Business & Society
2022, Vol. 61(5) 980–1041

DOI: 10.1177/00076503221098911
journals.sagepub.com/home/bas
SAGE

Mission Accomplished? Reflecting on 60 Years of *Business & Society*

Stephen Brammer[1], Layla Branicki[1], and Martina Linnenluecke[2]

Abstract

Business & Society's 60th anniversary affords an opportunity to reflect on the journal's achievements in the context of the wider field. We analyze editorial commentaries to map the evolving mission of the journal, assess the achievement of the journal's mission through a thematic analysis of published articles, and examine *Business & Society*'s distinctiveness relative to peer journals using a machine learning approach. Our analysis highlights subtle shifts in *Business & Society*'s mission and content over time, reflecting variation in the relative emphasis on scholarly quality versus policy/practice relevance, and building the journal and its academic community versus addressing issues of concern to wider society. While *Business & Society*'s intended missions have been substantially and sequentially achieved, an increased emphasis on the society-business nexus and a critical approach to interdisciplinarity could further enhance *Business & Society*'s leading role within business and society research and attract new generations of contributors and readers.

Keywords

business & society, systematic literature review, rigor, relevance, responsible research

[1]University of Bath, UK
[2]Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Corresponding Author:
Stephen Brammer, School of Management, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK.
Email: mnssjab@bath.ac.uk

> This journal is meant to furnish a balance and a relief from the intense preoccupation with techniques of management which characterizes many similar publications. We will try to provide perspective of the businessman [or woman] not merely in his [or her] desk chair but in a world, or perhaps it's wise these days to say a universe, which he [or she] helps to shape. (Thain, 1960)

> Global society is increasingly grappling with grand challenges, such as climate change, human rights violation, global poverty, socioeconomic inequalities, mass migration, and institutional corruption . . . as more journals enter into the discussion of business and society themes . . . there is greater room for fragmentation [that] does not advance the search for long-lasting and impactful solutions to complex problems and issues. (Bapuji et al., 2020)

Arguably, one of the distinguishing characteristics of *Business & Society* research and scholarship is an intent to contribute to the betterment of the world by addressing issues and challenges that face contemporary business and society. Indeed, both the journal's first editorial "declaration of interdependence," and the latest editorial statement of intent regarding the future of *Business & Society* are underpinned by a deep commitment to illuminating contemporary issues and challenges. Normativity is deeply ingrained in *Business & Society* research (Swanson, 1999), and as a community, we are unashamedly concerned with the way things should be, rather than simply how they are or how they could be. The 60th anniversary of *Business & Society* is a timely occasion on which to evaluate how well we have accomplished the founding mission articulated for our community over the last six decades.

We ground our critical evaluation of the scholarly work published in *Business & Society* in the fertile debates regarding the objectives and impacts of business and management scholarship that have proliferated in the last two decades (e.g., Carton & Mouricou, 2017; Hodgkinson & Rousseau, 2009; Rynes et al., 2001; Starkey et al., 2009; Starkey & Madan, 2001). This research has examined the objectives and achievements of specific journals within the broader evolution of management and business studies as a scholarly field of study (Kieser & Leiner, 2009) and has been largely critical of much of the contemporary management research undertaken (Alvesson et al., 2017; Tourish, 2020). Recognition of the criticisms of the state of management research has led to calls for management researchers to pay greater attention to "grand challenges" (e.g., Brammer et al., 2019; Buckley et al., 2017; Ferraro et al., 2015; George et al., 2016). This conversation encourages management researchers to engage more deeply and consistently with "ambitious but achievable objectives that harness science, technology, and innovation to solve important national or global problems and that have the potential to capture the public's imagination" (US Office of Science and Technology Policy, 2014, p. 7). Relatedly, the field is beginning to pay significant attention to what constitutes responsible research, both methodologically and regarding scholarly impacts and outputs (McKiernan & Tsui, 2019). The upsurge in interest across business and management scholarship to increase the societal impact of research provides a fertile context for a review that examines the specific opportunities and challenges of achieving such goals in the context of business and society research.

We perceive a significant opportunity for our review to enable readers of *Business & Society* and our associated communities to reflect on the evolving mission of our research, impediments, and barriers to realizing that mission, and approaches to alleviating the hurdles that are specific to our goals for business and society research. To do so, we conduct a detailed, comprehensive, and longitudinal review of 60 years of *Business & Society* research, with a particular focus on how the journal has defined its mission over time, the extent to which the mission is reflected in the journal's content, and the distinctiveness of *Business & Society* relative to peer journals. We ask the following four research questions: (a) How has *Business & Society* defined its intended mission, and how has the intended mission evolved over its 60 years? (b) to what extent has *Business & Society* realized its intended mission through its published research? (c) in what ways is research published in *Business & Society* distinctive relative to that published in peer journals, and how has this evolved over time, and (d) what could be done to further advance the distinctiveness and positioning of *Business & Society* in the future? To address these questions, we begin by briefly reviewing research regarding how academic journals define their mission and which factors at multiple levels shape this process. Next, we analyze editorial commentaries published in *Business & Society* to map the evolving mission of the journal, assess the achievement of the journal's mission over time through a thematic analysis of its articles, and examine *Business & Society*'s distinctiveness relative to peer field journals using a machine learning approach.

The Mission(s) of Academic Journals

A fertile debate regarding the objectives of academic publishing has flourished throughout the social sciences, including numerous sub-fields of business and management, in the last two decades (Aram & Salipante, 2003; Baldridge et al., 2004; Carton & Mouricou, 2017; Daft & Lewin, 2008; Hodgkinson & Rousseau, 2009; Kieser & Leiner, 2009; Rynes et al., 2001; Starkey et al., 2009; Starkey & Madan, 2001). While much of the debate regarding the mission and achievements of business research has focused on a relatively macro-/field-level of analysis, some research has examined the specific missions and purposes of individual academic journals and how these evolve (e.g., Calabretta et al., 2011; Colquitt & Zapata-Phelan, 2007; Daft & Lewin, 2008; Van Fleet et al., 2006).

Many journals have their origin as showcases of the research effort of particular groups and focus on the development of specific academic fields or disciplines. For example, the *Journal of Management* originated from a desire to provide exposure to the research of members of the Southern Management Association (Van Fleet et al., 2006). It was recognized early on that "to achieve first-rate status, the journal would have to feature the discipline's best work, not just the leading work of authors within SMA's then-limited geographic boundaries" (Van Fleet et al., 2006, p. 487)—which involved recruiting an editorial board comprising nationally reputed scholars, indexing the journal in major databases, and implementing a constructive review process to improve article quality. These initiatives reflect broader attempts to build the legitimacy of business research which was lacking throughout its early development because of its initial proximity to practice (Kieser & Leiner, 2009).

A further academic community-centric mission often articulated and pursued by academic journals is their role in creating spaces for research addressing specific phenomena, theoretical orientations, or methodological questions. In so doing, these journals define their communities in opposition to various "other" communities and generate enhanced opportunities for their defined research priorities. For example, *Organization*, a leading critical management journal established in 1994, defined its mission as "establishing a field of study, neo-disciplinary, [with] a focus on an agreed theoretical object—the concept of organization" (Burrell et al., 1994, pp. 9–10). While the potential irony of slowly becoming part of the institutional apparatus of business and management was both anticipated by its founders and has not been lost on its community since (Parker & Thomas, 2011), *Organization* continues to play an active role in encouraging and sustaining critical management scholars and scholarship. Nonetheless, there have been long-standing concerns regarding whether self-sustaining communities of scholarship are isolated from developments (and needs) in the wider world and might not have a practical application or value (Bennis & O'Toole, 2005; Palmer, 2006; Podolny, 2009; Schoemaker, 2008). To overcome these concerns, many journals encourage improved pedagogy in their given field. Perhaps surprisingly to contemporary eyes, the founding mission of the *Academy of Management Journal* emphasized the importance of disseminating research through management education, suggesting that "articles published should be primarily those which deal with the teaching of management subjects, curriculum building and scholarly discussions of interest to students of management" (Adams & Davis, 1986, p. 90).

Other journals have explicitly moved away from catering toward specific academic communities or fields, and define their mission in relation to "outward-facing" needs. Reflecting the generalized concern to advance relevance in business research, a commonly cited mission among business journals is a desire to enhance contributions to management practice. For example, in their inaugural editorial for *Organization Science*, Daft and Lewin (1990) lamented that "the body of knowledge published in academic journals has practically no audience in business or government" (p. 1). Other critical voices have proposed that business research has too narrowly focused on managerial/organizational phenomena and has paid too little attention to social change and improvement, and remains unsatisfying if it is not able to provide answers to major social and societal issues facing the contemporary world (Podolny et al., 2009). To progress relevance, research would need to abandon the dominant managerialist and short-term agenda (Ferlie et al., 2010) in favor of establishing a link between the world of businesses and "grand societal challenges" such as climate change, poverty, food and water shortages, and social inequality, or by exploring implications that are relevant for public policies (e.g., Adler & Jermier, 2005; Dutton, 2005; Ferlie et al., 2010; Podolny, 2009; Schoemaker, 2008; Von Glinow, 2005; Walsh et al., 2003; Willmott, 2012).

Factors Shaping the Realization of Journal Mission(s)

Even the most critical discussions of business research concede that the variety, overall volume, reach, and inclusivity of business and management research have increased dramatically over the last 30 or 40 years (Alvesson et al., 2017). At the same time, there is concern with the growing tendency toward "nonsense" in business research—that is, concern regarding whether research addresses a fundamentally productive social role, or is merely an unproductive intellectual game serving only the advancement of academic careers (Alvesson et al., 2017; Tourish, 2020)—and widespread dissatisfaction with the extent to which many journals have realized their extra-academic roles. What factors then shape a journal's capacity to achieve its goals—the advancement of the interests of particular academic groups or impacts on practice or the needs of the wider society?

Much of the narrative regarding the conditions that shape a journal's capacity to achieve its mission is highlights institutional constraints within academic systems of knowledge creation. For example, systems of recruitment, reward, and recognition have institutionalized conditions of "publish or perish" (Clark & Wright, 2009; Lambrechts et al., 2011). Moreover, building academic credibility for management research within the broader social sciences has privileged "scientific" approaches to management research which have been problematic in terms of encouraging relevant and "engaged" scholarship (McKelvey, 2006; Van de Ven & Johnson, 2006; Van de Ven & Zlotkowski, 2005). The dramatic increase in the number of published outputs, their inaccessible style, and the emphasis on making theoretical contributions are well-documented (Alvesson et al., 2017; Tourish, 2020). The style and nature of academic communication are often ill-suited to generating content accessible beyond academia (Boland et al., 2001; DeNisi, 1994; Rousseau & McCarthy, 2007), implying that the academic community needs to be encouraged to innovate in relation to the extent and forms of communication of research findings (Cummings, 2007; Hambrick, 2005; Hitt, 1998). Despite calls for greater practical relevance, editors and researchers have noted that practitioners and management researchers occupy distinct knowledge eco-systems, each of which is substantially self-referential, meaning that aspirations to effect wider societal influence through academic research face considerable challenges (Kieser & Leiner, 2009; Rasche & Behnam, 2009) and might be "naïve aspirations" (Daft & Lewin, 2008, p. 181).

While institutional factors are undoubtedly important, academic journals and their editorships play an important role in shaping both the missions that journals define for themselves and their achievement. Editorial statements reflect the definition and boundaries of specific academic communities and those communities have themselves shown to follow predictable developmental pathways. March (2005) demonstrated that research communities, and by extension journals as totemic emblems of those communities, evolve naturally toward narrowness and parochialism within geographic, linguistic, and even cultural constraints. Research in several disciplines suggests that, over time, journals coalesce on relatively distinct and narrow issues/topics, as well as methodological and theoretical foci (e.g., Miller, 2006) despite espoused intent to publish more varied research. To some extent, this process might reflect theoretical or methodological biases and preferences of editors and reviewers (Miller, 2006; Starbuck, 2003).

Ultimately, individual academics also have an important role to play in shaping academic debates. Notwithstanding prevailing incentives and pressures, individual academics conduct, write, submit, and peer review research submitted to journals. Academics substantially determine the nature of the research supplied to journals for review, as well as shape published research through editorial and review processes. It is hard to imagine how journals could achieve their mission without the active participation of individual academics. Given that improving the societal relevance of business research (especially to address “grand challenges”) requires fundamental changes in the intrinsic character of the research being undertaken, academic agency is critical in relation to methods and approaches that produce Mode 2 research (Bartunek, 2011; Tranfield & Starkey, 1998), such as action or intervention research (Avenier, 2010; Hatchuel, 2001; Hodgkinson & Starkey, 2012), the co-production of knowledge between academics and practitioners (Starkey et al., 2004), and more “engaged scholarship” (McKelvey, 2006; Van de Ven & Johnson, 2006; Van de Ven & Zlotkowski, 2005).

What might this discussion mean for *Business & Society*, and its evolution over 60 years? We tentatively propose the following three broad issues that stem from the debates occurring in relation to wider management scholarship. First, there is a broad question regarding how *Business & Society*’*s* editorial mission has evolved over time, and how this relates to trends and pressures experienced more widely in management research. Within this, there are two further issues. First, how has *Business & Society*’*s* relative emphasis on academic quality and practice/policy relevance have evolved over time? Second, how has the relative emphasis in *Business & Society* between external foci and purposes versus internal/field-building activities evolved over time?

Methods

To answer our questions about the evolution and achievement of *Business & Society*’*s* mission over time, we undertake two complementary analyses: one qualitative, one quantitative. First, to identify how the journal has defined and realized its mission and how this has evolved, we use qualitative thematic analysis to identify the following: (a) The stated editorial mission of *Business & Society* in editorial statements and letters and how the mission changed over time, and (b) the extent to which the journal’s objectives are reflected in the journal’s content. Second, we complement the qualitative analysis of *Business & Society*’*s* content with an automated topic extraction and burst detection analysis based on machine learning which allows us to identify how *Business & Society* is positioned within the social issues research landscape vis-à-vis other peer journals: *Journal of Business Ethics* (JBE), *Business Ethics, the Environment and Responsibility* (BE:ER, formerly Business *Ethics: A European Review*), *Business Ethics Quarterly* (BEQ), and *Business & Society Review* (BSR). This approach has been successfully used in other systematic reviews (e.g., Marrone et al., 2020), and us to identify “topic bursts” in the large dataset of articles (11,486 articles across the four journals), that is, periods during which topics receive heightened attention. We detail the method for each element of our analysis below.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics.

Journal	Date range	# of retrieved documents
Business & Society	1960 to 2020	1,094
Journal of Business Ethics	1982 to 2020	8,412
Business Ethics: A European Review	1992 to 2020	1,029
Business Ethics Quarterly	1991 to 2020	632
Business & Society Review	2007 to 2020	309
Total		11,476

Dataset

We systematically identified and retrieved all available *Business & Society* articles from the Scopus database, retrieving 1,094 articles (928 research articles, 34 review articles, and 132 other document types such as editorials published in the journal since 1960 and up to September 2020). In a second step, we exported both the citation data and full text for these articles. For comparative purposes, citation data were also collected from the four closely related titles mentioned earlier: JBE, BE:ER, BEQ, and BSR. Most journals are indexed in the Scopus database except for BE:ER, where we had to collect data from multiple different sources (Web of Science, ProQuest, and the journal's website). We exported all available records over each journal's entire history as a comma-separated-values (CSV) file (one file for each journal), noting some missing data for earlier records, which can likely be attributed to the retrospective digitization of citation data. Each CSV file includes information of journal citation records such as author details, title, year, and abstract for each article. Given that every journal has a different start year, we have an unbalanced dataset. Descriptive statistics for the retrieved data files are presented in Table 1.

Method for the Qualitative Analysis of Business & Society's Content

Our qualitative analysis of *Business & Society*'*s* content takes place in two steps. First, in recognition of *Business & Society*'*s* strong tradition of editorial communication with the journal's readership and wider community, we analyze editorial content in the journal to map its evolving objectives over time. Editorial commentaries have varied in character to some extent—beginning with a tradition of editorial introductions to the articles featured in particular issues, including periodic reflections on *Business & Society*'*s* positioning and role in the context of the wider field—often around editorial transitions, and more recently involving longer and more fully developed narratives regarding the journals' editorial perspective on particular issues (contribution, context, theory, etc.). In total, we identified 116 available editorial documents in the journal's history that we included in our analysis. For context, in Table 2, we provide an overview of the history of *Business & Society*'*s* editors, along with their tenures, the numbers of issues and articles published during each editorial teams' tenure, and the numbers of editorial prefaces/articles/commentaries included in our analysis.

All 116 editorials were imported into the qualitative data analysis software NVivo 12 for coding and then analyzed in detail by two of the authors. The goal of analyzing editorials was to map out *Business & Society*'*s* evolving priorities, perspectives, issues, and concerns as they were seen and represented by the journal's editors. While transitions between editors present opportunities for journal priorities and perspectives to evolve, we were keen not to take this for granted and for evolving issues to be surfaced naturally through our analysis. We therefore drew on Langley's (1999, 2009) temporal bracketing approach to identify when there was "a certain continuity in the activities within each period" and where "there are certain discontinuities at its frontiers" (Langley, 1999, p. 703). This approach allowed us to identify seven phases in the evolution of the journal's mission. Once phases were identified, a broadly inductive approach (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) was taken to identifying and surfacing themes and issues as they emerged in the editorials. In evaluating the editorials, we paid particular attention to identifying themes related to the following: (a) priorities and expressed editorial objectives for the journal, and (b) reflections on the state of the development of the wider business and society field, and the relevance and impacts of this on *Business & Society*. Having identified themes within the editorials, two of the authors engaged in an inter-rater reliability process by iteratively reflecting on how these themes clustered across time to map out stages of *Business & Society*'*s* evolving mission.

The second element of our qualitative analysis uses the phases identified to structure our analysis of the published content of the journal over the same periods. This part of the analysis aimed to map the evolving nature of the field across time by examining the textual content of all articles published in *Business & Society* between 1960 and 2020 systematically and rigorously. All articles published in *Business & Society* were downloaded as PDFs and imported into the qualitative software analysis package NVivo 12Plus. Articles were organized in NVivo through the use of the case and attribute functions to enable the sorting of articles according to the phase of the journal's history

Table 2. Business & Society's Editorial Teams.

Editor name(s)	Years	Affiliation(s)	No. of issues	No. of articles	No. of editorials
Richard Thain	Autumn 1960 to Spring 1965	Roosevelt University	10	72	6
Brandel L. Works	Autumn 1965 to Spring 1969	Roosevelt University	8	38	0
Bismarck S. Williams	Autumn 1969 to Winter 1980	Roosevelt University	20	88	0
Douglas F. Lamont	Winter 1981 to Spring 1983	Roosevelt University	3	25	1
Paul Wellen, Brian Reynolds	Spring 1984	Roosevelt University	1	6	2
Jennifer Wagner, James Weber, Brian Reynolds	Spring 1985	Roosevelt University	1	6	1
Jennifer Wagner, Gilbert R. Ghez, Ann B. Matasar	Spring 1986 to Spring 1987	Roosevelt University	2	10	0
Ann B. Matasar, Jennifer L. Wagner, Russell E. Yerkes	Spring 1988	Roosevelt University	1	4	0
Ann B. Matasar, Jennifer L. Wagner	Spring 1989 to Spring 1993	Roosevelt University	5	26	3
Thomas M. Jones, Donna J. Wood	Spring 1994 to Winter 1994	University of Washington; University of Pitsburgh	3	16	3
Donna J. Wood	April 1995 to March 1998	University of Pitsburgh	12	74	8
Steven L. Wartick	June 1998 to March 2001	University of Northern Iowa	12	51	11
Jeanne M. Logsdon	June 2001 to June 2004	University of New Mexico	13	58	13
John F. Mahon	September 2004 to June 2007	University of Maine	12	56	9
Duane Windsor	September 2007 to November 2014	Rice University	32	175	48
Andrew Crane, Irene Henriques, Bryan W. Husted, Dirk Matten	January 2015 to September 2017	York University, Canada; Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico	21	92	6

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

Editor name(s)	Years	Affiliation(s)	No. of issues	No. of articles	No. of editorials
Andrew Crane, Irene Henriques, Bryan W. Husted, Frank G. A. de Bakker	November 2017 to November 2019	York University, Canada; Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico; IÉSEG School of Management, Lille, France	17	102	3
Hari Bapuji, Jill A. Brown, Frank G. A. de Bakker, Colin Higgins, Kathleen Rehbein, Andrew Spicer	January 2020 to present	University of Melbourne, Australia; Bentley University; IÉSEG School of Management, Lille, France Deakin University, Australia; Marquette University; University of South Carolina	13	80	2

they belonged to. Two members of the team read and re-read the articles included in the dataset. From these initial readings, the team established a coding template to enable a micro textual analysis of the evolution of foci and content in *Business & Society's* output across time. Codes reflected the issues/phenomena under study, the theoretical perspectives being examined or developed (if any), the context of the study (if any), the methods being applied (if any), and the characteristics of the author teams (disciplines, location, practice/academic). Where possible, codes were generated in NVivo. For example, terms such as interdependence, critique, and interdisciplinarity were derived from the journal's first published editorial. Next, using NVivo, the articles were coded by one member of the team and then re-coded by a second team member to ensure inter-coder reliability. In a small number of cases (due to the file format of some *Business & Society* articles), it was not possible to code in NVivo; in these cases, verbatim quotations that represented key themes were transcribed from the article and then re-uploaded to NVivo for analysis. This combined approach enabled us to critically evaluate the evolving mission of *Business & Society* and to identify exemplar articles that illustrate the evolving mission in the journals' content.

We also identified the top-cited journal articles in *Business & Society* per decade, using Scopus data and citation counts as of December 3, 2020, to gain an understanding of which articles attracted attention within the academic debate (Table 3). We note the inherent limitations associated with citation counts but find that these data are providing useful information regarding the growing academic influence of the journal in the field.

Method for the Burstiness Analysis

In addition to the qualitative analysis, and for purposes of situating *Business & Society* within the social issues research landscape, we conducted an automated topic extraction and burst detection analysis for articles published in the journal and other peer journals, identified earlier. Analysis was carried out separately for each journal and CSV file created in the previous step; the different time frames and publication volumes did not allow us to combine files into one dataset. We focused the analysis on the titles and abstracts of articles, rather than the entire article, for several reasons: (a) Abstracts contain a concise summary and the most important aspects of the articles they describe, and (b) prior research has found no clear advantage of using full-text versions (Crawford et al., 2006). The analysis of the textual data involves several different steps and was run in Python 3.

The first step involves an entity linking process, that is, a process that recognizes and disambiguates unique "entities," or topics, within the text. The Python code used for the analysis is available on Github (see Marrone, 2020) and calls on the TAGME tool (see https://tagme.d4science.org/tagme/), which executes a process that scans the text and assigns meaningful topic mentions (i.e., topic "tags" or labels) to the text. The tool is not simply based on a frequency count of words in the text; instead, the tool uses algorithmic technology to assign relevant topics based on the text of the title and abstract of each article, disambiguates the topics from other topics, and evaluates the relevance of the topics for the overall context based on a confidence measure. Essentially, the analysis carries out a form of automated "coding," similar to coding typically used in qualitative analysis. For example, an article discussing carbon capture and storage solutions and low carbon energy technologies would be tagged with terms such as "carbon capture and storage," "energy," and "low carbon." Disambiguation is achieved during the machine learning process by comparing the text elements to large bodies of online textual data to ensure that the tool does not falsely assign tags—for example, an article mentioning "Mercury" could be about the planet, singer, or the chemical element (Marrone et al., 2020). The disambiguation thus allows the program to

Table 3. Most Cited Articles by Decade in B&S,

1960 to 1969.

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Groke P.O., Kreidle J.R.	Export! Why or Why Not? Managerial Attitude and Action for Smaller Sized Business Firms	1967	Business & Society	20	20	Article
Martyn H.	The Influence of Sports on International Tourism	1969	Business & Society	5	5	Article
Simon J.L.	Business Ideology, Business Ethics and Business Behavior: A Review of the Issues and A Prod to Research	1967	Business & Society	3	3	Article
Editorial	Declaration of Interdependence	1960	Business & Society	3	1	Editorial
Weeks R.R., Marks W.J.	The Marketing Concept in Historical Perspective	1969	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Dixon D.F., McLaughlin D.J., Jr.	Do the Poor Really Pay More for Food?	1968	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Patrick F.A.	The Advancement of Professionalism Through Certification	1968	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Drucker P.F.	Big Business and Public Policy	1962	Business & Society	2	2	Article

1970 to 1979.

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Steiner J.F.	The Prospect of Ethical Advisors for Business Corporations	1976	Business & Society	7	6	Article
Waldman J.	Overseas Corruption of Business—A Philosophical Perspective	1974	Business & Society	7	6	Article

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Shaffer B.D.	The Social Responsibility of Business: A Dissent	1977	Business & Society	6	3	Article
Moyer R.C.	Efficiency and Corporate Social Investment	1974	Business & Society	4	4	Article
Murphy P.E., Laczniak G.R.	Marketing and Ecology: Retrospect and Prospect	1977	Business & Society	3	3	Article
Schonberger R.J.	Taylorism Up-To-Date: The Inevitability of Worker Boredom	1974	Business & Society	3	3	Article
Dixon D.F.	Brave New Marketing Revisited	1973	Business & Society	3	3	Article
Moyer R.C.	Berle and Means Revisited: The Conglomerate Merger	1970	Business & Society	3	2	Article
Denhardt R.B., Dugan H.S.	Managerial Intuition: Lessons from Barnard and Jung	1978	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Appelbaum S.H.	Management Development and Organizational Development: An Integrative Approach	1975	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Elliott C.	Inequality of Income Distribution in the U.S.: An Unchanging Phenomenon	1974	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Loveland J., Whatley A.	The Threat of Social Responsibility	1973	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Markin R.J.	Consumerism: Militant Consumer Behavior: A Social and Behavioral Analysis	1971	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Markin R.J.	Consumer Motivation and Behavior: Essence versus Existence	1970	Business & Society	2	2	Article

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

1980 to 1989.

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Boyd D.P.	Improving Ethical Awareness Through the Business and Society Course	1981	Business & Society	57	56	Article
Martin T.R.	Do Courses in Ethics Improve the Ethical Judgment of Students?	1981	Business & Society	43	43	Article
Harvey J.W., Mccrohan K.F.	Fundraising Costs Societal Implications for Philanthropies and Their Supporters	1988	Business & Society	31	31	Article
Dobson J.	Corporate Reputation: A Free-Market Solution to Unethical Behavior	1989	Business & Society	11	11	Article
Widrick S.M.	Quantity Surcharge—Quantity Discount: Pricing as it Relates to Quantity Purchased	1985	Business & Society	10	10	Article
Obermiller P.J.	Banking at the Brink: The Effects of Banking Deregulation on Low-Income Neighborhoods	1988	Business & Society	6	6	Article
Marber A.S.	The Development of Modern Marketing in Hungary	1986	Business & Society	6	6	Article
Almeder R.	The Ethics of Profit: Reflections on Corporate Responsibility	1980	Business & Society	6	6	Article
Ferris S.P., Rykaczewski K.P.	Social Investing and Portfolio Management	1986	Business & Society	3	3	Article
Millspaugh P.E.	Severance pay: Moving from managerial prerogative to worker entitlement	1989	Business & Society	2	2	Article
Talaysum A.T.	Economics and Management of Technological Change: A Void in Business Education	1985	Business & Society	2	2	Article

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

1990 to 1999.

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Carroll A.B.	Corporate social responsibility: Evolution of a definitional construct	1999	Business & Society	2,501	2,461	Article
Griffin J.J., Mahon J.F.	The corporate social performance and corporate financial performance debate: Twenty-five years of incomparable research	1997	Business & Society	1,217	1,142	Article
Preston L.E., O'Bannon D.P.	The corporate social-financial performance relationship: A typology and analysis	1997	Business & Society	551	540	Article
Roman R.M., Hayibor S., Agle B.R.	The relationship between social and financial performance: Repainting a portrait	1999	Business & Society	325	310	Note
Frederick W.C.	From CSR1 to CSR2: The Maturing of Business-and-Society Thought	1994	Business & Society	294	270	Article
Frooman J.	Socially irresponsible and illegal behavior and shareholder wealth: A meta-analysis of event studies	1997	Business & Society	229	215	Article
Wartick S.L.	The relationship between intense media exposure and change in corporate reputation	1992	Business & Society	192	182	Article
Getz K.A.	Research in corporate political action: Integration and assessment	1997	Business & Society	170	152	Article
Buchholtz A.K., Amason A.C., Rutherford M.A.	Beyond resources: The mediating effect of top management discretion and values on corporate philanthropy	1999	Business & Society	155	143	Article
Agle B.R., Caldwell C.B.	Understanding research on values in business: A level of analysis framework	1999	Business & Society	147	141	Article

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

2000 to 2009.

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Greening D.W., Turban D.B.	Corporate Social Performance As a Competitive Advantage in Attracting a Quality Workforce	2000	Business & Society	842	817	Article
Chapple W., Moon J.	Corporate social responsibility (CSR) in Asia a seven-country study of CSR Web site reporting	2005	Business & Society	597	574	Review
Rowley T., Berman S.	A Brand New Brand of Corporate Social Performance	2000	Business & Society	450	410	Article
Orlitzky M., Benjamin J.D.	Corporate Social Performance and Firm Risk: A Meta-Analytic Review	2001	Business & Society	410	393	Article
Whetten D.A., Mackey A.	A Social Actor Conception of Organizational Identity and Its Implications for the Study of Organizational Reputation	2002	Business & Society	404	392	Article
De Bakker F.G.A., Groenewegen P., Den Hond F.	A bibliometric analysis of 30 years of research and theory on corporate social responsibility and corporate social performance	2005	Business & Society	394	371	Article
Mattingly J.E., Berman S.L.	Measurement of corporate social action: Discovering taxonomy in the Kinder Lydenburg Domini Ratings Data	2006	Business & Society	391	359	Article
Peterson D.K.	The Relationship between Perceptions of Corporate Citizenship and Organizational Commitment	2004	Business & Society	385	375	Article
Backhaus K.B., Stone B.A., Heiner K.	Exploring the Relationship Between Corporate Social Performance and Employer Attractiveness	2002	Business & Society	336	321	Article
Seifert B., Morris S.A., Bartkus B.R.	Having, Giving, and Getting: Slack Resources, Corporate Philanthropy, and Firm Financial Performance	2004	Business & Society	239	327	Article

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

2010 to 2020.

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Excluding B&S citations	Type
Orlitzky M., Siegel D.S., Waldman D.A.	Strategic corporate social responsibility and environmental sustainability	2011	Business & Society	304	295	Review
Post C., Rahman N., Rubow E.	Green governance: Boards of directors' composition and environmental corporate social responsibility	2011	Business & Society	282	275	Article
Vogel D.	The private regulation of global corporate conduct: Achievements and limitations	2010	Business & Society	249	230	Article
Kolk A., Rivera-Santos M., Rufín C.	Reviewing a Decade of Research on the "Base/Bottom of the Pyramid" (BOP) Concept	2014	Business & Society	203	192	Article
Wang Q., Dou J., Jia S.	A Meta-Analytic Review of Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Financial Performance: The Moderating Effect of Contextual Factors	2016	Business & Society	158	149	Article
Busch T., Hoffmann V.H.	How hot is your bottom line? linking carbon and financial performance	2011	Business & Society	152	146	Article
Levy D.L., Brown H., de Jong M.	The contested politics of corporate governance: The case of the global reporting initiative	2010	Business & Society	149	142	Article
Delmas M., Hoffmann V.H., Kuss M.	Under the tip of the iceberg: Absorptive capacity, environmental strategy, and competitive advantage	2011	Business & Society	128	125	Article
Linnenluecke M., Griffiths A.	Beyond adaptation: Resilience for business in light of climate change and weather extremes	2010	Business & Society	124	121	Article
Ber M.J., Branzei O.	(Re)forming strategic cross-sector partnerships: Relational processes of social innovation	2010	Business & Society	124	114	Article

Source. Scopus data, date December 03, 2020.
Note. B&S =business and society; CSR = corporate social responsibility; BOP = base/bottom of the pyramid.

recognize the context in which the word is used (e.g., chemistry) to determine the meaning of the topic (e.g., Mercury = a chemical element).

In the last step, we subjected the extracted topics to a burst detection algorithm (based on Kleinberg, 2003), which identifies periods in which some topic is unusually popular. For instance, using COVID-19 as an example, we would see a substantial burst in publication activity related to topics such as COVID-19, vaccine development or health care since early-2020 due to the substantially heightened global attention toward this topic. Specifically, burst detection models can help to identify bursts as state transitions in document streams. In other words, a topic burst signifies that there are new developments in a particular area, or a sudden surge of publications in a topic area (e.g., a special issue on a certain topic; Cai et al., 2019).

Findings

Business & Society's Evolving Editorial Mission(s)

As *Business & Society*'*s* inception, the journal's mission—as articulated by its Editors in their editorial commentaries—has evolved considerably. In 1960, *Business & Society* began with the mission of producing content relevant to "literate" readers (Thain, 1960, p. 4) in support of their endeavors to shape society. By 1993, the journal's stated mission began to shift, with Editorial aspirations increasingly focused on building the journal's legitimacy. By the mid-1990s, journal editorials increasingly focused on creating, legitimizing, and developing the business and society field. A decade later, editors reflected on how the field of business and society had consolidated, and the journal sought to redefine its distinctiveness through a more inward-looking focus on how the journal could boost scholarly quality and theoretical rigor. More recently, there has been a return to the journal's original outward-looking mission, with editorial calls for research that can "advance the search for long-lasting and impactful solutions to complex problems and issues" (Bapuji et al., 2020).

Building on the discussion in the "Findings" section, Figure 1 presents this evolution on a two-dimensional space: the vertical axis reflects the relative emphasis on scholarly quality and policy/practice relevance, and the horizontal axis captures the relative emphasis on the journal's orientation toward building the journal and its academic community versus an orientation toward society, stakeholders, and practice. The emphasis on relativities in Figure 1 is important—for example, while we consider the relative emphasis in recent years to have shifted toward relevance from academic quality, that in no way implies an absolute decline in academic quality. Next, we unpack six phases in the evolution of *Business & Society*'*s* mission.

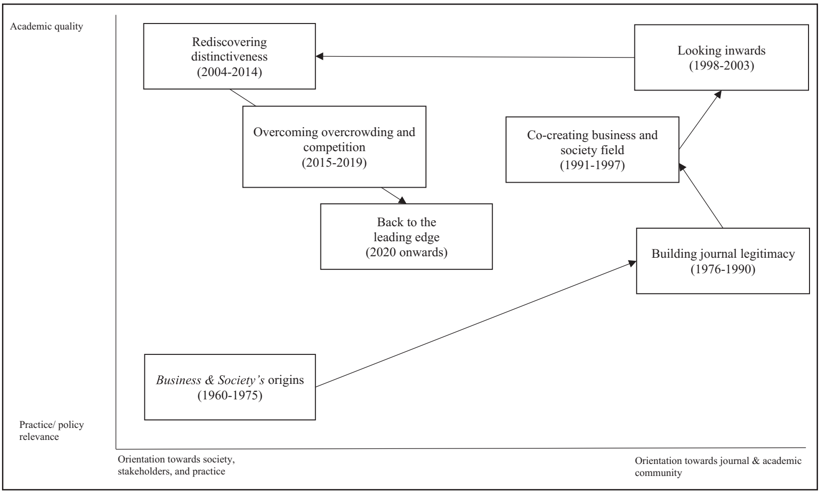

Figure 1. Business & Society's evolving relative editorial emphasis on academic quality, practice/policy relevance, journal and society.

Business & Society's origins (1960-1975). The journal's origin phase lies in the bottom left-hand quadrant of Figure 1—clearly emphasizing a concern with societal challenges and an orientation to informing practice. In our analysis, this stage of the journal's development lasts for roughly 15 years from the foundation of the journal in 1960. *Business & Society* began its life as a "little magazine" that stressed "the interdependence of business and all the other disciplines which contribute to society" (Thain, 1960, p. 3). To a contemporary eye, *Business & Society*'s early aim to encourage writing (of various types) that spoke to the interdependence between business and society through an interdisciplinary approach may not seem revolutionary. Yet, in the context of the 1960s encouraging "intellectual ferment" and "criticism too-not of literature but the institutions of our society and the individuals within these institutions" (Thain, 1960, pp. 3–4) represented a radical departure from the technical emphasis of much early business and management scholarship and education. Despite the journal's initial call for social critiques of business, interdependence was at first interpreted broadly (i.e., any business task that involves social impacts) and without substantial reference to ethical considerations. The journal's initial broad orientation captures the complexity of interdependence but also reflects *Business & Society*'s enduring preoccupation with practical relevance. The journal encouraged letters and commentaries from its readers and did not shy away from publishing those that were challenging the value of academic research, as evidence by the publishing of the following statement from a Business Executive: "It is possible that half of all academic enthusiasms and projects are sterile exercises. But you never know which half" (Thain, 1962, p. 1).

Building journal legitimacy (1976-1990). The journal's second phase occurred around 1985, and lies in the middle of the two right-hand quadrants of Figure 1—migrating toward a concern for academic quality, while retaining a focus on policy/practice relevance, and an orientation toward the journal and its academic community. This phase saw a transformation of *Business & Society* from a "little magazine" to an academic journal publishing both conceptual and empirical research. This transformation is evident in a developing focus on academic quality, "thanks to our readers who have reviewed these articles prior to their publication and who have given the editorial staff and the authors critical suggestions on improving the flow of ideas presented by authors" (Lamont, 1983, p. 1). Initially, this change in focus appeared to create an emerging tension between the journal's origins (commitment to business and societal relevance) and its emerging aspiration for academic legitimacy and rigor. This tension would become a key motif throughout this second phase of the journal's development. This evolution also corresponds to a shift in emphasis toward building credibility for the academic study of business and society beyond the journal, which would eventually contribute to the creation of a legitimate and vibrant field of study.

Co-creating the business and society field (1991-1997). The journal's third phase began in the early 1990s and lies in the middle of the top two quadrants of Figure 1—migrating toward a focus on the journal's role in co-creating the broad shape, structure, and boundaries of the business and society field. In 1993, Wartick (1993) wrote that "through this journal we have now provided a missing piece of the puzzle of academic legitimacy for our area. Let's make it work" (p. iv). *Business & Society* and its editors, in collaboration with the International Association of Business and Society (IABS), therefore played a key role in legitimizing business and society as an academic field. Prior to *Business & Society's* development into a fully-fledged journal, there had not been an easy home for business and society research. Jones (1994) wrote, "for over two decades, the academic world has lacked a peer-reviewed scholarly journal devoted solely to topics of interest to researchers in business and society" (p. 3). For example, Frederick's (1994) highly cited article on CSR 1 and CSR 2 originally lacked publication opportunity. Contributing factors included the lack of awareness and understanding of the business and society field by scholars in other management areas (Wood & Jones, 1994). Consequently, this opened opportunities for the journal to promote, as its mission, an exclusive focus on research at the intersection between business and society:

> Through editorial policies adopted by IABS, we plan to make Business & Society the premier scholarly journal devoted exclusively to our field. When new scholars in our area want to know the state-of-art or want to assess who we are and what we do, we want them to turn to our journal. When current members of IABS and other Business and Society scholars start new research projects, we want them to turn to our journal. In short, the high-quality articles published in our journal will reflect the "leading edge" of Business and Society scholarship. (Wartick, 1993, p. iii)

At the same time, Editorials also began to emphasize opportunities to grow and broaden the business and society field:

> There's so much happening in our field. I can't really express how exciting it is for me to observe the growth and development of research and thinking in business and society. The variety and quality of work represented in this issue gives just a sample of what's out there. (Wood, 1997, p. 4)

By the end of this phase *Business & Society*'*s* success in legitimizing the field was beginning to present its own challenges. As the publication options for business and society research grew, the journal appeared to be confronted by a new dilemma relating to competition for both its authorship pool and audience.

Looking inwards (1998-2003). The journal's fourth phase arose in the late 1990s and lies in the top right-hand quadrant of Figure 1—migrating toward a focus on academic quality and an orientation toward the journal and its academic community. Nearly four decades after the journal's inception, the field of business and society was showing signs of consolidation. While no single dominant paradigm had emerged in the journal, the field had been formalized through its defined empirical focus and core theoretical concerns. This period involved both a continued commitment to academic quality and a turn toward a review process aimed at "boosting the quality of research and theory in our field" (Wood, 1998, p. 3). Editors started to reflect on the extent to which the journal had managed to realize this mission, commenting that

> As far as publishing the best work, I think the evidence is mounting that Business & Society (B&S) is indeed the premier journal for research and theory in our field. Citations are beginning to boom; reputation and quality studies are taking note. We're a journal on the move. (Wood, 1998, p. 4)

Subsequent editorials (e.g., Wartick, 1999b) echoed these sentiments and offered additional introspective observations, for instance, regarding the increasing focus of the journal on high-quality empirical work which was instrumental in establishing *Business & Society* as a premier outlet.

Rediscovering distinctiveness (2004-2014). The journal's fifth phase began in the mid-2000s and lies in the top left-hand quadrant of Figure 1—migrating toward a focus on academic quality and a return to an orientation toward society, stakeholders, and practice. By this time, the legitimacy and significance of the business and society field were widely recognized, and Editors started to return their attention to broader societal issues. Logsdon (2004), for instance, reflected on the increasing complexity of the socio-political and physical environments, arguing that it is not surprising to see an increasing interest in business and society topics by executives, policy makers, and educators. Editorials frequently emphasized the importance of global issues and events (i.e., national elections and international conflicts), arguing that they are "important considerations" *in the intellectual and practical lives of business and society scholars* (Mahon, 2004, p. 331). There was also heightened awareness of corporate and individual irresponsibility, highlighting the continuing mission of the journal to help address these (often unresolved) challenges:

> We are at the end of another calendar year. Two chief executive officers of major corporations have had to resign for improprieties in their decision-making. Reports of cheating in MBA programs and classes note that more than 50% of students admit to cheating, which only suggests that the real number is probably even higher still. It should be very clear to readers of Business & Society that the need for covering topics in the field of business and society, corporate social responsibility/citizenship, corporate social performance, ethics, and other related topics is as strong or stronger than ever before. (Mahon, 2006, p. 411)

The continuing importance of *Business & Society* to wider societal issues was recognized in a series of Editorials by Windsor, arguing that *Business & Society* lies at the intersection of "fundamental questions" with important contributions to topics such as stakeholder activism and the study of corporate political activity (e.g., Windsor, 2009).

Overcoming overcrowding and competition (2015-2019). The journal's fifth phase remains toward the top right-hand quadrant of Figure 1—retaining a focus on academic quality and an orientation toward society, stakeholders, and practice. By 2015, the reach of business and management research had extended to mainstream business and management forums, conferences, and journals. Field legitimacy combined with broader changes in academic publishing systems had led to business and society expertise being more broadly distributed between an ecosystem of journals:

> Our field is experiencing considerable growth while being tasked with enhancing both the rigor and the relevance of our research. Also, the scholarly space we look to occupy is becoming increasingly competitive, whether in terms of getting the best work out there submitted to the journal, finding willing expert reviewers, or getting the attention of people who we think should be reading and citing what we publish. (Crane et al., 2015, p. 3)

These conditions created competition from both field-specific journals (e.g., *Business Ethics Quarterly*, *Business Strategy & the Environment*, *Corporate Social Responsibility*, and *Environmental Management*), but also from top management and strategy journals that started to publish an increasing number of articles directly related to the field. While the greater attention to business and society issues contributed to the acknowledgment of the importance of the field, the increased competition also meant that *Business & Society* sought to adapt its mission.

Crane et al. (2015) stated,

> We believe that Business & Society can and should become a top tier management journal, however such rankings might be devised . . . To carry out this vision, the journal shall be built on three important, yet mutually interdependent aspirations: openness to diversity, scholarly excellence, and timely decision making. (p. 5)

Toward the end of the 2010s, a commitment to multiple senses of diversity, and a focus on societal issues become important features of editorials. This pluralism is striking because it signals a return to a broader scope of focus for both the journal and the field:

> One of the core values of Business & Society is openness to diversity . . . This diversity is exemplified by the considerable range of subjects and theoretical approaches addressed in the articles we publish, as well as the different methods applied, and the scholarly disciplines that the articles (and their authors) draw from. (de Bakker et al., 2019, p. 443)

Back to the leading edge (2020 to onwards). The journal's sixth phase sits toward the middle of Figure 1—balancing a focus on academic quality and policy/ practice relevance, and an orientation toward both the journal and its academic community, and society. As we write in 2020, a new Editorial team is guiding *Business & Society*. This team was concerned with both the issues that motivate the business and society research field and the challenges faced by *Business & Society* in navigating the competition that this salience brings (Bapuji et al., 2020):

> An emerging challenge relates to the possibility of competition between journals and the fragmentation of conversations within them. (Bapuji et al., 2020, p. 794)

The 2020 Editorial team emphasized both a continuity with the journal's origins and the need for reinvention:

> While the mission of the journal has remained constant over the last 60 years, the initial founders of Business & Society needed to expend considerable effort in differentiating the journal from a broader academic landscape that at times seemed indifferent to societal concerns . . . As new co-editors, we wish to build on these successes, emphasizing continuity with respect to the domain of the journal and continuing the strides made by past editors . . . Furthermore, in the midst of this growth, we see opportunities for expanding research topics and perspectives—largely driven by phenomena whose impacts stretch across academic disciplines and societal domains. (Bapuji et al., 2020, pp. 791–792)

By drawing on the language of grand challenge, *Business & Society* situates itself once again at the broad juncture between business and society, in the realm of relevance, and at the intersection of disciplines.

Business & Society's Realized Mission(s)

In this section, we review articles published in *Business & Society* over the last six decades. Building on the analysis in the preceding section, we structure our review according to the temporal phases uncovered in the analysis of editorials (except for the latest phase, the fruits of which are not yet evident). We aim to highlight both how *Business & Society's* content has evolved, and the accomplishment of the mission and foci articulated in editorial statements over time.

Business & Society's origins (1960-1975). As we discussed earlier, *Business & Society* focus from the outset has regarded business and society as interdependent, and has drawn to the attention of readers—initially practicing managers—issues of wider social and economic importance. In that sense, the journal's original positioning and editorial focus lay firmly toward policy/practice relevance. It is notable, given the direction that *Business & Society* later took, that the concern with interdependence in this era is implicitly instrumental rather than value-based. This, in turn, shaped the nature of the issues that were addressed, how they were introduced to the audience and the contributors to the journal. It is also notable that the lens on business and society in this period is US-oriented (something not explicit in the journal's editorial mission, but a product of the period)—the dominant concern is with American business and its role and place in the wider world.

Prominent issues discussed in the journal's initial phase included those of enduring relevance to business and society scholarship, and those that eventually became the focus of other academic fields. In the former category are articles on central debates regarding the appropriate role of business in society (e.g., Davis & Bromstrom, 1975; Drucker, 1962, 1963; Leys, 1961; Preston, 1973; Reuschling, 1968; Weisskopf & Thain, 1960), as well as articles that addressed a range of issues and themes that would rise in prominence over the decades. Among the latter category of articles are those that concern race (Bunke, 1965), poverty and inequality (Dixon & McLaughlin, 1968; Elliott, 1974), corporate foundations (Sager, 1964), religion and business (e.g., Webber, 1966), peace and disarmament (e.g., Kast & Rosenzweig, 1961), environmental issues (Dvorsky, 1972; Fox, 1971), and economic aid and development (Lewis, 1964; Voorhis, 1962).

In the latter category are articles concerned with international business, especially developments in Europe, South America, and their importance for US companies exports and internationalization (e.g., Byrne, 1969; Cullinan, 1969; Daniels, 1963; Groke & Kreidle, 1967), marketing, especially the advent of mass marketing and the possibilities and challenges it brings to business (e.g., Alderson, 1962; Dixon, 1973; Ewing & Yoshino, 1966; Hulbert, 1968), and human resource management, especially the impacts of mechanization on work and management skill development (e.g., Kotler, 1961; Rago, 1965). There is also a cluster of articles that focus on business-government relations, albeit in a different way to the focus that would later emerge in the journal. These articles focus on electoral processes and outcomes, fiscal policy, and its impacts (e.g., Heller, 1966; Kurtz & Trussell, 1969; Mitchell, 1966).

Overall, reflecting a desire for the journal to be read widely by practitioners, the style of articles takes an "essay" or "perspective" format in which an argument or point of view is advanced, often without any significant formal theoretical development or empirical evidence being presented. Partly reflecting this orientation, most articles are sole-authored, the vast majority by male authors, and they are short by contemporary standards. Notably, the journal's commitment to influence practice is reflected in a significant number of articles being authored by practice writers (e.g., Cassell, 1968; McDermid, 1964; Neisser, 1968; Petersen, 1966; Sager, 1967). Also notable is the extent of that the journal's early content was highly varied and included much interdisciplinary work—even discounting the social scientific fields of economics and sociology in which much of contemporary business research is grounded, articles in this period were authored from a wide range of disciplinary standpoints including those of the historian (Arnstein, 1962), geo-chemist (Brown, 1963), geographer (Fellmann & Slutsky, 1962), political scientist (Runo, 1960), and psychologist (Perloff, 1964). Article contributions ranged from compulsory motor insurance (Hashmi, 1967), the markets for art (Cole, 1964), trading stamps (Fox, 1969), Sunday shopping (Gordon, 1966), the influence of sports on tourism (Martyn, 1969), and the depiction of corporate executives in fiction (Sarachek, 1965).

Building journal legitimacy (1976-1990). *Business & Society*'*s* content in this phase, reflecting editorial concerns, was oriented toward establishing the journal's legitimacy. Consistent with explicit editorial intention in this period, we characterize this phase as encompassing the following three core elements: (a) Focusing attention on a more specific sense of business-society "interdependence," (2) an implicit shift in emphasis to establishing a legitimate academic field of study, and (3) elevating the academic quality of work published in the journal. The journal continued to publish some articles on issues concerned with evaluating the fortunes of American business, especially in comparison with Japanese and European enterprise (e.g., Gregory, 1985; Marber, 1986), and informing marketing efforts of US-firms, especially internationally (Rosenfeldt & Halatin, 1984; Widrick, 1985). That said, the emphasis in the journal on issues broadly concerned with the social responsibilities of business strengthened considerably in this period both through increased attention to the moral or ethical dimensions of issues emerging in other fields of business and management, and through a strengthening of the conceptual and empirical heart of business and society research.

This phase of *Business & Society* saw both continuities of philosophical/conceptual debates regarding the social responsibilities of businesses (e.g., Almeder, 1980; Waters, 1980). Contributions included articles on the responsibilities of firms regarding the health impacts of new technologies (Samuels et al., 1989), job dissatisfaction as a multi-faceted social issue (McKenna & Oritt, 1981), the social policy and practice of equal employment opportunities (Paul & Sullivan, 1984), the challenges of policy and practice concerning employee severance (Jennings, 1988; Millspaugh, 1989), and sexual harassment in workplaces (Stanley, 1984). While relatively little of the prior emphasis on marketing and international business continued in this period, a new emphasis on the societal and ethical dimensions of accounting emerged. For example, Ratcliffe and Munter (1980) review social accounting models, Garrett (1980) explores the ethics of accounting for social impacts, and Holtzblatt and Fox (1983) evaluate the challenges of establishing international accounting standards. Anti-trust issues also attracted significant attention in this period (e.g., Lippit & Oliver, 1986; Mote, 1987), as did the impacts of regulation on particular industry sectors, especially banking (Gilbert, 1987; Scott, 1987).

In addition, this phase also saw a stronger empirical focus. In the first study of its kind, Cox (1983) reports the results of a study of over 1,000 senior and middle managers, documenting, among other things, the low priority to society among managers, and the need for broader "more experimental" thinking. Other empirical research trail blazed strands that would come to much greater prominence. Barach and Zimmer (1983), for example, studied the corporate giving activities of US department stores using a survey method, establishing for the first time the broad scale of giving (c. 2.45% of pre-tax income), and that national publicly owned stores gave at a higher-than-average rate of 2.73%. Similarly, Thoma (1983) examined the variation in the scale of corporate political action committees across firm size and industry sectors. A new strand of articles also raised the attention given to ethics education (e.g., Boyd, 1981; Martin, 1982; Schick et al., 1985).

Overall, this period saw a greater focus on specific interdependencies that concerned issues of social responsibility and/or regulation/public policy. The focus of the journal remained almost exclusively with the United States, but articles were typically longer, were more often authored by multiple co-authors, and there was an increasing prevalence of female authors. At the same time, the emphasis on interdisciplinarity was greatly reduced in this period with a much lower rate of authorship from outside of schools of business or management. Practice authors were almost absent in this period.

Co-creating the Business and Society field (1991-1997). The third phase of *Business & Society's* history heralded profound changes in the journal's focus and aspiration in the context of a rapidly developing field. To some degree, these shifts flowed from the establishment of a formal relationship between the journal and IABS, which heralded several key shifts in the journal's focus and espoused editorial purposes (see Wood & Cochran, 1992). At the same time, these shifts were also a reflection of a maturing of some strands of research that could meaningfully be reviewed and consolidated upon for the first time. Regarding the breadth of content in the journals, this period saw a "shake-out" in which some of the breadth and diversity in prior phases of the journal's development were lost to a greater focus on a more well-defined scope. To some extent, the narrowing of the focus of *Business & Society* reflected challenges the field was facing at the time. Carroll (1994) conducted an empirical analysis of how community members understood the business and society field in 1992, noting that methodology, the quality of the scholarship, and the lack of a theoretical base were the principal weaknesses of business and society research as the community then understood them. Interestingly, while the diversity of the field was found to be a key strength, a lack of focus, and the fragmentation of the community were key deficiencies.

Two trends evident in this phase of the journal's evolution reflected the intention to improve academic quality. First, a concerted effort to formally theorize business and society interdependencies became evident. Distinct theoretical contributions arose in the journal in the arena of issues management (Bigelow et al., 1993; Wartick & Mahon, 1994), corporate social responsibility (CSR) (Frederick, 1994), and collaboration for social problem solving (Hood et al., 1993). For the first time, theorizing in the field encompassed attempts to take stock of the state of the field. For example, Wartick and Mahon's (1994) synthesis of the corporate issues management literature formulated a more precise conceptualization of corporate issues and illuminated phases in the evolution of issues. While the theoretical concentration was a key theme in the journal in this phase, it is notable that there was also space for, to our mind and even to contemporary eyes, rather radical conceptual developments. Freeman and Gllbert (1992) offered an analysis of the current state of business and society and encouraged the field to re-discover its critical roots.

Second, elevating academic quality during this phase of *Business & Society* was characterized by the emergence of robust and rigorous empirical analysis in the field. Notably, in almost every case, the empirical analysis was quantitative, often drawing on survey data. For example, Meznar and Nigh (1993) studied the structure and effectiveness of corporate public affairs functions in maintaining corporate legitimacy, Lerner and Fryxell (1994) examined the relationship between CEO attitudes and corporate social activities—finding weaker than expected relationships, and Wartick (1992) analyzed the influence of media coverage of firms and changes in their reputations. The exception to the quantitative emphasis is Sharfman's (1994) historical narrative analysis of the evolution of corporate philanthropy.

Reflecting the growing maturity of both the journal and the field, this phase included several significant and highly cited contributions to consolidating field boundaries and foci through reviewing prior research. The first review published in this phase was Jones's (1996) critique of social responsibility. Jones's critique was essentially that literature on social responsibility had failed to be explicit regarding the historical and institutional context in which it was grounded, contributing to a lack of attention to wider economic and social systems. While this perspective was met with some criticism (see Edlund, 1996), the de-institutionalization of the business and society field would nonetheless be recognized and re-emerge decades later. A second review by Griffin and Mahon (1997) surveyed research on the relationship between CSR and financial performance—a body of research they describe as "incomparable." This article is notable for the fact that it draws together the state of knowledge concerning the largest cluster of empirical studies in the business and society field, and thus provides a window into the empirical state-of-the-art of business and society research, which was largely undertheorized and empirically heterogeneous. In addition, Griffin and Mahon (1997) conducted their own empirical enquiry and offered several notable advances by incorporating multiple measures of both financial and social performance, and by focusing on a single industry setting. Getz (1997) reviewed a third central strand of business and society research on corporate political action, distinguishing between which firms engage in corporate political action, why and how they do so, and, to a lesser extent, when and where corporate political action is undertaken. Getz (1997) built on the strong history of public affairs research in the journal, demonstrating the variety of theoretical frames and empirical issues examined in the research.

Finally, beyond these major contributions to taking stock of business and society research, this phase was characterized by the growth of non-North American voices in the journal—especially Scandinavian and European authors and perspectives (e.g., Antal et al., 1997; Huse & Eide, 1996; Lachman & Wolfe, 1997; Nasi et al., 1997).

Looking inwards (1998-2003). Building on the prior phase which brought considerable focus and consolidation, the years around the turn of the millennium found *Business & Society* in an introspective mood. Wood (2000) perhaps captures the core dimensions of the mood best. She notes what she refers to as "the sweetness of marginality" among business and society scholars, observing that "B&S is on the edge of the world and about to fall off, and this is the edge to which those in the field are accustomed and so often prefer" (Wood, 2000, p. 360). However, by being on the edge, business and society (journal, field, and individual members of the community) remain inhibited regarding a capacity for both scholarly and practice influence. Notwithstanding this, Wood notes that while "B&S scholars are on the edge of real breakthroughs in theory and research . . . people in this field tend to get caught in their own glass bead games" (Wood, 2000, p. 365), suggesting that "if we want to lead the parade, we need to start [by] bolstering our knowledge and doing so with vision [by doing so] we can assert credibility, seek visibility, and build influence" (Wood, 2000, p. 376).

Consolidation, especially of the theoretical core of the field, continued during this period. Carroll (1999), the most highly cited article in the journal's history, is a historical analysis of the evolution of the concept of CSR and its role and position in the business and society field. As well as charting the origin and evolving nature of CSR, Carroll (1999) situated the concept as it is deployed in business and society research in the 1990s (and, we would argue, since). He notes that "very few unique contributions to the definition of CSR occurred in the 1990s" (Carroll, 1999, p. 288), observing that "the CSR concept served as the base point, building block, or point-of-departure for other related concepts and themes" (Carroll, 1999, p. 288).

In parallel, several contributions flagged important empirical issues that also required attention (Griffin, 2000; Mitnick, 2000; Rowley & Berman, 2000). The challenges of measurement of the field's central construct—corporate social performance chief among them—attract particular attention. Underlying much of what these critiques offer is the sense that business and society scholars have tended to deploy data as they are available, and not always with as much care and attention to its relationship to theoretical constructs, validity, reliability, or interpretation. Rowley and Berman (2000) go so far as to suggest that "CSP is neither a theoretically nor an empirically viable construct . . . labeling work in this area as CSP, no matter what independent and dependent variables are used, has similarly hindered the cumulation of findings" (Rowley & Berman, 2000, p. 415), concluding that more specific and precisely described studies are required to advance the field empirically.

Rediscovering distinctiveness (2004-2014). Having consolidated and established greater clarity and confidence regarding *Business & Society*'s contributions, the period between 2004 and 2014 was characterized by a dramatic profusion of diverse research in *Business & Society*. To a significant extent, the content of the journal in this period reflected the editorial intent to better reflect the diversity and complexity, as well as the increasingly global nature, of interdependencies between business and society. In addition to the continuity of research on some central themes, including corporate political action (Blumentritt & Rehbein, 2008; Kolk & Pinkse, 2007; Mantere et al., 2009), whether social performance pays off financially (Tetrault Sirsly & Lamertz, 2008), the management of stakeholder relationships, and theorizing the role of business in society, this period saw a return to a diversity of issues not seen since the 1980s. Clusters of articles addressed corporate governance (Bernardi et al., 2006), human rights (Blanton & Blanton, 2006), corruption (Lennerfors, 2009), the ethics of advertising (Nairn & Berthon, 2005), whistleblowing (Peeples et al., 2009), and environmental reporting (Rodríguez Bolívar, 2009). Several studies focused on micro-employee-organization studies of attitudes and experiences of ethical conduct (Herrbach & Mignonac, 2007; Peterson, 2004; Sims, 2009).

In this period, *Business & Society* became notably more diverse in some other notable senses, including by addressing diverse organizational contexts by incorporating a focus on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) (Burton & Goldsby, 2009; Peterson & Jun, 2009), diverse geographical contexts (e.g., Chapple & Moon, 2005, undertaking a study of CSR website reporting in seven Asian countries; Sims, 2009, comparing Taiwanese and US employee attitudes to unethical practices), and diversity in author nationality (including contributions from authors from Australia, China, Sweden, Spain, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Portugal, New Zealand, France, Switzerland, Finland). This phase also saw a significant methodological shift in empirical research that had previously been almost exclusively quantitative. Qualitative studies using content analyses of corporate reports and documentation, interview data, websites, and media coverage appeared (Aggestam & Keenan, 2007; Butterfield et al., 2004; Campbell & Slack, 2008; Chapple & Moon, 2005; Derry & Waikar, 2008; Driscoll, 2006).

Alongside more plural methods, more sophisticated and varied approaches to quantitative analysis were also deployed in *Business & Society* research, including bibliometric analysis of the literature (de Bakker et al., 2005) and significant innovation in how secondary data were used to shed light on theoretical debates (Mattingly & Berman, 2006).

Overcoming overcrowding and competition (2015-2019). This most recent phase of *Business & Society* is characterized by a breathtaking diversity of issues, concepts, and methods. Articles in the journal are committed to examining issues of contemporary significance, including privacy and the governance of technology (Chenou & Radu, 2019; Flyverbom et al., 2019), poverty and food security (Elmes, 2018), marriage equality (Waddock et al., 2020), economic inequality (Carney & Nason, 2018), human trafficking (Van Buren et al., 2021), the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in areas of limited statehood (Arda & Banerjee, 2021), and female employees with disabilities (Boucher, 2017). At the same time, issues that were salient in prior periods also continued to attract significant attention. This period saw a strengthening of research concerned with climate change and environmental issues (Backman et al., 2017; Delmas & Lessem, 2017; Rekker et al., 2021), and significant attention to ethical issues in the context of supply chains (Allet, 2017; Altura et al., 2021; Egels-Zandén, 2017). There was also a considerable amount of research on CSR in SMEs, corporate reputation, and bottom of the pyramid markets, in part reinforced by special issues or sections of the journals that encouraged attention to these issues. In many senses, the variety and specificity of research in the journal are greater than at any period as the journal's establishment. Alongside this diversity, there is some evidence of a return to interdisciplinarity, albeit within the relatively proximate social sciences.

At the same time, research in this phase builds on the achievements made in prior periods—especially regarding the commitment to novelty and innovation in theory, and the application of greater methodological and analytical rigor and variety. Novel conceptual articles provide distinctive contributions to theorizing transparency (Albu & Flyverbom, 2019), the moral psychology of reputation (Alzola, 2019), multi-level theorizing of the importance of context for CSR (Athanasopoulou & Selsky, 2015), firm contributions to economic inequality (Bapuji et al., 2018), institutional lenses on forms of CSR (Blindheim, 2015), and grief in organizations (Friedrich & Wüstenhagen, 2017), among other things.

Methodologically, techniques and approaches deployed included discussing ethnographic research in CSR (Bass & Milosevic, 2018), reflexive historical case study (Stutz & Sachs, 2018), experimental methods (Barnett & Leih, 2018; Døskeland & Pedersen, 2021), qualitative comparative analysis (Delmas & Pekovic, 2018), and sentiment analysis of social media data (Etter et al., 2018). The contexts being researched were also notably more varied than in prior phases of the journal, with some research being explicitly comparative (Grosvold et al., 2016; Jain, 2017), and other studies examining much more diverse forms of organizational context than previously seen in the journal with studies examining cooperatives (Davila & Molina, 2017), labor unions (Dawkins, 2016), the military (de Graaff et al., 2019), NGOs operating in extreme operating environments (Barin Cruz et al., 2016), social enterprises (Engelke et al., 2016) alongside a continuation of emphasis on small and entrepreneurial business (Casson & Pavelin, 2016). Notwithstanding the proliferation of novel research found in the journal in this period, the journal continued to publish contributions that took stock of the state of some significant areas of business and society research. For example, Barnett's (2019) critique of research concerned with the business case for CSP, a review of the role of financial markets in promoting sustainability (Busch et al., 2016), and Wood et al.'s (2021) reflection on 20 years of stakeholder salience.

The Distinctiveness and Field Impact of Business & Society

While the previous sections have focused on the intended mission of *Business & Society* and how these have shaped the content of the journal over time, this section analyzes how the journal is positioned within the social issues research landscape vis-à-vis other journals, and provides some brief discussion of *Business & Society*'*s* field impacts. Table 4 below shows results (topic bursts) for every journal and decade. It is possible to identify the exact year (and even issue/volume) for individual bursts, however, given the breadth of topics we have decided to summarize results per decade. We have summarized similar concepts that are often used synonymously (e.g., social responsibility and CSR) to save space in the table. Important here to note is that the topic bursts show years with heightened attention toward a particular topic.

The reader will find the discussion in our previous sections reflected in Table 4. As evident from the table, *Business & Society* faced limited competition until the 1990s and occupied a unique niche that allowed it to attract contributions that were closely aligned with the aims of establishing the journal's distinctive positioning (1960-1975) and building journal legitimacy (1975-1990). *Business & Society*'*s* distinctiveness grew out of early contributions in the journal—including those through letters and commentaries—focused heavily on debating contemporary issues in society in a very tumultuous decade, and reflected critically on the socio-political tensions as well as the changing social, political, and technological landscape at the time, but also debating significant social and cultural issues, ranging from the expansion of mass communication and impacts on consumers to the implications of economic growth (and growing economic equality) to questions around the role of business in modern society. *Business & Society*'*s* exclusive focus on the interdependencies between business and society, its theoretical, substantive, and methodological agnosticism, and its intent to be broadly contributed to and read by, are all defining elements of the journal's distinctiveness. Despite the transformation toward a more orthodox academic journal during the 1980s, the topic focus per se has remained relatively consistent with the early intention of the journal to be situated at the intersection of business and society.

The journal faced increased competition from other publications from the 1980s and 1990s onwards. Initially, topic overlap in publications was limited, as evidence by the distinct focus on topics such as the social responsibilities for which they were limited alternative publication outlets. As also reflected in our analysis above, the journal saw a substantial profusion of diverse research from the mid-2000s onwards, with work starting to focus on a larger number of salient social and environmental issues, with a greater focus on

Table 4. Bursting Topics.

Time Period	Bursting topics (A-Z)	B&S (1960 onwards)	JBE (1982 onwards)	BEQ (1991 onwards)	BE: (1992 onwards)	BSR (2007 onwards)
1960 to 1969	Consumers, marketing					
	Institution (market, industry)					
	Management (business, organizations)					
	Public policy					
	Social aspects, society, stakeholders					
1970 to 1979	Economic inequality					
	Management (business, organizations)					
	Public policy					
	Religion					
	Social aspects, society, stakeholders					
	Social responsibility, CSR					
1980 to 1989	Capitalism					
	Economic development					
	Ethical code					
	Institution (market, industry)					
	Management (business, organizations)					
	Morality, moral responsibility					
	Profession					
	Public policy, regulation					
	Rights					
	Social aspects, society, stakeholders					
	Social responsibility, CSR					

(continued)

Table 4. (continued)

Time Period	Bursting topics (A-Z)	B&S (1960 onwards)	JBE (1982 onwards)	BEQ (1991 onwards)	BE: (1992 onwards)	BSR (2007 onwards)
1990 to 1999	Behavior					
	Economic development					
	Education, student, curriculum, course					
	Ethics, ethical code					
	Feminism					
	Individual					
	Management (business, organizations)					
	Morality, moral responsibility					
	Normative					
	Profession, professional ethics					
	Public policy					
	Social aspects, society, stakeholders					
2000 to 2009	Aristotle					
	Åsmund L. Strømnes					
	Code of conduct					
	Corporate governance					
	Country-specific research					
	Education, student					
	Emmanuel Levinas					
	Employment					
	Enron					
	Fair trade					
	Family					
	Freedom of speech					

(continued)

Table 4. (continued)

Time Period	Bursting topics (A-Z)	B&S (1960 onwards)	JBE (1982 onwards)	BEQ (1991 onwards)	BE: (1992 onwards)	BSR (2007 onwards)
	Gender					
	Globalization, nation, world economy					
	Health care					
	Human rights					
	Law					
	Leadership					
	Management					
	Marketing ethics					
	MNC					
	Morality, moral responsibility					
	NGO					
	Nora Dunfee					
	Peace					
	Performance					
	Policy, politics, regulation, state					
	Price gouging					
	SMEs					
	Social aspects, society, stakeholders					
	Social contract					
	SRI					
	Sustainability, CSR, CSP					
	Sustainable development					
	Sweatshop, coercion					

(continued)

Table 4. (continued)

Time Period	Bursting topics (A-Z)	B&S (1960 onwards)	JBE (1982 onwards)	BEQ (1991 onwards)	BE: (1992 onwards)	BSR (2007 onwards)
2010 to 2020	Abusive supervision					
	Accounting					
	Aesthetics					
	Aristotle					
	Behavior					
	Business model					
	Capitalism					
	Caritas in Veritate					
	Climate change, GHGs					
	Consumer					
	Corporate governance					
	Country-specific research					
	Culture, belief, attitude, norm					
	Decision-making					
	Dignity					
	Economic development					
	Empirical research					
	Employment					
	Ethical code					
	Fair trade					
	Family					
	Feminism					
	Fiduciary					
	Gender					

(continued)

Table 4. (continued)

Time Period	Bursting topics (A-Z)	B&S (1960 onwards)	JBE (1982 onwards)	BEQ (1991 onwards)	BE: (1992 onwards)	BSR (2007 onwards)
	HRM					
	Human rights					
	Identity					
	Individual					
	Inequality					
	Institution (government, market)					
	Jacques Derrida, Alain Badiou					
	Juergen Habermas					
	Leadership					
	Lobbying					
	Management					
	Martin Luther King					
	Millennials					
	Mindfulness					
	MNC					
	Morality, moral responsibility					
	Natural environment					
	Neuroscience					
	NGO					
	Philosophy					
	Policy, politics, regulation					
	Power					
	Pragmatism					

(continued)

Table 4. (continued)

Time Period	Bursting topics (A-Z)	B&S (1960 onwards)	JBE (1982 onwards)	BEQ (1991 onwards)	BE: (1992 onwards)	BSR (2007 onwards)
	Profit					
	Psychology, emotion, interpersonal relationship					
	Religion					
	Risk					
	Sensemaking					
	Sharing economy					
	SME					
	Social aspects, society, stakeholders					
	Social enterprise					
	Social exchange theory					
	Social media					
	Strategy					
	Supply chain					
	Sustainability, CSR, CSP					
	Sustainable development					
	Tax, tax avoidance					
	United Nations Global Compact					
	Value					
	Virtue, ethics					

Note. Words that have broad meanings ("information," "communication," "knowledge") were excluded from the table. B&S = business & society; JBE = journal of business ethics; BEQ = business ethics quarterly; BE:ER = business ethics, the environment and responsibility; BSR = business & society review; CSR = corporate social responsibility; MNC = Multi-National Corporation; NGO = Non-Governmental Organization; SRI = Socially Responsible Investment; CSP = Corporate Social Performance; HRM = Human Resource Management; SME = Small and Medium Sized Enterprise. (Shading indicates the presence of a given bursting topic in a given time period).

global issues, including the role and impacts of multinational enterprises. In the last decade, in particular, a proliferation of topics occurs, and articles show much greater attention to a larger range of pressing social and environmental issues (including climate change and growing issues around inequality as well as the role of non-governmental organizations in addressing pressing social and environmental issues).

Interestingly, and while editors certainly perceived the increasing competition from other journals, the journal has not shared much topic overlap with other journals throughout its history: topic overlap in periods common to all journals in the analysis is limited to issues such as corporate governance, globalization, and an increasing interest in issues related to sustainability, CSR, and corporate social performance. As such, we conclude that the journal was certainly successful in creating a unique place for its scholarly community; the increasing range of topics also shows the commitment of the journal to examining issues of contemporary significance (which are becoming increasingly diverse and complex). However, a challenge for the journal will certainly be to retain a unique positioning among the growing topic proliferation.

Examining Field Impact

A question that arises is how *Business & Society* scholarship is linked within the broader academic debate—the question is an inherently difficult one to answer, as it can never be known to what extent the readership of one journal was aware of and/or intellectually engaged with the contributions published in other journals. One (albeit limited) way is to use cross-citation data as a possible proxy measure to examine to what extent scholars in *Business & Society* have cited contributions in other journals, and vice-versa. Table 3 (above) provides information regarding the top-cited publications within *Business & Society*. As evident, those include seminal articles on CSR and the relationship of corporate social performance and corporate financial performance (Carroll, 1999; Griffin & Mahon, 1997). Examining the top-cited articles cited by contributions within *Business & Society* (Table 5), we find a strong citation flow from the top management journals to *Business & Society*, specifically the *Academy of Management Review*. To some extent this might be an outcome of the attention toward academic rigor; to some extent, it also demonstrates the journals connectedness to important ongoing debates on the relationship between social and financial performance as well as stakeholder management, which became dominant streams of research across the wider management research landscape (Linnenluecke & Griffiths, 2013).

Table 5. Top Cited Articles by *Business & Society* Publications.

#	Article	Times cited
1	Wood, D.J., 1991. Corporate social performance revisited. *Academy of Management Review*, *16*(4), 691-718.	106
2	Mitchell, R.K., Agle, B.R. and Wood, D.J., 1997. Toward a theory of stakeholder identification and salience: Defining the principle of who and what really counts. *Academy of Management Review*, *22*(4), 853-886.	101
3	Carroll, A.B., 1979. A three-dimensional conceptual model of corporate performance. *Academy of Management Review*, *4*(4), 497-505.	88
4	DiMaggio, P.J. and Powell, W.W., 1983. The iron cage revisited: Institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields. *American Sociological Review*, 147-160.	87
5	Waddock, S.A. and Graves, S.B., 1997. The corporate social performance—financial performance link. *Strategic Management Journal*, *18*(4), 303-319.	80
6	Donaldson, T. and Preston, L.E., 1995. The stakeholder theory of the corporation: Concepts, evidence, and implications. *Academy of Management Review*, *20*(1), 65-91.	78
7	Griffin, J.J. and Mahon, J.F., 1997. The corporate social performance and corporate financial performance debate: Twenty-five years of incomparable research. *Business & Society*, *36*(1), 5-31.	69
8	Clarkson, M.E., 1995. A stakeholder framework for analyzing and evaluating corporate social performance. *Academy of Management Review*, *20*(1), 92-117.	68
9	McWilliams, A. and Siegel, D., 2001. Corporate social responsibility: A theory of the firm perspective. *Academy of Management Review*, *26*(1), 117-127.	68
10	Orlitzky, M., Schmidt, F.L. and Rynes, S.L., 2003. Corporate social and financial performance: A meta-analysis. *Organization Studies*, *24*(3), 403-441.	62

Newer measures to identify impact beyond academia have become available in recent years with the arrival of Altmetric (see altmetric.com), which is an attempt to capture how research is integrated into public policy documents, mainstream media, and other outlets, such as social media. Altmetric was founded in 2011 which means that access to historical (non-digital) impact data are limited; however, we can nonetheless identify impactful contributions of *Business & Society* toward public policy and media debates. Altmetric data as of April 2022 shows that Business & Society articles tracked on Altmetric received over 12,900 social media mentions, 235 mentions in news and blogs, 62 mentions in policy documents, and 16 mentions in sources such as Wikipedia and videos. Examining those articles that have the highest number of Altmetric mentions provides us with some evidence regarding the journal's broader impact: Top-ranked contributions are van der Kolk's (2022) article on performance measurement, Griffin et al.'s (2021) article on stakeholder engagement after a exogenous shock, Mitnick's (2000) article on the metrics of measurement of CSR, Brankovic's (2021) article on rankings, Scully et al.'s (2018) study on the mobilization of wealthy activists; Grosvold et al.'s (2016) study on women on corporate boards, Caruana et al.'s (2021) article on modern slavery in business, and (perhaps not surprisingly) Carroll's (1999) article on the construct of CSR, which is also the highest cited article of the journal.

Regarding comparisons of non-academic impact across social issues/business ethics journals, Business & Society (12,888) ranks second to the Journal of Business Ethics (16,441) in total altmetric mentions, and lies considerably ahead of Business Ethics: the Environment and Responsibility (385), Business Ethics Quarterly (1,372), and Business & Society Review (1,419). However, when one controls for differences in the numbers of articles published in each journal, Business & Society has a significantly higher ratio of mentions per paper (25.4) than the other four field journals (JBE—5.79; BE:ER—2.78; BEQ—4.75; BSR—14.48), suggesting that research published in Business & Society is contributing more substantially to broader issues of social importance than other field journals.

Discussion: Mission(s) Accomplished? Where Next?

Overall, our analysis shows that *Business & Society* has largely achieved its founding mission—certainly, the last 60 years have seen the huge growth and institutionalization of research at the intersection of business and society. We have also shown that the missions that *Business & Society* has pursued have evolved across time, reflecting shifting concerns to build the legitimacy and credibility of the journal and the wider field responding to evolving external conditions, including the greater acceptance and receptivity to business and society research in general management journals, shifts in the external issue environment, and the growing theoretical and methodological sophistication of academic research. *Business & Society's* mission has pivoted continuously over time, both because essential elements of prior mission statements had largely been achieved, and as a reflection of new opportunities and challenges facing both field and journal. Perhaps *Business & Society*'*s* principal enduring achievement, reflecting a key goal of academic writing (Carton & Mouricou, 2017), is the creation of a space for business and society research and legitimating both the journal and the wider field through a consistent commitment to exploring issues at the interface between business and society.

In many ways, *Business & Society*'*s* journey reflects those of many subfields of business and management in that the growing fortunes of the journal and its community have legitimized academic business and society research (Kieser & Leiner, 2009). At the same time, *Business & Society* has maintained a distinctive positioning of the journal from the outset that and provided a distinctive role for the journal that stands apart from the imperatives to "publish or perish" that have driven many intellectual communities in business and management. *Business & Society* has largely maintained this distinctively "external" positioning over a long period characterized by significant changes both in the wider societal contexts of business and society, and profound shifts in the academic study of business and management. In part, staying this distinctive course was enabled by clarifying the sub-set of business and society interfaces that would be of particular concern to the nascent business and society field—those concerned with business-government relations, and the social responsibilities of business. Over time, the journal has played (and continues to play) an important role at the leading edge of defining the business and society field through defining and re-defining the scope and boundaries of the field in light of emergent theoretical and empirical imperatives. By being the first journal to exclusively focus on business and society issues, the journal and its community have a credible claim to have played an important role in shaping both the field globally and practice globally. Overall, *Business & Society* continues to reflect the most relevant contemporary issues at the interface between business and society and remains "external" in its focus on emergent issues and themes that have not yet become of widespread concern in business and management research.

As our analysis shows, *Business & Society* has certainly played an important role both in generating influential outputs, albeit mostly through the development and legitimation of a field that has, in turn, shaped practice thinking and action. As others have noted (see Daft & Lewin, 2008), it is likely naive to think that policymakers and practitioners read academic research. Nonetheless, through the development of an accepted knowledge-base, journals like *Business & Society* have undoubtedly helped to increase the salience of a wide range of social issues, firm behaviors, as well as ways of thinking about the roles and responsibilities of businesses and the relative contributions of business and government to addressing social and environmental issues. It is certainly difficult to make direct attributions between academic research and societal impact, but this should not undermine our collective recognition of the achievements made in the last 60 years regarding the influence of both the journal and the field. As the first journal exclusively focused on business and society, the journal should accept its share of the accolades associated with the transformation in policy and practice seen over 60 years. Equally, we should recognize the work still to be done. Overall, *Business & Society* has contributed to the development of a growing and fertile academic field.

Where Next for Business & Society?

In considering potential futures for *Business & Society*, we first unpack a central challenge regarding the evolution of the journal before considering what practical steps might be taken to encourage business and society scholarship to address it. Reflecting on our analysis, it is clear that, notwithstanding some ebb and flow, *Business & Society* has been preoccupied with "business" to a greater extent than "society" in the following two important ways: (a) its principal focus has been on the organization, often the corporate form, rather than the wider contexts—the "society"—that organizations inhabit and (2) its emphasis has been on instrumental, rather than normative or critical, perspectives on the relationships between organizations and wider society. We discuss these points in detail in the following sections.

Regarding (a), the lack of coherent and consistent attention to "society" in *Business & Society* research is both a puzzle and a significant opportunity. Society has tended to fade into the background of most business and society research, which have either tended to be rather decontextualized as a result or have treated "society" as being synonymous with "issue," "pressure," or as "stakeholders." Most surprisingly, even the growth of institutional accounts of business-society relationships over the last 10 to 15 years has not led to greater theoretical and empirical attention to "society," and differences in its structure, evolution, and composition in business and society research. We attribute some of this narrowness to a failure to capitalize on the conviction expressed early in *Business & Society's* evolution that many of the important issues of the day required expertise and insight beyond that traditionally found in business schools or business practice for their full implications to be understood. In that sense, one might characterize *Business & Society's* emphasis as multi-disciplinary in the sense that multiple perspectives shed complementary and useful light on issues.

Certainly, much of the initial content in the journal was authored by non-business academics who sought to share their perspective with business practitioners through writing for the journal. From that point, the emphasis on interdisciplinary voices declined dramatically—business and management research came to dominate business and society research because of its capacity to endow the nascent field with academic rigor and, through this, legitimacy (Carton & Mouricou, 2017; Kieser & Leiner, 2009). While some of the developments in the journal (especially those laying the conceptual foundations of the field), entail some transdisciplinary integration, but, the journal lost its emphasis on interdisciplinarity for the significant majority of its history. Only relatively recently has inter- and multi-disciplinary research begun to strengthen once again in the journal, alongside a concern to contribute to significant large-scale social and environmental challenges that require the insight and tools of multiple disciplines. Overall, despite the greater attention to incorporating theoretical and empirical approaches from other fields in the last 10 years or so, the overall commitment to interdisciplinary explorations of business-society interdependencies has been rather low. We see this as an enormous opportunity to advance an inter- and multi-disciplinary agenda that has, from time to time, been articulated for *Business & Society* and to continue to claim a distinctive positioning within the now relatively well-established social issues in management/business and society field. Incorporating, and contributing to, knowledge development in sociology, political science, economics, economic geography, and development studies would, we think, equip *Business & Society* research with new theoretical and empirical insights.

Regarding (b), the emphasis on business and society research with instrumental considerations is well-documented (e.g., Barnett, 2019), but remains problematic from both intellectual and pragmatic standpoints. *Business & Society* began as a rather radical publication, seeking to challenge prevailing ways of thinking about the scope and nature of issues deserving of management attention. From our contemporary standpoint, it is easy to dismiss the profound novelty of *Business & Society's* founding mission. Unfortunately, the journal, and the wider field, did not remain particularly radical for long, perhaps because of a desire to maximize influence and build an audience, perhaps because the militant origins were forgotten in the enthusiasm of building the journal. Nonetheless, successive phases in the development of the journal have strengthened the social scientific and orthodox orientation of the journal, leading to a shift away from its radical roots. While, from time to time, contributions have sought to remind us of those roots (e.g. Jones, 1996), these attempts have not generally been particularly successful in rekindling the flame of foment.

While the diversity of perspectives and issues that have characterized the recent 5 or so years of the journal's history have encompassed some more critical voices and edgy perspectives, our overall evaluation is that strengthening and rediscovering the critical orientation of the founding mission could offer an opportunity to extend and enrich *Business & Society's* agendas and impacts. Intellectually, retaining a dominant, and relatively narrowly construed instrumental conception of the business and society interface misses an opportunity to consider the wider, institutional, institutionalized, and systemic nature of many of the world's most pressing problems. In turn, pragmatically speaking, decontextualized accounts of social and environmental issues are unlikely to be persuasive or impactful beyond our *Business & Society* conversation. Increasing the volume of critical and normative voices in *Business & Society* would help address these concerns. That is not to suggest that *Business & Society* becomes a critical management studies journal or that the journal abandons its positioning as a business and management journal. Rather, we suggest that both goals could be achieved with subtle shifts in emphasis of the current trajectory of the journal. Being critical connotes increased attention to the taken-for-granted structures and power relations that underpin relationships between business and society and maintaining a skeptical and questioning orientation to the search for theory and empirical evidence regarding the interdependencies between business and society. Interdisciplinarity is in many ways essential to continuing to make significant contributions to theorizing and analyzing the global scale, complex challenges that face contemporary society, and to continuing to ensure that *Business & Society* remains a relevant and exciting intellectual forum.

Having articulated two key challenges that currently face *Business & Society*, we move on to consider how they could be addressed in practice. In our view, neither redressing the lack of focus on "society" (with its expansive, interdisciplinary potential) nor strengthening the normative/critical orientation within *Business & Society* will occur rapidly through organic processes. Having led and encouraged the development of a now mature, sophisticated, and energized sub-field of study, the time is ripe to consider what role *Business & Society* might play in forging its next steps. Strengthening *Business & Society's* engagement with wider societal and business challenges, both intellectually and pragmatically, requires, we think, pro-active attempts to raise the visibility of, and appreciation for, respectively (a) potentially relevant theoretical and empirical approaches in other disciplines, (b) policy and practice perspectives on emerging issues and phenomena and their potential impact on prominent domains of business and society research. Addressing (a) could be encouraged by inviting prominent scholars in wider social science disciplines to collaborate with established business and society researchers to write "interface" articles that lay out research agendas for *Business & Society* that leverage insights from parallel disciplines and encourage and enable fruitful interdisciplinary dialogues to be opened. Interface articles such as “A contemporary macro-sociological agenda for *Business & Society*” or “Exploring corporate political activity through the lens of political science” would help open up interdisciplinary frontiers that help promote the reach, distinctiveness, and conceptual diversity of *Business & Society* research.

Addressing (b), and strengthening the appreciation for how those outside of academia understand business and society issues and domains, will require innovations in how we publish. Establishing brief “policy” or “practice” perspectives will help strengthen the alignment of *Business & Society* with external issues and trends. As for enhancing interdisciplinary, affording the wider community with deeper insights would provide an enduring source of distinctiveness for *Business & Society*. Raising the emphasis on these aspects of the founding mission of the journal will require some relaxation of the norms of business and management research—in the ways that research is written up and presented, and in the bar applied regarding contributions. Given the huge change we have witnessed in the forms, styles, content, contexts of research published in *Business & Society* over six decades, we are confident that these challenges can be overcome.

Progressing practice and policy relevance (Ferlie et al., 2010) and establishing a link between business and “grand societal challenges” (Brammer et al., 2019; Buckley et al., 2017; Ferraro et al., 2015; George et al., 2016) require a greater intellectual diversity and a turn toward issues of societal level importance that Business & Society is particularly well placed to respond to. Addressing the second sense in which *Business & Society* has traditionally been “more business, less society” can, we feel, largely be achieved within the current publishing paradigm, perhaps with an extension of the journal’s very successful special issues series and through a continued commitment to strong editorial voice and commentary. We sense that there is already a receptivity to more normative and critical perspectives in the *Business & Society* community and that some relatively modest encouragement to explicitly including a range of perspectives in special issues or topic fora, could pay significant dividends.

Conclusion

Business & Society has led the development of business and society research for six decades, playing a guiding role in creating a space for exclusive attention to business and society issues, and acting as the launchpad for novel theoretical and empirical research. In this article, we have reflected on the achievements of *Business & Society* in the context of an opportunity to reflect on the achievement of the mission articulated by the journal's founders six decades ago, as reinterpreted and nuanced by editorial teams since. Our systematic analysis of editorial commentaries, thematic evaluation of contributions to the journal, and use of big data analytics to evaluate the distinctiveness of *Business & Society* compared to peer journals has allowed us to examine subtle shifts in emphasis in *Business & Society's* mission over time, the evolving nature of contributions to the journal, and its distinctive place among peer journals. In many senses, the journal has accomplished the mission set out by its founders, creating an opportunity to reflect on possible new directions. Our analysis suggests that while much of the founding mission of *Business & Society* has been achieved, there remains important work to do in the arenas of interdisciplinarity and institutional critique. Emphasis on these areas could continue to see *Business & Society* maintain its position as a premier outlet for business and society research and to attract new generations of contributors and readers.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

ORCID iD

Stephen Brammer https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1424-0008

References

Adams, S. A., & Davis, K. (1986). Academy of management journal: The first decade. In D. Wren & J. A. Pearce III (Eds.), *Papers dedicated to the development of modern management* (pp. 89–94). Academy of Management.

Adler, N. J., & Jermier, J. (2005). Developing a field with more soul: Standpoint theory and public policy research for management scholars. *Academy of Management Journal*, *48*(6), 941–944.

Aggestam, M., & Keenan, J. (2007). "Contraversations" constructing conflicts: Lessons from a town-gown controversy. *Business & Society*, *46*(4), 429–456.

Albu, O. B., & Flyverbom, M. (2019). Organizational transparency: Conceptualizations, conditions, and consequences. *Business & Society*, *58*(2), 268–297.

Alderson, W. (1962). Mass audience capable of improvement in taste. *Business & Society*, *3*(1), 25–28.

Allet, M. (2017). Mitigating environmental risks in microenterprises: A case study from El Salvador. *Business & Society*, *56*(1), 57–91.

Almeder, R. (1980). The ethics of profit: Reflections on corporate responsibility. *Business & Society*, *19*(2), 7–14.

Altura, T. G., Lawrence, A. T., & Roman, R. M. (2021). The global diffusion of supply chain codes of conduct: Market, nonmarket, and time-dependent effects. *Business & Society*, *60*(4), 909–942.

Alvesson, M., Gabriel, Y., & Paulsen, R. (2017). *Return to meaning: A social science with something to say*. Oxford University Press.

Alzola, M. (2019). Even when no one is watching: The moral psychology of corporate reputation. *Business & Society*, *58*(6), 1267–1301.

Antal, A. B., Dierkes, M., & Hahner, K. (1997). Business perception of contextual changes: Sources and impediments to organizational learning. *Business & Society*, *36*(4), 387–407.

Aram, J. D., & Salipante, P. F. (2003). Bridging scholarship in management: Epistemological reflections. *British Journal of Management*, *14*(3), 189–205.

Arda, L., & Banerjee, S. B. (2021). Governance in areas of limited statehood: The NGOization of Palestine. *Business & Society*, *60*(7), 1675–1707.

Arnstein, W. L. (1962). Cliche or relevant fact?: The industrial revolution reconsidered. *Business & Society*, *2*(2), 26–30.

Athanasopoulou, A., & Selsky, J. W. (2015). The social context of corporate social responsibility: Enriching research with multiple perspectives and multiple levels. *Business & Society*, *54*(3), 322–364.

Avenier, M.-J. (2010). Shaping a constructivist view of organizational design science. *Organization Studies*, *31*(9–10), 1229–1255.

Backman, C. A., Verbeke, A., & Schulz, R. A. (2017). The drivers of corporate climate change strategies and public policy: A new resource-based view perspective. *Business & Society*, *56*(4), 545–575.

Baldridge, D. C., Floyd, S. W., & Markoczy, L. (2004). Are managers from Mars and academicians from Venus? Toward an understanding of the relationship between academic quality and practical relevance. *Strategic Management Journal*, *25*, 1063–1074.

Bapuji, H., Brown, J. A., de Bakker, F. G. A., Higgins, C., Rehbein, K., & Spicer, A. (2020). Something old, something new: Continuity and change at business & society. *Business & Society*, *59*(5), 791–798.

Bapuji, H., Husted, B. W., Lu, J., & Mir, R. (2018). Value creation, appropriation, and distribution: How firms contribute to societal economic inequality. *Business & Society*, *57*(6), 983–1009.

Barach, J., & Zimmer, A. (1983). Corporate giving by retail department stores. *Business & Society*, *22*(1), 49–52.

Barin Cruz, L., Aguilar Delgado, N., Leca, B., & Gond, J. P. (2016). Institutional resilience in extreme operating environments: The role of institutional work. *Business & Society*, *55*(7), 970–1016.

Barnett, M. L. (2019). The business case for corporate social responsibility: A critique and an indirect path forward. *Business & Society*, *58*(1), 167–190.

Barnett, M. L., & Leih, S. (2018). Sorry to (not) burst your bubble: The influence of reputation rankings on perceptions of firms. *Business & Society*, *57*(5), 962–978.

Bartunek, J. M. (2011). What has happened to mode 2? *British Journal of Management*, *22*(3), 555–558.

Bass, A. E., & Milosevic, I. (2018). The ethnographic method in CSR research: The role and importance of methodological fit. *Business & Society*, *57*(1), 174–215.

Bennis, W. G., & O'Toole, J. (2005). How business schools lost their way. *Harvard Business Review*, *83*(5), 96–104.

Bernardi, R. A., Bosco, S. M., & Vassill, K. M. (2006). Does female representation on boards of directors associate with Fortune's "100 best companies to work for" list? *Business & Society*, *45*(2), 235–248.

Bigelow, B., Fahey, L., & Mahon, J. (1993). A typology of issue evolution. *Business & Society*, *32*(1), 18–29.

Blanton, S. L., & Blanton, R. G. (2006). Human rights and foreign direct investment: A two-stage analysis. *Business & Society*, *45*(4), 464–485.

Blindheim, B. T. (2015). Institutional models of corporate social responsibility: A proposed refinement of the explicit-implicit framework. *Business & Society*, *54*(1), 52–88.

Blumentritt, T., & Rehbein, K. (2008). The political capital of foreign subsidiaries: An exploratory model. *Business & Society*, *47*(2), 242–263.

Boland, R. J., Jr., Singh, J., Salipante, P., Aram, J. D., & Fay, S. Y. (2001). Knowledge representations and knowledge transfer. *Academy of Management Journal*, *44*(2), 393–417.

Boucher, C. (2017). The roles of power, passing, and surface acting in the workplace relationships of female leaders with disability. *Business & Society*, *56*(7), 1004–1032.

Boyd, D. P. (1981). Improving ethical awareness through the business and society course. *Business & Society*, *20*(2), 27–31.

Brammer, S., Branicki, L., Linnenluecke, M., & Smith, T. (2019). Grand challenges in management research: Attributes, achievements, and advancement. *Australian Journal of Management*, *44*(4), 517–533.

Brankovic, J. (2021). Why rankings appear natural (but aren't). *Business & Society*, *61*(4), 801–806.

Brown, H. (1963). Solve social, political broils and technology offers Eden. *Business & Society*, *4*(1), 3–11.

Buckley, P. J., Doh, J. P., & Benischke, M. H. (2017). Towards a renaissance in international business research? Big questions, grand challenges, and the future of IB scholarship. *Journal of International Business Studies*, *48*(9), 1045–1064.

Bunke, H. C. (1965). Ethnomics—Negro must be full participant in market place. *Business & Society*, *5*(2), 3–9.

Burrell, G., Reed, M., Calás, M., Smircich, L., & Alvesson, M. (1994). Why organization? Why now? *Organization*, *1*(1), 5–17.

Burton, B. K., & Goldsby, M. (2009). Corporate social responsibility orientation, goals, and behavior: A study of small business owners. *Business & Society*, *48*(1), 88–104.

Busch, T., Bauer, R., & Orlitzky, M. (2016). Sustainable development and financial markets: Old paths and new avenues. *Business & Society*, *55*(3), 303–329.

Butterfield, K. D., Reed, R., & Lemak, D. J. (2004). An inductive model of collaboration from the stakeholder's perspective. *Business & Society*, *43*(2), 162–195.

Byrne, S. M. (1969). The mediterranean world: Some economic observations. *Business & Society*, *10*(1), 27–32.

Cai, C. W., Linnenluecke, M. K., Marrone, M., & Singh, A. K. (2019). Machine learning and expert judgement: Analyzing emerging topics in accounting and finance research in the Asia–Pacific. *Abacus*, *55*(4), 709–733.

Calabretta, G., Durisin, B., & Ogliengo, M. (2011). Uncovering the intellectual structure of research in business ethics: A journey through the history, the classics, and the pillars of Journal of Business Ethics. *Journal of Business Ethics*, *104*(4), 499–524.

Campbell, D., & Slack, R. (2008). Corporate "philanthropy strategy" and "strategic philanthropy" some insights from voluntary disclosures in annual reports. *Business & Society*, *47*(2), 187–212.

Carney, M., & Nason, R. S. (2018). Family business and the 1%. *Business & Society*, *57*(6), 1191–1215.

Carroll, A. B. (1994). Social issues in management research: Experts' views, analysis, and commentary. *Business & Society*, *33*(1), 5–29.

Carroll, A. B. (1999). Corporate social responsibility: Evolution of a definitional construct. *Business & Society*, *38*(3), 268–295.

Carton, G., & Mouricou, P. (2017). Is management research relevant? A systematic analysis of the rigor-relevance debate in top-tier journals (1994–2013). *M@n@gement*, *20*(2), 166–203.

Caruana, R., Crane, A., Gold, S., & LeBaron, G. (2021). Modern slavery in business: The sad and sorry state of a non-field. *Business & Society*, *60*(2), 251–287.

Cassell, F. H. (1968). Realities and opportunities in the development of jobs. *Business & Society*, *8*(2), 21–31.

Casson, M. C., & Pavelin, S. (2016). The social performance and responsibilities of entrepreneurship. *Business & Society*, *55*(1), 11–13.

Chapple, W., & Moon, J. (2005). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) in Asia: A seven-country study of CSR web site reporting. *Business & Society*, *44*(4), 415–441.

Chenou, J. M., & Radu, R. (2019). The "right to be forgotten": Negotiating public and private ordering in the European Union. *Business & Society*, *58*(1), 74–102.

Clark, T., & Wright, M. (2009). So, farewell then . . . Reflections on editing the Journal of Management Studies. *Journal of Management Studies*, *46*(1), 1–9.

Cole, H. (1964). Art and the marketplace—The picture's a bit askew. *Business & Society*, *4*(2), 14–19.

Colquitt, J. A., & Zapata-Phelan, C. P. (2007). Trends in theory building and theory testing: A five-decade study of the Academy of Management Journal. *Academy of Management Journal*, *50*(6), 1281–1303.

Cox, A. (1983). Demand executive growth from junior managers. *Business & Society*, *22*(1), 22–25.

Crane, A., Henriques, I., Husted, B., & Matten, D. (2015). A new era for business & society. *Business & Society*, *54*(1), 3–8.

Crawford, L., Pollack, J., & England, D. (2006). Uncovering the trends in project management: Journal emphases over the last 10 years. *International Journal of Project Management*, *24*, 175–184.

Cullinan, T. (1969). Senor management-bossa nova. *Business & Society*, *10*(1), 10–18.

Cummings, T. G. (2007). Quest for an engaged academy. *Academy of Management Review*, *32*(2), 355–360.

Daft, R. L., & Lewin, A. Y. (1990). Can organization studies begin to break out of the normal science straitjacket? An editorial essay. *Organization Science*, *1*(1), 1–9.

Daft, R. L., & Lewin, A. Y. (2008). Rigor and relevance in organization studies: Idea migration and academic journal evolution. *Organization Science*, *19*, 177–183.

Daniels, D. (1963). Can we sell America out of trouble? *Business & Society*, *3*(2), 15–20.

Davila, A., & Molina, C. (2017). From silent to salient stakeholders: A study of a coffee cooperative and the dynamic of social relationships. *Business & Society*, *56*(8), 1195–1224.

Davis, K., & Bromstrom, R. L. (1975). Implementing the social audit in an organization. *Business & Society*, *16*(1), 13–18.

Dawkins, C. E. (2016). A test of labor union social responsibility: Effects on union member attachment. *Business & Society*, *55*(2), 214–245.

de Bakker, Crane, A., Henriques, I., & Husted, B. (2019). Publishing interdisciplinary research in Business & Society. *Business & Society*, *58*(3), 443–452.

de Bakker, F.G.A, Groenewegen, P., & Den Hond, F. (2005). A bibliometric analysis of 30 years of research and theory on corporate social responsibility and corporate social performance. *Business & Society*, *44*(3), 283–317.

de Graaff, M. C., Giebels, E., Meijer, D. J., & Verweij, D. E. (2019). Sensemaking in military critical incidents: The impact of moral intensity. *Business & Society*, *58*(4), 749–778.

Delmas, M. A., & Lessem, N. (2017). Eco-premium or eco-penalty? Eco-labels and quality in the organic wine market. *Business & Society*, *56*(2), 318–356.

Delmas, M. A., & Pekovic, S. (2018). Organizational configurations for sustainability and employee productivity: A qualitative comparative analysis approach. *Business & Society*, *57*(1), 216–251.

DeNisi, A. (1994). From the editor. *Academy of Management Journal*, *37*(3), 465.

Derry, R., & Waikar, S. V. (2008). Frames and filters: Strategic distrust as a legitimation tool in the 50-year battle between public health activists and big tobacco. *Business & Society*, *47*(1), 102–139.

Dixon, D. F. (1973). Brave new marketing revisited. *Business & Society*, *13*(2), 10–14.

Dixon, D. F., & McLaughlin, D. J., Jr. (1968). Do the poor really pay more for food? *Business & Society*, *9*(1), 7–12.

Døskeland, T., & Pedersen, L. J. T. (2021). Does wealth matter for responsible investment? Experimental evidence on the weighing of financial and moral arguments. *Business & Society*, *60*(3), 650–683.

Driscoll, C. (2006). The not so clear-cut nature of organizational legitimating mechanisms in the Canadian forest sector. *Business & Society*, *45*(3), 322–353.

Drucker, P. F. (1962). Big business and public policy. *Business & Society*, *3*(1), 4–13.

Drucker, P. F. (1963). Big business: Private enterprise, public service. *Business & Society*, *4*(1), 15–20.

Dutton, J. E. (2005). Bridging the gap between management-organizational research and public policy. *Academy of Management Journal*, *48*(6), 956–957.

Dvorsky, R. W. (1972). Ecology: A challenge for business and society. *Business & Society*, *12*(2), 13–21.

Edlund, T. W. (1996). Are we looking at the same forest? *Business & Society*, *35*(1), 51–61.

Egels-Zandén, N. (2017). The role of SMEs in global production networks: A Swedish SME's payment of living wages at its Indian supplier. *Business & Society*, *56*(1), 92–129.

Elliott, C. (1974). Inequality of income distribution in the US: An unchanging phenomenon. *Business & Society*, *15*(1), 5–11.

Elmes, M. B. (2018). Economic inequality, food insecurity, and the erosion of equality of capabilities in the United States. *Business & Society*, *57*(6), 1045–1074.

Engelke, H., Mauksch, S., Darkow, I. L., & von der Gracht, H. (2016). Heading toward a more social future? Scenarios for social enterprises in Germany. *Business & Society*, *55*(1), 56–89.

Etter, M., Colleoni, E., Illia, L., Meggiorin, K., & D'Eugenio, A. (2018). Measuring organizational legitimacy in social media: Assessing citizens' judgments with sentiment analysis. *Business & Society*, *57*(1), 60–97.

Ewing, J. S., & Yoshino, M. Y. (1966). Some issues in international marketing. *Business & Society*, *7*(1), 3–10.

Fellmann, J., & Slutsky, H. (1962). The geographers contribution to economic planning. *Business & Society*, *3*(1), 29–33.

Ferlie, E., McGivern, G., & De Moraes, A. (2010). Developing a public interest school of management. *British Journal of Management*, *21*, s60–s70.

Ferraro, F., Etzion, D., & Gehman, J. (2015). Tackling grand challenges pragmatically: Robust action revisited. *Organization Studies*, *36*(3), 363–390.

Flyverbom, M., Deibert, R., & Matten, D. (2019). The governance of digital technology, big data, and the internet: New roles and responsibilities for business. *Business & Society*, *58*(1), 3–19.

Fox, H. W. (1969). Trading stamps in multi-disciplinary perspective. *Business & Society*, *9*(2), 33–37.

Fox, H. W. (1971). Pollution: The priceless problem. *Business & Society*, *11*(2), 4–9.

Frederick, W. C. (1994). From CSR1 to CSR2: The maturing of business-and-society thought. *Business & Society*, *33*(2), 150–164.
Freeman, R. E., & Gllbert, D. R., Jr. (1992). Business, ethics and society: A critical agenda. *Business & Society*, *31*(1), 9–17.
Friedrich, E., & Wüstenhagen, R. (2017). Leading organizations through the stages of grief: The development of negative emotions over environmental change. *Business & Society*, *56*(2), 186–213.
Garrett, R. (1980). Social accounting and the pursuit of happiness: A moral dilemma. *Business & Society*, *19*(2), 23–29.
George, G., Howard-Grenville, J., Joshi, A., & Tihanyi, L. (2016). Understanding and tackling societal grand challenges through management research. *Academy of Management Journal*, *59*(6), 1880–1895.
Getz, K. A. (1997). Research in corporate political action: Integration and assessment. *Business & Society*, *36*(1), 32–72.
Gilbert, R. A. (1987). Bankes owned by nonbanks: What is the problem and what can be done about it? *Business & Society*, *26*(1), 9–17.
Glaser, B. G., & Strauss, A. C. (1967). *The discovery of grounded theory*. Aldine Publishing Co.
Gordon, E. S. (1966). Sunday shopping: A social evolution. *Business & Society*, *7*(1), 11–13.
Gregory, G. (1985). The Japanese enterprise: Sources of competitive strength. *Business & Society*, *24*(1), 13–21.
Griffin, J. J. (2000). Corporate social performance: Research directions for the 21st century. *Business & Society*, *39*(4), 479–491.
Griffin, J. J., & Mahon, J. F. (1997). The corporate social performance and corporate financial performance debate: Twenty-five years of incomparable research. *Business & Society*, *36*(1), 5–31.
Griffin, J. J., Youm, Y. N., & Vivari, B. (2021). Stakeholder engagement strategies after an exogenous shock: How Philip Morris and RJ Reynolds adapted differently to the 1998 master settlement agreement. *Business & Society*, *60*(4), 1009–1036.
Groke, P. O., & Kreidle, J. R. (1967). Export! Why or why not? Managerial attitude and action for smaller sized business firms. *Business & Society*, *8*(1), 7–12.
Grosvold, J., Rayton, B., & Brammer, S. (2016). Women on corporate boards: A comparative institutional analysis. *Business & Society*, *55*(8), 1157–1196.
Hambrick, D. C. (2005). Venturing outside the monastery. *Academy of Management Journal*, *48*(6), 961–962.
Hashmi, S. A. (1967). The effect of compulsory automobile liability insurance on highway safety. *Business & Society*, *7*(2), 13–17.
Hatchuel, A. (2001). The two pillars of new management research. *British Journal of Management*, *12*, S33–S39.
Heller, W. W. (1966). Growth through fiscal policy. *Business & Society*, *6*(2), 5–7.
Herrbach, O., & Mignonac, K. (2007). Is ethical p–o fit really related to individual outcomes? A study of management-level employees. *Business & Society*, *46*(3), 304–330.

Hitt, M. A. (1998). Twenty-first-century organizations: Business firms, business schools, and the academy. *Academy of Management Review*, *23*(2), 218–224.
Hodgkinson, G. P., & Rousseau, D. M. (2009). Bridging the rigour-relevance gap in management research: It's already happening!. *Journal of Management Studies*, *46*(3), 534–546.
Hodgkinson, G. P., & Starkey, K. (2012). Extending the foundations and reach of design science: Further reflections on the role of critical realism. *British Journal of Management*, *23*(4), 605–610.
Holtzblatt, M. A., & Fox, S. (1983). The basic international accounting dilemma: Uniformity vs. harmonization. *Business & Society*, *22*(1), 43–48.
Hood, J. N., Logsdon, J. M., & Thompson, J. K. (1993). Collaboration for social problem solving: A process model. *Business & Society*, *32*(1), 1–17.
Hulbert, J. (1968). Advertising: Criticism and reply. *Business & Society*, *9*(1), 33–38.
Huse, M., & Eide, D. (1996). Stakeholder management and the avoidance of corporate control. *Business & Society*, *35*(2), 211–243.
Jain, T. (2017). Decoupling corporate social orientations: A cross-national analysis. *Business & Society*, *56*(7), 1033–1067.
Jennings, M. M. (1988). The abolition of the right to fire-no-fault is in divorce only. *Business & Society*, *27*(1), 23–28.
Jones, T. M. (1994). From the editor. *Business & Society*, *33*(1), 3–4.
Jones, T. M. (1996). Missing the forest for the trees: A critique of the social responsibility concept and discourse. *Business & Society*, *35*(1), 7–41.
Kast, F., & Rosenzweig, J. (1961). Could we afford disarmament? *Business & Society*, *2*(1), 16–24.
Kieser, A., & Leiner, L. (2009). Why the rigour–relevance gap in management research is unbridgeable. *Journal of Management Studies*, *46*(3), 516–533.
Kleinberg, J. (2003). Bursty and hierarchical structure in streams. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, *7*(4), 373–397.
Kolk, A., & Pinkse, J. (2007). Multinationals' political activities on climate change. *Business & Society*, *46*(2), 201–228.
Kotler, P. (1961). Usefulness of higher math just dawning on untrained managers. *Business & Society*, *1*(2), 18–22.
Kurtz, D. L., & Trussell, L. R. (1969). Some comments on national tax policy: Nothing is certain but death and taxes. *Business & Society*, *10*(1), 5–9.
Lachman, R., & Wolfe, R. A. (1997). The interface of organizational effectiveness and corporate social performance: Opportunities for research and theory development. *Business & Society*, *36*(2), 194–214.
Lambrechts, F. J., Bouwen, R., Grieten, S., Huybrechts, J. P., & Schein, E. H. (2011). Learning to help through humble inquiry and implications for management research, practice, and education: An interview with Edgar H. Schein. *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, *10*(1), 131–147.
Lamont, D. F. (1983). Editor's Report. *Business & Society*, *22*(1), 1.
Langley, A. (1999). Strategies for theorizing from process data. *Academy of Management Review*, *24*(4), 691–710.

Langley, A. (2009). Studying processes in and around organizations. In D. A. Buchanan & A. Bryman (Eds.), *The SAGE handbook of organizational research methods* (pp. 409–429). SAGE.

Lennerfors, T. T. (2009). The vicissitudes of corruption: Degeneration, transgression, jouissance. *Business & Society*, *48*(3), 406–419.

Lerner, L. D., & Fryxell, G. E. (1994). CEO stakeholder attitudes and corporate social activity in the Fortune 500. *Business & Society*, *33*(1), 58–81.

Lewis, J. P. (1964). "Sudden fatigue" with foreign aid would be disastrous. *Business & Society*, *5*(1), 9–15.

Leys, W. A. (1961). Attempting to reduce confused nonsense of business ethics. *Business & Society*, *1*(2), 5–10.

Linnenluecke, M. K., & Griffiths, A. (2013). Firms and sustainability: Mapping the intellectual origins and structure of the corporate sustainability field. *Global Environmental Change*, *23*(1), 382–391.

Lippit, J. W., & Oliver, B. L. (1986). Intra-industry performance comparison and industrial concentration. *Business & Society*, *25*(1), 15–22.

Logsdon, J. (2004). From the editor. *Business & Society*, *43*(2), 131–134.

Mahon, J. F. (2004). From the editor. *Business & Society*, *43*(4), 331–334.

Mahon, J. F. (2006). From the editor. *Business & Society*, *45*(4), 411–412.

Mantere, S., Pajunen, K., & Lamberg, J. A. (2009). Vices and virtues of corporate political activity: The challenge of international business. *Business & Society*, *48*(1), 105–132.

Marber, A. S. (1986). The development of modern marketing in Hungary. *Business & Society*, *25*(1), 23–31.

March, J. G. (2005). Parochialism in the evolution of a research community: The case of organization studies. *Management and Organization Review*, *1*(1), 5–22.

Marrone, M. (2020). *Automated literature tagging*. https://github.com/mmarrone/Literature_Tagging

Marrone, M., Linnenluecke, M. K., Richardson, G., & Smith, T. (2020). Trends in environmental accounting research within and outside of the accounting discipline. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, *33*(8), 2167–2193.

Martin, T. R. (1982). Do courses in ethics improve the ethical judgment of students?. *Business & Society*, *21*(1), 17–26.

Martyn, H. (1969). The influence of sports on international tourism. *Business & Society*, *9*(2), 38–44.

Mattingly, J. E., & Berman, S. L. (2006). Measurement of corporate social action: Discovering taxonomy in the Kinder Lydenburg Domini ratings data. *Business & Society*, *45*(1), 20–46.

McDermid, C. D. (1964). Creativity linked with health rather than with frustration. *Business & Society*, *5*(1), 28–31.

McKelvey, B. (2006). Van De Ven and Johnson's "engaged scholarship": Nice try, but . . . . *Academy of Management Review*, *31*(4), 822–829.

McKenna, J. F., & Oritt, P. L. (1981). Job dissatisfaction: A social disease. *Business & Society*, *20*(2), 32–39.

McKiernan, P., & Tsui, A. S. (2019). Responsible management research: A senior scholar legacy in doctoral education. *Academy of Management Learning & Education*, *18*(2), 310–313.

Meznar, M. B., & Nigh, D. (1993). Managing corporate legitimacy: Public affairs activities, strategies and effectiveness. *Business & Society*, *32*(1), 30–43.

Miller, C. C. (2006). Peer review in the organizational and management sciences: Prevalence and effects of reviewer hostility, bias and dissensus. *Academy of Management Journal*, *49*, 425–431.

Millspaugh, P. E. (1989). Severance pay: Moving from managerial prerogative to worker entitlement. *Business & Society*, *28*(1), 6–11.

Mitchell, G. W. (1966). New challenges for monetary policy. *Business & Society*, *6*(2), 8–15.

Mitnick, B. M. (2000). Commitment, revelation, and the testaments of belief: The metrics of measurement of corporate social performance. *Business & Society*, *39*(4), 419–465.

Mote, L. R. (1987). The Philadelphia national bank case in retrospect. *Business & Society*, *26*(1), 27–38.

Nairn, A., & Berthon, P. (2005). Affecting adolescence: Scrutinizing the link between advertising and segmentation. *Business & Society*, *44*(3), 318–345.

Nasi, J., Nasi, S., Phillips, N., & Zyglidopoulos, S. (1997). The evolution of corporate social responsiveness: An exploratory study of Finnish and Canadian forestry companies. *Business & Society*, *36*(3), 296–321.

Neisser, W. R. (1968). A business man looks at our society. *Business & Society*, *9*(1), 13–21.

Palmer, D. (2006). Taking stock of the criteria we use to evaluate one another's work: ASQ 50 years out. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *51*(4), 535–559.

Parker, M., & Thomas, R. (2011). What is a critical journal? *Organization*, *18*(4), 419–427.

Paul, K., & Sullivan, G. (1984). Equal employment opportunity vs. seniority rights: The emergence of a changing social policy. *Business & Society*, *23*(1), 8–14.

Peeples, D. K., Stokes, P., & Wingfield, S. S. (2009). When the whistle is blown: Legal defenses and practical guidelines for managing reports of organizational misconduct. *Business & Society*, *48*(4), 467–488.

Perloff, R. (1964). Potential contributions of the consumer-oriented psychologist. *Business & Society*, *4*(2), 28–34.

Petersen, G. G. (1966). A review of some current legal aspects of employment testing. *Business & Society*, *7*(1), 14–21.

Peterson, D. K. (2004). The relationship between perceptions of corporate citizenship and organizational commitment. *Business & Society*, *43*(3), 296–319.

Peterson, R. T., & Jun, M. (2009). Perceptions on social responsibility: The entrepreneurial vision. *Business & Society*, *48*(3), 385–405.

Podolny, J. M. (2009). The buck stops (and starts) at business school. *Harvard Business Review*, *87*(6), 62–67.

Podolny, J. M., Kester, W. C., Kerr, S., Sutton, R. I., & Kaplan, S. (2009). Are business schools to blame? *Harvard Business Review*, *87*(6), 106–108.

Preston, P. (1973). The future: Prospects and alternatives for a business role. *Business & Society*, *13*(2), 5–9.

Rago, L. J. (1965). Tooling up for automation hampered by myths and fears. *Business & Society*, *5*(2), 33–36.

Rasche, A., & Behnam, M. (2009). As if it were relevant: A systems theoretical perspective on the relation between science and practice. *Journal of Management Inquiry*, *18*(3), 243–255.

Ratcliffe, T. A., & Munter, P. (1980). The development of social accounting models: A comparative analysis. *Business & Society*, *19*(2), 56–66.

Rekker, S. A., Humphrey, J. E., & O'Brien, K. R. (2021). Do sustainability rating schemes capture climate goals? *Business & Society*, *60*(1), 125–160.

Reuschling, T. L. (1968). The business institution—A redefinition of social role. *Business & Society*, *9*(1), 28–32.

Rodríguez Bolívar, M. P. (2009). Evaluating corporate environmental reporting on the internet: The utility and resource industries in Spain. *Business & Society*, *48*(2), 179–205.

Rosenfeldt, M. E., & Halatin, T. (1984). Marketing strategies in a changing environment: Emphasis on US–Mexican borderland businesses. *Business & Society*, *23*(1), 45–51.

Rousseau, D. M., & McCarthy, S. (2007). Educating managers from an evidence-based perspective. *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, *6*(1), 84–101.

Rowley, T., & Berman, S. (2000). A brand new brand of corporate social performance. *Business & Society*, *39*(4), 397–418.

Runo, R. (1960). Politics as the business of the businessman. *Business & Society*, *1*(1), 9–13.

Rynes, S. L., Bartunek, J. M., & Daft, R. L. (2001). Across the great divide: Knowledge creation and transfer between practitioners and academics. *Academy of Management Journal*, *44*(2), 340–355.

Sager, L. B. (1964). The foundations—Are they living up to their potentials? *Business & Society*, *5*(1), 16–21.

Sager, L. B. (1967). Aerospace talents turned to urban problems. *Business & Society*, *8*(1), 30–36.

Samuels, L. B., Gardner, E. P., & Fouts, S. C. (1989). Video display terminals: Health problems raise possibility of new regulation. *Business & Society*, *28*(1), 23–32.

Sarachek, B. (1965). The image of the corporate executive in recent fiction. *Business & Society*, *5*(2), 10–16.

Schick, A. G., Wokutch, R. E., & Conivers, S. B. (1985). An integrating framework for the teaching and researching of corporate social responsibility. *Business & Society*, *24*(1), 32–39.

Schoemaker, P. J. H. (2008). The future challenges of business: Rethinking management education. *California Management Review*, *50*(3), 119–139.

Scott, C. H. (1987). Efficiency/equity tradeoffs in banking regulation. *Business & Society*, *26*(1), 39–43.

Scully, M., Rothenberg, S., Beaton, E. E., & Tang, Z. (2018). Mobilizing the wealthy: Doing "privilege work" and challenging the roots of inequality. *Business & Society*, *57*(6), 1075–1113.

Sharfman, M. (1994). Changing institutional rules: The evolution of corporate philanthropy, 1883-1953. *Business & Society*, *33*(3), 236–269.

Sims, R. L. (2009). Collective versus individualist national cultures: Comparing Taiwan and US employee attitudes toward unethical business practices. *Business & Society*, *48*(1), 39–59.

Stanley, J. D. (1984). Sexual harassment: Insight and abatement. *Business & Society*, *23*(1), 32–36.

Starbuck, W. H. (2003). Turning lemons into lemonade: Where is the value in peer reviews? *Journal of Management Inquiry*, *12*, 344–351.

Starkey, K., Hatchuel, A., & Tempest, S. (2004). Rethinking the business school. *Journal of Management Studies*, *41*(8), 1521–1531.

Starkey, K., Hatchuel, A., & Tempest, S. (2009). Management research and the new logics of discovery and engagement. *Journal of Management Studies*, *46*(3), 547–558.

Starkey, K., & Madan, P. (2001). Bridging the relevance gap: Aligning stakeholders in the future of management research. *British Journal of Management*, *12*, S3–S26.

Stutz, C., & Sachs, S. (2018). Facing the normative challenges: The potential of reflexive historical research. *Business & Society*, *57*(1), 98–130.

Swanson, D. L. (1999). Toward an integrative theory of business and society: A research strategy for corporate social performance. *Academy of Management Review*, *24*(3), 506–521.

Tetrault Sirsly, C. A., & Lamertz, K. (2008). When does a corporate social responsibility initiative provide a first-mover advantage? *Business & Society*, *47*(3), 343–369.

Thain, R. (1960). Editorial: Declaration of interdependence. *Business & Society*, *1*, 3–4.

Thain, R. (1962). Editorial: Machete hacking on the frontier. *Business & Society*, *3*(1), 3.

Thoma, G. A. (1983). The behavior of corporate action committees. *Business & Society*, *22*(1), 55–58.

Tourish, D. (2020). The triumph of nonsense in management studies. *Academy of Management Learning & Education*, *19*(1), 99–109.

Tranfield, D., & Starkey, K. (1998). The nature, social organization and promotion of management research: Towards policy. *British Journal of Management*, *9*(4), 341–353.

US Office of Science and Technology Policy. (2014). 21st century grand challenges. *The White House: US Government*. https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/ostp/grand-challenges

Van Buren, III H. J., Schrempf-Stirling, J., & Westermann-Behaylo, M. (2021). Business and human trafficking: A social connection and political responsibility model. *Business & Society*, *60*(2), 341–375.
Van de Ven, A. H., & Johnson, P. E. (2006). Knowledge for theory and practice. *Academy of Management Review*, *31*(4), 802–821.
Van de Ven, A. H., & Zlotkowski, E. (2005). Toward a scholarship of engagement: A dialogue between Andy Van de Ven and Edward Zlotkowski. *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, *4*(3), 355–362.
van der Kolk, B. (2022). Numbers speak for themselves, or do they? On performance measurement and its implications. *Business & Society*, *61*(4), 813–817.
Van Fleet, D. D., Ray, D. F., Bedeian, A. G., Downey, H. K., Hunt, J. G., Griffin, R. W., Dalton, D., Vecchio, R. P., Kacmar, K. M., & Feldman, D. C. (2006). The journal of management's first 30 years. *Journal of Management*, *32*(4), 477–506.
Von Glinow, M. A. (2005). Let us speak for those who cannot. *Academy of Management Journal*, *48*(6), 983–985.
Voorhis, J. (1962). Cooperatives offer emerging nations a private way. *Business & Society*, *2*(2), 20–25.
Waddock, S., Waddell, S., & Gray, P. S. (2020). The transformational change challenge of memes: The case of marriage equality in the United States. *Business & Society*, *59*(8), 1667–1697.
Walsh, J. P., Weber, K., & Margolis, J. D. (2003). Social issues and management: Our lost cause found. *Journal of Management*, *29*(6), 859–881.
Wartick, S. L. (1992). The relationship between intense media exposure and change in corporate reputation. *Business & Society*, *31*(1), 33–49.
Wartick, S. L. (1993). Guest editors comments. *Business & Society*, *32*(1), ii–iv.
Wartick, S. L. (1999). From the editor. *Business & Society*, *38*(2), 141–143.
Wartick, S. L., & Mahon, J. F. (1994). Toward a substantive definition of the corporate issue construct: A review and synthesis of the literature. *Business & Society*, *33*(3), 293–311.
Waters, J. A. (1980). Of saints, sinners and socially responsible executives. *Business & Society*, *19*(2), 67–73.
Webber, R. A. (1966). Advertising and product responsibility. *Business & Society*, *7*(1), 22–32.
Weisskopf, W. A., & Thain, R. (1960). Value research in business, economics long overdue. *Business & Society*, *1*(1), 5–8.
Widrick, S. M. (1985). Quantity surcharge—Quantity discount: Pricing as it relates to quantity purchased. *Business & Society*, *24*(1), 1–7.
Willmott, H. (2012). Reframing relevance as "social usefulness": A comment on Hodgkinson and Starkey's "not simply returning to the same answer over and over again." *British Journal of Management*, *23*(4), 598–604.
Windsor, D. (2009). Editorial announcement. *Business & Society*, *48*(1), 3–4.
Wood, D. J. (1997). From the editor. *Business & Society*, *36*(1), 3–4.
Wood, D. J. (1998). From the editor: So long, and thanks for all the fun. *Business & Society*, *37*(1), 3–6.

Wood, D. J. (2000). Theory and integrity in business and society. *Business & Society*, *39*(4), 359–378.
Wood, D. J., & Cochran, P. L. (1992). Business and society in transition. *Business & Society*, *31*(1), 1–7
Wood, D. J., & Jones, T. (1994). From the editors. *Business & Society*, *33*(2), 147–149.
Wood, D. J., Mitchell, R. K., Agle, B. R., & Bryan, L. M. (2021). Stakeholder identification and salience after 20 years: Progress, problems, and prospects. *Business & Society*, *60*(1), 196–245.

Author Biographies

Stephen Brammer (PhD, University of East Anglia) is Dean and Professor at the University of Bath School of Management. His research focuses on business ethics, corporate social responsibility, and sustainability with an emphasis on firm-stakeholder relationships, the strategic management of these, and corresponding impacts on organizational performance and reputation. His articles have appeared in such journals as *Academy of Management Perspectives*, *Business & Society*, *British Journal of Management*, *Journal of Management Studies*, *Strategic Management Journal*, *and Work, Employment & Society*. @SJBrammer

Layla Branicki (PhD, Warwick Business School) is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Bath, School of Management. Her interests focus on resilience and corporate social responsibility. Her articles have appeared in such journals as *Academy of Management Discoveries*, *Academy of Management Perspectives*, *British Journal of Management, Gender, Work & Organization*, *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, *Journal of Business Ethics*, *and Work, Employment & Society*. @LaylaJayneB

Martina Linnenluecke (PhD, The University of Queensland) is a Professor at Macquarie University, Macquarie Business School, where she also leads the Centre for Corporate Sustainability and Environmental Finance. Her research focuses on the strategic and financial implications of corporate adaptation and resilience to climate change impacts. Her articles have appeared in such journals as *Academy of Management Perspectives, Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, *International Journal of Management Reviews*, *and Journal of World Business*. @mlinnenluecke