

COURSE SYLLABUS: MGT 447 & 647* - INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT / SECTION 301 / FALL 2006

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COURSE OBJECTIVES AND PREREQUISITES: The purpose of International Management is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the management of transnational corporations within the context of particular cultural, social, economic, political, and legal environments. Prerequisites: MGT 340 or permission; students lacking the prerequisites should meet with the instructor promptly about plans for remedying the deficiency.

TEXT MATERIAL: Richard M. Hodgetts, Fred Luthans, and Jonathan P. Doh. 2006, *International Management: Culture, Strategy, and Behavior*, 6th edition (McGraw-Hill, Inc.) will provide the basic framework for this course. In addition, a subscription to one of these publications is expected: *The Wall Street Journal*, *Business Week*, and/or *Fortune*. Other useful and relevant news links include www.bbc.com, www.cnn.com, and www.npr.org. Assignments may come from these and/or other sources to supplement the text material.

RESEARCH PROJECT:** Required for graduate credit (MGT 647). See details on accompanying "Case Study Project Guidelines" and items marked with "".

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: The 90-80-70-60% system will be used in assigning letter grades A-B-C-D-F, based on performance in the following tentative activities/factors.

<i>Performance Factors</i>		<i>MGT 447</i>		<i>MGT 647</i>	
		<i>Points</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Unit examinations (3 x 80)	240	53	240	43
2.	Final examination	80	18	80	14
3.	Formal writing activity	50	11	-	-
4..	*Research project	-	-	160	29
5.	Homework and in-class activities	80	18	80	14
6.	Total base points	450	100	560	100
7.	Attendance bonus (See Policy Statement)	10		10	
8.	TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE	460		570	

ASSIGNMENTS/ACTIVITIES: A tentative schedule of reading assignments, examinations, and other activities follows:

<i>Week of</i>		<i>Activity / Chapter</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Note</i>	
AUG	20	Preface / 1	Introduction / Preliminary Details / Overview		
AUG	27	1 *PROJECT PHASE I	Library tour / Global developments *SUBMIT LIST OF COMPANIES	AUG 29 AUG 29	Mr. Byron Stewart *Project Phase I Due
SEP	3	2	Environment of international business and global competitiveness	SEP 4	Labor Day
SEP	10	3	Ethics and social responsibility		
SEP	17	4	Cultural components and dimensions		
SEP	24	5 EXAMINATION	Managing across cultures 1st Unit Exam: Chapters 1-5 & related material	SEP 26	1st Unit Exam
OCT	1	6 *PROJECT PHASE II	Organizational cultures/diversity	OCT 3	*Project Phase II Due
		7	Intercultural communication		
OCT	8	8	Strategy formulation		
		9	Entry strategies and organizational structures		
OCT	15	10	Political risk and international relations		
OCT	22	11 EXAMINATION	2nd Unit Exam: Chapters 6-11 & related material Decision making and controlling	OCT 24	2nd Unit Exam
		12	Motivation		
NOV	5	13	Leadership		
		14	International human resource management		
NOV	12	15 *PROJECT PHASE III	Labor relations *SUBMIT FINAL COPY OF PROJECT	NOV 14 NOV 14	Grading options deadline *Project Phase III Due
NOV	19	NO CLASS - NOV 22	THURSDAY EVENING CLASS MEETS NOV 21	NOV 22-24	Thanksgiving Holiday
NOV	26	11 EXAMINATION	3rd Unit Exam: Chapters 11-15 & related material	NOV 28 DEC 1	3rd Unit Exam Last drop date
DEC	3	12 *PROJECT PHASE IV	*PROJECT PRESENTATION	DEC 5	*Project Presentation
DEC	10	13 EXAMINATION	FINAL EXAMINATION	DEC 12	Final Exam: 8:00-10:00 pm

COMMON RUBRICAL ERRORS AND CORRECT FORM*

(Make use of the following information in all writing activities)

1. Dollar amounts--Use \$, number, and level. Example: \$100 million (Not--100 million dollars)
2. A lot. Spell: "A lot" as two words (not "allot" or "a lot")
Example: The car costs a lot of money. (Not--The car costs allot of money.)
3. Colon. Avoid using a colon to separate a verb from elements in a series. Correct Example: The three bears are papa bear, mama bear, and baby bear. (Not the three bears are: papa bear, mama bear, and baby bear.) However, you may write "The three bears are as follows: papa bear, mama bear, and baby bear."
4. Dash. A dash is made of two hyphens without space before, between, or after. Example: I have three lovely grandchildren--Meredith, Amanda, and Whitney.
5. Semicolon. Never use a semicolon instead of a colon or dash. Correct Example: I have three lovely grandchildren: Meredith, Amanda, and Whitney. Use a semicolon where you could use a period--that is, between two independent clauses. Correct Example: I have three lovely grandchildren; they are blue-eyed and blond-haired girls.
6. All Company names are singular. A corporation is a "legal entity, an artificial legal being." It is singular, not plural. This applies even if the name itself seems to be plural.
Example: Sears sold its tower in Chicago. Procter & Gamble is promoting its new soap. (Not their or they)
Use variety in your report; don't just refer to "it." Examples:
The company is
It is
Chrysler is
management is
The managers are
(Refer to The Wall Street Journal and observe its reference to companies in the singular.)
7. "... " or "...," Not "...". or "...", Periods and commas are inside quotes. Periods and commas always go inside the quotation marks.
Example: "Quick," John said, "hand me the umbrella." (Not--"Quick", John said, "hand me the umbrella".)
8. Dividing Words. Never put two letters of a word alone on a line. If you can only get two letters on the line, don't start the word. If you come to the end of the line with only two letters remaining, complete the word. After all, to divide the word means that the hyphen will take one of those two required spaces; you only need one more.
9. It's and its. It's is used for the contraction "it is." The possessive is "its." Example: It's time for the company to carefully evaluate its financial strength.
10. Company's vs. companies. Company's is used to show the possessive of one company; companies refers to more than one company.
Example: The directors of AT&T increased the company's dividend. Several companies are expected to increase their dividends in 1994.
11. Numbers at beginning of sentence are spelled. Example: Twenty-five people are expected to attend. Not: 25 people are expected to attend.
12. Underscore (underline) or italicize foreign phrases and titles of periodicals and books.
13. Incorporated (Inc.) If your company's name is Hartford, Inc., you may first refer to it as Hartford, Inc.; thereafter, Hartford is sufficient and less awkward.
14. "Not only" and "but also" are used together. Thus, when using "not only" you will want to also use "but also." Correct Example: She won not only the public speaking contest but also the 100-yard dash.
15. Agreement of Subject and Verb. If the subject is singular, use a singular verb; conversely, use a plural verb with a plural subject.
Example: Chrysler has a new chairman. General Motors has also recently acquired a new chairman. (Not, General Motors have also recently acquired a new chairman.) The managers are working well together.
16. Agreement of noun and pronoun. Chrysler has its new car on the road. General Motors will soon design its new car. (Not, General Motors will soon design their new car.) The managers are coordinating their efforts to produce a special car.
17. Nowadays. An adverb meaning during the present time. Example: Many teenagers nowadays like to go with their shoes untied.

**Much of this material has been compiled by Dr. Vencil J. Bixler, Professor Emeritus, Finance & General Business, MSU.*