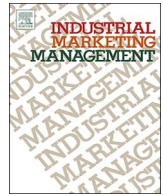




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Industrial Marketing Management

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/indmarman

Introduction

Citation classics from *Industrial Marketing Management*: Celebrating forty-seven years of publications on business-to-business marketing management

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Business networks
 Citation classics
 Downloads
 Firm performance
 Goods-dominant logic
 High-technology markets
 Impact factor
 Internet
 Relationships
 Product innovation
 Service-dominant logic
 Supply chains
 System integrator
 System sellers
 Third-party logistics providers
 Value

ABSTRACT

This article proposes a categorization of what constitutes a citation classic. General observations reveal, with regard to the top 30 citation classics from *Industrial Marketing Management*, the number of authors per article, country of origin of the lead author, and type of article (literature review, qualitative methodology, or quantitative methodology). In addition, these citation classics can be classified by topic (firm performance, goods-dominant and service-dominant logics, Internet and high-technology markets, product innovation, relationships and business networks, supply chains, system sellers and systems integrator, third-party logistics providers, and value). Finally, each of the 30 citation classics is introduced, and the classics' theoretical implications to business-to-business marketing management and fields related to (e.g., supply chain management, strategic management, and innovation) or even outside mainstream marketing are discussed.

1. Introduction

The inaugural issue of *Industrial Marketing Management* appeared in September 1971. Prior to then, no single journal had been dedicated specifically to academic research in the growing area of business-to-business marketing. Since its inaugural issue, the journal has grown substantially in all quantitative measures. In its eight 2016 volumes, *Industrial Marketing Management* published 132 articles, totaling 1556 pages; submission and page counts provide one clear indication of the growing respect *Industrial Marketing Management* has earned.

One benchmark is the extent to which the articles it publishes are used and cited by the academic community. In 2016 for example, *Industrial Marketing Management* articles were downloaded 1,153,398 times; the average number of downloads per article was 8738. This impressive total suggests a widening of the academic community that is finding *Industrial Marketing Management* content useful for their own research.

Another familiar benchmark of journal impact is the Thomson ISI

Impact Factor, which measures the number of citations of a journal's articles. In 2016, *Industrial Marketing Management's* Journal Two-Year Impact Factor reached 3.166 (the Five-Year Impact Factor was 4.402). Thus, *Industrial Marketing Management* ranks 33rd among business journals and 37th among management journals. Although growth in these Journal Impact Factors is impressive, it only hints at the expanding influence of the journal. With the introduction of the Google Scholar search engine, new citation counts offer an alternative measure of journal impact and thus additional insights. A 2010 article, ranking marketing journals according to Google Scholar citations, placed *Industrial Marketing Management* 5th out of 69 journals (Touzani & Moussa, 2010).

Additional evidence of its influence in the academic community arises from the meta-ranking of marketing and technology journals by Franke and Schreier (2008). These authors combine 18 rankings of business journals, each using different methodologies and criteria, to obtain a meta-ranking that provides a robust ranking of overall journal influence (as of 2008). That ranking places *Industrial Marketing*

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Management in a very respectable 14th place.

Three reasons for the continued increase in quality and influence of *Industrial Marketing Management* have been proposed (Touzani & Moussa, 2010):

- (1) *Industrial Marketing Management* is read by, and is of interest to, academics in related fields such as strategy, management, innovation, and product development, and thus, it has an influence outside the relatively more narrow field of marketing.
- (2) The quality of articles published in *Industrial Marketing Management* has increased, leading to more citations in recent years.
- (3) Research topics covered by *Industrial Marketing Management* have grown in importance.

The majority of the effort to enhance the quality of *Industrial Marketing Management* comes, of course, from authors who consider this journal a destination for their world-class research into business-to-business marketing management, as well as the more than 400 people who donate their time and talent to serve as reviewers for this journal.

An impressive 3129 articles have appeared in *Industrial Marketing Management* since 1971. This special issue is a celebration of the 30 most cited articles from the pages of this journal (Table 1). Despite the fact that the use of citation counts has been questioned (see the 32 criticisms listed by Michalos & Poff, 2013 in their review of what constitutes a citation classic), it nevertheless continues to be a measure which is widely used in academia. As noted, a benchmark of an academic journal's influence is the extent to which the articles it publishes are used by the academic community (measured by number of downloads); another is the journal's Thomson ISI Impact Factor (the number of citations of the journal's articles in later publications). An author's impact on the research community often similarly is judged, at least partially, in terms of his or her total number of citation counts and h index.¹

Number of citations often is used as a measure of impact. Garfield (1976, p. 419) claims that “less than 25% of all papers will be cited ten times in all eternity!”; Pendlebury (1991) asserts that 48.0% of social science articles published in 1984 remained uncited by the end of 1988. Given this evidence, a large number of citations is likely a good measure of its impact on the field. Nevertheless, how many citations an article needs to be classified as a classic depends on the field (Michalos, 2005).

Michalos and Poff (2013, p. 7) speculate that “the longer an article is available for citation, the better its chances of being cited and turning up in a list of citation classics” (see also Times Higher Education, 2011). For precisely this reason, Bateman (2012) suggests that an author's h index develops over time (i.e., h trajectory). A useful tool for normalizing the measures across authors at different stages of their careers is the m value, as introduced by Hirsch (2005). The m value, or normalized citation rate, reflects an author's h index, divided by the number of years since his or her first publication. It is interesting to note that Michalos and Poff's (2013) expectation does not hold for the 30 citation classics included in this issue (see Table 2). In fact, the data presented in Table 2 suggest that it is the more recent articles, which attain higher normalized citation scores, not the earlier ones. Perhaps these results are evidence of the growing quality and importance of articles appearing in *Industrial Marketing Management*, as the results suggest that the newer articles, having higher normalized citation rates, are found to be more relevant to supporting and advancing current research than older “classics.”

In an effort to reflect on the past 47 years of publications on business-to-business marketing management in *Industrial Marketing Management*, this issue uses citation counts to select the articles with the greatest impact, focusing on and analyzing the 30 most cited articles from the journal, according to various factors.

2. General observations: citation classics in industrial marketing management

Sixty-five authors produced the 30 citation classics, for an average of 2.43 authors per article. In particular, for the top 10 cited classics, there were 20 authors, averaging 2.00 authors per article. For the next 10 classics, there were 29 authors, averaging 2.90 authors per article; and for the last 10 articles, there were 24 authors, averaging 2.40 authors per article. From these numbers, we find no apparent advantage in having more than 2 authors per article.

In terms of country origins, reflecting the country of the lead author, we find articles from 13 countries: 11 from the United States; 3 from Finland; and 2 articles each from Canada, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Finally, from Austria, Denmark, France, Hong Kong, India, and New Zealand, we identify 1 article each. Thus, of all citation classics, approximately 37% originated from the United States and 47% from Europe—figures that correspond well with the journal's international scope. For example, during Peter LaPlaca's editorship, 22% of authors claimed the United States as their home region, and 50% were from European countries.

Much of this spread of citation classics across the global stage can be attributed to the influence of the Industrial and Marketing Purchasing conferences. These important global business-to-business marketing and management academic events are well attended by current and future *Industrial Marketing Management* authors. In the 13 years between 2004 and 2016, 12 annual IMP conferences were organized in 11 different European countries, which likely helps explain the high percentage of European citation classics.

Sixteen citation classics (53%) involved empirical research, and a few articles simply drew on known case companies. It seems as if quantitative articles have a higher chance of being cited: 11 (69%) of the empirical articles employed a quantitative methodology, and only 5 (31%) employed a qualitative methodology. The remaining 14 citation classics were literature reviews, in some sense.

Of the 3129 articles published in *Industrial Marketing Management*, 403 articles have prompted no citations since 1971. Starting in 2008 (the earliest date to obtain reliable citation data for the journal's current data set), 59 articles have been cited at least 59 times (i.e., the h index for articles in *Industrial Marketing Management* starting in 2008). The average number of citations for the 30 citation classics is about 348. With 1126 citations, Lambert and Cooper's (2000) article is the most cited; Cretu and Brodie (2007) and Davies, Brady, and Hobday (2007) are the least cited, each with 210 citations, but still well above the h index of 59. Since 2002, *Industrial Marketing Management* has evoked 21,292 citations; with their 5388 citations, the citation classics (17 published in 2002 or later) account for a little over 25% of the total. Considering that it has published 1346 articles since 2008, 1.26% of the articles in *Industrial Marketing Management* (i.e., the 17 top citation classics) command more than 25% of the citations.

3. Topics in citation classics in industrial marketing management

Sorting the 30 articles according to their topics, we identify eight major categories and two minor categories (the latter with one article each): supply chains (six articles), relationships and business networks (six articles), firm performance (four articles), value (six articles), goods-dominant and service-dominant logic (two articles), product innovation (two articles), Internet and high-technology markets (two articles), third-party logistics providers (one article), and system sellers and systems integrator (one article). However, several articles combine elements from two or more categories, such as Calantone, Cavusgil, and Zhao (2002), Davies, Leung, Luk, and Wong (1995), De Ruyter, Moorman, and Lemmink (2001), Handfield and Bechtel (2002), Hult, Hurley, and Knight (2004), Lancioni, Smith, and Oliva (2000), Lindgreen and Wynstra (2005), Ulaga (2003), Walter, Ritter, and Gemünden (2001), and Wu, Yeniyurt, Kim, and Cavusgil (2006). In this

¹ An author with an h index of h has published at least h articles, each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times.

Table 1
Industrial Marketing Management citation classics (as of August 2017).

ID	Citations	Title	Author(s)	Volume	Issue	Year
1	1126	Issues in supply chain management	Lambert, D.M., Cooper, M.C.	29	1	2000
2	795	Learning orientation, firm innovation capability, and firm performance	Calantone, R.J., Cavusgil, S.T., Zhao, Y.	31	6	2002
3	761	The agile supply chain: Competing in volatile markets	Christopher, M.	29	1	2000
4	603	Innovativeness: Its antecedents and impact on business performance	Hult, G.T.M., Hurley, R.F., Knight, G.A.	33	5	2004
5	535	“Coopetition” in business networks: To cooperate and compete simultaneously	Bengtsson, M., Kock, S.	29	5	2000
6	386	The role of trust and relationship structure in improving supply chain responsiveness	Handfield, R.B., Bechtel, C.	31	4	2002
7	384	Value creation in buyer-seller relationships: Theoretical considerations and empirical results from a supplier's perspective	Walter, A., Ritter, T., Gemünden, H.G.	30	4	2001
8	329	From goods to service(s): Divergences and convergences of logics	Vargo, S.L., Lusch, R.F.	37	3	2008
9	319	It's all B2B... and beyond: Toward a systems perspective of the market	Vargo, S.L., Lusch, R.F.	40	2	2011
10	305	A portfolio approach to supplier relationships	Olsen, R.F., Ellram, L.M.	26	2	1997
11	299	The benefits of “Guanxi”: The value of relationships in developing the Chinese market	Davies, H., Leung, T.K.P., Luk, S.T.K., Wong, Y.-H.	24	3	1995
12	285	The impact of information technology on supply chain capabilities and firm performance: A resource-based view	Wu, F., Yeniyurt, S., Kim, D., Cavusgil, S.T.	35	4	2006
13	280	The asymmetric relationship between attribute-level performance and overall customer satisfaction: A reconsideration of the importance-performance analysis	Matzler, K., Bailom, F., Hinterhuber, H.H., Renzl, B., Pichler, J.	33	4	2004
14	274	Value in business markets: What do we know? Where are we going?	Lindgreen, A., Wynstra, F.	34	7 SPEC. ISS.	2005
15	266	Managing in complex business networks	Ritter, T., Wilkinson, I.F., Johnston, W.J.	33	3	2004
16	262	Success factors in product innovation	Cooper, R.G., Kleinschmidt, E.J.	16	3	1987
17	261	Capturing value creation in business relationships: A customer perspective	Ulaga, W.	32	8	2003
18	253	An evaluation of divergent perspectives on customer relationship management: Toward a common understanding of an emerging phenomenon	Zablah, A.R., Bellenger, D.N., Johnston, W.J.	33	6	2004
19	245	The role of the internet in supply chain management	Lancioni, R.A., Smith, M.F., Oliva, T.A.	29	1	2000
20	243	Business suppliers' value creation potential a capability-based analysis	Möller, K.E.K., Törrönen, P.	32	2	2003
21	234	Strategic development of third party logistics providers	Hertz, S., Alfredsson, M.	32	2	2003
22	233	Measuring customer-perceived value in business markets: A prerequisite for marketing strategy development and implementation	Ulaga, W., Chacour, S.	30	6	2001
23	233	Business relationships and networks: Managerial challenge of network era	Möller, K.K., Halinen, A.	28	5	1999
24	229	Antecedents of commitment and trust in customer-supplier relationships in high technology markets	De Ruyter, K., Moorman, L., Lemmink, J.	30	3	2001
25	227	Functions of industrial supplier relationships and their impact on relationship quality	Walter, A., Müller, T.A., Helfert, G., Ritter, T.	32	2	2003
26	215	Making the most of supplier relationships	Gadde, L.-E., Snehota, I.	29	4	2000
27	213	Modeling agility of supply chain	Agarwal, A., Shankar, R., Tiwari, M.K.	36	4	2007
28	213	Predevelopment activities determine new product success	Cooper, R.G.	17	3	1988
29	210	Organizing for solutions: Systems seller vs. systems integrator	Davies, A., Brady, T., Hobday, M.	36	2	2007
30	210	The influence of brand image and company reputation where manufacturers market to small firms: A customer value perspective	Cretu, A.E., Brodie, R.J.	36	2	2007

section, we detail the thrust of each of these 30 reprinted articles.

3.1. Supply chains

In the opening article to this special issue, “Issues in Supply Chain Management,” Lambert and Cooper (2000) discuss the critical role, and the ongoing challenge, of cross-functional integration and marketing for successful supply chain management. Their framework for supply chain management prompts key questions about how to implement this approach. In the same year, Martin Christopher (2000) published “The Agile Supply Chain: Competing in Volatile Markets,” describing how turbulent markets have become normative. But with shorter life cycles and global uncertainty, slow-moving logistics pipelines also become unsustainably risky, such that he calls on organizations to reconsider the structure and management of their supply chains by adopting agility and increased responsiveness.

With their “A Portfolio Approach to Supplier Relationships,” Olsen and Ellram (1997) worry about the lack of uses of portfolio models in marketing and purchasing, so they propose a three-step portfolio model to manage various kinds of supplier relationships and also offer a critique of portfolio models used in strategic planning. In another attempt at “Making the Most of Supplier Relationships,” Gadde & Snehota, 2000 argue that resource-intensive partnerships with suppliers are justifiable only if the relationship benefits exceed the costs. Because of these costs, companies really can be closely involved with only a few suppliers, so they should pursue a variety of relationships, meaning that they also need the capacity to cope with those varied relationships in

differentiated ways.

By studying “The Role of Trust and Relationship Structure in Improving Supply Chain Responsiveness,” Handfield and Bechtel (2002) instead suggest that to build trusting relationships, suppliers must invest in site-specific and human assets, and buyers must use contracts judiciously, reflecting the relative dependence in the relationship. Buyer dependence, supplier human asset investments, and trust appear positively related to supply chain responsiveness, and if buyers lack control over their suppliers, building trust can also improve supplier responsiveness. Finally, Agarwal, Shankar, and Tiwari (2007) describe the links among variables that influence supply chain agility in “Modeling Agility of Supply Chain.” They categorize the variables according to their driving power and dependence, such that they clarify some of these complex variables and give supply chain managers new insights for their strategic planning to improve their supply chain agility.

3.2. Relationships and business networks

To identify the nature of the benefits that accrue from personal relationships (*guanxi*) and their relative importance, Davies et al. (1995), rank “The Benefits of ‘Guanxi’: The Value of Relationships in Developing the Chinese Market.” They propose an underlying, four-factor structure, comprising procurement, information, bureaucracy, and transaction smoothing. Walter, Müller, Helfert, and Ritter (2003) instead conceptualize the “Functions of Industrial Supplier Relationships and Their Impact on Relationship Quality.” They propose that to

Table 2
Industrial Marketing Management citation classics: citations and years.

Year	ID and citations	Citation average	Normalized citation average (2017 used as base year)
1987	16: 262	262	8.7
1988	28: 213	213	7.3
1995	11: 299	299	13.6
1997	10: 305	305	15.3
1999	23: 233	233	12.9
2000	1: 1126	576	33.9
	3: 761		
	5: 535		
	19: 245		
	26: 215		
2001	7: 384	282	17.6
	22: 233		
	24: 229		
2002	2: 795	394	26.3
	6: 386		
2003	17: 261	241	17.2
	20: 243		
	21: 234		
	25: 227		
2004	4: 603	351	27.0
	13: 280		
	15: 266		
	18: 253		
2005	14: 274	274	22.8
2006	12: 285	285	25.9
2007	27: 213	211	21.1
	29: 210		
	30: 210		
2008	8: 329	329	36.5
2011	9: 319	319	53.2

the extent that a supplier fulfills direct and indirect relationship functions, the customer perceives more positive relationship quality, especially if that customer also can easily replace the supplier. Then with “An Evaluation of Divergent Perspectives on Customer Relationship Management: Towards a Common Understanding of an Emerging Phenomenon,” [Zablah, Bellenger, and Johnston \(2004\)](#) analyze five relationship management perspectives: process, strategy, philosophy, capability, and technology-based. On the basis of this analysis, they argue that the ongoing process of customer relationship management requires developing and leveraging market intelligence to build and maintain a profit-maximizing portfolio of customer relationships.

This section's remaining three articles discuss relationships as business networks. For example, in “Managing in Complex Business Networks,” [Ritter, Wilkinson, and Johnston \(2004\)](#) consider the extent to which business networks are manageable and also how to measure a firm's ability to manage a network. They thus derive a set of propositions regarding which abilities firms need to manage complex business networks. Then [Bengtsson and Kock \(2000\)](#) address “‘Coopetition’ in Business Networks—to Cooperate and Compete Simultaneously,” with the notion that coopetition—such that two competitors compete and cooperate with each other—offers the most advantageous relationship. Yet it also is highly complex, depending on the degree of proximity to the customer, competitors' access to specific resources, and individual members' inability to demonstrate both logics at a time. Coopetition thus requires a division in the firm, either at the individual or division level. In this section's final article, “Business Relationships and Networks: Managerial Challenge of Network Era,” [Möller and Halinen \(1999\)](#) propose a different network management framework, reflecting the managerial implications of industrial network theory, along with a synthesis of network management and its dualistic nature.

3.3. Firm performance

As we noted previously, in “Learning Orientation, Firm Innovation

Capability, and Firm Performance,” [Calantone et al. \(2002\)](#) delineate four learning orientations: commitment to learning, shared vision, open mindedness, and intraorganizational knowledge sharing. They thus consider learning orientation as a second-order construct, with effects on firm innovativeness, which in turn influences firm performance. In a further consideration of why some industrial firms might be more innovative than others and what effects that innovativeness has, [Hult et al. \(2004\)](#) investigate whether the link from innovativeness to firm performance depends on the environmental context in “Innovativeness: Its Antecedents and Impact on Business Performance.” The model that they propose includes market orientation, entrepreneurial orientation, and learning orientation as antecedents of innovativeness, then a direct relationship from innovativeness to business performance, while also considering the influence of market turbulence.

In another article, “The Impact of Information Technology on Supply Chain Capabilities and Firm Performance: A Resource-based View,” [Wu et al. \(2006\)](#) provide a new perspective for evaluating information technology investments by proposing that information technology-enabled supply chain capabilities are both specific to the firm and hard-to-copy across organizations. Finally, [Matzler, Bailom, Hinterhuber, Renzl, and Pichler \(1999\)](#) confirm asymmetric relationships between attribute-level performance and overall satisfaction in “The Asymmetric Relationship Between Attribute-level Performance and Overall Customer Satisfaction: A Reconsideration of the Importance-Performance Analysis.” They also caution that conventional importance–performance analyses offer misleading managerial insights and demand revision.

3.4. Value

In “Value Creation in Buyer-Seller Relationships: Theoretical Considerations and Empirical Results from a Supplier's Perspective,” [Walter et al. \(2001\)](#) conceptualize value creation as direct and indirect functions of customer relationships that can be characterized according to performed activities and employed resources. These direct and indirect functions can enhance the value perceived by the supplier. In their review of literature pertaining to value in business markets, [Lindgreen and Wynstra \(2005\)](#) take business marketing, purchasing, and supply management perspectives in “Value in Business Markets: What Do We Know? Where Are We Going?” Their review highlights two levels of analysis: the value of goods and services versus the value of buyer–supplier relationships. Accordingly, they call for research that pursues insights into the value of products/relationships on the one hand and value analysis/creation/delivery on the other.

The third article, “Capturing Value Creation in Business Relationships: A Customer Perspective” by Wolfgang [Ulaga \(2003\)](#), suggests the growing importance of collaborative relationships in business markets; he also identifies eight drivers that create and deliver value in business relationships. Noting “Business Suppliers' Value Creation Potential: A Capability-based Analysis,” [Möller and Törroren \(2003\)](#) seek to classify value creation according to efficiency, effectiveness, and network functions, such that the value creation process ranges from core to added to future value. Because it is easier to assess the potential of a supplier for core value than for added value or future value, customers might use suppliers' capability profiles to predict their suitability for particular value-creation projects. These authors accordingly provide a framework that links specific capabilities to different value production types.

Because delivering superior value to customers is an ongoing concern, [Ulaga and Chacour \(2001\)](#) seek ways for “Measuring Customer-Perceived Value in Business Markets: A Prerequisite for Marketing Strategy Development and Implementation.” With their multiple-item measure of customer-perceived value, they connect their proposed customer value audit to marketing strategy development techniques. In the section's final article, “The Influence of Brand Image and Company Reputation where Manufacturers Market to Small Firms: A Customer

Value Perspective.” Cretu and Brodie (2007) consider how company's reputation might influence buying decisions, beyond the specific product-related influences of its brand's image, by exerting effects on perceptions of product and service quality, customer value, and customer loyalty.

3.5. Goods-dominant and service-dominant logic

The two articles in this section both were written by Stephen L. Vargo and Robert F. Lusch, the authors who largely introduced these two logics to the field. They define a goods-dominant (G-D) logic as one that regards services as a type of (intangible) good, such that production and distribution practices for tangible goods simply can be modified to apply to services. But a service-dominant (S-D) logic instead identifies service—the process of using resources for the benefit of and in conjunction with another party—as the fundamental purpose of any economic exchange, such that it demands a revised, service-driven framework for all of marketing. Thus, in “From Goods to Service(s): Divergences and Convergences of Logics,” Vargo and Lusch (2008) call the transition to a service-centered logic consistent with, and derived from, a similar transition in business marketing literature. The parallels have implications for marketing theory and for the transition to a SD logic. Then in “It's All B2B... and Beyond: Toward a Systems Perspective of the Market” (2011), they propose that all exchanges are business-to-business, so business-to-business marketing insights apply to mainstream marketing. A generic, actor-to-actor orientation implies dynamic, networked, systems orientations toward value creation, and Vargo and Lusch suggest ways to develop this notion into a general theory of the market.

3.6. Product innovation

With their early publication, Cooper and Kleinschmidt (1987) argue in “Success Factors in Product Innovation” that managers must get better at selecting new products and managing the new product process if their companies are to survive. Robert G. Cooper (1988) also identifies gaps in industrial firms' predevelopment product innovation practices, suggesting that new product success (and failure) may be decided even before the new product project enters the development phase. Thus he again calls on managers to improve the effectiveness of their innovation processes.

3.7. Internet and high-technology markets

Lancioni et al. (2000), in “The Role of the Internet in Supply Chain Management,” detail the specific uses of the Internet for various supply chain management operations (e.g., transportation, purchasing, inventory management, customer service, production scheduling, warehousing, vendor relations). De Ruyter et al. (2001) instead focus on high-tech markets in “Antecedents of Commitment and Trust in Customer-Supplier Relationships in High Technology Markets,” noting their high levels of complexity and perceived risk, such that various factors lead to commitment and trust and thus to customers' intentions to stay in a relationship. With their model and results, these authors define the unique influences of different antecedents of trust, commitment, and intentions to stay in high-tech markets, emphasizing the critical role of affective commitment.

3.8. Third-party logistics providers

Hertz and Alfredsson (2003) are interested in the “Strategic Development of Third Party Logistics Providers” and how they balance general problem-solving capabilities against customer adaptation efforts. For example, new entrants appear strongly influenced by existing businesses and networks, but after gaining some experience, firms seek to offer more advanced, complex services. These authors also identify

three particular issues for third-party logistics providers: the need for neutrality, the internationalization of their business, and the challenge of coping with strategic alliances, mergers, and acquisitions.

3.9. System sellers and systems integrator

The only article in this final section, “Organizing for Solutions: Systems Sellers vs. Systems Integrator,” examines how firms organize to provide integrated solutions; Davies et al. (2007) propose a business model in which providing products and services represents an integrated solution to customers' needs. They identify two ideal types of organizations: vertically integrated systems sellers that produce all product and service components for a system and systems integrators that coordinates components obtained from external firms. Yet they also argue against the continued dominance of systems sellers and note that a simple transition to systems integration often is not possible, due to the more complex pattern of organizational forms that combines elements of both types.

4. Concluding remarks

Industrial Marketing Management is accepted as the leading academic journal devoted to the study of business-to-business marketing management. Its high and increasing Impact Factor, and its appearance in most lists of top-rated marketing journals (regardless of ranking methodology used), attest to this fact. Since its inception in 1971, well over 3000 articles have been published in the pages of this journal, covering a wide range of topics pertaining to business-to-business or industrial marketing management and strategy. The business-to-business marketing management literature stream has matured over this time, and *Industrial Marketing Management* articles are widely read and cited by marketing scholars, as well as academics in the areas of innovation, strategy, operations management, and supply chain management.

But such evidence portrays the evidence in relatively broad strokes. A finer-detailed view of the journal and its influence would consider that there are some specific articles that have been the most influential; the “best of the best” so to speak. These are the ones that have been cited the most times and have influenced and supported the research of the largest number of scholars. These articles are the most inspirational to young scholars, and have in many cases provided theoretical models that later academic researchers have been able to build upon to extend our theoretical understanding of the business-to-business marketing management process. This special issue is a tribute to the most influential articles that have appeared in the pages of *Industrial Marketing Management*, recognizing and honoring the specific impact each article has had on the field of business-to-business marketing.

As noted, the 30 citation classics can be classified into a relatively small number of topic areas: firm performance, goods-dominant/service-dominant logics, Internet/high-technology markets, product innovation, relationships and business networks, supply chains, and value (each with at least two articles among the 30), as well as systems sellers/integrators and third-party logistics providers (one article each among the 30). Considering these topic areas provides some clues as to the far-reaching impact of *Industrial Marketing Management*. Six of the classic articles study supply chain issues, while six investigate business relationships and networks, and two others are in the area of product innovation. These articles have influenced theory development in related academic disciplines such as supply chain management, strategic management, and innovation, as well as in mainstream marketing and business-to-business marketing. This is further evidence that the articles published in the pages of *Industrial Marketing Management* have far-reaching theoretical implications in fields outside mainstream marketing and are used extensively as theoretical support by colleagues in these fields. At the same time, classic articles studying issues such as firm performance (four articles), value (six articles), and goods-dominant/

service dominant logic (two articles) are of interest to marketing academics in the broadest sense, as well as those in related areas such as strategic management. Though it is perhaps speculative to draw more conclusions from this in-depth study of only 30 articles (albeit the 30 most-cited articles), it is very reassuring to see the influence of *Industrial Marketing Management* and the authors published within its pages, in terms of contribution to the academic study of business markets.

Looking to the future, which research streams currently appearing in *Industrial Marketing Management* will be the most influential? Which articles appearing this year might be included in a list of classics twenty years from now? It is hard to predict, as the field of business-to-business marketing management research has become wider and more diverse in its research streams as it has matured. It is clear, however, that the rich literature found in *Industrial Marketing Management* will continue to influence business scholars in a wide range of academic disciplines, for years to come.

Acknowledgments

This editorial serves as the introduction to the special issue on Outstanding Articles.

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