

I N F O R M A T I O N S

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER

2009

FROM THE CHAIR

VIJAY MOOKERJEE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS



Welcome to our 2009 newsletter. My intention of writing this is to provide readers with a sense of how I see the challenges that face the ISS today. While priorities may vary, as you read further, I believe you will find that the issues I raise here are fairly stable ones, often discussed

amongst ourselves during the various meetings.

Where is the IS field today, and where is it going? At CIST in San Diego, we heard several of our ISS Distinguished Fellows speak to this question. It was quite interesting to find the diversity in their view of the field. However, while this diversity has kept IS fresh and interesting, it has come at a price. Even today, after nearly 30 years of being a

B-school discipline, we are not firmly established as a vital component of MBA education. In the eighties and for much of the nineties, IS was more or less focused as a discipline that asked (and hopefully answered) questions that were important to managers in firms. Today, however, we study IS in a much broader context and it almost appears that we are slowly but surely morphing into the collective set of issues surrounding Information Technology that would be studied within the umbrella of an I-school. Thus it concerns me as to how long will we continue to stay as a thriving B-school discipline. The B-school versus I-school question is something we should consider and discuss deeply. Are we a discipline whose research primarily feeds into business education, particularly in the MBA program? What do we want it to be, or in other words, which educational program in a university should we primarily address?

My next thought is related to the earlier one in

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the sense that it deals with where our research gets published. Going by the well-accepted fact that ISR and MISQ are the two premier journals in the field, I would like to raise the question: is there a need for a third premier journal? Let me provide some background. Of our two premier journals, from a methodological perspective, one is broadly focused (ISR) while the other is behavioral (MISQ). I am of the opinion that we should consider a third premier IS journal. The idea is to have a journal that will focus on quantitative IS research, something akin to a Marketing Science, but for the IS field. I believe that, over time, such an IS journal will help us better assimilate with the B-school research culture and make our research more credible in the eyes of non-IS deans. One may ask whether a quantitative IS journal will duplicate the IS department in Management Science. It will, to an extent, but given that the IS department in MS has space for only a few IS papers a year, such an outlet for quantitative research might still be needed.

Coming to more pragmatic matters, one immediate issue we face is to identify the next EIC for ISR. I have strongly believed that while ISS should play an advisory role here, the process should be a formal one. As of now, it has proven difficult to engage the new VP of publications to discuss with us on how the process will play out. We have tried hard (particularly Samba has, since he naturally wants his excellent work to continue), but so far nothing concrete has emerged. At the end, for this EIC selection, we may be able to persevere and get our voice heard, but there is nothing formal in the process that includes ISS in the selection of the EIC of ISR. I am sure that this is an important matter for all, but I am not sure how much. However, if many of us believe that ISS must play some formal

role in the selection, then we must act in a united way. Please send me or Samba your thoughts about this by email. The key issue is how ISS should act now to formalize its role in the selection process of the EIC of ISR.

A matter that is of immediate importance is to grow the society's institutional members. The revenue we get from institutional memberships has proven to be the lifeblood of the society. Using this revenue, we have been able to sponsor various awards and also attend to some emergency issues such as to make a contribution of 100 extra pages to lower the long publication queue at ISR. Another initiative that we began this year (at CIST 2009) was the launch of the ISS Distinguished Fellows award. The first set of awards were conferred upon Charles Kriebel (posthumously), Izak Benbasat, Gordon Davis, Prabuddha De, Haim Mendelson, Andrew Whinston, and Robert Zmud. We hope to continue this tradition in the future. To fructify such goals, we need to continue to grow our institutional members and make sure that our existing institutional members continue. Concerning new members, we need to actively look for opportunities in new regions where B-school and IS programs are growing, particularly in countries like China, India and other Asian universities. Please help us market ISS to these regions.

Overall, let me sign off on the note that the overall news is good - the society is safe in terms of minimum required membership and has some revenue buffer to maintain its activities in the near term. However, to continue to grow, we need your ideas and support. The society exists for, and because of its members - please make an effort to get involved.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS RESEARCH

VALLABH SAMBAMURTHY

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



The December 2009 issue marks the completion of another successful year for the journal. This year has seen a continued and vigorous growth of submissions as well as acceptances, as shown in Table 1. New submissions continue to remain at about 300 annually. Out of this total

of new submissions, about 35 manuscripts were received for a special issue on health care in June. The continued high levels of submission volumes speak to the strong interest in *Information Systems Research* as a journal of choice within the information systems community.

The acceptance rate continues to be about 15%. As a result of the significant increase in submissions, the journal has accumulated a backlog of nearly 50 articles accepted and awaiting publication. Effectively, this has meant a two year backlog. As a result, a request has been made to the INFORMS board for an extra allocation of about 200 pages to significantly reduce the backlog in 2010. This request has been approved. The Information Systems Society has also agreed to fund an additional 100 pages. These extra pages will significantly reduce the backlog and expand the number of published articles in the journal. Many of the accepted articles are already available as *Articles in Advance*. This will accelerate the dissemination of the accepted articles for citation and reference by other scholars.

Table 2 shows the cycle times for review of the submissions at different stages. New submissions involve the assignment of a Senior Editor (by the Editor-in-Chief), selection of an associate editor, solicitation of reviewers, submission of reviews, development of an associate editor recommendation, and a decision by the Senior Editor. The cycle times have been favorably viewed by the authors and have been responsible for the growth in submissions. Further, the overall time from initial sub-

mission of a manuscript to its final acceptance is around 18–20 months, with an average of three rounds of review for the accepted papers. Note that authors are given about six months for completing each one of their revisions (first and second revision) and three months for completing their third revision.

SPECIAL ISSUES

The journal continues to commission special issues on topics of importance to the information systems community. During this year, the September issue published eight articles on the topic of *Flexible and Distributed Information Systems Development*. The guest editors were Sandra Slaughter (Carnegie Mellon University) and Brian Fitzgerald (University of Limerick).

The fourth special issue on the topic of *Digital Systems and Competition* is underway. The guest editors are Clyde Holsapple (University of Kentucky), Walt Ferrier (University of Kentucky), and Rajiv Sabherwal (University of Missouri, St. Louis). About eleven manuscripts are currently being evaluated in the second round of review. Earlier, about 40 papers were received as initial submissions. After the first round of reviews, these eleven papers were selected and invited for further discussion and sharing at a workshop hosted at the Lally School of Management, RPI. The finally accepted papers are scheduled to be published in September, 2010.

The fifth special issue on the topic of *The Role of Information Systems in Healthcare Organizations* is currently underway. The guest editors for this special issue are Rob Fichman (Boston College), Rajiv Kohli (College of William and Mary) and Ranjani Krishnan (Michigan State University). The special issue received nearly 40 submissions and they have been evaluated through the first round. A subset of these papers has been invited for further review after the revisions are made. These papers were presented and discussed recently at a Special Issue Workshop hosted by Boston College in September, 2009. The special issue will be published in September, 2011.

Submission Type	2009				2008				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Overall	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall
Total Submissions	158	113	113	384	132	139	116	77	464
New	115	69	73	257	81	95	78	44	298
1st Revision	23	29	24	76	29	14	15	20	78
2nd Revision	7	10	10	27	17	15	13	10	55
3rd Revision	13	4	6	23	4	12	6	2	24
4th Revision	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	8
5th Revision	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Accept	20	12	5	37	24	31	19	13	80
Revise and Resubmit	38	20	1	59	47	35	33	25	126
Reject	98	41	17	156	61	73	64	39	198
In process	2	40	90	132	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Manuscript Flow

Submission Type	2009				2008				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Overall	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall
New	89.9	73.0	20.4	80.5	101.5	122.6	109.9	107.1	111.2
1st Revision	116.1	113.9	19	112.4	107.2	104.3	153.5	107.7	115.7
2nd Revision	88.7	64.9	49	74.3	83.8	70.8	64.7	86.5	76.2
3rd Revision	34.5	24.3	14.7	29.5	41	51.2	29.3	16	41.1

Table 2: Cycle Times

EDITORIAL BOARD TRANSITIONS

The editorial board continues to play a critical role in achieving the journal's goals of being the outlet of choice by providing timely and constructive reviews and by attracting manuscripts on a wide variety of topics. The Senior Editors and the Associate Editors reflect the breadth and diversity of the research interests in the information systems field.

However, the service on the editorial board is demanding. As a result, most appointments are limited to a three year term and only a few are reappointed. Two of the Senior Editors, M.S. Krishnan (University of Michigan) and Arun Rai (Georgia State University) have completed their terms and are rotating off the board. Their places are being taken by Rob Fichman (Boston College) and Arun Sundarajan (New York University). In addition, Michael Smith (Carnegie Mellon University) has also joined the board as an additional Senior Editor.

Thirteen Associate Editors are also rotating off the board. I have personally observed the hard work and dedication of this group and know that they will be missed. Though they will no longer handle new manuscripts, they will continue as Associate Editor Emeriti and handle revisions of the papers that they had initially handled. They deserve thanks for their service to the journal and the IS community.

The outgoing Associate Editors are Indranil Bardhan (UT-Dallas), Pei-Yu Chen (Temple), Sung Kim (Wisconsin, Madison), Natalia Levina (NYU), Anne Massey (Indiana), Victoria Mitchell (Calgary), Gautam Ray (Minnesota), Katherine Stewart (Maryland), Kar Yan Tam (HKUST), Rahul Telang (CMU), Hock Hai Teo (NUS), Youngjin Yoo (Temple), and Mariam F. Zahedi (Wisconsin, Milwaukee).

Their places are being taken by other equally deserving and well-respected scholars in information systems. The incoming Associate Edi-

tors are Michel Avital (Amsterdam), Ravi Bapna (Minnesota), Sudip Bhattacharjee (Connecticut), Anandasivam Gopal (Maryland), Karthik Kannan (Purdue), Dong-gil Ko (Cincinnati), Emmanuel Momod (Dauphine), Shan Lin Pan (NUS), Maytal Saar-Tsechansky (Texas, Austin), James Thong (HKUST), and Weidong Xia (FIU).

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

I wish to acknowledge the Dean of the Eli Broad Graduate School of Business for providing generous support for the editorial office (about \$35—40K). Without this level of support, it would not have been possible to operate a fully functional editorial office consisting of a Managing Editor and an Editorial Assistant. In addition, the INFORMS Board has been generous in supporting the needs of the journal and continues to deserve thanks.

This year, this financial support has particularly enabled the Editor-in-Chief to undertake trips to Asia (including Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, and Singapore) to participate in workshops and conferences and promote both the journal and high quality research. Similar trips have also begun to Europe. As more schools around the world raise their research standards and expectations, there is a stronger desire to submit papers to *Information Systems Research*. My trips are aimed at helping prospective authors understand how to write for the journal as well as how the review and editorial processes operate.

ANNUAL AWARDS

The journal provides recognition to authors, reviewers and editorial board members through awards that are sponsored by the Information Systems Society. These include the *Best Published Paper* award, *Best Reviewer* award, and the *Best Associate Editor* awards. Recipients of the award are recognized at the Society's luncheon at the INFORMS

conference. The winners of the awards this year include:

BEST PUBLISHED PAPER (CO-WINNERS)

Jason Kuruzovich, Siva Viswanathan, Ritu Agarwal, and Scott Weitzman. *Marketspace or Marketplace? Online Information Search and Channel Outcomes in Auto Retailing*. June 2008, Volume 19 (2): 182-201.

Jae-Yun Moon and Lee S. Sproull. *The Role of Feedback in Managing the Internet-Based Volunteer Work Force*. December 2008, Volume 19 (4): 494-515.

BEST PUBLISHED PAPER (RUNNER-UP)

Gerald Kane and Maryam Alavi. *Casting the Net: A Multimodal Perspective on User System Interactions*. September 2008, 19 (3): 255-272.

BEST REVIEWER AWARD

Jungpil Hahn, Purdue University

Yuqing Ren, University of Minnesota

BEST ASSOCIATE EDITOR AWARD

Chris Forman, Georgia Institute of Technology

Giri Tayi, State University of New York at Albany

Amrit Tiwana, Iowa State University

The winners of the awards were selected through a process of nomination by the Associate Editors of the journal and a final assessment by the Senior Editors. The awards were given at the luncheon hosted by the Information Systems Society at the INFORMS conference in Washington DC in October. Congratulations to all of the winners.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many reviewers have contributed their efforts toward the evaluation of submissions to the journal. Their names appear at the end of this issue as a token of thanks and Acknowledgement. Finally, Cindy Kindel, Managing Editor, and Matthew Wimble, Assistant Editor, deserve many thanks for all the support they provide in the editorial office.

FEATURED INTERVIEW

TRIDAS MUKHOPADHYAY

DELOITTE CONSULTING PROFESSOR OF eBUSINESS
TEPPER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY

interviewed by Param Vir Singh



Tridas Mukhopadhyay is the Deloitte Consulting Professor of e-Business at the David A. Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University. He has published extensively, and has served on the editorial boards of several journals including ISR (SE 2000-2003; AE, 1994-2000), Management Science (AE, 1999-2003), and MISQ (AE, 1997-

1999). We decided to interview him to learn from his vast experience in general, and to get his advice to junior faculty on how to succeed in academia in particular. We thank Tridas for agreeing to do the interview, and Param for conducting it.

PARAM : Please reflect on your experiences and the lessons you have learned from (a) being a professor, (b) serving in editorial positions.

TRIDAS : This question is an important one. I really don't find being a professor any different from being a Ph.D. student. The only thing is that now you have to teach. Before that you did not have to teach and you had all the time to yourself. Otherwise, life is quite similar. You are basically a professional student. You are paid a salary to learn. You keep learning, and it really doesn't matter whether you are assistant, or associate, or full, or beyond that — your life does not change, which is a good thing.

With respect to editorial boards, I have done 10-12 years of a lot of editorial work. I liked it a lot in the beginning, especially because I was able to process papers quickly. I knew the network of assistant professors, and that helped in the review work. The responsibilities grew with time however, and eventually it reached a point where I felt that the editorial work was affecting my research. I also found that there are other people — younger people —

who are very competent. I believe that it is important to make room for younger people, and decided to step down from editorial work to give them a chance. Personally, I think it has served me well and freed me some time. And they are probably doing a better job as editors!

PARAM : What would your advice to junior faculty be along the dimensions of research, teaching and service? How should they balance the three, and what is the best path to take with respect to tenure?

TRIDAS : These are very good questions. Everybody will tell you that research is more important. It is also true that research is the most portable. And service is least portable because you usually do service to a university, and when you move, the new university may not get much value out of it.

I'll tell you what I tried to do; it has worked well for me. The first time you teach a course you have to spend a lot of time on it. There is no question about that. You also have to like the process of teaching and should have empathy towards your students. You should feel that you are a professor and have a responsibility to make them successful. But I will also caution against being overly responsible. Some faculty feel that they need to have the most recent and most perfect information, and that they need to present in the best possible way to the students. All of these are lofty goals. However, you have to think clearly what you are trying to do. You will better serve your students if you get them interested in a topic and let them do their own digging — years later, if they see similar problems they will know how to handle the situation, to dig deeper and to discover solutions. So, over time, I have come to believe that certain aspects of teaching, like getting details about the latest technologies, are less important than others. Things change over time; what technology exists today will be outdated tomorrow. So a more important responsibility of a good teacher is to get the students excited about a topic and to provide them the opportunity through assignments and the like. That way, they are learning both in the classroom and while doing these assignments.

In terms of balance, I would say spend as much time on research as possible. I used to think of research as a full-time job. Even when I was spending 20-30 hours teaching, I would spend 40 hours on research. When I could, I tried to pick evening classes, as that way, I could spend the day on research. I tried my best to make sure that I was spending 40 hours on research every week. I used to start on Sunday (I try to do that even now) to ensure that I would be one day ahead of the class. In addition to allowing me to do research, it also helped provide a cushion when I had to teach new material. The key is to spend a full week's effort on research every week, whether you are teaching or not. I have sometimes heard people say that they are teaching too much in a particular semester, and so will not be doing research. That is not good. When you come back to research after one semester, you have forgotten some things and there is a huge learning cost to doing that. My suggestion is for you to believe that you are a full time researcher, even if you spend 40 hours on teaching.

PARAM : What would your advice be to doctoral students — how should they work, what should they work on, when should they start research?

TRIDAS : As a Ph.D. student I had a hard time. In my department, the faculty were either very senior and focused on things other than research, while others were very junior and you did not know what they were capable of. So I knocked my head around a bit and started working with a very senior faculty member. After 6 months I did not get anywhere. Then, he gave me a key piece of advice — “Tridas, you don't need to look for an advisor. First you should figure out what kind of problem excites you, and that problem selection is probably the most important part for a Ph.D. student to succeed. It is not all fun —if it were, many more people would be doing it. There will be times when you will get stuck, and if you did not have a sort of love affair with the problem or the area you would be frustrated.”

In fact, when I began my Ph.D., my advisor did not have a Ph.D. yet. But that did not stop me from working with him and I don't have any regrets. I think I got the best help that I could get. So the most important thing for a doctoral student is to

work on a topic that would get him really excited.

PARAM : Any advice to junior faculty members on working with doctoral students?

TRIDAS : This is the other side of the coin. Really, there is no bar as such. The only thing the junior faculty member has to keep in mind is the quality of the doctoral students. If the quality of the student is good, there is very little risk. Typically, in top institutions, most of the Ph.D. students are very good. So an assistant professor getting involved with a Ph.D. student does not face much risk in a top university. In other universities, the Ph.D. students may not all be equally good. If a junior faculty member gets involved with students who either do not do work, or do not do it well, that is not good investment of their time. So they need to be careful which student they decide to work with.

PARAM : What are your thoughts on research in general — what are some key characteristics that are common to good papers? How is IS (and IS papers) similar/different vis-a-vis other fields (or good papers in other fields)?

TRIDAS : I don't think I have to answer this as it was answered very well by Herb Simon. Herb Simon used to say that a paper really is tied to the problem. This has come in very handy to me, so I will first give a very high level Simon view of research and then give a very practical advice that I got from another faculty who worked with me. The Simon school says that you should pick new exciting topics on which less work has been done, i.e., on which few people have worked. It says that part of the social science research success criterion is “what is the problem?” — until you are quite sure of the potential of the problem you should not be spending too much time on it. He used to tell us not to worry too much about who has done what, that if the problem is good and you chase it and solve it, your work would look different from work others have done. If you want to do something new you are the researcher; you have the freedom to do that. Let the problem take you to new territories which you may not have a lot of experience with. Let the problem dictate what the new methods should be, what the theory should be, and

what the results should be. It should all be problem driven, your results should be more interesting and it will most likely be unique.

If it is a good piece of work, you should be able to publish it in an IS journal or non-IS journal. I think more and more schools are open to the fact that you don't have to publish in only the so-called IS journals. Some schools have a list of top journals; if a junior faculty member is in such a school they should find out what this list contains.

I personally believe that if you are doing this kind of work and you want to call it IS, one criterion could be that someone from another discipline could not do the work. It could be that the marketing guy did not know what this technology is and how to get and measure the outcome variable and so there could be a component in the paper that has a technology artifact to it; that makes it an IS paper. Hopefully you know the technology more than others in a business school and they can appreciate the work while recognizing that they could not have done the work themselves because they don't know the underlying mechanism driving the observed behavior.

PARAM : Do you have any advice to junior faculty for getting visibility in the field?

TRIDAS : This is a very good question. As we know, the way the academic review process works publication is a must. By that, I don't mean quantity or quality or whatever that aggregate is. Sometimes people have a couple of papers with lot of impact — many people know about it, and they generate many citations and a lot of excitement.

But as junior faculty, you don't know whether your paper will become highly successful or not. So your first method of defense is to try to publish in the best journal. Barring that you go to a slightly less reputed journal, but avoid bad journals. Avoiding bad journals is not a bad idea — if it is not good work, don't publish it. If it is not good enough for a top tier journal, a second tier journal is okay. But if it is not good enough even for that, just walk away from it. People make mistakes; it is usually better to forget such mistakes.

You can get visibility through conferences and through networks. You should make an effort to

get invitations to be a guest speaker at other universities. If you become part of an editorial board, you get a lot of calls. So that could be something to try. One thing I did was to call the people in California and they were interested in inviting me. Once I had an invitation, I called others. I said you know, USC has called me; I would love to come and give a talk at UCI. They said okay you will be there, so come over. Sometime schools like it because they can share the cost. So I made these kinds of tours. Another time I went to Texas and presented in many schools there. Another way of getting visibility is to read other people's work, and to talk to them about it, especially if you like it. Tell them that you liked their work, and ask good questions. That person, even if they are senior, will remember it and recognize that you have thought about the paper. People like to help. The other approach is say I need help, for example, that I need to give some talks; I need help in these kinds of research. And they will often be forthcoming.

PARAM : Should a junior faculty member continue to leverage the ties with their alma mater?

TRIDAS : There are some pragmatic things and there are some institutional things. Let me talk about institutional things first. Institutionally what they would like to see is that you did a thesis and something came out of it. Your advisor may be a co-author on that. Where the institutions get nervous is that if that continues for a very long time and that is the main method of publication that one has adopted. It has happened that people have got hurt because they continue to work with the advisor and they don't have others to work with. So institution-wise, people like to see that you are able to go and work with other people. Sometimes some universities may say they like single author papers.

From a practical point of view, you have to basically leverage all the connections that you have. If you had a good advisor and there is a good friend from your school who went to another institution, why loose that? It is very hard to find good collaborators. From a practical standpoint, unless you have too many choices you have to work with the best you have.

When you are entering in to a collaboration you

have to make sure that the senior person is doing the work that he is expected to do. It is true that junior faculty spend more time, but if the senior person does not take interest and does not follow through in a timely manner, or is not really pushing himself or herself, you should retract. You need people who are really engaged. Some peo-

ple are good at analytics, while others may be good at identifying problems, or in articulating thoughts well. Collaboration in these situations is good. One has to be flexible. You have to ensure that if you are part of a collaborative project, everyone contributes.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY (CIST)

SAN DIEGO, CA

OCTOBER 10-11, 2009

submitted by Anindya Ghose

The 14th Conference on Information Systems and Technology was held in San Diego on October 10 and 11, 2009. More than 130 people registered and attended the various sessions during the weekend. This year's co-chairs were Ravi Bapna from University of Minnesota, Anindya Ghose from New York University and Kevin Zhu from UC San Diego.

CIST is now recognized as a major conference in which IS scholars present their best research. It has grown to become a great complement to the traditional focused workshops run by WITS, WISE and the Academy of Management. It embraces all IS research areas- analytical modeling, econometric modeling, economics of IS, behavioral, and technical issues in IS. This year there were a number of sessions dedicated entirely to papers on topics such as search engine advertising, user-generated content and social media, and social networks. This is a testimony to the increasing popularity of these topics as emerging areas of future research. Amongst the traditional topics, internet commerce

and electronic markets had the widest representation with three whole sessions dedicated to it. There was also a very interesting panel that discussed how research can be integrated into teaching in IS courses. The panelists included Ritu Agarwal, Anitesh Barua, Vasant Dhar, Vijay Mookerjee, and Arun Sundararajan.

Selecting the 40 papers for the program was a tough process because of the very high quality of the huge number of submissions. The best paper award this year went to Jui Ramaprasad and Sanjeev Dewan for their paper *Consumer Choice in an Online Music Community: Bandwagon Effects and Local Network Influence*. CIST has built a reputation for fostering the participation of Ph.D. students who present their best work. This year's Best Student Paper Award was received by Mingfeng Lin from the University of Maryland for the work *Informational Value of Social Networks: An Empirical Study of Online Peer-to-Peer Lending*. In recognition for the excellent work of the reviewers, two Best Reviewer Awards were given this year. The recipients were Molly Wasiko from Florida State and Ravi Mantena from University of Rochester. Lunch on Day 2 also saw the distribution of ISR awards and the inaugural ISS Fellows awards. Additional details on the conference are available at w4.stern.nyu.edu/ceder/events.cfm?doc_id=101030.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY (CIST)

AUSTIN, TX

NOVEMBER 6-7, 2010

submitted by A. Barua, K. Kannan and Y. Tan (Co-Chairs)

Information Technology (IT) facilitates innovations which transform businesses, societies, industries and economies. In addition to helping improve existing business processes run faster and cheaper, IT enables new capabilities which provide the impetus to adopt new business strategies. The Information Systems (IS) research community is uniquely positioned to investigate innovations which occur at the intersection of busi-

ness and technology. Contemporary IS research not only integrates concepts and theories from various different research traditions and methodologies, but also contributes back to reference disciplines such as computer science, economics, sociology, marketing, operations management and strategy. CIST, in particular, has emerged as a premier conference that brings together IS researchers who provide rich multi-disciplinary perspectives to bear upon complex business problems. CIST 2010 will continue the tradition of emphasizing the cross-disciplinary nature of the field, and encourages submissions that deal with theoretical, empirical, analytical, behavioral and technical research in the IS domain.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

INFORMS JOURNALS

collated from websites

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

informs.org/site/ManSci

THEME: *Marketing Within the Enterprise and Beyond*

EDITORS: P. Chintagunta, P. Desai

SUBMISSIONS DUE: February 26, 2010

MARKETING SCIENCE

informs.org/site/MarSci

THEME: *User-Generated Content (UGC)*

EDITORS: P. Fader, R. Winer

SUBMISSIONS DUE: January 15, 2010

INTERFACES

<http://www3.informs.org/site/Interfaces/>

THEME: *Analytics in Sports*

EDITORS: M. Fry, J. Ohlmann

SUBMISSIONS DUE: March 1, 2010

OPERATIONS RESEARCH

<http://www3.informs.org/site/OperationsResearch/>

THEME: *Operations Research for the Public Interest*

EDITORS: M. Kress, S. Oren, S. Zenios

SUBMISSIONS DUE: February 28, 2010

OTHER JOURNALS

collated from websites

MIS QUARTERLY EXECUTIVE

misqe.org/ojs2/index.php/misqe

THEME: *Enterprise and Industry Applications of Web 2.0*

EDITORS: G. Kane, A. Majchrzak, B. Ives

SUBMISSIONS DUE: February 15, 2010

IEEE TRANS. ON LEARNING TECH.

computer.org/tlt

THEME: *Intelligent and Innovative Support Systems for Computer Supported Collaborative Learning*

EDITORS: S. Isotani, J. Bourdeau, R. Mizoguchi, B.

Wasson, W. Chen, J. Jovanovic

SUBMISSIONS DUE: March 30, 2010

ISS INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

ISS institutional level membership packages are available at three different levels, the key features of which are listed below.

PLATINUM INSTITUTIONAL SPONSORS

\$1000/YEAR

- \$500 per year goes towards sponsoring an award.
- \$500 for membership dues.
- Can nominate up to 50 individual members.
- A minimum 3 year commitment is required.

GOLD INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

\$500/YEAR

- Can nominate up to 50 individual members.

SILVER INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

\$250/YEAR

- Can nominate up to 25 individual members.

NOMINATION OF INDIVIDUALS

A school can nominate any faculty member or doctoral student. The information needed for each nominee are:

- Name
- Email
- Title

- Membership ID (if current INFORMS member)
- Mailing Address
- Phone

The school should also provide the name of the individual who will act as the representative for the school.

LOGISTICS

If you are interested in joining as an institutional sponsor, please discuss with us the award you are interested in sponsoring.

A check for the appropriate amount (in US dollars) should be made out to "INFORMS." The check with the list of nominees should be sent to:

Jackie Rees, Secretary/Treasurer
 Information Systems Society
 Associate Professor of MIS
 Krannert Graduate School of Management
 Purdue University
 100 S. Grant Street
 West Lafayette, IN 47907-2076
 Office: (765) 494-0320
 Fax: (765) 494-9658
 jrees@krannert.purdue.edu

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FROM THE EDITORS

Dear ISS Members,

As always, the ISS Newsletter would like to re-

quest your input for its next edition. We have retained the previous format for this edition as there were no responses to the previous call for newslet-

ter input. If this is due to the scintillating quality of the earlier newsletter, we thank you. As much as we would like to believe that however, we suspect that the cause lies elsewhere.

Folks, we would like to be make the Newsletter more useful to you, its readers, and *your* feedback is essential to making this possible. Please consider providing any form of input that will make the Newsletter more relevant to you.

Contributions to existing sections are the easiest to incorporate, while practical suggestions to improve the quality of the Newsletter might make the biggest impact. We suggested two possibilities

in the previous edition — a section on ISS member news, and another on reviews of books or articles of value to the community. The latter might be an opportunity for student members to read material that they may not have read otherwise, and to get some visibility in the community.

We thank all our contributors, and hope that more of you will be contributing in the future. Please address all communication on the Newsletter (contributions and suggestions for improvement) to syam@utdallas.edu.

Sincerely,
The Editors