Smith Resigns

STATE PRESIDENT OUT

The Weather
Bay Area: Fair today, except for occasional clouds. High, in the 60s; low, 30s to 40s.
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San Francisco Chronicle

FINAL

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★ Section 1 - 3

Hayakawa Named Head of Riot-Torn San Francisco State

(From Tribune Wire Services)

Robert R. Smith, president of San Francisco State college announced his resignation yesterday. A professor who talks tough against student disorders was named to take his place.

Smith, 52, cited "inability to reconcile conflicts," as the reason for his resignation, which was accepted unanimously by the state college board of trustees. He has been president since last May 29.

The board named as Smith's successor Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, a professor of English who formerly was an associate professor at the Illinois Institute of Technology and also lectured at the University of Chicago.

Negro Demands Blamed

Hayakawa will take over a college that has been disrupted by weeks of violence and dissension. Much of the trouble stems from demands of Negro students for special ethnic courses and protests over the suspension of George Murray, a part-time English teacher and a Black Panther leader who reportedly recommended that students carry guns to school.

The violence caused the school to close its doors for a week, but the university was reopened last week and sporadic violence began again. Since then, teaching has been suspended while a convocation goes on between students and faculty members for discussion of the problems. Classes are scheduled to resume Monday.

On Nov. 15, when the university was closed because of the disorders, Hayakawa urged its reopening, under police protection if necessary, to fulfill an obligation to 17,500 students who want an education.

Obligation to Others

The author and semanticist noted that no more than 500 students were involved in the demonstrations. He said faculty members who supported the demonstrators "seem to be forgetting that we owe not only a lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of their just expectations, but we also have an obligation to 17,500 more students—white, black, yellow, and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education."

Cops, Students Clash

In Storrs, Conn., club yielding campus policemen backed by state police clashed with 200 students trying to disrupt a job interview at the University of Connecticut. Three students and a campus policeman were injured, and 12 persons were arrested.

The students were trying to block for the second day in a row the interview of a student by a recruiter of Olin Mathieson corporation, a munitions manufacturer. They had succeeded Monday, but Homer B. Babbidge, university president, said they would not do it again. He then asked for help from the state police.

Send Suspension Notices

Administrators of Wisconsin State university at Oshkosh ignored pleas for lighter punishment in sending suspension notices to 91 students—mostly Negroes—involved in a destructive demonstration last week.

The students have 10 days to file a request for a hearing on their case, and this hearing may lead to their expulsion, university officials said.

The 91 students were involved last Thursday in violence in the university administration building that caused several thousand dollars in damage. The disorder began when Roger Guiles, university president refused to sign a list of their demands for a black culture center, more black culture courses, and more black instructors.

Hayakawa gets post he hasn't sought

By STEVE BASSETT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, who is an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and once a reporter for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek—end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa—he prefers the initials S.I.—is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who Tuesday was named the school's acting president.

He replaces Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro students, and harried administrators.

NO SOLUTIONS

Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first news conference Tuesday night. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to newsmen.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a Japanese-American born in Vancouver, Canada.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

He added, "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal—and how much student resistance might result.

STUDENT TAUNT

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

The rights of the majority have been a recurrent theme the past two weeks with Hayakawa, who is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes.

For five years, beginning in 1962, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

The irony is that Hayakawa, who has been conducting only a weekly seminar the current academic year, is probably much better known around the world than on the San Francisco State Campus.

Although a full-time English professor, Hayakawa calls himself "only a one-quarter time" teacher, having deferred this year to the lecture tour, where he is in demand.

He is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was "Language in Action," which became a best seller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

VARIED INTERESTS

But his interests have been varied. He once served as director of the Institute of Jazz.

Hayakawa received his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's from McGill University in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929.

During World War II, Hayakawa avoided detention in any of the alien camps set up for Japanese-Americans in this country. He was an English instructor at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Hayakawa came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955. He lives in nearby Mill Valley with his wife, Margedant; daughter, Wynne, 17; and sons, Allan, 22, and Mark, 19.

During a faculty meeting Nov. 15, after the campus had been closed for the first time, Hayakawa outlined what could be the keynote to his presidency.

"Let me say on behalf of the silent majority of Negro students advancing themselves and their race without recourse to violence and intimidation, that they want to be treated as responsible human beings and as equals in moral terms as well as in terms of economic and educational opportunity.

"This is the only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met," he added.

Newsmen also got a fleeting glimpse of the neat little man's nostalgia as he recalled his first days at the school:

"It was an open campus, free and of many racial mixtures. There was colorful dress and music."

Hayakawa Closes S.F. State Down

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matters of policy and operation."

The change in command at San Francisco State overshadowed the second day of the "peace" convocation which had been arranged by faculty, administration and student militants.

Roger Alvarado, one of the 15 panelists in the convocation, had asked that the full student body vote at 9:30 a.m. today, and the full faculty vote at 2 p.m., on whether they are for or against "the 15 demands of the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front."

A few minutes later, Alvarado said: "This convocation is over," and the meeting broke up.

Before that, the panelists methodically argued all day about the conflicts that have closed down the 18,000-student campus for more than two weeks.

The audience — both students and faculty — was slightly smaller. There were none of the procedural difficulties that threatened the convocation Monday. And observers felt that both sides were getting closer to real debate on the issues.

Yet there were signs that the militants — Black Students Union and Third World — were fully prepared to resume their strike next Monday, especially if they got a vote favoring their position.

For example, Alvarado, of the Third World, said:

"We are saving up our energies for December 2 (when classes are scheduled to resume). Our people have endured. We are not going to open up the campus unless we get what we want. We are not going back to the same old garbage."

And it was evident, too, that many campus people, students and teachers, were inwardly convinced that the convocation could debate all day long, but that much of the college's future was in the hands of the State College Board of Trustees, which was meeting in Los Angeles.

From the long day's discussion, the major point that seemed to emerge was the question of autonomy, on two levels:



MASON WONG AND ROGER ALVARADO
Spokesmen for minorities at State

1—How much control the campus had in relation to the entire state system.

2—How much control an ethnic studies department would have in relation to the college's over-all administration.

Said Dr. Juan Martinez, coordinator for the development of an ethnic studies school:

"We're not talking about autonomy in the absolute sense. We're talking about the power to deal with educational problems. Let us deal with the Board of Trustees when they try to mute that problem. We want a 'cluster' college. We want to shoot directly to the chancellor and the trustees."

Martinez, speaking for Mexican-American students, also said:

"We are no longer an oppressed people . . . the white people are aghast that we are not kissing their hands."

Said Mason Wong, speaking for Chinese students:

"San Francisco State is presently in no position to deal with the problems of the Chinese community . . . with the problems of Chinese identity.

During the afternoon, the audience grew impatient as the debate droned on. And at one point a huge black man, Harry J. Tate, 43, of 560 Hemlock street, walked to the front of the auditorium and spoke for 15 minutes in support of the militants. Looking directly at faculty and administrators, he said:

"You are trying to legislate something you don't know anything about. When are you going to wake up?"

The convocation was carried live by a television and a radio station, and some questions from listeners were read from the floor.

Meanwhile, the chairman of two departments reported in Saturday's Chronicle as being on strike said that student spokesmen who dealt with a reporter were in error.

Francis Coelho, chairman of the art department, said that while classes were completely disrupted in his department, faculty members did not regard themselves as being on strike. Professors met with students, he said, though they did not deal with formal instruction.

John L. Fell, chairman of the film department, said that one class was taught in his department last Friday morning. Students who regarded themselves as being on strike were incorrect, he added, in claiming that their teachers were striking.

It is against the law for faculty members at state colleges to strike.



(AP Wirephoto)

New college president
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa at a press conference after his appointment to head San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa, Acting President, Orders Campus Closed Today

Smith's Message To Board

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

Los Angeles

Robert R. Smith resigned here at 5:15 p.m. yesterday as president of San Francisco State College.

S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, was named acting president by the Trustees of the California State Colleges, who are meeting here.

The resignation is effective immediately. Smith will return to academic duties. He was previously dean of the college's School of Education.

Smith was the second president of the college to resign this year. Dr. John Summerskill tendered his resignation last February 22, and now has an academic post in Ethiopia.

Smith's resignation followed nearly 15 hours of closed-door sessions yesterday and today by the trustees, including Governor Ronald Reagan, who has often criticized Smith's handling of the crisis on campus.

DISCIPLINE

The trustees also approved by voice vote a list of ten "violations of orderly conduct" for which students could be disciplined.

Approval came during a period when the meeting was open, despite protests from student presidents and the faculty Academic Senate.

The resignation of Smith and the appointment of Hayakawa seemed to come as a shock to persons associated with San Francisco State, regardless of whether they were for or against the militants in the present crisis.

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said he was "surprised" by Smith's resignation.

Most of those who were questioned on the campus itself last night, students and teachers generally sympathetic to the militant view, were critical of the appointment of Hayakawa.

Theodore Meriam, chairman of the Board of Trustees, expressed the board's "deep appreciation for Dr. Smith's dedicated efforts at the college during a period of extraordinary difficulty."

In a brief appearance before the trustees, Smith blamed his resignation on three major causes.

He said he had been unable to "reconcile effectively the

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S. I. HAYAKAWA
Appointed by trustees



DR. ROBERT SMITH
'Unable to reconcile conflicts'

Strike Vote Is Ruled Out

S. I. Hayakawa's first decision as acting president of San Francisco State College was to close down the campus completely today.

He revealed his decision during a brief press conference early last night.

The acting president thus ruled out any possibility of a referendum by students and faculty today—a referendum that had been sought by student militants at the end of yesterday's day-long "peace" convocation.

More S.F. State news on Page 7

Although Hayakawa did not specifically say so, it seemed clear that there would be no continuation of the convocation, which was also scheduled for today.

ALONE

The new president said he made his decision after consulting with the academic deans, and without getting in touch with State Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke or the Board of Trustees.

He did not predict when the campus would reopen, but his action presumably meant that the college would be closed at least until next Monday—that is, through the Thanksgiving vacation period.

Hayakawa's formal statement said:

"The problems of this campus are complex, and almost beyond solution, but I will try. I hope to have the cooperation and support of my colleagues, students, staff, and citizens of the much larger community outside the campus."

PLANS

"I am informing all members of the faculty, staff and student body that the campus will be closed completely tomorrow," the statement continued. "Over this Thanksgiving weekend I intend to work with members of the college administration and others to plan the days and weeks ahead. Until our plans are developed, I prefer to avoid comment on specific

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S.F. State President Resigns

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conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and political forces of the state."

"Each has brought some strenuous pressure to bear, sometimes concurrently, in efforts to control decisions facing me as college president in severely difficult situations," he said.

"I believe my effectiveness has been reduced below the point necessary for successfully administering the college in the immediate future."

Secondly, he blamed "the desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president on June 1, 1968.

"The rigid controls on the available resources are also a crucial factor. Inability to gain relief from financial crises, evident since June, has contributed much to my decision."

His third reason is that "I believe any continuation in the role of president beyond this date would merely relieve the various concerned groups of the immediate and urgent necessity to face the many underlying causes which provoke disorder on the campus and moves the college toward increasingly violent confrontations."

Smith expressed his appreciation "more deeply than I can say" for the "professional and moral support I have enjoyed from so many of my colleagues and others who have worked desperately hard in an effort to resolve major college problems during the past five months."

As the second day of executive sessions began, Governor Ronald Reagan and State School Superintendent Max Rafferty held another impromptu news conference.

They charged that the trouble on the San Francisco State College campus is being caused by "professional agitators."

Reagan said that "college personnel are at last aware that there are agitators, both faculty and students, who are professionals in this particular field."

RAFFERTY

Rafferty sad the campus has been "blitzkrieged" by agitators.

"They wore stocking masks over their faces and that is a mark of professional agitators," he said.

"I don't think there is much to be optimistic in the San Francisco State situation. It's going to be a long haul.

"There are at least 100 professional agitators, some enrolled, some not, who are eventually going to have to be removed before the problems are solved. And there are 40 to 50 faculty members who work hand-in-glove with the activists and should be removed."

Rafferty said there would definitely be requests by the Trustees to modify the Mulford Act so that it would be more applicable to current campus problems.

CRIME

The act, passed after the Berkeley Free Speech disorders of 1964, no makes nonstudents subject to a misdemeanor charge if they refuse to leave campus when ordered to do so by the president or his designee.

Reagan made clear that:

"One change in the rules I would not like to see would be an attempt by the Legislature, acting out of frustration, to take back into government some of the authority over the college system that could some day be subverted to have more political influence over the colleges."

The trustees interrupted the morning executive session at 10:30 a.m. to conduct an hour of business in public.

FUNDS

During that time they passed a resolution requesting $5 million in state funds for research aimed at improving teaching competence.

The recommendation, already supported by a unanimous vote of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, would give the state colleges their first state funds for research of any kind if approved by the governor and Legislature.

Chancellor Dumke called it a "landmark decision" and predicted that it would make professors more effective teachers.

The trustees also voted to ask the governor and Legislature for an immediate emergency allocation of $316,000 to augment 1968-69 budget funds for educationally deprived students — most of them from minority groups.

The resolution also calls for $2.5 million for the 1969-70 year to help colleges take minority group students — who do not, in many cases, meet normal entrance requirements — and give them the special help they need to succeed.

LAW

At noon, as the trustees attempted to resume their executive session after 10½ hours of deliberation, virtually every one of the 30 newsmen attempting to cover the meeting signed a petition which challenged the trustees' right to meet further behind closed doors.

The trustees, under the Bagley Act, are allowed to hold close-door discussions only about some personnel

Smith Blames Staff, Militants - - And Politics

By LANCE R. GILMORE
Examiner Education Writer

LOS ANGELES — San Francisco State has a new president, a mandate to resume classes Monday, and an uncertain future.

Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa was named acting president after Dr. Robert R. Smith submitted his resignation here yesterday, citing conflicting pressures from students, faculty, trustees and "political forces."

The dramatic development here at the close of the longest closed-door meeting in the history of the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges — a 14 hour session over a two-day period.

Governor Reagan, who participated in the entire session, lauded the choice of Hayakawa, said the trustees expect classes to resume Dec. 2 after Thanksgiving vacation, and acknowledged that the trustees are concerned about campus reaction to the change of command.

BOARD SPLIT

It appeared there was a split on the board over Smith's resignation.

"Brief statements tendered at a short, public board session following the closed meeting indicated that San Francisco attorneys Louis Heilbron and James Thacher led an attempt by a minority of board members to persuade Smith to change his mind and to bring about an approach to the San Francisco State situation that Smith would support.

Smith cited as his first reason for resigning: "Inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups, and political forces of the state."

Each group, Smith continued, has brought such strenuous pressure to bear, sometimes concurrently, in efforts to control decisions facing me as college president in severely difficult situations, that I believe my effectiveness has been reduced below the point necessary for successfully administering the college in the immediate future."

CASUES

He said for him to continue beyond Tuesday as president "would merely relieve the various concerned groups of the immediate and urgent necessity to face the many underlying causes which provoke disorder on the campus, and moves the college toward increasingly violent confrontations."

Smith also cited "desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president" as a reason for his resignation.

His resignation asked reassignment to a teaching post at S.F. State.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke of the state colleges insisted that Smith's resignation came as a surprise to him. Dumke said Smith first informed him early yesterday afternoon that he planned to resign. Smith had been at the meeting since early yesterday morning.

DUMKE PRAISE

Dumke and Reagan also insisted that the decision to approach Hayakawa for the job came only after Smith announced his intention to resign, in other words yesterday afternoon.

Dumke lauded Smith's tenure as president and said Smith had faced the toughest task of any college president in the United States.

"If you have such a high regard for Smith, did you try to talk him out of resigning?" a newsman asked. Dumke sidestepped the question by repeating that the resignation came as a surprise to him.

Governor Reagan said he is "very excited and happy about the replacement that was found" for Smith. "I am happy a replacement was found on the campus," he added.

Asked if the trustees sought Smith's resignation, Reagan replied: "No. I can say that without hesitation. He brought in the resignation himself and it was accepted."

Asked how the change will affect the campus itself, the Governor said: "This is a concern to all of us. There is a highly explosive situation there. . ."

NO SOLUTION

The trustees apparently found no solution to the situation at San Francisco State beyond the presidential change.

Asked if the trustees found any other solutions, Dumke replied: "As I said before, there is no easy answer to this."

The chancellor said the campus' problems are "highly complex and do not depend on any single incident. This campus has more or less been singled out as a target for confrontations."

Dumke offered a vague denial when asked if Smith was given a list of conditions to comply with in handling uprisings at State.

The only other public consideration the trustees gave to handling campus disorders came in the form of a resolution proposed by Trustees Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico to clarify what constitutes unacceptable behavior by students.

Meriam listed infractions that he said are contained elsewhere in a variety of laws that govern campus behavior, including state law, the education code and regulations on individual campuses.

TIME TO STUDY

The board postponed consideration of the list until its next meeting after student body presidents and the Academic Senate requested a delay so they could study the list.

"The vast majority of the people of this state want some clear-cut rules that all can understand," Meriam said.

San Francisco State student President Russell Bass said he wished Smith had issued "a more critical statement" in resigning.

"It was not the most useful time for him to leave," Bass said, adding that he was uncertain whether Smith resigned or was forced out.

Smith's resignation was announced at a short open session that followed the marathon closed meeting.

Heilbron said that since he could not prevent the resignation, he felt he had no choice but to concur in the motion to accept it.

REGRETS

Thacher then made a similar statement and implied he tried to put the trustees on a course acceptable to Smith in hopes of retaining him as president.

"I regret deeply President Smith's request," Thacher said. "I tried to do what I could to make Dr. Smith's tenure more successful, but I was unable to do so."

Thacher then declared he wished to associate himself with Heilbron's remarks about acquiescing to the motion to accept the resignation.

Other liberal members of the board followed suit in almost exactly the same words: "I wish to associate myself with Mr. Heilbron's remarks."

In quick succession that statement came from Trustees William A. Norris of Los Angeles, Edward O. Lee of Oakland, Alec L. Cory of San Diego, Albert J. Ruffo of San Jose and Mrs. Philip Conley of Fresno.

ACCORD

At that point, Trustee Daniel H. Ridder of Long Beach headed off what seemed to be a clear delineation of a board "faction" by moving that acceptance of the resignation be made unanimous. The trustees, including Dumke and Reagan, declined to discuss details of the closed-door meetings, arguing that the content of "personnel sessions" cannot be divulged.

State Supt. of Public Instruction Max Rafferty did not attend the final session of the two-day meeting.



Dr. Robert Smith as he announced resignation.

'I Accepted, Perhaps Foolishly'

The Third Man at S.F. State

By RUSH GREENLEE

The new acting president of San Francisco State College, famed semanticist Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa, said he accepted the post because State College Trustees told him "it's an emergency."

Hayakawa, 62, becomes the third president at the troubled campus within a year. He said he first learned the trustees were considering him for the presidency at 4:30 p.m. yesterday.

At 5:15 p.m. Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned as the college president in a brief appearance before a meeting of the trustees in Los Angeles.

"I accepted, perhaps foolishly, but out of a sense of duty," Hayakawa said last night. "The problems are almost beyond solution, but I will give it a trial.

"I hope I have the support and prayers of the faculty and students," said Hayakawa in a thin, almost timid voice.

BY PHONE

He said that he was sitting in his office when State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke telephoned him and gave the news of his appointment in such a way he "couldn't refuse."

The college's presidential selection committee, of which he is a menber, was bypassed, he said, because he was only named acting president and because it was an emergency.

He said that he had had conversations with Dumke and had written a memorandum to him, but had not discussed becoming president. He would not reveal the contents of the memo.

He apologized to Prof. Eric Solomon, also a member of the presidential selection committee, for not resigning from the committee once he knew he was being considered for the top post.

NO TIME

Solomon stopped Hayakawa, who was leaving his first news conference as college president, and said:

"I thought we made an agreement last April that anyone on the committee would resign if he were being considered for president."

Hayakawa, a short man, looked up at Solomon and replied wearily:

"I know, I know, but there wasn't time. I couldn't think of anything when I was told. It was an emergency. But you can contest it if you wish." Solomon, a professor of English, did not answer.

Hayakawa said he had consulted with some of the deans of the college and had decided to close the campus today.

DECISION

He said that he would work with the faculty for the remainder of the week on how to handle the school's problems, and that a decision would be made later on a reopening date.

A Japanese American, Hayakawa said that in not being either white or black he hoped to find a way between the two.

"I hope that it may provide me with a channel and I appeal to my Oriental friends," he said.

He denied being a conservative, saying that he is a liberal Democrat. After a recent speech on racism, he was even labelled a reactionary by activist students and some faculty members.

On November 15 he told a meeting of 400 colleagues, "I wish to comment on the intellectually slovenly habit, now popular among whites as well as blacks, of denouncing as racist those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand."

RHODESIA

"If we are to call our college racist, what term do we have left for the Government of Rhodesia?

"Black students are again disrupting the campus. A significant number of whites, including faculty members, condone and even defend this maneuver.

"In other words, there are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standard of morality and behavior they apply to whites.

"If the word racist is to be used at all, it can well be applied to those who uphold this double standard."

But at his press conference last night the newly ensconced president was most tentative about what he intended to do to keep the strife-torn campus open.

POLICE

He said he would rather not comment on whether he would bring the police on campus, but he announced he would not hesitate to call the police to protect the "safety of anyone."

Hayakawa lost his diffidence when he explained his view of the difference between the role of police in a "police state" and in a democracy.

"In a police state, the role of the police is to control; in a democracy, the police are there to protect freedom," he said emphasizing his point with a thrust of his hand.

Again and again he refused to say what he would do about the problems facing him. He insisted that he was not opposed to a black studies program, saying:

HIS GOAL

"On December 6, I'm scheduled to be the keynote speaker at Atlanta University (a predominantly Negro institution in Atlanta, Ga.) at a symposium on Afro-American studies."

His goal as president would be, he said, to "restore the happy campus I came to many, many years ago." He arrived at the Lake Merced Campus in 1955.

"I came here because I felt freedom," he said, "because of the racial mixture and the liberal faculty.

A philologist, author, psychologist and teacher, Dr. Hayakawa was born in Vancouver, British Columbia. He was educated in the various Canadian cities where his father had his import and export business.

IN JAPAN

He has been in Japan only once, in August-September, 1953, when he visited his parents, who had returned to Japan.

In 1930 he went to the University of Wisconsin as a graduate assistant in English, and received his Ph.D. in 1935 with the thesis "The Writings of Oiver Wendell Holmes."

He was appointed instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division in 1936. He moved to the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago in 1939.

He published his first book on linguistic principles, "Language in Action" in 1941. A semantics lecturer at the University of Chicago from 1950 to 1955, he also conducted a series of lecture-demonstrations on jazz there.

During those same five years he wrote a column for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

Hayakawa's contributions to psychology, psychosomatic medicine, and the arts, the by-products of his teaching and writing on general semantics, have been recognized by his election as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Psychological Association.

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San Francisco State Resigns

By NANCY J. ADLER
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26—Dr. Robert R. Smith, president of San Francisco State College, submitted his resignation today and requested reassignment from his present post to "job duties other than college administration."

Dr. Smith's request was unanimously accepted by the California State College's board of trustees who had been meeting here for two days considering student disorders that brought about the closing of the institution 10 days ago.

The trustees immediately named Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the internationally known semanticist, as acting president of the violence-ridden San Francisco campus.

Gov. Ronald Reagan, an ex officio member and president of the board of trustees who during the two-day meeting had left no doubt about his vexation at the campus situation, said at a news conference after the meeting that he was "very excited and happy" about Dr. Hayakawa's appointment in Dr. Smith's place.

The college is scheduled to reopen next Monday.

The trustees adopted a series of resolutions reaffirming the state college system regulations calling for punitive action against anyone who disrupts campus activities, damages property or endangers college personnle.

Although the explosive situation at San Francisco State College was not on the trustees formal agenda it took precedence over other matters and resulted in 14 hours of executive sessions yesterday and today.

Dr. Smith gave as reasons for his resignation his inability to reconcile effectively the conflict between the trustees and the chancellor, Glenn S. Dumke, head of the state college system, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and the political forces of the state.

Tremendous Pressure

Dr. Smith said that each of these forces had "brought such strenuous pressure to bear, sometimes concurrently, in efforts to control decisions facing me as college president in severely difficult situations that I believe my effectiveness has been reduced below the point necessary for successfully administering the college in the immediate future."

Dr. Smith succeeded Dr. John Summerskill as president after the latter's dismissal following a year of turmoil at San Francisco State.

More violence preceded Dr. Smith's departure. The college has been virtually shut down since Nov.14 following disorders that grew out of a militant student strike involving the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

Included in the dissidents' 15 demands were the reinstatement of George Mason Murray, a Black Panther leader who is a part-time English instructor andgraduate student; immediate establishment of a Black Studies Department, and the admission of more minority group students.

Mr. Murray was suspended for allegedly urging students to carry guns.

The California state college's board of trustees met here in a special session on Nov. 18 and, in a resolution, ordered San Francisco State College reopened "immediately" on the basis of resumption of the educational process. The order was not executed.

A gesture of reopening was followed by extened "convocations" of student and faculty members discussing campus grievances. The trustees have said there should be no "negotiations" with students until after the college was reopened, and then through traditional channels.

Until Dr. Hayakawa succeeded Dr. Smith as acting president of San Francisco State he was a professor of English at the college. The 62-year-old acting president is a native of Vancouver, B.C.

The new college administrator joined the San Francisco State English department in 1955.

Dr. Smith was dean of the college's school of education when he was appointed president.

S.F. EXAMINER NOV. 27, 1968

New Chief Takes Over at S.F. State



NEW ACTING PRESIDENT AT SF STATE
Semanticist S. I. Hayakawa steps into trouble spot

Blacks Critical of New Chief

By PHIL GARLINGTON JR.

San Francisco State College today had no solution to the problems that have torn apart the reeling Lake Merced campus for the past two weeks — even though it has a new acting president.

Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, 62, named by the State College Board of Trustees last night in Los Angeles as replacement for resigned Dr. Robert R. Smith, immediately closed the campus until after the Thanksgiving holiday and called a meeting today of school faculty and administrators.

The campus, already rocked by yesterday's dramatic and sudden turn of events, greeted Smith's resignation with "sadness" and Hayakawa's appointment with caution and some outright derision.

The change of command, second at State in less than a year, came rapidly after but independently of an aborted convocation that had been called on campus to thrash out the beleagurered college's woes.

VIOLENCE

San Francisco State has been virtually without classes for nearly three weeks. Attempts to resume normal operations repeatedly resulted in disruption and violence touched off by rebellious students led by the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front.

In general, the demands center on the establishment immediately of a fully accredited Black Studies Department with 20 full time faculty members, admission of more black and other minority students into the college and reinstatement of

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 6

S.F. State Handed Threat of Strike by Negro Students

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—The threat of a student strike hung over the San Francisco State College campus Tuesday as black students demanded reinstatement of Black Panther George Mason Murray to the faculty.

The Black Students Union called for a student strike Wednesday and later received the backing of the Associated Students Legislature and the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers.

A strike today would come exactly one year after Murray—then a student—and eight other black militants assaulted the editor and staff members of the campus newspaper. They later received suspended six-month sentences.

Murray was temporarily suspended from the faculty last week by President Robert Smith on orders from State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke.

An investigation is under way on whether to formally charge Murray on a recent campus speech in which he allegedly urged students on campus to arm themselves with guns, a felony offense.

It is not clear what form the proposed student strike might take. "You'll just have to be there to dig it," said BSU President Ben Stewart at a campus news conference Monday.

Stewart called on Negro, Mexican-American and Oriental students to join the strike and said it would be "all right" if whites joined in. He added that "further action" would be taken if student demands are not met.

President Smith later said the college was committed to a black studies department, but that budget problems had forced the school to move slowly.

L.A. TIMES NOV 6 1968

Blacks Rap Hayakawa

—From Page 1

Black Panther leader George Murray as an instructor.

Reaction on the campus came mainly in expressions of incredulity as the news spread late yesterday afternoon. Comments covered the spectrum from unconcealed dismay to cautious optimism.

Leo McClatchy, termed Smith's resignation "one of the saddest moments of my life."

"I think Bob Smith was the one man on campus who had any chance of resolving the difficult problems we are faced with," he added.

On Hayakawa, the famed semanticist who has been a faculty member of the college since 1955, McClatchy said:

"This came as a complete surprise and I think we must wait until all the facts are in. I wish to confer with Dr. Hayakawa, with Dr. Smith and with the chairman of the presidential selection committee."

(The selection committee is the usual instrument for selecting new college presidents and is part of the Academic Senate).

Hayakawa is generally regarded on campus as a conservative with strong ideas on how to deal with disruption and disorder. The announcement of his interim appointment was hailed with less than enthusiasm by some.

Dr. Nathan Hare, coordinator of the school's Black Studies Program, predicted that "Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith."

Referring to Hayakawa as "Pocahontas or Hiawatha," he added: "He takes the hard line. We'll be ready for him."

Elmer Cooper, associate dean of student affairs and one of the college's two black administrators, had only harsh words for Hayakawa.

"He says he understands about Negroes because he worked for a Negro newspaper in 1943," said Cooper. "He probably has the same sentiments now that he held then.

"I think our new president better learn quickly about the legitimate demands black students are making," he added.

The resignation by Smith, who cited inability to reconcile conflicts and budget problems," was the second in a year at the trouble-prone campus. Dr. John Summerskill quit last spring after controversy about his handling of student disorders.

Hayakawa, however, has repeatedly taken a clear cut position against the current strike for 15 demands that has upset the normal functioning of the college.

"The problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution — but I will try," he said. "I hope to have the cooperation and support of my colleagues, students, staff and citizens of the much larger community outside the campus."

Despite Hayakawa's order closing the campus, the convocation which has been under way seemed doomed anyway yesterday. Non-Caucasian students leading the strike said they would no longer participate because Smith had sent out letters to a dozen students telling them they would be liable to disciplinary action for allegedly taking part in disruption.

Roger Alvarado, spokesman for the Third World Liberation Front, a group largely made up of Latin and Oriental students, said "the convocation is over" after he read a copy of one of the letters.

Alvarado said the action in sending the letters clearly violated one of the 15 demands — amnesty for all students participating in the strike — and therefore indicated "bad faith" on the part of the administration.

The convocation then adjourned abruptly with a demand by militants that a vote take place today by students and faculty on whether they support the 15 demands which have been the main subjects of the two days of talks.

The position of the strikers right along — and as expressed again by Alvarado yesterday — is that the school will not be allowed to reopen until the demands are met.

During the lengthy debate on the full range of demands, the administration's position has been that while many of the demands "make good sense" that limited resources and lack of authority preclude meeting most of them at this time.

32****The VANCOUVER SUN: Wed., Nov. 27, 1968



—AP Wirephotos

STEPPING DOWN, San Francisco State College president Robert R. Smith, left, announces resignation from troubled campus Tuesday. English professor Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, right, was later named as acting president.

DAILY Independent-Journal
SERVING ALL OF MARIN COUNTY
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1968

NOV 27 1968 SAN DIEGO UNION

President Resigns From S.F. State



S. I. HAYAKAWA
. . . opposed closure



ROBERT SMITH
. . . throws in towel

Hayakawa Replaces Smith; Police Guarding Semanticist

First Act Is Closing College

By DAVID DIETZ

Police took guard posts in and around the Mill Valley home of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa last night as the 62-year-old semanticist sought an end to the turmoil at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa was named acting president of the 18,000-student campus yesterday after the abrupt resignation of Dr. Robert R. Smith.

Hayakawa promptly shut down the college completely for the duration of the four-day Thanksgiving holiday weekend, closing a turbulnt convocation at which faculty, administration and militant students explored the college's problems. Left in doubt was whether the college would reopen for classes Monday.

After a news conference at the college, Hayakawa returned to his hillside home to plan an end to the three weeks of students strife. Mill Valley police quickly placed an officer at the home and patrol cars at street intersections leading to the house.

Chief Dan Terzich said the vigilance was ordered after his department received a call last night that Hayakawa would "never live to take office." The California Highway Patrol was asked by the chief to notify his men if it observed suspicious cars entering Mill Valley.

Inside his home last night, Hayakawa scuttled along a white carpet in stocking feet, his head bowing in thought.

"I've been studying this problem a long time," he said. "I've imagined myself in this position (presidency) and wondered what I'd do."

But Hayakawa offered no solutions.

Gov. Ronald Reagan said yesterday in Los Angeles classes would resume at the end of the Thanksgiving holiday Monday, but Hayakawa was uncertain.

"I don't know," he said. "I've got to know everything. I don't yet." He added he would meet with school officials today.

Hayakawa has spoken out against student violence in the past and said last night he believes most of the students want to return to classes.

Despite the convocation conducted by militant students, Hayakawa said, many classes have been held, some in the homes of instructors, "without attention to the strikers."

"These kids are not getting the breaks," he said. "They're not getting the publicity."

Hayakawa lamented that a moderate student group known as the Committee for Academic Environment had not received more attention.

"They believe in social justice, racial equality and nonviolence, but they couldn't get a speaker into the convocation," he said. "Interview them."

John Duree, a member of the committee's steering group, said last night that "everybody on the committee that I talked to was glad to hear" about Dr. Hayakawa's appointment.

"We will work to get students around a rallying point to stand up and say, 'We want to go back to classes'."

"Racially I stand in the middle," Hayakawa said at his earlier news conference.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

He added, "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I though it necessary for the safety of students."

During campus turbulence in May, when students occupied the administration building, Hayakawa was asked then whether he would, as president, meet demands to admit more minority students to the college.

He said, "I would like to admit without entrance examinations of any kind as many minority group students as there are students in the administration building right now and throw those students out and expel them."



THE BEGINNING — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of Mill Valley starts his first full day as acting president of troubled San Francisco State College with a breakfast of parsley, radishes, steak and an egg. Hayakawa and his wife, Margedant, read of his appointment. (Independent-Journal photo)

At a Nov. 15 faculty meeting, Hayakawa made these remarks:

"Let me say on behalf of the silent majority of Negro students advancing themselves and their race without recourse to violence and intimidation, that they want to be treated as responsible human beings and as equals in moral terms of economic and educational opportunity.

"This is the only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met," he said.

At his home last night, Hayakawa said his remarks at the faculty meeting were widely reported and may have been a factor in his appointment by the college trustees.

Asked whether he agreed with Governor Reagan and Dr. Max Rafferty, superintendent of public instruction, that professional agitators were responsible for much of the campus strife, Hayakawa said, shaking his head quickly:

"I'm not ready to answer that yet. I don't see any evidence."

Hayakawa, hurriedly rolling up the sleeves of his pink shirt, then turned the broadcast of his news conference on television.

"That was OK, That was fine," he said when it was over. Hayakawa then watched uneasily as the news program turned to violence at San Jose State College. He said nothing.

Short and bespectacled, Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa is an expert on semantics, the meaning and use of words. He is the author of several books, including "Language in Action," a bestseller in 1941, and spends a lot of time on lecture tours.

He has been an English professor at San Francisco State since 1955, when he came from the University of Chicago.

A Japanese-American born in Vancouver, Canada, Hayakawa also is a former columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper. He worked there from 1942 to 1947.

Of varied interests, Hayakawa is intensely fond of jazz and once served as director of the Institute of Jazz. He also is an avid striped bass fisherman.

He has a wife, Margedant; a daughter, Wynne, 17, and two sons, Allan, 22, and Mark, 19.

Did he hope his new job would become permanent?

"Do you want me to be in hell forever?" he said. "I've always tried to avoid this job."

Trustees Accept Decision

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Blaming pressures from trustees, faculty, militant students and "political forces," Robert R. Smith yesterday abruptly ended his six-month term as president of embattled San Francisco State College.

Gov. Ronald Reagan and other trustees of California's 19-campus college system unanimously accepted Smith's resignation and named Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally-known semanticist, as acting president. (See today's editorial, page 6.)

EXPRESS DOUBTS

Reagan, college leaders and Hayakawa expressed doubts that the overnight change in presidents would be enough to pacify protesting students and bring the campus back to normalcy.

"Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith," Prof. Nathan Hare, Negro coordinator of the San Francisco State black studies program, said in San Francisco.

"I can say without hesitation," Reagan said, Smith's resignation "was not requested."

Black and ethnic studies programs and other demands from campus minority group students have been the focal point of demonstrations, a student strike and intermittent violence that kept San Francisco State's classes closed for most of the past three weeks.

18,000 STUDENTS

The campus has 18,000 students and about 1,100 faculty members.

One demand calls for reinstatement of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time English instructor suspended by the college system's Chancellor Glen S. Dumke, early this month. Murray is being investigated by campus officials for reported remarks in speeches, such as urging Negro students to carry guns on campus.

Smith also cited "desparate limitations in financial resources" as one reason for his request to return to work as an education professor.

Smith said one reason for his resignation was "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and political forces of the state."

Smith had agreed to discussion of the issues during campus-wide convocations which superceded classes, although trustees had ordered normal campus routine resumed following a shutdown Nov. 13-20.

(Smith, earlier in his career as educator, was an English teacher at San Rafael High School for two years in the late 1940s.)

Hayakawa ordered the convocations ended last night. But he said he didn't know if classes would resume as planned Monday.

Hare said Hayakawa "takes the hard line. We'll be ready for him."

Reagan said he "very regretfully" accepted Smith's resignation.

Earlier Reagan and State School Supt. Max Rafferty told newsmen they wanted "professional agitators" removed from the campus. Reagan mentioned the Students for a Democratic Society when asked who some of the agitators were.

In a separate action, trustees unanimously approved a 10-point outline of "unacceptable campus behavior" that included "failure to comply" with a campus president's directions.

Trustees interrupted their closed meeting yesterday to vote on regular agenda items plus one addition: a request to Reagan and the Legislature for more money for the colleges' Educational Opportunity Program.

The program is designed to enroll needy students — chiefly Negroes and other minority group members — who may not have had the opportunity to prepare for college. Trustees asked for $2.5 million for 1969-79 and about $316,000 to continue the program this year.

Reagan had vetoed a 1968 bill to provide $500,000 for the Educational Opportunity Program, split equally between U.C. and the state colleges. The program would not provide for the black studies programs demanded by San Francisco student groups.

Dumke said his order suspending Murray was part of normal academic procedure. But the chancellor replied "no comment" when asked what would happen when Murray's 30-day suspension ends next week.

In other action, trustees asked for some $28 million in faculty pay raises and new fringe benefits for 1969-70 and for some $5 million in additional research funds.

Smith said he handed in his resignation early in the afternoon.

"Each has brought such strenuous pressure to bear, sometimes concurrently, in efforts to control decisions facing me as college president in severely difficult situations that I believe my effectiveness has been reduced below the point necessary for successfully administering the college in the immediate future," said Smith, 52.

Smith's predecessor, John Summerskill, blamed budget limitations set by Reagan and the Legislature when he announced his resignation last winter.

Summerskill left the campus abruptly during demonstrations last spring and is now in Ethiopia.

The trustees' acceptance of Smith's resignation included "deep appreciation for his dedicated efforts on behalf of San Francisco State College during a period of extraordinary difficulty."

Smith once served as dean of the School of Education at San Francisco State College, but resigned in 1964.

English Prof Acts In Office

Editorial — Page b-6

By CHARLES DAVIS
The San Diego Union
Education Writer

LOS ANGELES—San Francisco State College President Robert Smith resigned yesterday, citing inability to reconcile dissidents, trustees and "political forces of the state."

Smith, 51, who had held the post less than five months, was replaced on an acting basis by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, 62, an English professor and an opponent of racial separatism, an issue on the strife-torn campus.

The actions ended a 15-hour executive session spanning two days at which trustees also endorsed a single, concise listing of campus behavior rules for which violators can be punished.

NOT REQUESTED

Gov. Reagan, a critic of the college's closure, told newsmen Smith's resignation was not requested. Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke added that it came as a great surprise.

Smith appeared briefly at a public board session. He repeated a request trustees had been informed of a few hours earlier that he be reassigned to non-administrative duties at the college.

He said he had been unable to reconcile conflicts between trustees and Dumke, campus faculty groups, militant students and unspecified "political forces" of the state.

"Each has brought such strenuous pressure to bear, sometimes concurrently," he said, "that I believe my effectiveness has been reduced below the point necessary for successfully administering the college in the immediate future."

FUND CUT CRITICIZED

He hit at "desperate fund limitations" on commitments made in behalf of the college before he assumed its presidency June 1.

"Any continuation in the role of president beyond this date would merely relieve the various concerned groups of the immediate and urgent necessity to face the many underlying causes which provoke disorder on the campus, and moves the college toward increasingly violent confrontations," Smith said.

Hayakawa, an authority on semantics, was not at the session. He has spoken against the cancellation of classes, twice ordered in the wake of violence began Nov. 14.

Although Reagan earlier in the day reiterated opposition to current campus convocations as "a waste of time," he said after the meeting that trustees now expect classes to resume Monday.

Today is the last day the campus would ordinarily be open prior to the Thanksgiving weekend.

Smith's resignation was accepted unanimously. Trustees stood in a tribute to Smith, whom Dumke said had faced what is probably the country's most difficult academic post.

Trustees William Norris and Edward O. Lee of Oakland abstained in the vote to appoint Hayakawa. Norris said he lacked time to develop "an informed" judgment of Hayawaka's leadership qualities.

Student body President Russell Bass termed it a "strange appointment."

He was asked if he thought it would restore normal campus activities. "My instinct is that it won't produce such a situation," he replied.

RULE AFFIRMED

On the recommendation of Theodore R. Meriam of Chico, trustees approved a reaffirmation of various rules governing conduct on the 18 campuses.

"A vast majority of the people of this state want some clear-cut rules that all will understand," said Meriam.

Although approving the listing, trustees agreed to reconsider it again in January because of protests by the state-wide Academic Senate—and the California Association of State College Student presidents. They said they had not been consulted in developing the list.

Trustees also approved a $316,000 emergency request for state funds to bolster Educational Opportunity Programs (EOP) for disadvantaged students conducted by most of the colleges.

Funds are needed now because admission and financial aid commitments should be made to these students. Another $2.5 million in EOP funds is requested in the trustees' 1969-70 budget.

FUNDING URGED

Trustees also called for $5 million in state funds for faculty research as an addition to the colleges' $265.2 million basic budget for next year.

Fees for the college's self-supporting summer sessions were raised from $21 to $22.50 per academic unit for campuses operating on a semester basis and from $14 to $15 for campuses on a quarterly system.

College Closed For Holiday

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — San Francisco State College was ordered "closed completely" last night until after the Thanksgiving holiday by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

Within hours after being named to head the troubled college, Hayakawa called an abrupt end to the campuswide marathon convocation at which dissident student groups have been voicing their grievances.

"I am informing members of the faculty, staff and student body that the campus will be closed completely tomorrow," Hayakawa told a news conference. "Over the Thanksgiving weekend I intend to work with members of the college administration and others to plan the days and weeks ahead."

San Francisco State has been virtually without regular classes for nearly three weeks. Attempts to resume normal operations repeatedly resulted in violence touched off by rebellious students disrupting classes.

'READY FOR HIM'

Tougher Militant Approach Forecast

By JIM CHURCH

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, a semanticist named acting president of San Francisco State College last night, calls himself a "liberal Democrat."

Most students, faculty members and administrators queried believed he would take a tougher approach to campus militants than did his predecessor, Robert R. Smith, who lasted six months.

Most also said it wouldn't matter who was president since he is caught between state college trustees and activists, neither of whom would give in.

"We'll be ready for him," Dr. Nathan Hare, a Negro who is coordinator of the black studies program, said of Hayakawa.

"He'll go out faster than Smith. He's been here a long time. He should have known better. He's called a liberal but we're quite aware of where he stands," Hare continued.

Near the Hayakawa news conference, a pretty girl appeared, not knowing the campus was closed and expecting to attend night class.

"I don't think it matters who is president," she said, "there will still be trouble."

"Intimidation will go on but not in the sense of hitting anybody," said Patrick Salaver, 22, a Filipino and a member of the Third World Liberation Front, a coalition of Latin-American, oriental and American Indian students.

"Hayakawa absolutely will not be accepted by minority students," the social science major added.

"Hayakawa, as we understand it," added Salaver, "is a perfect example of how white people use non-whites against other non-whites.

"He has a history of being against progressive education and against the demands of the minority. He is not a well informed person.

"At this point any president is not much good. There are too many machine guns pointing at him such as the trustees and the governor."

"I don't think he'll vacillate," said Sam Goldman, history professor and sports information director for the school. "He's not quite as liberal as some people think."

Erik Solomon, an English professor, vice chairman of the Academic Senate and a foe of Hayakawa, said, "I'm not very happy about it."

He said he is on a five-member presidential selection committee with Hayakawa and that one of the first orders of business was that "we would not allow our names to be put into consideration" for president.

"I regret Smith's resignation but am very happy," said George Outland, political science instructor and former congressman.

"Anyone will have a helluva time," said speech major Larry Cook, 22, who said he is a member of the "silent majority."

ASAHI EVENING NEWS,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1968



COLLEGE HEAD: Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, named as acting president of San Francisco State College, is shown at a press conference following the announcement. He replaces Robert Smith who resigned. Dr. Hayakawa, 62, a professor of English and noted semanticist, has been a member of the San Francisco State faculty since 1955. He is the author of several books on semantics, the most famous being "Language in Action" published in 1941.
AP Radiophoto

THE PROVINCE, Thursday, November 28, 1968 ★★★★23

Student militants face a get-tough president

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, renowned expert in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school after the state college board of trustees unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

Within hours of his appointment, Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathon campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."



S. I. HAYAKAWA

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

Hayakawa, author of Language in Thought and Action and several other books on semantics, has been a professor of English at the school since 1955. Year after year, students are turned away from his popular classes.

"The problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution — but I will try," he said.

Last week, Hayakawa accused some of his fellow faculty members of "moral softness" in yielding to threats and violence which forced the shutdown of the school.

Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part-time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns onto the campus. The suspension ends Monday.

Members of the Black Student Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

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CAMPUS ON COAST REMAINS CLOSED

New Trouble Predicted If It Reopens on Monday

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27—San Francisco State College remained closed today under the orders of its new acting president, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the semanticist.

Trouble was predicted if the school reopens Monday, after the Thanksgiving recess, which starts tomorrow.

Dr. Hayakawa was named by the board of trustees of the state college system late yesterday when Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned. Dr. Smith had been president for six months.

Dr. Smith gave as his reason for resigning his inability to resolve conflicts involving the trustees; Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the system; the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and the political forces of the state.

Dr. Hayakawa's appointment immediately drew criticism from both faculty and student groups. Dr. Leo G. McClatchy, chairman of the college's Academic Senate, complained that presidential selection committee of the faculty had not been consulted.

'We'll Be Ready'

Dr. Nathan Hare, director of the Black Studies Program, which the Black Student Union seeks to expand, declared:

"Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith. If he takes the hard line, we'll be ready for him."

Roger Alvarado spoke for the Third World Liberation Front, to which belong students other than Negroes who are minority group members. He said, "We are not going to let the school reopen until we get our demands."

The expectation that Dr. Hayakawa will take a hard line is based on such statements as this one he made last spring after policemen were called to the campus to put down a demonstration:

"Police don't belong on this campus, but neither do these kind of tactics. If you have the one, you're going to have to have the other."

On Nov. 15 at a faculty meeting, he called for swift action to control student demonstrators.

Suspension Protested

A student strike was called at the 18,000-student campus three weeks ago to protest the suspension of George Mason Murray, a Black Panther officer and militant Negro leader. Mr. Murray was a part-time English instructor. He was suspended with pay after he urged Negro students to bring their guns to class in protest.

Dr. Smith tried to keep the school open, but finally closed it when the faculty voted to suspend instruction. It has been closed since.

For the first two days of this week, while the trustees of the state college system met in Los Angeles, faculty representatives met with officers of militant student groups in a convocation.

These talks ended bitterly yesterday afternoon. There was little agreement during the two days. The militant spokesmen reiterated demands for ethnic studies programs and faculty members offered reasons why the demands could not be met.

JAMES Q WEDWORTH

The San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Thurs., Nov. 28, 1968

President's Resignation Story

What Made Smith Quit

Dr. Robert R. Smith revealed yesterday that he had no intention of resigning as president when he joined the trustees in Los Angeles early Tuesday.

But after the trustees demanded a guarantee from him that he would reopen the college Monday and keep it open, he decided to quit.

Smith said he could not agree to such a demand because as president of the college he was responsible for the safety of those on campus.

EXAMPLE

He told the trustees that if he was notified there were three bombs on campus, for instance, he would have to decide whether to close it until they were found, or risk the lives of students and faculty members.

When Smith left San Francisco "in the middle of the night," he said he thought he was going to explain further his own plans for opening the campus on Monday.

The plans included provisions for handling the demands raised by minority student leaders. He had hoped the trustees would furnish additional funds and personnel to meet some of them.

SESSION

"But that meeting never took place," he said. "Instead of making a statement on the plans, I was called into an executive session of the trustees at 9:30 a.m.

"I was asked for specific responses on a series of questions. Some dealt with personnel. One question was whether I would guarantee to keep the college open at all costs, once I'd open it on Monday.

"I was also asked to respond to a proposed trustees' memorandum (which never came out of the executive session) which they said might possibly be modified before it was issued."

DIRECTIVES

He said the memo "was designed to be supportive of me, but I viewed it as just another set of directives in a direction that I intended to go anyway."

"They removed my flexibility, as did the directive last week," he said.

That directive ordered Smith to reopen the campus "as soon as possible," something he had told the trustees he had already decided to do.

Smith said he asked for a recess to consider the board proposals. During the recess, he decided to resign.

The president, who was in office only five months, said he was convinced that a majority of the trustees had no confidence in his ability to work out a peaceful settlement of the strike.

SPLIT

"Increasingly, I felt like a school superintendent with a 5 to 2 split against him on the board, and he doesn't stay around very long," he said.

But he added that he did not blame all of the college's problems on the trustees.

"I opposed the faculty strike," he said, "which I viewed as difficult to justify. Some people are living in a mass of mythology."

He said that it is impossible to operate the college if the only way to keep it open is with massive deployment of police or troops.

"There are several ways less expensive than trying to keep open the school with force," he said.

He added that the college could do a lot toward meeting the demands for better education for minority students if it were given the additional money that it costs each day to bring police in.

Seeks End to Strife at College

San Francisco, Nov. 27 — Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, who is an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and once a writer for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek, to end the strife at San Francisco State college.

Hayakawa — he prefers the initials S. I. — is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who yesterday was named the school's acting president.

He replaces Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, and repeated campus closures.



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"Have No Idea"

Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first press conference last night. "I have no idea" and "no comment" were sprinkled thruout his replies to newsmen.

But he did offer hope. "Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a Japanese-American born in Vancouver, Canada.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

Question of Force

He added, "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal — and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted: "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

Columnist for Defender

The rights of the majority have been a recurrent theme the last two weeks with Hayakawa, who is not unfamiliar with the viewpoints of Negroes.

For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

The irony is that Hayakawa, who has been conducting only a weekly seminar the current academic year, is pobably much better known around the world than on the San Francisco State campus.

Author of Books

Altho a full-time English professor, Hayakawa calls himself "only a one-quarter time" teacher, having deferred this year to the lecture tour, where he is in demand.

He is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was "Language in Action," which became a best seller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

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During World War II, Hayakawa avoided detention in any of the alien camps set up for Japanese-Americans in this country.

He was an English instructor at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. He came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955.

Hayakawa lives in nearby Mill Valley with his wife, Margedant; daughter, Wynne, 17; and sons, Allan, 22, and Mark, 19.

A 4 Thursday, Nov. 28, 1968 THE WASHINGTON POST

Hayakawa Orders Calif. College Closed

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, renowned authority in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school after the State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

Within hours of his appointment, Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathon campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the Trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

Hayakawa, author of "Language in Thought and Action" and several other books on semantics, has been a professor of English at the school since 1955. Year after year, students are turned away from his popular classes.



Associated Press

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of San Francisco State College, left little doubt that he is in charge of the troubled school when he ordered an end to three days of student grievance sessions.

Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part-time English instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns onto the campus. The suspension ends Monday. Members of the Black Student Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1968

Nichi Bei Times
JAPANESE AMERICAN DAILY
1375 Eddy St., P. O. Box 3098, San Francisco Calif. 94119 Business: 921-6820, Editorial: 921-6822 Thursday, November 28, 1968

Relaxed in Interview . . .

'I'M IN MIDDLE BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE,' SAYS DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA

San Francisco State college's new acting president, Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa, is a internationally renowned semanticist who achieved wide recognition with the publication in 1941 of "Language in Action."

This book of semantics preached a message of self-improvement. One of the professor's theories dealt with the so-called "self-fulfilling prophecy."

Hayakawa advanced the idea that in human relationships it is how you project yourself that counts for everything.

The San Francisco Chronicle in its report Wednesday on the previous night's hastily called press conference on the state campus said the famed word specialist projected himself as an exquisitely urbane and relaxed professional.

Reads Statement

He entered the conference more or less casually dressed, in blue serge blazer, flannels, pink shirt and striped tie.

He read a prepared statement to a group of two dozen reporters and cameramen. Then, smiling slightly, he invited questions.

Some questions, he turned aside. When asked to comment on where his predecessor went wrong, he said "I don't know where, or even that he did go wrong."

However, when asked to state his position in the current controversy, he converted this into an appeal.

"In a very profound sense I stand in the middle. I am neither white nor black. I am appealing to my Oriental friends that I might be a channel to bring blacks and whites together."

Recalls Coming to S. F.

And Hayakawa ended his 20-minute press session by waxing warm, and almost nostalgic, sentiments about the state college.

He said: "When I first came here in the summer of 1952 to run a summer class, and later when I returned as an English professor in 1955, I was most impressed with the openness of the campus.

"It's was a warm, swinging place — It hasn't been that lately however, I would like to return to that old feeling. I'd like to have music in front of the commons, and I enjoy seeing students in their odd dress . . ."

Along with his professorship of English at State, Hayakawa for several years has been editor of ETC., the magazine of general semantics.

Born in Vancouver

He is a 62-year old native of Vancouver, B. C., and makes his home in Mill Valley.

He obtained his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's degree from McGill university in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929.

Dr. Hayakawa is the first nisei to head an American institution of higher learning. In Honolulu at the University of Hawaii, Baron Goto is vice-chancellor of the university's East-West Center.

STUDENTS TO DISCUSS S.F. STATE SITUATION SUNDAY AT CHURCH

A special presentation by a panel of young students will be featured in the adult-youth forum this coming Sunday, Dec. 1 at the Christ United Presbyterian church.

"The Inside Story of San Francisco State College" will be the theme of four representatives of the Asian American Political Alliance on campus at San Francisco State college, according to Rev. David Hawbecker, church's assistant pastor.

The panelists will include:

Penny Nakatsu, AAPA representative to the Third World Liberation Front steering committee; Francis Oka, Miyo Ota and Masayo Sutuki, coordinator of Japanese American curriculum.

Miss Nakatsu has been involved in the two-day convocation at state college as the representative to the Third World Liberation Front.

Speaks at Convocation

Oka presented a position paper on behalf of the AAPA during Tuesday's convocation.

Rev. Hawbecker said all interested persons are invited to attend the 9:45 a.m. service at

(Continued from first page)

Dr. S.I. Hayakawa Named Head of S.F. State College

Canada-Born Nisei Semantics Authority Chosen Acting President by Trustees After Dr. Smith Quits

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, renowned expert in the use and meaning of language, has been appointed the third president this year of troubled San Francisco State college.

The 62-year old Canada-born nisei educator was appointed acting president of the embattled school Tuesday after the state college board of trustees in a meeting at Los Angeles unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert R. Smith.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA
Acting SFSC College

Within hours of his appointment, Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathon campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Second to Resign

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

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DR. SMITH EXTENDS BEST WISHES, REAGAN PLEASED WITH CHOICE

"I hope he does well."

That was Dr. Robert R. Smith's reaction to the news that S. I. Hayakawa had been named to succeed him as acting president of San Francisco State college.

Dr. Smith, who flew back Tuesday night from the trustees' meeting in Los Angeles, said he had "no idea" if the faculty will support his successor.

Gov. Ronald Reagan, who attended the Los Angeles meetings, said he was pleased with the choice of Dr. Hayakawa by the board of trustees.

He had been highly critical of the action of Dr. Smith in closing the school last week.

'Almost Impossible'

"The problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution — but I will try," he said Tuesday.

Last week, Hayakawa accused some of his fellow faculty members of "moral softness" in yielding to threats and violence which forced the shutdown of the school.

Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns onto the campus. The suspension ends Monday.

Members of the Black Student Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

Campus Reaction

The SFS campus reaction to the resignation and replacement of Dr. Smith ranged from outrage to sadness.

A meeting of about 90 faculty members who have supported the student strike was in session when the news that Hayakawa had been named acting president was received from Los Angeles.

A roar of laughter greeted the announcement, but the group's mood swiftly changed to grimness.

There were cries of "strike, strike!"

According to the newspaper report, Miyo Ota, nisei student charged: "He (Hayakawa) is a minority person but he is the highest order of an Uncle Tom."

Votes to Strike

The faculty group then voted unanimously to refuse to teach classes until the college is given the freedom to implement demands of minority students which have precipitated the campus turmoil.

Said Leo McClatchy, chairman of the faculty's Academic Senate: "It's a sad day for the campus that Dr. Smith should be dumped after he had received the endorsement of the faculty."

Hayakawa antagonized the "young Turk" wing of the faculty last week when he made a speech charging some of his colleagues with condoning racism in reverse by supporting the strike demands of minority student leaders for a black studies department exclusively for black students.

Hayakawa called for "reopening of the campus with police protection if necessary."

Standing Obligation

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting," Hayakawa said, is "we also have a standing obligation to the 17,500 or more students — white, black, yellow, red and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education."

Dr. Kai-yu Hsu, director of Asian studies and a professor of humanities and foreign language, said that although Hayakawa is his personal friend, he doubts that he will be able to handle the situation.

"He (Hayakawa) doesn't understand what is involved in the situation and the forces that brought us to where we are today," said Hsu.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thursday, I

Hayakawa is new man in the middle

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, who is an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and once a reporter for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek — end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa — he prefers the initials S.I. — is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who Tuesday was named the school's acting president.

He replaces Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro students, and harried administrators.



Dr. Hayakawa

HAYAKAWA OFFERED no solutions at his first news conference Tuesday night. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to newsmen.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a Japanese-American born in Vancouver, Canada.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

He added, "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A MAIN QUESTION in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal — and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

The rights of the majority have been a recurrent theme the past two weeks with Hayakawa, who is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes.

For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

The irony is that Hayakawa, who has been conducting only a weekly seminar the current academic year, is probably much better known around the world than on the San Francisco State Campus.

ALHOUGH a full-time English professor, Hayakawa calls himself "only a one-quarter time" teacher, having deferred this year to the lecture tour, where he is in demand.

He is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was "Language in Action," which became a bestseller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

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During World War II, Hayakawa avoided detention in any of the alien camps set up for Japanese - Americans in this country. He was an English instructor at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

HAYAKAWA CAME to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955. He lives in nearby Mill Valley with his wife, Margedant; daughter, Wynne, 17; and sons, Allan, 22, and Mark, 19.

During a faculty meeting Nov. 15, after the campus had been closed for the first time, Hayakawa outlined what could be the keynote to his presidency.

"Let me say on behalf of the silent majority of Negro students advancing themselves and their race without recourse to violence and intimidation, that they want to be treated as responsible human beings and as equals in moral terms as well as in terms of economic and educational opportunity.

"This is the only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met," he added.

2 The Seattle Times Friday, November 29, 1968

New Head of S.F. College Faces Reopening Decision

SAN FRANCISCO — (UPI) — S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of embattled San Francisco State College, is expected to announce a major decision tomorrow. Regardless of what it is, a violent reaction is expected.

If the semanticist orders the 18,000-student campus reopened Monday, radical blacks and whites are expected to intensify a general strike which has resulted in violence and almost idled the campus for the past three weeks.

IF HAYAKAWA postpones the opening, he is sure to draw the ire of the State College Board of Trustees, which appointed him day after accepting the resignation of President Robert Smith.

Smith was criticized by the trustees and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke and Gov. Ronald Reagan for closing the campus after a brief melee between militant students and city police.

Hayakawa also is under court order in Marin County to open the campus Monday or "show cause" why he has not done so. The lawsuit against the acting president and San Francisco State's 1,100 faculty members was filed by Frederck Craemer, a student from Marin County.

Co-plaintiffs in the suit, filed "on behalf of all other students at the college," were Craemer's father, Jack, editor of The San Rafael Independent-Journal, and California Newspapers, Inc., the paper's parent firm.

THE STUDENT strike was called by the Black Students Union after the suspension of a Black Panther, George Murray, as a part-time English instructor for urging minorities to carry guns on campus as protection against "racist administrators."

The B. S. U. and another minority group, the Third World Liberation Front, has since made 15 demands designed to give minorities on campus a greater share in determining the shape of their own education.

FACULTY members, some of whom have supported the student strike, fear that regardless of what Hayakawa's decision may be, the presence of police — and possibly national guardsmen — is inevitable.

But radical students assert it will take more than a token force of national guardsmen to keep the campus buildings open.

"They'll need a soldier every five feet in the corridor," one said.

San Diego Union 11-28-68

S.F. State Plans To Reopen Jolted

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A Monday reopening of strike-closed San Francisco State College remained in doubt yesterday as some student radicals made plans to spread the strike and a faculty leader assailed the new acting president.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, named acting president Tuesday night when President Robert Smith resigned under fire, said he did not know about a Monday resumption of classes.

Smith closed the college Nov. 13 after a week of violence in a strike called by the Black Students Union (BSU). Best estimates have placed the number of strikers and their supporters at 300 or so.

DISORDERS FLARE

An abortive attempt to resume classes for the 18,000 students brought new disorders last week.

Despite the closure, about 200 students, mostly whites, met on the campus yesterday and vowed to continue the strike. Strike demands include an autonomous Black Studies Department, admission of all non-white applicants, and reinstatement of Black Panther George Murray.

Murray is under suspension as a part-time instructor for urging Negro students to bring guns to class. The meeting yesterday called on students at all the other 18 state colleges to strike.

Meanwhile Dr. Leo McClatchy, chairman of the faculty Academic Senate, called a downtown hotel meeting at which he handed out a statement criticizing Hayakawa's appointment.

He blamed the state college trustees and Hayakawa for not consulting the five-professor presidential selection committee before Hayakawa was chosen.

The committee consisted of Dwight Newell; dean of the School of Education; Franklin Sheehan, executive dean of the college; Eric Solomon, professor of English, and Urban Whittaker, professor of international relations and Hayakawa.

EXPECTED ATTACK

Hayakawa had expected the attack. He said Tuesday night that he took the job in an emergency and as a duty.

"The problems are almost beyond solution, but I will give it a trial," he said.

While McClatchy met with newsmen, about 100 to 150 faculty members, largely from the humanities and social studies departments, met at a Jewish synogogue near the campus to discuss the situation.

The group agreed to challenge the procedure by which Hayakawa was selected and to discontinue teaching until some of the demands of the BSU are met.

Hayakawa's home in Marin County was put under extra vigilance by police yesterday after a report of a telephone bomb threat against him.

NYT 28 Nov 68

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CAMPUS ON COAST REMAINS CLOSED

New Trouble Predicted If It Reopens on Monday

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27—San Francisco State College remained closed today under the orders of its new acting president, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the semanticist.

Trouble was predicted if the school reopens Monday, after the Thanksgiving recess, which starts tomorrow.

Dr. Hayakawa was named by the board of trustees of the state college system late yesterday when Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned. Dr. Smith had been president for six months.

Dr. Smith gave as his reason for resigning his inability to resolve conflicts involving the trustees; Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the system; the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and the political forces of the state.

Dr. Hayakawa's appointment immediately drew criticism from both faculty and student groups. Dr. Leo G. McClatchy, chairman of the college's Academic Senate, complained that presidential selection committee of the faculty had not been consulted.

'We'll Be Ready'

Dr. Nathan Hare, director of the Black Studies Program, which the Black Student Union seeks to expand, declared:

"Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith. If he takes the hard line, we'll be ready for him."

Roger Alvarado spoke for the Third World Liberation Front, to which belong students other than Negroes who are minority group members. He said, "We are not going to let the school reopen until we get our demands."

The expectation that Dr. Hayakawa will take a hard line is based on such statements as this one he made last spring after policemen were called to the campus to put down a demonstration:

"Police don't belong on this campus, but neither do these kind of tactics. If you have the one, you're going to have to have the other."

On Nov. 15 at a faculty meeting, he called for swift action to control student demonstrators.

Suspension Protested

A student strike was called at the 18,000-student campus three weeks ago to protest the suspension of George Mason Murray, a Black Panther officer and militant Negro leader. Mr. Murray was a part-time English instructor. He was suspended with pay after he urged Negro students to bring their guns to class in protest.

Dr. Smith tried to keep the school open, but finally closed it when the faculty voted to suspend instruction. It has been closed since.

For the first two days of this week, while the trustees of the state college system met in Los Angeles, faculty representatives met with officers of militant student groups in a convocation.

These talks ended bitterly yesterday afternoon. There was little agreement during the two days. The militant spokesmen reiterated demands for ethnic studies programs and faculty members offered reasons why the demands could not be met.

EXAMPLE

He told the trustees that if he was notified there were three bombs on campus, for instance, he would have to decide whether to close it until they were found, or risk the lives of students and faculty members.

When Smith left San Francisco "in the middle of the night," he said he thought he was going to explain further his own plans for opening the campus on Monday.

"That that meeting never took place," he said. "Instead of making a statement on the plans, I was called into an executive session of the trustees at 9:30 a.m.

"I was asked for specific responses on a series of questions. Some dealt with personnel. One question was whether I would guarantee to keep the college open at all costs, once I'd open it on Monday.

"I was also asked to respond to a proposed trustees' memorandum (which never came out of the executive session) which they said might possibly be modified before it was issued."

DIRECTIVES

He said the memo "was designed to be supportive of

SPLIT

"Increasingly, I felt like a school superintendent with a

That directive ordered Smith to reopen the campus "as soon as possible," something he had told the trustees he had already decided to do.

Smith said he asked for a recess to consider the board proposals. During the recess, he decided to resign.

The president, who was in office only five months, said he was convinced that a majority of the trustees had no confidence in his ability to work out a peaceful settlement of the strike.

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JAMES Q. WEDWORTH

Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thursday, N

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DISORDERS FLARE

An abortive attempt to resume classes for the 18,000 students brought new disorders last week.

Despite the closure, about 200 students, mostly whites, met on the campus yesterday and vowed to continue the strike. Strike demands include an autonomous Black Studies Department, admission of all non-white applicants, and reinstatement of Black Panther George Murray.

Murray is under suspension as a part-time instructor for urging Negro students to bring guns to class. The meeting yesterday called on students at all the other 19 state college

Academic Senate, called a downtown hotel meeting at which he handed out a statement criticizing Hayakawa's appointment.

He blamed the state college trustees and Hayakawa for not consulting the five-professor presidential selection committee before Hayakawa was chosen.

The committee consisted of Dwight Newell, dean of the School of Education; Franklin Sheehan, executive dean of the college; Eric Solomon, professor of English, and Urban Whittaker, professor of international relations and Hayakawa.

EXPECTED ATTACK

Hayakawa had expected the attack. He said Tuesday night that he took the job in an emergency and as a duty.

"The problems are almost beyond solution, but I will give it a trial," he said.

White McClatchy met with newsmen, about 100 to 150 faculty members, largely from the humanities and social studies departments, met at a Jewish synagogue near the campus to discuss the situation.

The group agreed to challenge the procedure by which Hayakawa was selected and to discontinue teaching until some of the demands of the BSU are met.

Hayakawa's home in Marin County was put under extra vigilance by police yesterday after a report of a telephone bomb threat against him.

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with condoning racism in reverse by supporting the strike demands of minority student leaders for a black studies department exclusively for black students.

Hayakawa called for "reopening of the campus with police protection if necessary."

Standing Obligation

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting," Hayakawa said in two also have a standing obligation to the 17,500 or more students — white, black, yellow, red and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education."

Dr. Kai-yu Hsu, director of Asian studies and a professor of humanities and foreign languages, said that although Hayakawa is his personal friend, he doubts that he will be able to handle the situation.

"He (Hayakawa) doesn't understand what is involved in the situation and the forces that brought us to where we are today," said Hsu.

DUPLICATE FRAME

San Francisco Chronicle

FINAL HOME EDITION ** | THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1968 | 10 CENTS | GArfield 1-1111

College Suit Filed

EXAMINER 11-29-68

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Meanwhile Dr. Devere Pentony resigned from his month-old post as deputy president of the college, saying that Hayakawa "should be free to choose his own administrative staff."

Dr. Pentony was appointed to the high administrative post by then-President Robert Smith on Oct. 18. Pentony remains dean of the Behavorial and Social Sciences Department.

Many faculty members considered Hayakawa's appointment by the Board of Trustees as another threat to campus autonomy and reacted by holding a series of scattered meetings to form a stand on whether or not to teach classes Monday.

If the campus remains shut Monday, Hayakawa must appear in court to explain why the 18,000 students did not return to class.

A suit to reopen the college Monday was filed by Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae, a graphic arts student. Judge Joseph G. Wilson issued the show cause order Wednesday in Marin County Superior Court at San Rafael.

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Managing Editor Peter Shapiro said the words "Recall AS Officials" had been painted on the main door of Hut-C which houses the weekly and several signs posted on the door by Associated Students officials had been torn down.

AS funds Open Process. Hut-C has been the information center for student strikers, and paper has been very vocal in its support of the strike.

S.F. State's Day of Dissension--Critics Open Up on Hayakawa



—AP Photo

Rebel students crowded the Gallery Lounge to plan their strike program

A Court Suit on Reopening

By Ron Moskowitz

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Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, the new acting president who closed the campus as his first official act, declined to say when it might resume operations.

An internationally renowned expert on general semantics, Hayakawa is careful with his own words. He would only say he might have some plans to announce by Saturday.

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More S.F. State news on Page 10

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About 200 of the strikers—mostly white—met for two hours in the campus' Gallery Lounge and adopted a five-point program.

The plan not only calls for keeping the strike going here but for extending it to the other 18 State college campuses in the statewide system.

Adopted by overwhelming votes at the meeting were plans to:

- Conduct mass picketing beginning at 7:30 a. m. Monday and continue classroom disruptions of classes with "classroom education teams" of strikers, who will interrupt classes to "explain the issues."
- Get concerned people from the community at large to come on the campus for a demonstration Monday to show support for the students' demands.
- Issue a strike call for every campus in the State college system, calling on each to issue its own pertinent demands directly to the statewide Board of Trustees.
- Bypass acting president S. I. Hayakawa and present their own 15 demands directly to the trustees because "we recognize the administration on this campus has no power."
- Concentrate on what has proven to be a successful technique — holding departmental caucuses on the strike issues in hopes of obtaining department-by-department votes that will shut down the whole campus.

This latter technique is

See Back Page

Protests and Confusion at State Spread

By LYNN LUDLOW

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, author of a standard semantics text called "Language in Thought and Action," must have wondered today how to apply its precepts to the crisis at San Francisco State College.

The on-again, off-again campus was closed today for Thanksgiving, the biggest joke since some radical students referred yesterday to their new acting president as "Tojo," "S. I. Hiawatha Smith" and "puppet." Nobody was giving thanks.

About 200 students voted to picket and disrupt classes on Monday in support of the 15 demands that led to a strike Nov. 6 by the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

Hayakawa will announce Saturday if regular classes will be resumed on the campus, which has been as tense as a turkey wishbone about to be snapped.

FACULTY FOES

He faced strong but disorganized opposition from a group of faculty members who met yesterday at Temple Judea and decided to ask other professors not to teach on the campus until the Council of Academic Deans implements the 15 demands and the appointment of Hayakawa is properly sanctioned by an official selection committee.

Hayakawa may have been further discouraged by comments from his predecessor, Dr. Robert R. Smith, who was appointed with nearly unanimous faculty support in June. On Tuesday he resigned after six months.

Hayakawa is the seventh president in 10 years and the first noted scholar or person of minority descent on the list, but nobody publicly stepped forward yesterday to offer support.

On Monday, Smith was described as "this racist pig" by a BSU spokesman at the start of an all-college convocation that replaced classes this week. On Tuesday, he arrived at a tense meeting of the State College Board of Trustees in Los Angeles without, he said, any plan to quit.

MORE DEMANDS

He told newsmen he resigned shortly after trustees presented him with their own memorandum of 10 demands, a series of directives on student conduct that are now referred to on the campus as the "Ten Commandments."

"The memo was intended to be supportive of me, but I

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 1

State Reopening Remains in Doubt

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viewed it as just another set of directives in a direction that I intended to go anyway. They removed my flexibility."

Smith also said he could not guarantee to the trustees that he would keep the campus open at all costs. He mentioned problems of safety and lack of funds necessary to make certain the campus would stay open.

He said trustees would not give him the necessary administrative freedom.

"Increasingly, I felt like a school superintendent with a five-to-two split against him on his board," said Smith, a professor of education.

CLOSED MEET

Hayakawa spent about two hours yesterday in a closed meeting with top administrative aides, academic deans and other key persons on the campus. He offered no comment afterward, but he appeared calm and relaxed.

Hayakawa was appointed so hastily that he failed to notify other members of the faculty committee that helps choose presidents, but he described it as an emergency matter.

Failure to consult with faculty representatives was the chief complaint at off-campus meetings yesterday of about 25 members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) and the 200 ad hoc committee members.

The AFT group hoped to call a membership meeting early next week. One proposed resolution would withhold recognition of Hayakawa.

The ad hoc group, composed mostly of strike sympathizers, met at Temple Judea. Although the group thinned out rapidly, it ultimately adopted a four-point resolution proposed by Dr. Eric Soloman, professor of English.

The resolution says the faculty group considers Hayakawa's appointment as procedurally improper and urges immediate implementation of the 15 demands; it wants professors to refuse to teach until these points are granted, and it seeks support from faculty departmental meetings.

Another meeting is planned tomorrow.

About 20 members of the Campus Christian Ministry met at Frederic Burk School and decided to circulate a petition asking that police be restrained from appearing on the campus.

In the meeting of student strikers in the on-campus Gallery Lounge, the group voted to picket starting at 7:30 a.m. Monday.

Non-students were urged to come to the campus for demonstrations.

"Classroom education teams" will visit classrooms to discuss issues.

The students also decided to, bypass Hayakawa ("he doesn't exist") and present the 15 strike demands directly to the trustees.

STAY AWAY

Most of the 18,000 students, 1300 faculty members and 700 staff workers remained away yesterday when Hayakawa announced the closing of the campus and the strikers announced the closing of the convocation.

The strike began Nov. 6 with 10 demands from the BSU leadership, including immediate establishment of a 20 professor Black Studies Department with total independence in all respects. The demands also include amnesty for strike participants, replacement of the financial aid officer and reinstatement of Black Panther leader George Murray, an instructor.

Five demands were added by the Third Worlders, spokesmen for ethnic minority groups who want a School of Ethnic Studies. Neither group will negotiate.

When the class boycott proved ineffective, disruptions broke out and triggered arrests by the Police Tactical Squad. Eleven students face disciplinary action.

Classic Book

The new president, author of a classic book on semantics, "Language In Action," found himself in the middle between opposing factions.

Militant college activists have vowed to continue disruptive activites if classes resume without Hayakawa having granted all 10 of their demands—chief among them the retention of a Black Panther as a part-time English instructor.

And if he elects to keep the college shut, Hayakawa was under court order to "show cause" why the 18,000 students should not be allowed to return to class.

Hayakawa inherited the trouble at San Francisco State from Robert Smith, who resigned unexpectedly after almost three weeks of trouble on the campus.

A strike and sporadic violence —including beatings, fires and destruction of college property —have rocked the school since Nov. 6. Not at single class was held Thanksgiving week.

No Excuse

The State College Board of Trustees made it clear at a meeting Tuesday that they believe there is no excuse for classes not to resume. There is even speculation in some quarters that the National Guard may be stationed on campus to guarantee peace.

"We are maintaining close contact with the chancellor's office on the situation," said Ed Gray, an assistant to Gov. Ronald Reagan.

56—ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—
Denver, Colo., Sat., Nov. 30, 1968

West Coast College Chief Keeps Silent

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)— Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who built a world-wide reputation on his ability with words, was silent Friday on when he plans to reopen San Francisco State College.

The famed semanticist, who took over as head of the college only Tuesday, promised to make a statement Saturday about the three weeks of violence and turmoil that forced the college to close.

If Hayakawa plans to order classes resumed Monday, as seemed likely, he wasn't saying so publicly. An aide said no time or place for Saturday's announcement had been set.

A Threat of More S.F. State Trouble

From Page 1

Students for a Democratic Society.

These attempts were made by Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned Tuesday night. It was his decision to shut the campus down on November 13 after a week of violence that first raised the ire of the trustees.

A similar decison by Hayakawa on Tuesday night, within hours after assuming the presidency, cancelled the last in a series of student-faculty convocations scheduled for yesterday.

These had been criticized by Governor Ronald Reagan as "just a lot of talk," although Smith had defended them as "a worthwhile discussion of the issues."

The new president stayed off campus until after lunch.



LEO McCLATCHY
'Utterly, utterly chaotic'

Informed sources said he spent the morning conferring with top city officals.

During the afternoon, Hayakawa met for an hour with his deans and top administrators. He was dressed in a brown suit and green tie and appeared calm and relaxed.

Also invited to attend for a few minutes was Leo McClatchy, chairman of the campus' Academic Senate. Asked how he assessed the situation, he said:

"It has been utterly chaotic the last three weeks.

"Now it is utterly, utterly chaotic with all the new complicatons."

UNCERTAINTY

He obviously meant the unexpected resignation of Smith, the even more unexpected appointment of Hayakawa and the uncertainty about when, if and how the campus might reopen.

McClatchy was obviously angry about Hayakawa's appointment.

In the morning, he called a press conference at the Fairmont Hotel at which he expressed "sincere regret" at Smith's resignation.

PRAISE

"I have served, in the past 18 years, under eight acting, or, if I can use the term loosely, permanent presidents," he said.

"Many good men have served this college well — but, in my opinion, Mr. Smith had the depth of understanding and support of his faculty that was the only hope for a possible reconciliation of our current college difficulties."

McClatchy also revealed that Hayakawa's selection was made without the customary consultation between the trustees and the campus' presidential selection committee.

REGRET

This, McClatchy said, he regretted. He also regretted, he said, the fact that Hayakawa, a member of that committee, did not consult with his four fellow committee members.

McClatchy then read a statement expressing "shock" from the other four that they were not consulted. They announced they would accelerate efforts toward finding a permanent president for the college, and that they would ask the Academic Senate to replace Hayakawa on the selection committee.

Eric Soloman, a professor of English and member of the committee, stopped Hayakawa, as he was leaving his first news conference as president.

"I thought we made an agreement last April that anyone on the committee would resign if he were being considered for president," Soloman said.

REPLY

"I know, I know," Hayakawa replied. "But there wasn't time. I couldn't think of anything when I was told. It was an emergency. But you can contest it if you wish."

But the unfavorable reaction to the sudden switch in leadership came not from the faculty alone.

A reporter on campus yesterday said he could find no one who would give unqualified support for the new president, who terms himself a "liberal Democrat" but has the campus reputation of being somewhat conservative.

A reporter in City Hall had better luck.

Mayor Joseph Alioto, in his most restrained comment on the explosive situation to date, said he regarded both Smith and Hayakawa as "very able men."



A sign proclaimed the campus closed

Militants Plan to Keep Strike Going

From Page 1

being used because, as one spokesman said, "We get our best support from people working on ther own department."

Although the strike is officially sponsored by the Black Students Union, which made ten demands, and the Third World Liberation Front, which made five more, there was only a sprinkling of nonwhites in the audience yesterday.

Initially, the students had planned to place all 15 demands before Hayakawa but that was voted down after one black student said:

"Hayakawa should not be recognized at all. He doesn't exist. Our fight is with the trustees. That's where the power is."

The students were also steered away from sponsoring a court challenge of the ten new rules and regulations the trustees issued Tuesday on student conduct.

They made it clear, though, that they didn't like the new regulations, which subject them to disciplinary action and criminal charges for a variety of infractions.

"What we're hearing now is the goose step," said one black student, referring to the new rules.

DESTRUCTION

Instead of challenging the rules, he urged students to follow him in destructive techniques. He specifically urged them to buy tubes of solder and use them to make typewriters inoperative and plug locks in doors.

When the students rejected this idea along with the court challenge, the young militant said:

"If you don't try it, somebody else will. I prefer to die with a smoking gun in my hand than a picket sign."

Another black student disagreed. He said the group should concentrate on organizing the strike cohesively rather than make public declarations of destructiveness.

A auburn-haired girl reminded students they didn't have to be members of any organization in order to work for the strike.

"You can just represent yourself," she said. "The great hue and cry of our generation is self-determination.

"I'm a member of several minorities. I'm a redhead, a homosexual, and a woman."

She was wearing a turtleneck sweater, pants and a French great coat.

"The worst thing that can happen," she added, "is if this campus opens. It's got to stay closed."

One man who identified himself as a faculty member said the strikers do not now have the faculty behind them.

"But if you sting Hayakawa hard on Monday, you're going to get a reaction," he said. "And then perhaps you'll get the faculty support."

The students, most of whom sat cross-legged on the floor, greeted the news of their new acting president with jokes, disgust and derogatory remarks.

"He's just a puppet," one said. "Just an errand boy for the trustees and (Governor Ronald) Reagan," another agreed. Another called him "Hiawatha." Someone shouted "Tojo," but the groans which followed suggested even the militants felt that was in bad taste.

The discussion was once interrupted by an impromptu performance by two members of the campus' Brecht-like "guerrilla theater."

Portraying Hayakawa and Reagan, they showed the Governor conferring presidential power on the new acting president, saying Hayakawa "will be a good minority man and take care of everything."

The Reagan character then extended his hand but the Hayakawa character walked around him and, instead kissed his rump.

And the show was over.

...AY, NOVEMBER 28, 1968 10 CENTS

College Suit Filed

EXAMINER 11-29-68

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S.F. State's Day of Dissension--Critics Open Up on Hayakawa



AP Photo

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STUDENT FOES

Open hostility but discreet suppression from a group of faculty members appeared yesterday at Trustees' meetings set to [illegible] as to whether to teach classes Monday until the State College Board of Trustees in Los Angeles [illegible] Dr. Dumke [illegible] Hayakawa's appointment as president [illegible] Dr. Dumke [illegible] Hayakawa's appointment [illegible] Dr. Dumke [illegible] Hayakawa's appointment [illegible] Dr. Dumke [illegible] Hayakawa's appointment

San Francisco Chronicle
Friday, November 29, 1968

Hayakawa Faces the Dilemma

The shape and outline of the next crisis at San Francisco State College is expected to be revealed tomorrow by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa — a graceful phrase-maker who already finds himself in the center of a storm of angry words.

Hayakawa — the Canadian-born general semanticist appointed Tuesday as San Francisco State's president—has said he will reveal his plans for the 18,000-student campus.

The 62-year-old professor's dilemma is starkly simple: he can order classes resumed on Monday or not.

CLASH

Ordering classes reopened on Monday will almost certainly trigger an attempt by white radicals and black and other non-white militants to close them down again and lead inexorably to another on-campus clash between students and police.

Postponing the resumption of classroom instruction — at a standstill for the past three weeks — would doubtless anger an already impatient State College Board of Trustees.

And a postponement would only put off for a time what shapes up as an inevitable battle for — quite simply — control of the campus and its future.

Robert Smith — billed as a moderate when he was appointed president six months ago — resigned because he couldn't tred the narrow tight-rope between the demands of student militants and the counterpressures of the trustees.

SUMMERSKILL

He replaced John Summerskill — regarded as a liberal — who resigned for identical reasons following weeks of violence - wracked controversy.

Significantly, Hayakawa — though he denies the label — is seen by students and faculty alike as a conservative, though the term scarcely carries the same meaning it does off-campus.

Though Hayakawa has a reputation as a man with a way with words, it seems doubtful he will have much chance to exercise that talent.

Last week's convocation — regarded by most observers

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Hayakawa Faces the Dilemma

From Page 1

as an utter flop — was organized to open up the avenues of communication between the student militants and the faculty and administration.

The students regarded the exchanges as a waste of time, pointing out that their demands have already been clearly set forth.

DEMANDS

The Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front — comprised of Mexican-American and Oriental students — have submitted a total of 15 demands.

They embrace a variety of things, but mainly seek to give minorities on campus a far greater share in determining the shape of their own educations.

Time after time, radicals explained that their demands are "non-negotiable."

FACULTY

Said one: "We're not kidding around by using the old politics and putting up 20 demands in order to get ten. We could have put up 80 demands, but we only put up ten we have to have."

Even the faculty — which is, for the most part, sympathetic with most of the black student demands — bridles at one which calls for the admission next fall of every black student who applies, regardless of qualifications.

Many faculty members are growingly apprehensive that if the impasse continues much longer, that which they fear the most will come to pass. That is the stationing of National Guard troops on campus to open the campus and keep it open.

And the radical students reply to this by vowing that if the National Guard is brought in on campus, it will have to be in more than token numbers.

"They'll need a soldier every five feet in the corridors," said one.

San Francisco Examiner
Friday, November 29, 1968

Formidable Task For Hayakawa

AND NOW another president, the third in six months, must try to treat the several madnesses that infect San Francisco State College. The public can only wish that the attrition rate among those trying to destroy the college were as high as the attrition rate among its presidents.

We admire the courage of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the new acting president. Clearly he did not want the post, but responded from a sense of duty in an emergency situation. We find it indefensible that normally responsible elements of the faculty, typified by men like Chairman Leo McClatchy of the academic senate, should be stiff-necked about the appointment because they were not consulted.

Hayakawa has more than enough troubles newly thrust upon him — including the task of dealing with the scholarly fools and the agitator element on the faculty — without having to worry about the wounded prides of responsible faculty too.

DR. ROBERT SMITH, the resigned president, was a first rate man. He was in many respects the faculty's own choice for the post when he took it over last spring. Patient and understanding, with a deep desire to heal without destroying, Smith had the toughness to pursue a difficult gamble: that he could achieve a campus consensus — and thus peace — through a three-day convocation. It failed.

Perhaps he never really had a chance. But of the many factors that finally convinced him he could do no more, not the least was the failure to get the strong faculty support he deserved. The new acting president should learn from that and not lean too heavily on the faculty reed.

So tangled is the thicket of passions at the college today that no man can guess how the college will be restored to normalcy.

But two things we do know:

- It will be restored. The people of California will not permit that fine institution to be destroyed by unreasonable zealots. Most particularly the public will not permit its destruction by black and white radicals spouting Che Guevara maxims.

- The unreasonable demands of the striking students will not be met, for the obvious reason that surrender on the demands would mean surrender of the whole college.

We hope the final resolution of the college's difficulties does not result in lasting harm to one of its prime missions: the educating of urban minorities.

If that should come to pass despite all efforts to prevent it, the blame will fall upon those who tried to turn evolution into revolution.

Hayakawa to Open College On Monday

By Ron Moskowitz

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa is expected to announce today that San Francisco State College will reopen on Monday.

The Chronicle learned last night that the decision was actually made last Wednesday, one day after Hayakawa replaced Robert R. Smith as president.

The date was decided upon after a two-hour session Hayakawa held Wednesday morning with Mayor Joseph Alioto and Police Chief Thomas Cahill.

He has stuck to that decision all along, it was learned. But he did not reveal it, so that he could use the intervening days to build faculty and student support for the resumption of regular classes on Monday.

FLOWERS

He has also been discussing with members of his staff several plans to help make the reopening successful.

It was learned the new President was toying with these imaginative ideas yesterday:

- Through his contacts in the Japanese community, flowers would be collected from wholesale floral firms and placed all over the sprawling campus.

- Students for an Academic Environment, who want a return to normality on campus, would organize themselves and other interested students to wear blue arm bands Monday — although this might make them easy targets for violent strikers.

- Mahalia Jackson, popular Negro spiritual singer and a friend of Hayakawa, would be placed on the speaker's platform at any rallies.

- Soliciting 50 scholarships, each for $500, from Japanese leaders for minority students so they could "go to the School of Business, which is where they need to get proper training to get a job."

"If the situation wasn't so tragic," said one woeful administrator, "we could laugh hard at some of these ideas."

Hayakawa had earlier said

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SF Chronicle, Saturday, November 30, 1968

Flowers, Armbands

Hayakawa Will Open College

From Page 1

he had hoped to return the campus to a happy place, "a warm swinging campus" like he knew when he first came there in 1952.

With or without implementation of these ideas, there was little hope in most circles that Monday would be a very normal day on campus.

Strike leaders earlier this week pledged to continue the strike and disruption of classes if they are scheduled for Monday.

They also voted to attempt to build community support for the strike and extend it to the other 18 campuses in the statewide system of State Colleges.

Hayakawa was also faced with the possibility that his faculty might vote not to teach.

This is exactly what they did at a faculty meeting on Tuesday, November 19, one day after the Trustees ordered the campus reopened "immediately."

Hayakawa — then a faculty member — was one of those who, later complained the faculty vote was unrepresentative. He said three rows of students were not removed from the auditorium before the voice vote was taken.

The campus reopened the next day, but instead of regular classes, a faculty-student convocation was held to discuss the 15 demands of the striking students.

Ten of these were issued by the Black Students Union, which sponsored the strike. Five more were made public later by the sympathizing Third World Liberation Front, which is made up of other non-white radicals.

The convocation continued in fits and starts through the rest of last week. It was due to be staged this week until the campus closed for Thanksgiving holidays last Wednesday.

But Smith's unexpected resignation prevented that. Hayakawa's first official act was to order the campus closed Tuesday night, thus pre-empting the last scheduled day of the convocation.

This did not set well with many members of the faculty, who thought up the convocation idea themselves.

It did please others, however, who were against the convocation from the start. These included 79 faculty members who hastily called together a morning meeting yesterday and signed a pledge supporting Hayakawa and the reopening of "normal classroom instruction as soon as possible."

Most of them are members of the Faculty Renaissance Group, a moderately-conservative branch of the faculty which organized 18 months ago "because we have been concerned about the way things are going."

Leo McClatchy, chairman of the Academic Senate, was asked whether he thought faculty member would teach if classes reopened Monday.

"That's a good question," he replied. "Certainly some would and some would not. After all, it will depend on whether it becomes a violent day, too."

As to Hayakawa's plans, McClatchy complained he has "not been informed of anything the president is planning."

Dr. Devere Pentony yesterday announced his resignation from the month-old post as deputy president of the college.

Hired by Smith, Pentony said he felt Hayakawa should be free to select his "own ego."

He will return to his post as Dean of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Department.

Commenting on the brevity of his deputy presidency, Pentony laughed.

"I think I worked on a section gang one summer for the same length of time," he said. "That job was a little easier physically than the one I had."

REACTION

The committee announced plans for holding a news conference immediately following that of the acting president.

Just how the college's faculty would react to any plans for reopening the campus appeared uncertain. Several hundred faculty members attended scattered discussion meetings yesterday and Wednesday but a majority of professors followed Hayakawa's order shutting down the campus.

Adding to Hayakawa's tribulations was a lawsuit filed by student Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae and his father.

As a result of the suit, Hayakawa must appear Wednesday in Marin County Superior Court if he has not reopened the campus and explain why the shutdown is continuing.

FEES PAID

Craemer and his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent Journal, argue that the Creamers paid student fees in good faith expecting the college to fulfill its obligation to provide instruction.

Meanwhile Dr. Devere Pentony, deputy president of the college, resigned to allow Hayakawa to choose his own administrative staff.

Dr. Pentony, who held the deputy president's position for only a month, remains dean of the Behavioral and Social science Department.

Nichi Bei Times
JAPANESE AMERICAN DAILY
Saturday, November 30, 1968

Dr. Hayakawa Up Against Tough Situation at State

New Acting President to Make Statement Saturday, Now Under Court Order to Reopen Campus Monday

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the new acting president of [illegible] San Francisco State College, remained mum Friday on his plans for opening the college, promising a statement today (Saturday).

And if the campus remains closed Monday, Hayakawa must appear in court to explain why the 18,000 students did not return to classes.

A suit to reopen the campus Monday was filed by Fred Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae, a graphic arts student. Judge Joseph G. Wilson issued the show of cause order Wednesday in Marin county superior court at San Rafael.

Hayakawa replaced Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned Tuesday as president after almost three weeks of turmoil on the Lake Merced campus resulting from a strike initiated by the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front.

Five-Point Program

In general, the strikers are demanding a fully accredited black studies department immediately, the admission of all black and other minorities students who want to attend the college and the retention of Black Panther George Murray as an instructor.

The strikers in a meeting Wednesday said they would continue the disruptive strike on Monday.

Meanwhile, student radicals who made it clear they will try to keep the campus shut down Monday adopted a five-point program:

1—Conducting mass picketing Monday morning and continue classroom disruptions to "explain the issues."

2—Get nonstudents to join their efforts Monday.

3—Issue a strike call for all 19 campuses in the state college system.

Bypass New President

4—Bypass Hayakawa and present their demand directly to the state college trustees because "we recognize the administration on this campus has no power."

5—Hold departmental caucuses on the strike issues in hopes of obtaining department-by-department votes that will shut down the campus.

The student had planned to place their demands before Hayakawa but that was rejected after a Negro student said:

"Hayakawa should not be recognized at all. He doesn't exist. Our fight is with the trustees. That's where the power is."

Hayakawa said earlier this month he believes swift response —including police and court action —is needed to keep campus dissent orderly.

Criticizes Choice

"Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith," said Dr. Nathan Hare, coordinator of the school's black studies program, a focal point of campus unrest.

"He's been here a long time. He should have known better. He's called a liberal but we're quite aware of where he stands," Hare continued.

He referred to Hayakawa as "Pocahontas or Hiawatha" and added: "He takes the hard line. We'll be ready for him."

The Third World Liberation Front, a coalition of Latin American, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and American Indian students, is actively supporting the BSU.

Voices Objections

"Hayakawa absolutely will not be accepted by minority students," said one Third World member, who added: "He is a perfect example of how white people use

(Continued on last page)

(Continued from first page)

nonwhites against other nonwhites."

The new college president terms himself as a "liberal Democrat," but has the campus reputation of being somewhat conservative.

Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan last Tuesday hailed Dr. Hayakawa's appointment, saying:

"I'm very excited and happy about the replacement."

Dr. Hayakawa has been conferring with college deans and other top faculty authorities and also with civic officials.

A number of faculty members are not happy with the choice of Dr. Hayakawa as college president, including Dr. Leo McClatchy, president of state's academy senate.

After a meeting Wednesday, Dr. Hayakawa was reminded that members of the academic senate's campus presidential selection committee had agreed to resign from the five-member board if he were being considered for president.

Sense of Duty

"There wasn't time," Dr. Hayakawa said. "It was an emergency. I couldn't think of anything when I was told. I accepted, perhaps foolishly, but out of a sense of duty." He added that the committee could contest the appointment if they wished.

Craemer's suit claims his parents paid fees in good faith, expecting the college to fulfill its obligation to provide instruction.

His father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent Journal, and the newspaper joined in the petition.

Thanksgiving Day provided the first lull in the turbulence since the strike began Nov. 6.

SF Examiner
Saturday Nov. 30 1968

Hayakawa Readies Reopening

By JIM WOOD

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa called a news conference today to announce his plans for reopening the strife-torn San Francisco State College campus.

The reopening, expected Monday, would end a shutdown ordered Tuesday night as one of Hayakawa's first moves upon being named acting president, replacing Dr. Robert Smith.

Hayakawa spent last night quietly at home in Mill Valley. He dined with his family, his secretary and special assistant James Dodson and then, in his shirt sleeves, left the table to work on plans for the reopening.

Since announcing the shutdown Tuesday night he has been conferring with associates about the strike and student unrest, particularly the problems of minority students.

MANY IDEAS

Some of these discussions have been brainstorming sessions, he said last night at which a wide range of possible actions have been discussed.

"Many ideas have been discussed," he said last night. "We may have talked about inviting Mahalia Jackson, Duke Ellington or Joan Baez to the campus — that doesn't mean we're necessarily going to do it. We were brainstorming and that's the idea. You say anything."

Hayakawa said he recelled lecturing at the Army War College where a game was played planning an imaginary attack upon a foreign country. He said that it could have been reported that the college was considering such an attack but that didn't mean it was being planned.

Hayakawa said that since his appointment as acting president he has received "a fantastic volume of telegrams, mail and telephone calls."

"Not one was hostile," he said. "It's so heart warming."

He said that the correspondence came from total strangers, liberals, conservatives, students and former students, people in the military, pacifists, and congressmen.

VOLUNTEERS

"People have volunteered money to help black students," he said, standing in his hall, talking with a newsman by telephone. "People have volunteered to work on the campus, saying call me anytime of the day or night.

"This evidence of support from strangers as well as good friends gives me the feeling that there is a fantastic backlog of support. So many people have offered to contribute money to assist educational opportunities for minority students.

"One teacher offered to teach free in minority districts and set up a school for the culturally disadvantaged."

Although under fire from some faculty members, Hayakawa has the support of the Committee for an Academic Environment, a student group claiming to represent a majority of students. The committee is opposed to the strike which led to the resignation of Dr. Robert Smith as president and the closing of the campus by Hayakawa.

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 1

San Francisco Chronicle
Tuesday, December 3, 1968

Hayakawa Faces the Dilemma

The shape and outline of the next crisis at San Francisco State College is expected to be revealed tomorrow by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa — a graceful shyness-maker who already finds himself in the center of a storm of angry words.

Hayakawa — the Canadian-born general semanticist appointed Tuesday as San Francisco State's president—has said he will reveal his plans for the 18,000-student campus.

The 63-year-old president's dilemma is starkly simple: he can order classes resumed on Monday or not.

CLASH

Ordering classes reopened on Monday will almost certainly trigger an attempt by white radicals and black and other non-white militants to close them down again and lead inexorably to another on-campus clash between students and police.

Postponing the resumption of classroom instruction — at a standstill for the past three weeks — would doubtless anger an already impatient State College Board of Trustees.

And a postponement would only put off for a time what shapes up as an inevitable battle for — quite simply — control of the campus and its future.

Robert Smith — billed as a moderate when he was appointed president six months ago — resigned because he couldn't tred the narrow tight-rope between the demands of student militants and the counterpressures of the trustees.

SUMMERSKILL

He replaced John Summerskill — regarded as a liberal — who resigned for identical reasons following weeks of violence - wracked controversy.

Significantly, Hayakawa — though he denies the label — is seen by students and faculty alike as a conservative, though the term scarcely carries the same meaning it does off-campus.

Though Hayakawa has a reputation as a man with a way with words, it seems doubtful he will have much chance to exercise that talent.

Last week's convocation — regarded by most observers

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Hayakawa Faces the Dilemma

From Page 1

as an utter flop — was organized to open up the avenues of communication between the student militants and the faculty and administration.

The students regarded the exchanges as a waste of time, pointing out that their demands have already been clearly set forth.

DEMANDS

The Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front — comprised of Mexican-American and Oriental students — have submitted a total of 15 demands.

They embrace a variety of things, but mainly seek to give minorities on campus a far greater share in determining the shape of their own educations.

Time after time, radicals explained that their demands are "non-negotiable."

FACULTY

Said one: "We're not kidding around by using the old politics and putting up 20 demands in order to get ten. We could have put up 80 demands, but we only put up ten we have to have."

Even the faculty — which is, for the most part, sympathetic with most of the black student demands — bridles at one which calls for the admission next fall of every black student who applies, regardless of qualifications.

Many faculty members are growingly apprehensive that if the impasse continues much longer, that which they fear the most will come to pass. That is the stationing of National Guard troops on campus to open the campus and keep it open.

And the radical students reply to this by vowing that if the National Guard is brought in on campus, it will have to be in more than token numbers.

"They'll need a soldier every five feet in the corridors," said one.

San Francisco Examiner
Friday, November 29, 1968

Formidable Task For Hayakawa

AND NOW another president, the third in six months, must try to treat the several madnesses that infect San Francisco State College. The public can only wish that the attrition rate among those trying to destroy the college were as high as the attrition rate among its presidents.

We admire the courage of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the new acting president. Clearly he did not want the post, but responded from a sense of duty in an emergency situation. We find it indefensible that normally responsible elements of the faculty, typified by men like Chairman Leo McClatchy of the academic senate, should be stiff-necked about the appointment because they were not consulted.

Hayakawa has more than enough troubles newly thrust upon him — including the task of dealing with the scholarly fools and the agitator element on the faculty — without having to worry about the wounded prides of responsible faculty too.

DR. ROBERT SMITH, the resigned president, was a first rate man. He was in many respects the faculty's own choice for the post when he took it over last spring. Patient and understanding, with a deep desire to heal without destroying, Smith had the toughness to pursue a difficult gamble: that he could achieve a campus consensus — and thus peace — through a three-day convocation. It failed.

Perhaps he never really had a chance. But of the many factors that finally convinced him he could do no more, not the least was the failure to get the strong faculty support he deserved. The new acting president should learn from that and not lean too heavily on the faculty reed.

So tangled is the thicket of passions at the college today that no man can guess how the college will be restored to normalcy.

But two things we do know:

● It will be restored. The people of California will not permit that fine institution to be destroyed by unreasonable zealots. Most particularly the public will not permit its destruction by black and white radicals spouting Che Guevara maxims.

● The unreasonable demands of the striking students will not be met, for the obvious reason that surrender on the demands would mean surrender of the whole college.

We hope the final resolution of the college's difficulties does not result in lasting harm to one of its prime missions: the educating of urban minorities.

If that should come to pass despite all efforts to prevent it, the blame will fall upon those who tried to turn evolution into revolution.

akawa and Police Chief Thomas Cahill.

He has stuck to that decision all along, it was learned. But he did not exercise it, so that he could use the intervening days to build faculty and student support for the resumption of regular classes on Monday.

FLOWERS

He has also been discussing with members of his staff several plans to help make the reopening successful.

It was learned the new President was toying with these imaginative ideas yesterday:

● Through his contacts in the Japanese community, flowers would be collected from wholesale floral firms and placed all over the sprawling campus.

● Students for an Academic Environment, who want a return to normality on campus, would organize themselves and other interested students to wear blue arm bands Monday — although this might make them easy targets for violent strikers.

● Mahalia Jackson, popular Negro spiritual singer and a friend of Hayakawa, would be placed on the speaker's platform at any rallies.

● Soliciting 50 scholarships, each for $500, from Japanese leaders for minority students so they could "go to the School of Business, which is where they need to get proper training to get a job."

"If the situation wasn't so tragic," said one woeful administrator, "we could laugh hard at some of these ideas."

Hayakawa had earlier said

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Because all the eruptions were coupled with the demands of the black students and Third World, any black person who moves about the campus is accorded a special kind of treatment by faculty as well as students.

Special Treatment

A hungry Negro newsman, wandering through the Science Building seeking change for a dollar for a sandwich vending machine, encountered a white female instructor. She told him she did not have change for a dollar, but rummaged in her purse until she found some coins and thrust them in his hand, refusing to accept his dollar.

"No, no, that's all right you don't have to pay it back. Don't worry about it. I don't need it," she said emphatically.

As late as noon of the day the convocation was to begin, about 150 black students along with other minority students sat in a tense meeting where Black Panther leader and suspended San Francisco State instructor George Mason Murray angrily assailed the convocation as meaningless. He called for more militant action.

Most of the students were confused because they had decided the convocation was a good idea.

Voted to Participate

When BSU President Benny Stewart called for a vote to resolve whether or not the BSU should participate in the convocation the vote was unanimously in favor of participation.

A black professor analyzed the black students in an interview.

"The BSU is serious. It truly believes it is acting in the best interest of black youth. The BSU regards itself as the vanguard of the struggle going on between black people and the establishment. You see, they regard the struggle on this campus as a microcosm of the struggle going on in the black communities across the country."

However, he pointed out that the casual outsider failed to understand that very often these young people, in the throes of their exasperation with the establishment, could not comprehend that there is a time to put their demands through the proper channels "and break out of that racist-pig-honky name-calling syndrome."

"After all, now they have the attention of the people on this campus, and the whole ... state for that matter.

"Even the faculty which never before worked with students is just beginning to show definite signs of understanding the students and their demands. In the beginning I think it was necessary to heap bitter vitriol on their heads because they were just uptight middle-class liberals hiding in their suburban ghettos.

"What's happening here is a culmination or the peaking of a struggle that had to happen, and this campus will never be the same."

REACTION

The committee announced plans for holding a news conference immediately following that of the acting president.

Just how the college's faculty would react to any plans for reopening the campus appeared uncertain. Several hundred faculty members attended scattered discussion meetings yesterday and Wednesday but a majority of professors followed Hayakawa's order shutting down the campus.

Adding to Hayakawa's tribulations was a lawsuit filed by student Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae and his father.

As a result of the suit, Hayakawa must appear Wednesday in Marin County Superior Court if he has not reopened the campus and explain why the shutdown is continuing.

FEES PAID

Craemer and his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent Journal, argue that the Craemers paid student fees in good faith expecting the college to fulfill its obligation to provide instruction.

Meanwhile Dr. Devere Pentony, deputy president of the college, resigned to allow Hayakawa to choose his own administrative staff.

Dr. Pentony, who held the deputy president's position for only a month, remains dean of the Behavioral and Social science Department.

S.F. State Militants May Escalate Their Autonomy Demands

L.A. TIMES — BY RAY ROGERS, Times Staff Writer — 12-3-68

SAN FRANCISCO—The changing of presidents at San Francisco State College may push militant students into escalating their demands far beyond expectation because they believe the state college trustees are attempting to avoid answering their criticisms.

The militants—members of the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front—are more upright with the trustees than they are with the schools' president, because they realize control over their education rests more with the trustees than with the president. Their primary aim is to establish campus autonomy.

The replacement of Robert R. Smith as president with Dr. S. I. Hayakawa exasperates activists of all races because they view it as a move toward suppression rather than amelioration of campus problems.

Smith, from their point of view, was merely a convenient establishment target. The Hayakawa appointment disgusted them because it seemed the trustee's action presumed an Oriental would gain the overwhelming support of the white, brown, yellow and black radicals. They disliked the professor of English as "Uncle Tom," and said his appointment was a distraction ... on the actual problems confronting the campus.

The stage was set for this during last week's campus convocation. Black Students Union spokesman Rosepe Blount stated, "We want to have enough power on this campus to even save (ex-President Robert R.) Smith's job."

In their quest for power on the campus, BSU and Third World constantly have befuddled the administration and the faculty with their nonnegotiable demands.

During one session of the convocation, BSU leader Clarence Thomas emphatically told the audience that last year the black students wanted 11.5 teaching positions for the black studies program. "Now we're asking for 20 and next year we might want 80."

The primary motive for these erratic tactics is that the minority students don't trust the powers and, therefore, believe the only way to deal with them is to keep them constantly off balance.

Distrust Grows

The distrust was deepened last Tuesday. While the militant members of the student body were participating in the convocation, it was announced that the 11 students who were arrested during the strike had been notified they would be suspended. Third World spokesman Roger Alvarado, who worked hard to convince the activists that their participation in the convocation was important, said he thought as long as the convocation was going on the administration would observe an unofficial truce. Consequently, the convocation ended on a sour note with the militant student participants abruptly walking out because of the suspensions.

The militant faction originally had insisted the school be closed so students and faculty could undergo the reeducational process of a convocation. But the most extreme faction of the BSU was against the idea. The group thought the convocation would be nothing but words leading nowhere because neither Smith, the administration nor the faculty could do more than discuss its demands.

Last year, the BSU did not know specifically what they wanted so they asked and got a black studies program and the recruitment of more minority students. But in the process they have uncovered the fact that they as students have no control over their own lives."

During a special faculty meeting a white woman English professor asserted that BSU leader Jack Alexis has told me I can no longer afford the luxury of being a liberal. I would like to tell Mr. Alexis I've already begun to redefine my experience."

And there are many other white instructors on this campus who feel as this woman does, according to Dr. Jay White, dean of undergraduate studies.

"Most of the white faculty members come from safe suburban communities, and for too long they've hidden behind a facade of liberalism. They bought their way out of confrontations with the black man by giving money to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People or Dr. Martin Luther King. It's just now finally beginning to seep into their minds that they are just as powerless as students. And what the students are talking about is in their best interest."

Negroes wandered in and out of the pressroom unmolested while white students and faculty members were turned away coldly. The Negroes helped themselves to the food and coffee set aside for the newsmen and no one said a word to them.

Yet, a BSU member said of the white students and faculty members: "They ain't serious. They think it's all a game."

JAPANESE AMERICAN DAILY

SF Examiner
Saturday
Nov 30 1968

Hayakawa Readies Reopening

By JIM WOOD

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The reopening, expected Monday, would end a shutdown ordered Tuesday night as one of Hayakawa's first moves upon being named acting president, replacing Dr. Robert Smith.

Hayakawa spent last night quietly at home in Mill Valley. He dined with his family, his secretary and special assistant James Dodson and then, in his shirt sleeves, left the table to work on plans for the reopening.

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MANY IDEAS

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"Many ideas have been suggested," he said last night. "We may have talked about [illegible]

brainstorming and that's the idea. You say anything."

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Hayakawa said that since his appointment as acting president he has received "a fantastic volume of telegrams, mail and telephone calls."

"Not one was hostile," he said. "It's an heart warming."

He said that the correspondence came from total strangers, liberals, conservatives, students and former students, people in the military, ministers and congressmen.

DUPLICATE FRAME

Here's what prompted my letter

Progress-Bulletin

POMONA, CALIF., WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1968

'He Won't Last'

Militants Map 'Ambush' For New S.F. State Chief

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, a semanticist named acting president of San Francisco State College Tuesday night, calls himself a "liberal Democrat."

Most students, faculty members and administrators queried believed he would take a tougher approach to campus militants than did his predecessor, Robert R. Smith, who lasted six months

Most also said it wouldn't matter who was president since he is caught between state college trustees and activists, neither of whom would give in.

"We'll be ready for him," Dr. Nathan Hare, a Negro who is coordinator of the black studies program, said of Hayakawa.

To Leave Faster

"He'll go out faster than Smith. He's been here a long time. He should have known better. He's called a liberal but we're quite aware of where he stands." Hare continued.

Near the Hayakawa news conference a pretty girl appeared, not knowing the campus was closed and expecting to attend night class.

"I don't think it matters who is president," she said, "there will still be trouble."

"Intimidation will go on but not in the sense of hitting anybody," said Patrick Salaver, 22, a Filipino and a member of the Third World. Liberation Front, a coalition of Latin-American, oriental and American Indian students.

"Hayakawa absolutely will not be accepted by minority students," the social science major added.

"Hayakawa, as we understand it," added Salaver, "is a perfect example of how white people use non-whites against other non-whites.

"He has a history of being against progressive education and against the demands of the minority. He is not a well informed person.

"At this point any president is not much good. There are too many machine guns pointing at him such as the trustees and the governor."

"I don't think he'll vacillate," said Sam Goldman, history professor and sports information director for the school. "He's not quite as liberal as some people think."

Erik Solomon, an English professor, vice chairman of the Academic Senate and a foe of Hayakawa, said, "I'm not very happy about it."

He said he is on a five-member presidential selection committee with Hayakawa and that one of the first orders of business was that "we would not allow our names to be put into consideration" for president.

"I regret Smith's resignation but am very happy," said George Outland, political science instructor and former congressman.

"Anyone will have a helluva time," said speech major Larry Cook, 22, who said he is a member of the "silent majority."

"The militants are not going to give in, and (Gov.) Reagan won't give in.

"I think the militants made a mistake by pressuring Smith to resign. Whoever they get will be much firmer," Cook said.



S. I. HAYAKAWA



ROBERT SMITH

Semantics Expert May Find Right Words To Soothe Ruffled Campus

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)— Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and once a reporter for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment, he didn't seek—end the strike at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa—he prefers the initials S. I. — is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who Tuesday was named the school's acting president.

He replaces Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro students, and harried administrators.

Hayakawa offered no solutions at this first news conference Tuesday night. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to newsmen.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a Japanese-American born in Vancouver, Canada.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

He added, "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal—and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

The rights of the majority have been a recurrent theme the past two weeks with Hayakawa, who is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes.

For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

The irony is that Hayakawa, who has been conducting only a weekly seminar the current academic year, is probably much better known around the world than on the San Francisco State campus.

Hayakawa came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955. He lives in nearby Mill Valley with his wife, Margedant; daughter, Wynne, 17; and sons, Allan, 22, and Mark, 19.

CHICAGO PAPER

For five years, beginning in 1942, he as a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

The irony is that Hayakawa, who has been conducting only a weekly seminar the current academic year, is probably much better known around the world than on the San Francisco State campus.

Although a full-time English professor, Hayakawa calls himself "only a one-quarter time" teacher, having deferred this year to the lecture tour, where he is in demand.

He is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was "Language in Action," which became a best-seller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

But his interests have been varied. He once served as director of the Institute of Jazz.

Hayakawa received his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's from McGill University in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929.

During World War II, Hayakawa avoided detention in any of the alien camps set up for Japanese-Americans in this country. He was an English instructor at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Stockton (Calif.) Record
☆ Wed., Nov. 27, 1968

S.F. State's Hayakawa Has No Quick Solution to Strife

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, who is an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and once a reporter for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek—end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa — he prefers the initials S. I.—is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who Tuesday was named the school's acting president.

SMITH RESIGNED

He replaces Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro students, and harried administrators.

Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first news conference Tuesday night. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to newsmen.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a Japanese-American born in Vancouver, Canada.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

PROTECT STUDENTS

He added, "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal — and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

The rights of the majority have been a recurrent theme the past two weeks with Hayakawa, who is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes.

SOCIALIST VOICE

S. I. Hayakawa in charge

HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN 11-27-68

Battle-worn college president resigns

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Blaming pressures from trustees, faculty, militant students and "political forces," Robert R. Smith abruptly ended his six-month term as president of embattled San Francisco State College.

Gov. Ronald Reagan and other trustees of California's 19-campus college system unanimously accepted Smith's resignation yesterday and named Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, as acting president.

Reagan, college leaders and Hayakawa expressed doubts that the overnight change in presidents would be enough to pacify protesting students and bring the campus back to normal soon.

"HAYAKAWA WILL go out faster than Smith," Prof. Nathan Hare, Negro coordinator of the San Francisco State black studies program, said in San Francisco.

"I can say without hesitation," Reagan said, Smith's resignation "was not requested."

Black and ethnic studies programs and other demands from campus minority group students have been the focal point of demonstrations, a student strike and intermittent violence that kept San Francisco State's classes closed for most of the past three weeks.

The campus has 18,000 students and about 1,100 faculty members.

ONE DEMAND CALLS for reinstatement of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time English instructor suspended by the college system's Chancellor Glen S. Dumke, early this month. Murray is being investigated by campus officials for reported remarks in speeches, such as urging Negro students to carry guns on campus.

Smith also cited "desparate limitations in financial resources" as one reason for his request to return to work as an education professor.

Smith said one reason for his resignation was "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and political forces of the state."

Smith had agreed to discussion of the issues during campus-wide convocations which superceded classes, although trustees had ordered normal campus routine resumed following shutdown Nov. 13-20.

HAYAKAWA ORDERED the convocations ended immediately. But he said he didn't know if classes would resume as planned Monday.

Hare said Hayakawa "takes the hard line. We'll be ready for him."

Reagan said he "very regretfully" accepted Smith's resignation.

Earlier Reagan and State School Supt. Max Rafferty told newsmen they wanted "professional agitators" removed from the campus. Reagan mentioned the Students for a Democratic Society when asked who some of the agitators were.



HEADS SAN FRANCISCO STATE—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa discusses the problems facing San Francisco State College. He was named acting president yesterday.—Associated Press Photo.

Hayakawa teacher, speaker in Isles

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of San Francisco State College, has been coming to Hawaii off and on for years and always with a penetrating comment on some of the world's ills.

He selected Maui for a vacation in 1967 and then returned there this June to give the commencement address at Baldwin High School.

He spent the summer of 1962 teaching at the University of Hawaii and between 1957 and 1965 he has been a featured speaker at mental health, semantics and Federal Aviation Administration conferences.

When he was on the Manoa campus in 1962 he was waging two wars: to try and prevent telephone companies from going to the 7-digit system (he said people cannot remember that many numbers) and he was convinced far more extensive communications were needed between the United States and Russia to prevent nuclear war.

HAYAKAWA ALSO likes to talk about television.

On a visit to Honolulu in 1963 he suggested that the seeds of Negro discontent (and this was before most of the sit-ins, marches and riots) may stem from friendly TV commercials which say the abundant life is readily available to all.

He made news two months ago in commenting further on TV before the American Psychological Association.

The alienation of youth, the youth rebellion, their inability to communicate with elders, Hayakawa suggested, may be caused by a lifetime of sitting in front of the tube.

Hayakawa, who hit it big as an authority on semantics with his book "Language in Action" in 1941, surprised many when he said here in 1962 that many commonly used Hawaiian words are now in Webster's International Dictionary.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



Robert R. Smith telling a press conference yesterday of his resignation as president of San Francisco State College. (UPI Telephoto)



S. I. Hayakawa, professor of English, who was named as acting president of the strife-torn institution. (Associated Press Wirephoto)

San Francisco State

College Head Quits in Strife

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (AP) — Citing "inability to reconcile conflicts" plus inherited financial shortages, Robert R. Smith has resigned at president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.

State college trustees, who for two days had been considering campus problems and Smith's future, accepted the resignation unanimouly yesterday and named Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, to the post. He has been a faculty member since 1955.

The resignation was the second of a president in one year at the college, which has a history of student disorders. John Summerskill quit last spring after controversy over his handling of demonstrations.

Cites Conflicts

Smith, who said he wrote out his resignation yesterday afternoon, cited "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups, and political forces of the state."

He mentioned also "desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president." One such problem has been financing programs to aid minority group students, a central issue in the current campus crisis.

Smith, 51 years old, a former professor of education, asked to be reassigned to other duties on the campus. He was named president seven months ago.

Disrupted for 3 Weeks

Education at San Francisco State has been disrupted for three weeks by a student strike and sporadic violence, mostly stemming from demands of militant Negroes. They seek courses tailored to their interests and protest against the suspension of an English teacher, Black Panther leader George Murray, who is reported to have advocated that students bring guns on campus.

Hayakawa, 62, of Japanese ancestry, is a professor of English and known as an expert on the meaning of words. At a faculty meeting last Friday he called for "reopening of the campus with police protection if necessary," saying there was an obligation to the majority of the 18,000 students who want to continue their education.

A weeklong closedown ended last Wednesday, but students and faculty have been holding a continuing convocation to discuss problems, with teaching a standstill. Classes are scheduled to resume Dec. 2.

Memphis Occupation

Meanwhile, at Memphis Tenn., students demanding changes at mostly Negro Lemoyne-Owen College gave up their occupation of three campus buildings yesterday but set a Monday deadline for the school administration to respond to grievances.

The college said that none of those involved in the seizure of buildings that began Monday afternoon would be punished.

About 50 youths were involved in the initial demonstration, some of them supporters from other Memphis colleges and officers of black militant organizations.

Hayakawa Named Head of Riot-Torn San Francisco State

[From Tribune Wire Services]

Robert R. Smith, president of San Francisco State college announced his resignation yesterday. A professor who talks tough against student disorders was named to take his place.

Smith, 52, cited "inability to reconcile conflicts," as the reason for his resignation, which was accepted unanimously by the state college board of trustees. He has been president since last May 29.

The board named as Smith's successor Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, a professor of English who formerly was an associate professor at the Illinois Institute of Technology and also lectured at the University of Chicago.

Hayakawa came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955. He lives in nearby Mill Valley with his wife, Margedant; daughter, Wynne, 17, and sons, Allan, 22, and Mark, 19.

During a faculty meeting Nov. 15, after the campus had been closed for the first time, Hayakawa outlined what could be the keynote to his presidency.

"Let me say on behalf of the silent majority of Negro students advancing themselves and their race without recourse to violence and intimidation, that they want to be treated as responsible human beings and as equals in moral terms as well as in terms of economic and educational opportunity.

"This is only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met," he added.

Newsmen also got a fleeting glimpse of the neat little man's nostalgia as he recalled his first days at the school:

"It was an open campus, free and of many racial mixtures. There was colorful dress and music."

lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of their just expectations, but we also have an obligation to 17,500 more students—white, black, yellow, and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education."

Cops, Students Clash

In Storrs, Conn., club wielding campus policemen backed by state police clashed with 200 students trying to disrupt a job interview at the University of Connecticut. Three students and a campus policeman were injured, and 12 persons were arrested.

The students were trying to block for the second day in a row the interview of a student by a recruiter of Olin Mathieson corporation, a munitions manufacturer. They had succeeded Monday, but Homer B. Babbidge, university president, said they would not do it again. He then asked for help from the state police.

Send Suspension Notices

Administrators of Wisconsin State university at Oshkosh ignored pleas for lighter punishment in sending suspension notices to 91 students—mostly Negroes—involved in a destructive demonstration last week.

The students have 10 days to file a request for a hearing on their case, and this hearing may lead to their expulsion, university officials said.

The 91 students were involved last Thursday in violence in the university administration building that caused several thousand dollars in damage. The disorder began when Roger Guiles, university president refused to sign a list of their demands for a black culture center, more black culture courses, and more black instructors.

Negro Demands Blamed

Hayakawa will take over a college that has been disrupted by weeks of violence and dissension. Much of the trouble stems from demands of Negro students for special ethnic courses and protests over the suspension of George Murray, a part-time English teacher and a Black Panther leader who reportedly recommended that students carry guns to school.

The violence caused the school to close its doors for a week, but the university was reopened last week and sporadic violence began again. Since then, teaching has been suspended while a convocation goes on between students and faculty members for discussion of the problems. Classes are scheduled to resume Monday.

On Nov. 15, when the university was closed because of the disorders, Hayakawa urged its reopening, under police protection if necessary, to fulfill an obligation to 17,500 students who want an education.

Obligation to Others

The author and semanticist noted that no more than 500 students were involved in the demonstrations. He said faculty members who supported the demonstrators "seem to be forgetting that we owe not only a

New SF prexy puts foot down

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, renowned expert in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school Tuesday after the State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

Within hours of his appointment, Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathon campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the Trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

Hayakawa, author of "Language in Thought and Action" and several other books on semantics, has been a professor of English at the school since 1955. Year after year, students are turned away from his popular classes.

"The problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution—but I will try," he said Tuesday.

Last week, Hayakawa accused some of his fellow faculty members of "moral softness" in yielding to threats and violence which forced the shutdown of the school.

Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns campus. The suspension ends Monday.

Members of the Black Students Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

Classes were cancelled from Nov. 14 to Nov. 19, again last Monday for three days, and now until next week.

The dissident students' principal demand was for establishment of an independent School of Ethnic Studies at the campus.

Speaking in 1964, Hayakawa attacked the tactics of the free speech movement at the University of California at Berkeley which kept the campus in a turmoil.

He said such militant demonstrations have no place on a university campus because they involve suspension of the thinking process "in favor of marching the streets bearing placards aloft."



United Press International Photo

ROBERT SMITH: COLLEGE POST RESIGNED
Unable to cope with problems; reassignment asked

OMAHA WORLD HERALD 11-27-68

Lotsa Luck, S. L.

San Francisco State College, which is in everybody's Top Ten in the Anarchy League, has a new president, S. L. Hayakawa.

Professor Hayakawa is a renowned semanticist, which might mean (a) that the students can't teach him any new words, and (b) that there is a chance that some one in authority at San Francisco State at least will be acquainted with the meaning, if not the application, of "d-i-s-c-i-p-l-i-n-e."

Hayakawa Is Named To Head Frisco State

Los Angeles, Cal. (AP)—Robert R. Smith resigned Tuesday as president of San Francisco State College, citing "inability to reconcile conflicts" on the troubled campus.

The State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation and announced that S. L. Hayakawa, noted semanticist, will take over Smith's post. Hayakawa is a professor at the school.

VOICE OF FACULTIES

Smith Blames Staff, Militants - - And Politics



Dr. Robert Smith as he announced resignation.

By LANCE R. GILMORE
Examiner Education Writer

LOS ANGELES — San Francisco State has a new president, a mandate to resume classes Monday, and an uncertain future.

Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa was named acting president after Dr. Robert R. Smith submitted his resignation here yesterday, citing conflicting pressures from students, faculty, trustees and "political forces."

The dramatic development here at the close of the longest closed-door meeting in the history of the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges — a 14 hour session over a two-day period.

Governor Reagan, who participated in the entire session, lauded the choice of Hayakawa, said the trustees expect classes to resume Dec. 2 after Thanksgiving vacation, and acknowledged that the trustees are concerned about campus reaction to the change of command.

BOARD SPLIT

It appeared there was a split on the board over Smith's resignation.

Brief statements tendered at a short, public board session following the closed meeting indicated that San Francisco attorneys Louis Heilbron and James Thacher led an attempt by a minority of board members to persuade Smith to change his mind and to bring about an approach to the San Francisco State situation that Smith would support.

Smith cited as his first reason for resigning: "Inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups, and political forces of the state."

Each group, Smith continued, "has brought such strenuous pressure to bear, sometimes concurrently, in efforts to control decisions facing me as college president in severely difficult situations, that I believe my effectiveness has been reduced below the point necessary for successfully administering the college in the immediate future."

CASUES

He said for him to continue beyond Tuesday as president "would merely relieve the various concerned groups of the immediate and urgent necessity to face the many underlying causes which provoke disorder on the campus, and moves the college toward increasingly violent confrontations."

Smith also cited "desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president" as a reason for his resignation.

His resignation asked reassignment to a teaching post at S.F. State.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke of the state colleges insisted that Smith's resignation came as a surprise to him. Dumke said Smith first informed him early yesterday afternoon that he planned to resign. Smith had been at the meeting since early yesterday morning.

DUMKE PRAISE

Dumke and Reagan also insisted that the decision to approach Hayakawa for the job came only after Smith announced his intention to resign, in other words yesterday afternoon.

Dumke lauded Smith's tenure as president and said Smith had faced the toughest task of any college president in the United States.

"If you have such a high regard for Smith, did you try to talk him out of resigning?" a newsman asked. Dumke sidestepped the question by repeating that the resignation came as a surprise to him.

Governor Reagan said he is "very excited and happy about the replacement that was found" for Smith. "I am happy a replacement was found on the campus," he added.

Asked if the trustees sought Smith's resignation, Reagan replied: "No. I can say that without hesitation. He brought in the resignation himself and it was accepted."

Asked how the change will affect the campus itself, the Governor said: "This is a concern to all of us. There is a highly explosive situation there. . ."

NO SOLUTION

The trustees apparently found no solution to the situation at San Francisco State beyond the presidential change.

Asked if the trustees found any other solutions, Dumke replied: "As I said before, there is no easy answer to this."

The chancellor said the campus' problems are "highly complex and do not depend on any single incident. This campus has more or less been singled out as a target for confrontations."

Dumke offered a vague denial when asked if Smith was given a list of conditions to comply with in handling uprisings at State.

The only other public consideration the trustees gave to handling campus disorders came in the form of a resolution proposed by Trustees Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico to clarify what constitutes unacceptable behavior by students.

Meriam listed infractions that he said are contained elsewhere in a variety of laws that govern campus behavior, including state law, the education code and regulations on individual campuses.

TIME TO STUDY

The board postponed consideration of the list until its next meeting after student body presidents and the Academic Senate requested a delay so they could study the list.

"The vast majority of the people of this state want some clear-cut rules that all can understand," Meriam said.

San Francisco State student President Russell Bass said he wished Smith had issued "a more critical statement" in resigning.

"It was not the most useful time for him to leave," Bass said, adding that he was uncertain whether Smith resigned or was forced out.

Smith's resignation was announced at a short open session that followed the marathon closed meeting.

Heilbron said that since he could not prevent the resignation, he felt he had no choice but to concur in the motion to accept it.

REGRETS

Thacher then made a similar statement and implied he tried to put the trustees on a course acceptable to Smith in hopes of retaining him as president.

"I regret deeply President Smith's request," Thacher said. "I tried to do what I could to make Dr. Smith's tenure more successful, but I was unable to do so."

Thacher then declared he wished to associate himself with Heilbron's remarks about acquiescing to the motion to accept the resignation.

Other liberal members of the board followed suit in almost exactly the same words: "I wish to associate myself with Mr. Heilbron's remarks."

In quick succession that statement came from Trustees William A. Norris of Los Angeles, Edward O. Lee of Oakland, Alec L. Cory of San Diego, Albert J. Ruffo of San Jose and Mrs. Philip Conley of Fresno.

ACCORD

At that point, Trustee Daniel H. Ridder of Long Beach headed off what seemed to be a clear delineation of a board "faction" by moving that acceptance of the resignation be made unanimous. The trustees, including Dumke and Reagan, declined to discuss details of the closed-door meetings, arguing that the content of "personnel sessions" cannot be divulged.

State Supt. of Public Instruction Max Rafferty did not attend the final session of the two-day meeting.

'I Accepted, Perhaps Foolishly'

The Third Man at S.F. State

By RUSH GREENLEE

The new acting president of San Francisco State College, famed semanticist Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa, said he accepted the post because State College Trustees told him "it's an emergency."

Hayakawa, 62, becomes the third president at the troubled campus within a year. He said he first learned the trustees were considering him for the presidency at 4:30 p.m. yesterday.

At 5:15 p.m. Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned as the college president in a brief appearance before a meeting of the trustees in Los Angeles.

"I accepted, perhaps foolishly, but out of a sense of duty," Hayakawa said last night. "The problems are almost beyond solution, but I will give it a trial.

"I hope I have the support and prayers of the faculty and students," said Hayakawa in a thin, almost timid voice.

BY PHONE

He said that he was sitting in his office when State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke telephoned him and gave the news of his appointment in such a way he "couldn't refuse."

The college's presidential selection committee, of which he is a menber, was bypassed, he said, because he was only named acting president and because it was an emergency.

He said that he had had conversations with Dumke and had written a memorandum to him, but had not discussed becoming president. He would not reveal the contents of the memo.

He apologized to Prof. Eric Solomon, also a member of the presidential selection committee, for not resigning from the committee once he knew he was being considered for the top post.

NO TIME

Solomon stopped Hayakawa, who was leaving his first news conference as college president, and said:

"I thought we made an agreement last April that anyone on the committee would resign if he were being considered for president."

Hayakawa, a short man, looked up at Solomon and replied wearily:

"I know, I know, but there wasn't time. I couldn't think of anything when I was told. It was an emergency. But you can contest it if you wish." Solomon, a professor of English, did not answer.

Hayakawa said he had consulted with some of the deans of the college and had decided to close the campus today.

DECISION

He said that he would work with the faculty for the remainder of the week on how to handle the school's problems, and that a decision would be made later on a reopening date.

A Japanese American, Hayakawa said that in not being either white or black he hoped to find a way between the two.

"I hope that it may provide me with a channel and I appeal to my Oriental friends," he said.

He denied being a conservative, saying that he is a liberal Democrat. After a recent speech on racism, he was even labelled a reactionary by activist students and some faculty members.

On November 15 he told a meeting of 400 colleagues, "I wish to comment on the intellectually slovenly habit, now popular among whites as well as blacks, of denouncing as racist those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand."

RHODESIA

"If we are to call our college racist, what term do we have left for the Government of Rhodesia?

"Black students are again disrupting the campus. A significant number of whites, including faculty members, condone and even defend this maneuver.

"In other words, there are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standard of morality and behavior they apply to whites.

"If the word racist is to be used at all, it can well be applied to those who uphold this double standard."

But at his press conference last night the newly ensconced president was most tentative about what he intended to do to keep the strife-torn campus open.

POLICE

He said he would rather not comment on whether he would bring the police on campus, but he announced he would not hesitate to call the police to protect the "safety of anyone."

Hayakawa lost his diffidence when he explained his view of the difference between the role of police in a "police state" and in a democracy:

"In a police state, the role of the police is to control; in a democracy, the police are there to protect freedom," he said emphasizing his point with a thrust of his hand.

Again and again he refused to say what he would do about the problems facing him. He insisted that he was not opposed to a black studies program, saying:

HIS GOAL

"On December 6, I'm scheduled to be the keynote speaker at Atlanta University (a predominantly Negro institution in Atlanta, Ga.) at a symposium on Afro-American studies."

His goal as president would be, he said, to "restore the happy campus I came to many, many years ago." He arrived at the Lake Merced Campus in 1955.

"I came here because I felt freedom," he said, "because of the racial mixture and the liberal faculty.

A philologist, author, psychologist and teacher, Dr. Hayakawa was born in Vancouver, British Columbia. He was educated in the various Canadian cities where his father had his import and export business.

IN JAPAN

He has been in Japan only once, in August-September, 1953, when he visited his parents, who had returned to Japan.

In 1930 he went to the University of Wisconsin as a graduate assistant in English, and received his Ph.D. in 1935 with the thesis "The Writings of Oiver Wendell Holmes."

He was appointed instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division in 1936. He moved to the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago in 1939.

He published his first book on linguistic principles, "Language in Action" in 1941. A semantics lecturer at the University of Chicago from 1950 to 1955, he also conducted a series of lecture-demonstrations on jazz there.

During those same five years he wrote a column for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

Hayakawa's contributions to psychology, psychosomatic medicine, and the arts, the by-products of his teaching and writing on general semantics, have been recognized by his election as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Psychological Association.

S.F. Examiner—Page 5
☆R Wed., Nov. 27, 1968

College Chief Gets Ready For Trouble

San Francisco, Cal. (AP) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, named Tuesday as acting president of San Francisco State College, Saturday declared a "state of emergency" on the strife-torn campus and ordered a resumption of classes Monday.

Dr. Hayakawa said the state of emergency would enable him and his staff to act quickly if trouble develops.

Dr. Hayakawa also directed the college's deans to report faculty members who fail to show up for classes Monday.

Classes on the 18,880-student campus have been suspended since November 22. The campus has been heated by violence for three weeks following suspension of George Murray, a member of the Black Panthers, as a part-time English instructor.

Asked if he might call for the California National Guard should violence erupt Monday, Dr. Hayakawa replied: "No comment."

"Faculty members who fail to show up for their classes will be promptly, temporarily suspended," Dr. Hayakawa said.

Students charged with disrupting classes or campus life will also be promptly suspended, he said.

Dr. Hayakawa noted that the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front, representing other non-white students, "have been making a number of angry demands and giving the impression that they are willing to tear the place down if their demands are not met."

Palo Alto Times
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
OUR SECTIONS — PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1968 — Phone — 326-5 Want Ads — 32

Hayakawa takes firm hold at SFS

By UPI and AP

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Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the Trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

SECOND RESIGNATION

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

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The dissident students' principal demand was for establishment of an independent School of Ethnic Studies at the campus.

Hayakawa maintained last week that suspension of classes was a shirking of responsibility to the 17,500 of the 18,000 students at the school who were not on strike.

TOUGHER APPROACH

Most students, faculty members and administrators queried believed he would take a tougher approach to campus militants than did his predecessor, Robert

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)



S.I. HAYAKAWA

SF State Chief Quits

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Citing "inability to reconcile conflicts" plus inherited financial shortages, Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned Tuesday as president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.

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The resignation was the second of a president in one year at the college, which has a history of student disorders. Dr. John Summerskill quit last spring after controversy over his handling of demonstrations.

Smith, who said he wrote out his resignation Tuesday afternoon, cited "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups, and political forces of the state."

Limitations Cited

He also mentioned "desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president." One such problem has been financing programs to aid minority group students, a central issue in the current campus crisis.

Smith, 51, asked to be reassigned to other duties on the campus. A professor of education, he was named president seven months ago.

Education at San Francisco State has been disrupted for three weeks — by a student strike, sporadic violence, a campus closed — mostly stemming from demands of militant Negroes.

Hayakawa has no plans to initiate action against whites he sees as enemies of the college.

'Profoundly Ignorant'

"I'm waiting for them to make the first move," he said. He has already made it clear that he will call police to the campus if necessary.

The new college president characterized the whites he considers enemies as being "profoundly ignorant."

"They are people who have just discovered the American Negro in the past few years," he said.

"They are capable of getting their whole idea of how American Negroes think and feel from listening to a few extremists and black neurotics with an identity problem, and imagining that they are beginning to understand the Negro.

"Because of their profound ignorance, they can be conned by the black revolutionaries, the black con men and the black obscenity screamers.

"And these misguided liberals, thinking they are listening to the true voice of the black man . . . are not hearing at all the vast silent majority of Negroes whom the black militants dismiss as 'uncle toms' and 'not worth listening to.'"

black revolutionaries.

Demands from black students for changes at the college — principally establishment of an independent department of black studies — led to a student strike against classes and eventually to the turmoil and violence which forced cancellation of classes last week.

Classes are scheduled to resume Monday.

Few Black Revolutionaries

"Black and other minority group revolutionaries are not my enemies," Hayakawa said. "Once they get a chance to stop being revolutionary, they do so. But that's not true of the white revolutionary.

"I see the misguided white liberal as leading the worse element of the blacks.

"The Negro community — the great silent majority of it — is in the background and doesn't know what the hell to do."

Hayakawa said that among more than 800 Negro students on his campus, only about 50 are black revolutionaries.

But there are hundreds of "misguided white liberals," including some 200 of the more than 1,100 faculty members, he said.

NOV. 27, 1968

Hayakawa Crackdown Foreseen at S.F. State

Compiled From Press Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, renowned expert in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school Tuesday after the State College board of trustees,

RELATED STORY PAGE 5.

meeting in Los Angeles, unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

Within hours of his appointment, Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathan campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

Hayakawa, author of "Language in Thought and Action" and several other books on semantics, has been a professor of English at the school since 1955. Year after year, students are turned away from his popular classes.

"The problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution — but I will try," he said Tuesday.

Last week, Hayakawa accused some of his fellow faculty members of "moral softness" in yielding to threats and violence which forced the shutdown of the school.

Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part-time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA TAKES S.F. STATE REINS
Renowned Semanticist Queried by Press
(AP Wirephoto)

Semanticist-President To Fight For SF State

By JOHN DREYFUSS
L.A. Times-Washington Post Service

MILL VALLEY, Calif. — "I'm in this job for the continued existence of San Francisco State College, and I'm prepared to fight all the way," S. I. Hayakawa said Sunday.

Pacing the study of his Hillside home here, and looking far more like a professor than a fighter, the new president of the embattled college described the forces he will fight:

"They are mostly the misguided white liberals who, in their hunger for humiliation, will take as revealed truth anything an angry black man says."

Their "hunger for humiliation" stems from collective guilt feelings regarding persecution of the Negro in America, Hayakawa said.

Evaluation Unexpected

Threatening the college side by side with the "misguided white liberals" are white revolutionaries like members of the Students for a Democratic Society, said the 62-year-old semanticist who five days ago became a college president.

Hayakawa's evaluation of forces opposing him is unexpected because it excludes

Chronicle Nov 26 1968

Convocation

A Chaotic Start To Peace Talks At S.F. State

Disruption At College

A three-day convocation aimed at healing the bitter divisions at San Francisco State College yesterday nearly flopped before it could begin.

And an idea of the tone of the whole thing can be seen from the remark Black Students Union leader Jerry Varnado directed to President Robert Smith.

Varnado turned to Dr. Smith shortly after the start of the abortive morning session and called him "a pig."

Varnado also summed up the attitude of the militant blacks on campus toward the

More S.F. State news on Page 11

idea of discussing the crisis on campus with a quotation from Che Guevera.

BOOK

"No substantive action can come from sterile debate," Varnado said, looking up from a Gueverra handbook on revolution he had been browsing through during the afternoon session.

He made the observation despite the fact the faculty and administration earlier had capitulated once again to a new demand by militant blacks.

That demand was for a shakeup in the ground rules governing the give-and-take during the convocation — ground rules laboriously worked out over the weekend in cooperation with the black students themselves.

The amending of the convocation agenda — a matter which had a great symbolic importance to the blacks and the Third World Liberation Front students — was finally agreed to only after much bitter debate.

STEERING

The steering committee which organized the convocation voted 8 to 4 with two abstentions to go along with the agenda change.

An unidentified administrator serving on the committee was quoted as telling the militants comprising half the ad hoc group: "I have no faith in your ability to hang on to this agreement."

The furor was a seemingly minor one — whether the blacks would be able to read their ten demands individually, as was earlier agreed, or all at once. The latter was decided upon.

The meeting was supposed to start at 9:30 a.m. and live television cameras and radio microphones began broadcasting at that point.

But the militants didn't show up for the scheduled panel discussion for another hour and a half.

Speculation from several sources was that the blacks and the Third World students were split on whether taking part in the convocation was tactically sound.

It was shortly after the convocation got its belated start that Varnado had his exchange with Smith.

The college president had explained the nature of the impasse over the agenda and suggested that the steering committee meet again to iron out the new difficulties.

"This pig, Robert Smith, wants to sit here and tell us what to do," Varnado said, glaring at Smith seated alongside. There were angry boos from the auditorium audience.

Smith ignored the remark and asked Varnado how much time it would take him to make a statement on the 10-point demands of the blacks.

"We're gonna take as much time as we need," Varnado replied, bristling.

Shortly after this, the convocation was recessed until 1:30 p.m., the steering committee met in the corridor of the building, and the Black Students Union called a closed caucus in the Gallery Lounge.

Meanwhile rumors arose, and were denied, that the union's more moderate elements had lost control to the extremists, led by Varnado.

LEADERS

Professor John Bunzel, chairman of the department of politicl science, commented: "Those (among the blacks) who were helping to plan the convocation are apparently no longer top banana."

But Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities, said: "As usual, Dr. Bunzel doesn't know what he's talking about. There hasn't been a change in the union leadership since February."

When the afternoon session began, Varnado said that the blacks want absolute authority in running the proposed Black Studies Department.

"Equality is not what we are about. Equality would mean that we do not have the power to determine how the black studies department would be run. We are after self-determination."

Roger Alvorado spoke for the Third World: "No one has the authority to determine the educational needs of the Third World students except the Third World students."

Later, Varnado said: "The ten demands are non-negotiable. We did not ask for ten demands to get seven." He said the notion that George Murray's suspension from his teaching position was a key issue was "a fiction perpetrated by the racist press."

Finally, he urged students to continue their strike, and to keep classes closed down on the 18,000-student campus.

In addition to questions from the floor, there were telephone queries from people watching the convocation proceedings on KQED (Channel 9).

The questions were screened by a group of students and faculty — all remarks of a "personal nature" directed to the speakers were eliminated — and they were then read from the floor.

SMITH

President Smith talked about the Black Students program, saying there was "an admitted need to move steadily and consistently toward a balanced racial representation."

But he made it clear that he did not "accept a pattern of violence, revolution and calculatedly developed disorder as a way of achieving demands, a number of which are deserving."

Smith also warned that continued disorders on campus would mean "a descending amount of public financial support."

Another black panelist, Rosco Blount, pointed out that the campus disorders were a success insofar as they led to the convocation itself. He said black students had appealed vainly for months for progress on their own Black Studies Department.

Toward the end of the afternoon, Varnado voiced more scorn for Smith — who he said describes himself as a "social liberal."

"A social liberal is a social democrat. And that was Hitler's party," Varnado said. Smith had left the stage a few minutes before Varnado's remark.

The convocation broke up at 4:35 p.m. A session scheduled for last night was canceled, and it was announced that it would reconvene at 9:30 a.m. today (Tuesday).

Reagan and Trustees

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

Los Angeles

Governor Ronald Reagan, using terms like "ridiculous" and "disgraceful," took a hard line against student militants into a closed-door meeting yesterday with the State College Board of Trustees.

More than eight hours later, however, the trustees emerged with no substantial announcement on the crisis at San Francisco State College, and with word that they would resume their meeting at 8 a.m. today.

Observers here said it appeared that the 21-member board, of which Reagan is an ex-officio member, was by no means prepared to "rubber-stamp" his views on the critical San Francisco situation.

HOPE

President of the Board Theodore Meriam met briefly with newsmen at the end of the session.

He said that Reagan had left, that College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke had left, that nothing had been decided, and that he hoped the board would be able to supply at least some of the answers concerning S.F. State by 10 a.m. today.

Said Meriam, a business executive from Chico:

"We have had a very long and arduous day. There has been a sincere and calm attempt to resolve the problems that we have at the campus at San Francisco State."

LONG

Asked by reporters why the trustees' meeting was taking so long, he replied:

"Because we are trying to be as thorough, judicious, and fair as we can, and it takes time."

And he finished up by commenting: "We have a right to have dinner, and we have a right to get some sleep."

Meriam revealed that San Francisco State College President Robert R. Smith, who was occupied yesterday with a "peace" convocation on his campus, would attend today's trustee meeting in Los Angeles.

REAGAN

Meriam indicated he did not know if Governor Reagan would be present again.

Before Reagan went into yesterday's meeting, which was held behind locked doors on the 12th floor of the California Federal Savings Building on Wilshire boulevard, he held an impromptu press conference.

"The people of California are overwhelmingly of a mind that this is a disgraceful situation," he said, in commenting on the failure of San Francisco State to resume classes after it had been ordered to do so by the trustees.

"I don't think there should be a convocation," the governor said. "It is just further vacillation. Of all the talk there is nothing really designed to be meaningful."

Referring to the "non-negotiable" ulktimatum issued by the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front, Reagan said:

"I have to say some of their 15 demands are utterly ridiculous.

"It is time the college administration and the Academic Senate acted in an adult manner and put this thing in its proper perspective."

CHANGES

Asked what changes in rules and regulations he felt might be necessary to restore order and open classrooms, Reagan said:

"One of the changes in the rules I would like to see would be an attempt by the Legislature, acting out of frustration, to take back into Government some of the authority over the college system.

"These dissidents may bring this on themselves."

Dr. Max Rafferty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, likewise held a press conference before the trustees' meeting.

"I can assure you" he said, that if I was president of one of these colleges we'd have a lot fewer students, lot fewer professors, and a lot more order."

FIRING

Meriam also spoke to reporters before the meeting. Asked if there were any plans to fire President Smith, he said: "None I know of personally."

He declined to comment on whether he felt Smith should be discharged.

Asked to reply to charges that it was the trustees and Chancellor Dumke's interference that caused the current disruption on the campus, Meriam said:

"I must disagree. I feel that sooner or later there would have been something to 'cause the confrontration we are seeing today.

"The authority of this board and the chancellor's office is clear, yet there is a certain attitude of wanting to cooperate with the administration people at the school."

Meriam predicted that since the convocation procedures are already under way and are scheduled for the rest of this week, there would not likely be any change until after Thanksgiving. But he added:

"Ultimately a decision must come about so that it is clear to everyone that the State of California is running the campus."

Raise Approval

State Colleges' Salary Action

Los Angeles

An increase of salaries and fringe benefits—totaling 16.6 per cent—for academic personnel in the California State College system was approved here yesterday by a committee of the trustees.

The raise, scheduled for the 1969-70 fiscal year, would cost $29,683,000 more than the $164 million already projected to continue present salary levels during next year.

The increase, expected to be approved today by the full board, will still face approval by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, which recommends to the Governor and Legislature.

BUDGET

Whether much of the recommended raise would be included in the governor's budget, which he has already said is "tight," and later approved by the legislature, is doubtful.

This is especially true in light of the crisis now plaguing San Francisco State College and the public's reaction to it.

Theodore Meriam, chairman of the Trustees, predicted ominously that "state college matters will be very large in the minds of the Legislators when they reconvene."

Faculty members received a 7.5 percent increase this year, but Milton Dobkin, of the Chancellor's office said this left the faculty well below competing colleges.

To bring the system's faculty even with the present average of competing institutions would require an $18,183,000 or 10.2 percent increase he said.

COMPETING

But to bring them up to where the upper 25 per cent of competing institutions are expected to be next year would cost an additional $4 million or 2.6 per cent increase.

In addition, an increase in fringe benefits equal to 3.8 per cent of the salary budget was recommended to bring the system up to competative institutions. This would cost $7.5 million.

The resolution also calls for a prior commitment by the legislature that at least an additional 6 per cent raise will be given during the 1970-71 fiscal year.

Dobkin noted that the quality of faculty has declined over the last few years because the system has not been able to compete.

He said that to meet the "crush of unexpected students" at some campuses, the proportion of part time faculty hired went up over 13 per cent, a record high.

Our Correspondent

The Third World's Key Demands

Fifteen demands — ten of them by the Black Students Union and five by the Third World Liberation Front—are central to the conflict that has crippled San Francisco State College.

The BSU demands, most of them involving greater and swifter emphasis on Black Studies, have been more throughly publicized than the demands of the Third World, which is the "parent" group to six ethnic sectors on campus.

Here are the five Third World demands:

- That schools of ethnic studies for the ethnic groups involved in the Third World be set up, with students for each particular organization having the authority and the control of the hiring and retention of any faculty member, director and administrator, as well as the curricula.
- That 50 faculty positions be appropriated to the schools of ethnic studies, 20 of which would be for the Black Studies program.
- That in the spring semester the college fulfill its commtiments to the non-white students in admiting those that apply.
- That in the fall of 1969, all applications of non-white students be accepted.
- That George Murray (the suspended black instructor in English) and any other faculty members chosen by non-white people as their teachers be retained in their positions.

Resumption of Strike At State Predicted

By PHIL GARLINGTON JR.

Resumption of the minority student strike Monday at San Francisco State College was predicted at today's "crisis convocation" on the calm and depopulated campus.

Dr. Juan Martinez, a controversial history teacher, described the all-college convocation as "a move of desperation."

He told the thinning audience, "Don't delude yourselves that after three days, classes can resume normally. S. F. State will never be the same."

The convocation, telecast by KQED and broadcast by KPFA-FM, will end tomorrow.

STEPPING STONE

President Robert Smith, who suspended all regular class sessions for the unusual assembly, expect clases to be resumed Monday after the Thanksgiving holidays.

Spokesmen for the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front, chief backers of the strike, made it plain that the convocation is only a stepping stone on the way to continuing the strike next week.

Dr. Stuart Hyde, chairman of the broadcasting and communications department, said the proposed School of Ethnic Studies makes sense. He added that the programs cannot be implemented until "we get things back in order."

The response fromThird Wrold spokesman Roger Alvarado: "We're not going to allow the school to reopen until we get our demands."

Speaking before approximately 3000 students and faculty watching the talks on closed circuit TV around the campus yesterday, Jerry Varnardo, on-campus coordinator for the BSU, said the reason for his group's participation was "to enlist support for a protracted struggle."

The BSU initiated the strike on Nov. 6 for 10 demands (see story this page) and the Lake Merced campus has been in turmoil ever since.

In an attempt to "educate" the campus community about the issues, the faculty, administration and the striking groups — including the Third World Liberation Front, an organization composed mostly of Latin and Oriental students — agreed to the convocation format to air opposing viewpoints.

NEGOTIATION OUT

But there will be no negotiation by agreement of both parties, since the administration has been specifically instructed by the State College Trustees not to treat with the dissidents, and, for its part, the BSU contends the demands are "not negotiable."

The convocation almost died yesterday over a dispute about the agenda. Over the weekend, a planning committee made up of all sides reached accord on the idea that the demands would be discussed by administration and strikers one by one.

By yesterday morning, however, the BSU had decided it wanted to make one complete presentation of all demands. This difference stalled the convocation until 1:30 p.m., four hours after it was scheduled to begin.

SYMPATHY

Although at noon the talks seemed headed for dissolution, apparently the BSU at a closed general meeting breathed life back into the convocation on the grounds it offered a good platform to attract sympathy for the strike.

Observers commented that the BSU leadership figured the convocation could promote the strike cause in several ways.

In the first place, many students regard the pro-strikers as more effective speakers. Several members of the BSU and the black staff, particularly Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, are considered eloquent spokesmen.

MORAL APPEAL

Conversely, President Smith is viewed as a lacklustter debater.

Secontd, he BSU's demands — while appearing excessive to many students and professors — have offered a strong moral appeal to those who say the major flaw in America is white racism.

In contrast, many of these critics of racism are bored with arguments offered against the 10 demands by the administration, arguments they regard as procedural, dull and tedious because they stress such prosaic matters as limited finances, established channels and appropriate committees.

ONE STEP

According to observers, the BSU looks upon the convocation as but one step in a continuing struggle.

When Stokeley Carmichael, prime minister of the Black Panther Party, addressed the BSU last month, he clearly indicated that strikers would have to buckle down to a serious, long-term struggle.

He referred to the works of Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of Red China and noted theorist on protracted guerrilla warfare.

(While there is no indication now that BSU leaders are Maoists in the usual sense, the works of important revolutionary thinkers are often quoted and discussed.)

THE HOPE

In the viewpoint of the administration and faculty, however, there seems to be hope that three days of talk and discussion will somehow bring the three week old crisis at San Francisco State nearer to some kind of resolution.

Christmas vacation, therefore may well come early at San Francisco State this year.



SFS STUDENTS SETTLE DOWN FOR A LONG SESSION OF TALK
Girls listen to speeches at today's convocation
—Examiner photo by Eddie Murphy

S.F.Examiner—Page 19
☆☆☆ Tues., Nov. 26, 1968

Murray Tells Goal Of Blacks

SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER

SAN JOSE — Militant black students hope to close all 19 of California's state colleges, George Murray told a San Jose State college crowd.

The Black Panther leader whose temporary suspension from the San Francisco State College faculty triggered a temporary shutdown exhorted SJS students to join strike efforts yesterday.

Murray declared that the goal "is worth giving our lives for," adding that considerable persuasion is needed to gain supporters of the strike.

A BEATING

He said that the blacks had forced the ouster of John Summerskill last December as president of San Francisco State because he had tried to "divide and conquer" the blacks.

Summerskill, whom Murray described as being a Central Intelligence Agency agent, had proven his complicity in such a clandestine organization as CIA by obtaining a job heading the Ethiopian educational sytem, it was asserted.

RAPS ALIOTO

Murray reiterated his contention that the blacks demands are not negotiable, calling San Francisco Mayor Aloto's proposal to appoint "two house Niggers" to the job of negotiators as unworthy of discussion.

Alioto has proposed appointing former U.N. Ambassador Ralph Bunche and Whitney Young of the Urban League as negotiators.

The attempt to gain broader support for a strike at San Jose's campus failed earlier when the American Federation of Teachers, which represents about one-fourth of the teachers at SJS, voted against going on strike in support of black demands.

Los Angeles, Calif.
Times
(Cir. D. 958,124 - S. 1,269,931)

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Ethnic Study Autonomy Now S.F. State Issue

Talks Begin on Black Strike Demands With Leaders Insisting on Control Over Faculty

BY DARYL E. LEMBKE and RAY ROGERS
Times Staff Writers

SAN FRANCISCO—Complete independence for a new school of ethnic studies at San Francisco State College emerged Monday as the toughest issue to resolve as televised talks on all 10 Black Students Union strike demands finally began.

Strike leaders insisted in a three-hour convocation discussion with President Robert R. Smith that the new school and its related black studies department must be free to hire and fire faculty and determine curriculum. Smith indicated he will not go that far.

Jerry Varnado, a representative of the Black Students Union on the convocation panel, said the demand for reinstatement of Black Panther leader George M. Murray as a part-time faculty member and student has been exaggerated as the dominant strike issue.

Varnado repeatedly emphasized that the aim of the strike is to achieve power for black people and other non-whites so that they can decide what kind of education they will receive at the college.

"We knew we were going to strike three weeks before George Murray was suspended," said Varnado.

Comment on Autonomy

Commenting on the demand for autonomy of a black studies department, Varnado remarked:

"We will decide who to hire and fire in the Black Studies Department. Then the George Murray issue is irrelevant. If we want to hire him, we will hire him."

Smith replied that he is willing to establish a committee from within the Black Studies Department to make recommendations on hiring and promotions.

"Total autonomy for the department brings up whether we can have a department in the system, drawing money from it and using its resources, with no line of responsibility to that system," said Smith.

The president said he is willing to explore setting up a "cluster college" of ethnic studies, including black studies, which would be separate from his office and directly under state colleges Chancellor Glen S. Dumke.

The convocation, which is scheduled to continue today and Wednesday, was presented as a substitute for classes. Closed-circuit television carried the discussion in the main auditorium of the Creative Arts Building to 21 other campus meeting rooms where students were gathered. It was also carried live by educational TV station KQED to the Bay Area.

Dispute Holds up Start

Although scheduled to start at 9:30 a.m., the panel program did not begin until 1:30 p.m. because of a dispute over the agenda.

A committee which included faculty, administration and strike leaders had agreed Sunday on a format in which each demand would be presented, explained and then commented on by Smith before going on to the next.

The BSU central committee balked at the agenda to which one of its more moderate members, Nesbitt Crutchfield, had agreed. BSU firebrands insisted that all of their demands be presented as a package and then discussed at unlimited length.

About 100 black students, out of about 800, attended a noon meeting called by the BSU to discuss the agenda snag. Murray maintained angrily during the meeting that the convocation would accomplish nothing and that the strike should be resumed.

Please Turn to Page 22, Col. 3

Continued from Third Page

Black students eventually voted, however, to proceed with the convocation under revised rules allowing presentation of the 10 BSU demands in a package but evenly allocating the time for discussion among the various panel members.

Smith expressed approval on a number of the demands. He remained firmly opposed to those which would erode present rules and administrative authority, such as the demand for reinstatement of Murray and the replacesom, the college's financial aid officer.

Regarding the demand that all black students wishing admission to the college in the fall of 1969 be admitted, he pointed out that the school has already had to turn away many students this year because of insufficient space and funds. He said, however, that he is willing to move toward "a more balanced representation" of various ethnic groups on campus.

The school now has a nonwhite student representation, including Negroes, of 16% of the enrollment.

Questions were phoned in to the panelists from television viewers. In response to one as to whether plans to exclude whites from the proposed black studies department courses is not racism in reverse, BSU leader Roscoe Blount replied:

"What you call racism, we call survival. We know that the black studies program could not survive if it is placed under these other departments."

Smith drew a standing ovation from the crowd of 800 in the auditorium when he answered a question on whether he would accept solutions worked out by the faculty and students without board of trustees concurrence. He said:

"Very probably I would."

At S.F. State

Disruption At College

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More S.F. State news on Page 11

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LEADERS

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Los Angeles

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Observers here said it appeared that the 21-member board, of which Reagan is an ex-officio member, was by no means prepared to "rubber-stamp" his views on the critical San Francisco situation.

HOPE

President of the Board Theodore Meriam met briefly with newsmen at the end of the session.

He said that Reagan had left, that College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke had left, that nothing had been decided, and that he hoped the board would be able to supply at least some of the answers concerning S.F. State by 10 a.m. today.

Said Meriam, a business executive from Chico:

"We have had a very long and arduous day. There has been a sincere and calm attempt to resolve the problems that we have at the campus at San Francisco State."

LONG

Asked by reporters why the trustees' meeting was taking so long, he replied:

"Because we are trying to be as thorough, judicious, and fair as we can, and it takes time."

And he finished up by commenting: "We have a right to have dinner, and we have a right to get some sleep."

Meriam revealed that San Francisco State College President Robert R. Smith, who was occupied yesterday with a "peace" convocation on his campus, would attend today's trustee meeting in Los Angeles.

REAGAN

Meriam indicated he did not know if Governor Reagan would be present again.

Before Reagan went into yesterday's meeting, which was held behind locked doors on the 12th floor of the California Federal Savings Building on Wilshire boulevard, he held an impromptu press conference.

"The people of California are overwhelmingly of a mind that this is a disgraceful situation," he said, in commenting on the failure of San Francisco State to resume classes after it had been ordered to do so by the trustees.

"I don't think there should be a convocation," the governor said. "It is just further vacillation. Of all the talk there is nothing really designed to be meaningful."

Referring to the "nonnegotiable" ulktimatum issued by the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front, Reagan said:

"I have to say some of their 15 demands are utterly ridiculous.

"It is time the college administration and the Academic Senate acted in an adult manner and put this thing in its proper perspective."

CHANGES

Asked what changes in rules and regulations he felt might be necessary to restore order and open classrooms, Reagan said:

"One of the changes in the rules I would like to see would be an attempt by the Legislature, acting out of frustration, to take back into Government some of the authority over the college system.

"These dissidents may bring this on themselves."

Dr. Max Rafferty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, likewise held a press conference before the trustees' meeting.

"I can assure you" he said, that if I was president of one of these colleges we'd have a lot fewer students, lot fewer professors, and a lot more order."

FIRING

Meriam also spoke to reporters before the meeting. Asked if there were any plans to fire President Smith, he said: "None I know of personally."

He declined to comment on whether he felt Smith should be discharged.

Asked to reply to charges that it was the trustees and Chancellor Dumke's interference that caused the current disruption on the campus, Meriam said:

"I must disagree. I feel that sooner or later there would have been something to cause the confrustration we are seeing today.

Raise Approval

State Colleges' Salary Action

Los Angeles

An increase of salaries and fringe benefits—totaling 16.6 per cent—for academic personnel in the California State College system was approved here yesterday by a committee of the trustees.

The raise, scheduled for the 1969-70 fiscal year, would cost $29,583,000 more than the $164 million already projected to continue present salary levels during next year.

The increase, expected to be approved today by the full board, will still face approval by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, which recommends to the Governor and Legislature.

BUDGET

Whether much of the recommended raise would be included in the governor's budget, which he has already said is "tight," and later approved by the legislature, is doubtful.

This is especially true in light of the crisis now plaguing San Francisco State College and the public's reaction to it.

Theodore Meriam, chairman of the Trustees, predicted ominously that "state college matters will be very large in the minds of the Legislators when they reconvene."

Faculty members received a 7.5 percent increase this year, but Milton Dobkin, of the Chancellor's office said this left the faculty well below competing colleges.

To bring the system's faculty even with the present average of competing institutions would require an $18,183,000 or 10.2 percent increase he said.

COMPETING

But to bring them up to where the upper 25 per cent of competing institutions are expected to be next year would cost an additional $4 million or 2.6 per cent increase.

In addition, an increase in fringe benefits equal to 3.8 per cent of the salary budget was recommended to bring the system up to competative institutions. This would cost $7.5 million.

The resolution also calls for a prior commitment by the legislature that at least an additional 6 per cent raise will be given during the 1970-71 fiscal year.

Dobkin noted that the quality of faculty has declined over the last few years because the system has not been able to compete.

He said that to meet the "crush of unexpected students" at some campuses, the proportion of part time faculty hired went up over 13 per cent, a record high.

Our Correspondent

The Third World's Key Demands

Fifteen demands — ten of them by the Black Students Union and five by the Third World Liberation Front—are central to the conflict that has crippled San Francisco State College.

The BSU demands, most of them involving greater and swifter emphasis on Black Studies, have been more throughly publicized than the demands of the Third World, which is the "parent" group to six ethnic sectors on campus.

Here are the five Third World demands:

- That schools of ethnic studies for the ethnic groups involved in the Third World be set up, with students for each particular organization having the authority and the control of the hiring and retention of any faculty member, director and administrator, as well as the curricula.
- That 50 faculty positions be appropriated to the schools of ethnic studies, 20 of which would be for the Black Studies program.
- That in the spring semester the college fulfill its commitments to the nonwhite students in admitting those that apply.
- That in the fall of 1969, all applications of non-white students be accepted.
- That George Murray (the suspended black instructor in English) and any other faculty members chosen by non-white people as their teachers be retained in their positions.



SFS STUDENTS SETTLE DOWN FOR A LONG SESSION OF TALK
Girls listen to speeches at today's convocation
—Examiner photo by Eddie Murphy

Ethnic Study Autonomy Now S.F. State Issue

Talks Begin on Black Strike Demands With Leaders Insisting on Control Over Faculty

BY DARYL E. LEMBKE and RAY ROGERS
Times Staff Writers

SAN FRANCISCO—Complete independence for a new school of ethnic studies at San Francisco State College emerged Monday as the toughest issue to resolve as televised talks on all 10 Black Students Union strike demands finally began.

Strike leaders insisted in a three-hour convocation discussion with President Robert R. Smith that the new school and its related black studies department must be free to hire and fire faculty and determine curriculum. Smith indicated he will not go that far.

Jerry Varnado, a representative of the Black Students Union on the convocation panel, said the demand for reinstatement of Black Panther leader George M. Murray as a part-time faculty member and student has been exaggerated as the dominant strike issue.

Varnado repeatedly emphasized that the aim of the strike is to achieve power for black people and other non-whites so that they can decide what kind of education they will receive at the college.

"We knew we were going to strike three weeks before George Murray was suspended," said Varnado.

Comment on Autonomy

Commenting on the demand for autonomy of a black studies department, Varnado remarked:

"We will decide who to hire and fire in the Black Studies Department. Then the George Murray issue is irrelevant. If we want to hire him, we will hire him."

Smith replied that he is willing to establish a committee from within the Black Studies Department to make recommendations on hiring and promotions.

"Total autonomy for the department brings up whether we can have a department in the system, drawing money from it and using its resources, with no line of responsibility to that system," said Smith.

The president said he is willing to explore setting up a "cluster college" of ethnic studies, including black studies, which would be separate from his office and directly under state colleges Chancellor Glen S. Dumke.

The convocation, which is scheduled to continue today and Wednesday, was presented as a substitute for classes. Closed-circuit television carried the discussion in the main auditorium of the Creative Arts Building to 21 other campus meeting rooms where students were gathered. It was also carried live by educational TV station KQED to the Bay Area.

Dispute Holds up Start

Although scheduled to start at 9:30 a.m., the panel program did not begin until 1:30 p.m. because of a dispute over the agenda.

A committee which included faculty, administration and strike leaders had agreed Sunday on a format in which each demand would be presented, explained and then commented on by Smith before going on to the next.

The BSU central committee balked at the agenda to which one of its more moderate members, Nesbitt Crutchfield, had agreed. BSU firebrands insisted that all of their demands be presented as a package and then discussed at unlimited length.

About 100 black students, out of about 800, attended a noon meeting called by the BSU to discuss the agenda snag. Murray maintained angrily during the meeting that the convocation would accomplish nothing and that the strike should be resumed.

Please Turn to Page 22, Col. 3

Los Angeles, Calif.
Times
(Cir. D. 958,124 - S. 1,269,931)

NOV 26 1968

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Continued from Third Page

Black students eventually voted, however, to proceed with the convocation under revised rules allowing presentation of the 10 BSU demands in a package but evenly allocating the time for discussion among the various panel members.

Smith expressed approval on a number of the demands. He remained firmly opposed to those which would erode present rules and administrative authority, such as the demand for reinstatement of Murray and the replacesom, the college's financial aid officer.

Regarding the demand that all black students wishing admission to the college in the fall of 1969 be admitted, he pointed out that the school has already had to turn away many students this year because of insufficient space and funds. He said, however, that he is willing to move toward "a more balanced representation" of various ethnic groups on campus.

The school now has a nonwhite student representation, including Negroes, of 16% of the enrollment.

Questions were phoned in to the panelists from television viewers. In response to one as to whether plans to exclude whites from the proposed black studies department courses is not racism in reverse, BSU leader Roscoe Blount replied:

"What you call racism, we call survival. We know that the black studies program could not survive if it is placed under these other departments."

Smith drew a standing ovation from the crowd of 800 in the auditorium when he answered a question on whether he would accept solutions worked out by the faculty and students without board of trustees concurrence. He said:

"Very probably I would."

Murray Tells Goal Of Blacks

SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER

SAN JOSE — Militant black students hope to close all 19 of California's state colleges, George Murray told a San Jose State college crowd.

The Black Panther leader whose temporary suspension from the San Francisco State College faculty triggered a temporary shutdown exhorted SJS students to join strike efforts yesterday.

Murray declared that the goal "is worth giving our lives for," adding that considerable persuasion is needed to gain supporters of the strike.

A BEATING

He said that the blacks had forced the ouster of John Summerskill last December as president of San Francisco State because he had tried to "divide and conquer" the blacks.

Summerskill, whom Murray described as being a Central Intelligence Agency agent, had proven his complicity in such a clandestine organization as CIA by obtaining a job heading the Ethiopian educational sytem, it was asserted.

RAPS ALIOTO

Murray reiterated his contention that the blacks demands are not negotiable, calling San Francisco Mayor Aloto's proposal to appoint "two house Niggers" to the job of negotiators as unworthy of discussion.

Alioto has proposed appointing former U.N. Ambassador Ralph Bunche and Whitney Young of the Urban League as negotiators.

The attempt to gain broader support for a strike at San Jose's campus failed earlier when the American Federation of Teachers, which represents about one-fourth of the teachers at SJS, voted against going on strike in support of black demands.

But Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities, said: "As usual, Dr. Bunzel doesn't know what he's talking about. There hasn't been a change in the union leadership since February."

When the afternoon session began, Varnado said that the blacks want absolute authority in running the proposed Black Studies Department.

"Equality is not what we are about. Equality would mean that we do not have the power to determine how the black studies department would be run. We are after self-determination."

Roger Alvorado spoke for the Third World: "No one has the authority to determine the educational needs of the Third World students except the Third World students."

Later, Varnado said: "The ten demands are non-negotiable. We did not ask for ten demands to get seven." He said the notion that George Murray's suspension from his teaching position was a key issue was "a fiction perpetrated by the racist press."

Finally, he urged students to continue their strike, and to keep classes closed down on the 18,000-student campus.

In addition to questions from the floor, there were telephone queries from people watching the convocation proceedings on KQED (Channel 9).

The questions were screened by a group of students and faculty — all remarks of a "personal nature" directed to the speakers were eliminated — and they were then read from the floor.

SMITH

President Smith talked about the Black Students program, saying there was "an admitted need to move steadily and consistently toward a balanced racial representation."

But he made it clear that he did not "accept a pattern of violence, revolution and calculatedly developed disorder as a way of achieving demands, a number of which are deserving."

Smith also warned that continued disorders on campus would mean "a descending amount of public financial support."

Another black panelist, Rosco Blount, pointed out that the campus disorders were a success insofar as they led to the convocation itself. He said black students had appealed vainly for months for progress on their own Black Studies Department.

Toward the end of the afternoon, Varnado voiced more scorn for Smith — who he said describes himself as a "social liberal."

"A social liberal is a social democrat. And that was Hitler's party," Varnado said. Smith had left the stage a few minutes before Varnado's remark.

The convocation broke up at 4:35 p.m. A session scheduled for last night was canceled, and it was announced that it would reconvene at 9:30 a.m. today (Tuesday).

MORAL APPEAL

Converbely, Professor Smith is viewed as a leading spokesman for the [illegible] student report on strikers as more [illegible] members, the moral appeal of the [illegible] are quite eloquent [illegible].

Second, he [illegible] demands — while appearing excessive to many students and professors — have offered a strong moral appeal to those who say the basic flaw in America is white racism.

In contrast, many of these critics of racism are burdened with arguments offered against the 10 demands by the administration, arguments they regard as procedural, dull and tedious because they stress such prosaic matters as limited finances, established channels and appropriate committees.

ONE STEP

According to observers, the BSU looks upon the convocation as but one step in a continuing struggle.

When Stokeley Carmichael, prime minister of the Black Panther Party, addressed the BSU last month, he clearly indicated that strikers would have to buckle down to a serious, long-term struggle.

He referred to the works of Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of Red China and noted theorist on protracted guerrilla warfare.

(While there is no indication now that BSU leaders are Maoists in the usual sense, the works of important revolutionary thinkers are often quoted and discussed.)

THE HOPE

In the viewpoint of the administration and faculty, however, there seems to be hope that three days of talk and discussion will somehow bring the three week old crisis at San Francisco State nearer to some kind of resolution.

Christmas vacation, therefore may well come early at San Francisco State this year.

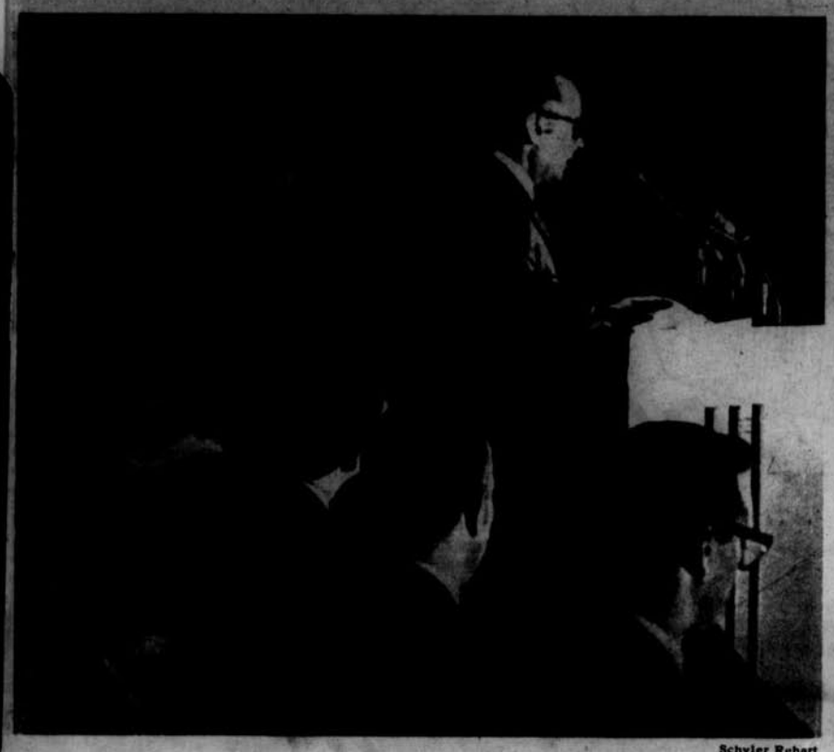
DUPLICATE FRAME

Smith, Robert

The Daily Collegian

LXXIV/53 FRESNO STATE COLLEGE, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1968

FSC airs SF State disturbances



Schyler Rehart

ABOUT SF STATE Fresno State College President Frederic W. Ness was one of six speakers yesterday at an infomational forum on San Francisco State College. The session was sponsored by the FSC Academic Senate which heard reports and impressions from local faculty and administrative personnel on the problems facing state colleges in general, and SF State in particular.

Academic Senate hears reports, interpretations

Six faculty members gave their reports or impressions on the disturbances at San Francisco State College yesterday at a meeting of the Fresno State College Academic Senate.

Three of the six had attended meetings of various organizations which were concerned with the problems of SFSC and with the problems of the state college system as a whole.

Phillip N. Walker, chairman of the speech arts dept., attended a meeting of the California State College Board of Trustees, which called for the immediate reopening of SFSC.

Walker said that the trustees and the representatives of SFSC were in basic disagreement. SFSC president Robert Smith and the other representatives of SFSC thought that the deep-seated problems of the campus should be given first priority.

The Trustees, Walker said, believed that the basic symptoms should be dealt with before the long-range problems could be solved.

Although all campus groups present at the meeting supported President Smith, Walker went on, five members of the SFSC Academic Senate, the chairman of the SFSC Staff Council and the student president of the Committee for an Academic Environment all generally supported the Trustees position.

Robert G. Comegys, associate professor of history, and David H. Provost, associate professor of political science attended the meeting of the statewide Academic Senate, Nov. 22 and 23.

Comegys reported that the State Academic Senate had passed a resolution asking student and faculty representatives from all state colleges to meet with them to discuss the causes of campus disorders.

A resolution stating that faculty should not be made to teach on a campus made safe by force failed to pass, he said.

Provost told the faculty that they would soon be receiving forms to vote on whether or not the Senate should recommend State College System Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke be asked to resign. A resolution passed by the Association of State College Professors asking Dumke to resign was read but there was no discussion on it, he said.

Both Provost and Comegys said that the mood of the Senate was one of caution and restraint. The Senate considered the causes and the long range problems of the current unrest most important.

Robert J. Allison, assistant professor of economics and president of the local chapter of the American Federation of Teachers, said that the major problem confronting education was that it is irrelevant.

"We need an educational system which solves basic social problems," he said, "rather than one which turns out producers of goods and services."

Kenneth Russell, associate professor of chemistry and speaking for the Association of California State College Professors, said the two most important things in meeting the needs of minority groups on campus are funds and faculty leadership.

Finally President Fredric W. Ness read a letter from Dumke to Smith telling him to suspend George M. Murray from the faculty of SFSC. The letter said that Murray should be suspended until charges of misconduct can be filed against him. The letter also said that Murray should be given time to prepare a defense against whatever charges are filed against him before a hearing is held.

The firing of Murray, part-time English instructor at SFSC and Black Panther Minister of Education led to the closing of SFSC.

Smith Resigns SFS Post; Hayakawa New President

San Diego State Daily Aztec —WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1968

LOS ANGLES (AP) — Robert Smith, San Francisco State College (SFSC) president, resigned his position yesterday, citing as factors "inability to reconcile conflicts" and budget problems at the troubled campus.

The State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation and announced that S. I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist, will succeed Smith. Hayakawa has been on the SFSC faculty since 1955.

Education has been disrupted at the campus for three weeks while Smith tried to cope with various student disorders.

Hayakawa said earlier this month he believes swift response — including police and court action — is needed to keep campus dissent orderly.

He has called off today's classes, including a convocation at which school problems were aired via closed-circuit television. The convocation was closed down late yesterday.

Hayakawa, who referred to himself as "acting president," said he will meet with school administrators and faculty today, but declined to speculate when classes would be resumed.

Hayakawa, 62, of Japanese ancestry, is a professor of English and known as an expert on the meaning of words. His best known work is *Language in Action*.

Smith, 51, asked to be reassigned to other duties on the campus.

Another change

Smith is out, Hayakawa in

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, renowned expert in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school Tuesday after the State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert R. Smith.

Within hours of his appointment, Dr. Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathon campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

Hayakawa, author of "Language in Thought and Action" and several other books on semantics, has been a professor of English at the school since 1955. Year after year, students are turned away from his popular classes.

"The problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution -- but I will try," he said Tuesday.

Last week, Hayakawa accused some of his fellow faculty members of "moral softness" in yielding to threats and violence which forced the shut-down of the school.

Trouble on the campus began

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns on campus. The suspension ends Monday.

Fires, bombings

Members of the Black Students Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

Classes were cancelled from Nov. 14 to Nov. 19, again last Monday for three days, and now until next week.

The dissident students' principal demand was for establishment of an independent School of Ethnic Studies at the campus.

Hayakawa maintained last week that suspension of classes was a shirking of responsibility to the 17,500 of the 18,000 students at the school who were not on strike.

Hit movement

Speaking in 1964, Hayakawa attacked the tactics of the free speech movement at the University of California at Berkeley which kept the campus in a turmoil.

He said such militant demonstrations have no place on a university campus because they involve suspension of the thinking process "in favor of marching the streets bearing placards aloft. It makes you feel noble and pure, and it's a hell of a lot more fun than studying."

He said the free speech movement went awry in its "continued rejection of administration concessions" so that a state of war existed with the administration.

Wyo State Tribune—Cheyenne Nov. 27, 1968—3

College Post Will Test An Expert in Semantics

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Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns onto the campus. The suspension ends Monday.

Members of the Black Student Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

Omaha World-Herald, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1968

Get Tough Approach At College 'May Fail'

By the Associated Press.

Blaming pressures from trustees, faculty, militant students and "political forces," Robert R. Smith abruptly ended his six-month term as president of embattled San Francisco State College.

Gov. Ronald Reagan and other trustees of California's 19-campus college system unanimously accepted Smith's resignation Tuesday and named Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, as acting president.

Reagan, college leaders and Hayakawa expressed doubts that the change in presidents would pacify protesting students.

"Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith," Prof. Nathan Hare, Negro co-ordinator of the San Francisco State black studies program, said in San Francisco.

Black and ethnic studies programs and other demands from campus minority group students have been the focal point of demonstrations, a student strike and intermittent violence that kept San Francisco State's classes closed for most of the last three weeks.

The campus has 18 thousand students and about 11 hundred faculty members.

One demand calls for reinstatement of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time English instructor suspended by the college system's Chancellor Glen S. Dumke, early this month.

Murray is being investigated by campus officials for reported remarks urging Negro students to carry guns on campus.

Smith said one reason for his resignation was "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and political forces of the state."

Hayakawa said he didn't know if classes would resume as planned Monday.

Hare said that if Hayakawa "takes the hard line. We'll be ready for him."



Hayakawa . . . Acting.

Toronto Daily Star, Nov. 27, '68

Oriental named to head racially torn Frisco college

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, who was born in Canada of Japanese ancestry, who is an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and was once a writer for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek—trying to end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa—he prefers the initials S.I.—is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who yesterday was named the school's acting president.

He succeeds Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro students, and harried administrators.

Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first news conference last night. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to reporters.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a native of Vancouver.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

He added: "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal—and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

Hayakawa is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes. For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

Hayakawa is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was Language in Action, which became a bestseller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

Hayakawa received his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's from McGill in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929. He came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA
Named to head college

.6 The Lincoln Star Wednesday, November 27, 1968

Head Of San Francisco State Resigns

Los Angeles (AP) — Citing "inability to reconcile conflicts" plus inherited financial shortages, Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned Tuesday as president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.

State college trustees, who for two days had been considering campus problems and Smith's future, accepted the resignation unanimously and named Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, to the post. He has been a faculty member since 1955.

The resignation was the second of a president in one year at the college, which has a history of student disorders. Dr. John Summerskill quit last spring after controversy over his handling of demonstrations.

Campus Conflicts

Smith, who said he wrote out his resignation Tuesday afternoon, cited "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups, and political forces of the state."

He also mentioned "desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president." One such problem has been financing programs to aid minority group students, a central issue in the current campus crisis.

Smith, 51, asked to be reassigned to other duties on the campus. A professor of education, he was named president seven months ago.

Sporadic Violence

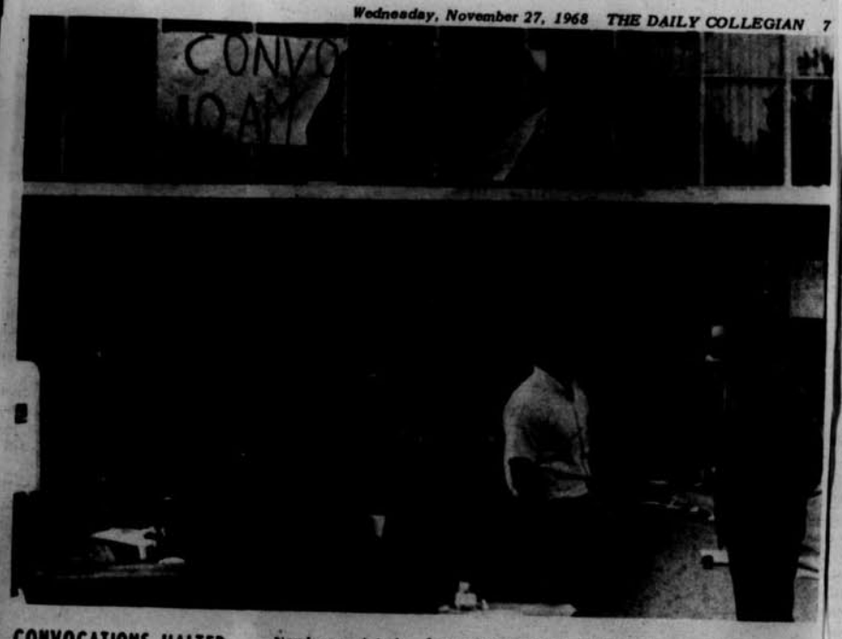
Education at San Francisco State has been disrupted for three weeks — a student strike, sporadic violence, a campus closed mostly emming from demands of militant Negroes. They seek courses tailored to their interests and protest the suspension of an English teacher, Black Panther leader George Murray, who reportedly advocated that students bring guns on campus.

Hayakawa, 62, of Japanese ancestry, is a professor of English and known as an expert on the meaning of words. His best known book is "Language in Action."

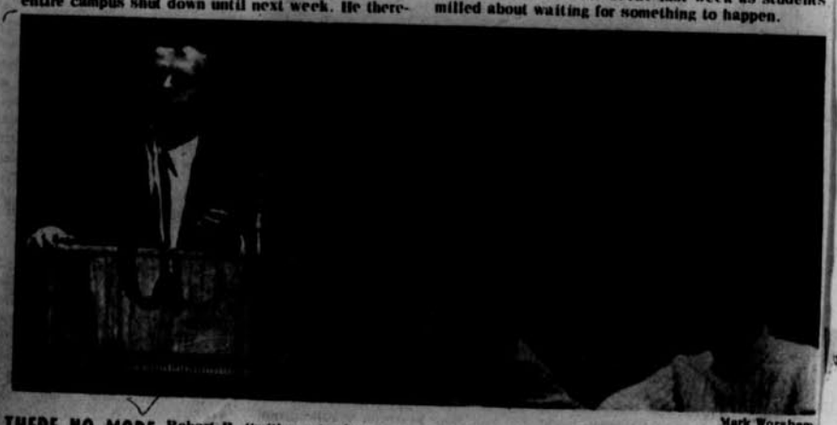


STORY AT LEFT
ROBERT R. SMITH

Wednesday, November 27, 1968 THE DAILY COLLEGIAN 7



CONVOCATIONS HALTED Newly-appointed San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa ordered the entire campus shut down until next week. He therefore cancelled all convocations and discussions aimed at solving the problems at the strife-torn campus. This was the scene last week as students milled about waiting for something to happen.



Mark Worsham

THERE NO MORE Robert R. Smith yesterday resigned as president at San Francisco State College after serving for less than six months. Smith is shown as he appeared before one of the convocations held at SF State last week. He told newsmen yesterday he was unable to cope with the massive problems facing the Bay Area school.

Get Tough Approach At College May Fail

Mounting pressure from students, faculty, militant minority groups and "political forces" caused S. I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist, to succeed Robert R. Smith abruptly ended an all-out drive to restore order at embattled San Francisco State College.

Gov. Ronald Reagan and other trustees of California's 19-campus college system unanimously accepted Smith's resignation Tuesday and named Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, as acting president.

Reagan, college leaders and Hayakawa expressed doubts that the change in presidents would pacify protesting students.

"Hayakawa will go out faster than Smith," Prof. Nathan Hare, Negro co-ordinator of the San Francisco State black studies program, said in San Francisco.

Black and ethnic studies programs and other demands from campus minority group students have been the focal point of demonstrations, a student strike and intermittent violence that kept San Francisco State's classes closed for most of the last three weeks.

The campus has 18 thousand students and about 11 hundred faculty members.

One demand calls for reinstatement of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time English instructor suspended by the college system's Chancellor Glen S. Dumke, early this month.

Murray is being investigated by campus officials for reported remarks urging Negro students to carry guns on campus.

Smith said one reason for his resignation was "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups and political forces of the state."

Hayakawa said he didn't know if classes would resume as planned Monday.

Hare said that if Hayakawa "takes the hard line. We'll be ready for him."



Hayakawa . . . Acting.

Trouble on the campus began Nov. 1 when Black Panther George Mason Murray was suspended as a part time instructor after he reportedly urged Negro students to bring guns onto the campus. The suspension ends Monday.

Members of the Black Student Union and others staged incidents of violence in school buildings, including fires and bombings, and called a boycott of classes.

Smith Resigns SFS Post; Hayakawa New President

San Diego State Daily Aztec — WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1968

LOS ANGLES (AP) — Robert Smith, San Francisco State College (SFSC) president, resigned his position yesterday, citing as factors "inability to reconcile conflicts" and budget problems at the troubled campus.

The State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation and announced that S. I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist, will succeed Smith.

Hayakawa has been on the SFSC faculty since 1955.

Education has been disrupted at the campus for three weeks while Smith tried to cope with various student disorders.

Hayakawa said earlier this month he believes swift response — including police and court action — is needed to keep campus dissent orderly.

He has called off today's classes, including a convocation at which school problems were aired via closed-circuit television. The convocation was closed down late yesterday.

Hayakawa, who referred to himself as "acting president," said he will meet with school administrators and faculty today, but declined to speculate when classes would be resumed.

Hayakawa, 62, of Japanese ancestry, is a professor of English and known as an expert on the meaning of words. His best known work is *Language in Action*.

Smith, 51, asked to be reassigned to other duties on the campus.

Another change

Smith is out, Hayakawa in

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, renowned expert in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school Tuesday after the State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

Within hours of his appointment, Hayakawa ordered the college "closed completely" until after the Thanksgiving holiday. He called an abrupt halt to a marathon campus convocation in which student groups have aired grievances since Monday.

Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meetings by the trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

Hayakawa, author of "Language in Thought and Action" and several other books on semantics, has been a professor of English at the school since 1955. Year after year, students are turned away from his popular classes.

"I am informing members of the faculty, staff and student body that the campus will be closed completely tomorrow," Hayakawa told a news conference. "Over the Thanksgiving weekend I intend to work with members of the college administration and others to plan the days and weeks ahead."

He said that until plans are developed he preferred "to avoid comment on specific matters of policy and operations."

The world-renowned semanticist said the "problems of this campus are complex and almost beyond solution—but I will try." He added that he hopes "to have the cooperation and support of my colleagues, students, staff and citizens of the much larger community outside the campus.

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The dissident students' principal demand was for establishment of an independent school of ethnic studies at the campus.

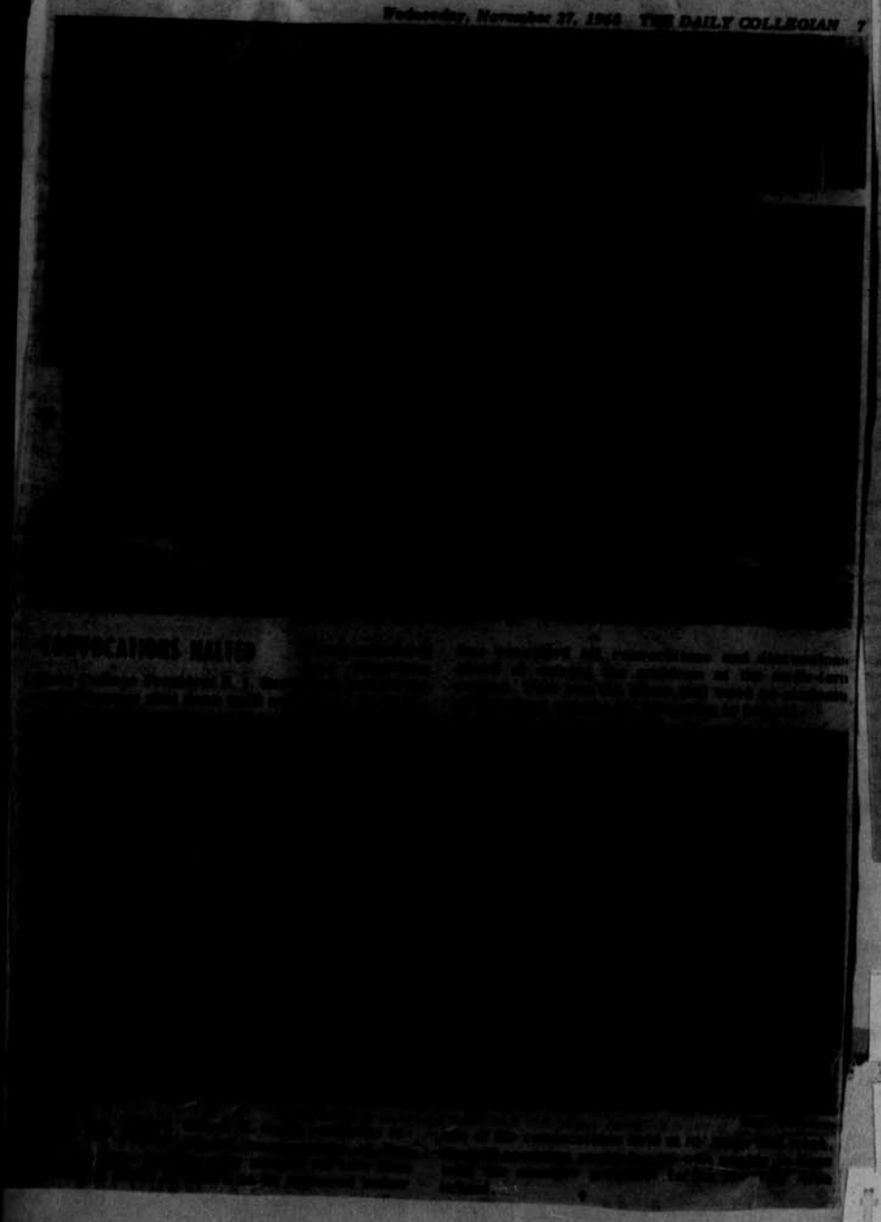
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Speaking in 1964, Hayakawa attacked the tactics of the free speech movement at the University of California at Berkeley which kept the campus in a turmoil.

He said such militant demonstrations have no place on a university campus because they involve suspension of the thinking process "in favor of marching the streets bearing placards aloft. It makes you feel noble and pure, and it's a hell of a lot more fun than studying."

He said the free speech movement went awry in its "continued rejection of administration concessions" so that a state of war existed with the administration.

Wednesday, November 27, 1968 THE DAILY COLLEGIAN 7



Oriental named to head racially torn Frisco college

Toronto Daily Star, Nov. 27, '68

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, who was born in Canada of Japanese ancestry, who is an internationally known expert on the meaning of words and was once a writer for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek—trying to end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa—he prefers the initials S.I.—is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who yesterday was named the school's acting president.

He succeeds Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro students, and harried administrators.

Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first news conference last night. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to reporters.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a native of Vancouver.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me ameliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have."

He added: "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal—and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

Hayakawa is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes. For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

Hayakawa is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was Language in Action, which became a bestseller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

Hayakawa received his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's from McGill in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929. He came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA
Named to head college

The Lincoln Star Wednesday, November 27, 1968

Head Of San Francisco State Resigns

Los Angeles (AP) — Citing "inability to reconcile conflicts" plus inherited financial shortages, Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned Tuesday as president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.

State college trustees, who for two days had been considering campus problems and Smith's future, accepted the resignation unanimously and named Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, to the post. He has been a faculty member since 1955.

The resignation was the second of a president in one year at the college, which has a history of student disorders. Dr. John Summerskill quit last spring after controversy over his handling of demonstrations.

Campus Conflicts

Smith, who said he wrote out his resignation Tuesday afternoon, cited "inability to reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees and chancellor, the faculty groups on campus, the militant student groups, and political forces of the state."

He also mentioned "desperate limitations in financial resources cast against the commitments made in the colleges prior to my assumption of the role of president." One such problem has been financing programs to aid minority group students, a central issue in the current campus crisis.

Smith, 51, asked to be reassigned to other duties on the campus. A professor of education, he was named president seven months ago.

Sporadic Violence

Education at San Francisco State has been disrupted for three weeks — a student strike, sporadic violence, a campus closed mostly — emming from demands of militant Negroes. They seek courses tailored to their interests and protest the suspension of an English teacher, Black Panther leader George Murray, who reportedly advocated that students bring guns on campus.

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STORY AT LEFT
ROBERT R. SMITH

S.I. Hayakawa takes president's post at trouble-plagued SFS College

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Last week, Hayakawa attacked Smith's suspension of classes as violating the rights of the majority of students, including ethnic minorities, who have "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Smith's resignation followed 14 hours of closed-door meeting by the trustees. Admitting his inability to cope with the school's problems, Smith asked for reassignment to "job duties other than college administration."

It was the second such resignation at the school this year. Last spring, Dr. John Summerskill resigned as president in the wake of violence on the campus.

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DUPLICATE FRAME

Text of Resolution By College Trustees

Following is the text of the resolution adopted yesterday by the State College Board of Trustees:

"Resolved, by the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges that the Chancellor direct the President of San Francisco State College to open that college immediately, and be it further . . .

"Resolved, that there be no negotiation, arbitration or concession of student grievances or complaints except through the ordinary channels of communication and decision making at the college and then only after order has been restored and the educational process resumed, and be it further . . .

"Resolved, that this board reiterates its policy that 'the primary reason for the existence of the college is the educational process,' that 'violence and the threat of violence against persons or property, and any acts of coercion which result in the interruption, or design to interrupt, the educational process of lawful operation of any state college,' cannot be tolerated, and that disciplinary action be immediately instituted against any person whether student, or faculty or other employe, responsible for such conduct."



ISSUE IMMEDIATE REOPENING ORDERS
Chairman Theodore Meriam, Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke

The trustees also adopted as a resolution the sense of a statement by chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico, who said the college should be opened as soon as possible so all students might pursue their quests for an education.

Faculty Sees New Role Out of Strike

by PHIL GARLINGTON JR.

The heads of seven San Francisco State College departments say that the current student-faculty talks at the strife-torn campus are more important than resuming classes.

In fact, the department heads suggested that regular classes may resume only when the faculty decides it's time no matter what the pleasure of the state college trustees. The chairmen yesterday disclosed the results of the first day of departmental meetings between approximately 1000 students and their professors. They emphasized, however, they had no authorization to speak officially for either the faculty or the students.

But, they said, they could give an insight into progress made so far in resolving the week long strike for 10 demands initiated by the Black Student Union centering on the establishment of a Black Studies Department and the retention of fiery Black Panther leader George Murray.

HEALTHY

Stewart Hyde, chairman of the Broadcast Communication Arts Department, said in the long run the strike may be "healthy" in that it has given the college "the opportunity to find out who we are."

"Although it is accidental this conference should occur now," Hyde said, "it may serve the purpose of reaching solutions to some of the basic problems that we have not seriously met so far."

"This may be a chance to remake the college," Hyde declared.

John W. Kinch, chairman of the Sociology Department, said the campus crisis reflected "much broader issues than have been expressed thus far" and he made an appeal to the public "to support or at least to attempt to understand us."

THE SYSTEM

"This is not a fight of a handful of black students who are bent on disruption," Kinch said. "It is a question of whether a cumbersome and unwieldy educational system can meet its promise to provide a meaningful education for all the people of California."

He pointed out that although a majority of students attending public school in San Francisco are non-white, less than one fourth of the college enrollment is non-white.

"Because of our structure and our lack of resources, we have been shamefully slow in adapting to the needs of minority groups," Kinch said.

The chairmen were unanimous in deploring the lack of resources to set up the new department for ethnic studies. Stephen Rauch, chairman of the Psychology Department, revealed, however, that the faculty has voted to turn over 11 faculty positions to the new department if the trustees fail to provide other funds.

NO LOSS

Rauch also said that the students need not fear losing credit by the closing of the school since "the faculty is perfectly willing to make up any time lost due to the strike."

A general session of the faculty got under way this morning to hear reports from the various departments on the discussions yesterday.

Meetings between students and faculty were to resume at 3 p.m. in the departmental offices.

The department chairman also agreed there was little point in reopening the campus if it were to be immediately closed down again by disruption.

A BOMB

"I teach a course in the Public Arts of Mesapotamia," said one professor. I found that it was difficult to maintain interest in the material in the midst of uproar and armed guards."

The only trouble yesterday occurred when a crude bomb exploded harmlessly in the Creative Arts building. Set next to electrical wiring behind a theater stage, the bomb was made from a gallon can, some .22 caliber bullets and a small quantity of TNT.

No one was injured and no suspects were arrested.

Prof Suggests Black College Plan

Professor John Bunzel is urging his colleagues at San Francisco State College to begin thinking about a "separate black college."

Bunzel did not necessarily support such a proposal, but he said he would be willing to help in discussions that might lay a foundation for what he termed "an outrageous hypothesis."

Bunzel, chairman of the Political Science Department, is currently the target of heavy criticism from the Black Students Union because of a critical article in which he called for careful examination of proposed programs of black studies.

REASONING

Speaking at a general faculty session yesterday, he said:

"I suggest we think of blackness in something other than liberal vs. conservatism terms if we are going to survive . . .

"The grief we are now beginning to bear is only the beginning."

He said the faculty would be mistaken to think that demands by black groups will end with establishment of a department or school.

The possibility of a separate, black studies campus, perhaps known as Malcolm X College, may be the ultimate answer, he said. Such a college, he added, would be entirely independent of San Francisco State.

A BOMB

After Bunzel's article appeared in a professional journal, a small fire bomb was placed outside his office door. Although no evidence was found to link the incident with black activists, Bunzel was blamed in public for difficulties in obtaining a sizeable grant for black studies from a private foundation.

Bunzel also defended President Robert Smith whom he described as "the best president we have ever had."

The professor commented, "I think what the trustees have done for Bob Smith is like what Richard Burton did for Eddie Fisher.

Smith Asks Contending Factions to 'Back Off'

—From Page 1

ordered "necessary police protection."

He called on all contending factions to "back off" for 90 days while the college "would earnestly try to seek solutions to the problems confronting it."

Smith said the "willingness of revolutionary groups to resort to any and all means to reach their goals" made the use of police necessary on campus.

But Smith asked for cooperation from students and faculty so that the reopening could be accomplished without excessive use of police force.

When Smith finished, Leo McClatchy, chairman of the Academic Senate, asked the faculty to pass a vote of confidence for their president. But after it became apparent the audience was vociferously divided on the issue, McClatchy ordered the auditorium meeting recessed to clear the auditorium of all non-voting members.

RETREAT

However, when many observers refused to leave "unless violence is used against us," Robert Goldman, the political science professor who made the motion favoring a vote of confidence, withdrew it.

"I am not going to make this motion if the faculty is unable to appreciate a good president," Goldman said.

Most students viewing the president on TV in four large classrooms reacted either with ironic laughter or with negative comments.

"Just more liberal rhetoric," remarked one coed.

The resolution on the part of the faculty to hold a convocation rather than teach included the declaration that educators could not function "with police patrolling the corridors" or conduct classes "with any meaningfulness if disruption by dissatisfied students is a constant threat."

One faculty member suggested today's convocation would be educational to all parties and, therefore, would meet the requirements of the college trustees' resolution calling for resumption of "the educational process."

1 BIG CLASS

McClatchy told newsmen afterwards that the college was actually "resuming classes as one big class for all students and faculty."

Before the faculty meeting broke up, one professor suggested the faculty meet continuously until the problems are resolved.

"There is no point in working on a crisis merely from 9 to 5," he said.

This suggestion, however, met with little enthusiasm.

Smith closed the campus last Thursday after a violent confrontation involving police, campus radicals and members of Third World groups for minority students.

The rock-throwing clash came in culmination to a strike initiated Nov. 6 by the BSU which had been marked by sporadic disruption of classes and vandalism.

KEY DEMAND

Central in the strike demands are the immediate establishment of a fully accredited Black Studies Department, the admission of more black and other minority students and the retention of George Murray, a Black Panther and part time instructor in the campus special admissions program for minority students.

Murray was ordered temporarily suspended Nov. 1 by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke after Murray told black students they should bring guns to campus to protect themselves against "racist administrators."

Smith today also sent memorandums to all department heads asking them to determine what specific resources, faculty positions, operating funds and personnel each could divert to a proposed school of American Ethnic Studies.

State College Opens Under Police Guard

By PHIL GARLINGTON JR.

San Francisco State College opened today under police guard and with a widening split between the faculty and President Robert Smith over whether the normal classroom instruction should be resumed.

In a vote late yesterday, the faculty overwhelmingly voted to hold a campus-wide convocation on the current crisis rather than conduct classes today.

But President Smith immediately issued a statement asking the faculty "to report to scheduled classes."

"The deans of the seven schools and I have decided to resume full class schedules at 8 a.m., the statement said.

FACE-TO-FACE

Smith issued the statement after the faculty, at a meeting that drew more than 600 of the 1100 full time teachers, laid plans for a convocation that would bring Smith and members of the striking Black Students Union face to face on stage and before closed circuit TV.

The convocation idea came in response to action taken by the state college trustees at a emergency meeting in Los Angeles Monday ordering the Lake Merced campus reopened "immediately" and the "normal educational process" resumed.

Although the faculty resolution introduced by Social Welfare Department Professor Fredericka Stone did not exactly defy the trustee order it does mean there would be little normal classroom instruction.

A spokesman for the president's office last night said it was "doubtful" Smith would take part in a public debate under the format suggested by the faculty.

LIKES IDEA

Jack Alexis, a member of the BSU central committee, told the faculty that while he would have to confer with other members of his group, the proposal for the convocation struck him as "positive," although he emphasized the 10 BSU demands are "not negotiable."

"I think this will serve a good educational purpose to inform the entire campus about the issues," Alexis said.

The idea of education rather than negotiation also fits in with the language of the trustees' resolution forbidding any negotiation with dissident groups until "order is restored."

Earlier, in the day, Smith delivered a "state of the campus" address over closed circuit TV to the 1500 or so students and faculty on campus yesterday.

He urged all to help reopen the campus peacefully although he stated that he had

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

J. HOWARD WOOD, Publisher
W. D. MAXWELL, Editor

Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1968

HOW NOT TO RUN A COLLEGE

The president of St. Cloud State college in Minnesota caved in when threatened with forced confinement to his office by 15 Negro students out of a total enrollment of 9,200 and announced he would hasten to meet all their demands. The black blockaders also prevented newspaper reporters from entering the office of President Robert Wick.

Wick assented to a cultural center for the black minority and promised more black students, instructors, counselors, supervisors, and athletic coaches. Funds are not available for the center, but the president proposes to shake the bushes in the community for help.

It seems to us a strange distortion of values when a public college must defer to the whims of a mere handful of students resorting to illegal means. Kidnaping and coercion of college administrators call for stern law enforcement rather than submission.

Such incidents occur almost daily. At San Francisco State college a spineless president shut down the institution after 500 blacks and faculty supporters got into a rock-throwing melee with police. The great preponderance of the student body of 18,000 was denied the right to pursue its studies in an orderly and unhampered manner, much as all but 25 of the St. Cloud student body were treated as the tail of the kite.

Weak-kneed college administrators ought to memorize a recent decision by a panel of four Missouri federal judges, who held:

"Attendance at a tax-supported educational institution of higher learning is not compulsory. The federal Constitution protects the equality of opportunity of all qualified persons to attend. Whether this protected opportunity be called a qualified right or a privilege is unimportant. It is optional and voluntary.

"The voluntary attendance of a student in such institutions is a voluntary entrance into the academic community. By such voluntary entrance, the student voluntarily assume obligations of performance and behavior reasonably imposed by the institution of choice relevant to its lawful functions.

"So long as there is no invidious discrimination, no deprival of due process, and no abridgment of a right protected by circumstances, and no capricious, clearly unreasonable or unlawful action employed, the institution may discipline students. . . . No student may, without liability to lawful discipline, intentionally act to impair or prevent the accomplishment of any lawful function of an educational institution."

When educators begin to act on these premises, and summon up the courage to expel troublemakers forthwith, there may be some peace and quiet on the nation's campuses, and not before.

[See "Rebellion at San Francisco State," in Voice of the People.]

S.F.Examiner—Page 19
Tues., Nov. 26, 1968

Murray Tells Goal Of Blacks

SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER

SAN JOSE — Militant black students hope to close all 19 of California's state colleges, George Murray told a San Jose State college crowd.

The Black Panther leader whose temporary suspension from the San Francisco State College faculty triggered a temporary shutdown exhorted SJS students to join strike efforts yesterday.

Murray declared that the goal "is worth giving our lives for," adding that considerable persuasion is needed to gain supporters of the strike.

A BEATING

He said that the blacks had forced the ouster of John Summerskill last December as president of San Francisco State because he had tried to "divide and conquer" the blacks.

Summerskill, whom Murray described as being a Central Intelligence Agency agent, had proven his complicity in such a clandestine organization as CIA by obtaining a job heading the Ethiopian educational sytem, it was asserted.

RAPS ALIOTO

Murray reiterated his contention that the blacks demands are not negotiable, calling San Francisco Mayor Aloto's proposal to appoint "two house Niggers" to the job of negotiators as unworthy of discussion.

Alioto has proposed appointing former U.N. Ambassador Ralph Bunche and Whitney Young of the Urban League as negotiators.

The attempt to gain broader support for a strike at San Jose's campus failed earlier when the American Federation of Teachers, which represents about one-fourth of the teachers at SJS, voted [illegible] on strike in demands.



UPI photo

State's Main Auditorium was packed for the confrontation of administrators, faculty and dissident students

A-10 Sunday, November 3, 1968

One Judge Calls On Another To Order Murray's Arrest

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) —A Municipal judge said Saturday that Black Panther George Murray, suspended San Francisco State College instructor, has abandoned himself to a "vicious life" and suggested he be arrested as a parole violator.

Presiding Municipal Judge Fitz-Gerald Ames said that Murray demonstrated he has "abandoned himself... to a vicious life" when he called on black students at San Francisco State College last Monday to bear arms on campus.

In a letter to Municipal Judge Albert A. Axelrod, Judge Ames noted that Murray could be re-arrested if he were leading a "vicious life."

The letter was sent shortly after the 22-year-old Panther minister of education was suspended as an English teacher and graduate student.

Judge Axelrod recently imposed a six-month suspended sentence on Murray for his part in an assault on the editor of the campus newspaper last November.

But Judge Axelrod said he had switched departments since the sentencing and suggested the letter be sent to Judge Donald Constine, now in Department 5 where Murray was sentenced.

Judge Constine tossed the matter right back to Axelrod saying: "I would suggest that the case be referred to the judge who imposed sentence."

Mass Meeting NOVEMBER 21, 1968

Classes Open At S.F. State-- Mostly Empty

By Ron Moskowitz

San Francisco State College reopened yesterday after six days of strike-torn shutdown. But it was easily the most unusual day in the campus' history.

Classes began at 8 a.m. as ordered by President Robert R. Smith, who was under pressure from a statewide Trustees' order to "open the campus immediately."

But most students did not attend class and some of those who did found no instructor there to teach them.

A faculty-sponsored convocation was held in the Main Auditorium from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

There, Smith and four other top campus administrators confronted ten black and other non-white student radicals to discuss the ten demands of the Black Student

More S.F. State news on Page 16

Union and the five demands of the Third World Liberation Front, an organization of other non-whites.

It was the first day since the strike was called on November 6 that there were no incidents of violence on the campus.

The Academic Senate voted last night to ask President Smith today to suspend all classes until such time as the convocation has been completed.

Earlier in the day, Smith had declined to say whether he would honor the demand of radicals to continue the convocation tomorrow, but did say that classes should be held and urged that teachers meet their schedules.

The vote of the 43-member Senate was 19 to 8 with one abstention. The dissenters warned that the request could force Smith into such a corner he would be forced to resign.

The resolution acknowledged that suspending classes could result in Smith's dismissal and sought to strengthen his hand by urging that teachers walk off the job "indefinitely" should this happen.

Asked if he considered the convocation, which some 10 per cent of the 18,000 students attended, satisfied the Trustees' demands to reopen the campus, Smith said:

"It is the best way we could start it."

He urged those students

See Back Page

Unusual Day Of Classes At S.F. State

From Page 1

who do not attend classes to attend the convocation.

And he urged those students who do attend classes "but who feel isolated" or "need to discuss the issues" to also attend the convocation before, after or between classes.

The faculty, at a boisterous meeting, voted Tuesday to defy Smith's order to reopen all classes yesterday and voted instead to hold the convocation.

The vote came after Leo McClatchy, chairman of the Academic Senate, had ordered the auditorium cleared so that only eligible faculty members could vote.

But he later refused to remove students who took up the first three rows, many faculty members later charged. They expressed doubt that the vote of those present represented a majority of the faculty.

The plan for yesterday's convocation was that the faculty could sit in the main auditorium and hear for themselves both sides of the issues involved in the strike, then decide a course of action.

STUDENTS

As things turned out, the audience in the auditorium was about 85 per cent students, who got there early and refused several pleas to give up their seats to faculty members.

The students in the auditorium were, for the most part, clearly sampathetic to the radical leaders.

Television cameras carried the meeting to a dozen other locations, where some 800 other students also watched the proceedings via closed circuit television.

The biggest crowd in any one place on campus all day, however, was in the cafeteria during the noon lunch hour—which is standard.

REASONING

When the convocation reconvened for the afternoon, radical students on the panel began making demands that Smith shut down all classes for as long as the convocation continued—which might be until the end of the week.

Smith said he felt the convocation was useful, but that there should not be objections to people going to classes if that's what they want to do.

He said he felt those in classes could be reached in other ways with the issues, and added:

"People learn when they are in a learning mood."

The debate over closing classes was the high point in tension for the entire day, but the student radicals finally backed down.

During the afternoon, the ten demands of the Black Students Union and the five demands of the Third World Liberation Front were discussed in detail.

The ten student spokesmen for the two groups insisted they would not compromise on any of the demands and warned that "our tactics will escalate each day the demands go unmet."

The Academic Senate also voted last night to support in principle and with enthusiasm the objectives underlying the BSU demands and called for the formation of a "task force" to mediate those differences it has on implementation.

A week of scattered violence preceded the closing of the campus.

State Profs, Students Still Talking

By PHIL GARLINGTON JR.

The "crisis convocation" at San Francisco State College began anew today with further discussion of the problems that last week put an abrupt period to the daily study routine.

Convening once again on stage in the main auditorium, the 16 panelists — including College President Robert Smith and representatives of the Black Students Union — continued talks on the 10 demands that are the central issue in the strike by "third world" students.

The convocation began yesterday morning and continued throughout the day.

Few classes were conducted although President Smith and the deans of the seven schools in the college asked teachers to adhere to normal classroom schedules.

Later, however, Smith said it was up to individual professors whether to teach class or take part in the convocation.

Several thousand students jammed into classrooms around the campus to watch the proceedings over closed circuit TV.

Policemen dressed more or less as students were conspicuous everywhere around the campus and many police units were in readiness nearby. But the day passed peacefully, without the sporadic disruption and disorder that prevailed last week.

Sixteen panelists, four from the administration and 10 from "third world" groups, participated in the discussion.

The convocation at one point seemed near dissolution over the question of whether the minority students who had agreed to participate in the convocation had been "tricked" by Smith.

Nesbitt Crutchfield, a member of the BSU central

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 3

S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist, suggesting to the American Psychological Association meeting in San Francisco that youthful rioting, drug-taking, alienation and radical politics may be unforeseen consequences of a radical reshaping of environment by television, which he described as a sorcerer who snatched children from their parents for three or four hours a day:

Is it any wonder that these children, as they grew to adolescence, often turned out to be complete strangers to their dismayed parents?

A child sitting in front of a TV set gets no experience in influencing behavior and being influenced in return. Is there any connection between this fact and the sudden appearance in the past few years of an enormous number of young people from educated and middle class families who find it difficult or impossible to relate to anybody—and therefore drop out?

SEP 6 3 1968

Overcast

Fog or low overcast night and morning, mostly sunny afternoons. Low tonight 45-55, high tomorrow mid 50s to 60-65. Gentle winds.

Full Report on Page 23

MONARCH OF THE VALLEYS

San Francisco Examiner

104th Year No. 124 ☆☆CP SU 1-2424 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1968



JACK ALEXIS OF BLACK STUDENTS UNION SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY
President Robert Smith (top) listens during meeting at S. F. State

A Surprising Reagan Shift On Regents

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

San Diego

Governor Ronald Reagan, who last month made a bold attempt to lead a takeover of the University of California by the Regents, surprised everyone yesterday by backing down and withdrawing the motion that would have accomplished it.

The resolution would have taken back from the faculty Academic Senate on the nine campuses virtually all of the powers delegated to them by the Regents since 1920, top administrators had said.

These include the faculties' right to govern authorized courses, control the curriculum, and make faculty appointments.

Yesterday, Reagan denied the Administration's interpretation was correct. He said his last month's resolution "does not change anything . . . it only reaffirms the line of accountability and responsibility."

Minutes earlier he had been one of those who voted for a compromise resolution which passed after an hour of heated debate by a vote of 13 to 7.

The resolution refused to give credit for controversial Berkeley course Social Analysis 139X, which features Eldridge Cleaver a writer and member of the Black Panthers.

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Actually, in that respect, it is much more liberal than the motion the regents passed at their September 20 meeting which set the one-guest-speaker limit.

Reagan had opposed that action at the time, saying it wasn't tough enough and commenting that he did not want Cleaver to speak even once on any campus.

But yesterday he voted for the liberalized version of the same motion, which would allow Cleaver or other speakers to address the class more than once per quarter if the dean of the department approve of it.

Although the regents, resolution delegated the power to make exceptions for more than one speech a quarter to President Charles J. Hitch, he announced he was delegating it to the chancellors and that they would redelegate it to the various academic deans.

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Yet Reagan, in explaining his surprising withdrawal yesterday, said "all the points I was trying to make in my resolution were contained in the resolution that just passed.

"Therefore I withdraw my resolution," he said." I see no need for it."

Regent Philip Boyd, chairmen of the subcommittee which drew up the compromise proposal, stressed that it was an interim resolution which would last only until March.

PLANS

At the March 1969 meeting the subcommittee and Hitch are supposed to bring in new permanent regulations governing experimental courses and their personnel.

Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, who will be replaced when the Republican-controlled Assembly convenes in January, made his last appearance here as an ex-officio regent.

He took the occasion to agree with Governor Reagan "that we must insist on order on our campuses." But he stressed that the Regents must also look into the problems which cause such disturbances.

Dorothy Chandler spoke against the compromise, noting that the subcommittee had by-passed the chancellors, "and the chancellors are responsible for peace on the campuses."

Regents William Roth and William Coblentz of San Francisco and Fred Dutton of Sausalito led the opposition to the compromise motion. But their substitute motion to table failed overwhelmingly by a voice vote.

The students on the campus were obviously unhappy even with the compromise motion, which in effect, takes the right to appoint lecturers away from the faculties and gives it to the administrators on campus.

But they controlled their anguish well, thanks to a week's long campaign by UC San Diego student body president Tom Shepard.

Except for some foot-stamping in the bleachers by the 500 students allowed to enter and watch, and 30 militants marching around the gymnasium meeting site, shouting "Cleaver stay, Regents go," there were no incidents.

Voting for the compromise motion were Regents Boyd, James Brett, W. Glenn Campbell, John Canaday, Edward Carter, Allan Grant, Mrs. Catherine Hearst, Mrs. Edward Heller, DeWitt Higgs, Hitch, Roger Pettit, Reagan, and Norton Simon.

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Classes Suspended 11-23-68

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Both plans call for extending the past week's marathon student-faculty convocation through the first three days of next week until the start of the Thanksgiving holiday.

Mayor Alioto's proposal urges three days of classroom workshops on racial problems, with intensive negotiations going on simultaneously to return harmony to the 18,000-student campus.

President Smith's plan envisions mass meetings on campus between students, faculty and administrators aimed at reaching accord on demands by black and other minority students for a greater share of the education pie at the college.

ROUTINES

Both plans — which will be scrutinized Monday at a meeting of the State College Board of Trustees in Los Angeles — call for students returning to their regular classroom routines on December 2 — the day they return from the Thanksgiving holiday.

The faculty voted 487 to 15 during another of its long, soul-searching meetings yesterday to support Smith's plan for a giant three-day therapy session on the campus crisis next week.

Smith urged a full discussion of the bitter issues "that face our campus community and society at large," and suggested an "in-class" examination of the issues after mass meetings.

After faculty debate — and a statement by a representative for the striking Black Students Union and Third World student groups — it appeared the convocation will be primarily a mass meeting.

The BSU leader, Nesbitt Crutchfield, told the faculty the student strikers would "like to have a general convocation. Not one broken down into classes and workshops."

The black and Third World students don't want small-class discussions of the issues. "We want to be together," he said.

Alioto wants to see immediate negotiations get under way between all interested parties, including the Governor, the Legislature, the trustees, the college administration and recognized faculty and student groups.

"The Mayor's office," Alioto said, "will designate a person of national reputation to assist in the negotiations."

Finally, he said, there would be special trustee and legislative committee meetings in San Francisco in December to study the results of the discussions.

There will be no police on campus if there is no violence, he pledged.

DOUBT

Just how the similar Smith and Alioto peace plans would be greeted by the State College trustees was in doubt last night.

Board president Theodore Meriam told The Chronicle his initial impression was that the idea of another convocation was "just a delaying thing."

The trustees ordered full resumption of classes at State, he said, "and I can't help feel that it (the convocation) will be judged by the board as a device to delay the opening of the college farther."

However, he said that if he felt there is genuine hope the convocation "will resolve the issues and bring the campus back to normal, I naturally would not oppose it."

The State College trustees hold their regular meeting Monday and Tuesday in Los Angeles, Meriam said, "and quite obviously, San Francisco State will be the prime topic.

UNEASY

While discussions continued, the day on campus passed with great uneasiness but far less violence thanh ad been feared.

The morning began with classes as usual in some departments and complete shutdown in a few. Both the art and film departments have been closed down solidly this week by striking faculty members.

Attendance was best in the history, industrial arts and business departments, where the college administration estimated that from 70 to 85 per cent of the students showed up for class.

There were no arrests on campus, but there were moments of great unpleasantness.

SERIOUS

The most serious episode occurred at about 12:20 p.m. when students in the college cafeteria began shouting at five plainclothesmen who were discovered drinking coffee.

A mob of 100 students — which quickly grew to 200 or 250 — chased the officers out of the cafeteria. The plainclothesmen ran up the main steps of the library, brushing past three men who tried to block the entrance and then escaped safely out a side door.

Meanwhile a squad of 14 officers in the police Tactical squad — apparently summoned by walkie-talkie — rushed up the library steps in a belated effort to rescue their colleagues.

Three students were struck by the uniformed policemen, including one who required treatment for head cuts at the college infirmary. College authorities declined, in line with normal policy, to disclose the injured student's name.

JEERS

Once it was clear the plainclothesmen were safe, the Tactical squad left the campus, followed by a jeering mob of about 500 students who shouted, "Pigs off campus" and "Oink, oink." The Tactical squad did not respond to the taunts.

Until that time, there had been a spirit of some optimism on campus.



Faculty member stood on table to argue with students surrounding plainclothesmen in S.F. State cafeteria

State 'Crisis Convocation' Takes the Stage Again

—From Page 1

committee, said the faculty resolution had stated no classes would be conducted while the convocation was being held.

"If this is to be conducted with sincerity and frankness, the only thing to do is for President Smith to exercise the power we all know he has to direct that no classes be taught," Crutchfield said.

Smith replied that his first responsibility was "to be my own president."

"The decision made by the faculty is not binding on me, no more than a decision of the trustees," Smith said. "I feel I must consider those students pursuing their educational goals."

Dr. Jules Grossman, the moderator, interposed, "We can't expect everybody to go along with the ends we are trying to achieve."

The panelists were interrupted at times by students from the floor clamoring for a chance to speak.

STRIKE FOE

Mike Silva, who identified himself as a Mexican American student representing the Committee for an Academic Environment, a group opposing the strike, made so much noise that finally Jack Alexis, a strike leader from the BSU, climbed down to the aisle for an impromptu parley with Silva.

Shortly thereafter, Silva was recognized by agreement from the panel and read a short statement denouncing the alleged strike tactics of "violence, intimidation and coercion."

Next, Bridges Randell, a BSU member, demanded the convocation be dissolved on the grounds some classes were still meeting.

At that point, Smith and the chairman of the Education Department, Dwight Newall, got up and walked out.

The Examiner later learned the two planned to leave the meeting but were dissuaded by a group of administrators and students in the wings of the auditorium.

DEMANDS

Only at one time — and then only briefly — did the panelists get down to discussing the specific demands put forward by the BSU and the Third World Liberation Front, an umbrella group for all minority student organizations.

Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies and one of the college's two black administrators, predicted the campus "would never return to normal."

He praised the educational value of both the strike and the convocation by saying he had "learned more since the strike started than during the whole six years I was a student here."

In responding to claims by Smith that no money was available to set up a full fledged School of Ethnic Studies, White wryly commented that when Sputnik was launched in 1957, the Americans felt their country was being technologically outstripped by the Russians, the nation's colleges managed to find the money to set up more schools of engineering.

"It is just as important and we are just as determined that ethnic studies be established now," White said.

REAGAN WORD

Meanwhile, in Sacramento Governor Reagan said if the boycott turned into a "childish attempt by the Academic Senate" to defy state college trustee orders to reopen the campus then "appropriate action will have to be taken."

On Monday at an emergency meeting in Los Angeles, the trustees ordered Smith to reopen the campus and resume the "normal educational process."

Smith has stated that he feels the convocation fulfills the trustee order to reopen the school. "It's the best way we could start it," he said.

By agreement of all parties, the convocation is not for negotiating purposes, but for education on the issues of the strike.

2 SIDES

In the main, the black students want a full fledged, accredited Department of Black Studies immediately, the admission of more black students and the retention of George Murray, the Black Panther and part time teacher who made a speech advising black students to "bring guns" to campus.

The administration maintains that the root problem is lack of resources. Glenn Smith, vice president for academic affairs, said the college faces a $750,000 deficit this year.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Riot Police Are Summoned in California

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN
(Picture on back page)
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

San Francisco, Nov. 21 — Screaming co-eds were pulled from classrooms, plainclothes detectives were assaulted, shots were fired in the air, and big firecrackers exploded in another major outbreak of racially-inspired violence today on the campus of San Francisco State college.



[AP Wirephoto]

Robert Smith, president of San Francisco State college, speaks to newsmen.

Helmeted riot police were summoned to quell the fighting and classroom vandalism.

The invasion and disruption of the classes was incited by speakers for the militant Black Students union and the radical Students for a Democratic Society. At a campus rally, they shouted obscenities against Gov. Ronald Reagan and others of the state college trustees, and Dr. Robert R. Smith, the college president.

Arrest One Student

The leaders then led a mob of several hundred into two campus buildings.

Three policemen were injured slightly and three students were arrested. One of those arrested broke away, and was recaptured after a wild chase across the campus.

A few classes remained in session in the afternoon and evening, and Smith said all classes will be open at 8 a. m. tomorrow, under police protection if needed. He had shut down the college, which has an enrollment of 18,000, the night of Nov. 13 after 500 students and faculty members hurled rocks and bottles at police.

Asked About Quitting

At a press conference tonight, Smith was asked if he had thought of resigning.

"That would be one of the few constructive things I could do," he said, grinning, and then added: "I have not made any decision that would include resigning."

Smith called for resumption of classes yesterday on order of the trustees. Some classes were attended well, but the big crowd—1,100 or more—was at a so-called convocation in the campus auditorium where the B. S. U. and the S. D. S. made demands on the administration. These included additional black study courses and reinstatement of George Murray, a Black Panther leader who was suspended from his part-time English instructor post Nov. 1 after urging black students to bring guns to campus.

Asks Confidence Vote

This morning, Smith asked for a vote of confidence from the 861 tenured members of his faculty before resumption of classes.

The B. S. U. and S. D. S. leaders insisted that Smith cancel classes for the period of the convocation. When he refused, the dissidents walked out of the convocation and started the rampage.

Those who wanted to continue classes went on back to the business and social studies building and the adjoining science building. The mob shouted "Strike! Shut it down!" The rebels burst into classrooms, overturned furniture and laboratory equipment, scuffled with male students who wanted to continue working, and grabbed frightened co-eds who ran screaming into the corridors.

One of the invaders, later identified as Steve Zeltzer, 19, a freshman from San Francisco, was grabbed by two plainclothesmen as he broke up a class.

"Help me!" Zeltzer screamed at his cohorts. The mob moved on the plainclothes officers. Zeltzer got away and ran toward a group of students who sheltered him. The officers pursued and caught him again.

Cherry bomb firecrackers were set off by the mob and one of the officers was knocked down. The other fired two warning shots in the air and held on to his prisoner. It was then that 30 members of the San Francisco riot squad, with large clubs at the ready, moved on to the campus.

Sacramento, Calif.
Sacramento Bee
(Cir. D. 177,100)

NOV 25 1968

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 188

Panther Predicts Cleaver Will Not Return To Prison

DAVIS — George Murray, suspended teaching assistant from San Francisco State College, last night predicted Eldridge Cleaver will not return to prison.

Speaking to a crowd of approximately 1,000 students at the University of California at Davis, Murray claimed Oakland police will try tonight to take Cleaver back to prison.

Murray, minister of education for the Black Panther party, said "Cleaver is determined not to return to prison. And you, the police and the black people know what that means."

He said, "We must honor our brother who moves that way. Not with a 'moment of silence,' but by propelling people forward into the struggle.

"I was fired from San Francisco State College," he stated, "because I recommended the use of force by the black people to seize the power groups, to be free."

Murray commented that San Francisco State will not be free from riots and confrontation when it reopens after the weekend holiday.

Instead, he predicted a more concerted effort by Negroes to pursue the 14 demands made at SFSC.

"We'll take no compromise nor will we negotiate. It is everything or nothing," he said.

"The goal of the black people," Murray added, "Is to seize power to implement our demands."

Among the demands is adding a Black Studies Department at SFSC, with a staff of Negroes, qualified to teach in all areas.

VALUE

"There is admittedly educational value in the issues which are being pressed," Alioto said.

President Smith, fortified earlier by a better than 2-to-1 vote of confidence in a secret ballot of the faculty, declared his enthusiastic support of the convocation.

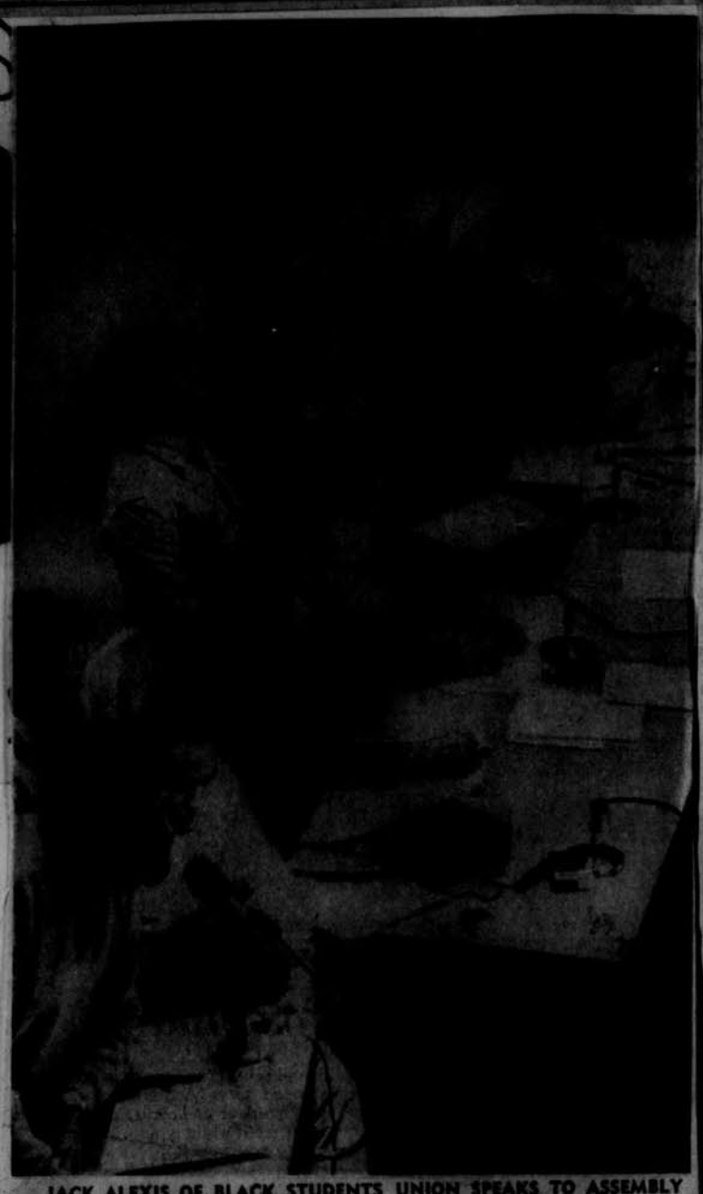
"I would like to say to all students, faculty and staff that full participation in the events of next week may well be the single most significant educational experience in their lives," Smith commented.

"I urge everyone to join with me in making this an historic educational event."

Overcast
[illegible] night and [illegible] cool, high tomorrow [illegible] west, Delta winds.
Full Report on Page 22

San Francisco Chronicle

104th Year No. 124 ☆☆CP SU 1-2424 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1968



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By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

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These include the faculties' right to govern authorized courses, control the curriculum, and make faculty appointments.

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—From Page 1

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The panelists were interrupted at times by students from the floor clamoring for a chance to speak.

Then Jack Alexis, who identified himself as a Hayward student and a member of the Black Students Union, wryly commented that many Spanish-speaking students were present in the audience and that the panel was a study in white.

Alexis then read a statement from the panel and read a short statement denouncing the alleged strike tactics of "violence, intimidation and coercion."

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At that point, Smith and the chairman of the Education Department, Dwight Newall, got up and walked out.

The Examiner later learned the two planned to leave the meeting but were dissuaded by a group of administrators and students in the wings of the auditorium.

DEMANDS

Only at one time — and then only briefly — did the panelists get down to discussing the specific demands put forward by the BSU and the Third World Liberation Front, an umbrella group for all minority student organizations.

Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies and one of the college's two black administrators, predicted the students "would never return to campus."

Riot Police Are Summoned in California

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN
(Chronicle Staff Writer)

San Francisco, Nov. 21 — Screaming co-eds were pulled from classrooms, [illegible] Education were canceled, shots were fired in the air, and big firecrackers exploded in another major outbreak of racially-inspired violence today on the campus of San Francisco State college.

Helmeted riot police were summoned to quell the fighting and classroom vandalism.

The disorder and disruption of the classes was incited by speakers for the militant Black Students union and the radical Students for a Democratic Society. At a campus rally, they shouted obscenities against Gov. Ronald Reagan and others of the state college trustees, and Dr. Robert R. Smith, the college president.

Arrest One Student

The leaders then led a mob of several hundred into two campus buildings.

Three policemen were injured slightly and three students were arrested. One of those arrested broke away, and was recaptured after a wild chase across the campus.

A few classes remained in session in the afternoon and evening, and Smith said all classes will be open at 8 a. m. tomorrow, under police protection if needed. He had shut down the college, which has an enrollment of 18,000, the night of Nov. 13 after 500 students and faculty members hurled rocks and bottles at police.



AP Wirephoto
Robert Smith, president of San Francisco State college, speaks to newsmen.

Sacramento, Calif.
Sacramento Bee
(Cir. D. 177,100)
NOV 26 1968
Allen's P. C. B. Est. 188

Panther Predicts Cleaver Will Not Return To Prison

DAVIS — George Murray, suspended teaching assistant from San Francisco State College, last night predicted Eldridge Cleaver will not return to prison.

Speaking to a crowd of approximately 1,000 students at the University of California at Davis, Murray claimed Oakland police will try tonight to take Cleaver back to prison.

Murray, minister of education for the Black Panther party, said "Cleaver is determined not to return to prison. And you, the police and the black people know what that means."

He said, "We must honor our brother who moves that way. Not with a 'moment of silence,' but by propelling people forward into the struggle.

"I was fired from San Francisco State College," he stated, "because I recommended the use of force by the black people to seize the power groups, to be free."

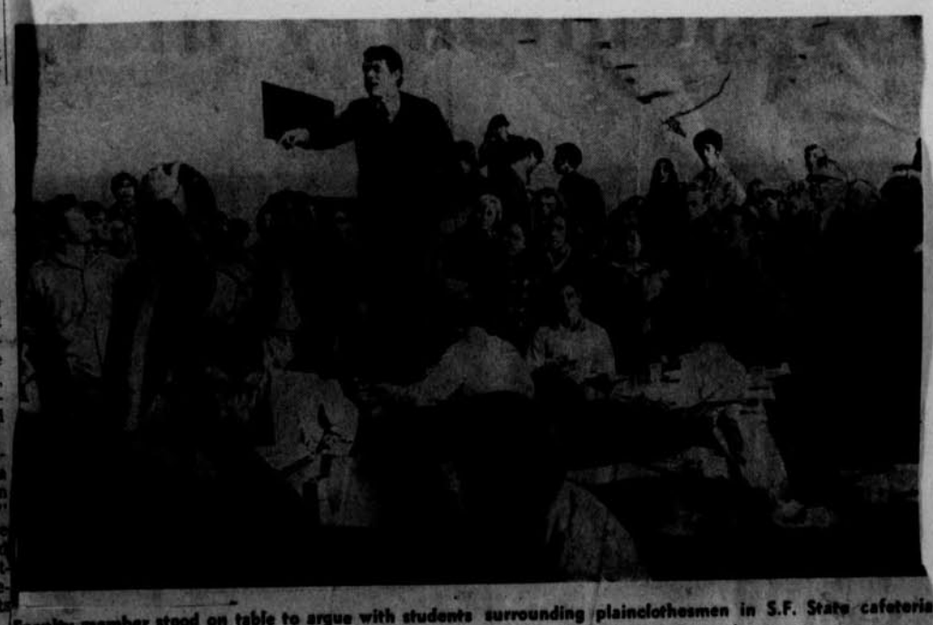
Murray commented that San Francisco State will not be free from riots and confrontation when it reopens after the weekend holiday.

Instead, he predicted a more concerted effort by Negroes to pursue the 14 demands made at SFSC.

"We'll take no compromise nor will we negotiate. It is everything or nothing," he said.

"The goal of the black people," Murray added, "Is to seize power to implement our demands."

Among the demands is adding a Black Studies Department at SFSC, with a staff of Negroes, qualified to teach in all areas.



Faculty member stood on table to argue with students surrounding plainclothesmen in S.F. State cafeteria

DUPLICATE FRAME

New student earthquake?

San Francisco State rumbles

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

There's an academic time bomb ticking within sight of the Golden Gate. And, if not defused, it may go off some time next fall.

This educational explosive—sputtering on the campus of San Francisco State College—looks ominously similar to that which blasted New York's Columbia University recently.

The urban crisis, student frustrations, racial tensions, and administrative reactions—any one or a combination of these could detonate it.

Social dynamite rocked this campus twice in the past year.

Last December, student militants marched on the administration building, demanding curricular reform and new admission policies for minorities. A small band of Negro activists led this protest.

In May, another student outbreak erupted following the dismissal of a Mexican-American history professor and the refusal of SFSC's faculty to recommend the banning of the Reserve Officers Training Corps on campus. This time, the Third World Liberation Force (a hard-core group of student militants of Spanish descent) triggered the upheaval.

Community splintered

These blasts badly splintered this academic community.

They led to the firing of the school's president, Dr. John Summerskill, who was accused of being too indulgent with protesters.

They sharpened animosities between student groups.

They divided the faculty into two warring camps. The hard liners want student protesters expelled, and in extreme cases of civil disobedience, jailed. The student sympathizers ask for relaxation of certain regulations, concessions to some of the militants' demands, and an "open dialogue" between all segments.

They prompted angry warnings from the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, and State College trustees.

And they forced resignations of deans and administrators who could no longer cope with the confrontation.

Now, during the calm of summer recess, school officials here are working to stop the ticking. SFSC's newly appointed president, Dr. Robert R. Smith, says he will explore all avenues "to restore law and dignity" on campus.

Positive steps under way

Some programs to eliminate social unrest already are under way.

For example, the school is in the process of admitting 428 special students for the fall—students who need not meet normal admission requirements. At least half of these will come from "disadvantaged" or minority backgrounds. Militants had demanded that all of these be freshmen. But school authorities say they are under some obligation to take transfer students from junior colleges as well.

Community civil rights, black power, and Mexican-American pressure groups are being asked to encourage ghetto high-school youngsters to apply to San Francisco State. And representatives of these blocs will sit with school officials to decide on "special" admittees.

A citywide fund-raising campaign is being conducted in San Francisco to raise $750,000 to provide grants-in-aid for these disadvantaged students. Mayor Joseph Alioto heads this drive. Several prominent companies already have agreed to underwrite the educations of ghetto youngsters.

Minority teacher openings

Nine of the 12 new faculty positions allotted to SFSC for the coming year will be filled by minority-race teachers. Some will specifically work with orientation, tutoring, and community programs which involve disadvantaged students. (One of these teachers will be the controversial Mexican-American history professor who originally lost his academic post.)

Academicians here are also hammering out the details of an extensive "black studies" program to be initiated next year.

"We expect this to be the first fully coordinated program of its kind in the nation," says Dr. Nathan Hare, who will head it up.

Dr. Hare is a young fiery Negro intellectual. He holds a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago. And he says he was a ghetto-gang leader as a youth.

Ghetto laboratory

"Our goal," he says, "is to involve the black community in higher education in a really significant way.

"And to do this, we'll have to make education relevant to blacks — even if that means changing the white community."

Dr. Hare talks about using the black community "as a laboratory"—with Negro students operating social programs right in the ghetto, and getting college credits for their work.

Similar programs for Mexican-American students are in the planning stage now at SFSC.

Some critics say this approach will only encourage "separatism" and sharpen racial lines among all students.

Advocates of black and other minority studies think differently. [illegible] is to be successful integration," [illegible]an John J. Sheedy, "it must be [illegible] by successful separatism."

Meanwhile, militant [illegible] such as Students for Democratic Society (SDS) and the Third World Liberation Force—are determined to keep the fuse at SFSC sizzling.

Communication sought

They say they will again initiate efforts in the fall to ban ROTC. (The faculty was sharply divided on this issue and voted to keep the program by a narrow majority.)

Also some students are demanding further opening of the lines of communication between students, faculty, and administration.

At least one SFSC faculty member, a social scientist, agrees with them. He says: "We are today in our relationships with certain students where industry was with labor 40 years ago.

"It took the Wagner Act to get recognition for democracy in the work place. Maybe we need some type of enabling legislation for the student."

First of four articles on Western college students and the urban crisis. Next: San Jose State and "white-ism."

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6 San Francisco Chronicle ☆ Fri., Oct. 25, 1968

'Kill Slavemasters'

Violent Panther Talk at College

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

Fresno

Black Panther George Mason Murray called—in effect—for the murders of President Lyndon B. Johnson, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Governor Ronald Reagan and other American leaders at a mass rally here yesterday attended by nearly 2000 students.

"We are slaves and the only way to become free is to kill all the slavemasters," he told the Fresno State College students.

Then, at various times during a long speech, he identified Johnson, Warren and Reagan as "slavemasters."

An hour later, the California State College trustees, who are meeting here, revealed that an investigation of Murray is being conducted by San Francisco State College, where he teaches English.

'ETHICS'

Trustee Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico declined to say what the investigation entailed. But San Francisco State President, Robert R. Smith, said the probe centered around Murray's recent speeches on a number of campuses.

"The question has been raised with the faculty as to whether there has been a violation of professional ethics," Smith said.

Smith declined comment on whether the probe might raise again on the campus the volatile issues of free speech and academic freedom. But he did emphasize that "once charges are pressed, they need to be followed through as soon as posible both for the sake of the individual and the college."

LOCAL

He said the charges were brought against Murray by "local college personnel" but refused to say whether they were trustees, administrators, teachers or students.

Smith promised to make a further statement on the issue this week. Meriam said it would be inappropriate for the board to take any action until the campus investigation is completed.

At their meeting last month, the trustees voted 8 to 5 to ask Dr. Smith to pull Murray out of the classroom any reassign him to a non-teaching position. Smith, noting that Murray had been hired by regular procedures, refused, and Murray has continued to teach.

SPEECHES

He has also continued to make speeches, and yesterday he faced a mostly hostile audience at this usually tranquil San Joaquin valley campus, where students are more likely to get excited about a football game than politics.

"The American flag is toilet paper and should be burned to a crisp because it's a lie," Murray said. "America is the prison. America is the grave.

"The American flag should be flushed down the tiolet stools or burned or blown up. If you doubt all that land of the free b- - - - - is lie, how can you have three racist politicians runing around saying that, all of our problems, 'crime in the streets rates tops?

"They keep talking about getting the black man into the basic fabric of America, but that basic fabric is a lie."

REVOLUTION

"To hell with the U.S.," he said. "To hell with the Bill of Rights. F--- the Constitution! The same man who said all men are born with unalienable rights had plantations full of slaves."

Murray, the Panthers' minister of education, said that what this country needs "is an old-fashioned black-brown-red-yellow-poor white revolution."

"That's the only way we're going to change things in the U.S.," he said.

"Political power comes from the barrel of a gun. If you want campus autonomy and student power and the administration won't give it to you, take it from them with guns."

UNFRIENDLY

Murray was faced by an unfriendly audience, and during the question-and-answer period the loudest applause was given to a young man who told Murray he should leave America if he didn't like it here.

Asked whom he would put in power after he killed off everyone now in power, Murray said: "Edridge Cleaver for President, Huey Newton for secretary of state, Ho Chi Minh for secretary of defense and Fidel Castro for chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court."

Asked his idea of an ideal country he said: "Cuba." The crowd, which by then had dwindled to almost 500, shouted: "Goodbye."

Striking Students In San Francisco Set Small Fires

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7—A student strike marked by small fires and a minor explosion continued today at San Francisco State College.

A shutdown of the campus was forced yesterday by roving bands of nonwhite militants protesting the suspension of George Murray, a 22-year-old graduate student and English instructor, who is a Black Panther officer.

Strikers called at classrooms and courteously asked instructors and students to leave. In some cases their requests were honored.

Fifteen or 20 incidents included fires in trash cans, buildings and a television truck, and the jamming of toilets. An explosion in the Education Building caused little damage.

A Nigerian drama student, Paul Okpokan, 28 years old, was arrested carrying a package with a fuse attached. An Army bomb squad was called from the Presidio.

About 200 students who assembled outside the Administration Building at a noon rally, under the auspices of Students for a Democratic Society, heard speakers declare, "You're not here just to get an education but to try to change society and "We're tired of being meaningless products turned out by San Francisco State College."

Dr. Norvel Smith, the college's president, said he would use "every resource available" to identify and discipline the students involved.

Bobby Seale, party chairman of the Black Panthers, said at a meeting last night it was "about time" for Negro students in other colleges to show their support for the San Francisco State College strike.

SF Examiner 10.30.68

S.F. State Blacks' Demands

Eight demands backing up threats of a black students strike at San Francisco State College were expected to be delivered to the administration today.

Black instructor George Murray earlier had said the strike should take place next Wednesday to protest the alleged failure of the administration to grant full department status to the new Black Studies program.

The Black Students Union yesterday afternoon drew up the following demands to be presented to the administration on a "grant them or we strike" basis:

- Black Studies courses now offered through various departments at San Francisco State must be under the sole jurisdiction of a Black Studies Department.
- A School of Black Studies shall be formed with authority to grant a degree in black studies.

The photographer must have had a terrible grudge against me!!

Sat., Nov. 16, 1968 ☆ San Francisco Chronicle 15

Rebuke by Hayakawa

Who's a Racist at State?

Word expert S. I. Hayakawa gave his colleagues at strife-torn San Francisco State College a lesson in semantics yesterday.

The subject was racism.

And Hayakawa rebuked his fellow faculty members for using the word as a weapon against anyone who dares to criticize any tactic or demand presented by Negroes.

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting," he told a specially-called faculty meeting yesterday, "is that we not only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of just expectations.

"We also have a standing obligation to the 17,500 or more students — white, black, yellow, red and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education."

APPLAUSE

The internationally-famed semanticist was interrupted several times by loud applause which appeared to come from a majority of his fellow teachers.

"I wish to comment," he said, "on the intellectually



DR. HAYAKAWA
Classes must resume

slovenly habit, now popular among whites as well as blacks, of denouncing as racist those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand.

"If we are to call our college racist, what term do we have left for the Government of Rhodesia?

"Black students are again disrupting the campus. A significant number of whites, including faculty members, condone and even defend this maneuver.

"In other words, there are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standard of morality and behavior that they apply to whites.

"This is an attitude of moral condescension that every self-respecting Negro has a right to resent — and does resent.

"If the word racist is to be used at all, it can well be applied to those who uphold this double standard.

"It is one thing to insist that we take every measure possible to increase opportunities for Negro employment and education.

"It is quite another to treat Negroes as we in the North have accused those in the South of doing — as moral cripples.

"Let me say on behalf of the silent majority of Negro students advancing themselves and their race without recourse to violence and intimidation, that they want to be treated as responsible human beings and as equals in moral terms as well as in terms of economic and educational opportunity.

"This is the only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met."

MURRAY

Hayakawa, who for five years worked as a staff member of the Chicago Defender, a Chicago Negro newspaper, then added:

"The big problem before us is not the Murray case, which is already under adjudication, nor the black studies program, which we have already agreed to support to the limit of our capacity.

"The big problem is how to get classes going again in spite of threats and disruptions.

"Let us then support Dr. (Robert) Smith in his determination to get classes going again by next Tuesday. There are at least 17,500 students who are waiting for us to fulfill our obligation to them. We must not let them down. We must permit no one to disrupt or dismiss our classes.

"No one — no matter how great his need to establish his black consciousness — has the right to break into my classes and tell my students that they are dismissed.

"When my classes are to be dismissed, I shall dismiss them. The conduct of my classes is my responsibility and not anyone else's and I shall continue to fight for the right to continue to do my duty."

RESOLUTION

Hayakawa then called on his colleagues to pass a resolution which would call on President Smith to reopen the campus as soon as possible with the help of either the police or a new faculty-student committee he suggested be formed "to keep the peace."

"One way or the other, education must go on," he said. "I call for a resolution of support authorizing Dr. Smith to suspend students found creating disorder and to get court orders when necessary to keep disruptive students and non-students off the campus."

Leo McClatchy, chairman of the campus' Academic Senate, ruled the motion out of order since it was not on the agenda.

SAN DIEGO UNION

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1968

S.F. State Planning To Open Tuesday

Editorial — Page b-6

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — San Francisco State College yesterday began a crackdown on dissident students and announced plans to resume classes Tuesday.

Two students were suspended for their part in the turmoil which shut down the campus Wednesday. Eleven others were summoned to disciplinary hearings. College President Robert R. Smith said more disciplinary notices would be going out.

Smith said he hopes to open the school Tuesday, but a final decision will not be reached until after a special meeting of the state college trustees in Los Angeles Monday.

The two students suspended are Paul Okpokam, 28, a drama major from Nigeria, and Fred G. Berry, 20, a junior in speech. They were among persons arrested in violence on the campus.

The incident climaxed a week of violence and vandalism led by the Black Students Union.

Smith told about 700 of the 1,300 faculty members that they must decide whether the college can be run as an educational institution or must be run "with clubs."

PLACES BLAME

At the faculty meeting, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist and a faculty member for 14 years, urged reopening of classes even f it had to be with police aid. "We must permit no one to disrupt or dismiss our classes," he said.

Haywakawa blamed the violence on "a strategy of confrontation between whites and blacks who no longer have faith in the democratic process."

He said the administration was a victim of misdirection in which "groups of dissident students, by harassment and disruption, threw the campus into a state of emergency.

MEETINGS HELD

"Somehow, a number of faculty immediately mobilized itself not to try to control or discipline the disrupters but to mount an all-out attack on the chancellor and trustees."

Even though closed to classes, the campus bustled all day with meetings. Some faculty members talked to various students.

Prof Urges State College Be Reopened

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

San Francisco, Nov. 15—Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist and author, today called for a reopening of San Francisco State college, under police protection if necessary, to fulfill an obligation to the 17,500 students who want to continue their education.

President Robert Smith, who closed down the campus yesterday after a wild battle Wednesday between students, dominated by black militants, and police, said he hoped the college could be reopened again Tuesday "without being pervaded by police." Smith will meet Monday with Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor.

Gets Limited Applause

Hayakawa, an English professor at the college for 14 years, formerly was associate professor at Illinois Institute of Technology and also lectured at the University of Chicago. He received applause from about a third of the 500 faculty members at the meeting today when he demanded that police or an effective faculty-student committee maintain order on the campus.

Hayakawa noted that no more than 500 of the 18,000 students enrolled at San Francisco State caused the violence. The current dispute was triggered by the suspension of George Mason Murray, 22, a Black Panther leader who had been a part time English instructor. Murray's suspension was ordered Nov. 1 by Dumke three days after Murray had urged students to bring guns to the campus for a strike to begin Nov. 6 to protest alleged discrimination against Negroes.



Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa

Have 2d Obligation

"My faculty colleagues have recommended that instruction not be resumed until all Negro demands are met," Hayakawa said. "My colleagues seem to be forgetting we not only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of their just expectations, we also have an obligation to 17,500 more students — white, black, yellow, and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their schooling.

"Black students again are disrupting the campus. A significant number of whites, including faculty members, condone and even defend this maneuver. In other words there are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standards of morality and behavior they apply to whites. This is an attitude of moral condescension every self-respecting Negro has a right to resent."

After he spoke, Hayakawa was challenged by black students as to how he, a Japanese-American, could know how Negroes felt. Hayakawa replied that from 1942 to 1947 he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, influential Negro newspaper, and had written often of Negro problems and their relation to the white community.

- That 128 unfilled openings for black students this semester be filled by the spring of 1969 and that any black student wishing to attend San Francisco State be admitted by the fall of 1969.
- That Helen Bedesem, coordinator of Student Financial Aid, be replaced by a black administrator more capable of meeting the needs of black students.
- That George Murray, a member of the Black Panthers and a part time English instructor at San Francisco State, be allowed to remain in his current teaching position.
- The Board of Trustees' current move to control the Associated Students Legislature be resisted.
- Dr. Nathan Hare, head of the Black Studies Program, must be appointed to full professor status with salary comparable to his qualifications.
- Black students and black employes of the college shall be given the right to strike without penalty.

Murray was criticized yesterday by Mayor Alioto for urging black militant students to bring arms to the campus for a protest strike.

November 6 is the anniversary of Murray's participation with other Black Student Union members in an attack on a campus newspaper last year.

S.F. State College May Be Reopened Tuesday

President Smith Says Class Resumption Depends on Talks

BY DARYL E. LEMBKE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—The president of San Francisco State College said Friday that he is aiming at reopening the school Tuesday.

Dr. Robert H. Smith told a meeting of the faculty that the Tuesday reopening is tentative, dependent on the outcome of his continuing consultations with faculty and student groups.

The faculty voted travel money for its 42 representatives making up the Academic Senate and for a student delegation to attend a special meeting of the State College Board of Trustees in Los Angeles Monday.

Smith said it is his understanding however that the board meeting will not deal directly with the specific date when the school will reopen.

"The chairman of the Board of Trustees (Theodore Meriam of Chico) said the meeting will be an assessment of the situation and not an action meeting," Smith told the faculty.

Refers to State Leaders

He added:

"That statement was made after some of the political leaders of the state had begun to help with our problem."

Smith reemphasized that the college should be reopened only when it can done "without the campus being pervaded by police."

The president said he recognizes that there is "growing public concern" about his order which closed the school Thursday after violence and class disruption during a week-long Black Students Union strike.

Smith said he is also aware that there are charges of "academic and administrative irresponsibility" in connection with the handling of the strike.

Questioning of Blame

"There is questioning of who is to blame," said Smith.

"The climate of the state for a year or two has been one in which it is easier to look for simple solutions and placing of blame for the plight we are in than to look for the broad range of problems not resolved."

The faculty gave him a warm and lengthy round of applause when he was introduced.



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa
(From Wirephoto)

TEACHER

Please Turn to Page 6, Col. 8

Los Angeles Times
PART II
LETTERS—TV
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1968

S.F. State Teacher Accuses Colleagues of 'Moral Softness'

Exclusive to The Times from a Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist and a professor of English at San Francisco State College, accused some of his colleagues Friday of moral softness in yielding to threats and violence which forced closing of the school.

While praising the president, Dr. Robert R. Smith, who ordered the school closed as of last Thursday, Hayakawa said he disagreed with the decision.

Addressing 500 faculty members, Hayakawa maintained that suspension of classes represents a shirking of responsibility to the 17,500 of the college's 18,000 students who are not on strike. He said this majority of white, yellow, black and brown students has "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

Not on Agenda

A motion by him that the campus be opened as soon as possible with either a faculty-student volunteer patrol or police guard to maintain internal security was ruled out of order because it was not on the previously approved agenda.

Hayakawa's remarks were strongly disputed by Eric Solomon, associate professor of English.

"All his points are dealing as we so often do on this campus with the symptoms and never the disease," said Solomon. "Now we're finally getting down to the nitty gritty of some of these matters."

Solomon questioned the insistence by Hayakawa that only he, and not a military black student "no matter how great his need to establish his black consciousness," has the right to decide when his class shall be dismissed.

"Listen to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Unruh and then don't be so sure that you can dismiss your class whenever you want," Solomon told Hayakawa.

Called Slovenly

"We do exist in a poverty area and there are going to be tensions but we've got to deal with the cause and not the symptoms and violence will appear because that is what happens when there are insufficient resources."

In his remarks, Hayakawa said in part:

"I wish to comment on the intellectually slovenly habit now popular among whites as well as

Please Turn to Page 6, Col. 8

SOME GOOD ADVICE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, formerly of Chicago, and for the last 14 years a distinguished member of the faculty at San Francisco State college, spoke so sensibly at a recent faculty meeting at San Francisco that his remarks made our front page and deserve approving notice in our editorial columns. San Francisco State needs sensible counsel, for it has a disruptively militant black minority and some badly confused people in its administration and faculty.

"We not only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfilment of their just expectations," Hayakawa said. "We also have an obligation to 17,500 more students —white, black, yellow, and brown—who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their schooling." Hayakawa advocated that the college (closed when he spoke) be reopened, if necessary under police protection, and proceed to fulfill its obligations to the 17,500.

Whenever campus cutups are allowed to get the upper hand, the rightful expectations of the majority get trampled. That is one of the major reasons for not letting minorities disrupt a college or university. In a sensible academic community, at least the mature members would recognize that school should keep, whatever identification one might feel with the grievances alleged by the few trying to shut the place down.

Hayakawa, himself by racial classification neither white nor black, was asked by some black students how he could know how Negroes feel. Before these rebellious young San Franciscans were born, Hayakawa had earned a wide reputation for a knowing and sympathetic understanding of Negroes' special problems. A better question to consider is whether or not he knows how people feel whose heads and hearts are both what they ought to be, whatever their racial category. In his remarks to his colleagues, Hayakawa showed that he does.

Continued from First Page

blacks, of denouncing as 'racist' those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand. If were to call our college racist, what terms do we have left for the government of Rhodesia?

"Black students are again disrupting the campus. A significant number of whites including faculty members condone and even defend this maneuver. In other words, there are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standards of morality and behavior that they apply to whites. This is an attitude of moral condescension that every self-respecting Negro has a right to resent and does resent.

Discusses Standard

"If the word racist is to be used at all, it can well be applied to those who uphold this double standard. It is one thing to insist that we take every measure possible to increase opportunities for Negro employment and education. It is quite another to treat Negroes as we in the North have accused those in the South of doing, as moral cripples."

He contended that a "silent majority of Negro students" advancing themselves and their race without violence and intimidation want to be treated as moral equals with other races.

STUDENT LIFE

'Kill Slavemasters'

Violent Panther Talk at College

By Ron Moskowits
Chronicle Correspondent

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LOCAL

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He said all men are born with unalienable rights had plantations full of slaves."

Murray, the Panthers' minister of education, said that what this country needs "is an old-fashioned black-brown-red-yellow-poor white revolution."

"That's the only way we're going to change things in the U.S.," he said.

"Political power comes from the barrel of a gun. If you want campus autonomy and student power and the administration won't give it to you, take it from them with guns."

UNFRIENDLY

Murray was faced by an unfriendly audience, and during the question-and-answer period the loudest applause was given to a young man who told Murray he should leave America if he didn't like it here.

Asked whom he would put in power after he killed off everyone now in power, Murray said: "Edridge Cleaver for President, Huey Newton for secretary of state, Ho Chi Minh for secretary of defense and Fidel Castro for chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court."

Asked his idea of an ideal country he said: "Cuba." The crowd, which by then had dwindled to almost 500, shouted: "Goodbye."

Striking Students In San Francisco Set Small Fires

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7—A student strike marked by small fires and a minor explosion continued today at San Francisco State College.

A shutdown of the campus was forced yesterday by roving bands of nonwhite militants protesting the suspension of George Murray, a 22-year-old graduate student and English instructor, who is a Black Panther officer.

Strikers called at classrooms and courteously asked instructors and students to leave. In some cases their requests were honored.

Fifteen or 20 incidents included fires in trash cans, buildings and a television truck, and the jamming of toilets. An explosion in the Education Building caused little damage.

A Nigerian drama student, Paul Okpokan, 28 years old, was arrested carrying a package with a fuse attached. An Army bomb squad was called from the Presidio.

About 200 students who assembled outside the Administration Building at a noon rally, under the auspices of Students for a Democratic Society, heard speakers declare, "You're not here just to get an education but to try to change society and "We're tired of being meaningless products turned out by San Francisco State College."

Dr. Norvel Smith, the college's president, said he would use "every resource available" to identify and discipline the students involved.

Bobby Seale, party chairman of the Black Panthers, said at a meeting last night it was "about time" for Negro students in other colleges to show their support for the San Francisco State College strike.

S.F. State Blacks' Demands

Eight demands backing up threats of a black students strike at San Francisco State College were expected to be delivered to the administration today.

Black instructor George Murray earlier had said the strike should take place next Wednesday to protest the alleged failure of the administration to grant full department status to the new Black Studies program.

The Black Students Union yesterday afternoon drew up the following demands to be presented to the administration on a "grant them or we strike" basis:

- Black Studies courses now offered through various departments at San Francisco State must be under the sole jurisdiction of a Black Studies Department.
- A School of Black Studies shall be formed with authority to grant a degree in black studies.

Violent Panther Talk at College

Positive steps under way

Some programs to eliminate social unrest already are under way.

For example, the school is in the process of admitting 428 special students for the fall—students who need not meet normal admission requirements. At least half of these will come from "disadvantaged" or minority backgrounds. Militants had demanded that all of these be freshmen. But school authorities say they are under some obligation to take transfer students from junior colleges as well.

Community civil rights, black power, and Mexican-American pressure groups are being asked to encourage ghetto high-school youngsters to apply to San Francisco State. And representatives of these blocs will sit with school officials to decide on "special" admittees.

A citywide fund-raising campaign is being conducted in San Francisco to raise $750,000 to provide grants-in-aid for these disadvantaged students. Mayor Joseph Alioto heads this drive. Several prominent companies already have agreed to underwrite the educations of ghetto youngsters.

Minority teacher openings

Nine of the 12 new faculty positions allotted to SFSC for the coming year will be filled by minority-race teachers. Some will specifically work with orientation, tutoring,

They led to the firing of the school's president, Dr. John Summerskill, who was accused of being too lenient with militants.

They sharpened animosities between student groups.

They divided the faculty into two warring camps. The hard liners want student protesters expelled, and in extreme cases of civil disobedience, jailed. The student sympathizers ask for relaxation of certain regulations, concessions to some of the militants' demands, and an "open dialogue" between all segments.

They prompted angry warnings from the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, and State College trustees.

And they forced resignations of deans and administrators who could no longer cope with the confrontation.

Now, during the calm of summer recess, school officials here are working to stop the ticking. SFSC's newly appointed president, Dr. Robert R. Smith, says he will explore all avenues "to restore law and dignity" on campus.

LOS ANGELES EVENING AND SUNDAY
HERALD EXAMINER
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VOL. XCVIII NO. 235 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1968 D PRICE T

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S.F. State May Reopen On Tuesday

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Smith said he won't decide before Monday afternoon—after a weekend of talks between administrators and Black Students Union strikers and after a Monday meeting in Los Angeles of the State College Board of Trustees.

Smith suspended classes as of last Thursday, blaming a handful of students for causing turmoil in which classes couldn't operate.

He told about 700 of the school's 1300 faculty members at an emergency session Friday that every effort was being made to get the college operating "without being pervaded by police." The question, he said, was whether the college could be run as an educational institution or whether it has to be run "with clubs."

Suspension of two strike leaders was announced by Smith who said 11 other demonstrators were being summoned to appear before a special faculty-student disciplinary board. The two suspended are Paul Okpokam, 28, of Nigeria and Frederick George Berry, 20, of San Francisco.

Classes on the strife-torn San Francisco State Colege campus must resume "in spite of threats of disruption," semantics experts S. I. Hayakawa said Friday.

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"We must not let them down. We must permit no one to disrupt or dismiss our classes." The slightly-built Japanese-American professor called for the formation of a faculty-student committee to keep the peace



—Associated Press Wirephoto
S.A. HAYAKAWA
"Get classes going"

S.F. State Reopens Tuesday, Cracks Down on Dissidents

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—San Francisco State College Friday launched a crackdown on dissident students and announced plans to resume classes Tuesday.

Two students were suspended for their part in the turmoil which shut down the campus on Wednesday. Eleven others were summoned to disciplinary hearings. College President Robert R. Smith said more disciplinary notices would be going out.

Smith said he hopes to open the school Tuesday but a final decision will not be reached until after a special meeting of the state college trustees in Los Angeles Monday.

The two students suspended were Paul Okpokam, 28, a drama major from Nigeria, and Fred G. Berry, 20, a junior in speech. They were among persons arrested in violence on the campus.

The President spoke to 600 faculty members Friday.

"We should aim for opening the campus Tuesday morning, but we need to explore on what basis it will be opened," Smith said.

The planned resumption of classes would come one day after an emergency meeting of the trustees of the state college system in Los Angeles. The session was called to consider the San Francisco situation and reopen the urban campus "as quickly as possible."

Smith said the Los Angeles meeting was called to assess the problem, not to take action. It was called Thursday by trustees President Theodore Meriam and Chancellor Glenn Dumke of the 19-college system. They both supported Smith's decision to cancel classes as an effort "to provide for the safety of persons and property."

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Hayakawa of S.F. State Calls Some Colleagues 'Morally Soft'

Semanticist Assails Those Who Yielded to Threats, Violen in Closing of School but Commends College's President

Section A Page B La Times Sunday 4/13/69

Exclusive to The Times from a Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist and a professor of English at San Francisco State College, has accused some of his colleagues of moral softness in yielding to threats and violence which forced closing of the school.

While praising the president, Dr. Robert R. Smith, who ordered the school closed as of Thursday, Hayakawa said he disagreed with the decision.

Addressing 500 faculty members Friday, Hayakawa maintained that suspension of classes represents a shirking of responsibility to the 17,500 of the colleges's 18,000 students who are not on strike. He said this majority of white, yellow, black and brown students has "every right to expect continuation of their schooling."

A motion by him that the campus be opened as soon as possible with either a faculty-student volunteer patrol or police guard to maintain internal security was ruled out of order because it was not on the previously approved agenda.

Hayakawa's remarks were strongly disputed by Eric Solomon, associate professor of English.

"All his points are dealing as we so often do on this campus with the symptons and never the disease," said Solomon. "Now we're finally getting down to the nitty gritty of some of these matters."

Solomon questioned the insistence by Hayakawa that only he, and not a militant black student "no matter how great his need to establish his black consciousness," has the right to decide when his class shall be dismissed.

"Listen to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Unruh and then don't be so sure that you can dismiss your class whenever you want," Solomon told Hayakawa.

"We do exist in a poverty area and there are going to be tensions but we've got to deal with the cause and not the symptoms and violence will appear because that is what happens when there are insufficient resources."

newsclip
midwest chicago 263-4065
Jefferson Park Leader
Chicago, Ill
Sunday C. C. 20,000
NOV -10-68

Well Known Semanticist To Lecture Here

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"Our Communication Culture" is Dr. Hayakawa's subject. His concept of communication as a vital force in civilization has led him outside the fields of literary scholarship and traditional linguistics into the social sciences. The first book he wrote on semantics, "Language in Action," was a response to the dangers of propaganda, especially as exemplified in Adolf Hitler's success in disseminating his destructive views. It is still Hayakawa's conviction that everyone needs to have an habitually critical view towards language — his own as well as that of others. His studies touch mass communication, anthropology, psychoanalysis, and psychology.

Admission tickets are $1.50 for adults for the individual program; 75c for students. Season tickets covering the series presents Dr. Hans J. Morgenthau, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, on January 30.

WHAT HATH REAGAN WROUGHT?

California's Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan may have created a problem for himself and his party with his support of S.I. Hayakawa's hard-line tactics against student militants. California Democrats have conducted a private poll that shows the San Francisco State College acting president winning a handy election victory over either Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty or U.S. Sen. George Murphy—and coming close to beating Reagan himself. Moreover, Hayakawa says he doesn't want to stay at San Francisco State forever—and he indicates he is leaving open the possibility of running for office.

Chicago Tribune
FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847
J. HOWARD WOOD, Publisher
W. D. MAXWELL, Editor
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1968

SOME GOOD ADVICE AT SAN FRANCISCO

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"We not only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfilment of their just expectations," Hayakawa said. "We also have an obligation to 17,500 more students —white, black, yellow, and brown—who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their schooling." Hayakawa advocated that the college [closed when he spoke] be reopened, if necessary under police protection, and proceed to fulfill its obligations to the 17,500.

Whenever campus cutups are allowed to get the upper hand, the rightful expectations of the majority get trampled. That is one of the major reasons for not letting minorities disrupt a college or university. In a sensible academic community, at least the mature members would recognize that school should keep, whatever identification one might feel with the grievances alleged by the few trying to shut the place down.

Hayakawa, himself by racial classification neither white nor black, was asked by some black students how he could know how Negroes feel. [Before these rebellious young San Franciscans were born, Hayakawa had earned a wide reputation for a knowing and sympathetic understanding of Negroes' special problems.] A better question to consider is whether or not he knows how people feel whose heads and hearts are both what they ought to be, whatever their racial category. In his remarks to his colleagues, Hayakawa showed that he does.

☆☆CP SU 1-2424 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1968

S.F. EXAMINER

S. F. State Still Closed

Board Weighs Smith's Fate

Nichi Bei Times
JAPANESE AMERICAN DAILY
St., P. O. Box 3098, San Francisco Sunday, Novembe r 17, 1968

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Backs Move to Reopen S.F. State

Calls for Support of College President to Resume Classes in Semantics Lecture at Faculty Meeting

Word expert Dr. S. I. Hayakawa gave his colleagues at strife-torn San Francisco State college a lesson in semantics Friday.

The subject was racism.

And Hayakawa rebuked his fellow faculty members for using the word as a weapon against anyone who dares to criticize any tactic or demand presented by Negroes.

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting," he told a specially-called faculty meeting Friday, "is that we not only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of just expectations.

"We also have a standing obligation to the 17,500 or more students — white, black, yellow, red and brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education."

The internationally-famed semanticist was interrupted several times by loud applause which appeared to come from a majority of his fellow teachers.

Scores 'Slovenly Habit'

"I wish to comment," he said, "on the intellectually slovenly habit, now popular among whites as well as blacks, of denouncing as racist those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand.

"If we are to call our college racist, what term do we have left for the government of Rhodesia?

"Black students are again disrupting the campus. A significant number of whites, including faculty members, condone and even defend this maneuver.

"In other words, there are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standard of morality and behavior that they apply to whites.

"This is an attitude of moral condescension that every self-respecting Negro has a right to resent — and does resent.

Widely Applicable

"If the word racist is to be used at all, it can well be applied to those who uphold this double standard.

"It is one thing to insist that we take every measure possible to increase opportunities for Negro employment and education.

"It is quite another to treat Negroes as we in the North have accused those in the South of doing — as moral cripples.

"Let me say on behalf of the silent majority of Negro students advancing themselves and their race without recourse to violence and intimidation, that they want to be treated as responsible human beings and as equals in moral terms as well as in terms of economic and educational opportunity.

Can Meet Demands

"This is the only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met."

Hayakawa, who for five years worked as a staff member of the Chicago Defender, a Chicago Negro newspaper, then added:

"The big problem before us is not the Murray case, which is already under adjudication, nor the black studies program, which we have already agreed to support to the limit of our capacity.

"The big problem is how to get

(Continued on last page)

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

(Continued from first page)

classes going again in spite of threats and disruptions.

Backs College President

"Let us then support Dr. (Robert) Smith in his determination to get classes going again by next Tuesday. There are at least 17,500 students who are waiting for us to fulfill our obligation to them. We must not let them down. We must permit no one to disrupt or dismiss our classes.

"No one — no matter how great his need to establish his black consciousness — has the right to break into my classes and tell my students that they are dismissed.

"When my classes are to be dismissed, I shall dismiss them. The conduct of my classes is my responsibility and not anyone else's and I shall continue to fight for the right to continue to do my duty."

Urge Court Orders

Hayakawa then called on his colleagues to pass a resolution which would call on the college president to reopen the campus as soon as possible with the help of either the police or a new faculty-student committee he suggested be formed "to keep the peace."

"One way or the other, education must go on," he said. "I call for a resolution of support authorizing Dr. Smith to suspend students found creating disorder and to get court orders when necessary to keep disruptive students and non-students off the campus."

Leo McClatchy, chairman of the campus' Academic Senate, ruled the motion out of order since it was not on the agenda.

Students And Faculty Hear Plans Today

By LYNN LUDLOW

President Robert Smith's future at San Francisco State College was among the "personnel matters" discussed at a closed meeting yesterday of the state college trustees in Los Angeles.

It didn't faze Smith, a man caught between a campus revolt and an off-campus reaction. He planned to speak today to students on "the state of the campus" following a meeting of the faculty.

The trustees eventually came forth with a policy statement that ordered Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke to direct Smith to reopen the campus "immediately," which was interpreted by trustees to mean "as expeditiously as possible."

Smith said instruction would probably be resumed tomorrow.

BOYCOTT

All classes were suspended last Thursday when an ineffective but disruptive boycott by the Black Student Union and other campus radicals abruptly exploded into a violent confrontation between rock-throwing students and club-wielding police.

Although the resolution calls for "no negotiation, arbitration or concession of student grievances except through ordinary channels" until order is restored, the trustees said proposed programs for black and ethnic studies would be placed on the agenda for the regular monthly meeting next Monday and Tuesday in Los Angeles.

SUPPORT

These programs are among the 10 "non-negotiable" demands issued by the BSU, which lifted its strike Nov. 6.

The strike is backed by the

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 1



PRESIDENT SMITH (RIGHT) AT MEETING
With him Donald Garrity, in charge of student affairs
—AP Photo

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 19, 1968

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Trustees Mull Smith Fate

—From Page 1

student government, about 50 professors, Students for a Democratic Society, several other student groups and the Third World Liberation Front, which has issued a similar set of demands.

Smith, the latest of several presidents to appear on the campus in recent years, replaced Dr. John H. Summerskill last summer. His predecessor took a job in Ethiopia.

State law requires the trustees to conduct all deliberations in public except questions of hiring and firing, but the board retired into executive session yesterday after Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico, said he wanted to discuss the problems of reopening the campus.

No reporters were present, but a trustee said afterward that the "personnel matter" was Smith. He said Smith was heavily criticized.

DEFENDS SELF

Smith appeared unruffled, but he made it a point during the open meeting later to defend himself against one of the charges apparently raised during the closed meeting.

"It was reported to me that there was considerable discussion on the point of working closely with the police," he said.

He offered to document the time he invested in discussions with police during the campus disruptions that preceded his decision to suspend instruction for the 18,000 students.

The critics included Governor Reagan, who has described the decision as irresponsible. On alighting from his airplane at Sacramento after the meeting, Reagan said the meeting had been "very productive."

'DISPLEASED'

A different view was expressed by several Smith supporters, including trustees Edward O. Lee of Oakland and William A. Norris of Los Angeles.

"I'm displeased," Lee said. "As far as I'm concerned, the resolution ties the hands of the president. It dips into the area of administration."

Norris accused the trustees of playing a game with the college by passing what he termed a policy statement intended chiefly for an angry public.

"It is unwarranted, unwise and unecessary," Norris said. "And I think it very unwise for this board to try to attempt to deal with campus coercion by fiat."

Norris said sound administrative judgment is the only protection the trustees can rely on.

"This makes an impossible task (for Smith) even more difficult, if that's possible. It (the resolution) is a charade, that's all it is. You either have confidence in your administrator, or you remove him."

BOARD POLICY

The resolution was authored by trustee Charles Luckman, the Los Angeles architect-planner, who said the board was obligated to state its policy concerning keeping the campus open. This is a decision, he said, that should not be left to the president.

"Dr. Smith does NOT have the right to contravene this decision," Luckman said.

Norris argued that the resolution merely reflected Smith's own policies — to reopen the campus when possible, to decline to negotiate complaints under duress and to crack down on disorder.

Russell Bass, president of the student body, said the campus would remain "disfunctional," as he put it, "so long as the tension continues."

When asked if he supported Smith, he did not answer directly. Bass finally said Smith had done an "admirable" job under the circumstances.

FEW OPTIONS

Leo G. McClatchy, chairman of the Academic Senate, said afterward that the trustees had left too few options for Smith. A similar view came from Gary Hawkins, president of the Teachers Union chapter on the campus.

Hawkins said:

"It doesn't seem to me that the trustees addressed themselves much or well to the basic issues that brought about the situation in the first place."

Reopening plans were greeted elatedly by delegates of the newly formed Committeer for an Academic Environment, a student group that announced that no program of black studies, for example, can function on a closed campus.

But this committee, like virtually every campus spokesman, offered support for Smith, despite argument over other points.

The exception was William T. Insley, chairman of the Staff Assembly, which represents 700 non-teaching employes. He didn't criticize Smith, but he said pronouncements are not enough to assure safety.

ASKS PROTECTION

He said:

"Before this shooting gallery is opened again, the sitting ducks want the proprietors to make damn sure the patrons are not armed with bombs, bullets and knives."

Insley demanded a "realistic plan of protection," saying that "words will not prevent us from being shot."

Smith, who hopes to reopen the campus without massive police protection, said he is assessing the situation today.

McClatchy delivered a joint statement prepared by four prominent faculty members at the behest of the Academic Senate. It stressed "the strongly positive relationship" between Smith and faculty, students, staff and the Senate.

BACKSMITH

"In these critical times, when the college community is engaged in the most important educational process this system has undertaken, President Smith is our president and the president we want."

The statement said the campus has three choices—to teach under police supervision, teach under threat of disruption or to suspend instruction and talk it over.

The faculty statement said black studies "must not remain a paper document," and it urged funds for ethnic area studies.

Dumke was asked to withdraw his order to Smith seeking suspension of Black Panther leader George M. Murray, the instructor who faces charges of unprofessional conduct for urging black students to bring guns to the campus.

But McLatchy said the faculty was not seeking reinstatement but wanted him to receive due process according to the usual rules.

CAUTION

The BSU and Murray were mentioned, but seldom in the debate, although Smith took time to remind trustees not to jump to conclusions about the perpetrators of terrorist acts.

He said there is "very little evidence that the BSU members . . . were the people who were using bombs and some of the other violence."

Only one moment of levity took place at the long meeting.

John Stafford, chairman of the Statewide Academic Senate, said:

"I express my astonishment at the almost unanimous support of President Smith."

Smith said:

"So do I."

newsclip
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Jefferson Park
Leader
Chicago, Ill
Sunday C. C. 20,000

NOV -10-68

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☆☆CP SU 1-2424 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1968 6

S.F. EXAMINER

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Board Weighs Smith's Fate

JAPANESE AMERICAN DAILY

P. O. Box 3000, San Francisco

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And Hayakawa rebuked his fellow faculty members for using the word as a weapon against anyone who dares to criticize any tactic or demand presented by Negroes.

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting," he told a specially-called faculty meeting Friday, "is that we can only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of their just expectations.

"We also have a[n] obligation to [illegible] who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their schooling. Hayakawa advocated that the college [closed when he spoke] be reopened, if necessary under police protection, and proceed to fulfill its obligations to the 17,500.

"Whenever campus cutups are allowed to get the upper hand, the rightful expectations of the majority get trampled. That is one of the major reasons for not letting minorities disrupt a college or university. In a sensible academic community, at least the mature members would recognize that school should keep, whatever identification one might feel with the grievances alleged by the few trying to shut the place down.

Hayakawa, himself by racial classification neither white nor black, was asked by some black students how he could know how Negroes feel. [Before these rebellious young San Franciscans were born, Hayakawa had earned a wide reputation for a knowing and sympathetic understanding of Negroes' special problems.] A better question to consider is whether or not he knows how people feel whose heads and hearts are both what they ought to be, whatever their racial category. In his remarks to his colleagues, Hayakawa showed that he does.

Dan Meet Demands

"This is the only way in which the black demands for dignity can be honestly met."

Hayakawa, who for five years worked as a staff member of the Chicago Defender, a Chicago Negro newspaper, then added:

"The big problem before us is not the Murray case, which is already under adjudication, nor the black studies program, which we have already agreed to support to the limit of our capacity.

"The big problem is how to

(Continued on 13st page)

Students And Faculty Hear Plans Today

By LYNN LUDLOW

President Robert Smith's future at San Francisco State College was among the "personnel matters" discussed at a closed meeting yesterday of the state college trustees in Los Angeles.

It didn't faze Smith, a man caught between a campus revolt and an off-campus reaction. He planned to speak today to students on "the state of the campus" following a meeting of the faculty.

The trustees eventually came forth with a policy statement that ordered Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke to direct Smith to reopen the campus "immediately," which was interpreted by trustees to mean "as expeditiously as possible."

Smith said instruction would probably be resumed tomorrow.

BOYCOTT

All classes were suspended last Thursday when an ineffective but disruptive boycott by the Black Student Union and other campus radicals abruptly exploded into a violent confrontation between rock-throwing students and club-wielding police.

Although the resolution calls for "no negotiation, arbitration or concession of student grievances except through ordinary channels" until order is restored, the trustees said proposed programs for black and ethnic studies would be placed on the agenda for the regular monthly meeting next Monday and Tuesday in Los Angeles.

SUPPORT

These programs are among the 10 "non-negotiable" demands, issued by the BSU, which called its strike Nov. 6.

The strike is backed by the

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

Trustees Mull Smith Fate

—From Page 1

student government, about 50 professors, Students for a Democratic Society, several other student groups and the Third World Liberation Front, which has issued a similar set of demands.

Smith, the latest of several presidents to appear on the campus in recent years, replaced Dr. John H. Summerskill last summer. His predecessor took a job in Ethiopia.

State law requires the trustees to conduct all deliberations in public except questions of hiring and firing, but the board retired into executive session yesterday after Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico, said he wanted to discuss the problems of reopening the campus.

No reporters were present, but a trustee said afterward that the "personnel matter" was Smith. He said Smith was heavily criticized.

DEFENDS SELF

Smith appeared unruffled, but he made it a point during the open meeting later to defend himself against one of the charges apparently raised during the closed meeting.

"It was reported to me that there was considerable discussion on the point of working closely with the police," he said.

He offered to document the time he invested in discussions with police during the campus disruptions that preceded his decision to suspend instruction for the 18,000 students.

The critics included Governor Reagan, who has described the decision as irresponsible. On alighting from his airplane at Sacramento after the meeting, Reagan said the meeting had been "very productive."

'DISPLEASED'

A different view was expressed by several Smith supporters, including trustees Edward O. Lee of Oakland and William A. Norris of Los Angeles.

"I'm displeased," Lee said. "As far as I'm concerned, the resolution ties the hands of the president. It slips into the area of administration."

Norris accused the trustees of playing a game with the college by passing what he termed a policy statement intended chiefly for an angry public.

"It is unwarranted, unwise and unecessary," Norris said. "And I think it very unwise for this board to try to attempt to deal with campus coercion by fiat."

Norris said sound administrative judgment is the only protection the trustees can rely on.

This makes an impossible task (for Smith) even more difficult, if that's possible. If (the resolution) is a charade, that's all it is. You either have confidence in your administrator, or you remove him."

BOARD POLICY

The resolution was authored by trustee Charles Luckman, the Los Angeles architect-planner, who said the board was obligated to state its policy concerning keeping the campus open. This is a decision, he said, that should not be left to the president.

"Dr. Smith does NOT have the right to contravene this decision," Luckman said.

Norris argued that the resolution merely reflected Smith's own policies — to reopen the campus when possible, to decline to negotiate complaints under duress and to crack down on disorder.

Russell Bass, president of the student body, said the campus would remain "disfunctional," as he put it, "so long as the tension continues."

When asked if he supported Smith, he did not answer directly. Bass finally said Smith had done an "admirable" job under the circumstances.

FEW OPTIONS

Leo G. McClatchy, chairman of the Academic Senate, said afterward that the trustees had left too few options for Smith. A similar view came from Gary Hawkins, president of the Teachers Union chapter on the campus.

Hawkins said:

"It doesn't seem to me that the trustees addressed themselves much or well to the basic issues that brought about the situation in the first place."

Reopening plans were greeted elatedly by delegates of the newly formed Committee for an Academic Environment, a student group that announced that no program of black studies, for example, can function on a closed campus.

But this committee, like virtually every campus spokesman, offered support for Smith, despite argument over other points.

The exception was William T. Insley, chairman of the Staff Assembly, which represents 700 non-teaching employes. He didn't criticize Smith, but he said pronouncements are not enough to assure safety.

ASKS PROTECTION

He said:

"Before this shooting gallery is opened again, the sitting ducks want the proprietors to make damn sure the patrons are not armed with bombs, bullets and knives."

Insley demanded a "realistic plan of protection," saying that "words will not prevent us from being shot."

Smith, who hopes to reopen the campus without massive police protection, said he is assessing the situation today.

McClatchy delivered a joint statement prepared by four prominent faculty members at the behest of the Academic Senate. It stressed "the strongly positive relationship" between Smith and faculty, students, staff and the Senate.

BACKSMITH

"In these critical times, when the college community is engaged in the most important educational process this system has undertaken, President Smith is our president and the president we want."

The statement said the campus has three choices—to teach under police supervision, teach under threat of disruption or to suspend instruction and talk it over.

The faculty statement said black studies "must not remain a paper document," and it urged funds for ethnic area studies.

Dumke was asked to withdraw his order to Smith seeking suspension of Black Panther leader George M. Murray, the instructor who faces charges of unprofessional conduct for urging black students to bring guns to the campus.

But McLatchy said the faculty was not seeking reinstatement but wanted him to receive due process according to the usual rules.

CAUTION

The BSU and Murray were mentioned, but seldom in the debate, although Smith took time to remind trustees not to jump to conclusions about the perpetrators of terrorist acts.

He said there is "very little evidence that the BSU members . . . were the people who were using bombs and some of the other violence."

Only one moment of levity took place at the long meeting.

John Stafford, chairman of the Statewide Academic Senate, said:

"I express my astonishment at the almost unanimous support of President Smith."

Smith said:

"So do I."

PRESIDENT SMITH (RIGHT) AT MEETING
with him Donald Garrity, in charge of student affair
—AP Photo

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 19, 1968

SOME GOOD ADVICE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, formerly of Chicago and for the last 14 years a distinguished member of the faculty at San Francisco State college, spoke so sensibly at a recent faculty meeting at San Francisco that his remarks made our front page and deserve approving notice in our editorial columns. San Francisco State needs sensible counsel, for it has a disruptively militant black minority and some badly confused people in its administration and faculty.

"We not only owe a lot to black Americans and to the fulfillment of their just expectations," Hayakawa said. "We also have an obligation to 17,500 more students—white, black, yellow, and brown—who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their schooling." Hayakawa advocated that the college [closed when he spoke] be reopened, if necessary under police protection, and proceed to fulfill its obligations to the 17,500.

Whenever campus cutups are allowed to get the upper hand, the rightful expectations of the majority get trampled. That

Chicago Tribune
FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847
J. HOWARD WOOD, Publisher
W. D. MAXWELL, Editor
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1968

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DUPLICATE FRAME

Hayakawa Readies Reopening

By JIM WOOD

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa called a news conference today to announce his plans for reopening the strife-torn San Francisco State College campus.

The reopening, expected Monday, would end a shutdown ordered Tuesday night as one of Hayakawa's first moves upon being named acting president, replacing Dr. Robert Smith.

Hayakawa spent last night quietly at home in Mill Valley. He dined with his family, his secretary and special assistant James Dodson and then, in his shirt sleeves, left the table to work on plans for the reopening.

Since announcing the shutdown Tuesday night he has been conferring with associates about the strike and student unrest, particularly the problems of minority students.

MANY IDEAS

Some of these discussions have been brainstorming sessions, he said last night at which a wide range of possible actions have been discussed.

"Many ideas have been discussed," he said last night. "We may have talked about inviting Mahalia Jackson, Duke Ellington or Joan Baez to the campus — that doesn't mean we're necessarily going to do it. We were brainstorming and that's the idea. You say anything."

Hayakawa said he recelled lecturing at the Army War College where a game was played, planning an imaginary attack upon a foreign country. He said that it could have been reported that the college was considering such an attack but that didn't mean it was being planned.

Hayakawa said that since his appointment as acting president he has received "a fantastic volume of telegrams, mail and telephone calls."

"Not one was hostile," he said. "It's so heart warming.'

He said that the correspondence came from total strangers, liberals, conservatives, students and former students, people in the military, pacifists, and congressmen.

VOLUNTEERS

"People have volunteered money to help black students," he said, standing in his hall, talking with a newsman by telephone. "People have volunteered to work on the campus, saying call me anytime of the day or night.

"This evidence of support from strangers as well as good friends gives me the feeling that there is a fantastic backlog of support. So many people have offered to contribute money to assist educational opportunities for minority students.

"One teacher offered to teach free in minority districts and set up a school for the culturally disadvantaged."

Although under fire from some faculty members, Hayakawa has the support of the Committee for an Academic Environment, a student group claiming to represent a majority of students. The committee is opposed to the strike which led to the resignation of Dr. Robert Smith as president and the closing of the campus by Hayakawa.

REACTION

The committee announced plans for holding a news conference immediately following that of the acting president.

Just how the college's faculty would react to any plans for reopening the campus appeared uncertain. Several hundred faculty members attended scattered discussion meetings yesterday and Wednesday but a majority of professors followed Hayakawa's order shutting down the campus.

Adding to Hayakawa's tribulations was a lawsuit filed by student Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae and his father.

As a result of the suit, Hayakawa must appear Wednesday in Marin County Superior Court if he has not reopened the campus and explain why the shutdown is continuing.

FEES PAID

Craemer and his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent Journal, argue that the Creamers paid student fees in good faith expecting the college to fulfill its obligation to provide instruction.

Meanwhile Dr. Devere Pentony, deputy president of the college, resigned to allow Hayakawa to choose his own administrative staff.

Dr. Pentony, who held the deputy president's position for only a month, remains dean of the Behavioral and Social science Department.

Sacramento, California
(Circ. D. 67,314 - S. 87,904)
Union

'No Compromise'

SF State's Panther Outlines Strike Goal

DAVIS — Black Panther George Murray, who has been held responsible for lighting the fires of discontent that led to the closure of San Francisco State College, said Monday he was suspended as an instructor at the college for exposing "the fact that the institution is a lie."

Murray, 23, a minister of education for the militant Negro organization, told about 500 University of California students that the goal of the strike at the Bay Area campus was "the seizure of power so we could implement our demands."

Murray was quoted prior to the Nov. 6 strike as urging Negro students to arm themselves and use force to gain their demands.

Speaking Monday night at Freeborn Hall, Murray said that American institutions, as far as Negroes are concerned, are all lies. "I said that black people should use any means necessary to gain their freedom—guns, anything, even the atom bomb."

Murray noted that Martin Luther King was slain by an assassin and "it's good for us to acknowledge and understand that."

Citing California population statistics, Murray said Negroes and minority races account for 4½ million people, or a quarter of the state's population.

"But at San Francisco State College, there is less than 4 per cent black students," he claimed. Murray demanded that all Negro youth who wish to attend that state college be admitted.

Murray, whose suspension was ordered by Chancellor Glenn Dumke after his "gun remarks," said Negroes "have no intention of returning to the plantation" and that there will be no compromise in the list of demands presented the college administration.

Negro student groups' demands at SFS included open enrollment to Negroes and establishment of the black studies program as a department.

"This struggle (at SFS) is not based on compromise," he said.

Murray also attacked financial aid programs directed by the college and claimed $150,000 in federal assistance monies were returned to Washington recently "while black students went to school without shoes."

The Black Panther, one of 14 children born to a construction worker and his wife, said "black people have given their lives in American wars and "aren't even represented at that college (SFS)."

He said the strike was aided by nonwhite personnel at the school—"kitchen help, janitors, clerks, typists"—and termed the strike a success.

"We began the strike and all black people (at SFS) joined together," he said. "There were the other students, the racists, who wouldn't strike. We went around to the rooms (classrooms) and asked them to leave, and if they didn't, we escorted them out."

On a related issue, Murray said that Eldridge Cleaver has said he will not return to prison as he has been ordered. "And we black people understand what that means."

Cleaver, also a Black Panther, was the subject of statewide headlines when he appeared as a lecturer at the Berkeley campus. On parole, he was recently ordered back to prison following his arrest after a Panther shootout with Oakland police.

DAILY TIMES-ADVOCATE
ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY
NOVEMBER 29, 1968
A-3

Violence looms at SF campus

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — New acting president S. I. Hayakawa of embattled San Francisco State College is expected to announce a major decision Saturday. Regardless of what it is, a violent reaction is anticipated.

If the famed semanticist orders the 18,000-student campus reopened Monday, radical blacks and whites are expected to intensify a general strike which has resulted in violence and virtually idled the campus for the past three weeks.

If Hayakawa postpones the opening, he is sure to draw the ire of the State College Board of Trustees, which appointed him Tuesday after accepting the resignation of President Robert Smith.

Smith was criticized by the trustees and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke and Gov. Ronald Reagan for closing the campus after a brief melee between militant students and city police.

Hayakawa also is under court order in Marin County to open the campus Monday or "show cause" why he has not done so. The lawsuit against the acting president and San Francisco State's 1,100 faculty members was filed by Frederick Craemer, a student from Marin County.

Co-plaintiffs in the suit, filed "on behalf of all other students at the college," were Craemer's father, Jack, editor of the San Rafael Independent-Journal, and California Newspapers, Inc., the paper's parent firm.

The student strike was called by the Black Students Union following the suspension of Black Panther George Murray as a parttime English instructor for urging minorities to carry guns on campus as protection against "racist administrators."

The BSU and another minority group, the Third World Liberation Front, has since made 15 demands designed to give minorities on campus a far greater share in determining the shape of their own educations. They describe the demands as "non-negotiable."

Faculty members, some of whom have supported the student strike, fear that regardless of what Hayakawa's decision may be, the presence of police —and possibly National Guardsmen—is inevitable.

Sprayed Obscenities Attacking Hayakawa Mar Oser's Windows

City police are investigating a case of malicious mischief that occurred Tuesday night or early yesterday at M. Oser & Co., 240 Main St.

Officers said someone used spray paint to print foot-high letters on the windows that spelled out obscenities about police officers in general and about S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
UNION
NOVEMBER 29, 1968

Decision Due Tomorrow On S.F. State Plans

Court Orders Reopening Monday, But Dissidents Threaten Strike

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of San Francisco State College, is expected to announce by tomorrow whether the strife-torn campus will reopen Monday.

If classes resume, dissident students have threatened another round of picketing and class disruption to enforce a student strike.

If the campus remains shut, Hayakawa must appear in court to explain why the 18,000 students did not return to class.

Before the court order to reopen the campus was issued Wednesday, Hayakawa said he was not certain whether the campus would re-open Monday.

FILED BY STUDENT

The suit to reopen the college Monday was filed by Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae, a graphics arts student. Judge Joseph G. Wilson, in Marin County Superior Court at San Rafael, issued the show cause order.

Craemer's petition claimed his parents paid fees in good faith, expecting the college to fulfill its obligation to provide instruction.

His father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent Journal, and the newspaper joined in the petition.

TOOK OVER TUESDAY

Hayakawa took over as acting president Tuesday night after the unexpected resignation of Dr. Robert R. Smith.

As his first act, the noted semanticist canceled the last in a series of student-faculty convocations scheduled Wednesday and closed S. F. State for an extended Thanksgiving vacation.

Despite the closing, about 200 student militants, mainly whites, showed up on campus Wednesday to map plans for a student strike Monday.

The students called for strikes on the other 18 state college campuses and said they would bypass Hayakawa in presenting their demands.

They said they would deal directly with the state college trustees because "we recognize the administration on this campus has no power."

Hayakawa also faced strong but disorganized opposition from the faculty. Members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) met Wednesday and criticized Hayakawa for failing to consult with the faculty committee that helps select presidents.

Hayakawa, a member of the selection committee, replied that it was an emergency situation.

Unrest on the campus

Nov 29 1968 Monitor

Student activism may result in educational reform, but exasperated public poses threat of reaction

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

San Francisco State College: closed for five days—under student siege.

San Fernando State: president and aides held hostage by angry black students for four hours.

Santa Barbara: classroom building stormed and occupied by a dozen blacks.

Berkeley: one-day protest strike; students threaten boycott.

These are the startling signs of a growing mood for change on California campuses today. They bespeak both change and a fear of change.

Student activism—often harsh and militant—eventually may lead to genuine educational reform here. However, before that, mass reaction from an exasperated, non-university public is likely to result in a general retrenching of academic freedoms.

It was just four years ago when Mario Savio and his long-haired Free Speech Movement colleagues fanned the flames of student revolution at the University of California's Berkeley campus. And sparks of these rebels' demands were still alive last spring to ignite an academic bonfire 3,000 miles away at Columbia University in New York's Morningside Heights.

Students win greater voice

The Free Speech Movement, on the whole, accomplished what it set out to do. Students at Berkeley—and at many other major campuses across the nation—now have a greater voice in running university affairs. They serve on policymaking committees. They help shape curriculum. They decide on visiting speakers. And they shepherd the enforcement of dormitory rules and classroom discipline.

The Free Speech Movement provoked public reaction. Some observers here believe that it cost Dr. Clark Kerr his job. Dr. Kerr, president of the University of California, was accused by "hard'liners" of mollycoddling student dissidents.

There are also those who say that the FSM and continuing campus upheaval helped elect Ronald Reagan Governor of California. Mr. Reagan promised during his 1966 campaign to "clean up the campuses" and run out the rebels.

Today, the FSM on California campuses has decayed. Most say it outlived its usefulness. And its leaders—Mr. Savio and Miss Bettina Aptheker, among others—have disappeared from the scene.

But the mood of change is still here — perhaps more fervent than ever before. It has taken outward shape in revolt after revolt on the state's major campuses. And the cause is no longer tied just to local issues of scholastic reform but to the broader concepts of social revolution.

And for the most part, the principals are no longer exclusively "liberal" and sophisticated young whites — but militant, harsh-talking young blacks.

Among them, San Jose State's Harry Edwards — a physical tower of anger who sowed the first seeds for an Olympic boycott by Negro athletes. And Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, whose appearance as a guest lecturer at Berkeley brought immediate reaction from Governor Reagan and immersed University of California regents into a dozen hours of heated debate.

Last fall, Mr. Edwards's demands to "end racism" at San Jose — and threats of violence surrounding this injunction — forced cancellation of a varsity football game and threw this northern California campus into agonizing reappraisals of its athletics policies, its sorority and fraternity recruiting, and its admissions program.

Discontent spreads

Campus discontent among blacks spread further this fall.

Small bands of blacks on the predominantly "lily white" southern California and Santa Barbara campuses of UC, and San Fernando Valley State College took over buildings and brought academic wheels to a grinding halt. They, too, charged school officials with racist attitudes and demanded "a better deal for blacks."

And now, in an even wilder flurry of furor and violence, black militants at San Francisco State College (SFSC)—long a center of student and faculty turbulence — are clamoring for a restructuring of curriculum to bring black studies and black students into the academic mainstream.

After a week of classroom raids, sporadic fire settings, physical threats, and resulting arrests, this campus by the Golden Gate was shut down by school officials until after the Thanksgiving holiday.

And student militants and administrators are "talking it out" in the hope of reaching some settlement by Dec. 2, the time classes are scheduled to resume.

How this situation is resolved — many believe — may dictate the nature of "reform" at California schools for a long time to come. But also public reaction to this campus turmoil is likely to provoke gubernatorial and legislative "clamping down" on academic freedom on all 27 state-supported colleges and universities.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco State situation and earlier skirmishes at Santa Barbara, San Fernando Valley State, and elsewhere, has further raised the ire of Governor Reagan, state lawmakers, and the general public.

Punitive action urged

Some are demanding that, once and for all, rule-breaking student militants be expelled from tax-supported campuses. They want stated rules which would force punitive action on professors and administrators who deal lightly with offenders. And they say that "radical" student groups should lose their campus charters.

Many seem to agree that the "black" version of the Free Speech Movement may, to some extent, prevail in the end. But first there's going to be a price paid for it by the entire academic community.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Voices on the campus — how strident today?

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1968

Hayakawa Decision Expected Today

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who built a world-wide reputation on his ability with words, was silent Friday on when he plans to reopen San Francisco State College.

The famed semanticist, who took over as head of the college only Tuesday, promised to make a statement today about the three weeks of violence and turmoil that forced the college to close.

The college said Hayakawa would issue his statement at a news conference at 2 p.m. today in the San Francisco Press Club.

If Hayakawa plans to order classes resumed Monday, as seemed likely, he wasn't saying so publicly.

The new president, author of a classic book on semantics, "Language In Action," found himself in the middle between opposing factions.

Militant college activists have vowed to continue disruptive activities if classes resume without Hayakawa having granted all 10 of their demands —chief among them the retention of a Black Panther as a part-time English instructor.

And if he elects to keep the college shut, Hayakawa was under court order to "show cause" why the 18,000 students should not be allowed to return to class.

Hayakawa inherited the trouble at San Francisco State from Robert Smith who resigned unexpectedly after almost three weeks of trouble on the campus.

A strike and sporadic violence —including beatings, fires and destruction of college property —have rocked the school since Nov. 6. Not a single class was held during Thanksgiving week.

The State College Board of Trustees made it clear at a meeting Tuesday that they believe there is no excuse for classes not to resume. There is even speculation in some quarters that the National Guard may be stationed on campus to guarantee peace.

"We are maintaining close contact with the chancellors office on the situation," said Ed Gray, an assistant to Gov. Ronald Reagan. "As we always do, we are staying in close touch with law enforcement agencies in the area."

Other demands by the militants, who number around 200, include the admission of all black students who apply—regardless of qualifications—and the immediate implementation of a fully accredited Black Studies Department.

Smith originally closed down the school two weeks ago because, he said, he could not guarantee the safety of students —even with police stationed on campus. Classes were cancelled this week in favor of a giant convocation to discuss the demands.

Militants complained, however, that they already knew what the issues were and they were "not negotiable."

The court order requiring Hayakawa to either reopen classes or appear in court was obtained by Frederick Craemer, 20, Greenbrae, Calif., a graphic arts student. He was joined in the Marin County Superior Court suit by his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent-Journal.

Classes Due On Monday At S.F. State

Will It Be Scholarship Or Renewed Violence?

I-J Special Report 11-30-68

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco State College's new acting president, today ordered the strife-torn college's campus reopened Monday.

The announcement at a press conference this afternoon at the San Francisco Press Club climaxed five days of speculation since the famed semanticist, a resident of Mill Valley, was appointed to succeed acting President Robert Smith Tuesday and mediately ordered the troubled campus closed.

Whether or not Monday's opening would find the stage set for orderly resumption of classes or for escalated violence remained to be seen.

The closing was viewed as an attempt to enlist faculty and student support for a return to normal on the 18,000-student campus.

Classes have been suspended since Nov. 22 while daily convocations were held to air campus problems. The sessions, in the main auditorium, were piped via closed circuit television throughout the campus.

Hayakawa faces an order from a Marin County Superior Court judge to reopen the campus Monday, or explain why he couldn't.

The court order was obtained by Frederick Craemer, 20, Greenbrae, a graphic arts student. He was joined in the Marin County Superior Court suit by his father, editor and co-publisher of the Independent-Journal. A student strike and sporadic violence — including beatings, fires and destruction of college property — have rocked the school.

The school has been heated by violence for three weeks, the spark coming from the suspension of George Murray, a Black Panther Party member and part-time English instructor.

Murray had urged minority students to carry guns to class.

The suspension was followed

See CAMPUS, page 3

CAMPUS

Continued from page 1

by demands by the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front, which represents other non-Caucasians.

Spokesman for these generally greeted with disfavor the appointment of Hayakawa, a Canadian-born semanticist of Japanese ancestry.

A spokesman for dissident faculty members predicted Hayakawa would "go faster than Smith."

Among the demands of the dissidents is the admission of all Negro applicants, regardless of their qualifications; a unified program of Negro studies and the reinstatement of Murray.

S.F. State Classes To Resume Tomorrow

By STEVE BASSETT
Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of San Francisco State College, yesterday declared a "state of emergency" on the campus and ordered a resumption of classes tomorrow.

Hayakawa said a "state of emergency" would enable him and his staff to act quickly if trouble developes.

Hayakawa also directed the college's deans to report faculty members who fail to come to classes tomorrow.

Classes on the 18,880-student campus have been suspended since November 22. The campus has suffered violence for three weeks following suspension of George Murray, Black Panther, as a part-time English instructor.

"If only a few students show up Monday, it will be a disaster," said Hayakawa, who said he considered himself only an "interim president" and not an "acting president."

Hayakawa told newsmen, faculty members and students at the San Francisco Press Club that he has been conferring with Glenn Dumke, state-college chancellor; Mayor Joseph Alioto and Police Chief Thomas Chill.

The Canadian-born Nisei, who has made a reputation as a semanticist, was named acting president Tuesday night by state-college trustees.

Sacramento, California
(Cir. D. 63,314 - S. 57,904)
Union

Allen's P. C. D. Est. 1885

'No Compromise'

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Murray was quoted prior to the Nov. 6 strike as urging Negro students to arm themselves and use force to gain their demands.

Speaking Monday night at Freeborn Hall, Murray said that American institutions, as far as Negroes are concerned, are all lies. "I said that black people should use any means necessary to gain their freedom—guns, anything, even the atom bomb."

Murray noted that Martin Luther King was slain by an assassin and "it's good for us to acknowledge and understand that."

Citing California population statistics, Murray said Negroes and minority races account for 4½ million people, or a quarter of the state's population.

"But at San Francisco State College, there is less than 4 per cent black students," he claimed. Murray demanded that all Negro youth who wish to attend that state college be admitted.

Murray, whose suspension was ordered by Chancellor Glenn Dumke after his "gun remarks," said Negroes "have no intention of returning to the plantation" and that there will be no compromise in the list of demands presented the college administration.

Negro student groups' demands at SFS included open enrollment to Negroes and establishment of the black studies program as a department.

"This struggle (at SFS) is not based on compromise," he said.

Murray also attacked financial aid programs directed by the college and claimed $150,000 in federal assistance monies were returned to Washington recently "while black students went to school without shoes."

The Black Panther, one of 14 children born to a construction worker and his wife, said "black people have given their lives in American wars and "aren't even represented at that college (SFS)."

He said the strike was aided by nonwhite personnel at the school—"kitchen help, janitors, clerks, typists"—and termed the strike a success.

"We began the strike and all black people (at SFS) joined together," he said. "There were the other students, the racists, who wouldn't strike. We went around to the rooms (classrooms) and asked them to leave, and if they didn't, we escorted them out."

On a related issue, Murray said that Eldridge Cleaver has said he will not return to prison as he has been ordered. "And we black people understand what that means."

Cleaver, also a Black Panther, was the subject of statewide headlines when he appeared as a lecturer at the Berkeley campus. On parole, he was recently ordered back to prison following his arrest after a Panther shootout with Oakland police.

DAILY TIMES-ADVOCATE
ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY
NOVEMBER 29, 1968
A-3

Violence looms at SF campus

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — New acting president S. I. Hayakawa of embattled San Francisco State College is expected to announce a major decision Saturday. Regardless of what it is, a violent reaction is anticipated.

If the famed semanticist orders the 18,000-student campus reopened Monday, radical blacks and whites are expected to intensify a general strike which has resulted in violence and virtually idled the campus for the past three weeks.

If Hayakawa postpones the opening, he is sure to draw the ire of the State College Board of Trustees, which appointed him Tuesday after accepting the resignation of President Robert Smith.

Smith was criticized by the trustees and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke and Gov. Ronald Reagan for closing the campus after a brief melee between militant students and city police.

Hayakawa also is under court order in Marin County to open the campus Monday or "show cause" why he has not done so. The lawsuit against the acting president and San Francisco State's 1,100 faculty members was filed by Frederick Craemer, a student from Marin County.

Co-plaintiffs in the suit, filed "on behalf of all other students at the college," were Craemer's father, Jack, editor of the San Rafael Independent-Journal, and California Newspapers, Inc., the paper's parent firm.

The student strike was called by the Black Students Union following the suspension of Black Panther George Murray as a parttime English instructor for urging minorities to carry guns on campus as protection against "racist administrators."

The BSU and another minority group, the Third World Liberation Front, has since made 15 demands designed to give minorities on campus a far greater share in determining the shape of their own educations. They describe the demands as "non-negotiable."

Faculty members, some of whom have supported the student strike, fear that regardless of what Hayakawa's decision may be, the presence of police —and possibly National Guardsmen—is inevitable.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
UNION
NOVEMBER 29, 1968

Decision Due Tomorrow On S.F. State Plans

Court Orders Reopening Monday, But Dissidents Threaten Strike

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of San Francisco State College, is expected to announce by tomorrow whether the strife-torn campus will reopen Monday.

If classes resume, dissident students have threatened another round of picketing and class disruption to enforce a student strike.

If the campus remains shut, Hayakawa must appear in court to explain why the 18,000 students did not return to class.

Before the court order to reopen the campus was issued Wednesday, Hayakawa said he was not certain whether the campus would re-open Monday.

FILED BY STUDENT

The suit to reopen the college Monday was filed by Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae, a graphics arts student. Judge Joseph G. Wilson, in Marin County Superior Court at San Rafael, issued the show cause order.

Craemer's petition claimed his parents paid fees in good faith, expecting the college to fulfill its obligation to provide instruction.

His father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent Journal, and the newspaper joined in the petition.

TOOK OVER TUESDAY

Hayakawa took over as acting president Tuesday night after the unexpected resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

hypass Hayakawa in presenting their demands.

They said they would deal directly with the state college trustees because "we recognize this administration on this campus has no power."

Hayakawa also faced strong but disorganized opposition from the faculty. Members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) met Wednesday and published Hayakawa's telling to consult with the faculty committee that helps select presidents.

Regardless, a number of the militant organizations replied that it was an emergency situation.

Sprayed Obscenities Attacking Hayakawa Mar Oser's Windows

City police are investigating a case of malicious mischief that occurred Tuesday night or early yesterday at M. Oser & Co., 36 Main St.

Officers said someone used spray paint to print foot-high letters on the windows that spelled out obscenities about police officers in general and about S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

Voices on the campus — how strident today?

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1968

Hayakawa Decision Expected Today

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who built a world-wide reputation on his ability with words, was silent Friday on when he plans to reopen San Francisco State College.

The famed semanticist, who took over as head of the college only Tuesday, promised to make a statement today about the three weeks of violence and turmoil that forced the college to close.

The college said Hayakawa would issue his statement at a news conference at 3 p.m. today in the San Francisco Press Club.

If Hayakawa plans to order classes resumed Monday, as seemed likely, he wasn't saying so publicly.

The new president, author of a classic book on semantics, "Language In Action," found himself in the middle between opposing factions.

Militant college activists have vowed to continue disruptive activities if classes resume without Hayakawa having granted all 10 of their demands —chief among them the retention of a Black Panther as a part-time English instructor.

And if he elects to keep the college shut, Hayakawa was under court order to "show cause" why the 18,000 students should not be allowed to return to class.

Hayakawa inherited the trouble at San Francisco State from Robert Smith who resigned unexpectedly after almost three weeks of trouble on the campus.

A strike and sporadic violence —including beatings, fires and destruction of college property —have rocked the school since Nov. 6. Not a single class was held during Thanksgiving week.

The State College Board of Trustees made it clear at a meeting Tuesday that they believe there is no excuse for classes not to resume. There is even speculation in some quarters that the National Guard may be stationed on campus to guarantee peace.

"We are maintaining close contact with the chancellors office on the situation," said Ed Gray, an assistant to Gov. Ronald Reagan. "As we always do, we are staying in close touch with law enforcement agencies in the area."

Other demands by the militants, who number around 200, include the admission of all black students who apply—regardless of qualifications—and the immediate implementation of a fully accredited Black Studies Department.

Smith originally closed down the school two weeks ago because, he said, he could not guarantee the safety of students —even with police stationed on campus. Classes were cancelled this week in favor of a giant convocation to discuss the demands.

Militants complained, however, that they already knew what the issues were and they were "not negotiable."

The court order requiring Hayakawa to either reopen classes or appear in court was obtained by Frederick Craemer, 20, Greenbrae, Calif., a graphic arts student. He was joined in the Marin County Superior Court suit by his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the San Rafael Independent-Journal.

Classes Due On Monday At S.F. State

Will It Be Scholarship Or Renewed Violence?

I-J Special Report 11-30-68

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco State College's new acting president, today ordered the strife-torn college's campus reopened Monday.

The announcement at a press conference this afternoon at the San Francisco Press Club climaxed five days of speculation since the famed semanticist, a resident of Mill Valley, was appointed to succeed acting President Robert Smith Tuesday and mediately ordered the troubled campus closed.

Whether or not Monday's opening would find the stage set for orderly resumption of classes or for escalated violence remained to be seen.

The closing was viewed as an attempt to enlist faculty and student support for a return to normal on the 18,000-student campus.

Classes have been suspended since Nov. 22 while daily convocations were held to air campus problems. The sessions, in the main auditorium, were piped via closed circuit television throughout the campus.

Hayakawa faces an order from a Marin County Superior Court judge to reopen the campus Monday, or explain why he couldn't.

The court order was obtained by Frederick Craemer, 20, Greenbrae, a graphic arts student. He was joined in the Marin County Superior Court suit by his father, editor and co-publisher of the Independent-Journal. A student strike and sporadic violence — including beatings, fires and destruction of college property — have rocked the school.

The school has been heated by violence for three weeks, the spark coming from the suspension of George Murray, a Black Panther Party member and part-time English instructor.

Murray had urged minority students to carry guns to class.

The suspension was followed

See CAMPUS, page 3

CAMPUS

Continued from page 1

by demands by the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front, which represents other non-Caucasians.

Spokesman for these generally greeted with disfavor the appointment of Hayakawa, a Canadian-born semanticist of Japanese ancestry.

A spokesman for dissident faculty members predicted Hayakawa would "go faster than Smith."

Among the demands of the dissidents is the admission of all Negro applicants, regardless of their qualifications; a unified program of Negro studies and the reinstatement of Murray.

has taken outward shape in student revolt on the state's major campuses. And the cause is no longer tied just to local issues of scholastic reform but to the broader concepts of social revolution.

And for the most part, the principals are no longer exclusively "liberal" and sophisticated young whites — but militant, harsh-talking young blacks.

Among them, San Jose State's Harry Edwards — a physical tower of anger who vowed the first seeds for an Olympic boycott by Negro athletes. And Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, whose appearance as a guest lecturer at Berkeley brought immediate reaction from Governor Reagan and immersed University of California regents into a dozen hours of heated debate.

Last fall, Mr. Edwards's demands for "soul brothers" at San Jose — and threats of violence surrounding this injunction — forced cancellation of a varsity football game and threw this northern California campus into agonizing reappraisals of its athletics policies, its sorority and fraternity recruiting, and its admissions program.

Discontent spreads

Campus discontent among blacks spread further this fall.

Small bands of blacks on the predominantly "lily white" southern California and Santa Barbara campuses of UC, and San Fernando Valley State College took over buildings and brought academic wheels to a grinding halt. They, too, charged school officials with racist attitudes and demanded "a better deal for blacks."

And now, in an even wilder flurry of furor and violence, black militants at San Francisco State College (SFSC)—long a center of student and faculty turbulence — are clamoring for a restructuring of curriculum to bring black studies and black students into the academic mainstream.

After a week of classroom raids, sporadic fire settings, physical threats, and resulting arrests, this campus by the Golden Gate was shut down by school officials until after the Thanksgiving holiday.

And student militants and administrators are "talking it out" in the hope of reaching some settlement by Dec. 2, the time classes are scheduled to resume.

How this situation is resolved — many believe — may dictate the nature of "reform" at California schools for a long time to come. But also public reaction to this campus turmoil is likely to provoke gubernatorial and legislative "clamping down" on academic freedom on all 27 state-supported colleges and universities.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco State situation and earlier skirmishes at Santa Barbara, San Fernando Valley State, and elsewhere, has further raised the ire of Governor Reagan, state lawmakers, and the general public.

Punitive action urged

Some are demanding that, once and for all, rule-breaking student militants be expelled from tax-supported campuses. They want stated rules which would force punitive action on professors and administrators who deal lightly with offenders. And they say that "radical" student groups should lose their campus charters.

Many seem to agree that the "black" version of the Free Speech Movement may, to some extent, prevail in the end. But first there's going to be a price paid for it by the entire academic community.

S.F. State Classes To Resume Tomorrow

By STEVE BASSETT
Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of San Francisco State College, yesterday declared a "state of emergency" on the campus and ordered a resumption of classes tomorrow.

Hayakawa said a "state of emergency" would enable him and his staff to act quickly if trouble develops.

Hayakawa also directed the college's deans to report faculty members who fail to come to classes tomorrow.

Classes on the 18,000-student campus have been suspended since November 20. The campus has suffered violence for three weeks following suspension of George Murray, Black Panther, as a part-time English instructor.

"If only a few students show up Monday, it will be a disaster," said Hayakawa, who said he considered himself only an "interim president" and not an "acting president."

Hayakawa told newsmen, faculty members and students at the San Francisco Press Club that he has been conferring with Glenn Dumke, state college chancellor; Mayor Joseph Alioto and Police Chief Thomas Cahill.

The Canadian-born Nisei, who has made a reputation as a semanticist, was named acting president Tuesday night by state college trustees.

DUPLICATE FRAME

Published Materials

Hayakawa To Bare Decision Tomorrow

College's Vice President Resigns To Clear Decks

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — New acting president S. I. Hayakawa of embattled San Francisco State College is expected to announce a major decision tomorrow. Regardless of what it is, a violent reaction is anticipated.

If the famed semanticist orders the 18,000-student campus reopened Monday, radical blacks and whites are expected to intensify a general strike which has resulted in violence and virtually idled the campus for the past three weeks.

Dr. DeVere Pentony announced today his resignation as deputy president of the troubled state college.

He said he acted so new acting president Hayakawa "should be free to choose his own administrative staff."

STAYS AS DEAN

Pentony remains as dean of the Behavioral and Social Sciences department.

If Hayakawa postpones the opening, he is sure to draw the ire of the State College Board of Trustees, which appointed him Tuesday after accepting the resignation of President Robert Smith.

Smith was criticized by the trustees and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke and Gov. Ronald Reagan for closing the campus after a brief melee between militant students and city police.

Hayakawa was scheduled to spend most of today at San Francisco State in closed sessions with attorneys to discuss Wednesday's order by Judge Joseph G. Wilson of Marin Superior Court that Hayakawa open the campus Monday or appear before him to explain why the campus should remain closed.

The order was the result of a suit filed Wednesday by John Frederick Craemer of Greenbrae on behalf of himself and other students at the strike-bound college. See also page 23.)

Craemer, 20, was joined in the suit by his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the Independent-Journal; his mother, Jean R. Craemer; and his employer, California Newspapers Inc., owner of the Independent-Journal.

Hayakawa was also scheduled to meet with Mayor Joseph Alioto today and to confer with deans and department heads in preparation for tomorrow's scheduled announcement of plans for reopening the campus.

The remainder of the day Hayakawa said he will spend writing a speech for tomorrow's 11 a.m. press conference at the Lake Merced campus.

Yesterday, Hayakawa spent most of the day at his home studying the current situation at the college.

STRIKE'S CAUSE

The student strike was called by the Black Students Union following the suspension of Black Panther George Murray as a parttime English instructor for urging minorities to carry guns on campus as protection against "racist administrators."

The BSU and another minority group, the Third World Liberation Front, has since made 15 demands designed to give minorities on campus a far greater share in determining the shape of their own educations. They describe the demands as "non-negotiable."

GUARD NEEDED?

Faculty members, some of whom have supported the student strike, fear that regardless of what Hayakawa's decision may be, the presence of police —and possibly National Guardsmen—is inevitable.

But radical students claim it will take more than a token force of National Guardsmen to keep the campus buildings open.

"They'll need a soldier every five feet in the corridor," said one.

The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1968 — Toronto, Ont

OBUNSHA'S
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$5.40 Postage Included.

Former Van. Nisei To Head Racially Torn Frisco College

SAN FRANCISCO.—Dr. Samuel Ichiya Hayakawa, a Canadian-born Nisei and a internationally known expert on the meaning of words who was once a writer for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek—trying to end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa—he prefers the initials S.I.—is a slight, bespectacled man of 62 with thinning hair who this week was named the school's acting president.

He succeeds Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus closures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro student, and harried administrators.

Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first news conference. "I have no idea" and "No comment" wrere sprinkled throughout his replies to reporters.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a native of Vancouver.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me



S. I Hayakawa

emeliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have.

He added: "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal—and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

Hayakawa is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes. For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

Hayakawa is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was Language in Action, which became a bestseller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

Hayakawa received his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's from McGill in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929. He came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955.

Militants Face SF Crackdown

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, expert in the use and meaning of language and third president this year of troubled San Francisco State College, is expected to get tough with student militants.

Hayakawa, 62, was appointed acting president of the embattled school after the State College Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Smith.

Speaking in 1964, Hayakawa attacked the tactics of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley, which kept the campus in a turmoil.

He said such militant demonstrations have no place on a university campus because they involve suspension of the thinking process "in favor of marching the streets bearing placards aloft. It makes you feel noble and pure, and it's a lot more fun than studying."

He said the Free Speech Movement went awry in its "continued rejection of administration concessions" so that a state of war existed with the administration.

Oakland, Calif. Tribune (Cir. D. 437,929 - S. 253,016)

Allen's P.C.S. Est. 1888

Hayakawa 3rd Prexy In a Year

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, 62, internationally known semanticist, became the third president of San Francisco State College in less than a year when he was temporarily appointed to the post Tuesday by the State College Trustees.

He succeeds Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned as president under pressure from "militant groups and political forces." Smith was appointed to the position last June after Dr. John Summerskill quit when he was criticized for his handling of student demonstrations on the campus.

Shortly after the school was closed three weeks ago following the latest outbreak of violence, Hayakawa called for "reopening of the campus with police protection if necessary.

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting is we also have a standing obligaton to the 17,500 or more students — white, black, yellow, red or brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education," he told a massed faculty meeting.

Speaking on racism, he said:

"I wish to comment on the intellectually slovenly habit, now popular among whites as well as blacks, of denouncing as racist those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand.

"If we are to call our college racist, what term do we have left for the government of Rhodesia?

12-2-68 From our local paper! CAPITAL TIMES



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, tells students on the campus today that he meant what he said when he ordered sound equipment off the campus. He had just pulled the fires from this speaker. At right, a sound man is trying to repair the equipment. Repairs could not be made. Later Hayakawa was jostled by students, but was unharmed. (AP Wirephoto)

More Skirmishes At S.F. State

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Brief rock-throwing skirmishes erupted yesterday on the San Francisco State College campus as police arrested four persons, including a bearded troubadour in a red velvet cape.

The incidents, latest in a series resulting from a strike called by Negro students, came as the state college system trustees rejected an outside mediation offer and appointed a four-man consultation committee.

George Gorner, 24, guitar-playing troubadour, was arrested on charges of using obscenities, disturbing the peace and inciting to riot after he sang out for the resignation of S. I. Hayakawa, the school's acting president.

Students, who had been quietly debating their next strike action, rallied around Gorner and the picketing was on.

Violence flared later in the day when police moved among pickets and arrested John Levin, 24, a strike leader who is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society and the Progressive Labor party.

Former S.F. State Chief Raps Reagan

Robert R. Smith, former president of San Francisco State College, is blaming Governor Reagan for the current campus crises.

He described Reagan's stand on campus disorders as "aggressive" and "inflexible."

Smith made these remarks yesterday to the Western College Placement Association conference in the Jack Tar Hotel.

Response to campus trouble in California has been a mixture of repression and forgiveness, he told business, government and college officials.

"The search for underlying causes for the purpose of remediation has been nominal," said Smith. "The search for specific culprits and single causality has gone much better."

He criticized Reagan and State Superintendent for Public Instruction, Max Rafferty, for being "proponents of instant law and order."

Smith charged they "neatly exonerate themselves as possible causes of the crisis in a public search for the 'bad guys.'"

He described San Francisco State College as being "in a limbo — technically open, functionally almost closed — and in my judgment, far from resolving the problems sufficiently to open at all for the spring semester."

Smith named the Vietnam war, discrimination, poverty and the "business-as-usual" syndrome in the community as issues related to campus disorders.

Los Angeles, Calif. Times (Cir. D. 958,124 - S. 1,269,931)

Allen's P.C.S. Est. 1888

Hayakawa Faces Crisis in First S.F. State Act

New President Will Reveal Today When College Will Reopen

BY JOHN DREYFUSS
Times Education Writer

The first major decision Dr. S. I. Hayakawa must make as acting president of San Francisco State College appears certain to get him into trouble.

He must decide whether to open the embattled campus for classes Monday.

Should he order classes begun, the 62-year-old semanticist turned administrator will face angry campus revolutionaries who, in the last month, have resorted to tactics ranging from planting bombs to hurling verbal abuse.

But if he keeps students out of class, he will be acting in direct opposition to Gov. Reagan, his own board of trustees and a growing segment of the general public.

Hayakawa, who was promoted Tuesday from English professor to college president, said he will announce his decision today.

It is expected he will order the campus opened. Two weeks ago he criticized former president Robert R. Smith for suspending classes.

Smith, who resigned Tuesday, shut down the school in an effort to quell turmoil stemming from minority student demands for campus changes, including establishing a school of ethnic studies.

Dissident Minority

Hayakawa noted that students who disrupted the school represented a campus minority, and that the other students had "every right to expect a continuation of their schooling."

But if he opens the school, Hayakawa must deal with students who have already branded him as an "Uncle Tom."

And the revolutionaries have been described by college administrators as bent upon destroying the college as it now exists.

One administrator, who asked not to be named, said he feared opening the college would lead "to something really traumatic — an assassination, blowing up a building—that kind of thing can happen."

It is possible, he said, that students will wait a day or so after the school opens to make their move.

Hayakawa also faces trouble from his faculty. Leo McClatchy, chairman of the campus Academic Senate, has expressed "shock and distress", that the faculty was not consulted before the new president's appointment.

He called ex-president Smith "the only hope for a possible reconciliation" on campus.

"At this point," McClatchy said Friday, "I'm very worried that should Dr. Hayakawa begin classes Monday there will be violence which will hurt people and destroy property."

Not only have Reagan and the trustees made it clear they want classes to resume, but Hayakawa is under court order to open the school Monday or show cause why he should not.

The order resulted from a lawsuit filed by Frederick Craemer, a student from Marin County.

Co-plaintiffs in the suit, brought "on behalf of all other students at the college," were Craemer's father Jack, who is editor of a San Rafael newspaper, and the California Newspapers Inc., the paper's parent firm.

Dep. President DeVere Pentony Friday announced his resignation so Hayakawa can "be free to choose his own administrative staff."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1968

San Francisco State to Open Tomorrow with Police Guard

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Acting President S. I. Hayakawa today ordered strife-torn San Francisco State college reopened Monday with police on hand to "maintain and restore peace."

Hayakawa declared a state of emergency on the campus because of the nearly month-long turmoil that has included a student strike, raids on classrooms by militants, and clashes between police and demonstrators. He said he wanted freedom to act "quickly and positively."

Promises Suspension

"We have been warned that dangerous situations may arise," Hayakawa said at a press conference. "Police will be available to the fullest extent necessary to maintain and restore peace when school opens Monday."

Hayakawa, who this week became the college's third president within the year, said he would "promptly suspend" students charged with "disrupting classes or the orderly processes of campus life." Faculty members who elect not to hold classes will be reported to his office, the president said.

San Francisco State's troubles began early this month with the suspension of Black Panther, George Murray, as a part-time English instructor after he had urged Negroes to carry guns on the campus.

Hayakawa's program for reopening the school to its 18,000 students was rejected by militants even before it was announced.

Demand Black Studies

"We are not going to open the campus unless we get what we want," Roger Alvarado, one of the strike leaders said before Hayakawa disclosed his plans.

"We are not going back to the same old garbage."

The demands of the militants include formation of an extensive black studies program and the rehiring of Murray.

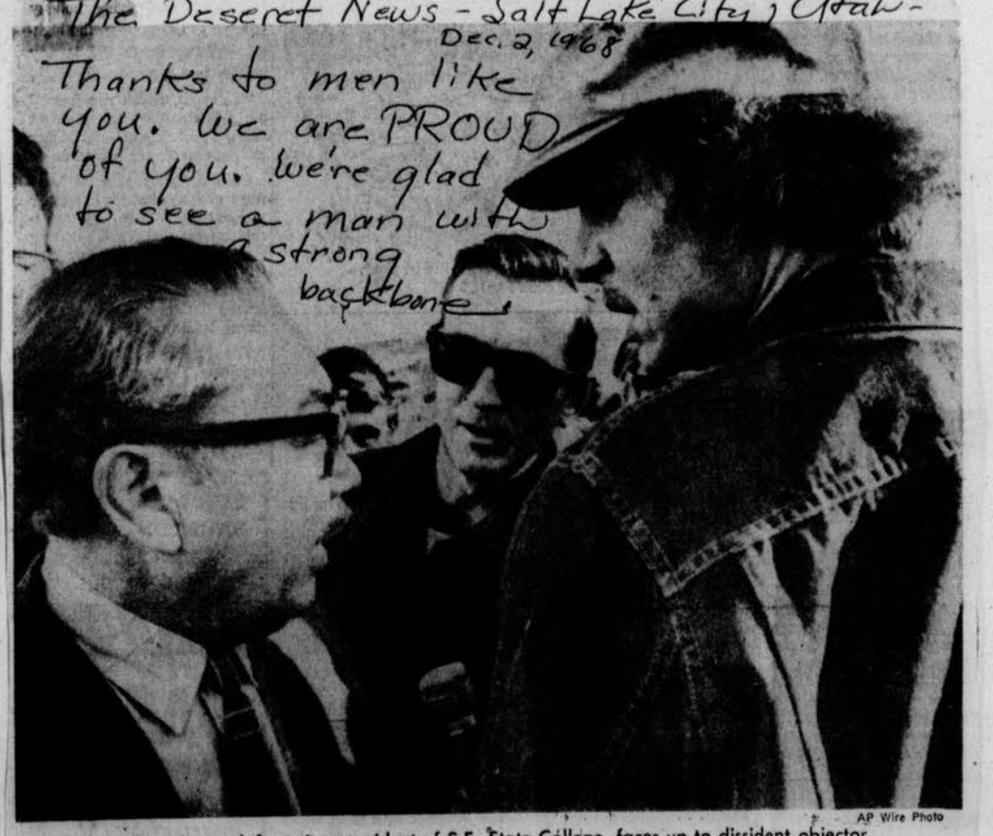
The strike leaders said their demands were "not negotiable" altho their program called for admission of "all" black applicants to the already overcrowded school, regardless of qualification.

Smith, whose term as president lasted only from last spring to Nov. 26, was doubtful about the chance of peace when the campus is reopened. "I don't see that much has changed from when I left off—I'm concerned," he told a television audience last night.

Strike leaders called Hayakawa a "puppet" for Gov. Ronald Reagan, and "an errand boy" for the trustees who ordered the school to carry on classroom instruction even if police are required.

VOL. 370 NO. 130 — 44 PAGES — 10c — The Mountain V

The Deseret News - Salt Lake City, Utah - Dec. 2, 1968



AP Wire Photo

Dr. Hayakawa, left, acting president of S.F. State College, faces up to dissident objector.

S.F. State 'Gets Tough'

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Demonstrators jeered, jostled and threw strike leaflets in the face of acting President S. I. Hayakawa today as San Francisco State College reopened under new, get-tough rules. At least two demonstrators were arrested and a sound truck operated by activists was impounded.

The confrontation between Hayakawa and a group of 50 demonstrators came as classes reopened for the first time in nearly three weeks. Sixty uniformed police were stationed at classroom buildings under "state of emergency" regulations announced by the five-foot, two-inch administrator.

Hayakawa was greeted with chants of "on strike, shut it down" when he arrived alone at the main entrance at 8 a.m. He at first attempted to chat pleasantly with the demonstrators.

When three demonstrators jumped onto the rear of a half-ton pickup to exhort the crowd with a loudspeaker, Hayakawa climbed onto the vehicle. He ripped the wires loose from the loudspeaker and was promptly hit in the face with a packet of leaflets.

The demonstrators began chanting obscenities, plus cries of "pig," "Eichmann," and "Fascists." The administrator engaged in a brief pushing and shoving match with the demonstrators that ended when he declared, "Don't you dare touch me."

Within 10 minutes, the confrontation was over and Hayakawa went to the administration building.

Many students wore blue arm bands signifying their support of Hayakawa. One coed paraded with a sandwich sign saying, "Keep our classes clean, go to class."

Hayakawa was scheduled to spend most of today at San Francisco State in closed sessions with attorneys to discuss Wednesday's order by Judge Joseph G. Wilson of Marin Superior Court that Hayakawa open the campus Monday or appear before him to explain why the campus should remain closed.

The order was the result of a suit filed Wednesday by John Frederick Craemer of Greenbrae on behalf of himself and other students at the strike-bound college. See also page 23.)

Craemer, 20, who joined in the suit by his father, Jack Craemer, editor and publisher of the Independent-Journal; his mother, Jean R. Craemer; and his employer, California Newspapers Inc., owner of the Independent-Journal.

Hayakawa was also scheduled to meet with Mayor Joseph Alioto today and to confer with deans and department heads in preparation for tomorrow's

STAYS AS DEAN

Pentony remains as dean of the Behavioral and Social Sciences department.

If Hayakawa postpones the opening, he is sure to draw the ire of the State College Board of Trustees, which appointed him Tuesday after accepting the resignation of President Robert Smith.

Smith was criticized by the trustees and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke and Gov. Ronald Reagan for closing the college after a brief melee between militant students and city police.

GUARD NEEDED?

Faculty members, some of whom have supported the student strike, fear that regardless of what Hayakawa's decision may be, the presence of police —and possibly National Guardsmen—is inevitable.

But radical students claim it will take more than a token force of National Guardsmen to keep the campus buildings open.

"They'll need a soldier every five feet in the corridor," said one.

Oakland, Calif.
Tribune
(Cir. D. 437,929 - S. 253,016)

NOV 28 1968

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Hayakawa 3rd Prexy In a Year

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, 62, internationally known semanticist, became the third president of San Francisco State College in less than a year when he was temporarily appointed to the post Tuesday by the State College Trustees.

He succeeds Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned as president under pressure from "militant groups and political forces." Smith was appointed to the position last June after Dr. John Summerskill quit when he was criticzed for his handling of student demonstrations on the campus.

Shortly after the school was closed three weeks ago following the latest outbreak of violence, Hayakawa called for "reopening of the campus with police protection if necessary.

"What my colleagues seem to be forgetting is we also have a standing obligaton to the 17,500 or more students — white, black, yellow, red or brown — who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education," he told a massed faculty meeting.

Speaking on racism, he said:

"I wish to comment on the intellectually slovenly habit, now popular among whites as well as blacks, of denouncing as racist those who oppose or are critical of any Negro tactic or demand.

"If we are to call our college racist, what term do we have left for the government of Rhodesia?

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa, Canadian-born Nisei and a internationally known expert on the meaning of words who was once a writer for a Negro newspaper, has a new assignment he didn't seek—trying to end the strife at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa—he prefers the initials S.I.—is a slight, bespectacled man of 63 with thinning hair who this week was named the school's acting president.

He succeeds Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, repeated campus clos-

ures and continuing turmoil involving militant Negro students, sympathetic faculty and non-Negro student, and harried administrators.

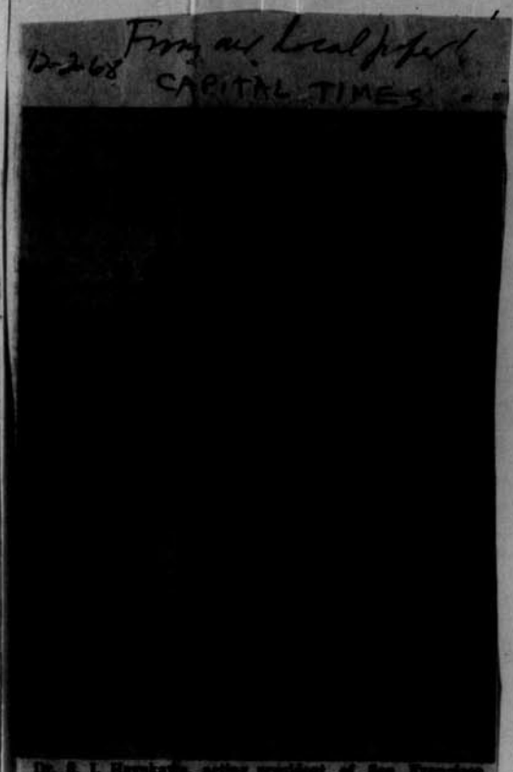
Hayakawa offered no solutions at his first news conference. "I have no idea" and "No comment" were sprinkled throughout his replies to reporters.

But he did offer hope.

"Racially I stand in the middle," said Hayakawa, a native of Vancouver.

"I'm not white, I'm not black. Perhaps being an Oriental in this situation may provide me

Dr-268 Firm as Leaf Peter
CAPITAL TIMES



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, tells students on the campus today that he meant what he said when he ordered sound equipment off the car over. He had just pulled the wires from this speaker. At right, a sound man is trying to repair the equipment. Repairs could not be made. Later Hayakawa was jostled by students, but was unharmed. (AP Wirephoto)

S. I Hayakawa

emeliatory channels that whites and blacks don't have.

He added: "I would not hesitate a minute to call police on campus if I thought it necessary for the safety of students."

A main question in seeking solutions to the conflict has been how much outside police force should be used to return the campus to normal—and how much student resistance might result.

When police moved in during the most serious trouble this month, many students taunted, "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!"

Hayakawa is not unfamiliar with the viewpoint of Negroes. For five years, beginning in 1942, he was a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper.

Hayakawa is the author of several books on semantics, the meaning and use of words. The most famous was Language in Action, which became a bestseller in 1941 and is a standard text at many colleges.

Hayakawa received his bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1927, his master's from McGill in 1928 and his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin in 1929. He came to San Francisco State from the University of Chicago in 1955.

Los Angeles, Calif.
Times
(Cir. D. 958,124 - S. 1,269,931)

NOV 30 1968

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Hayakawa Faces Crisis in First S.F. State Act

New President Will Reveal Today When College Will Reopen

BY JOHN DREYFUSS
Times Education Writer

The first major decision Dr. S. I. Hayakawa must make as acting president of San Francisco State College appears certain to get him into trouble.

He must decide whether to open the embattled campus for classes Monday.

Should he order classes begun, the 62-year-old semanticist turned administrator will face angry campus revolutionaries who, in the last month, have resorted to tactics ranging from planting bombs to hurling verbal abuse.

But if he keeps students out of class, he will be acting in direct opposition to Gov. Reagan, his own board of trustees and a growing segment of the general public.

Hayakawa, who was promoted Tuesday from English professor to college president, said he will announce his decision today.

It is expected he will order the campus opened. Two weeks ago he criticized former president Robert R. Smith for suspending classes.

Smith, who resigned Tuesday, shut down the school in an effort to quell turmoil stemming from minority student demands for campus changes, including establishing a school of ethnic studies.

Dissident Minority

Hayakawa noted that students who disrupted the school represented a campus minority, and that the other students had "every right to expect a continuation of their schooling."

But if he opens the school, Hayakawa must deal with students who have already branded him as an "Uncle Tom."

And the revolutionaries have been described by college administrators as bent upon destroying the college as it now exists.

One administrator, who asked not to be named, said he feared opening the college would lead "to something really traumatic — an assassination, blowing up a building—that kind of thing can happen."

It is possible, he said, that students will wait a day or so after the school opens to make their move.

Hayakawa also faces trouble from his faculty. Leo McClatchy, chairman of the campus Academic Senate, has expressed "shock and distress" that the faculty was not consulted before the new president's appointment.

He called ex-president Smith "the only hope for a possible reconciliation" on campus.

"At this point," McClatchy said Friday, "I'm very worried that should Dr. Hayakawa begin classes Monday there will be violence which will hurt people and destroy property."

Not only have Reagan and the trustees made it clear they want classes to resume, but Hayakawa is under court order to open the school Monday or show cause why he should not.

The order resulted from a lawsuit filed by Frederick Craemer, a student from Marin County.

Co-plaintiffs in the suit, brought "on behalf of all other students at the college," were Craemer's father Jack, who is editor of a San Rafael newspaper, and the California Newspapers Inc., the paper's parent firm.

Dep. President DeVere Pentony Friday announced his resignation so Hayakawa can "be free to choose his own administrative staff."

More Skirmishes At S.F. State

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Brief rock-throwing skirmishes erupted yesterday on the San Francisco State College campus as police arrested four persons, including a bearded troubadour in a red velvet cape.

The incidents, latest in a series resulting from a strike called by Negro students, came as the state college system trustees rejected an outside mediation offer and appointed a four-man consultation committee.

George Gorner, 24, guitar-playing troubadour, was arrested on charges of using obscenities, disturbing the peace and inciting to riot after he sang out for the resignation of S. I. Hayakawa, the school's acting president.

Students, who had been quietly debating their next strike action, rallied around Gorner and the picketing was on.

Violence flared later in the day when police moved among pickets and arrested John Levin, 24, a strike leader who is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society and the Progressive Labor party.

Former S.F. State Chief Raps Reagan

Robert R. Smith, former president of San Francisco State College, is blaming Governor Reagan for the current campus crises.

He described Reagan's stand on campus disorders as "aggressive" and "inflexible."

Smith made these remarks yesterday to the Western College Placement Association conference in the Jack Tar Hotel.

Response to campus trouble in California has been a mixture of repression and forgiveness, he told business, government and college officials.

"The search for underlying causes for the purpose of remediation has been nominal," said Smith. "The search for specific culprits and single causality has gone much better."

He criticized Reagan and State Superintendent for Public Instruction, Max Rafferty, for being "proponents of instant law and order."

Smith charged they "neatly exonerate themselves as possible causes of the crisis in a public search for the 'bad guys.'"

He described San Francisco State College as being "in a limbo — technically open, functionally almost closed — and in my judgment, far from resolving the problems sufficiently to open at all for the spring semester."

Smith named the Vietnam war, discrimination, poverty and the "business-as-usual" syndrome in the community as issues related to campus disorders.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1968

San Francisco State to Open Tomorrow with Police Guard

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (UPI)— Acting President S. I. Hayakawa today ordered all classes at San Francisco State College reopened Monday with police on hand to "maintain and restore peace."

Hayakawa declared a state of emergency on the campus because of the violence that has wracked the college for the last month. He said he acted on new actions by militants who allegedly attacked police with rocks and bottles.

Hayakawa's program for reopening the campus was rejected by militants who have been in control of the campus.

Striking students called Hayakawa a "puppet" for Gov. Ronald Reagan, and "an errand boy" for the trustees who ordered the school to open or suffer cuts in state appropriations.

The demands of the militants include formation of an autonomous black studies program and the rehiring of Murray.

The strike leaders said their demands were "not negotiable" and the dean program called for admission of "all" black applicants to the already overcrowded school, regardless of qualifications.

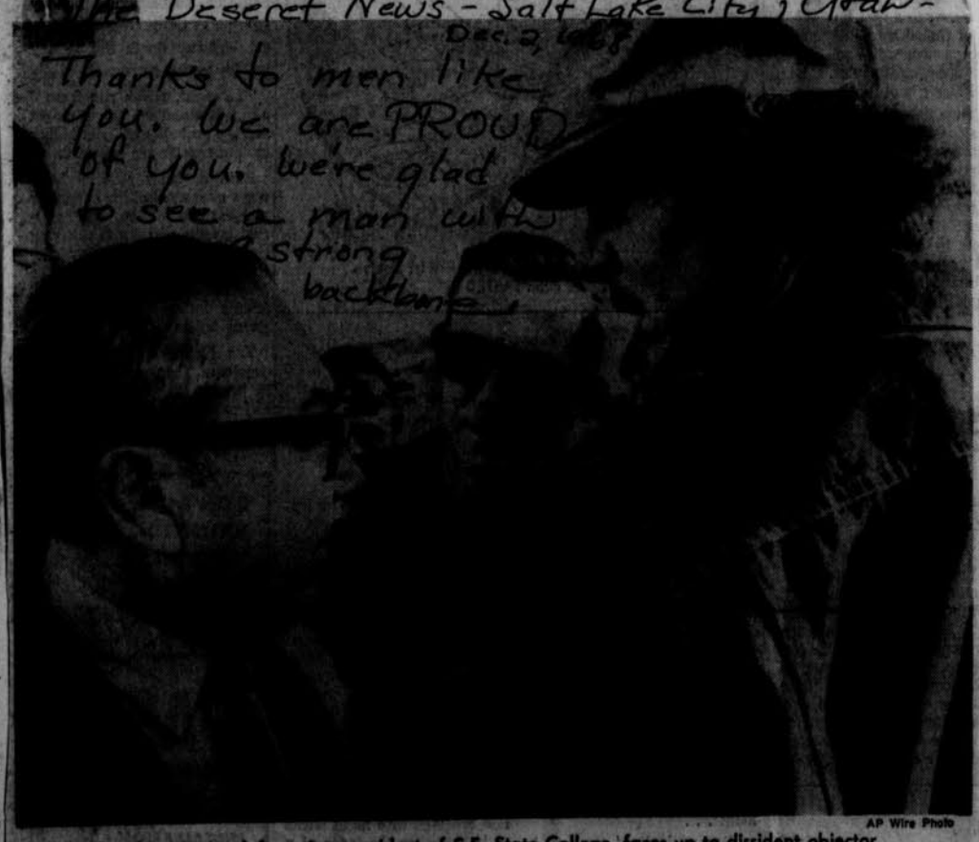
Smith, whose term as president lasted only from last spring to Nov. 26, was doubtful about the chances of peace when the campus is reopened. "I don't see that much has changed from when I left off—I'm concerned," he told a television audience last night.

Strike leaders called Hayakawa a "puppet" for Gov. Ronald Reagan, and "an errand boy" for the trustees who ordered the school to open or suffer cuts in state appropriations.

VOL. 370 NO. 130 44 PAGES 10c The Mountain V

The Deseret News - Salt Lake City, Utah -
Dec. 2, 1968

Thanks to men like you. We are PROUD of you. We're glad to see a man with a strong backbone!



AP Wire Photo

Dr. Hayakawa, left, acting president of S.F. State College, faces up to dissident objector.

S.F. State 'Gets Tough'

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Demonstrators jeered, jostled and threw strike leaflets in the face of acting President S. I. Hayakawa today as San Francisco State College reopened under new, get-tough rules. At least two demonstrators were arrested and a second truck operated by activists was impounded.

classes reopened for the first time in nearly three weeks. Sixty uniformed police were stationed at classroom buildings under "state of emergency" regulations announced by the five-foot, two-inch administrator.

Hayakawa was greeted with chants of "on strike, shut it down" when he arrived alone at the main entrance at 8 a.m. He at first attempted to

When three demonstrators jumped onto the rear of a half-ton pickup to exhort the crowd with a loudspeaker, Hayakawa climbed onto the vehicle. He ripped the wires loose from the loudspeaker and was promptly hit in the face with a packet of leaflets.

The demonstrators began chanting obscenities, plus cries of "pig," "Eichmann," and "fascists." The administrator swayed, as a brief pushing and shoving match with the demonstrators that ended when he declared, "Don't you dare touch me."

Within 10 minutes, the confrontation was over and Hayakawa went to the administration building.

Many students wore blue arm bands signifying their support of Hayakawa. One coed paraded with a sandwich sign saying, "Keep our classes clean, go to class."

DUPLICATE FRAME

...disparaging cries met S.I. Hayakawa

Earl Stewart, of Denver, a student at CU, proposed a more moderate philosophy, which was applauded by many in the audience.

In the efforts to change society and the establishment, Stewart said, "the method of love and concern for people used by the late Dr. Martin Luther King did more toward making the establishment see the inequities in our society than anything the SDS or Black Panthers have done."

Meeting ends

After Hartford spoke again, extending his earlier themes, the meeting ended at about 10:30 p.m. in a formless and ragged manner, spinning off into exhaustion.

Even when most of the audience had left the auditorium, several discussion groups held forth on the stage, debating fervently. But after about 20 minutes, these groups broke up, with participants straggling out the stage door, leaving the campus police and auditorium work force to close the building.

In the aftermath of the Hayakawa incident at CU, many of the participants and observers have had an opportunity to gain some perspective on the splintering events.

Rozek's view

"I have no doubt that if Hayakawa had known what might have happened—such a violent meeting—he would not have come," Rozek said.

Rozek described Hayakawa's dancing, laughing and clapping as a psychological means of relieving the ever-building tension at the meeting. These actions definitely were not meant to taunt anyone, the professor insisted.

"The militants felt embarrassed (by this response)," he added. "They expected Hayakawa to collapse. Instead, he retained a sense of humor."

Referring to some of Hayakawa's other responses to the militants, Rozek observed, "He's not a man of stone . . . just a human being who responds to provocation. What was so remarkable is that under great provocation, he acted quite rationally."

University official Ball said, "Certain elements of the crowd were obstreperous before anyone ever got onto the stage."

He noted that he went to the rostrum to quiet the crowd after the first chair was thrown because he was responsible for security at the university.

Members of the CU security department, Ball said, were at the meeting for two purposes: to protect Hayakawa from personal harm and to prevent unauthorized persons from coming onto the stage.

"About 90 per cent of the people came to hear Hayakawa," he observed. "Although all of these may not have agreed with him, they were willing to respect his right to speak."

Buttny's view

Buttny said "it was too bad" the Afro-American Student Alliance and SDS members didn't carry out their original plan to walk out of the meeting as soon as Hayakawa appeared.

"A lot of people," Buttny said, "have a thorough understanding of what's going on at San Francisco State College. They were very upset by Hayakawa's coming to CU. Then Rozek (opened the meeting) with that foolish remark about the free marketplace of ideas and they booed him and decided to stick around there and protest.

"Our feeling is that if Hayakawa didn't run a police state at San Francisco State, then we would welcome him here and try to argue him on the basis of the issues.

"For people to sit in school and insist that everyone be allowed to come to them and speak—regardless of what they're guilty of—is very unrealistic.

"Because in our eyes and in thousands of others' Hayakawa does represent an oppressor, he should be demonstrated against," Buttny continued. "Whether he should be deprived of the right of free speech, I can't say that positively.

"The situation did not call for the few chairs and bottle that were thrown," he added.

Buttny noted resentfully that some time ago he hadn't been permitted to speak in Denver because his views were "unpopular. I see my freedom of speech and expression being more and more limited," he said.

Asked why he could resent the alleged curbs on his own right to free speech and not have the same feeling when Hayakawa was disrupted at CU, he said that Hayakawa was "guilty" of oppressive actions which he (Buttny) hadn't practiced.

"One of the reasons there was a demonstration of any sort (at CU)," Buttny said, "was that I know Hayakawa represents the power structure at San Francisco State College, ignoring the just demands of many people and preventing ideas from being talked about and being spread.



AP Photo

For Hayakawa—the black power salute from the audience.

"Over-use of superior force in terms of sheer numbers on Hayakawa's part sort of stands out against him," Buttny said.

About 15 to 18 members of the SDS chapter at CU attended the Hayakawa meeting, he noted.

Goldberg's view

Only a walkout was planned by the Afro-American Student Alliance and SDS members at the Hayakawa meeting, according to the SDS's Goldberg. "The plan was not to disrupt Hayakawa's speech," he said.

Goldberg complained that Rozek, "instead of simply introducing Hayakawa, indulged in an interchange with the blacks, getting them angry. Then Hayakawa began his taunting and provocation. What happened was purely spontaneous."

In reading the leaflet issued on the proposed walkout and then telling them to walk out, Hayakawa made it psychologically impossible for the protesters to carry out their plans, Goldberg insisted.

Watson's view

Watson, leader of Denver's Black Panthers, said that most black students were aware that "Hayakawa's appearance on the CU campus was anti-black."

The issue of freedom of speech, Watson said, must "be considered in relation to the position of the person calling for it. He (Hayakawa) is not entitled to it until he allows it to black students."

Hayakawa's dance was interpreted by Watson as "an attempt to insult" the students.

"Hayakawa," Watson said, "believed that the black people in Colorado are so passive, he could pull any stunt. He should be indicted for crossing the state lines for inciting a riot. There should be an investigation to find out which racist groups are using money to bring racist speakers here."

Kaurouma's view

Yusuf Hassan Kaurouma, then-president of the Afro-American Student Alliance, said after the meeting that he tried three times to get members of the group of blacks to walk out during the earlier part of the meeting, but they just weren't ready. He said there was too much confusion, that the situation was out of control and that when he thought his efforts might be having some effect, Hayakawa's remarks would stir up the blacks again.

Broussard's view

Even two weeks after the Hayakawa meeting, Bartel Broussard, 18, CU freshman who was seated in the front row of the group of blacks, was under the impression that Hayakawa was shouting "blacks off campus!" when the tape recording of the meeting indicates he was saying "rats off campus!"

The black group decided to stay at the meeting, Broussard said, when Hayakawa shouted at them this way and "insulted" them by calling them "bastards."

Speaking of the blacks' initial plan, he said, "We wanted to let him know we were there in strong numbers and disagreed with him and would walk out."

"The issue," Broussard maintained, "wasn't freedom of speech — he (Hayakawa) spoke. He doesn't let the black group or any radical group speak at all. Hayakawa was brought here in the first place to start all this trouble."

Broussard said he isn't a member of the Afro-American Student Alliance, but was at the Hayakawa meeting "as a black person."

Stimer's view

Pat Stimer, newly elected president of the Associated Students of the University of Colorado (ASUC), described the Hayakawa meeting as "a very cruel tragedy. My feeling (at the meeting) was one of being mesmerized, agonized and in sad shock. I thought we'd do little but suffer for it.

"I feel," Stimer said, "that Hayakawa should have been given a reasonable chance to speak, like any other human being. Perhaps people should have been allowed to come up on stage, for a rebuttal."

Stimer said he was "very disturbed at both the audience and at Hayakawa. At Hayakawa for making the statements he did to Rozek—about calling in the police; the insults, and saying he could handle it.

"Hayakawa challenged the audience immediately to walk out. If they did walk out, they'd look like fools because they were being dictated to (by Hayakawa).

"He (Hayakawa) knew what he was doing and wanted it to happen. Trying to lead the public with that kind of paranoia is inexcusable."

Speaking of the audience, Stimer said he was very disturbed because "people were shouting . . . screaming, losing their tempers . . . seeming to blow their heads apart . . . putting themselves and the school in danger."

Other views

Richard F. Stratton, chief of the CU security department, is convinced that "the Hayakawa meeting came close to being a real riot where many people could have been hurt. That was the reason I didn't call in outside police (reserves). I felt it would precipitate a riot.

"Very definitely, tempers and the general feeling and tension were higher than anything I've ever seen here," he added.

Donald Vendel, chief of the Boulder Police Department, said he felt the most critical moments at the meeting followed the hurling of the first chair on the stage.

"They (the militants) tried to storm the stage and got put back," he said. "All of this (police action) was done with only the necessary force."

Praised by Chief Vendel for calming the protesters at critical moments were Ball and Sgt. John Towle, who was top-ranking member of the CU security force backstage at Macky Auditorium.

And at CSU:

"The disruption wasn't something that was planned in five minutes. You know, we didn't just get together and say let's go have a ball with Hayakawa and throw stuff at him. There's a lot of other stuff, a lot of other things, that went into that as well."

"I feel very justified in my participation in what happened last night. I think that what happened was a good thing. I think we should have dragged Hayakawa off the stage in fact. And we shouldn't even have allowed him to speak one word."

These words, spoken by an SDS leader at a meeting of Colorado State University students at Fort Collins the day after the anti-Hayakawa incident, set the stage for much of the blame SDS received for the March 3 protest.

The speaker was Buttny, who is his impromptu talk to about 1,200 persons at CSU gave the impression the SDS had been responsible for the CU demonstration.

Among those persons who left the student center where Buttny made his speech and who were questioned by a Post reporter, there were few who didn't draw from his remarks the impression that SDS had masterminded, engineered and carried out the anti-Hayakawa demonstration.

Behind the conclusion was the fact that most of the audience was lacking details of the anti-Hayakawa incident, and that a speech by a previous speaker, an SDS leader from San Francisco State College, and the reaction from the CSU students to his remarks, laid the groundwork for Buttny's comments.

Background events

Events behind both speeches actually began several days earlier. Remarkably, they involved the entire CSU student body, although most of the 14,000 students at Fort Collins were unaware of it.

During the previous week, SDS leaders at CU discovered that Hayakawa was scheduled to speak March 3 at Macky Auditorium. Their first reaction was to provide some forum where anti-Hayakawa voices could be heard.

It was decided that spokesmen for the student revolt at San Francisco State College would be invited to Boulder to voice their own opinions, and SDS chapters at CSU and at the University of Denver were contacted to provide funds.

An agreement was reached with SDS spokesmen at CSU to provide $304 for air transportation from San Francisco to Denver and return for two strike spokesmen. Transportation for a third member was provided by student funds from DU and by SDS at CU.

The funds came from the Associated Students Free University at CSU, and in turn came from student fees imposed on all CSU students and handled by the student legislature.

But a provision of the use of the fund was that the two men would have to make a CSU appearance, and a date originally was set for March 1—two days before the Hayakawa speech.

Plans change

The original intent was to present anti-Hayakawa arguments ahead of the March 3 speech at Boulder, but the San Francisco men notified the Boulder SDS chapter they wouldn't arrive until March 3.

An advertisement appeared the morning of March 3 in the CSU Collegian, the campus newspaper, which said: "Direct from the San Francisco State College Strike, Clarance Thomas, Black Student Union coordinator, and Bruce Hartford, Students for a Democratic Society, 12 noon Tuesday (March 4) East Ballroom, with a 10-minute silent newsreel of strike action, sponsored by ASCSU Free U and CSU Strike Committee."

The advertisement carried an uncaptioned picture showing policemen manhandling students at San Francisco State College.

In the same issue of the campus newspaper, there was a story on page 2 with this headline: "Interpreting the News—The SFSC Crisis. Hayakawa Speech at CU tonight will probably be disrupted."

The story, which was written prior to the March 3 morning publication, said SDS spokesmen at CU said "a mass walkout of students, Chicanos and Blacks is planned."

Speeches set

It also said Denver Crusade for Justice leader Gonzales and Black Panther leader Watson would participate in the walkout and once outside, the demonstrators would hear speeches by Thomas and Hartford, the men from San Francisco.

March 4 at noon, the day following the anti-Hayakawa demonstration at CU, students began to gather in the East Ballroom of the Student Center at CSU.

The crowd was quiet. Scattered throughout were clusters of professors and administration officials, conspicuous in their ties and suits in contrast to the rough clothing of the students, so conspicuous today on Colorado campuses.

Russell Scott Dickerson Jr., a CSU zoology student from Marengo, Ill., addressed the crowd and outlined what would be seen and heard at the meeting. Dickerson is an active SDS member at CSU and was present at the statewide SDS meeting in Colorado Springs last month.

A silent movie first was shown to the crowd, depicting events at San Francisco State College. The movie showed a variety of rallies of student and black leaders on the campus and finally was concluded with the intervention of helmeted police.

Hartford, billed as an SDS member from San Francisco, then began to speak—a small young man with a black moustache, long hair and dressed in a sweatshirt and jeans. He said he was going to outline the background to the strike at San Francisco State and its ultimate goal of ending racism at the school.

Racism issue

He said reasons for the strike were racism, the self-determination of "Third World people," and 15 demands laid down by activist students. He said all three were related to racism.

"Education at San Francisco State is totally oriented toward the white middle-class culture," he said. "The Negro or Mexican-Americans can find no relationships."

Within his speech, which appeared to contain mostly off-the-cuff remarks and a few scattered statistics, were these comments:

- After numerous demonstrations, many faculty were fired because they supported the activist and black demands.
- The board of trustees at SFSC were mostly big business spokesmen.
- The college had been turned into a factory to produce more persons who would support big business.
- Only 3 per cent of the college were so-called "Third World people," while the community of San Francisco contained 70 per cent.
- Hayakawa has consistently come out against every civil rights movement in San Francisco although he labels himself a liberal.

"As soon as the liberal bull---- was exposed," he said, "they brought out the police. For all of Hayakawa's rhetoric, he is just a tool, a puppet of the trustees."

Hartford labeled the San Francisco college "California's domestic Vietnam. The people are going to determine their own destinies," he said.

Hartford also said a lot of white students at SFSC were upset when the demonstrations and resulting police action took place. He said they couldn't relate to the demands of the activists.

Changing ideas

But he said persons throughout the world were changing their ideas, "and there is no way in which we can avoid this situation. There's no place to run. We're going to be forced to choose between the oppressors and the oppressed."

CSU students' reaction to Hartford's speech, however, wasn't complimentary. While there were cheers from a gathering of SDS members in one part of the ballroom, there seemed to be a resistance in other parts of the audience.

An uneasiness also spread when a Denver Post photographer, who was attempting to shoot mood pictures of the gathering, was confronted by a CSU SDS member and threatened with a beating and destruction of his cameras if he took pictures of the gathering.

Students then began to question Hartford on the merits of the Hayakawa incident the night before at CU. The predominant approach, coming in quick succession from a half dozen students, contained this statement:

"I'm all for your goals, but I can't go along with your methods."

Hartford, obviously disturbed by the reaction to the anti-Hayakawa incident, told the meeting:

"This man (Hayakawa) has clearly taken a side. So have the trustees of CU by inviting him. When Hayakawa wants to stop a speech, he brings in the police. When we stop him, we are criticized. There is a double standard of violence in this country."

Not football

He also said, "Nobody in SDS grooves on violence. But this isn't like a football game where both sides are playing by the same rules."

He also said the essential point was that Hayakawa was the enemy of oppressed groups, and it was the duty of everyone to fight him.

In obvious frustration at the questioning, Hartford finally told the group, "If we're wrong, why don't you do something about the things that you see wrong?"

At that point in the meeting, a number of students rose and left the room, many for late lunches, others to attend 1 p.m. classes, but many because Hartford's remarks had not held their interest.

It was at that point that Buttny stepped to the microphone and offered to explain what had happend Monday night (March 3) at the anti-Hayakawa demonstration.

"And now I'd like to say a little bit about—since this is the university and we usually get into the realm of ideas—I'd like to say a little bit about the ideas behind what went on with Hayakawa," he said.

'Other things'

"The disruption wasn't something that was planned in five minutes. You know we didn't just get together and say let's go have a ball with Hayakawa and throw stuff at him. There's a lot of other stuff, a lot of other things, that went into that as well."

Buttny went on to explain that during the Cole Junior High School racial incident in Denver, he was arrested for loitering while passing out leaflets two blocks away from the school.

Then referring to Hayakawa again, he said, "After all the disruption and so forth, the people voted to leave and we left. We also voted to come back, and we came back and went up, took over the microphone and we spoke."

He said anybody who wanted to in the audience Monday night at Macky Auditorium could speak after that, "but not Hayakawa."

"Hayakawa doesn't have the right to speak on our campus, because he is running a police state at San Francisco State. He represents people who are oppressing other people and bringing down police on other peoples' heads."

Buttny also said he believed between 300 and 500 persons took an active part in the anti-Hayakawa incident.

Hitler youth?

He said Hayakawa had likened the SDS to the Brown Shirts of Hitler Youth in the 1930s. But in the 1930s, Buttny said, the universities in Germany were free—a stated aim of the SDS—and the Hitler Youth had directed its actions against that freedom.

He said he had been told that a lot of the audience in Macky Auditorium knew that Hayakawa was a racist, but they still wanted to hear him speak. But he said the violence used by the demonstrators was justified.

". . . sometimes, you know, that's necessary," he said. "I really believe so. I feel very justified in my participation in what happened last night. I think that what happened was a good thing."

Then he added these words: "I think we should have dragged Hayakawa off the stage, in fact. And we shouldn't even have allowed him to speak one word."

Buttny later denied making any of the statements quoted above. He said the Colorado press was attempting to build a conspiracy case against the SDS. He was joined by Goldberg.

Denial printed

A news story in the Colorado Daily, the CU student newspaper, on March 6 said:

"John Buttny, a member of the SDS steering committee who was reported to have said that SDS planned and carried out the disruption denies absolutely that he ever said anything like this or that SDS did in fact plan any such activities."

But Buttny's statements were recorded on tape during the speech and later were contained in CU administration action which called for SDS disaffiliation from the campus.

To a small group of students after his comments, Buttny also remarked that Hayakawa would meet with similar disruptions at other campuses whenever he spoke. Buttny used the word "we" throughout his speech and throughout the comments.

That's the story of Hayakawa's appearance at CU.

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, October 19, 1969

Ethnic Studies at UC

Berkeley Adds Two Militants to Faculty

By Ed Montgomery

Two widely known Bay militants, Sidney F. Walton Jr. and Juan Martinez, have been hired to teach in the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley.

And at least two other black activists—Nathan Hare and Robert Hoover—along with an identified member of the Communist Party, are on the tentative list of instructors for the courses.

Dr. John Raleigh, university vice chancellor for academic affairs, confirmed the hiring of Walton, controversial principal of Sausalito's Martin Luther King Elementary School; Martinez, former faculty member and founder of the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College, and Henry P. Organ, former Peninsula high school trustee.

Hiring Denied

Raleigh, however, denied the others have been hired, adding "It is the policy of the university not to comment on names that have been proposed."

Hare, fired last spring as coordinator of the Black Studies program at S.F. State, and Hoover, removed last December as head of the Readiness Program for disadvantaged students at the College of San Mateo, are tentatively listed as instructors at UC Berkeley in Afro-American Studies.

Edward R. Becks, also on the list to teach Afro-American Studies, has been identified by a congressional committee as a Communist Party member.

NAACP President

Becks is a former president of the South San Mateo branch of the NAACP, and was appointed assistant human resources director of San Mateo County in May, 1968.

Walton, a Black Panther functionary, is teaching five units of Afro-American psychology on Thursday evenings.

He was hired as principal of the Marin County school last July after he resigned from the Palo Alto Unified School District, charging white racism.

Walton also was rehired to teach at Merritt College as a part-time instructor in contemporary education for Afro-Americans. He resigned from Merritt last year after charges brought by former President Edward Redford that he rigged a fictitious registration for Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, giving Seale credit for nine units of straight "A" work after he had flunked out of school.

Militant Attitude

Martinez, who is lecturing in the Ethnic Studies' Chicanos division, was hired in 1966 at S.F. State to teach history. He took a militant attitude on treatment of Mexican-Americans and was not rehired in 1967, but given an appointment as a special assistant on ethnic minorities.

An East Palo Alto resident, Organ resigned as trustee from Sequoia Union High School District last spring to "concentrate my educational efforts" on private schools run by the black community. He is former president of the Mid-Peninsula Catholic Interracial Council and in 1967 complained that the church and the federal government were financing racial discrimination.

Hare was arrested last January during an illegal rally by students and faculty strikers at S.F. State. He was arrested again in March on a charge of disturbing the peace after he and a group of black teachers attempted to keep President S. I. Hayakawa from delivering a traditional speech to the college faculty before the start of the winter-spring semester.

Dismissed

In 1967, he was among 14 dismissed students and teachers at Howard University for disruptive activities on campus.

Hoover was relieved of his duties as head of the Readiness Program after last December's riots at CSM. In January he was named to supervise minority education and recruiting programs at three colleges in the San Mateo Junior College District.

He resigned that position in June to devote himself to fostering a Nairobi College in East Palo Alto.

Also tentatively listed as an instructor in UC's Ethnic Studies Department is Don Juan Davis, who said in 1966 that black people should not participate in military service or serve in Vietnam, but stay in United States. He said the U.S. was trying to put an "oppressive yoke upon a foreign people."

Vacationing

Proposed names of instructors must go to the university's chancellor for approval. Dr. Robert E. Connick is acting chancellor while Chancellor Roger Heyns is vacationing in Europe.

Raleigh said the salary range for lecturers can be anywhere from that of a teaching assistant to a full professorship.

Ronald M. Lewis, former black social worker with the Contra Costa County Welfare Department, was appointed in July by Heyns as coordinator of the Black Studies program at UC. He was dismissed from his welfare job at El Pueblo last year when he refused to obey an order to leave an area during rioting there.

Nevada Felons On Sit-Down

CARSON CITY (Nev.) — (UPI) — Inmates at the Nevada maximum security prison started a 335-man sit-down strike yesterday in protest of the food and lack of dental care.

HAYAKAWA'S TALK IS DISRUPTED HERE

Educator Trades Epithets With Columbia Protesters

[illegible] 1969

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial president of San Francisco State College, exchanged shouted epithets with a vociferously hostile audience last night at Columbia University, where he appeared as a guest lecturer.

Security was stringent on and around the Columbia campus, particularly at the McMillin Theater where he spoke at the invitation of the board of governors of the student center, Ferris Booth Hall.

The 1,300 students who paid $1 each had to show student identification cards on entering. There were more than 300 policemen, including helmeted members of the Tactical Patrol Force, ringing the campus as well as some inside the gates, all but one of which were locked.

Cut Off by Student

Dr. Hayakawa has been a symbolic figure to many students since he called in the police to quell student disorders at San Francisco State during the last academic year. As he was starting to outline his list of the five goals of education last night, he was cut off by a student whose shout of "Repression!" repeated five times, brought applause from the audience.

Among the goals he listed were learning to care for and appreciate the environment and care for one's fellow human beings, the acquisition of "an area of esthetic experience" and learning "some kind of intellectual or critical method" and earning a living.

As the boos and shouts continued, he asked, "Do you mean to say that these people passed entrance examinations to get into this college?"

Although only about three dozen of the students stood to applaud when he had finished, Dr. Hayakawa departed without incident about 10:15 P.M. Leaders of the "Revolutionary Contingent," a citywide coalition of radical groups, had threatened to prevent his appearance, prompting the security measures, which included blocking off portions of 116th Street.

Outside the building a group of about 600 young persons—an amalgam of left political groups including the Students for a Democratic Society and Youth Against War and Fascism—waved banners and chanted in protest, shouting such things as "Off the Pig," and "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh."

March Around Campus

The demonstrators marched around the campus under police surveillance, passing en route a group of about 30 students clustered by the campus Christmas tree singing carols. One protester shouted through a bullhorn: "There are 1,500 pigs on the campus. We have won a victory. We've made them put guards on every building; we cannot fight them here."

The demonstrators dispersed without incident shortly afterward.

The protest in the auditorium which also took the form of shouts, jeers, booing and catcalls, continued throughout Dr. Hayakawa's one-hour 40-minute appearance, of which the last 10 minutes were devoted to questions. His topic was to be "Problems of Higher Education," but the constant interruption made his remarks disjointed.

Dr. Hayakawa smiled throughout the uproar, although he returned the students' abuse, once shouting into the microphone, "Why don't you shut up and listen, you bastards." The students, however, continued to talk among themselves, yell unprintable epithets at Dr. Hayakawa and chant "Law and order, law and order," or "Vietnam, Vietnam."

Classified Advertising

Monterey Peninsula Herald

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1968.

Herald Want Ads Get Results

FOURTH SECTION — 2

Good People—Get Involved!

"THE" is a short, one syllable, three letter (not a four letter) word representing a new organization to be called Taxpayers for Higher Education. It will be the American voice that says to the "IDIOT LEFT" PEKING ORIENTED communist financed campus revolutionaries and their fuzzy brained followers that WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH—We have had enough—

arson

rock throwing

physical violence

obscenities

ridiculous demands

It will be financed by the same Americans that have paid the salaries and who have built and are being asked to expand the finest public educational system known to man. These Americans, young and old, are not going to allow a handful of faculty and students to destroy, take over, or to close down San Francisco State or any public college institution in the United States.

The battle at San Francisco State will not be lost — it is now the focal point of every revolutionary oriented anarchist in the United States and abroad who have brazenly stated they are going to destroy San Francisco State College.

"THE" is a non-government, non-educational grass roots organization that will ask the entire nation to support and assist President S. I. Hayakawa, and the Board of Trustees to keep the campus open — it will further support and assist any other college administration in the United States similarly challenged.

"THE" will ask that our courts permanently restrain this small, intelligent, highly organized group of militants from further acts of provocation and violence. Disobedience will subject them to contempt proceedings, fines and jail.

It will ask that taxpayer suits be brought against these individuals reponsible for damage to property and to recover costs incurred by the City of San Francisco and by the State of California in protecting our property.

It is a fund which will be used to show those that propose the destruction of these facilities, bought and paid for by the sweat of Californians, that Dr. Hayakawa and other college administrators do not stand alone.

A fund will be established to place similar notices nation wide. It is a fund which can provide scholarships for underprivileged students who want to study — not riot.

It will be the voice of the small taxpayer, as well as the large contributor, that can unify the state behind educational bond issues which can be justified.

It is a fund to which you can contribute WITHOUT REGARD TO AGE, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, RACE, CREED OR COLOR if you believe in our democratic processes over the forces of violence and riot.

It will be administered by a national firm of Certified Public Accountants under the direction of a small committee of leaders chosen from business, labor and government, to be assisted by leaders from the Young Republicans and Young Democrats.

A similar notice was placed in the Sunday issue of the Milwaukee Journal by Mr. Jeffrey De Gayner who is initiating a similar program in that city.

"All that is necessary for the forces of evil to win over the forces of good is for enough good people to do nothing."

Good people — get involved!

Join and participate in this massive national movement. Please do it today. Send in your coupon or write: (with or without a contribution).

Please make your check, large or small, to: "THE" Trust Fund. Deposits and accounting will be handled by a local bank. As indicated above, the first funds will be used to pay for newspaper costs. Surplus funds will be used for needed scholarships to encourage qualified needy students to pursue their aspirations for higher education.

To:
Professor S. I. Hayakawa
Trustees of the California State Colleges
the Board of Regents of the University of California and the Montrey Peninsula College Board of Trustees
P.O. Box "THE"
Monterey, California

We taxpayers for higher education support wholeheartedly your fight to keep open San Francisco State College and any other institution under your jurisdiction which may come under similar attack from the revolutionary movement currently in operation in Northern California.

NAME ..... CITY .....

ADDRESS ..... STATE .....

ZIP CODE .....

Chairman
THOMSON J. HUDSON
Former Chairman, Monterey County
Board of Supervisors
Monterey

ANNOUNCE
Because of th
we can now p
Dr. Hayakawa
Monterey Pe

Hayakawa Gets Permanent Post at San Francisco

24/4 JUL 10 1969

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (UPI) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who took a hard line against campus militants as acting president of San Francisco State College, was named the school's permanent president today.

The board of trustees of the California State Colleges appointed the semanticist as permanent president despite some faculty opposition to the move. The vote was 16 to 2.

Dr. Hayakawa, 62 years old, said he would consider his appointment an endorsement of his tough policies regarding campus dissidents.

The college's Presidential Selection Committee had nominated Willie Brown, a Democratic Assemblyman, for the permanent post.

After his appointment was announced, Dr. Hayakawa shook hands with Gov. Ronald Reagan, a member of the trustees, who was a supporter of Dr. Hayakawa for the permanent position.

Dr. Hayakawa taught English at San Francisco State from 1955 until he was appointed acting president last Nov. 26. The school was closed Nov. 13, when a violent battle erupted between the police and radical students who had begun a strike over 15 so-called "nonnegotiable" demands.

Dr. Hayakawa called in the police to patrol the campus when the school reopened Dec. 2 and instituted state-of-emergency rules. He also suspended some dissident students. The student strike ended May 21.

Hayakawa Has a Rebel Past, Says Dad

3/1 NYP MAY 21 1969 New York Post

By DON SHANNON

YAMANASHI, Japan — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa may not want his student adversaries to know it, but he was a rebel himself at their age.

Not only that, he had permissive parents.

But young Hayakawa defied his elders' wishes in order to get into a university, the father of the San Francisco State College president disclosed in an interview at his home here at the foot of Mount Fuji.

"I wanted Don to go into my business," Ichiro Hayakawa said, using the family nickname for his older son. "I had to travel a lot throughout western Canada, however, and every time I got back to Winnipeg, I'd find Don with his feet on the desk reading a book.

Wanted School

"He told me, 'Frankly, Dad, I don't like business,'" the elder Hayakawa recalled. "So I left him go back to school.

"He was always grateful. He tells me I gave him what he wanted. Lots of parents want children to obey their orders, but I never did. Isaid: 'You do what you like, because I have trust in you.'"

The 86 year old Hayakawa follows his son's career with great interest and expressed concern about the San Francisco confrontation with "those gangsters," as he termed the campus militants.

"When Don started to fight those gangsters and wasn't afraid to take the wires off their loudspeaker, it reminded me of an experience I had when I first went to Canada. I had recruited about 60 Japanese laborers to work on a sugarbeet farm in Raymond, Alberta, and they called me to a complaint meeting. In the crowd, I caught a glimpse of a man with a gun, so I stood up and said, 'All right, if you want to shoot me, shoot. If I'm dead you won't get anything at all.'"

The older Hayakawa was born in this valley east of Mount Fuji, but left at the age of 18 to seek his fortune in the new world as a mess attendant in the U. S. Navy. He came back to Japan to marry two years later and wanted to return to San Francisco, but U. S. immigration authorities barred his wife because she once had trachoma, so the Hayakawas went to Canada instead. He opened a real estate office in Vancouver to try to cash in an a land boom.

"Two days before Don was born, I made $70 on the sale of a lot in North Vancouver and we were all right," he said.

After the sugarbeet venture (the crop failed) the young immigrant tried his hand at "almost evertyhing but undertaking." He eventually settled on the import-export business and 40 years ago returned to Osaka, retiring only recently to his boyhood home.

All three of the older Hayakawa children stayed behind. The second son, Fred, now is a Montreal businessman; a daughter married an American and lives in Detroit. The younger daughter, Emiko, lives with her parents here and teaches English classes for neighborhood children.

"Don" hasn't visited Japan for four years and his parents were looking forward to his arrival this year until the academic turmoil at San Francisco State changed his plans.

"He's too busy to write, but Marge (his wife) and his secretary give us all the information, so I'm well posted," Hayakawa said.



S. I. HAYAKAWA
Father Was Permissive.

Los Angeles Times—Washington Post

SAN RAFAEL, CALIF. INDEPENDENT JOURNAL MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1968

State Opens, Students Push, Jeer Hayakawa

Police Arrest Two; Sound Truck Moved

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Jeering students pushed and shoved Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, in a struggle over a sound truck today, but classes generally resumed normally.

City police arrested two students in the truck. They were urging continuation of a strike which has disrupted the campus since Nov. 6.

Police then drove the truck away from the campus.

Helmeted police were on duty in the administration building and elsewhere as most of the students returned quietly to their studies.

Today's reopening of the college apparently satisfied a Marin County Superior Court order that Dr. Hayakawa either open the college or appear in court and explain why he did not, but the attorney who filed the suit said further court orders may be sought against faculty members who fail to return to classes.

The acting president announced that George Murray Black Panther militant whose suspension was one of the strike issues, would be restored to a nonteaching position but remains suspended as a graduate student. The suspension had ended at midnight Saturday.

Murray [illegible] seen on the campus.

CLAIMS FIRING

Kay Boyle, well-known author and part-time instructor in creative writing, said Hayakawa summarily fired her when she objected to his efforts to silence the strikers' truck.

Hayakawa waded into a group of 150 dissident students, mounted a pickup truck of the Students for a Democratic Society, and jerked at the wires. The dissidents had been urging students to stay away from classes.

"You're destroying property. We'll sue you," shouted one protester.

The sound equipment is banned on the campus under the "state of emergency" the president declared Saturday.

The slightly-built president replied: "Go ahead and sue me — I'll come out and do this every day."

JUMPS ON TRUCK

As Hayakawa urged students to return to classes, one white student jumped on the truck and grabbed Hayakawa's arm. Hayakawa jerked his arm away and urged a return to classes.

Hayakawa, appointed last Tuesday to succeed Dr. Robert Smith, who resigned, got down from the truck and was immediately surrounded by taunting students. His cap, a green and white knit tam, was pulled from his head.

The president wore a blue arm band, as did the members of the Committee for an Academic Environment — a student organization urging an orderly return to class.

The 18,000-student campus represented a weird paradox this morning, as only yards away from the confrontation, students, administrative employees and faculty headed to classes.

"No violence, Hayakawa. No violence," shouted some of the students to the president as he made his way to the administration building.

"On strike. Shut it down. On strike. Shut it down," the students chanted.

While most of the faculty appeared to have heeded Hayakawa's call for a resumption of classes today, some dissident faculty members passed out leaflets listing 10 demands.

The group called itself, "The Faculty Organization for Responsibility in College Education."

Among the demands was the removal of Hayakawa and immediate consultation with the presidential faculty selection committee, so that a successor favorable to the dissidents could be selected.

Other demands included removal of all plainclothes or uniformed police — noticeably absent from campus this morning — and no disciplinary action against students, faculty, staff or administrators who support the demands.

The Black Students Union, joined by the Third World Liberation Front, called a strike Nov. 6, demanding the reinstatement of a militant Negro instructor, more courses on Negro subjects and the admission of all Negro student applicants, regardless of qualifications. After class boycotts by students and teachers and some disorders the school was closed Nov. 22.

The Third World Liberation Front represents noncaucasians other than Negroes.

On Saturday Hayakawa declared a state of emergency, under which police will be nearby if needed, and students and faculty members disrupting classes can be dealt with quickly.

He promised due process in all cases, but speedy expulsion of students found guilty, and temporary but prompt suspension of any teachers refusing to teach.

Five days of missed classes means automatic resignation by a teacher, said Hayakawa, and the resignation will be promptly accepted.

The campus has been in turmoil since Nov. 1 when Dr. Glenn Dumke, chancellor of the 19-campus state college system, ordered suspension of Murray, a part-time San Francisco State instructor and graduate student who is a Black Panther leader.

Murray's 30-day suspension ended at midnight Saturday. Hayakawa said last night he had decided what to do about Murray, but was holding up his announcement.



NO SOUND—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of Mill Valley, acting president of San Francisco State College, yanks wires from loudspeakers atop a sound truck on the campus this morning as classes resumed. One of Hayakawa's orders over the weekend was banning of all sound equipment on campus. (AP Wirephoto)



KEEPS WORD—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, tells students that he meant what he said when he ordered sound equipment off the campus. He had just pulled the wires from the speaker. At right a student is trying to repair the equipment. (AP Wirephoto)

FT. LAUDERDALE NEWS 10C Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1968



ACTING PRESIDENT S. I. HAYAKAWA FACES OBJECTOR ... as San Francisco State classes resume (UPI Telephoto)

Frisco Disorders Continue

College To Stay Open, Police Guard Campus

SAN FRANCISCO, (UPI) — Classrooms at San Francisco State College will remain open no matter how many policemen it takes, says Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the newly named acting president.

As promised, the peppery, 62-year-old language expert reopened the school yesterday. Most of the 18,000 students had regular classes for the first time in three weeks. Periodically police — as many as 150 at one period — were on the campus for seven hours. Six persons were arrested and five students suspended.

Hayakawa, a 5-foot-6, 153-pounder, even made a raid of his own, disabling a sound truck used to promote a strike called by the Black Students Union. An estimated 150 students pulled and shoved at him and snatched his jaunty green and white cap. Police arrested two and drove the truck away.

'KEEP AWAY'

Hayakawa, born in Canada of Japanese parents, appealed last night for "students, faculty and general public not to swell the crowd when troublemakers begin to cluster. Stay away from them."

He pledged continued firmness in dealing with any attempted disruptions.

Prof. Leo J. McClatchy, chairman of the campus' Academic Senate, expressed doubt the school could remain open.

"It's quite clear that to adopt a lot of emergency tactics and call in a lot of police just isn't going to work," he told newsmen. He said the 1,000-member faculty would meet tomorrow "to assess our situation" and said Hayakawa should have consulted faculty leaders before calling in police yesterday to deal with demonstrators.

SPORT ARM BANDS

Striking students wore armbands, but many others wore blue armbands — representing the committee for an academic environment, which opposes the strike. More blue armbands were evident.

Surveys placed attendance yesterday morning at an average of 80 per cent, with all classes meeting. But it dropped to an estimated 60 per cent during the afternoon, when demonstrators — both White and Negro — staged hit-run attacks that included invading several buildings in noisy efforts to disrupt classes and breaking windows. Two of those arrested were nonstudents.

The Black Students Union called the strike which results in disturbances causing Hayakawa's predecessor, Dr. Robert Smith, to close the school Nov. 13.

The striking students want a fully independent Black studies department, more admissions of minority group students and reinstatement of George Murray, a Negro militant and part-time English instructor. He was reinstated as a nonteaching part-time faculty member yesterday but suspended shortly afterward for 30 days after using a loudspeaker at a rally that preceded afternoon demonstrations.



This is the way Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, new acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State College, appeared during a press conference Saturday. He declared a campus state of emergency and ordered resumption of classes. (AP Wirephoto)

DEEP CONVICTIONS

How Hayakawa Made Decision

By WAT TAKESHITA

What lay behind the decision of Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, as well-known for his mild and conciliatory manner as for the firmness of his views, to order the reopening of San Francisco State College . . . no ifs, ands or buts about it?

The order to resume classes — with police backing if needed — stems from the deep convictions of the new acting president, a resident of Mill Valley, on these points:

1. The vast majority of students, including the less affluent who must work their way through college, wants classes resumed.

2. With classes reopened, educational processes can proceed hand in hand with the job of incorporating demands by the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front. He believes minority students can gain even more than they are now seeking.

3. Since someone must take a stand to start normal classes rolling again, he is willing to put himself on the chopping block, counting on student, faculty and community support to vindicate his decision.

It is ironic that because of his firm resistance to the strike and to continued disruption of classes, Dr. Hayawaka is regarded as a foe of the BSU and minority races, the very groups with whom he feels closely allied and in whose interest he is convinced he is working.

His close identification with the working student and the minorities was evident in the statements he made at Saturday's press conference.

On Nov. 27, the day after his appointment as interim president, he was having lunch at a restaurant on Union Square. As he tells it: "The head waiter brought complimentary drinks to our table. When I asked him why, he said that three bus boys in that dining room were students at State who were sending with the drinks the message that they want to get back to their studies."

Dr. Hayakawa recalled he too worked his way through school as a bus boy, and before him, his immigrant father worked as a houseboy in a San Francisco home.

"Nearly all of our students work their way through school, in whole or in part," said the famed semanticist. "They have neither the money nor the time to lose a semester's worth of credit toward their graduation."

He stressed that he agrees with most of the demands of minority students and would work for their implementation just so there is evidence that funds will be used wisely. To back up that promise, Dr. Hayakawa listed the funds pledged so far:

A thousand dollars from the San Francisco State College Alumni Association as a token of more to come, help from Chinese Americans and Japanese Americans in the Bay Area to provide scholarships for minority students, and a $100,000 pledge to aid the college's Operation Outreach program for extending education to neighborhoods not now served by a college.

"Let me tell the members of the BSU and the Third World Liberation Front that I am on their side. I want to be counted as an ally."

His blunt insistance on resuming classes, with discipline and suspension as penalty for those who wilfully disobey, sounded harsh and arbitrary.

In his view, fear of being called arbitrary and harsh is no excuse for indecision and inaction in a state of emergency. "Action delayed is often worse than no action at all," he declared.

Risking such labels as "dictator" and "betrayer" of the student cause, he has committed himself to defending the right of each student to attend classes without intimidation.

The alternative, he fears, is a threat to the survival of San Francisco State as an academic institution.

Court May Be Asked To Act On Faculty

A Marin County Superior Court order that Dr. S. I. Hayakawa either open San Francisco State College or explain why he did not was complied with today when the school reopened, but further court orders may be sought against faculty members who fail to return to classes.

The court order was obtained Wednesday from Judge Joseph G. Wilson by John Frederick Craemer, 20, of Greenbrae, a graphic arts student at the college. Craemer brought the suit on behalf of himself and all other students at the then strike-bound college.

His attorney, Gary T. Giacomini, today told the Independent-Journal that he would ask Judge Wilson to continue the alternative writ of mandate for one week to allow time to determine if the faculty has complied with Dr. Hayakawa's order to return to classes.

Individual court orders then will be sought against faculty members who fail to comply with the new president's order, said Giacomini.

Both the order against Hayawaka and the proposed action against the faculty "are unprecedented" in California courts, he said, "but we are convinced we have the right — if not the precedent."

The week's continuance of the court order will be sought today at 2 p.m. in Judge Wilson's court. The California attorney general's office will represent Hayakawa, and has indicated it will not object to the continuance, said Giacomini.

Craemer was joined in the suit by his father, Jack Craemer, editor and co-publisher of the Independent-Journal; young Craemer's mother, Jean R. Craemer, and his employer, California Newspapers Inc., owners of the Independent-Journal.

Young Craemer's suit said he is entitled to reopening of the college because he has been a full-time student and has obeyed all rules and regulations of the college.

His parents claimed they were entitled to the reopening because they paid their son's tuition. The publishing company was entitled to the reopening because it is entitled to have its employees adequately and fully educated, according to the suit.

LAKE FORREST ILL.

More Protests Threatened

San Francisco St. Resumes Classes

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Student demonstrators say they plan more disruptions at the reopening today of San Francisco State College. Authorities promised swift reaction.

The new president, Dr S. I. Hayakawa, said he would keep the school open. He said this was the wish of the "vast majority" of the 18,000 students and 1,100 faculty members who want to get on with education.

The Black Students Union, joined by the Third World Liberation Front, called a strike Nov. 6, demanding the reinstatement of a militant Negro instructor, more courses on Negro subjects and the admission of all Negro student applicants, regardless of qualifications. After class boycotts by students and teachers and some disorders the school was closed Nov. 22.

* * *

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Murray's 30-day suspension ended at midnight Saturday. Hayakawa said last night he had decided what to do about Murray, but was holding up his announcement.

some white liberals experience because of guilt feelings over American treatment of Negroes. He said such whites "will take as revealed truth anything an angry black man says."

* * *

"They are capable of getting their whole idea of how American Negroes think and feel from listening to a few extremists and black neurotics with an identity problem, and imagining that they are beginning to understand the Negro," he said.

"They have not had the experience that I have had," said Hayakawa.

He then told how he, a native of Vancouver, B. C., of Japanese ancestry, worked five years on the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper, and lived and talked with Negroes on Chicago's South Side.

* * *

"I travelled with them in the South, as nonwhites, wondering where the hell we were going to find a place to eat and sleep."

"The Negro community is a far bigger thing, a far more powerful, wonderful thing than we can ever guess from watching the black militants alone," he said. "The militants are an important part of the black community, but they're not the whole black community."



62-year-old Se... in interview... troubles on the... from the "hunger ... which he ...

Gov. Reagan Will Guarantee Safety Of College Students

INDEPENDENT JOURNAL 12-2-68

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Gov. Ronald Reagan pledged today "whatever strength is necessary" to guarantee the safety of the majority of students at San Francisco State College.

The Republican governor also commended acting President S. I. Hayakawa for his "courage and determination" in attempting to reopen the school after weeks of turmoil and disruption led by black militants.

Hayakawa was jostled on the campus this morning as it reopened under a "state of emergency."

Interviewed by reporters as he came to work, Reagan said, "I think we have to have whatever security is needed to guarantee the safety of the majority" of students on the campus.

He was asked if he had considered calling out National Guard troops. He said that would be done only if there was an emergency in which the City of San Francisco called for help. Reagan added that it appears Chief Thomas Cahill and his city police are adequate to handle the situation at this time.

Reagan said Hayakawa telephoned him last night to advise him of his plans for reopening the college today.

"I pledged him our full support," Reagan said.

Reagan said he believes that Black Panther leader George Murray has no business serving as an instructor on the campus if "due process" in his case shows that the charges against him are true.

Demands for Murray's reinstatement as a teaching assistant were among the reasons for the strike called by black militants Nov. 6.

Reagan deplored "how terrible it really is" for the majority of students who want to continue their education. He said responsible Negro students had been threatened with their lives if they failed to join the boycott of classes.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNI Mrs West

Frisco State Will 'Open' Under Guard

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (UPI)— Acting President S. I. Hayakawa today ordered strife-torn San Francisco State college reopened Monday with police on hand to "maintain and restore peace."

Hayakawa declared a state of emergency on the campus because of the nearly month-long turmoil that has included a student strike, raids on classrooms by militants, and clashes between police and demonstrators. He said he wanted freedom to act "quickly and positively."

Promises Suspension

"We have been warned that dangerous situations may arise," Hayakawa said at a press conference. "Police will be available to the fullest extent necessary to maintain and restore peace when school opens Monday."

Hayakawa, who this week became the college's third president within the year, said he would "promptly suspend" students charged with "disrupting classes or the orderly processes of campus life." Faculty members who elect not to hold classes will be reported to his office, the president said.



[AP Wirephoto]

S. I. Hayakawa

San Francisco State's troubles began early this month with the suspension of Black Panther, George Murray, as a part-time English instructor after he had urged Negroes to carry guns on the campus.

Demand Black Studies

Hayakawa's program for reopening the school to its 18,000 students was rejected by militants even before it was announced.

"We are not going to open the campus unless we get what we want," Roger Alvarado, one of the strike leaders said before Hayakawa disclosed his plans. "We are not going back to the same old garbage."

The demands of the militants include formation of an extensive black studies program and the rehiring of Murray.

The strike leaders said their demands were "not negotiable" altho their program called for admission of "all" black applicants to the already overcrowded school, regardless of qualification.

Hayakawa said student and faculty groups supporting his stand will distribute blue arm bands Monday to be worn by faculty and students who support nonviolence and the resumption of education as well as racial equality and social justice.

But militants posted a picket line ... press club where ... net reporters, ... school would not be opened peacefully Monday.

W. Va. College to Reopen

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 30 (UPI) — Guards will patrol the entrances to racially-troubled Bluefield State college when it reopens on Monday, allowing only persons with college-issued passes to enter the formerly all-Negro college after dark.

The college was closed Nov. 21 when a homemade bomb ripped a gaping hole in the million dollar health and ... ical education building. ... Negroes, described as the ... ers of a small black ... group, were charged with ... bombing which caused ... damage.

The campus has been ... rupted for nearly two years by racial troubles — all beginning about the time Wendell G. Hardway became its first ... president.