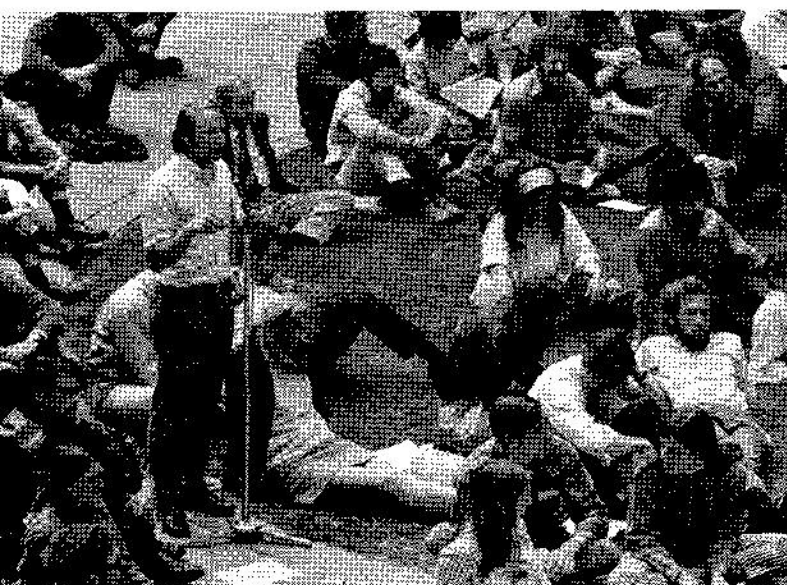
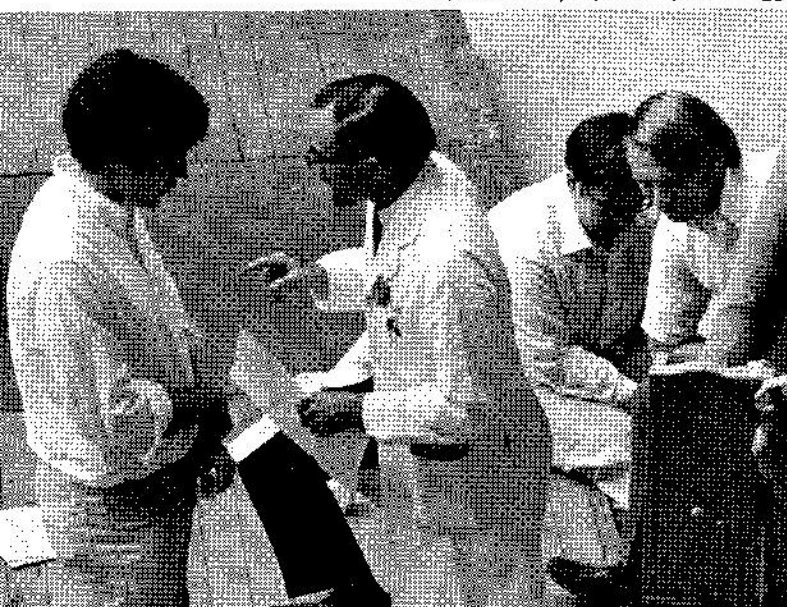


At time of Cambodian incursion, pro and con discussions reached a peak during noon and evening meetings organized by Stanford Medical Community for Peace.



Medical student Daniel Anzia makes a point before open mike session in Medical School courtyard.

Perhaps the most subtle effect of the May activities in the Medical School was in getting faculty and students talking together. Here Rick Atkins listens to Dr. Leslie M. Zatz, associate professor of radiology.



polarization, and mounting distrust of students and fellow faculty members for the nation's leaders. Cambodia appeared to have been the strongest catalyst in bringing large numbers of faculty such as Professor Kaplan to take active antiwar positions.

THE CONVOCATION in the Medical School courtyard on Monday afternoon was peaceful. Dr. Kaplan, one of the keynote speakers, described his dilemma in these words: "I can't hope to save as many people in a lifetime as are killed in a month in Vietnam. . . . We, as doctors, have been concerned with saving lives. Increasingly we are being forced to wonder whether our actions in so doing are not actually becoming antisocial. This is an ironic twist indeed. . . . We feel increasingly that our lives are being made meaningless by all that is transpiring around us, and it is for this reason we need to take a serious, continuing, and meaningful interest in political and social questions, because without political involvement our entire lives today are in danger of becoming a mere mockery."

Dr. Kaplan pointed out the context in which a faculty should express its views by saying, "It is utterly inappropriate for us to take action in the name of the entire faculty, or in the name of the entire University." He cautioned that society would become increasingly reluctant to support universities which it regards as political rather than academic enclaves. "One of the hallmarks of the university that we have honored and respected through time is its ability to provide a sanctuary within which men of every political and intellectual persuasion could freely pursue their interests and their research as they saw fit," he said. "Indeed, it has been the university throughout the years that has remained one of the bastions of free thought. It has been so only because the university as a corporate body stood apart from the individuals within it."

There are appropriate statements faculty members as a group can make, Dr. Kaplan insisted, but the fundamental distinction is in wording. There is a difference between saying, "The Academic Council of Stanford University resolves," and saying "We, the members of the Academic Council, resolve or demand or deplore."

"Such emphasis in wording could make a difference," he warned, "between preserving the independence of scholarship and research in this University, and compromising our position to the point of becoming fair game for political intervention."

The next individuals who settled before the microphones were Robert B. Textor, a professor anthropology and education, who had lived in Southeast Asia for several years; Banning Garrett, a political science student from Brandeis University; and Alan Strain, a senior counselor in the office of the Dean of Students. All of them had a pronounced taste for political analysis and they had the weighty self-assurance of men who were veterans rather than newcomers in the business of demanding peace. They expounded their beliefs as from a pulpit or a union meeting platform. "Four years ago I held my first Stanford 'teach-in' on Vietnam," Professor Textor proclaimed in a powerful