PHI MIDDLE WAS CALLED / ARAN

# MANAGING CHANGE: THE AMERICAN CAN COMPANY EXPERIENCE

**REMARKS** 

BY

WILLIAM S. WOODSIDE

**CHAIRMAN** 

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

Cocper L Cocper J Parters reads

BOCA RATON HOTEL AND CLUB BOCA RATON, FLORIDA SEPTEMBER 11, 1986

HANN YOU FOR ASKING HE TO SPARK ALOUT
L DEEPLY APPRECIATE THIS INVITATION TO
ONE OF MY FANDLIE PAICS - LESPONDING
DEEPLY APPRECIATE THIS INVITATION TO  ONE OF MY FAMORITE PARTNERS MEETING TO CHANGE I
AND TO DISCUSS THE TOPIC OF RESPONDING TO
CHANGE.
YOUR INVITATION DOES NOT COME AS A SURPRISE.
HOWEVER: IF THERE IS ONE COMPANY THAT HAS
UNDERGONE A COMPLETE AND TOTAL TRANSFORMATION  5 YEARS
IN THE PAST DE YEARS, IT IS AMERICAN CAN.

UNTIL THE LATE TO'S

"SMOKESTACK" INDUSTRY, LIKE STEEL, RUBBER,

AUTOMOBILES AND GLASS, WE WERE ONE OF THE

INDUSTRIES THAT HELPED FUEL AMERICA'S ECONOMIC

60 FORTUNE ASTED US, AS 1 of 5 MANUAL

GROWTH FOR SOME NO YEARS. WE WERE A SOLID, CORPORATIONS FAST

SINGLE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. WE

61 AMERICA ASSISTER

WERE OLD LINE AND CASH RICH. ALONG WITH ONE

OTHER COMPANY, WE DOMINATED A STABLE MARKET

WAS CHANGING SLOWER ON THE

SULTAGE BUT RAPISE OUSEWARTH

WITHIN A DECADE, THOUGH, ALL THAT, STABILITY

AND COMFORT HAD DISAPPEARED.

ACC MADE

ULBANIZATION POSSIBLE
THROUGH PRESERVADOD OF
JOSO. IN EARLY 20'S
WE HAD MORE ARROBANTS
THAN DET OF AL,

PACKAGING SECTOR TO TRIANGLE INDUSTRIES IN A

FEW WEEKS, WE WILL BE A COMPANY WITH TWO

PRINCIPAL BUSINESSES -- FINANCIAL SERVICES AND

SPECIALTY RETAILING -- BUSINESSES THAT BEAR NO

RELATIONSHIP OR LINK TO OUR PAST. BY NEXT

WILL

SPRING, WE EVEN ARE—SOINS—P HAVE A NEW NAME.

NOT BE AS NOTEWORTHY AS IT THE TEN OR IS

NOT BE AS NOTEWORTHY AS IT THE TEN OR IS

NOTE OF THE PROPERTY AS IT THE PROPERTY AS

WHEN WE EMBARKED UPON OUR OWN PROCESS OF

REORGANIZATION AND DIVERSIFICATION, THERE

WERE VERY FEW EXAMPLES OR GUIDELINES TO

FOLLOW. SINCE OUR PROCESS IS NOW ABOUT

COMPLETE, THIS IS AN APPROPRIATE TIME TO

REVIEW THE OUTLINES OF THAT CHANGE AND THE

DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES THAT ACCOMPANIED IT,

FINALLY, I WILL CONCLUDE WITH, SOME, COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION

ABOUT THE BROADER SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE CHANGES

J BUSIDESS

WE ARE WITNESSING THROUGHOUT THE BUSINESS

COMMUNITY.

FIRST, OUR OWN STORY.

WHEN ANY ORGANIZATION CHANGES AS MUCH AS WE HAVE.
THE OBVIOUS QUESTION IS: WAS THE TRIP
REALLY NECESSARY?

IN OUR CASE IT WAS.

TWO FACTORS OVER WHICH WE HAD NO CONTROL MADE

IT CLEAR THAT OUR PAST WAS OVER AND OUR FUTURE

LAY ELSEWHERE.

C&L PARTNERS' MEETING SLOW S	E CLIDE OF PLANETS FOR
- HEAST DE	CO CESSED FOOD AS FROZENS
(NE WAS A 1950 FEDERAL COURT A	NITTOUS MANS
ONE WAS A 1370 PEDERAL COOK! A	Edolphos Ween
DECISION THAT MADE THE PACKAGI	NG TECHNOLOGY WE DISWISCOBY
DEVELOPED AVAILABLE TO ALL COM	ERS, INCLUDING FRANKS
SOME OF OUR LARGEST CUSTOMERS.	
HAD ONCE DOM NATED WOULD NOW B	E/A WIDE-OPEN TO THE COLOR
MARKET,	1974
	ZCODOMIC UNUSUAL JACOPOLS
THE OTHER WAS THE NEW SET OF-U	
THAT STARTED TO DOMINATE THE E	CONOMY IN THE
1970's. That was, you recall,	1
HIGH ENERGY PRICES, VOLATILE I	
SHARPLY <del>FLUCTUATING</del> INTEREST F	ATES. IT WAS A

TIME OF SLOW GROWTH IN THE GNP AND DECLINING

IN THE ECOLOGY

PRODUCTIVITY -- NOT GOOD OMENS FOR ANY BASIC

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HANDWRITING WAS ON THE WALL, A COMPANY

WITH HEAVILY CAPITAL-INTENSIVE BUSINESSES, SON TO SECO GROUP!

MUSICIES WITH ACCIONAL MARKENS.

CANS AND PAPER -- SIMPLY COULD NOT SURVIVE

SYLLIGH

DOUBLE DIGIT INTEREST RATES AND INFLATION.

CAPACITY THAT WAS CONSISTENT WITH MARKET

CONDITIONS. BUT THERE WAS NO WAY WE COULD

REMAIN A COMPANY WHOSE PRIMARY BUSINESS WAS

NOT ONE BUT TWO CAPITAL-INTENSIVE BUSINESSES:

CONSUMER PAPER AND FOREST-BASED OPERATIONS.

AND METAL PACKAGING. THESE BUSINESSES HAD

ABSOLUTELY ZERO GROWTH IN COMBINATION THEY

HAD EXCESS CAPACITY AND DECLINING PROFIT

MARGINS. THE COULD FOR GENERATE ENOUGH CASH

ALONE SUPPLY FUNDS FOR DIVERSIFICATION INTO
BUSINESSES WHERE PROFITS WERE GROWING OR HAD
TO CHANCE TO GROW.

OUR PROBLEMS WERE OBVIOUS TO EVERYONE. WE

NEEDED MAJOR INFUSIONS OF CAPITAL JUST TO

STAY COMPETITIVE, BUT ALL OUR CAPITAL WAS TIED

UP IN MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTION.

WE WERE 76TH ON THE FORTUNE 500 LIST IN TERMS

OF SALES, BUT 344TH IN TERMS OF AVERAGE TOTAL

RETURN TO OUR INVESTORS. THE RECESSION AND

THE HIGH INTEREST RATES, MEANWHILE, WERE

CUTTING INTO NET INCOME BY 33 PERCENT.

PRESERVE OUR MANUFACTURING JOBS AS LONG AS

POSSIBLE AND GRADUALLY STRANGLE TO DEATH. WE

COULD ENCOURAGE SOMEONE ELSE TO TAKE US OVER

AND RESTRUCTURE THE CORPORATION INTO A MORE

PROFITABLE VENTURE. OR WE COULD REORGANIZE OUR MASSET BASSET AND DIVERSIFY THE COMPANY OURSELVES.

WE CHOSE THE LATTER. WE DECIDED TO SELL OFF

LAKES BLOCK OF

OUR SALEABLE ASSETS IN ORDER TO GENERATE THE

CASH THAT WOULD ALLOW US TO REORGANIZE AND

DIVERSIFY.

ANTICIPATING CHANGE IS ONE THING, THE ACTUAL PROCESS ANOTHER. AT THAT POINT, WE FACED THREE DIFFERENT SETS OF ISSUES:

- O WHAT KINDS OF BUSINESSES SHOULD WE BUY
  INTO?
- O WHAT KIND OF DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

  SHOULD WE ESTABLISH WITHIN THE COMPANY IN

  ORDER TO MAKE THOSE CHOICES?
- O AND, IN A MANAGEMENT SENSE, WHAT KIND OF

  COMPANY DID WE WANT TO BECOME ONCE THIS

  PROCESS WAS COMPLETE?

BEFORE DECIDING WHAT KINDS OF BUSINESSES TO

BUY INTO, YOU NEED TO HAVE A FAIRLY SOUND

SENSE OF THE DIRECTION IN WHICH YOU THINK THE

ECONOMY IS HEADING. OUR STRATEGIC PLANNING

TOLD US THAT INTEREST RATES AND INFLATION

WOULD CONTINUE TO FLUCTUATE AND THAT REAL

ECONOMIC GROWTH, IN AN INDUSTRIAL SENSE, WOULD

REMAIN SLOW AND UNPREDICTABLE, WITH HEAVY MESSURES

ON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES CONTINUED

THE FORESEE ABLE FOURE

ON THE OTHER HAND, SOME MAJOR SHIFTS WERE

COUSUMED BUSINESS

VISIBLE WITH RESPECT TO DEMOGRAPHY AND INCOME.

A MUCH SHARPER, MORE SOPHISTICATED PATTERN OF

CONSUMER DEMAND WAS EMERGING. THE MORE WE

LOOKED AT THIS PATTERN THE MORE APPARENT IT

BECAME THAT DISTRIBUTION WAS THE WAVE OF THE

FUTURE.

ONE OBVIOUSLY COULD NOT IGNORE MANUFACTURING

OR MARKETING COMPLETELY, BUT IN STRATEGIC

LOW JETH

TERMS THE AGE OF MANUFACTURING HAD PASSED AND

SO TOO HAD THE AGE OF MARKETING, OR SO IT

SEEMED TO US. WE WERE ON THE THRESHOLD OF AN

ENTIRELY NEW AGE, ONE IN WHICH COMPANIES WOULD

RISE AND FALL IN DIRECT RELATIONSHIP TO THE

SKILL WITH WHICH THEY WERE ABLE TO IDENTIFY

AND DEVELOP SPECIALIZED SYSTEMS OF

DISTRIBUTION THAT WERE CONSISTENT WITH THE

CHANGING INCOME AND LIFESTYLES OF THE AMERICAN

PEOPLE.

THAT IS WHY WHEN YOU LOOK AT OUR ACQUISITIONS

OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS YOU FIND NOT SIMPLY

COMPANIES WITH LIQUID ASSETS. YOU FIND

COMPANIES WHOSE PRIMARY FOCUS IS DEVELOPING

HIGHLY TARGETED AND SOPHISTICATED DISTRIBUTION

SYSTEMS FOR THEIR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES. YOU

FIND SPECIALTY RETAILING COMPANIES, AND YOU

FIND COMPANIES INVOLVED IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

AND INSURANCE.

THESE TWO BUSINESS SECTORS DID NOT JUST POP
INTO OUR HEADS ONE DAY, THEY WERE THE
CONCLUSION OF A VERY DELIBERATE AND VERY
LENGTHY SEARCH FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF
BUSINESSES, WE SPENT A YEAR BETWEEN THE
SPRING OF 1980 AND THE SPRING OF 1981
ANALYZING 120 DIFFERENT TYPES OF SERVICE
BUSINESSES, BUSINESSES THAT FOR THE MOST PART
WERE WORKING-CAPITAL INTENSIVE, NOT
FIXED-CAPITAL INTENSIVE LIKE CANS AND PAPER,
WE WANTED BUSINESSES THAT WOULD GROW RAPIDLY
AND STEADILY.

IN THE END, WE PICKED LINSHRANCE BECAUSE IT STATE WITH HAD A STEADY INCOME GROWTH, IT WAS

NON-CYCLICAL, AND IT HAD AN INVESTABLE ASSET

POOL. THE TRICK, HOWEVER, WAS FINDING THE HAD AN EXPECIALTY IN LATE 10'S

RETAILING. BECAUSE THE ECONOMY WAS MOVING

TOWARD SPECIALIZED PRODUCT LINES AND

SPECIALIZED GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AREAS, WHAT WE CALLED "NICHE" MARKETS.

WINGELT WHILL SECAUSE OF RAMAN WAS MOVING

LOWING SPECIAL WILL SECAUSE OF RAMAN WAS MOVED.

WHAT WE CALLED "NICHE" MARKETS.

TO KEEP THE IDEAS FLOWING AND MAKE SURE WE

CONSIDERED ALL THE ALTERNATIVES, WE

ESTABLISHED A STRATEGIC WORK GROUP OF HALF A

DOZEN OFFICERS WHICH MET EACH WEEK, THIS

GROUP ALSO BROUGHT, TOP MANAGEMENT INTO THE

PROCESS. THAT PROCESS CERTAINLY HELPED ME

MAKE UP MY MIND. BUT ITS PRIMARY BENEFIT WAS

THAT ALL OUR SENIOR MANAGERS PARTICIPATED IN

OUR DECISIONS. WE MAY NOT HAVE MADE DECISIONS

EVERYONE AGREED WITH. BUT WE MADE DECISIONS

EVERYONE WAS WILLING TO CARRY OUT BE CAUSE THERE

CHEST HAM BEEN HERD.

THAT PROCESS HELPED US ARRIVE AT OUR DECISION

TO SELL OUR PAPER OPERATIONS AS A WHOLE

BUSINESS INSTEAD OF PIECEMEAL. WE DID THAT

BECAUSE WE WANTED TO PRESERVE AS MANY JOBS AS

POSSIBLE.

ONCE THESE CHANGES WERE UNDERWAY, WE ALSO HAD TO GIVE SOME THOUGHT TO WHAT KIND OF COMPANY WE WOULD BECOME IN MANAGEMENT TERMS. AMERICAN CAN HAD BEEN A TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY. WE HAD A HIGHLY CENTRALIZED, HIERARCHICAL DECISION-MAKING SYSTEM, NOT DISSIMILAR TO WHAT YOU MIGHT FIND IN A MILITARY ORGANIZATION. A FEW TOP PEOPLE MADE THE DECISIONS, AND EVERYONE ELSE CARRIED THEM OUT WITHOUT QUESTION. THAT STYLE WORKED IN THE 1940'S AND EVEN INTO THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES. BUT IT WASN'T GOING OURSONS TO WORK IN THE MIGHTHS. - HAD JUOUSINED IN 105 -COULD NEVER WORL IN BOS. 141? - BECAUSE PAGE OF CARDGE AND DICKED UP PAPIONS

TO SURVIVE IN THE MARKETPLACE OF THE EIGHTIES,

A COMPANY WOULD NEED TO MOVE QUICKLY AND

EFFECTIVELY. IT WOULD NEED TO BE FAST ON ITS

FEET, SO TO SPEAK, AND POSSESS A SENSE OF

PACE AND TIMING THAT THE OLD INDUSTRIAL

COMPANIES RARELY HAD.

gutokis a passifixis So WE MOVED TO A DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING IN WHICH OUR KEY EXECUTIVES AND MANAGERS HAD BOTH OPERATING AUTHORITY AND AUTONOMY. WE WERE MOVING INTO BUSINESSES THAT REQUIRED FASTER DECISIONS, AND WE DIDN'T WANT TO SPEND OUR TIME LOOKING OVER EVERYONE'S SHOULDER EVERY DAY. WE WANTED AN ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH PEOPLE WITH ENTREPRENEURIAL INSTINCTS WOULD BE COMFORTABLE AND IN WHICH THEY COULD FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY. WE WANTED OUR SECTOR HEADS AND THE HEADS OF THE INDIVIDUAL BUSINESSES TO TAKE CONTROL OF THEIR OPERATIONS, TO RECEIVE CREDIT WHEN THEY SUCCEEDED AND TO BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE IF THEY DIDN'T.

I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANYTHING PARTICULARLY UNUSUAL OR REMARKABLE ABOUT HOW AMERICAN CAN RESPONDED TO CHANGE. THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT WE FOUND OURSELVES IN A POSITION IN WHICH WE HAD FEW OPTIONS, AND WE CHOSE THE OPTION THAT OFFERED US THE BEST CHANCE TO SURVIVE AND PROSPER AS A CORPORATION. WE MADE SOME GOOD DECISIONS, BUT IN RETROSPECT THE PROCESS WAS NOT AS NEAT AND ORDERLY AS IT NOW APPEARS.

IT CERTAINLY WAS NOT PAINLESS.

MANY, MANY PEOPLE LOST THEIR JOBS. SOME HAD

CHEST
ENGRMOUS DIFFICULTY FINDING OTHER JOBS,

BECAUSE WHEN PLANTS CLOSED THEY WERE UNABLE

TO MOVE TO ANOTHER TOWN, PEOPLE WHO STILL HAD

JOBS WONDERED HOW LONG THOSE WOULD LAST. THE

ANXIETY WAS HIGH THROUGHOUT THE COMPANY, AND

IT STAYED HIGH FOR MANY YEARS. S

SO THE

ANGER LEVEL. NOT UNEXPECTEDLY, MORALE OFTEN

WAS LOW BECAUSE THE FUTURE LOOKED SO UNCERTAIN

TO SO MANY PEOPLE.

THAT'S THE SIDE OF THE CHANGE STORY THAT

DOESN'T OFTEN GET TALKED ABOUT IN THESE KINDS

OF MEETINGS. BUT IT SHOULD BE. WE NEED

SOMETIMES TO REMEMBER THAT JUST AS THERE IS A

DARK SIDE OF THE MOON, THERE ALSO IS A DARK

SIDE OF CHANGE. IT'S A PHENOMENA WE NEED TO

ADDRESS BECAUSE THE MORE COMMONPLACE CHANGE

BECOMES WITHIN CORPORATE AMERICA, THE MORE

INCLINED WE SEEM TO ACCEPT IT WITHOUT QUESTION.

AND THERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT CHANGE WE

NEED TO ADDRESS.

SUCH AS WHY ALL THIS CORPORATE CHANGE IS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST PLACE.

THE ANNOUNCED MOTIVES ARE CLEAR ENOUGH.

CORPORATIONS ARE CUTTING STAFFS, REORGANIZING

AND RESTRUCTURING, DIVERSIFYING AND DOWNSIZING,

THEY SAY, IN ORDER TO BE MORE COMPETITIVE IN

WORLD MARKETS, TO STREAMLINE THEIR OWN

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND TO MAKE THEIR STOCK

MORE ATTRACTIVE TO INVESTORS.

I CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH A CORPORATION MAKING

MAJOR STRUCTURAL CHANGES WHEN ITS SURVIVAL IS

AT STAKE, BUT AS I WATCH THE FREQUENCY WITH

WHICH CHANGE IS OCCURRING, I HAVE TO WONDER ATTIMES

IF WE ARE NOW SEEING CHANGE FOR ITS OWN SAKE -
JOB LOSS, LACK OF PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC

HARDSHIP NOT IN ORDER TO SAVE A DROWNING

CORPORATION, BUT BECAUSE PROFITS WERE NOT AS

HIGH THIS QUARTER AS LAST, OR BECAUSE A

TAKEOVER ARTIST WANTS ONE MORE NOTCH ON HIS

GUN BELT.

I MEET WITH A JAPANESE CEO EACH YEAR. HIS

NOT WHIT I GET RANGE ON OUR

COMPANY WAS ONE OF OUR LICENSEES IN THE HEYDAY TECHNOLOGY

TOTAL HAJOR

TECHNOLOGY TOTAL ME LICENSES FROM HIM, WHITEH

WITHIN A GENERATION OUR TWO

COMPANIES WENT THROUGH A COMPLETE ROLE

REVERSAL.

HE TELLS ME HE IS COMPLETELY BAFFLED BY THE

EMPHASIS AMERICAN CORPORATIONS PLACE ON

SHORT-TERM RESULTS AND GAINS, BY OUR APPARENT

OBSESSION WITH A PRESENT THAT TO HIM BEARS NO

RELATIONSHIP TO THE PAST OR THE FUTURE.

HIS FRAME OF REFERENCE, ON THE OTHER HAND,

IS TO A BUSINESS WORLD WITH A PAST, A PRESENT

AND A FUTURE. HE SPENDS MOST OF HIS TIME ON

DECISIONS THAT ARE NOT GOING TO AFFECT HIS

COMPANY UNTIL LONG AFTER HE HAS RETIRED.

ALL OF US KNOW HOW CONVENIENT IT IS TO USE LONG-TERM GOALS AS AN EXCUSE TO COVER UP FOR YEARS WAS STANDARD HET. SHORT-TERM LACK OF PERFORMANCE. WE KNOW, EXCUSE. TOO, THERE MUST BE SOME KIND OF BALANCE BETWEEN SHORT AND LONG-TERM GOALS; THAT IF WE ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL IN THE SHORT TERM, OUR LONG TERM GOALS WILL BE IRRELEVANT. AND WE CAN'T JUST BLINDLY FOLLOW THE JAPANESE MODEL. IN SOME RESPECTS, THE JAPANESE SYSTEM IS MORE RUTHLESS. THEY HAVE A SYSTEM IN WHICH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CAN YANK TOP MANAGEMENT IF, IN THE OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE MANAGERS ARE NOT PERFORMING. THAT MEANS A JAPANESE CEO FUNCTIONS UNDER AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SET OF CRITERIA.

ON THE OFFER HAND IF I COURD DUE LISTACULE
CAUSE FOR THE CRISIS OF D.S. NIRE I LAKE OF
PRODUCTION TO WOURD HAVE TO BE SENIOR
MOT. AND IF I HAD TO ENE ASINGLE
READON FOR THAT I WOURD BE TOO HACE
EXPROSED TO AND TO LIVE TOO HACE

CORPORATE AMERICA MUST BEGIN TO ASK ITSELF
WHETHER WE ARE PLACING TOO MUCH WEIGHT ON
CREATING SHORT-TERM VALUE FOR OUR SHAREHOLDERS,
AND WHETHER THIS SHORT-TERM EMPHASIS IS
DAMAGING TO OUR LONG-TERM ECONOMIC INTEREST
BOTH HERE AND IN WORLD MARKETS.

ENE IKODIC MUCH of THIS WE HAVE DONE TO

A.C.C. for EXPINE

1980 — 6% 10571. HURS, 94% idinus.
1986 — 70% insti, 30% instius.

WHAT ARE INSTITUTIONS—BY & LARGE

PARSION JUNIS & MUTARIANS.

ACC CONSTANT SCREENS PERSON JUNIS

MIG. RESPERANCE & CHANGES LOWEST Z

EACH HARR. — HET WE COMPANY

CONSTANT ABOUT EXCESSIVE ATTENTION

ON SIPET TEXM PREPRIEN.

THE LONGEST BUSINESS RECOVERY SINCE WORLD

WAR II. WE LOOK PRETTY GOOD TO OURSELVES

COMPARED WITH WHERE WE WERE FIVE YEARS AGO.

BUT HAS ALL THIS CHANGE MADE US MORE

COMPETITIVE? HAS IT STRENGTHENED OUR ECONOMIC

BASE? HAS IT LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC

GROWTH.

THERE IS NO QUESTION A LOT OF PEOPLE HAVE

MADE A LOT OF MONEY OFF THE CHANGE THAT HAS

BEEN OCCURRING, PARTICULARLY THE CHANGE

ASSOCIATED WITH ALL THE MERGERS, BUY-OUTS AND

ACQUISITIONS OF THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS. BUT

ALL THIS SHORT-TERM PROFIT-TAKING OBSCURES

TWO FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS.

THE FIRST IS THAT MUCH OF THE CHANGE OCCURRING

WITHIN OUR ECONOMY PRODUCTIVE. IT

CELEBRALY CREATES PERSONAL WEALTH, BUT IT DOES NOT

CREATESMARKETS, AND HE DESTIES SHRINK MARKETS

AND REDUCE TOBS

No DOUBT THE 1980'S, THE ERA OF THE QUICK

DEAL AND THE JUNK BOND. IF WE CAN'T SOLVE OUR

PROBLEMS QUICKLY, WE SELL THEM TO SOMEONE

ELSE. AND THERE'S ALWAYS A THIRD PARTY OUT

THERE TELLING US THAT IT'S THE BEST WAY TO GO.

ROBERT REICH OF HARVARD'S JOHN F. KENNEDY

SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED THIS PHENOMENA

IN A RECENT NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW. THIS IS

WHAT HE SAID:

"LOOK AT THE NEWSPAPERS TODAY. YOU DON'T SEE
STORIES ABOUT NEW PRODUCTS OR INNOVATIVE
BREAKTHROUGHS. YOU SEE STORIES ABOUT THE
THRUSTS AND PARIES OF CORPORATE LAW AND
FINANCE. THAT'S THE MOST INNOVATIVE PART OF
OUR ECONOMY RIGHT NOW, AND THAT IN ESSENCE IS
THE PROBLEM."

WHAT HAPPENS IN THESE TRANSACTIONS, AS REICH

AND OTHERS HAVE POINTED OUT, IS THAT HUGE

AMOUNTS OF MONEY ARE SHIFTED FROM ONE SEGMENT

OF THE ECONOMY TO ANOTHER, AND THE TIME AND

ATTENTION REQUIRED TO STAY ABREAST OF THESE

ACTIVITIES DRAINS MANY COMPANIES OF THE TIME,

PEOPLE, ENERGY AND MONEY THAT IS NEEDED TO

DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AT LEAST PHEDESTICALLY.

OUR RECORD AS HARVAGES WAS NOT EVERY MIJED WE

DIDN'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE OVERS.

THE SECOND PROBLEM WE NEED TO CONSIDER IS THE

IMPACT THIS SHORT-RANGE CHANGE MAY HAVE ON

CORPORATIONS AS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THIS MAKES HE A MANUCICK I SUMME CURRENT RAILOSORAL IS THAT CORPORAT. SOLE RESPONDS. TO SAMELAURS.

ANUSED BY SEJINGEUES OF AN ART HOUS ABOUT AN UN PROTEGARE END RESULT.

A MAJOR SHORTCOMING THE CORPORATE AMERICA

THAT SEET IS TO BE GROWN & BECAUSE OF JOCUS ON SIFFERES

TODAY IN MY ESTIMATION IS OUR TENDENCY TO

ISOLATE OURSELVES FROM THE REST OF SOCIETY.

IT'S AS IF WE CONSTRUCT A BOX, PLACE OURSELVES
IN IT AND THEN NEVER LOOK OUTSIDE OR BEYOND.

OUR WHOLE OUTLOOK AT TIMES SEEMS TO BE SHAPED
BY WHATEVER FACTS, VALUES AND IDEAS WE TOOK

WITH US INTO THAT ISOLATION BOOTH,

MY CONCERN IS THAT THE SHORT-TERM INCENTIVES
IN TODAY'S ECONOMY THAT PREVENT US FROM
DEVOTING OUR TIME AND ENERGY TO DEVELOPING
NEW IDEAS AND NEW MARKETS ARE ALSO PUSHING US
DEEPER INTO THAT ISOLATION BOOTH, CUTTING US
OFF EVEN MORE FROM THE REST OF SOCIETY.

ON ONE LEVEL, I CAN UNDERSTAND WHY THIS IS

HAPPENING. WE ONCE HAD DECADES TO ANTICIPATE

AND RESPOND TO CHANGE. NOW WE HAVE INSTANT

AND UNPREDICTABLE CHANGE. WHOLE ECONOMIC.

CYCLES ONCE LASTED DECADES. NOW WE ARE LUCKY

LE THEY LAST TWO YEARST WE ONCE HAD PLENTY OF

ROOM FOR ERROR AND PLENTY OF TIME TO CORRECT

OUR MISTAKES. NOW THE CONSEQUENCES OF A

SINGLE MISTAKE CAN BE DEVASTATING.

THE POINT I WANT TO MAKE -- THE POINT THAT I

BELIEVE MUST BE MADE IN ORDER TO BRING SOME

PERSPECTIVE TO THIS PROCESS OF MANAGING CHANGE -
IS THAT THE PRIVATE DECISIONS OF CORPORATIONS

HAVE A PUBLIC IMPACT. THEY AFFECT THE PEOPLE

WHO WORK FOR US, THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH WE

ARE LOCATED, AND ON A MORE GENERAL LEVEL, THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FABRIC AND STRUCTURE OF

THE NATION.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A BUSINESS IN THE

PROCESS OF CHANGE DOES NOT BEGIN AND END

SOLELY WITH ITS SHAREHOLDERS AND ITS OFFICERS.

IT ALSO INCLUDES ITS EMPLOYEES, THEIR FAMILIES

AND LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIES. AND INJURIES

A RESPORT RANGE OF INTERPROPISSIONS

INCLUDING BUSINESS Explices.

THAT MEANS THAT IN ORDER TO MANAGE CHANGE
SUCCESSFULLY WE WILL HAVE TO DO A BETTER JOB
OF ANTICIPATING CHANGE AND A MORE THOROUGH JOB
OF EXPLORING ALL THE OPTIONS BEFORE US. IT
MEANS WORKING WITH OTHERS, SUCH AS UNIONS AND
CITY AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, IN ORDER TO SAVE
JOBS, STEM THE FLOW OF CAPITAL, DEVELOP NEW

PARTNERSHIPS AND GENERALLY MINIMIZE THE

ABOVE THE J HETHES THE COUSTANT BENJALIZATION OF HARMFUL IMPACT OF CHANGE. IT MEANS BEING HET

AWARE OF THE WORLD OUTSIDE OUR DOOR. IT MEANS
MAKING DECISIONS THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THOSE
WHO HAVE DEPENDED ON US AND UPON WHOM WE HAVE
DEPENDED AS WELL.

LOSS of PRODUCTION OF THE WARKFREET PRODUCTION OF JUSTICE MOST JIND SOMEWHY SPORT OF CREATING OF RESERVING OUR SELVES,

THERE IS A DIFFERENT KIND OF MESSAGE THAN

BUSINESS USUALLY HEARS. BUT IT'S THE KIND OF

MESSAGE WE NEED TO HEAR TO EXPLORE AND TO

UNDERSTAND IF WE ARE GOING TO SUCCEED AT THIS

NEW AND GROWING BUSINESS OF MANAGING CHANGE.

THANK YOU.