions called for by scientists.

Increasing awareness of the greenhouse gas emissions implicated in economic activities and the impact of climate change on society have led to growing calls that business has both moral and commercial obligations to take the lead in the effort to combat climate change. The conventional rationale is that

harnessing the financial, technological, and organizational resources of business is vital for society to develop effective responses to climate change.

In some quarters, there are demands that governments must do more to regulate industries and corporations to promote deep reductions in emissions and foster rapid changes in business practices and culture. However, amid this growing call for a change in philosophy, business is being looked on to finance economic growth and meet the rising demand for consumer goods and services worldwide. The pressure to achieve deep emission reductions and economic growth simultaneously poses challenge to business and government, particularly in the context of the current economic crisis and the ever increasing domestic and global economic competition.

At the same time, the last three decades or so have witnessed profound transformations in the global political economy landscape with deep interconnections between the political and the economic domains. This has resulted in the blurring of the traditional divide between the private and the public as exemplified by the proliferation of unique public and private partnerships (PPP). Thus, it is now somewhat difficult to determine what and how much can be demanded from business actors, who would be best placed to demand such changes and where exactly the levers for society-wide transformations reside.

Three key research questions are the following: (a) What are the process, institutional, and organizational challenges posed by climate change to business, government, and civil society, and to what extent are these challenges transforming relationships within and between these entities; (b) How do firms seek to navigate, influence, dominate, or transform political processes addressing climate change, and what effects does this activity have on the approaches by which states and corporations develop strategies for climate change; and (c) What insights might be drawn for effective climate mitigation and adaptation actions from understanding the interactions between corporate actors, policy makers, and civil society?

Our objective in this special issue is to bring together insights from strategic management, international business, organization theory, international relationships, and political economy to better understand how climate change is challenging and transforming traditional business models and political approaches. As firms do not act in isolation but rather in concert with or as part of public policy and civil society, insight is needed on business carbon strategy as part of the broad field of climate-change policy.

We would encourage exploration of agency and levers for achieving the much-needed transition to low-carbon business models and society necessary to avert dangerous climate change. Focus might include the roles of individual corporate leaders, organizational culture, competitively valuable capabilities, alternate organizational forms, and sociopolitical regimes in shaping corporate strategies to address climate change.

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Some of the research areas that might be addressed in the special issue include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The political drivers and implications of increased firm engagement in carbon-management strategies, carbon disclosure, carbon labeling, emerging carbon markets, and low-carbon technology diffusion.
- Climate change as a site for contestations of power by governments, state departments, business actors, and civil society groups and possible implications for business and society.
- The relationship between the political and the economic domains, and how this either facilitates or hinders state and firm actions on climate change.
- Assessment of the long-term challenges posed to firms by climate change, and how this might influence the efficiency, and political or symbolic dimensions of carbon-management strategies.
- Comparative studies of firms or industries highlighting the role of organizational culture, capabilities, individual leadership, and sociocultural and political contexts in shaping corporate climate strategies.
- The precise roles of individual managers and firms in propelling structural change, global values, and approaches to climate-change policies as well as related motivations and institutional barriers.
- What social expectations of climate-change adaptation and mitigation actions by firms are realistic given the current and likely future institutional context?
- What is the potential for fundamental structural change toward low carbon growth in society today; where do the levers for change lie; what factors might trigger changes, and in what directions are such changes most likely to occur?
- The emergence, types, and roles of unique partnerships that address climate change and implications for the intersection of business organizations and political institutions.
- The role of civil society and the media in reporting, assessing, and promoting climate-change mitigation by governments and corporations.

Submission Instructions

Submissions to the special issue should be sent electronically to the guest editors at submission.bands@smithschool.ox.ac.uk.

The format of the papers must follow Business & Society guidelines.

Business & Society uses the American Psychological Association citation and reference system (please see any recent copy of the journal for a sample).

Papers should include a 100-150 word abstract followed by 3 to 5 keywords.

The paper itself should contain no indications of authorship.

A title page containing full author contact information should be sent as a separate document to the coeditors.

Dates and Timetable

The tentative timetable for the special issue is as follows:

March 1, 2010 Paper submitted electronically to coeditors

July 1, 2010 Authors invited to resubmit revised papers

September 30, 2010 Revised papers due (incorporating editors' and external reviewers' comments)

November 30, 2010 Authors notified if paper selected for special issue

January 30, 2011 Delivery of full set of papers and guest editors' introductory paper



Call for Papers for a Special Issue of Business & Society The United Nations Global Compact – Retrospect and Prospect

Guest Editors: Andreas Rasche, Malcolm McIntosh, Sandra Waddock

The United Nations Global Compact now has nearly 7,000 business and non-business participants, and has in its first ten years of life become the world's largest corporate citizenship initiative.

Established by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2000, the initiative will celebrate its 10th anniversary in 2010. As a central actor on the world stage of corporate responsibility and citizenship, the Global Compact has played a central role in raising the aspirations of companies, NGOs, and other actors around the implementation of its ten principles, in the areas of human rights, labor standards, the environment, and anti-corruption (for details about the UN Global Compact and its principles, see www.unglobalcompact.org).

Indeed, some have argued that the Global Compact has put corporate responsibility issues, particularly those related to the principles, onto the agenda of many companies.

Although global in reach and intent (with over half of all participants coming from developing economies), the Global Compact also established a strong presence in local economies through its local networks and regional clusters. Driven by constant innovation and improvement (e.g. the addition of the tenth principle in 2004 and the introduction of the Communication on Progress policy in 2003), and a sense of learning about how to build a better world through enterprise, the Global Compact has undergone a variety of changes over its existence. It is now poised to potentially help its signatories effect significant positive change in the future.

Although the initiative has attracted the interest of many businesses and civil society organizations, it also faces a lot of critique, mostly focusing on the absence of any clear compliance standards and the fact that many companies appear to sign the Compact without making significant changes in their strategies

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or practice.

To explore the possibilities, potentials, and gaps that exist in the Global Compact, this Special Issue invites interested researchers to:

(a) critically assess the last ten years of the Global Compact and identify both its achievements and the gaps that currently exist and (b) to reflect on the future of the initiative by discussing remaining challenges and exploring future paths of development. We call for papers that deal with all aspects and dynamics of the Global Compact, ranging from comparative case studies, qualitative and quantitative work assessing the Compact's performance to date, as well as thoughtful essays about the Compact and its past, present, or future. We are interested in both conceptual and empirical studies that draw on a variety of theoretical perspectives (e.g. institutional theory, social movement theory, network theory), and in quantitative as well as qualitative methodological approaches that can flesh out our understanding of the Compact, particularly efforts to assess the Compact's second ten years in light of the achievements and problems of the first ten years.

Possible topics for contributions include, but are not limited to, the following issues:

Analyses of existing achievements and remaining challenges with regard to the implementation of the ten Global Compact principles, and the Compact's other initiatives, partnerships, and alliances.

The relation of the Global Compact to other existing and emerging corporate responsibility initiatives (e.g., the Global Reporting Initiative, Social Accountability 8000, and ISO 26000).

The Global Compact's Communication on Progress (COP) policy and integrity measures.

The development of the Global Compact as a network-based corporate responsibility initiative combining global issues with local concerns.

The Global Compact's role and relationship to global governance.

The development of local networks throughout the world and the contribution of these networks to implementing the ten principles.

The role and impact of specialized stakeholders (e.g., academia, unions, NGOs) in the development of the Global Compact.

The development and impact of Global Compact issue platforms such as the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Principles for Responsible Management Education

(PRME), the Caring for Climate leadership initiative and the CEO Water Mandate.

The role of the Global Compact as a "norm entrepreneur" in a world of diffuse power and great instability where social networks are increasingly supplementing international negotiating regimes.

Submission Instructions

The format of the papers must follow Business & Society contribution guidelines. Business & Society uses the American Psychological Association citation and reference system (please see any recent copy of the journal for a sample):

<http://www.sagepub.com/journalsProdManSub.nav?prodId=Journal200878>.

Papers should include a 100-150 word abstract followed by 3 to 5 key-words. The paper itself should contain no indications of authorship. A title page containing full author contact information should be sent as a separate document to the coeditors. The citations and references should be APA compliant (see BAS guidelines).

Questions about the Special Issue should be addressed to guest editor Andreas Rasche at andreas.rasche@wbs.ac.uk.

Dates and Timetable

The tentative timetable for the special issue is as follows:

April 1, 2010 Paper submitted electronically to coeditors
August 1, 2010 authors invited to resubmit revised papers
October 30, 2010 Revised papers due (incorporating editors' and external reviewers' comments)
January 30, 2011 authors notified if paper selected for special issue
March 31, 2011 Delivery of full set of papers and guest editors' introductory paper



**Call for Papers: European Management Review
Re-Thinking the Firm in a Post-Crisis World
Special Issue Editors: Edward Freeman and
Maurizio Zollo
Submission Deadline: 7th December 2009**

The world has been hit by a multiplicity of global crises in recent years. In addition to the macro-economic recession, primed by the meltdown of large parts of the financial services industry, we have witnessed at least two more, highly inter-related, global shocks directly caused by firms' behaviour.

One has to do with the environmental crisis, with macro-level effects such as climate change, and micro-level ones such as the worsening health conditions in highly polluted areas. The other one relates to the 'moral crisis,' i.e., the loss of the sense of responsibility that comes with the exercise of the managerial

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function, let alone the leadership role, in business firms.

The simultaneous failure of the business firm to achieve economic, environmental and social sustainability hurts us not only as management scholars, but as teachers of the subject matter, as taxpayers, investors, employees and citizens.

Therefore, we would like to call for contributions to a special issue of EMR that aims to influence the global debate on foundational questions in our field, tackled in the light of evidence brought about by the crises.

Contributions should tackle one or more of the following questions:

What does the evidence of the economic, environmental and/or moral crises tell us about the fundamental tenets of the theory of the firm?

What, if anything, needs to be re-assessed about how we think of the role of the firm in the broader socio-economic context?

What do the multiple crises tell us about the fundamental tenets of strategic management theory?

How does a novel understanding of the role of the firm in society influence the way we think about the decisions and factors shaping the economic, environmental and social sustainability of its activities?

What organizational or business models might be proposed as potential solutions to the problem of designing the firm for economic, environmental and social sustainability?

What do these multiple crises tell us about the role of the individual manager in a firm designed for economic, environmental and social sustainability?

Please make your submissions to the special issue through the EMR website, at <http://emr.msubmit.net/cgi-bin/main.plex>. The final date for submissions is **December 7th 2009**. The authors of a selected list of papers, screened after the first round of reviews, will be invited to present their work at the 10th anniversary of the European Academy of Management conference in Rome in May 2010.

For queries about this Call for Papers, please contact [Maurizio Zollo](mailto:Maurizio.Zollo@unibocconi.it) at [unibocconi.it](mailto:Maurizio.Zollo@unibocconi.it). For questions relating to submission procedures, please contact Serena Giovannoni at emr@palgrave.com. For more information about the journal and to view sample articles, please visit the journal's website at <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/emr/>.



The Seventh Annual ICCSR Symposium is intended to discuss corporate innovation as it relates to poverty alleviation in local

communities in developing countries.

We are interested in conceptual, theoretical or empirical papers that present new research insights, ideas on business models, strategies and stakeholder engagement processes that a) respond to factors contributing to poverty; and b) advance sustainable community development in developing countries.

We are inviting multidisciplinary papers which contribute knowledge on how companies are transforming value chain activities to benefit local communities. The papers can cover, but not limited to, the following areas:

- Corporations and community (and, or social) enterprise development
- Corporations and community asset-building
- Business approaches towards community empowerment and capacity building
- Social partnerships and Stakeholder engagement.

Authors interested in submitting a paper for presentation at the symposium should submit an abstract of 1,000 words to judy.muthuri@nottingham.ac.uk by **Friday, 11th December 2009**.

The ICCSR will also be preparing a special issue of Business & Society on this topic, to be edited by Prof. Jeremy Moon, Dr. Judy Muthuri and Dr Uwafiokun Idemudia. Papers presented at the symposium would be considered along with those responding to the journal's own call for papers.

A more extensive outline is now available to download from

Call for Nominations Board of Directors

Each year members of the Society for Business Ethics elect a new member to the Board of Directors. The Board is the governing body of our Society and is responsible for all major policy decisions affecting the Society. Members of the Board of Directors serve a five year term. During the second year on the Board an individual serves as secretary, during the third year as program chair (for our annual meeting), and during the fourth year as our Society's president.

You are invited to nominate a member of the society to stand for election to the Board. Self-nominations are welcome.

Send all nominations to Jeff Frooman, SBE Executive Director, at frooman@unb.ca. Nominations will close November 16, 2009.

POSITIONS AND FELLOWSHIPS

ONE-YEAR TEACHING POSITION

The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania invites applications for a one-year teaching position (open in rank; not tenure-track) in the field of business ethics in its Department of Legal Studies and Business Ethics. It is envisioned that the successful applicant will be an active participant in the intellectual life of the Department.

This position may be renewable for one or two additional years. The Department has twenty full-time faculty who offer over twenty different courses in Wharton's undergraduate, MBA and doctoral programs and whose research is regularly published in leading journals. Candidates trained in philosophy, law, business, economics, social science, or combinations thereof, are encouraged to apply. Applicants should have superior academic credentials, strong research potential, and a demonstrated commitment to business ethics.

Information regarding the Legal Studies and Business Ethics Department can be found at <http://lgst.wharton.upenn.edu>. Specific information about the Ethics Program can be found at <http://ethics.wharton.upenn.edu>.

The University of Pennsylvania values diversity and seeks talented students, faculty and staff from diverse backgrounds. The University of Pennsylvania is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer. Women, minority candidates, veterans, and individuals with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply.

Priority will be given to materials received before **December 11, 2009**, consideration will be given to applications received through January 15, 2010.

Please submit your letter of introduction, resume, and evidence of teaching excellence (if available) by December 11, 2009. Also include the names and email addresses of those individuals who will be writing letters of recommendation. Electronic submissions are encouraged.

Please send to:
Lauretta Tomasco
Legal Studies and Business Ethics Department
The Wharton School - University of Pennsylvania
3730 Walnut Street - Room 632
Jon M. Huntsman Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6340
Email: tomascol@wharton.upenn.edu



OPEN RANK TENURE TRACK/TENURED POSITION

The Department of Management in the Daniels College of Business at the University of Denver seeks to fill an open-rank tenure-track or tenured faculty position, beginning Fall 2010. We seek candidates who have teaching and research interests in public policy along with business and society, international management and strategy. We especially encourage applications from candidates who share our core values of community, excellence, professionalism and collaboration. The successful candidate will engage in teaching, research and service activities. Strong English communication skills and PhD in public policy or closely related field by the time of appointment are required, though ABD may be considered. Preferred qualifications include a PhD in management, public administration, or other business-related disciplines; experience teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels in the areas of public policy, business and society, and other related areas; and evidence of a productive stream of research publications that has or can be published in high quality refereed academic journals.

Daniels is globally recognized as a leader in providing business education. Grounded in ethics, our educational experience not only teaches students, it transforms lives. As the eighth-oldest collegiate school of business in the country, Daniels has built a curriculum producing accountable citizens of the world who are business sharp, stakeholder savvy and future ready.

To apply for this position, please visit our website at www.dujobs.org. University of Denver is an EEO/AA Employer.



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY/RESPONSIBILITY

The Richard Ivey School of Business at The University of Western Ontario seeks candidates for a position as a tenure-track Assistant Professor, tenured Associate Professor or Professor in the area of Corporate Sustainability or Responsibility. The ideal candidate will contribute to the school's research focus on the corporate actions that manage both public and private interests simultaneously, which is central to the school's Cross-Enterprise Centre for Building Sustainable Value (<http://www.ivey.uwo.ca/centres/building/>). The school will consider candidates from any business discipline, who have the ability to publish in high quality academic and practitioner outlets. Candidates should have the ability to successfully teach in core undergraduate and/or MBA courses using a case / discussion format. The candidate will be expected to teach corporate sustainability or responsibility as well as core courses within his/her disciplinary area. We will also consider outstanding candidates for Limited Term and Visiting appointments.

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The Richard Ivey School of Business is Canada's premier business school and is recognized worldwide for the quality of its management education and research. The School's major activities include: highly regarded Executive MBA and MBA program and an expanding undergraduate program; a well established doctoral program active in most major areas of management; as well as an expanding portfolio of programs for executives, delivered in Canada and Hong Kong. The School is internationally oriented in terms of curricula, research, faculty, and student exchanges.

Job Requirements

Candidates must have a Ph.D. or be close to completion. This position is subject to budgetary and Appointments Committee approval. Applicants should have fluent written and oral communication skills in English. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be given priority. The Richard Ivey School of Business and The University of Western Ontario are committed to employment equity and welcomes applications from all qualified women and men, including visible minorities, aboriginal people and persons with disabilities.

The submission deadline is **November 30, 2009** although applications will be accepted until the position has been filled.

For information on how to apply, please visit our website at www.ivey.uwo.ca/faculty/Career_Opps.htm
www.ivey.uwo.ca
Email: facultypositions@ivey.ca



LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY Los Angeles, CA

Assistant/Associate Professor of Management with a specialization in the Business and Society area. Applications are invited for a tenure-track position in Management at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor. A secondary area of teaching interest in either International Business or Strategic Management is also preferred. Prior teaching and industry experience are valued. Opportunities exist for summer research grants, additional teaching income (e.g. executive education and summer school), underwritten travel to professional conferences, and other international travel.

At the Assistant level, a Ph.D. or DBA in Management or related area is required along with evidence of teaching effectiveness and research potential. At the Associate level, candidates should also have a record of successful research and publication. While the appointment involves teaching at both the undergraduate and MBA levels, candidates with an interest and/or prior experience in executive education (e.g. our EMBA program) are encouraged to apply. (All employees, as well as candidates for this position, must show employment eligibility verification as required by the U.S. Immigration and Naturali-

zation Service.)

Position Available: August 2010

Salary: Competitive

Loyola Marymount University is a culturally diverse Jesuit institution founded in 1918 located a mile from the Pacific Ocean on a bluff in a scenic campus environment. With a faculty of approximately 350, the University's enrollment exceeds 6,000 students, of which some 1,500 graduate and undergraduate students are enrolled in the College of Business. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply as Loyola Marymount University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Additional information about the University, College of Business Administration and campus can be found at <http://www.lmu.edu>.

CONTACT: Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, evidence of teaching effectiveness, letters of reference and a sample of research work by **November 15, 2009** to Dr. Edmund Gray, Chair, Management Department Search Committee, College of Business Administration, Loyola Marymount University, One LMU Drive, Los Angeles, CA, 90045.

ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT ANNUAL MEETING - In attendance and conducting interviews: Dr. Jeffrey Gale, Dr. David Mathison



LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER (MULTIPLE POSITIONS) DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

- Leading international university
- Innovative and creative environment
- Berwick, Caulfield and Clayton campuses

The Opportunity

The Department of Management at Monash University is the largest provider of tertiary level management education in Australia with over 80 full-time academic staff and over 3000 students enrolled in undergraduate and postgraduate programs. Our purpose is to be an international leader in management and business scholarship through innovative and sustainable approaches to teaching, research and community engagement. Our revised academic structure highlights our strength and diversity in four discipline groups: Business, Operations and Services (including Tourism); Governance, Leadership and Organization (including Public Management); Human Resources and Employment Relations; and International Business and Strategic Management.

We now seek appointees with proven excellence in teaching and learning and a well-articulated research agenda in at least one of the above discipline areas.

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Requirements:

To be successful you will have demonstrated relevant academic knowledge, together with a PhD in management or a closely-related discipline. Commitment and a capability to deliver high quality learning and teaching at undergraduate and post graduate level and a willingness and capacity to make a contribution to the academic life and administrative tasks of the Department are essential.

Candidates for Senior Lecturer positions must also have an established publication record with evidence of an ability to publish in high quality management journals.

Appointment will be made at a level appropriate to the successful applicant's qualifications, experience and in accordance with classification standards for each level.

All applications should address the selection criteria. Please refer to "How to Apply for Monash jobs" below.

The University

Monash University has a bold vision - to deliver significant improvements to the human condition. Distinguished by its international perspective, Monash takes pride in its commitment to innovative research and high quality teaching and learning.

The Benefits

Remuneration package: \$83,363 - \$98,994 / \$102,119 - \$117,749 pa Level B/Level C (includes employer superannuation of 17%)

This role is a full-time position; however flexible working arrangements may be negotiated.

Monash offers a range of professional development programs, support for research, study and overseas work, generous maternity leave and flexible work arrangements.

Duration

Continuing appointment

Job Ref

A0910240

Location

Multiple Locations

Enquiries Only

Ms Chantal Roddy on phone +61 3 9903 1008 or

email domhr.mgt@buseco.monash.edu.au

Applications Close

Friday, 30 Oct 2009

More Information

- Download Position Information - http://monash.turborecruit.com.au/position_description/597/PD%20-%20Lecturer,%20Senior%20Lecturer,%20Dept.%20Management.pdf
- How to Apply for Monash Jobs - http://monash.turborecruit.com.au/position_description/597/How%20to%20apply%20for%20Monash%20jobs.pdf

An Equal Opportunity Employer

EOWA Employer of Choice for Women

Globethics.net is a worldwide ethics network based in Geneva, with an international Board of Foundation of eminent persons. It provides an electronic platform for dialogue, reflection and action on ethics. Its central instrument is the internet site www.globethics.net. Globethics.net has three objectives:

Access to ethics resources: to ensure that people in all regions of the world are empowered to reflect and act on ethical issues. In order to ensure access to knowledge re-sources in applied ethics, Globethics.net has developed its *Globethics.net Library*, the leading global digital library on ethics. Globethics.net took this initiative to ensure that persons - especially in Africa, Asia and Latin-America - have access to good quality and up to date knowledge resources on ethics. The founding conviction of Globethics.net was that more equal access to knowledge resources in the field of applied ethics will enable persons and institutions from developing and transition economies to become more visible and audible in the global discourse on ethics. There is no cost involved in using the library. Individuals only need to register (free of charge) as participants on the Globethics.net website to get access to all the full text journals, e-books and other resources in the library.

Networking: The registered participants form a global community of people interested in or specialists in ethics. On its website it offers participants the opportunity to join or form electronic working groups for purposes of networking or collaborative research.

Research: The international secretariat, based in Geneva, currently concentrates on three topics of research: *Business and Economic Ethics*, *Interreligious Ethics* and *Re-sponsible Leadership*. The knowledge produced through the work groups and research finds its way *into collections and publications*, more specifically in the two series *Globethics.net Series* and *Globethics.net Focus* that are also made available online for free in the Globethics.net Library.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aspen Honors Wharton Ethics Professor

By Della Bradshaw

Financial Times, September 17 2009

Thomas Donaldson, professor of legal studies and business ethics at the Wharton school at the University of Pennsylvania, leads the roll call of honour in the 2009 faculty pioneer awards from the Aspen Institute Center for Business Education. The awards recognise professors who integrate social, environmental and ethical issues into their MBA teaching.

Prof Donaldson, who receives Aspen's lifetime achievement award, is a founding member of the Society for Business Ethics and author of four books, including *Ties that Bind: A Social Contract Approach to Business Ethics*, which won a best book award at the Academy of Management. One of his current projects involves writing about ethics and hedge funds.

The three other US professors to scoop awards are **Gregory Fairchild** and **Michael Lenox**, both of the Darden School at the University of Virginia, who both won faculty pioneer awards; and **Jay Golden**, assistant professor in the school of sustainability at Arizona State University, who won the Rising Star award.

"Now more than ever before we are witnessing the substantial influence of business on society," said Rich Leimsider, director of Aspen CBE, says that the research and teaching done by the four would help businesses make positive social change. "Now more than ever before we are witnessing the substantial influence of business on society."

More than 125 nominations were submitted for the 2009 awards.



Corporate Governance:

***The International Journal of Business in Society* was proud to support a Best Paper Award at this years Society for Business Ethics Annual Meeting in Chicago.**

The award was presented to **Wim Dubbink** and **Bert van de Ven**, Tilburg University, The Netherlands, for their paper "Do Corporations have a Duty to Further Justice"

Joanne B. Ciulla, President of the Society for Business Ethics presented the award to Wim in Chicago. Congratulations to Wim and Bert.

Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society is Edited by Nada and Andrew Kakabadse. The journal aims to cultivate and share knowledge and ideas in order to assist businesses to enhance their corporate governance prac-

tice. Being international and inter-disciplinary in scope, this journal seeks to provide a platform for debate amongst diverse academic and practitioner communities who address a broad spectrum of corporate governance issues and disciplines in different parts of the world.

For more information on the journal, please visit the journal homepage www.emeraldinsight.com/cg.htm

For a free trial to the journal, please contact the Publisher: Andrew Smith agsmith@emeraldinsight.com

ISBEE Conference News

The next World Congress of ISBEE (International Society of Business, Ethics and Economics) will be held July 11-14, 2012 at Kozminski University in Warsaw, Poland under the direction of Wojciech Gasparski, the Director of the Business Ethics Centre at Kozminski University and the Wasraw National Organizing Committee with members from Poland, Russia, Hungary and other countries.

The theme of the conference is: "Tradition and New Horizons: Towards the Virtue of Responsibility." There will be a Call for Papers in 2010, and panels and presentations are strongly encouraged from business, government, and NGO leaders, as well as from academia.

We will also invite financial contributions to subvent the travel for graduate students and any of our members who need travel support.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS – DUE MARCH 1, 2010

BUSINESS ETHICS QUARTERLY 2011 ANNUAL REVIEW ISSUE

Business Ethics Quarterly invites authors to submit proposals for manuscripts that provide comprehensive and insightful scholarly surveys of topics relevant to business ethics research, to be published in an annual review section of the journal during 2011. Articles in the annual review section should summarize recent important research on a topic relevant to business ethics (broadly defined), develop linkages between that topic and other important topics and issues, and provide valuable directions for future research on the topic. Work from both the social sciences and humanities is welcome; authors should consult *BEQ*'s "information for contributors" page to see the range of topics *BEQ* considers for publication (www.businessethicsquarterly.org).

Proposals are due March 1, 2010.

Proposals should be five to ten pages long (double-spaced), not including references. Please limit references to one page, single-spaced, highlighting the most significant works in the topic area you propose to survey. Any necessary tables or charts also should be in an appendix, and should be limited in number.

Submit proposals to managing editor Elizabeth Scott at BEQmanagingedit@easternct.edu.

Proposals will be reviewed by the editor and associate or advisory editors or editorial board members. Accepted proposals will then go through the process below. Strict adherence to the timeline (below) is essential in order to meet publication deadlines. Proposals will be evaluated on the following criteria:

1) Importance: The proposed review manuscript must address an important and substantial area of research, integrating a wide range of research on that topic in a way that makes a clear contribution to the advancement of theory and research relevant to business ethics. The contribution to advancing theory and research is essential; proposals that merely summarize existing research will not be accepted, and manuscripts that fail to advance theory and research will be rejected despite earlier approval of a proposal. Please note that during 2008 and 2009, *BEQ* is publishing reviews on moral identity, whistleblowing, neuroscientific approaches to ethics, organizational justice research, evolutionary approaches to ethics, and the ethics of emotional influence in organizations. Thus we are not likely to accept a proposal on one of these topics unless it takes a radically different approach to the issue. Other topics also are under consideration for 2010 publication; authors might wish to check with the journal to determine if their topic of interest already is under consideration.

2) Organization: The proposal should be clearly organized, well-argued, and engage the relevant existing research well.

3) Feasibility: The proposal should be defined precisely enough that the editors will be able to judge its feasibility with respect to the publication timeline (below). The review and publication timeline for the annual review section is as follows; strict adherence to this timeline is essential for a successful proposal and manuscript:

March 1, 2010 Proposals due to *Business Ethics Quarterly* by email to BEQmanagingedit@easternct.edu.

April 15, 2010 Decisions on proposals provided to authors, including feedback for use in developing the initial draft of the review.

September 1, 2010 First draft of the review due.

November 1, 2010 Feedback to authors regarding first draft.

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