

schools and departments met to decide how to deal with the situation, and many—but by no means all—decided to suspend formal activities last week. At the end of the week, I made clear that the University's academic obligations must be met during the remainder of the quarter. Classes have met this week. At the same time provisions were made to give students broad options to continue their academic work and to take part in other constructive activities.

An unfortunate by-product of the "strike"—and I don't think that word really describes what happened on this campus—was the belief on the part of a few students that other students and employees should physically be prevented from going to classes or to work, and that the University as a whole should be "shut down." We dealt with this development patiently at first when emotions ran high—then this week began charging those who persisted in blocking doorways with violations of the University policy against disruptions. For this and other reasons these actions have now largely ceased.

In summary, the three forms of illegal activity during the past two months have resulted to date in more than 100 cases being placed before the Stanford Judicial Council, 45 arrests by civil authorities, and contempt of court charges against five individuals named in a court injunction last spring. As must be evident to you from these statistics, we are anxious to maintain order on this campus, but we prefer to do so if at all possible through our own mechanisms rather than through the use of massive external force among groups of emotionally-charged young people. Also we must follow the law of the land and the law of the campus.

I wish now to mention some more affirmative items—also from the last few weeks. On May 5 a group of Stanford faculty, staff, and students travelled to Washington as individuals to discuss with government leaders in both Congress and the Executive Branch the intense reaction of the campus community to our military movement into Cambodia. The group included individuals of diverse viewpoints, including a leader of the Stanford Young Republicans. They were the first of many such delegations to arrive, and they found in Washington a sudden eagerness to listen to campus views. One Senator from a distant state recently told me that the Stanford group was the best informed and generally most impressive of all of the college groups that visited him. Stanford made a major contribution to communication with our government on May 6 and 7.

Next is the marked increase of student interest in the regular political process. James Reston of the New York Times recently wrote: "It has been a long time coming, but the university students are

finally beginning to understand the difference between political demonstrations and political organization. Demonstrating without organizing is like kissing the girl and running for home—a pleasant experience with no lasting consequences."

I hope that this interest is maintained and that candidates welcome the active support of college students. Our young people must be convinced that they can have influence on national policies and the effective mechanism for that influence is the electoral process for Congressmen and Senators as well as for the Presidency.

In faculty honors April was also notable. One of the highest honors for excellence of achievement in science is election to the National Academy of Sciences. This year out of a national total of 50 new members, five are from Stanford, which is the largest number of any university campus. This is just one measure among many of the excellence and distinction of the Stanford faculty.

In view of the special role of Fred Terman in the selection of faculty during his service as Provost, he merits special recognition in relation to this achievement. It was a fitting accompaniment to the award of the Herbert Hoover medal to Dr. Terman by the Stanford Alumni Association late last month.

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I would like to close with a sincere plea. There are among the most violent demonstrators a small group that would like to destroy, neutralize, or politicize this University and all the great universities of the nation. They seek to destroy through the use of fire and disruption, or through the erosion of public and private support. They would like to neutralize by severing all the ties with the rest of society that they find objectionable. They would like to politicize by forcing the institution to follow their bidding in opposing all national policies.

Here on the campus, we are well aware of those dangers and are determined to guard against them. For your part, and the part of all alumni of all institutions of higher education, I urge you not to play into the hands of the radicals by withholding your help.

There is a very great deal that must be done on this campus and in this country to restore respect for the rules that protect all men; for the democratic processes that do work, however slowly; and for the many good and noble things that this country represents. It is a job that is going to demand far more of our time and our resources, and we must get on with it, each and every one of us.

I urge you all to view this as one of the most serious challenges ever to face this University and its friends, and to join in every way you can to help us keep Stanford free . . . and open . . . and effective.