

child protective workers, child advocacy centers, and support for court-appointed special advocates.

In addition, I, and the other sponsors of the bill, will request that the General Accounting Office study the amount of documents required under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and other Federal laws related to child abuse and make recommendations on reducing the number of paperwork requirements. This is the first step which the sponsors are taking towards reducing the paperwork required of child welfare workers, so that they will be able to spend more time working with children they serve.

We must never give up the fight to protect our Nation's children from abuse and neglect. While I do not believe the CAPE Act will end child abuse, it would provide a another arrow in the quiver to be used in the fight.

RETIREMENT OF JERRY B.  
HEDRICK, JR.

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, November 9, 1997*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a respected leader in the health care industry and a friend, Jerry B. Hedrick, Jr. He has tirelessly contributed his insight and guidance to positively effect the public policies of health care companies in our country. He is retiring after 22 years of service to the pharmaceutical industry culminating as vice president, government affairs of Hoechst Marion Roussel.

Mr. Hedrick joined Marion Laboratories, a predecessor company to Marion Merrell Dow, Inc. and Hoechst Marion Roussel, in 1975 as a consultant. In 1976 he was named manager of special projects and administration and in 1983 advanced to director of state government affairs. He assumed the position of vice president, government affairs in January 1988, and continued in this role with Marion Merrell Dow, Inc. until August 1995 when he was named to his present position.

In addition to his accomplished career in the pharmaceutical industry, Jerry is equally renowned as an announcer and participant in the American Quarter Horse Association and the American Rodeo Association. He was chosen by his peers in the United Rodeo Association to announce the finals and championships 10 years in a row. He also served in the same capacity for the Quarter Horse Association championships for a similar period.

Mr. Hedrick is a leader in his community where he actively participates with several organizations. He is a member of the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; he is one of the founding trustees of the Midwest Bioethics Center, he sits on the advisory council at Emporia State University and he is the current Kansas State director for the American Quarter Horse Association. He is also involved with the Heart of America Council of the Boys Scouts of America and volunteers his time to help the Dream Factory, an organization dedicated to granting the wishes of very ill children. I can attest to his strong desire to make a difference in his personal and professional life.

Through his work and volunteer efforts Jerry has made many positive contributions. Mr.

Speaker, please join me in honoring and acknowledging the lifelong achievements of Jerry B. Hedrick and in wishing him the best upon his retirement.

RECOGNIZING DR. TADAIRO  
SEKIMOTO

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, November 9, 1997*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Tadairo Sekimoto, who is the Chairman of the Board of NEC Corp. His goal of peace, progress and prosperity for all is a goal we all share. Mr. Speaker, his statement offers a vision for the multinational corporation in the next millennium which I believe will be of interest to political and business leaders in our country and around the world:

CALLING WORLD LEADERS TO ACTION TO ADDRESS THE NEW ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION IN THE NEW CENTURY

(By Dr. Tadairo Sekimoto)

As we approach the start of a new millennium, it is—I believe—time for those of us in positions of international stewardship to help illuminate the way to a new century of peace, progress, and prosperity for all.

GREAT CHANGE

During the half century that I have been in the information technology (IT) industry, I have been privileged to be an eye-witness to its creation of astounding change, perhaps the most dramatic of which has been the world's rapid advance toward a more universal society characterized by the accelerated movement of labor goods, technology, and capital across frontiers.

This 20th Century phenomenon is making us increasingly dependent upon each other because it is dissolving the largely arbitrary boundaries between many of the societal underpinnings—especially nation states, and thus economies—with which we and our ancestors have lived more or less comfortably over the past millennia.

To what can we attribute the steady disintegration of these once very convenient lines of demarcation, this new mobility and rapidly expanding cross-border and hence cross-cultural interaction? Clearly, advances in science and technology, including IT, are playing significant roles in the unfolding drama-roles so enduring, in fact, that they are producing a new economy (and its resultant new society) and requiring us to write another chapter in the history of our civilization.

This new episode, which some call the "Information Age", is dramatically transforming, largely for the better, most aspects of daily life in most parts of the world. But perhaps even more important, it is leading to a new society that will be based on an ability to understand and respond to the needs and wishes of individuals everywhere in the world.

ALSO GREAT CHALLENGES

With the expansion of this new information economy and society throughout the universe will come radical new roles for our world institutions, including companies like mine. But what are these new roles going to be? How will they transform our multinational giants, the successful management of which challenges us greatly even today? What will this enterprise be like in the future? What should it be like?

By no means do I believe that I have crystal-clear vision of the future. But I have begun trying to understand it and its urgent demands. And in my mind, the most compelling challenge of the international corporation in the 21st century is the need to maintain a concern for the environment.

It is clear that the well-being of all people go hand-in hand with economic progress. And from my vantage point it seems that additional advances in science and technology are key to producing this much needed harmony that is increasingly important to our survival.

More effective management of competition's chaotic expansion is the second most serious new responsibility that the Information Age is requiring us to assume. And I believe that cooperation at all levels—including those of global, regional, national, local, and corporate—is the essential element here. World institutions will simply have to invent and engage in novel forms of collaboration at the same time they compete. In the business community we refer to this more contemporary and useful way of operating as the "complementarian" mode where sometimes we compete, sometimes we cooperate, and more often we do both.

The mutually beneficial working relationship between the IT industries of the United States and Japan aptly illustrates this complementarian concept. The U.S. is strong in software. This is not surprising: America's economy has been information-intensive for some time. Augmenting your strength in software is Japan's power in hardware—reflective of our highly advanced position in the Industrial Age. For some time now the two industries and countries have astutely engaged in a symbiotic association that is probably typical of what will occur much more frequently in the complementarian climate of the 21st century.

The third most serious challenge facing us at the start of the next millennium is, in my view, figuring out how world institutions—including corporations—can most effectively manage their new roles. The perceptive business executive knows what his organization's responsibilities are today. But what will they be in the decades ahead as the information economy and society broaden and inform more and more aspects of our lives?

One answer is that in the 21st century the multinational enterprise can no longer be parochial; its mission of service must encompass its entire community because, to paraphrase Adam Smith, it too—just like other world institutions—exists to serve and strengthen its societies.

So the multinational's notion of corporate stewardship will have to change—as it already has in some more enlightened U.S. companies. Increasingly, all of us business leaders are going to have to expand our philanthropy considerably beyond where we are accustomed to giving. If, for instance, our contributions have been exclusively economic, we might need to move into social, technical and other cultural and geographic spheres as well.

NEW MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ARE ESSENTIAL

Despite these and other seriously demanding challenges—to which I have given decades of thought—I believe strongly in mankind's ability to successfully manage this increasing interaction among nations and the resultant Information Age for the benefit of humanity, both our generation and the generations that follow us.

Some large corporations that reach well beyond their own national boundaries have already started creating and employing different, more suitable management strategies for the future, and I am gratified to report that mine is one of them.