February 26, 2016

COLUMBIA BUSINESS SCHOOL

B7508―Corporate Growth & Organizational Development (Summer 2016)

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##

## TEXTS

Textbook:        Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill (paperback) $104.26.

 Chapters from the textbook are assigned as readings.

Optional

Texts: Gaughan, Patrick A. 2007. Mergers, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructurings. John Wiley & Sons $75.00.

 Porter, Michael E. 1998. Competitive Strategy: Techniques for Analyzing Industries and Competitors. Free Press $26.00.

 Past cohorts have found these books to be useful.

Case Book:      Customized book of cases and readings will be available for classroom instruction.  Please consult courseware for electronic location of assigned readings within CANVAS files that are linked to each session.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

An economic adage states that “Success breeds success.” Stated otherwise, it suggests that the fruits of successful performance will fund a firm’s growth initiatives. *Corporate Growth and Organizational Development* is about diversification via internal or external multi-industry activities. Whether a firm grows organically or through transactions with other firms, its successful growth requires matching investments in organizational development and other resources with the growth path chosen to ensure that the firm will have appropriate skills to reinforce its successful transition to a more-complex firm.

Starting with competitive advantages achieved at the level of the business unit, the course investigates how value is ultimately created when a firm expands at the business unit level―geographically, upstream or downstream, or into related activities. Then it investigates how the firm’s headquarters office provides appropriate support for enhancing the value of a firm’s diversification strategy. Finally a metric is introduced for fine-tuning the elements of the firm’s program of growth.

My research findings concerning operating synergies suggest that although a firm’s corporate advantage can be premised on many sources of operating advantage, the most enduring and adaptive source of advantage arises from the way that the firm uses its people. A program of well-considered organizational development reinforces the power of operating synergies that the firm’s managers have attained and suggests additional growth opportunities.

This course will help you to identify the various dimensions of a corporate advantage model that gauges how well headquarters contributions are supporting the members of the firm’s corporate family to maximize their potential advantage (or not). The course will also help you to develop a keen sense for the balance existing between controllable and uncontrollable dimensions that enhance corporate growth, as well as how firms might improve said balance.

Objectives of the Course

The objectives of *Corporate Growth and Organizational Development* are:

1. Understand the challenges of diverse patterns of growth and assess whether extant resources are adequate for successful development of organizational resources.
2. Understand why firms fail to invest in necessary organizational development even when they operate within inherently-attractive industries.
3. Identify the various elements of the “corporate shape” model that can evaluate the potential of a firm’s growth path.
4. Identify the management systems, organizational structures, and decision-making processes that are required to support various growth paths.
5. Identify the kind of corporate leadership and organizational culture that is needed to support growth strategies that are more complex and challenging than single-market competition is.

Corporate Growth and Organizational Development builds upon the initial premise that since competition occurs at the level of the business unit, and value must therefore ultimately be created at the business-unit level, the value added by corporate headquarters must be significant in order for having a corporate family to be in the best interest of shareholders.

The Corporate Growth and Organizational Development elective was created to let EMBA candidates investigate the formulation and implementation of corporate strategy.  The course provides several readings about the analytical arguments behind concerns about corporate strategy.  It also draws heavily on recent advances in economics, notably industrial organization, financial economics, and organizational economics.  Although it incorporates various theoretical perspectives, the course is ultimately designed to focus on the essential issues of corporate growth and organizational development as perceived by managers of multi-business corporations.

 GRADING CRITERIA

There are four “tranches” of cases to select from. (They are color-coded.) You are expected to write up and present your analysis of one of them (and write up a case from the other three tranches). Read the appended conceptual note entitled “Acid Tests of Corporate Advantage” for expectations concerning how to evaluate a corporate strategy. You may write in teams.

**25%** for Final Project (Description, analysis, and application of frameworks)

**7.5%** for Corporate Shape #1

**7.5%** for Corporate Shape #2

**7.5%** for Corporate Shape #3

**7.5%** for Corporate Shape #4

**10%** for twenty-four Survey responses (on CANVAS)

**15%** for three comprehensive reading tests

 **20%** Individual contributions to class (useful discussions―beyond surveys and presentations)

WRITE-UPS

Write-ups are due on the day when discussion of the firm under study occurs.  You are expected to present at least one of your write-ups in class.

See the conceptual note entitled “Acid Tests of Corporate Advantage” (online or in casebook). As the Note suggests, you are expected to produce a "corporate shape" for the firm under analysis and discuss the basis for the values you assigned to each dimension. Please give the shape’s dimensions a score between 00 and 99 to reflect your evaluation of their relative contribution to corporate advantage and discuss how well the firm’s strategy achieves the corporate strategy objectives described therein (or identify other germane corporate strategy objectives to use in judging the firm’s strategy). You will find that some dimensions of corporate strategy are more dominant than others in each of the respective cases. If a particular case provides little information on one of the dimensions, you must make inferences about it or research it. If your knowledge of OSSP topics is weak, read “optional” materials in sessions 1, 4 and 11 with special care. [Knowledge of management structures, systems and processes is important for implementation.]

**Acid test of valuable corporate resources:** The firm’s *corporate* resources – its tangible assets, intangible assets, and organizational capabilities which the corporate parent can share with its corporate family members – are unique, durable, valuable, highly desirable, competitively superior to those of other firms, and accrue valuable rents to the corporation (not to an individual).

**Acid test of optimal management systems:** The elements of the firm’s OSSP: *organizational structures,* *management systems and processes* – its organizational structure and lines of communication, size and role of corporate staff, nature of performance measures, use of performance incentives and opportunities for managerial training or promotion or rotation among lines of business, uses of symbolism in developing corporate culture, and other dimensions of organizational design – are *appropriate* for the corporate strategy that the firm is pursuing (e.g., related diversification with active interventions, synergistic conglomerate, passive holding company, organic growth via innovation, franchising, joint venture, et cetera).

**Acid test of firm’s mix of industries:** Members of the firm’s corporate family―the lines of business that it is in―are*“leaders”* in their respective industries (*i.e.,* earning higher than average industry profits)? The demand outlooks and competitive forecasts for the respective industry structures are favorable. The respective “industry success requirements” of the firm’s various lines of business are similar enough to benefit by transferring knowledge across business units or sharing critical resources among businesses in the corporate family advantageously.

**Acid test of controls:** To be in appropriate “strategic control,” the elements of the firm’s management systems, controls, and headquarters interventions must facilitate the efficient exploitation of synergies among business units within the corporate family―where these synergies are mutually appropriate to pursue (and the corporate parent intervenes in business unit decision-making appropriately).

**Acid test of corporate contributions to competitive advantage:** The corporate parent makes its corporate resources, core competencies, organizational capabilities, and knowledge workers available to its business units in ways that enhance their respective competitive advantages better than having access to the corporate resources of any other corporate parent could do.

**Acid test of appropriate coordination:** The elements of the firm’s management systems and processes (which foster knowledge exchanges among corporate family members) nurture its mix of valuable corporate resources, enhance its corporate competencies, and facilitate development of appropriate organizational capabilities as would be needed to sustain the uniqueness of the firm’s tangible and intangible corporate resources or evolve new ones (as appropriate).

Presentation and discussion of your slides should be about ten minutes long. Be prepared to field questions and discussion from class when you present your analysis. Professor asks first question

Final Project

The Final Project takes the form of a descriptive case combined with a solution (your analysis). Check your topic with professor. Work in teams no larger than 6 people.

USING CANVAS COURSEWARE

The most-important tab in the CANVAS content menu is the one for delivering your write-ups. The second-most-important tab in CANVAS is the one that links you to the daily quizzes pertaining to each respective class session. Use CANVAS to submit your respective case analysis, answer the daily survey questions (which must be answered by 7:30 AM on the day when each respective class meets), and take the three comprehension tests that must be completed when Final Project is due. (Note: You may wish to print out all of the questions contained within each of the three comprehension tests and use those printouts as guides when reading assigned materials. Comprehension tests can be done as soon as you have read all of the assigned readings; or you can do it all at the end of the term.) Inside each of CANVAS’ session tabs are reading materials germane to each respective class meeting: cases, readings and PowerPoint files cliff-notes on the content of the readings. Your case book duplicates the cases and some of the assigned readings.

COURSE OUTLINE AND MATERIALS LIST

B7508: Corporate Growth & Organizational Development―Professor K.R. Harrigan

(The color codes refer to the four tranches of case write-ups. Write on one case per color.

You must submit FOUR write-ups about the Corporate Shape―PLUS your Final Project)

**Module 1: Growth and Synergy**

Please go to courseware and do the surveys about U.S. Office Products (A) and the Loewen Group by 7:30 AM on the day when Session 1 meets.

Session 1:        Introductory Concepts: Growth vs. Synergy

Cases:              “U.S. Office Products (A)” [9-799-029]

“The Loewen Group” [Ivey: 9A98M008]

Readings:        Text: Chapter 1: "An Introduction to Corporate Strategy," and “Appendix A: Past Approaches to Corporate Strategy,” Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 1-23

 Collis & Montgomery (1998), “Creating Corporate Advantage,” Harvard Business Review, 78(3): 71-83 *(Same framework; look at the discussion about “private” vs. “public” goods as it pertains to sharing resources within firm)*

Chapter 6: "Managing the Multibusiness Firm" and “Appendix C: Mechanisms for Achieving Corporate Coherence,” Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 133-172.

“Acid Tests of Corporate Advantage,” Columbia Caseworks #110406

***Optional***

***Readings:*** “Organizational Structure,” UV3041

Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Kraft-General Foods and PepsiCo’s Bid for Quaker Oats by 7:30 AM on day when Session 2 meets

Session 2:        Introductory Concepts: Growth through Acquisition

#### Cases:              “Pepsico’s Bid for Quaker Oats (A),” [9-801-458]

                              “Kraft-General Foods: The Merger (A),” [9-391-139]

Readings:        "The Synergy Limitation Paradox," Columbia Caseworks #120409

Porter (1987), “From Competitive Advantage to Corporate Strategy,” Harvard Business Review,  65(3): May-June, pp.43-59.

                             Eccles, Lanes & Wilson (1999), “Are You Paying Too Much for That Acquisition?” Harvard Business Review, 79(4): July-August, pp. 136-146.

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:*** **Ashkenas, DeMonaco & Francis (1998), “How GE Capital Integrates Acquisitions,” Harvard Business Review, 76(1): January-February, pp. 5-15.**

**Ashkenas & Francis (2000), “Integration Managers: Special Leaders for Special Times,” Harvard Business Review, 77(6): November-December, pp. 108-116.**

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Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about  Li & Fung and ISS – International Service Systems A/S by 7:30 AM on day when Session 3 meets

Session 3:        Growth Paths and Growth Constraints

Cases:              “Li & Fung 2012,” [9-312-102]

                        “ISS – International Service Systems A/S,” [9-391-093]

Readings:        Text: Chapter 2: "Resources and Rents" and “Appendix B: Business Strategy and Industry Analysis,” Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 25-55

                        Text: Chapter 3: "Scale and Scope within an Industry," Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 57-74

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:* Jensen (1984), “Takeovers: Folklore and Science,” Harvard Business Review, 62(6): pp.109-121.**

**Markides (1997), “To Diversify or Not to Diversify,” Harvard Business Review, 75(6): November-December, pp. 93-99.**

Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Newell Company and Cooper Industries by 7:30 AM on day when Session 4 meets

Session 4:        Management Systems as Corporate Resources

# Case:               “Newell Company: Corporate Strategy,” [9-799-139]

####                         “Cooper Industries' Corporate Strategy (A),” [9-391-095]

Readings:        Campbell, Goold & Alexander (1995), "Corporate Strategy: The Quest for Parenting Advantage," Harvard Business Review, 73(2), pp. 120-132.

Goold & Campbell (1998), “Desperately Seeking Synergy,”  Harvard Business Review, 76(5), pp. 131-143.

 ***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:* A Leader’s Guide to Understanding Complex Organizations: An Expended 7-S Perspective UV3148.**

Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Infosys and Sharp Corporation by 7:30 AM on day when Session 5 meets

Session  5:       Management Systems and Technological Synergies

#### Case:              “Infosys 3.0: Building Tomorrow’s Enterprise” Columbia Caseworks #110411

####                        “Sharp Corporation: Technology Strategy,” [9-793-064]

Readings Eisenhardt & Galunic (2000), “Co-Evolving: At Last, A Way to Make Synergies Work,” Harvard Business Review, 78(1): January-February, pp. 91-101.

Rigby & Zook (2002), “Open-Market Innovation,” Harvard Business Review, 79(10): pp.

 ***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:*** “The Ambidextrous Organization,” R0404D

 Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Cisco and The Walt Disney Company by 7:30 AM on day when Session 6 meets

Session  6:       Management Systems and Technological Synergies II

Cases:              “Cisco Systems, Inc: Acquisition Integration for Manufacturing (A)” [5-600-134]

####   “Disney’s ‘The Lion King’ (B): The Synergy Group,” [9-899-042]

 “The Walt Disney Co. and Pixar: To Acquire or Not to Acquire?” [9-709-462]

  “The Walt Disney Company: The Entertainment King,” [9-702-035]

Readings:         Hargadon (1998), “Firms as Knowledge Brokers: Lessons in Pursuing Continuous Innovation,” California Management Review, 40(3): Spring, pp. 209-227.

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:*** Prahalad & Hamel (1990), “The Core Competence of the Corporation,” Harvard Business Review, 68(3): May-June, pp. 79-90.

**Module 2**

**Issues of Corporate Scope**

Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Qwest Communications International and Celulosa Arauco by 7:30 AM on day when Session 7 meets

Session 7:        Vertical Integration: Merits and Disadvantages

Cases:              “Qwest Communications International [9-802-008]

                        “Celulosa Arauco: Forward Integration or Horizontal Expansion?” [9-705-474]

Readings:        Text: Chapter 5: "Organizational Limits to Firm Scope," Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 103-130.

Chesebrough & Teece (1996), "When Is Virtual Virtuous? Organizing for Innovation," Harvard Business Review, 74(1), pp. 65-73

Harrigan (1986), "Matching Vertical Integration Strategies to Competitive Conditions," Strategic Management Journal, Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 535-555.

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:* Piskorski, “Note on Corporate Strategy,” [9-705-449]**

### Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Berkshire Partners and Berkshire Hathaway by 7:30 AM on day when Session 8 meets

Session 8: Managing Unrelated Growth I

Cases: “Corporate Strategy at Berkshire Partners,” [9-710-414]

 “Berkshire Hathaway” [9-709-449]

 “The Management of Berkshire Hathaway” [CG-16]

Readings: Text: Chapter 4, "Diversified Expansion." Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 77-100.

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:*** Strategies of Unrelated Diversification [9-705-480]

Strategies of Related Diversification [9-705-481]

### Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Danaher Corporation and GE’s Growth Strategy by 7:30 AM on day when Session 9 meets

Session 9:        Managing Unrelated Growth

Cases:              “GE’s Growth Strategy: The Immelt Initiative” [9-306-087]

 “GE’s Talent Machine” [9-304-049]

 “Danaher Corporation” [9-708-445]

Reading:          Eisenhardt & Brown (1999), “Patching: Restitching Business Portfolios in Dynamic Markets,” Harvard Business Review, 77(4): May-June, pp. 72-82.

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:*** Khanna & Palepu (1999), “The Right Way to Restructure Conglomerates in Emerging Markets,” Harvard Business Review, 79(4): July-August, pp. 125-134.

 Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about  Time Warner Restructures and DuPont’s Spin-Off by 7:30 AM on day when Session 10 meets

Session 10:        De-Mergering and Restructuring for Corporate Advantage

Cases:              “E.I. DuPont de Nemours: Cleaning House” [Columbia Caseworks 120401]

                        “Time Warner Restructures” [Columbia Caseworks 140425]

Readings:        Owen & Harrison (1995), "Why ICI Chose to De-Merge," Harvard Business Review, 73(2), pp. 133-142.

                        Christensen, Raynor & Verlinden (2001), “Skate to Where the Money Will Be,” Harvard Business Review, 79(11): November, pp. 72-81.

**Module 3: Corporate Advantage Through Enterprise Form**

Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Lucent Technologies New Ventures Group and Dell Ventures by 7:30 AM on day when Session 11 meets

Session 11:      Corporate Advantage in Venture Capital

Cases:             “Lucent Technologies: New Ventures Group,” [9-300-085]

                        “Dell Ventures,” [9-200-062]

Readings:        Chesbrough (2002), “Making Sense of Corporate Venture Capital,” Harvard Business Review, 80(3): March, pp. 90-99.

 Jensen (1989), “Eclipse of the Public Corporation,” Harvard Business Review, 67(4): pp. 61-73.

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS: “***Four Models of Corporate Entrepreneurship” SMR266

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Please go to courseware folder “Testing” and do surveys about Microsoft’s IP Ventures and Corporate Venture Capital at Eli Lilly by 7:30 AM on day when Session 12 meets

Session 12:      Corporate Advantage in Venture Capital II

Cases:              “Corporate Venture Capital at Eli Lilly” [9-806-092]

“Microsoft: New Wine in an Old Bottle” [HK 1039]

Readings:        Text: Chapter 7: "Creating Corporate Advantage," Collis & Montgomery (2005), Corporate Strategy: A Resource-Based Approach,  Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, pp. 175-186.

“A Note on Corporate Venture Capital,” [9-201-036]

                              “A Note on Corporate Venturing and New Business Creation,” [9-302-091]

***Optional***

***Readings***

***In CANVAS:*** [Shaver & Dushnitsky (2009) "Paradox of Corporate Venture Capital,"](https://angel.gsb.columbia.edu/section/content/default.asp?WCI=pgDisplay&WCU=CRSCNT&ENTRY_ID=1bd60c19b2f8c3cc5113371374e80625) Strategic Management Journal, 30: 1045-1064.

**Go to CANVAS for instructions about Final Project. You write your own case, e.g., “*Time Warner Restructures*,” plus your analysis thereof. Write it in a team (or solo).**