Editorial

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Welcome to this very special issue of the *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management* focusing on 'family and cultural factors impacting entrepreneurship and innovation'. This special issue explores family and enterprise relationships and how culture affects entrepreneurship, innovation and business development. The research presented here identifies probes and assess emerging themes, issues and topics related to entrepreneurial-led family enterprises across different cultures. The results are an interesting mix of topics all aimed at advancing research methodologies and metrics related to multidisciplinary approaches to the study of entrepreneurship, innovation and family business.

The lead article by Pistrui, Murphy and Deprez-Sims entitled 'The transgenerational family effect on new venture growth strategy', examines family-based resiliencies and transgenerational phenomena in family business contexts and introduces the transgenerational family effect (TFE) construct. Based on evidence from 414 cases, the research uncovers how the TFE influences long-term strategy and culture in family-based entrepreneurial ventures.

Next, Stoica and Roach delve into to the role of new technology adoption in their piece, 'Family business contribution to the sustainable development in the rural US Midwest: the case of new technology adoption'. Their research analyses a sample of 900 rural enterprises and explores the sustainability of the rural economy by identifying a strategy for reversing the downward economic and social spiral.

Authors Fahed-Sreih, Pistrui, Huang and Welsch present a unique and interesting piece of research that focuses on 'Family and cultural factors impacting entrepreneurship in war time Lebanon'. Drawing from a sample of 112 operating enterprises (no easy task during war time), their study profiles the characteristics, attributes and grow orientations

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of Lebanese entrepreneurs, and the roles and contributions that family and culture plays in times of conflict and uncertainty.

Next, researchers Kickul, Liao, Gundry and Iakovleva present their work entitled 'Firm resources, opportunity recognition, entrepreneurial orientation and performance: the case of Russian women-led family businesses'. This groundbreaking research draws from a large sample of women-led and non-family-owned enterprises in Russia. Their findings suggest that that the ability of woman entrepreneurs to identify opportunities and thereby determine and exploit the resources in their environment that can be aligned with their entrepreneurial strategy.

The contribution of Ye, 'Does culture matter? The impact of cultural differences on VC-CEO interaction' builds on previous research focusing on the impacts of agency risks and task uncertainty on venture capitalists and chief executive officers (VC-CEO) interactions. What makes Ye's work important is that she examines the moderating effects of cultural contexts on VC-CEO interactions as it relates to situations under which VCs make international investments.

Authors Li and Liao offer some interesting and valuable insights on 'Perceived opportunity, team attributes and entrepreneurial orientation in Chinese new technology ventures: a cognitive perspective'. Drawing from a sample of 184 Chinese technology entrepreneurs, the authors explore how new ventures are affected by the team's perceptions of their environment and the venture team attributes that are relevant to recognition and exploitation of opportunities.

In the final piece 'Islam, entrepreneurship and business values in the Middle East', Pistrui and Fahed-Sreih explore the impact of Islam on the cultural, geo-political and economic dimensions which shape and influence entrepreneurship and private enterprise development. The Middle East, specifically the Gulf Region is a growing, lucrative marketplace that has captured the interest of the world for political, economic and cultural reasons.

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