



GMGT 645

Strategic Management

Spring 2000

Course Syllabus

Professor: Robert R. Wiggins Home Phone: 482-8204 Email: robert.wiggins@tulane.edu or wiggo@wiggo.com	Office: 551 Goldring/Woldenberg Office phone: 865-5423 Office hours: TR 3:45-6:00 PM and as available, or by appointment
--	---

Course Web Site: <http://courses.freeman.tulane.edu/gmgt645>

Web Site Mirror: <http://www.wiggo.com/gmgt645>

Section 01 Meets:	TR	1:00-2:15 PM	Room 140
Section 02 Meets:	TR	2:30-3:45 PM	Room 140
Very Optional Lab	TR	4:00-5:15	Room 140

Note: You must attend the section you are registered for.

Prerequisites: All required first semester core courses, and concurrent registration in MCOM 634 and ECAN 612. Failure to meet this requirement may prevent you from receiving credit for this course.

Required Text: Wheelan, Thomas L. and Hunger, J. David, 2000, *Strategic Management & Business Policy (Seventh Edition)*, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-201-61543-6. Available at the University Bookstore.

A regular reading of business periodicals (e.g., *Wall Street Journal*, *Fortune*, *BusinessWeek*, *Forbes*, *Barron's*) is strongly recommended. Student (reduced price) subscriptions can be obtained the first week of the semester.

Recommended: D'Aveni, Richard, *Hypercompetition* (hardcover) or *Hypercompetitive Rivalries* (paperback), Free Press, New York, 1994 and 1995. Available at the University Bookstore. Also available from amazon.com for \$24.50 (hardcover) or \$25.00 (paperback). Ten copies are on reserve in the library.

Brown, Shona L. and Kathleen M. Eisenhardt, *Competing on the Edge: Strategy as Structured Chaos*, HBS Press, Boston, 1998. Available at the University Bookstore. Also available from www.amazon.com for \$19.57. Ten copies are on reserve in the library.

Course Description and Overall Goal:

This course is designed to present strategic management from the point of view of the practicing general manager. It focuses on specific knowledge and skills that are required to understand strategy and the process by which it is developed in business organizations, and provides information on the situation and context in which strategy is formed and implemented.

The course will integrate knowledge and skills developed in the first semester of the MBA program, but that is not its only goal. Specific new information about the activities and skills of general managers will be presented. Students are expected to combine knowledge from other courses with information presented here to develop sophisticated interpretations and analyses of actual business problems and opportunities.

The course contains a substantial writing component. Students will prepare written business case analyses on both an individual basis and a group basis, and business case presentations on a group basis. The expected level of quality and professionalism of the content and presentation of these cases will be that used in actual business organizations.

Much managerial communication is verbal. Therefore, class discussion of lecture and case materials forms a substantial portion of the grade for this course.

The principal objective of the course is for students to learn important facts and procedures about the strategic management process, while developing an understanding that strategy (and the jobs of those who formulate and implement strategy) is a highly uncertain activity in which only careful thought, sensitivity to the managerial environment, and creativity will succeed in the long run.

Course Learning Objectives:

1. Development and reinforcement of a general management point of view—the capacity to view the firm from an overall perspective in the context of its environment.
2. Development of an understanding of fundamental concepts in strategic management: the role of the general manager; the levels and components of strategy; competitive analysis; the industrial organization perspective; the resource-based view of the firm; and organizational evolution.
3. Understanding of the influence of global competition on firm strategy and performance.
4. Detailed analysis and discussion of important social and ethical issues faced by managers.
5. Synthesis of the knowledge gained in previous courses and understanding what part of that knowledge is useful to general managers.
6. Development of an awareness of the impact of the economic, social, demographic, technological, and the political, legal and regulatory sectors of the firm's external environment on business and corporate strategy.
7. Practice in working out business strategies and implementation plans.
8. Development of habits for orderly, analytical thinking and skill in reporting conclusions effectively in both written and oral form.
9. Familiarity with some of the practical realities of running different types of businesses.

Course Assignments and How They Are Evaluated

Performance evaluation will be based on student performance in six types of activities: class participation, individual case analysis, group case analysis, group presentation, mid-term examination, and homework.

Class Participation -- *20% of the grade*

Attendance (*on time*) is required and is a component of the participation grade. Because class participation is a substantial component of the final grade, attending only the section for which you are registered is also essential. ***You will not receive credit nor be allowed to participate if you attend a section for which you are not registered.***

In a typical class, one or more students will be asked to start the class by answering a specific question or discussing a specific issue. A thoughtful reading of the chapter or case assigned for that class meeting should be sufficient to handle these leadoff discussions. As a group, we will then discuss the day's assignment to develop a fuller understanding of the issues presented. Voluntary participation in discussion of lecture or case issues is an important part of this process and an important part of your class participation grade. Please raise your hand to obtain recognition before speaking.

Class participation grades are based on the instructor's assessment of the student's in-class contribution to the discussion. The bases for this assessment include the following:

1. Are the points made relevant to the discussion? Are they linked to the comments of others?
2. Do the comments add to our understanding of the lecture or case discussion?
3. Do the comments show careful reading and *understanding* of the text and/or case?
4. Does the participant distinguish among different kinds of data (that is facts, opinions, beliefs, concepts, etc?)
5. Is there a willingness to "take a chance" in the discussion, or are the comments "safe"? Examples of "safe" comments: (a) repetition of text or case facts without analysis; (b) repetition or seconding of a colleague's conclusions or comments.

Homework -- *10% of the grade*

You are required to submit a daily "homework" assignment on any twenty out of the twenty-five class meetings between January 13 and April 20. The content of the daily homework assignment will vary depending on the class content for the day it is due.

1. On days when a book chapter or book is to be discussed, then the assignment is to either (a) include a ***brief*** set of two or three *original* thought-provoking discussion questions (no more than six sentences total) about the chapter or (b) to provide an example (either positive or negative) of a company and situation currently in the news that illustrates one or more of the concepts in the chapter with a ***brief*** summary of the situation and how the concepts from the chapter are confirmed or denied (include a copy of an article from a business publication if possible).
2. On days when a case is to be discussed, then the assignment is to provide a ***brief*** statement (again, no more than six sentences total) about what you think the company in the case study should do, and why. *If you are writing up the case for that day, you should briefly summarize your recommendations.*

In either case, the entire daily homework assignment should be limited to one *typewritten* page. *Handwritten or late assignments will not be accepted.* Note that the word “brief” is emphasized in the descriptions above. These assignments should be able to be completed in at most 10 to 15 minutes. Each assignment counts as ½ of 1% of your overall course grade.

Midterm Examination -- **10% of the grade**

A midterm examination consisting of multiple choice, true/false, and short essay questions will cover the material in the strategy formulation portion of the textbook (Wheelen & Hunger chapters 1-7) as well as 4 Arena analysis from the D’Aveni book, *Hypercompetition*. Students are expected to know Porter’s five forces, the elements of the value chain, types of diversification, D’Aveni’s 4 arenas, and all other relevant material.

Individual Case Analysis -- **20% of the grade**

After the first class meeting, you will be expected to choose one case study for your individual case analysis report. A preference sheet for the case analysis reports is attached, and you will be expected turn it in by the fourth class meeting. Coordinate your individual preferences with your team preferences. Each member of a team will be assigned a different case. When the preference sheets have been turned in, I will assign the cases based on your preferences and distribute copies to all students in the course.

The individual case analysis report constitutes 20% of your overall course grade. I will grade your papers for content only. The MCC will grade your paper for writing mechanics, writing style, and organization. Content will count for three-fourths (75%) of the grade, and the writing grade from the MCC will count for one-fourth (25%) of the grade. ***In order to facilitate this dual-grading system, please submit two (2) copies of each individual case analysis report.***

The individual case analysis reports consist of two parts, a strategic audit as described in the textbook (attached as an appendix), and an executive summary. The executive summary should be around seven to ten pages of double-spaced text, with charts and figures included where appropriate. ***Brevity is important.***

Your individual case analysis reports are due at the beginning of the class when the case is to be discussed. Be prepared to discuss your report with the entire class after the formal presentation of the group assigned to the case. Be ready to be a major participant in the case discussion. You will not be graded separately on the discussion, although it will count as part of your class participation grade.

You have the option of addressing the case as written, as of the time of the case, or of doing a dynamic case analysis as the teams will be required to do. Since dynamic case analysis requires much more time and effort, I would recommend that for the individual case you choose to perform your analysis as of the time of the case. But the choice is yours. See ***General Requirements for Case Analyses*** and ***Dynamic Case Analysis*** in the next section.

Team Case Analysis -- **20% of the grade**

A preference sheet for the case analysis reports is attached, and you will be expected turn it in by the fourth class meeting and indicate (a) which cases your team would prefer to write and (b) which cases you would prefer to write individually. When the preference sheets have been turned in, I will assign the team cases based on your preferences and distribute copies to all students in the course.

The written team case analysis reports constitutes 20% of your overall course grade. I will grade your papers for content only. The MCC will grade your paper for writing mechanics, writing style, and organization. Content will count for one-half (50%) of the grade, and the writing grade from the MCC

will count for one-half (50%) of the grade. I expect a much higher quality of writing from the team cases. ***In order to facilitate this dual-grading system, please submit two (2) copies of each group case analysis report.***

The team case analysis reports should include a complete strategic audit, as described in the textbook, as well as an executive summary (seven to twenty pages of double-spaced text), with charts and figures included where appropriate. ***But again, brevity is important.***

General Requirements for Case Analyses

Approach the assignment as though you are a management consultant hired by the management of the company in the case to solve their problem. First, you must determine what the problem is. Then recommend an action plan for the company to follow. The case analysis report is your formal report to the company's management. You may assume they know the facts of the case, and do not waste their time repeating them. Also, since this report is to executives, be concise. ***Brevity is important.*** Get to the point, but be able to support your conclusions with any appropriate analysis.

All case analysis reports are due at the beginning of the class when the case is to be discussed. Be prepared to discuss your individual report with the entire class. Do not prepare a formal presentation, but be ready to be a major participant in the case discussion. You will not be graded separately on the discussion, although it will count as part of your class participation grade. After the class discussion, the team assigned that case will formally present their update since the time of the case and their analysis and recommendations for the present time.

The following is a ***suggested*** format for organizing your case analysis report executive summary. It is up to you to decide on an appropriate format for your specific case and your specific ideas.

- (1) **Brief diagnosis or problem definition** (*about one paragraph, at most one page*). What is the most important problem or set of problems facing the company? What area(s) is(are) the problem(s) in? Why is it important to solve?
- (2) **Analysis of the problem** (*about two pages*). What caused the problem? What evidence or analysis supports your interpretation? How does the problem connect with other areas of the company or other businesses?
- (3) **Recommendations** (*about four pages*). What course of action do you suggest? ***Be specific.*** How does your solution follow from your problem analysis? How will your plan eliminate the problem? How will it be implemented? ***Include an action plan.*** How much will your plan cost? Is it feasible? How will it be financed? What are the risks of your plan? What can go wrong? ***Include a risk analysis.*** How will other actors (competitors, unions, employees, governments, suppliers, etc.) react to your plan?
- (4) **Strategic Audit Appendix** (*no page limits*). A complete strategic audit, as described in the textbook. Include EFAS, IFAS, SFAS, SWOT, and TOWS matrices.

How to avoid the most common pitfalls of case analysis:

- (1) ***Provide a clear definition of the problem.*** The case materials will overwhelm you with information. In a short case analysis paper, you cannot hope to address all of the company's problems. ***Choose the one problem that you think is the most important.*** Choose your definition of the problem carefully, as the way you define the problem will determine the kinds of solutions you look for. If you define it as a marketing problem, you will seek marketing solutions. If production, production solutions. If finance, finance solutions. And so on.

- (2) **Analyze, don't summarize.** Do not summarize the facts in the case. Your report is aimed at management, who know the facts. Your report will be graded by someone who knows the facts. Do not rehash facts from the case. You do want to, however, cite facts, information and statistics from the case when they are necessary to support your position. But make it clear how they are supporting your position.
- (3) **Always perform financial analyses.** Even if the problem doesn't seem to involve finances, you won't be sure unless you do the analyses. See the Appendix to Chapter 4 in Miller, pp. 146-153, for some of the kinds of analyses that are appropriate.
- (4) **Support your analysis, ideas, and recommendations with adequate evidence.** Again, cite facts, information and statistics from the case to justify your analysis.
- (5) **Make sure your recommendations address the problem you defined.** Do not define one problem, then by the end of the analysis be recommending solutions to a different problem.
- (6) **Give practical, specific, feasible action recommendations.** Make your recommendations the central focus of your paper.
- (7) **Consider the risks.** No plan is foolproof. Anticipate and prepare for risks.
- (8) **Don't report every analysis you undertook.** You're making a recommendation. Use the analyses that support your recommendation. But see numbers (2), (3), and (4).
- (9) **Don't be wishy-washy.** Yes, there may be multiple alternatives. Yes, you may mention them. But choose *one* recommendation and explain why it's the *best* alternative.

Dynamic Case Analysis

Traditional case analysis, in which the reader is presented with all the information needed to develop a managerial context for strategic analysis, is an inadequate approach for conveying the managerial problems faced in environments in which technology and/or competition are moving a rapid pace—a situation characterizing more and more industries. In these environments, a sense of the pace and nature of change is required, and current (or near-current) information is desirable if the strategic analysis is to have any relevance to the real world. Thus, in this course, even though most of the selected cases were written as of 1996 to 1998, the written case will be merely the starting point for setting the context.

In preparing a dynamic case, the first step for the reader is to thoroughly read and understand the issues in the case material in the book—including the industry analysis segment (if any). The reader should then use the case as a guide to generate an update by accessing the on-line and CD-ROM data bases available in the library as well as reviewing the current trade literature. Topics for updating would include technology developments, the current state of the economy--in general as well as in the target segment, a current status outline of the firm in question, changes in management or other key players, new product characteristics (including pricing), recent developments in competition, the status of the supplier and customer segment of the target segment, developments in government regulation, as well as forecasts in each of the foregoing areas.

Key strategic events and issues should be identified in the update material and put into a summary form for discussion in class. Special attention should be paid to characterizing the nature and pace of technological and competitive change. Two of the characteristics that distinguish high technology environments from low technology environments are the pace and rhythm of change in the underlying technology and the pace and rhythm of competitive actions in bringing that technology to market, so these elements should clearly appear in a case update. Graphs, charts, summary statistics and diagrams that compress the data into readily comprehensible material are especially suitable for a case update.

Team Case Presentation -- 20% of the grade

In addition to the written case analysis, each team will prepare a brief (15 to 20 minute) formal presentation. This presentation will follow the general class discussion. Be aware that several of your fellow students will also have done the case analysis on an individual basis, and everyone in the class (including the professor and any guests) will be free to ask questions following your presentation. Your handling of questions will be part of the grade for the presentation.

One purpose of your presentation is to update the class as to what has transpired with the company and its industry since the time of the case, and this would be a good place to start your presentation. Then you will present your analysis and recommendations for solving the **current** major problem or issue facing the company. As in the real world, you are responsible for being completely current. If late-breaking news affects your problem or recommendations, you need to incorporate it into your presentation. Each team member must participate in the formal presentation.

Your presentation should be in PowerPoint form, and presented using the classroom computer facilities. You should also be prepared with backup transparencies in case there are problems with the computer or the projection system. You should also be prepared to continue your presentation if the overhead projector also fails.

The group presentation constitutes 20% of your overall course grade. The content of the presentation will be one-fourth (25%) of the grade. The quality of the presentation will be one-fourth (25%) of the grade. Your individual presentation style will be one-half (50%) of the grade.

General Rules Regarding Written Work:

1.) ***Use a spelling checker.***

2.) ***Minimal grammatical errors.***

These rules are firm because they replicate the conditions the student should expect to find in any well-run business establishment. In general, professionally managed enterprises do not commit, nor accept, needless spelling or grammatical errors in written or presented materials. They diminish the quality of the company's reputation for accuracy and attention to detail, and take attention away from the content of the message presented.

3.) ***Management Communications Center.*** The Freeman School offers an excellent resource in the Management Communications Center. Take advantage of it. The MCC will be grading both written assignments for spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style, so it is to your advantage to utilize the facilities of the MCC when preparing your papers. Remember that the MCC is busy, so don't wait until the last minute to ask for their help.

General Information

- 1) Grade ranges: 93–100 = A; 90-92 = A-; 87-89 = B+; 83–86 = B; 80-82 = B-; 70-79 = C; Below 70 = F. Grades on each of the six assignments will be weighted as specified above and summed to calculate your final grade.
- 2) I will be fully prepared for every class and expect you to be the same. I sometimes call on students whose hands are not raised, and therefore request that you advise me before class if some emergency has made it impossible for you to prepare adequately for class discussion.
- 3) Class attendance is required at *every* class meeting. Unexcused absences will result in a deduction to the class participation grade of the student. Excused absences are so rare as to be unworthy of itemization here (and do *not* include job interviews or Burkenroad Reports site visits). If a student does miss a class, it is his or her responsibility to find out *from classmates* what materials were covered, what additional assignments were made, and what items may have been distributed in class.
- 4) The course has a web site at <http://courses.freeman.tulane.edu/gmgt645> on the Freeman School intranet (which is technically a mirror of <http://www.wiggo.com/gmgt645> which will usually be updated 24 hours prior to the Freeman site, if you're in a hurry to get the material) where I will be posting copies of all materials, including lecture slideshows (the day *after* the lecture).
- 5) I will attempt to learn your names as quickly as possible. However, to allow me to keep track of participation grades from the very beginning, I will be using a seating chart. Please sit in your assigned seats. If you do not, you will be marked absent.
- 6) Class will begin *on time*. You are expected to be in your seat and ready to begin the leadoff discussion at that time. Learn to be prompt. Showing up late to meetings shows a lack of respect, and will not help your career. Start getting used to it now, when all it can hurt is your grade.
- 7) Written work is due at the beginning of class on the day it is due. Late papers will be accepted only in the case of dire emergencies.
- 8) Please do not eat during class.
- 9) Hats and caps should not be worn in class.

Schedule of Classes

Date	Day	Subject	Reading	Tools	Other
1/11	Tues	Overview, distribution of syllabus, introductions.			
1/13	Thur	Basic Concepts of Strategic Management	W&H Ch. 1		
1/18	Tues	Corporate Government and Social Responsibility	W&H Ch. 2		
1/20	Thur	Environmental Scanning and Industry Analysis	W&H Ch. 3	EFAS Matrix 5 Forces (Porter/BCG) Scenario Analysis (Porter/BCG)	
1/25	Tues	Internal Scanning: Organizational Analysis	W&H Ch. 4	IFAS Matrix Value Chain (Porter/BCG)	
1/27	Thur	Strategy Formulation: Situation Analysis and Business Strategy	W&H Ch. 5	SFAS Matrix (EFAS + IFAS) TOWS Matrix Generic Strategies (Porter/BCG)	
2/1	Tues	Case Analysis	W&H Ch. 14		
2/3	Thur	Case 1: Carnival (1998)	W&H Case 13		
2/8	Tues	Strategy Formulation: Corporate Strategy	W&H Ch. 6	Growth-Share Matrix (BCG) Position Matrix (McKinsey)	
2/10	Thur	Case 2: Circus Circus (1998)	W&H Case 11		
2/15	Tues	Strategy Formulation: Functional Strategy and Strategic Choice	W&H Ch. 7	TQM and CPR Pro Forma Analysis	
2/17	Thur	Case 3: Kmart (1998)	W&H Case 21		
2/22	Tues	Hypercompetition	D'Aveni Chapters 1-4	4 Arenas (D'Aveni) New 7-S (D'Aveni)	
2/24	Thur	Case 4: Home Depot (1998)	W&H Case 24		
2/29	Tue	Midterm Examination	W&H Chapters 1-7	D'Aveni (4 Arenas only)	4 PM Exam (Lab Rooms)
3/2	Thur	NO CLASS			Mardi Gras
3/7	Tue	NO CLASS			Mardi Gras
3/9	Thur	NO CLASS			Mardi Gras
3/14	Tues	Strategy Implementation: Organizing for Action	W&H Ch. 8		
3/16	Thur	Case 5: Airbus (1997)	W&H Case 32		
3/21	Tues	Strategy Implementation: Staffing and Directing	W&H Ch. 9		
3/23	Thur	Case 6: Harley-Davidson (1998)	W&H Case 15		
3/28	Tues	Evaluation and Control	W&H Ch. 10	EVA (Stern Stewart) TRS (McKinsey & Co.) Balanced Scorecard (Harvard)	
3/30	Thur	Case 7: Walt Disney (1996)	W&H Case 12		
4/4	Tues	Competing on the Edge	Brown & Eisenhardt		
4/6	Thur	Case 8: Apple Computer (1997)	W&H Case 8		
4/11	Tues	Strategic Issues in Managing Technology and Innovation	W&H Ch. 11	R&D Life Cycle Life Cycle Matrix (Arthur Little)	
4/13	Thur	Case 9: Cisco Systems (1998)	W&H Case 9		
4/18	Tues	Strategic Issues in Entrepreneurial Ventures and Small Businesses	W&H Ch. 12		
4/20	Thur	Case 10: Microsoft (1998)	W&H Case 7		
4/25	Tues	Concluding Lecture			
4/27	Thur	Wrap-Up and Evaluations			

Case Discussion Questions

The following questions will form *part* of the basis for class discussion of the cases. A good way to prepare for the class discussion is to formulate answers to these questions. ***Do not rely solely on these questions for preparing for class discussion, and do not rely on them at all for doing the written case analyses.***

GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR ALL CASES

What are the opportunities and threats facing the company? What are the company's strengths and weaknesses? What are the key strategic factors facing the company? Does the company have any core competencies? Does the company have a distinctive competency?

Case 1: Carnival (1998) (Wheelen & Hunger Case 13, page 13-1)

What trends are emerging in the cruise industry? What is Carnival's principal marketing strategy targeted to middle-class clients? How important are travel agents to Carnival's business? How do you evaluate Carnival's targeting of each of its lines to a specific target market? Why are Carnival's ships foreign-registered? How can Carnival maintain low costs for a high level of service? What impact to rising oil prices have on the company?

Case 2: Circus Circus (1998) (Wheelen & Hunger Case 11, page 11-1)

What is the future of gambling in the United States? Is Circus Circus a socially responsible company? How will state lotteries and other forms of gambling affect casino gambling? How does Circus Circus compete against other casinos? What will happen to the gambling industry in a long recession? What impact will local Indian reservation casinos have on Las Vegas and Atlantic City?

Case 3: Kmart (1998) (Wheelen & Hunger Case 21, page 21-1)

Evaluate the strategies that Kmart introduced as part of its marketing program of the 1990s. How much impact did these strategies have? How much importance does Kmart place on planning? How does planning fit into the management process at Kmart? How much impact do changes in the external environment have on Kmart's strategic plans? What conclusions can be drawn from a review of Kmart's financial performance?

Case 4: Home Depot (1998) (Wheelen & Hunger Case 24, page 24-1)

What core competencies does Home Depot possess that can be transferred to the professional contractor market? To the planned smaller stores? To going international? What are the similarities and differences between large box stores and 25,000 square foot stores? What competitive strategy is Home Depot following? What corporate strategy? What is the importance of corporate culture to Home Depot?

Case 5: Airbus (1997) (Wheelen & Hunger Case 32, page 32-1)

What are the benefits to Boeing? To McDonnell Douglas? What is the impact on Airbus? Is there a geopolitical issue of antitrust? What can be gleaned from the limited financial data? Is there a strategy to allow both Airbus and Boeing to build their profits? How much does Airbus risk in pursuing the Super-Jumbo concept?

Case 6: *Harley-Davidson (1998)* (Wheelen & Hunger Case 15, page 15-1)

What are the pros and cons of Harley's large backlog? What is the impact of the three new U.S. competitors (Big Dog, Polaris, and Excelsior) on Harley sales? Does the biker image help or hinder Harley's image? Why are Harley customers fiercely loyal?

Case 7: *Walt Disney (1996)* (Wheelen & Hunger Case 12, page 12-1)

What is Eisner's concept of synergy? How would you evaluate Eisner's performance at Disney? Would you buy stock in Disney? How serious an issue is planning a successor to Eisner? What are the pros and cons for Disney of owning ABC? Should Disney executives have expected the problems with Euro Disney? How would you evaluate the Disney/ABC merger?

Case 8: *Apple Computer (1997)* (Wheelen & Hunger Case 8, page 8-1)

What effect does the constant turnover of top executives have on the strategic planning process, the company's employees, and the company's culture? Can Apple survive as a stand-alone company? What impact did Apple's management decision in the early 1980s to keep its software proprietary have on its present situation? How important is software to computer manufacturers? What role do strategic alliances play in making Apple a viable player in the PC market? What can Apple's management do to counter all the bad press about it being a takeover candidate or its impending demise as a company? How do you evaluate Apple's decision to stop allowing clones?

Case 9: *Cisco Systems (1998)* (Wheelen & Hunger Case 9, page 9-1)

What has been Cisco's secret of success? What competitive strategy has Cisco used and is it still appropriate? What industry is Cisco in and who are the prime competitors? How is Cisco's industry changing? Does Cisco have what it takes to continue dominating its changing industry? What strategies should Cisco consider to guarantee future success?

Case 10: *Microsoft (1998)* (Wheelen & Hunger Case 7, page 7-1)

What is the worst-case scenario for Microsoft if it loses the lawsuit? Could management have avoided the lawsuit? What is the corporate culture at Microsoft? What are Microsoft's strategies for the Internet, HDTV, and cable? What impact, if any, did the Justice Department subpoenas have on Microsoft's Internet strategies? Why did Microsoft grow so rapidly? Can they sustain their growth rate? What is the leading edge technology R&D as applied at Microsoft? What is the impact of new computer hardware on Microsoft?

GMGT 645 Case Preference Sheet

Name: _____

Team: _____

Section (circle one) 01 (1:00 PM) 02 (2:30 PM)

Please number your preferences from 1 (most preferred) to 10 (least preferred).
Coordinate your choices with your team, as each member of a team will be assigned a different case individually, and team preferences should be the same for all team members.

Individual Preferences	Team Preferences
_____ Case 1: Carnival (1998)	_____ Case 1: Carnival (1998)
_____ Case 2: Circus Circus (1998)	_____ Case 2: Circus Circus (1998)
_____ Case 3: Kmart (1998)	_____ Case 3: Kmart (1998)
_____ Case 4: Home Depot (1998)	_____ Case 4: Home Depot (1998)
_____ Case 5: Airbus (1997)	_____ Case 5: Airbus (1997)
_____ Case 6: Harley-Davidson (1998)	_____ Case 6: Harley-Davidson (1998)
_____ Case 7: Walt Disney (1996)	_____ Case 7: Walt Disney (1996)
_____ Case 8: Apple Computer (1997)	_____ Case 8: Apple Computer (1997)
_____ Case 9: Cisco Systems (1998)	_____ Case 9: Cisco Systems (1998)
_____ Case 10: Microsoft (1998)	_____ Case 10: Microsoft (1998)

If you have a compelling reason why you want a particular case, please explain:

GMGT 645 Student Information Sheet

Name: _____

Concentration: _____

Home Town: _____

Undergrad Degree & School: _____

Internship? _____ Doing What? _____

What Company? _____

Where? _____

Work Experience: _____

Career Objective: _____

Interesting Facts (hobbies, family, sports, other) _____
