

QUOTABLES Words of wisdom

Featured Speakers

In this issue, spring's guest speakers . . .

RALPH NADER:
Scrapping 55

Ralph Nader, founder of the Center for Responsive Law, participated in the Harry E. Salzberg Memorial Lecture Program at the Sheraton University Inn on April 9. Nader discussed several issues prevalent in today's society, including the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit.

HERE WAS A PROGRAM that worked, that had been in place for about 12 years, saved about three to four thousand lives, and prevented thousands more injuries. [It] saved billions of gallons of gasoline and made people on the highway less anxious when they looked in

the rearview mirror and saw a big truck bearing down on them—because trucks take twice as much distance to stop as cars do.

And now it's been scrapped.

Fortunately, [New York] Governor Cuomo has indicated that he wants to keep it 55 in the state, and so have the governors of New Jersey and Connecticut. But in the yahoo states out west, which have the highest fatality rates per million vehicles in miles traveled in this country, they are zooming to 65 and will probably brink at 70-miles-per-hour travel on the highways as well.

This, I think, illustrates the disintegration of a kind of cohesiveness that we used to have years ago to solve national problems with national missions.

We have to look at ourselves and ask: "Do we really have the kind of social discipline to solve problems anymore?"



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Social analyst Daniel Yankelovich

DANIEL YANKELOVICH:
Experts at the Helm

Daniel Yankelovich, one of the country's leading analysts of social trends and public attitudes, delivered the annual Frank W. Abrams Lectures, sponsored by the Chancellor's Office, at the Maxwell School, March 24 to April 1. In the series, Yankelovich described a new ruling class—a ruling class of experts—with the capacity to disrupt democracy.

These experts have overextended themselves. They've gone beyond their expertise. They've taken over issues that belong to you and me and the public at large by defining them narrowly as technical issues. They then proceed to make judgments about fundamental political values that are beyond their competence to make and have nothing to do with technical matters. . . .

The voice of the people is being expressed not in support of the general interest but in the form of precious and special interest. And a lot of the issues are preempted by experts who form a separate layer, dividing the public from the institutions of government.

Moreover, these things are happening at a time when the nation most needs a healthy and vital public opinion, because the issues that we are confronting in this country are issues that no experts and no special interest groups can deal with without the involvement of the country as a whole.

EVERYONE RECOGNIZES that we live in an age of expertise. Issues have become more technical, more specialized, requiring more knowledge.

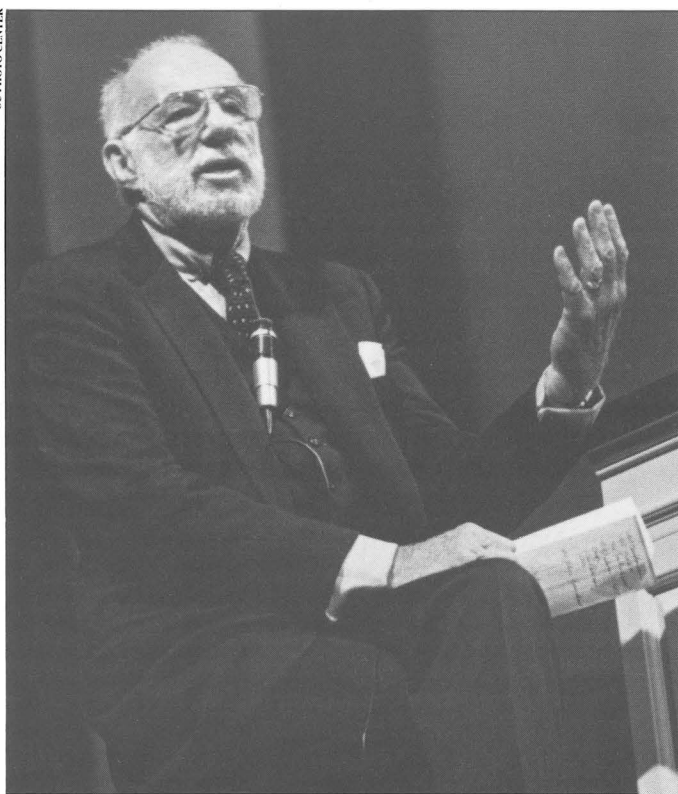
But what is often felt but not clearly articulated is that all of these experts are coming to form virtually a layer between the public and the institutions of the government. They've become almost a separate class. . . .



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Consumer advocate Ralph Nader

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Child care specialist Dr. Benjamin Spock

**DR. SPOCK:
We're Cheating
Our Kids**

Dr. Benjamin Spock, noted authority on child care, visited SU on April 6 to present the Bernice M. Wright Lecture. The lecture, held in Hendricks Chapel, covered the variety of tensions that haunt parents and children.

OUR SPECIES WAS designed in the process of evolution to grow up in the community, where we'd be known and where we'd know everybody. We'd have this feeling of being integrated into the community. . . .

It's so different nowadays. It's said that in Los Angeles the average stay in one domicile is 18 months. What chance do people have to put down roots—to acquire a sense of belonging, a sense of comfort, and a sense of responsibility to the rest of the community—if they move every 18 months? . . .

There are big corporations in America that take pride in moving their junior executives from one city to another so they'll learn all aspects of the business. They

should be imprisoned. They should be prosecuted for doing things like this. This is terribly disruptive of families, to tear them up by their roots.

In half the families with preschool children, both parents work. I certainly feel strongly that women have just as much right to a career as their husbands, but we haven't solved, in our country particularly, the problem of who's going to take care of the children. If it's not going to be the parents, it's got to be somebody who can give each child a lot of attention and a lot of appreciation for the child's tiny accomplishments. . . .

What we've got is entirely the wrong priorities. Child care has been cut down in the last six or seven years, as you probably know. We're shortchanging children. Some of it can be made up later, but it can't all be made up later. . . .

How are we going to get day care? Not by wringing our hands. Parents of young children have got to put the pressure on the local government and the national government and on industry. A few industries in the United States are now creating day-care centers within their premises, and that's good. But there ought to be at least 100 times as much.

**KENNETH LEIBLER:
Overseas Exchange**

Kenneth R. Leibler, president of the American Stock Exchange and 1971 SU alumnus, visited campus on March 27. He discussed, among other topics, the importance of internationalization. The lecture was sponsored by the Development Office and Student Activities.

TODAY, INFORMATION is literally king, whether on Wall Street or in other fields. Technology, communications, and internationalization are all subjects of the information revolution. . . .

Take an arena I find particularly exciting, the international field. . . . My particular exchange has taken a front seat in the drive to [tap] global markets. About a year and a half ago, our link to the Toronto Stock Exchange established the first two-way equity trading link between primary marketplaces in different countries.

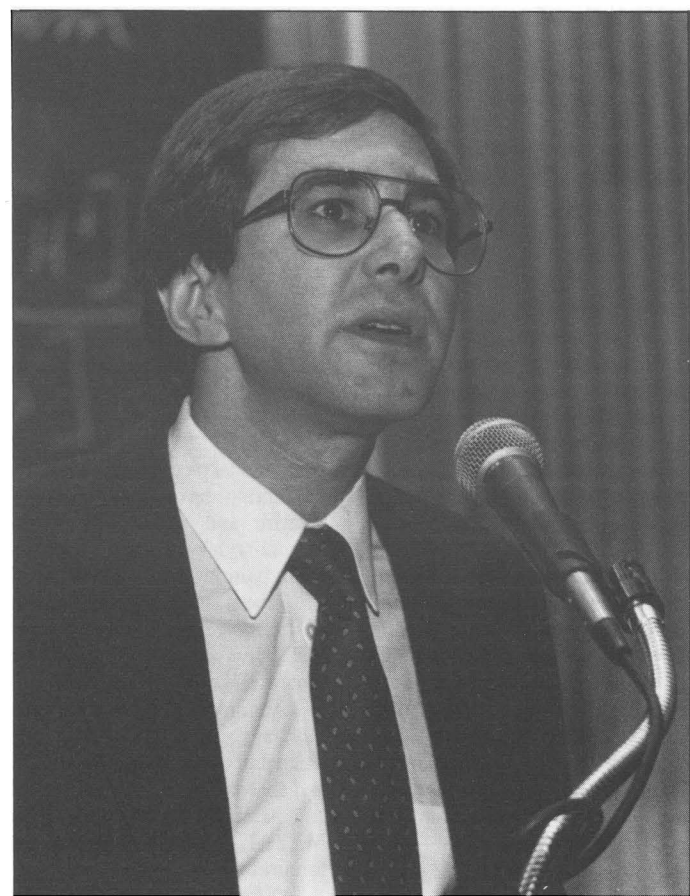
Having participated in that process, I can tell you that it meant we

had to overcome a variety of technical hurdles: currency differences, regulatory disparities, and, most important, even basic differences in business cultures.

We've assimilated many of those lessons, and we're now moving on to additional international relationships. . . . The world's companies, I believe, are finding that, over time, to obtain the capital, they will need to operate effectively. They simply can't be "stay-at-homers."

The biggest market for many of Germany's largest stocks today is not in Frankfurt but on the London Stock Exchange. For some of Britain's major companies and blue chips, the biggest market is in the United States. And U.S. companies are finding regularly today that Europeans are grabbing up as much as 15-20 percent of [U.S.] stock when they first go public. . . .

The future we're clearly moving toward, in most financial products, is 24-hour-a-day trade. But I think it still remains to be seen how quickly that happens and whether it will take the form of direct linkages between established stock exchanges worldwide.



AMEX president Kenneth Leibler

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