
Editorial

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Biographical notes: L. Murray Gillin, Member Order of Australia (AM), is Professor Emeritus, Deputy Director and Head, Management & Entrepreneurship in the Australian Graduate School of Entrepreneurship at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne and founder of the Master of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Degree. He currently supervises eight PhD students seeking to understand the role of intuition, intentionality and spiritual intelligence in decision making strategies of both serial and corporate entrepreneurs Murray has an Honorary Doctorate for Innovation in Pedagogy from Northeastern University, USA and a Babson College Entrepreneurship Research Conference Lifetime Award. He is currently Director of the 5th AGSE International Entrepreneurship Research Exchange 2008.

It is with pleasure that I introduce this special issue of the *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. In 2006 the Australian Graduate School of Entrepreneurship, in association with the Unitec NZ Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Massey University and Te Wānanga-O-Raukawa hosted the 3rd AGSE International Entrepreneurship Research Exchange in Auckland NZ to facilitate scholarly interaction between researchers and PhD students with a focus on regions in the Southern Hemisphere and Australasia. Some 115 papers were presented. The Exchange attracted 181 delegates (81 international and 100 Australian/New Zealand) from 30 countries.

This Exchange is a cooperative initiative between Queensland University of Technology; University of South Australia; RMIT University; Swinburne University of Technology; University of Western Australia; Australian Graduate School of Entrepreneurship; UNITEC New Zealand; Massey University New Zealand; Cape Peninsula University of Technology South Africa; Singapore Management University and Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

The papers included in this special issue of the Journal, were selected by an International Panel of Reviewers as recipients for 'best Paper' awards. The awards were named as the: Bill Bygrave award for Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice; AGSE award for Applied Entrepreneurship Research; Karingal award for paper authored by a PhD Student; QSR International for Application of N-Vivo Software and CIT International awards for Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Women's Entrepreneurship, New Zealand Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Education.

In relation to Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice and Applied Entrepreneurship Research the awardees were concerned with celebrity entrepreneurship, creativity and intuition and entrepreneurial orientation. In the paper by Hunter and Davidsson (Bygrave Prize), the concept of Celebrity Entrepreneurs is discussed in which celebrities appear not only to endorse products but can be involved in entrepreneurial roles. Based on two experiments it is confirmed celebrity involvement in product promotion and product venture as a celebrity entrepreneur, can result in improved effectiveness in market place. The Tomasino (Bygrave award) paper evaluates decision making by successful entrepreneurs in terms of both creativity and intuition. The paper describes physiology and psychological correlates of coherence as a theoretical construct and models how this state facilitates the processes underlying creativity and intuition. Roskos and Klandt (AGSE prize) in their study on young technology entrepreneurs consider the constructs of market orientation and entrepreneurial orientation, and conclude entrepreneurial orientation is a multidimensional construct but market orientation is a unidimensional construct.

The next two papers by Gordon (Karingal Prize) and by Mosek and Gillin (QSR prize) consider different aspects of social networks in successful entrepreneurial ventures. Gordon, using a cross-sectional study collected data using an online self-report questionnaire. An entrepreneur's disposition to both trust and vigilance were found to affect the outcomes of their opportunity identification behaviours. A disposition to excess vigilance inhibited the development of entrepreneurial opportunities whereas an extended social network and a trusting disposition were seen to facilitate the development of entrepreneurial opportunities. Mosek, using a single-case longitudinal study, found that the development of social trust was an important indicator in the effective development of social capital in achieving sustainable social entrepreneurship ventures.

In contrast, the CIT prize papers are illustrative of research application to indigenous and women entrepreneurs. Lindsay, in considering the strength of the individual's beliefs and entrepreneurial self efficacy, supports the notion that Indigenous nascent entrepreneurs demonstrate positive entrepreneurial experience-ESE and ESE-perceived individual success relationships but an inverse education-entrepreneurial experience relationship. However Reihana finds amongst Maori micro-entrepreneurs in Aoteroa New Zealand that social-cultural norms have a significant impact on Maori entrepreneurial activity. Indeed fostering responsibility for an entrepreneurial spirit remains largely with resourceful individuals. DeBruin in her paper on implications for NZ women entrepreneurs seeking equity capital demonstrates they make less reliance on external finance and this is a key to understanding women's entrepreneurial activity and growth strategies.

The final CIT prize paper for education (O'Connor) makes an important contribution to framing entrepreneurship in terms of a discipline and a domain of practice. A research methodology of cooperative enquiry is used to explore the implications of both the two definitional frames of entrepreneurship. The main findings from the imposed tension between an entrepreneurship discipline and a domain of practice suggest that the two concepts are burdened with particular dynamics created by social constructions. The challenge this presents in the educational policy context is creating new and innovative ways of relating the scholarly and social practice dynamics.