2-4-69

Hayakawa Testifies in House on Perils of Campus Unrest

BY THOMAS J. FOLEY
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College told a House subcommittee Monday he believes the danger of campus unrest to the nation and its higher education system has been "vastly underestimated" by most Americans.

But he spurned suggestions from members of the special House subcommittee on education that they could help. He said it was a problem that school administrators themselves must work out.

The well known semanticist, who was named to head S.F. State two months ago, spent a day testifying about his problems and their relation to federal laws granting and loaning money to college students. There will be further hearings later this month.

AFT Spokesmen Critical

While his testimony was well received by the sub-committee, spokesmen for the striking American Federation of Teachers were critical. At a news conference, AFT President David Selden called Hayakawa's testimony "a tissue of deceit." He said the professor "violated his academic trust by appearing here today."

Arthur Bierman, a spokesman for the federation's S.F. State unit, said Hayakawa had ignored demands of both students and faculty.

Hayakawa said the danger to the country stems partly from the fact that the public's attention has been focused on campus disturbances themselves rather than their underlying causes and the methods needed to correct obvious ills.

'Day to Day Combat'

"We must look beyond the day-to-day combat to the reasons underlying this deadly attack on higher education," he said. "We must learn to deal both with the dedicated revolutionary leaders and the unsolved problems that enable those leaders to enlist followers."

He said the danger also comes partly from higher education's poor defense against what he termed the serious attack being made in the country on academic freedom.

"One very important thing about academic freedom is that it is academic. It is not freedom to disrupt or prevent someone else's freedom to learn," he said.

Please Turn to Page 24, Col. 1

24 Part I—Tues., Feb. 4, 1969 Los Angeles Times $ 2☆

Public Underestimates Unrest, Hayakawa Says

Continued from Third Page

Colleges and universities, he said, have been prepared to fight attacks such as those launched during the heyday of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

"Then, the attack came from the right, from above and outside the schools. Now, it's from the left, below and inside," he said.

Hawakawa, a Japanese-American, then drew this analogy which evoked a round of laughter: "It is like the guns at Singapore at the beginning of World War II. They were pointed the wrong way, out to sea, and the dirty old Japs came in from the land.

The analogy was only one of several that Hayakawa used to illustrate points which seemed to appeal to the committee. He sought to make a few more points when he presented Chairman Edith Green (D-Ore.) with a tam-o-shanter — the head covering that has been his mark. His own multi-colored knit tam was resting on his briefcase in front of him during his testimony.

While conceding his main efforts so far at San Francisco State have been to restore order, Hayakawa declared this is only the first step toward a solution of campus unrest.

"This is where my beliefs vary from those of many of the conservative supporters who have communicated with me," he said.

Educational objectives and administrative systems must be reassessed and modernized, he said. He specifically urged more flexibility in curriculum choices between different departments to fit students' over-all needs.

Another change Hayakawa outlined would be to put campus discipline problems in the hands of responsible faculty and student groups "that will work without resorting to outside help."

The House subcommittee's chief concern was whether a 1968 provision of the student-aid law cutting off federal funds to any recipient convicted of disruption or destruction of university property should be strengthened.

Dr. Helen R. Bedesem, director of financial aid at San Francisco State and who appeared with Hayakawa, told the committee that of 13,500 full-time students at the school, 3,844 are receiving some kind of federal assistance.

Of these, she said, 122 have been arrested to date and 71 of the 122 received loans over which the school had no control. Only one student arrested has been convicted, she said, and he did not receive federal aid.

"On the basis of these figures," she said, "it seems to me that strengthening or lack of strengthening will have little effect. The unrest will still be with us."

She said most aid recipients "are not the same students that one finds leading the student unrest."

While Hayakawa stressed the need to solve the underlying problems of student unrest, he firmly defended his tough stand against students and faculty members who were behind the disturbances.

Only about 300 are involved, he said, adding that "their central control is probably vested in less than 50 people."

"We have all the militant leadership that is needed for a first-class revolt and I understand that we have also exported some talent for disruptions at other campuses on both coasts," he told the subcommittee.

Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) suggested that provisions of the 1968 antiriot law be applied to student agitators moving from campus to campus. The law subjects anyone who crosses state lines to foment civil disturbances or riots to federal prosecution.

Hayakawa replied that he was unaware of the existing law but that "it very well may be necessary."

Hayakawa drew a distinction between white and black militants.

"Generally, the black students are fighting for a place in society," he said. "White activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society, even though they have nothing better to propose as a substitute."

negotiations because they are state employes.

Some militants are "genuine", he said, in their desire to improve the educational system. But some, "especially in the Black Students Union," he added, are more concerned with personal power than with education.

He charged that BSU leaders resorted to "force, intimidation and gangster tactics" to try to force Negro students into joining the strike.

He likened the militants to the Nazi youth movement, declaring "Hitlerism was the fascism of the right, and these are the Fascists of the left."

"Their idea of rebuilding along the lines of a participatory democracy is to deny the very freedoms they claim are sacred. We have seen them in action. In their system, there is no more room for debate than at a Nazi rally in the days of Adolf Hitler," he said.

Asked by subcommittee Chairman Edith Green (D-Ore.) why troublemaking students had not been expelled, Hayakawa replied that "dozens and dozens and dozens need expelling" but that the procedures are too difficult and cumberson to implement.

Professor's Warning

Striking professors claimed yesterday that San Francisco State College's School of Humanities will be "seriously crippled" if their strike is not settled before the new semester begins in just 11 days.

Jesse Ritter, coordinator of freshman English for the college and vice president of the striking Teachers Union, estimated that less than one-third of the 100-man English Department may be available, only four of the 16 world literature professors and but half of the creative writing staff.

The school's six other departments would be similarly hit, according to the union estimate.

College officials, still trying to determine which faculty members will be teaching during the upcoming semester, discounted some of the union claims as highly exaggerated.

They conceded, however, that there would be "serious problems" in the speech and philosophy departments.

Meanwhile, a new problem developed for the Education Department. Teachers Union members at the city's high schools voted to stop working with the student teachers sent them for training from that department, pending settlement of the srike.

Strikers continued picketing, meanwhile, in open defiance of the second court order issued against their strike on Tuesday. They were served with copies of the order, but there was no move to arrest anyone.

THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1969

Hayakawa Sees Campus Plot

By Richard M. Cohen
Washington Post Staff Writer

An alliance of militant students and alienated faculty, using tactics that helped the Nazis rise to power in Germany, is dedicated to destroying society, starting with San Francisco State College, Acting President S. I. Hayakawa told a House subcommittee yesterday.

The noted semanticist also linked striking members of the American Federation of Teachers with dissident student groups. This charge was denied by the AFT following Hayakawa's appearance before the House Education and Labor subcommittee.

Charging that students and faculty combined to disrupt the college, Hayakawa said "there are at least a few, I am sure, who are dedicated revolutionaries."

"We do know that there is a certain amount of coaching of radical students by radical faculty, but I think we have reached the point where the students have much to teach their tutors."

Hayakawa, who called the AFT strike "inexcusable and a betrayal of the students," charged that "some of these students are striking under faculty instruction. They are threatened with dire consequences if they don't go out on strike."

During a break in the testimony the beleaguered college president was confronted by Washington area students who had time to shout "Fight racism" only twice before Capitol police hustled them out of the building.

Hayakawa's charges were countered by a "truth squad" composed of officials from the striking San Francisco teachers union. The union has been on strike since Jan. 6, the students since last November.

"Dr. Hayakawa's testimony was a tissue of deceit composed of facts and fiction," said AFT president David Selden at a press conference at a nearby hotel.

Selden and Art Bierman, a philosophy professor and the California local's chief negotiator, said the teachers walked out purely in their own interest. The striking teachers, Bierman said, are seeking a reduction in their work load, a contract, an end to "union busting" and cancellation of an order laying off 125 teachers.

He added, however, that the teachers would not return until the students' 15 demands are settled. The students are asking for general amnesty, a autonomous black studies department, promotion of a black associate professor to chair the department, and the reinstatement of a fired English instructor. They are also demanding the discharge of the college's director of financial aid, Helen R. Bedesem, who testified along with Hayakawa yesterday.

Hayakawa and Mrs. Bedesem said they agreed in principle with a recent Federal law that permits colleges to cut off Federal aid to students convicted of disruption. They added, however, that the law is difficult to apply. Mrs. Bedesem said that relatively few of the militant students were receiving Federal scholarships.

The hearing was called by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) who said the subcommittee was investigating student unrest as part of general appraisal of the Federal Government's role in the financing of higher education.



By Bob Burchette—The Washington Post

Educator Hayakawa, with Rep. Edith Green, pauses before hearing on student disorders.

6 San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Thurs., Feb. 6, 1969

Pickets at UC

Snake Dance On the Campus

Some 500 pickets snake danced through the University of California campus in Berkeley yesterday. The demonstration—supporting the Third World Liberation Front strike—chanted: "We are the people" and "On strike; shut it down!"

They did not attempt to enter any of the buildings. Nor, apparently, was there any vandalism.

Only two arrests were made although about 150 police — local law enforcement officers, plus California Highway Patrolmen — appeared before noon.

James R. Cocke, 21, was arrested for allegedly obstructing a thoroughfare and Ricky Mariano was arrested for battery, police said.

While the students whooped it up members of the university's Academic Senate met and debated whether to water down their earlier support of a Black Studies department.

Economics Professor Abba Lerner suggested support only of a Black Studies program. This motion was tabled.

Then, John Kelley, a mathematics professor, appealed for a vote approving in principle a Third World College. This motion also was tabled.

The Third World leadership called an afternoon convocation in Pauley Ballroom and pointedly disavowed responsibility for Tuesday's violence. They blamed the disturbances on "outsiders," specifically on "Telegraph avenue people," and provocateurs.

The police left the campus by 2:30 p.m. By 3 p.m., Sproul Plaza was rainswept and practically deserted.

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Mon., Feb. 3, 1969

Hayakawa Opens Door to Teachers

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College said yesterday he will reinstate striking teachers if they return to their classes when the new semester begins February 17.

Earlier, Governor Ronald Reagan and the State College Board of Trustees had warned all striking teachers that they would be resigning automatically if they were absent without authorization for five days or more. This, the emphasized, is a provision of State law.

Yesterday, however, Dr. Hayakawa told newsmen on a national television program that all striking teachers will have their pay cut for the days they've been absent, and those absent five or more days will be considered to have resigned — "unless I intervene."

"Don't leave us hanging there," a questioner said.

Hayakawa added, "I'm going to accept the recommendation of our Council of Academic Deans, "t hat striking teachers be reinstated if they return to work at the start of the new semester.

Those who don't return will be fired, he said.

He said, "I believe therei s a reasonable chance now that we will be able to open the college for the second semester, and be able to finish that semester."

In the past several weeks of strife, he said, the school has been "somewhere in between" open and closed status.

I-J. 2-4-69

AN EDUCATOR'S VIEW

Strikers Call Shots For College Heads

By JOHN W. GILBAUGH
Professor of Education
San Jose State College

Imagine organized labor gaining control of the management function of business or industry! That is precisely what has happened in the California state colleges.

Obviously, college administrators, as an arm of management, cannot morally sit on the labor side of the negotiating table in efforts to resolve issues in dispute. Yet, this presposterous arrangement has continued unchecked during the college teachers strike.

NOT ONLY have some department heads refused to report absences from teaching assignments by striking professors, but they have joined them on the picket lines. Though a portion of their salaries are paid to perform departmental management functions, some department heads have served as strike leaders.

Furthermore, while state law mandates that any state employee has resigned if he absents himself without leave for five consecutive days, one college president has already set machinery into motion to rehire some of the fired professors. This may circumvent the spirit of the law, and possibly the letter of the law as well. A loophole in the law, though contrary to legislative intent, may provide the basis to restore the jobs of all the professors who have been purged from the state's payroll. The law does not stipulate the length of the period during which a fired professor remains ineligible for re-employment. Consequently, college administrators, some of whom owe their jobs to the striking professors, will leave no stone unturned in their determination to reinstate the fired dissidents

AT NO OTHER time during recent history has the public had such a strategic opportunity to rid the faculties of its tax-supported institutions of the activist and revolutionist professors. Not only should the striking professors be replaced, but their faculty-elected administrative accomplices from department chairman to college president, who conspire to circumvent the letter or spirit of the law, should also be removed for dereliction of duty.

While missing their classes, in addition to setting a reprehensible example for college youth, striking professors expect the taxpayers to close their eyes, grit their teeth, and enthusiastically bear the burden of paying their unearned salaries. Some of the faculty members, claiming to be on strike, meet classes in a physical sense to avoid the five-day law, which would qualify them for dismissal. According to strike standards of organized labor, this is tantamount to "scabbing" on their own union.

Even without invoking the five-day absence provision, those faculty members who accept pay without having fully performed their employment obligations are subject to dismissal for inadequate discharge of thier duties. No faculty-elected administrator, however, would jeopardize his own position by enforcing such a regulation.

HOW ORGANIZED labor can affiliate and support the tactics of subversive college professors who are turning the college campuses into battlefields of revolution is beyond the comprehension of every peace-loving, law-abiding citizen. If organized labor, which has done so much to bring about better standards of living for most of the nation's working men, persists in backing these academic spoilers, it may experience a public opinion backlash which could ring the death knell for the entire labor movement.

During the strike, a city thoroughfare which runs across the central part of the San Jose State College campus has been turned into a virtual Seventh Street Sodom. There, during daily, midday and afternoon gatherings, any observer may hear obscenities spewed by disheveled, bearded, hippy-type, dissident, college professors and their placard-carrying, four-letter-lewd-word-displaying student followers. All this in support of the phony strike by the American Federation of Teachers!

Here, we have a strike in which the issues are as spurious as the professors who daily circle the campus perimeter to disrupt classes by bellowing through bullhorns. Their raucous message is designed to influence other professors and students, who choose to preserve, rather than to destroy, a responsible academic climate.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1969



S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, chatting with Representative Edith Green (Dem.), Oregon, chairman of a House subcommittee, before testifying yesterday. (UPI Telephoto)

Head of San Francisco State Likens Violence On Campuses to Rise of Hitlerism in Germany

By JAMES C. MILLSTONE
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4

EIGHT WEEKS under fire have left S. I. Hayakawa with some pungent thoughts about conditions on the American college campus. He advanced them in all directions yesterday in a provocative appearance before the special House subcommittee on education.

The subcommittee is trying to find out whether academic freedom is being cultivated or strangled in the turmoil that has engulfed the colleges. Chairman Edith Green (Dem.), Oregon, correctly assumed that Hayakawa might have a contribution to make to that inquiry. Since late November, Hayakawa has been acting president of San Francisco State College, where turmoil has become a way of life.

He is a short, stocky man of Japanese ancestry. His hair is black, with a trace of gray. With his Clark Gable mustache, his multicolored tam and his ready smile, Hayakawa seemed a jaunty figure far removed from the standard picture of a college president.

A specialist in semantics, he proved to be a master of the direct phase. His soft tone of voice and occasional burst of humor only thinly disguised the toughness of his conclusions. He presented his case in blunt and graphic terms.

MOST AMERICANS, Hayakawa said, have vastly underestimated the danger to the nation and to higher education that underlies campus unrest. It is, in fact, a "deadly attack on higher education," led by "dedicated revolutionaries" whose objectives are "to seize power or to destroy the institution" under assault.

There are resemblances between the present student movement in the U. S. and the rise of Hitlerism in Germany in the 1930s, except that the threat here comes from the Left, not the Right, he said.

Some of the leaders "are more concerned with personal power than with education." There are faculty members who "take pride in alienation from our culture" and encourage a similar attitude in their students; "some people just insist on being alienated no matter what you do for them as students," he went on.

Some of the demands by students demonstrate "complete moral flabbiness," particularly the insistence of amnesty in advance for any violations. He was "highly contemptuous" of such demands, which amounted to "trying to get martyrdom cheap, at bargain rates, without paying any of the consequences."

CAMPUS ACTIVISTS have used "gangster tactics" reminiscent of the Chicago underworld in bygone days, he said. Just as racketeers "tore up the place if you didn't pay protection," the students present nonnegotiable demands with the implied threat that "if you don't give in to them, they'll tear up the place."

Hayakawa defended his use of police at the San Francisco campus, conceding that he "went the other way" from the standard university practice of bringing in police only as a last resort.

"I believe I have introduced something new to this business of preserving order on campuses," he said. "I had ample force available and demonstrated a willingness to use it quickly to protect people and property from attack. The opposition has received my message. I think, I have communicated successfully."

Mrs. Green wondered whether a campus could be run as an armed camp. Hayakawa denied that the San Francisco State campus amounted to that. He said the college was "fortified against disruption from within," by posting of six to eight policemen at buildings where trouble was expected. Other police, he said, were stationed to keep troublemakers off the campus.

"WHAT WE HAVE succeeded in doing," he said, "is to move the action from the classroom to the space between buildings, and from there to the streets surrounding the campus. For weeks now, the classrooms and the inner campus have been quiet and safe."

Hayakawa insisted that his use of police had preserved "the academic freedom of teachers to teach and students to learn," and that the "purpose of the police is not to suppress our freedoms but to protect them."

TURN

"THAT MAY SEEM a frivolous example," Hayakawa said, but it illustrated the point that when the "unspoken agreements" by which people live are "disregarded and deliberately flouted" by only a few persons, confusion can easily result.

"This is why we are defenseless," he said. "They are attacking things we didn't know needed to be defended until after they were attacked."

Hayakawa said he believed that many student grievances were just. He supported the development of black studies courses. He favored a massive broadening of educational opportunities for the deprived. He "earnestly" believed in academic freedom. But he said that order had to be maintained before anyone could get a grip on such problems.

Several representatives were impressed. Representative William J. Scherle (Rep.), Iowa, remarking that too many administrators lacked the aggressiveness needed to deal with campus militants, told Hayakawa:

"I wish they had the guts you have shown."

SCHERLE SAID he was searching for some way "to put a little starch in their backbones."

To Representative Marvin L. Esch (Rep.), Michigan, Hayakawa's stance was equally admirable.

Esch told him, "You reflect the middle ground so many of us favor in the confusion over academic freedom and the right to dissent on the one hand, and the right to disrupt on the other."

Esch went on to say that Congress was interested in offering college administrators "as much help as possible to maintain order and academic freedom on the campus." He wondered whether Hayakawa could suggest what the lawmakers might do.

Hayakawa, a part-time professor of English until selected to be the troubled college's third president in 12 months, had to let that one pass.

"I'm sorry, sir," he said. "I've only been in my job for eight weeks. This is a question I can only answer after more experience in my post. This on-the-job training leaves something to be desired."

Hayakawa Wary Of Campus Unrest

WASHINGTON (AP) — Acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of embattled San Francisco State College testified today the current danger to the nation and to higher education demonstrated by student unrest "has been vastly underestimated."

Hayakawa, the linguistic scholar who took over the riot-rocked San Francisco campus eight weeks ago, defended his prompt and massive use of police force—but he also told a House education subcommittee that massive efforts are needed to remove the root causes of some of the student protests.

"I believe that I have introduced something new to this business of preserving order on campuses," Hayakawa said.

He said at most institutions police were called in as late as possible and in small numbers. But, he continued, "I went the other way. I had ample force available and demonstrated a willingness to use it quickly to protect people and property from attack."

"The opposition has received my message. . .

"What we have succeeded in doing is to move the action from the classroom to the space between buildings and from there to the streets surrounding the campus. For weeks, now, the classrooms and the inner campus have been quite and safe."

As an overflow audience largely of young people jammed the committee room and lined up outside in hopes of getting in later, Hayakawa told the committee, "In a sense, the issues behind most present troubles are valid."

He said the country is committed to education but still tolerates great numbers of lower school systems "that are crippling the poor and the minorities educationally."

He said educational opportunity at every level "for our entire

See TESTIFIES, page 4

Tuesday, February 4, 1969
NICHI BEI TIMES

Hayakawa Turns Down Speech Bid in Southland

NEWPORT BEACH, Feb. 3—(UPI)—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of strike-torn San Francisco State college, last Friday cancelled a scheduled appearance at the Orange County Psychological assn. convention here after learning that a group at the convention planned to ask for his resignation from the college.

The group, calling itself Los Angeles Psychologists for Social Action, showed up at the convention as part of the Los Angeles County delegation and demanded that Hayakawa quit his job and the college.

It also challenged him to resign as an honorary fellow of the American Psychological assn., and demanded that the California State Psychological assn. and its Orange County chapter support their position.

Dr. Nicholas Cummings, of San Francisco, outgoing president of the state association, said Hayakawa was not a member of the state unit and that the noted semanticist was also not a member of the Orange County group either.

Black Studies Ready For State's New Term

A fully-staffed Black Studies Department will be ready to teach at the start of San Francisco State College's Feb. 17 semester — if the student revolt is settled by then.

Dr. Nathan Hare, acting chairman of the department, gave these assurances yesterday, indicating he could pull the planned department together in short order with the announcement of a settlement.

OUTLINE DRAWN

The 34 year old black militant educator did not indicate he necessarily feels any settlement is imminent.

He did release a revised outline — submitted to school administrators in December — listing course content and proposed instructors for the department.

Hare said he envisions an "innovative" department and curriculum, based more on "creativity in the classroom" than on textbooks — pointing out that few textbooks suitbale to black studies are in print anyway.

In the proposal, Hare listed seven S.F. State faculty members and nine other teachers from around the country who are among the top candidates for the 11 Black Studies Department teaching jobs.

S. F. State faculty members, besides Hare, include:

- Dr. Lawrence Harrison, assistant professor of psychology.
- Dr. Diane Lewis, associate professor of anthropology.
- Dr. Gerald West, associate professor in the counseling department.
- Dr. Joseph White, professor of psychology and dean of undergraduate studies.
- English instructor Robert Chrisman.
- History instructor Mary Lewis.

Two other Bay Area educators — Dr. Abraham Jah, a graduate student at UC Berkeley and English instructor Sarah Fabio of Merritt College — were among those from other campuses.

of his annoyance at being designated "acting" department chairman, said that in recent months "without soliciting" for applicants, about 200 job queries had been received.

In his curriculum outline, Black Studies majors would be required to take 12 "core units" including three unit courses in black history,

WRITER INCLUDED

Others included writer Harold Cruse, author of "Crisis of the Negro Intellectual," and now a visiting lecturer at the University of Michigan, and John O. Killens, writer-in-residence at Fisk University.

Hare, who makes no secret black psychology, black arts and humanities and black involvement in scientific development.

In all, 31 Black Studies courses with 135 semester units credit are outlined, with courses ranging from "Black Nationalism and the International Community" to a six unit "Black Political Workshop" — the latter described as requiring "individual involvement in politics through group and organizational affiliations."

DR. HAYAKAWA WOWS COMMONWEALTH CLUB

SAN FRANCISCO — "The only Japanese martial art I know is how to use chopsticks," said Dr. S. I. Hayakawa in reply to a question from the floor, "Do you practice judo?" at the Friday luncheon, Jan. 24, of the Commonwealth Club in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. The audience roared with laughter.

Chairman of the luncheon said that the attendance was "the largest in my memory" of Commonwealth Club luncheons.

The club paid high tribute to Dr. Hayakawa's "courage in dealing with campus problem" at San Francisco State.

Strikers in Court --Big Noisy Crowd

2-1-69

A huge crush of striking San Francisco State College student strikers and supporters jammed into the Hall of Justice yesterday and rocked the six-story building with a near-deafening chorus of singing, chanting and jeering.

Among the crowd of 600 or so persons were the 456 who were arrested nine days ago on the campus for staging an illegal noon rally on the campus.

They were there to enter pleas on a variety of misdemeanor charges stemming from the arrests, and what ensued was more than four hours of noisy tumult.

More student news on Page 5

There was one arrest. Luis Viniegra, 18, a Mexican national attending San Jose State College, was charged with using obscene language and with resisting arrest after a minor incident outside the courtroom.

DELAY

Municipal Court Judge Walter Calcagno — handling the defendants in lots of ten — postponed the entering of pleas for a first "test" group until February 18.

In the meantime, he will study a motion by attorney Terence Hallinan which maintains the mass arrests were an unconstitutional abridgement of freedom of speech.

If Judge Calcagno agrees to Hallinan's motion on the first ten defendants — who were chosen at random — the complaints will be dismissed for the entire 456 persons.

If he does not, the huge crowd of defendants will enter their please over a four-day period in February and have attorneys appointed for them. Most have indicated that if their cases go that far, they will ask for jury trials.

But before Judge Calcagno was able to reach that relatively simple decision, a lot of drama and tumult with police had taken place.

The big crowd had assembled by 12:30 p.m. — a half hour before the scheduled court appearances — and was chanting and marching in front of the Hall of Justice.

"On strike, shut it down," "Power to the People," "Pigs off campus" and other familiar slogans of the student strike were being roared out in unison.

POLICE

The crowd was blocking the entrance to the building, and a force of 16 policemen marched out to order the steps cleared.

Police Sergeant Ed Epting of the Tactical Squad barked through a bullhorn: "Conduct your picketing on either side of the steps, or you will be arrested. Period."

The crowd reluctantly complied after some hooting, and a few minutes later was permitted to enter the building through a corridor of officers.

The students and supporters then poured up to the sixth floor where they packed in elbow to elbow in the short corridor outside the police auditorium. The air was soon stifling and smoke-filled.

AUDITORIUM

After a half hour or so of waiting, the first 300 were permitted to file into the auditorium while the rest waited with growing ill temper outside in the corridor.

Lawyers with clients inside were locked out and rapped on the door unavailingly in an attempt to persuade bailiffs to let them in. Officials said fire regulations prohibited letting the whole crowd in at once.

"They knew there was a fire ordinance before they asked one in," one youth angrily shouted. "They put all of us in jail and didn't worry about space," yelled another.

Inside the auditorium, things weren't much quieter, "Let the people in," was chanted time after time. "Here comes the judge," was another favorite.

LATE

Judge Calcagno — tall, greying and imperturbable — finally took his seat in the auditorium 15 minutes late.

After an unsuccessful attempt to find ten defendants by calling out names from a 54-page list (many of those called were outside in the corridor), Judge Calcagno finally found the first test group by asking the defendants in the first row to stand up.

In making his motion to throw the complainst out, Hallinan — flanked by a bevy of other attorneys — said: "They're calling a free speech rally an unlawful attendance."

RECESSES

The chanting, hooting, whistling, handclapping, cat-calls and shouted taunts grew so loud in the courtroom that Judge Calcagno twice ordered a recess.

Hallinan, using the judge's microphone, repeatedly asked the crowd to quiet down.

"We must bear in mind they have the power to [illegible] not only you, but the people who stipulate your bail," shouted attorney Harold McDermid.

When Judge Calcagno returned from his second recess he told the crowd: "You're in a courtroom now, simmer down."

A few minutes later, the jurist noted that he had been "quite tolerant" and said he would begin issuing contempt citations if the noise continued.

He told the some 15 baliffs to begin looking for the noisiest offenders, and at that point things grew quiet at last.

The court session lasted for nearly five hours. The departing students left the corridor strewn with debris including toilet paper, chewing gum and copious spittle.

One officer surveyed the mess and remarked in disgust: "The ydid everything but defecate."

Viniegra was arrested as the last students were leaving the courtroom. While waiting to descend in an elevator, he was accused of cursing members of Tactical Squad.

A witness, however, claimed that the officers had taunted Viniegra.

Hayakawa Sees Student Unrest Danger to U.S.

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"The opposition has received my message . . .

"What we have succeeded in doing is to move the action from the classroom to the space between buildings and from there to the streets surrounding the campus. For weeks, now the classrooms and the inner campus have been quiet and safe."

As an overflow audience largely of young people jammed the committee room and lined up outside in hopes of getting in later, Hayakawa told the committee, "In a sense, the issues behind most present troubled are valid."

He said the country is committed to education but still tolerates great numbers of lower school systems "that are crippling the poor and the minorities educationally."

Walled City

If we were dealing with hunger instead of education, you can imagine what would happen if we had a walled city in which the citizens had all the food they need while outside there were hordes of starving people," he said. "We would have to be prepared to open the gates wide and admit everyone, or be prepared for a riot. That is the situation now with higher education."

He said educational opportunity at every level

(Continued on page 2)

"for our entire minority and poor populations" must be provided even if the exepsne is enormous.

As the subcommittee recessed for lunch, a group of young people in the corridor set up shouts of "strike—fight racism."

Police hustled them out of the Rayburn House Office Building, with some scuffling. One youth displayed a cut over the eye and was taken to a first aid room.

20 Students

A spokesman for the group, identifying himself as John Fournelle and saying he was a student at Georgetown University, said about 20 students from various Washington area colleges took part. He said some but not all were affiliated with Students for a Democratic Society.

The group distributed a statement terming Hayakawa "a willing lackey for the racist state administration in California."

Hayakawa estimated that of the 18,000 students at San Francisco State the white "radical or ultra-liberal groups" number only about 300 and the control over them is probably vested in fewer than 50 people. These leaders, he said, "are dedicated, experienced and effective in the field of organizing or disruption."

Few Involved

Of the 800 or 900 black students, Hayakawa continued, fewer than 100 have been involved in the recent disruptions, although more are pressured into attending rallies.

"The bravest young people on our campus are the nonviolent young black students who keep on attending classes at the risk of physical attack from black militants and in the face of distrust on the part of the majority of white students," Hayakawa said.

He said that generally speaking the militant black students are fighting for a place in society while "white activists, such as the Students For a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society, even though they have nothing better to propose as a substitute."

While the two kinds of groups sometimes act together, he said, the bonds are weak.

Efforts Fail

Hayakawa contended that efforts by dissidents on campus of all colors to gather support from the Spanish-speaking, black or oriental communities in the San Francisco area have failed miserably.

He said a relatively small segment of his faculty has made common cause with the militant student leadership and he suggested that "professional inadequacies" may explain scch an alliance in some cases.

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Hayakawa said the disruption of the San Francisco campus, "was planned very carefully over a long period of time . . . from the very first day our present strike has been characterized by planned violence. The objective was to cripple instruction. There was no attempt to seize buildings or to disrupt the administration."

In accordance with such a plan, he said bands of students invaded academic buildings to shout, overturn furniture and push instructors and students around. There were as many as 50 small fires in a single day, he continued, but these were all wastebasket blazes or similar incidents apparently designed to disrupt classes rather than destroy buildings."

Police Response

"The people who deplore the use of police on campus seem to forget that the first days of this strike saw violence introduced by the students themselves as essential to their plan," Hayakawa said. "The college use of police was a response to violence, not the cause."

The subcommittee had expressed interest in the application at San Francisco State of a provision of the federal aid laws cutting off educational assistance to students who take part in violent efforts to disrupt colleges and universities.

Small Percentage

Hayakawa and the college director of financial aid, Dr. Helen R. Besdem, said that only about three per cent of San Francisco State students receiving financial aid had been arrested in connection with the disturbances, 122 out of 3,844.

"The major portion of the financial aid recipients and, most importantly, those who need financial help to obtain a college education are not the same students that one finds leading the student unrest," Dr. Besedem said.



S. I. HAYAKAWA
. . . emphasizes seriousness of student unrest

S.F. Examiner, Feb. 3, 1969

S.F. State Deadlock Goes On

By LYNN LUDLOW

Deadlock, defined in Merriam-Webster's Third Unabridged as "a counteraction of things producing entire stoppage," again sums up things at San Francisco State College.

The entire stoppage of communication on either side of the campus dispute was illustrated yesterday when:

- Acting President S. I. Hayakawa repeated his determination to reopen the campus for the spring semester and remarked that militant black students retain their power by "intimidation and gangsterism."
- Black Student Union leader Leroy Goodwin repeated the BSU dictum that the strike is a "revolutionary struggle," that the 15 demands are not negotiable, that the campus will be closed down and that Hayakawa is "a puppet."
- A special committee of trustees for the state college system met for nearly six hours of lengthy debate here and failed to reach agreement on a relatively simple proposal, to poll all professors in the system to see if they want some form of collective bargaining or, as they preferred to call it, "professional negotiations."

The fall semester didn't end officially until 10 a.m. today, the deadline for filing grades for the disrupted semester.

Registration for the spring semester begins next week with classes scheduled to start Feb. 17

For administrators and staffers left on the depopulated Lake Merced campus, it was the first week of comparative calm since the start of the strike Nov. 6 by Third World students who were joined Jan. 6 by union teachers.

Qustions still unanswered are:

- How many students will transfer to drop out (some administrators are predicting an exodus of thousands)? How many new students won't show?
- Will striking students pay their $53 fee and register next week for the privilege of continuing the strike (and continuing to collect scholarship grants, work-study wages or the salaries paid by the Associated Students for its various programs)?
- How many professors will accept or seek jobs next fall on other campuses?

STRIKE RALLY

More than 500 persons appeared yesterday for a three-hour rally in the Labor Temple sponsored by the "Community Conference to Support the S.F. State Strike.

The heaviest applause was reserved for student spokesmen of the Third World Liberation Front, the campus organization that includes the BSU and groups organized by Mexican-American, Chinese-American, American Indian, Filipino-American and other minorities.

Goodwin, who said his best friend had been killed in the Watts riots, said the strike was built on principles that, in his view, sound unfamiliar in this society.

"What makes our struggle so hard to relate to," he said, "is that we are existing in a capitalist society — and to exist in a capitalist society, you can't have any principles."

'OPPORTUNISTS'

Goodwin also had a word of advice for those he termed "opportunists," the "black bourgeoisie who are going to sit back until we win, then take over."

He said: "We have bled and suffered and fought . . . And once we've seized power, we're not going to let any jived chumps come in and misuse it."

Gary Hawkins, the philosophy teacher who heads the American Federation of Teachers chapter now on strike, expressed forebodings about the future. The forces opposing the strikers, he said, are immensely strong.

"Sometimes they decomputerize you," he said. "Sometimes they just vanish you."

TOOLS

He said the mass media, the courts, the police and other tools are used to try to break the strike.

"The situation is only the beginning to a period that will make the McCarthy Era look like a picnic," he said.

Hawkins predicted victory, but he added an odd footnote.

"No matter what the outcome, the thing that will mean the most to me is that 10 years or 20 years from now, we will have earned the right to self-respect."

Fund raising was handled by Assemblyman Willie Brown (D-San Francisco), who helped collect nearly $700. He also attacked the press for what he called deliberate efforts to confuse the public.

UNION LEADERS

Other speakers included Jim Gallagher of the Peace and Freedom Party, the Rev. Lloyd K. Wake of Glide Memorial Foundation and the Japanese-American Strike Support, Salvador Cordova of Mission Strike Support and a number of labor leaders representing Painters Local 4, Teamsters Local 9, the ILWU, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and Hospital Workers Local 250.

Dr. Carlton Goodlett, publisher of the Sun Reporter, said the strikes of teachers and students are bound together.

In the meantime, Dr. Hayakawa was in a CBS television studio to explain his problems on "Face the Nation."

Some professors support student revolts, he said, because alienation is "a literary fashion among intellectuals now."

'GOOD MARKS'

He added, "If you want to spit in the eye of the Establishment, you are praised for it and you're told you're a good boy and get good marks."

Hayakawa said striking teachers face pay reductions, but he said they would be reinstated if they return to classes next semester.

In his view, the purpose of militant black students is simply "to close the place down" He conceded, however, that education is slow to change its ways.

"The old fashioned lecture system, revered since the Middle Ages, is probably out of date," he said.

S.F. Examiner—Page 5
Sat., Feb. 1, 1969

Lots of Luck

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He gave out this bit of advice yesterday to the American College of Public Relations Association at their western region conference in the St. Francis Hotel.

He credited the 1964 Free Speech Movement at the University of California in Berkeley with his decision to accept the presidency of troubled San Francisco State campus.

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His interest in the movement, sparked in 1964, led him to a 10 minute decision over the phone to accept the position he said.

Hayakawa's address consisting of answers to questions from the audience evoked frequent laughter and applause.

Commenting on racial prejudice on campus, he said, "I'm referring to the race prejudice against the whole race of policemen."

POLICE TO STAY

He said police on campus didn't constitute a police state because "interference with academic freedom doesn't come from police but from the disruptors."

He vowed, "Police will continue to stay to protect the freedom of our teachers and students."

In response to a question about applying his expertise in semantics, Hayakawa said, "Much of the time I spend standing back. There's not much else you can do in a power struggle like this."

He accused the striking students of using the black studies program as a pretext for disturbing the campus.

They don't want a solution to the problem; they just want to keep the uproar going, he said.

PHONY DEMANDS

He said he had not received a proposal from the Third World students specifying what they need in their ethnic studies program.

"This leads you to suspect how phony these demands are," he said.

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Patience Bests State Shouters

Court Outlasts Strikers

By FRANK O'MEA

Patience and due process outlasted the tumult and shouting as 454 persons arrested 10 days ago for staging an illegal rally at San Francisco State College had a noisy day in court.

Chants, shouts and catcalls greeted Municipal Judge Walter F. Calcagno yesterday as he took his seat on stage to continue arraignments in the crowded 300 seat police auditorium in the Hall of Justice.

The scene that was bedlam at 1 p.m. had diminished to quietude four and one half hours later as weary demonstrators sought out public defenders for further court appearances scheduled for Feb. 18 through 21.

MASS PLEAS

Calcagno will then receive pleas at the rate of 100 per day on charges ranging variously from misdemeanors through felonious counts of assaulting an officer.

The accusations stem from the countinuing demonstrations that have rocked the San Francisco State College campus since Nov. 6 when the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front went on strike with 15 demands for changes in educational processes involving minority students.

Yesterday's action started shortly before noon when some 100 supporters of the strike gathered outside the Bryant Street entrance to the Hall of Justice.

By 12:30, the demonstrators' ranks had increased to about 300 and blocked the entrance to the building.

GREETINGS

Police who opened up the entrance way were greeted with such familiar war cries as "Pigs off campus," "On strike, shut it down" and "Power to the people."

The chants changed to "Here come de judge" when bailiffs permitted 300 of the defendants to be seated in the auditorium while the remainder and supporters took up a noisy stand in the corridor.

Calcagno twice had to call recesses when attempts to process the group became impossible amid shouts of "Let everybody in."

Even Terence Hallinan, attorney making a one-time appearance on behalf of the demonstrators, was shouted down when he tried to quiet the shouting audience.

Hallinan, however, succeeded in getting a Feb. 7 deadline for filing a motion to have the charges set aside. Judge Calcagno gave the district attorney until Feb. 14 to file an answer to the motion.

MANEUVER

The jurist's patience began to outweigh the tumult about mid-afternoon when he succeeded in lessening the din by calling before the bench the loudest of the demonstrators in the center of the auditorium. When they were processed and excused, the noise began to abate.

The strikers were then called forward by rows and waited while their names and charges were located on the court docket. Some of them are charged with several counts.

Dr. Nathan Hare, named to head the Black Studies Department at the college stepped forward quietly when his name was called. A date was set for him to enter a plea. He was also arrested during the Jan. 23 rally.

Independent-Journal, Monday, February 3, 1969

Bargaining Agent Decision Put Off

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A state College Board of Trustees committee has put off until its next meeting a decision whether to authorize a statewide poll of faculty members on selecting a bargaining agent.

The Statewide Academic Senate on Jan. 18 urged that an election be held to "determine if the faculties of the California State Colleges wish to select an agent to negotiate in good faith with the Board of Trustees."

Academic Senate members have said the plan is not designed to bring about collective bargaining, but some trustees see it [illegible]

At a four and one-half hour session at an airport hotel yesterday, the trustees committee on faculty and staff affairs heard spokesmen for several teachers groups — including the controversial AFL-CIO teachers union — present their views.

The AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers local at San Francisco State College is now on strike, attempting to gain collective bargaining rights.

The Academic Senate in making its proposal, offered itself as a negotiating unit, should the trustees desire.

It said then that negotiations should be aimed at achieving "a written contract or agreement which are system-wide."

The trustees' committee, after the meeting Sunday, said it will ask the Academic Senate to refine the wording of its proposed ballot or questionnaire so the issue would be clearly understood by faculty members.

S.F. Examiner—I
Mon., Feb. 3, 1969

400 Students Join Oil Strike Pickets

By RUSH GREENLEE

More than 40 students today briefly joined the picket line of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 1-561 at the Standard Oil Co. refinery in Richmond.

They chanted "On strike, shut it down."

There were several incidents of smashed truck and car windows at gates to the refinery, struck five weeks ago by the union.

Among the student pickets was Bridges Randall, of the Black Students Union at San Francisco State College, where the cry "On strike, shut it down" has been a familiar one since last Nov. 6.

BACK OIL STRIKE

One student sign read "SDS Supports Oil Workers." SDS is Students for a Democratic Society, one of the groups pushing the strike at San Francisco State.

The Third World Liberation Front also was represented.

The students, organized by a group called the Radical Students Union in Berkeley, came also from the University of California, Stanford and San Jose State.

After marching for one hour, most of them left.

TEACHER SUPPORT

One sign read "AFT Local 1928 Supports the Oil Workers." The American Federation of Teachers also is on strike at San Francisco State.

The refinery's supervisors normally report for duty at 7 a.m. A picket captain said many of them went in between 5 and 5:30 a.m. today on being advised of possible trouble at the gate.

The influx of student pickets remained unexplained. The striking union local's business manager, Jake Jacobson, offered no comment.

NICHI BEI TIMES
Tuesday, February 4, 1969

Dr. Hayakawa on CBS Face the Nation TV Show

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—(UPI)—The acting president of strife-ridden San Francisco State college said Sunday there was a "reasonable chance" that his school would open for the second semester and complete the academic year.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said the campus was "somewhere in between" an open or closed status at the moment.

Hayakawa, in a CBS television interview "Face the Nation," said the aim of some of the most militant black leaders was still "to close the place down."

"Most militant black students retain their power by gangsterism and intimidation," Hayakawa said. In such tactics as fire bombing houses and physical threats, the black students were "aided and abetted by white militants" including members of the Students for a Democratic Society, he added.

Will Rehire Teachers

Hayakawa said he would probably accept a recommendation from the school's council of academic deans that striking teachers who return for the start of second semester be reinstated but without back pay.

He said those teachers who do not show up for classes will be dropped from the payroll under a provision of California law.

Although denying that the taxpayers are "breathing on my neck," Hayakawa took exception to some of his colleagues "who seem to feel no responsibility to the taxpayers, the institution, the state legislature or anyone else."

Hayakawa also cancelled his appearance in a morning symposium on "Youth in Dissent and Protest."

Please Patronize Our Advertisers

Strikers Freeze Grades

The executive committee of the striking San Francisco State Teachers Union Local 1352 disclosed last night that student semester grade reports by striking teachers "will be placed in safekeeping by the union until the satisfactory conclusion of the present dispute."

The committee said it was taking this step because "it is now clear that by using the issue of grade reports, the trustees hope to force us to abandon either our effort, in the present strike, to preserve the long-term quality of the college, or our obligation to our immediate students."

"We will not allow ourselves to be so trapped, or our students to be so callously used."

DR. HAYAKAWA WOWS COMMONWEALTH CLUB

SAN FRANCISCO — "The only Japanese martial art I know is how to use chopsticks," said Dr. S. I. Hayakawa in reply to a question from the floor, "the yen practice judo" at the Friday luncheon, Jan. 24, of the Commonwealth Club in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. The audience roared with laughter.

Chairman of the luncheon said that the attendance was "the largest in my memory" of Commonwealth Club luncheons.

The club paid high tribute to Dr. Hayakawa's "courage in dealing with campus problems" at San Francisco State.

WRITER INCLUDED

Others included writer Harold Cruse, author of "Crisis of the Negro Intellectual."

S.F. Examiner—Page 5 ☆☆☆ Sat., Feb. 1, 1969

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(Continued on page 2)

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In accordance with such a plan, he said bands of students invaded academic buildings to shout, overturn furniture and push instructors and students around. There were as many as 50 small fires in a single day, he continued, but these were all wastebasket blazes or similar incidents apparently designed to disrupt classes rather than destroy buildings."

Police Response

"The people who deplore the use of police on campus seem to forget that the first days of this strike saw violence introduced by the students themselves as essential to their plan," Hayakawa said. "The college use of police was a response to violence, not the cause."

The subcommittee had expressed interest in the application at San Francisco State of a provision of the federal aid laws cutting off educational assistance to students who take part in violent efforts to disrupt colleges and universities.

Small Percentage

Hayakawa and the college director of financial aid, Dr. Helen R. Besdem, said that only about three per cent of San Francisco State students receiving financial aid had been arrested in connection with the disturbances, 122 out of 3,844.

"The major portion of the financial aid recipients and, most importantly, those who need financial help to obtain a college education are not the same students that one finds leading the student unrest," Dr. Besedem said.

400 Students Join Oil Strike Pickets

By RUSS [illegible]

More than 40 students today briefly joined the picket line of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 1-561 at the Standard Oil Co. refinery in Richmond.

They chanted "On strike, shut it down."

There were several incidents of smashed truck and car windows at gates to the refinery, struck five weeks ago by the union.

Among the student pickets was Bridges Randall, of the Black Students Union at San Francisco State College, where the cry "On strike, shut it down" has been a familiar one since last Nov. 6.

BACK OIL STRIKE

One student sign read "SDS Supports Oil Workers." SDS is Students for a Democratic Society, one of the groups pushing the strike at San Francisco State.

The Third World Liberation Front also was represented.

The students, organized by a group called the Radical Students Union in Berkeley, came also from the University of California, Stanford and San Jose State.

After marching for one hour, most of them left.

TEACHER SUPPORT

One sign read "AFT Local 1352 Supports the Oil Workers." The American Federation of Teachers also is on strike at San Francisco State.

The refinery's supervisors normally report for duty at 7 a.m. A picket captain said many of them went in between 5 and 5:30 a.m. today on being advised of possible trouble at the gate.

The influx of student pickets remained unexplained. The striking union local's business manager, Jake Jacobson, offered no comment.

Dr. Hayakawa on CBS Face the Nation TV Show

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—AP—The acting president of strife-ridden San Francisco State college said Sunday there was a "reasonable chance" that his school would open for the second semester and complete the academic year.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said the campus was "somewhere in between" an open or closed status at the moment.

Hayakawa, in a CBS television interview "Face the Nation," said the aim of some of the most militant black leaders was still "to close the place down."

"Most militant black students retain their power by gangsterism and intimidation," Hayakawa said. In such tactics as fire bombing houses and physical threats, the black students were "aided and abetted by white militants" including members of the Students for a Democratic Society, he added.

Will Replace Teachers

Hayakawa said he would probably accept a recommendation from the school's council of academic deans that striking teachers who return for the start of second semester be reinstated but without back pay.

He said those teachers who do not show up for classes will be dropped from the payroll under a provision of California law.

Although denying that the taxpayers are "breathing on my neck," Hayakawa took exception to some of his colleagues "who seem to feel no responsibility to the taxpayers, the institution, the state legislature or anyone else."

Hayakawa also cancelled his appearance in a morning symposium on "Youth in Dissent and Protest."

Please Patronize Our Advertisers

DUPLICATE FRAME

Strikers Freeze Grades

The executive committee of the striking San Francisco State Teachers Union Local 1352 disclosed last night that student semester grade reports by striking teachers "will be placed in safekeeping by the union until the satisfactory conclusion of the present dispute."

The committee said it was taking this step because "it is now clear that by using the issue of grade reports, the trustees hope to force us to abandon either our effort, in the present strike, to preserve the long-term quality of the college, or our obligation to our immediate students."

"We will not allow ourselves to be so trapped, or our students to be so callously used."

HOKUBEI MAINICHI
NORTH AMERICAN DAILY
Phone: Office — 567-7323 Editorial — 567-7324 MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1969

Women's Auxiliary Declares Opposition To SIH Invitation

Expressing fears that invitation to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College to speak at the forthcoming installation banquet of the San Francisco JACL would break the "cohesiveness" of the organization, its women's auxiliary Saturday issued a statement urging the JACL board of governors to "reconsider" the invitation.

The JACL Civil Right Committee has already issued a statement declaring its opposition to the invitation on the ground that it may incur anger of the local black community. Dr. Hayakawa seems to be unpopular with the local black leaders because of his hard line stand on strike demands.

Meanwhile, the JACL board of governors is holding a meeting Monday night at the Ryotei Nikko restaurant, Van Ness and Pine, at which time the invitation issue is expected to come up for discussion.

Statement

The annual installation banquet is set for Feb. 28, its locale yet to be decided upon.

The women's auxiliary statement follows:

"We, the San Francisco JACL Women's Auxiliary cabinet, are truly concerned about the welfare of the people of the Japanese community; therefore, we have taken it upon ourselves to voice an opinion on the issue of the invitation that was extended to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as a guest speaker at the San Francisco JACL Installaiton Dinner. We would like to see a cohesive organization working together towards a common goal — the preservation of unity — rather than having an overt division within the community. Thus, due to the present crisis at San Francisco State College, our cabinet feels that it is an inappropriate time to have Dr. Hayakawa as a guest speaker and recommends to the San Francisco JACL board to reconsider its invitation."

The women's auxiliary cabinet officers responsible for the statement are: Sandra Hamamoto, president; Sandra Ouye, vice president; Diane Oki, treasurer; Judith Miyasaki, recording secretary; Judith Urabe, social service; Ty Okamoto, corresponding secretary; and Karen Kuniyoshi, publicity, now on a tour of Mexico.

TIME Magazine Slanders SF Nihonmachi Relations With Black Community

Time, the weekly news magazine, carried a cover feature article entitled "Black vs. Jew — A Tragic Confrontation" in its January 31, 1969, edition. The five-page story reports on the growing anti-Semitism by blacks and the racial unrest caused by the distrust of various ethnic groups in urban centers in the United States.

Time magazine states: "By and large, Negro moderates argue that Jews have over-reacted. They contend that the Negroes' real quarrel is with the racism of white society as a whole. Thus in New York the Jew is singled out as a visible symbol of oppression; but in New Orleans, the black's natural 'enemy' is the Italian bourgeoisie, which predominates among ghetto store owners, and in San Francisco it is frequently the Japanese-American community."

Not since pre-Pearl Harbor days and the subsequent evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in the spring of 1942 has the Japanese American community in San Francisco been smeared and stigmatized.

Irresponsible

"It is unfortunate that a widely read international publication such as Time has made an irresponsible and insidious fabrication which is not only false, but very dangerous at a time when racial harmony is vital and critical to the very survival of our society" charged a San Francisco Nisei, Edison Uno. "I urge all San Franciscans to register their complaint on this fraudulent statement to the editors of Time magazine. I cannot speak for the Japanese American community; however, from my experience in community relations both in the black and yellow communities I have not seen nor heard any evidence that our black brothers consider the Japanese Americans as their 'enemy.'

"There may be some resentment towards acting president, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College by striking black students for his law and order role in keeping the campus open, but in my opinion this resentment is not reflected to the larger Japanese American community in San Francisco. If my personal assessment is wrong, immediate steps should be taken to denounce and disassociate ourselves with Dr. Hayakawa to preserve harmony and understanding established over the years," explained Uno.

The address for Time magazine is Rockefeller Center, New York, New York 10020.

Nihonmachi

The Nihonmachi business and residential section in San Francisco is located in the Western Addition area. Many Japanese leaders, churches, organizations, etc. are actively involved with the black community in the Western Addition. Yori Wada, director of the Buchanan Street YMCA is a respected leader in the Negro community and has devoted his life to improving race relations with all ethnic groups. The Japanese American Citizens League's San Francisco chapter has recently joined the Western Addition Community Organization (WACO) and co-sponsored a Sansei tutorial summer project to help disadvantaged and culturally deprived children.

"The reputation and character of the Japanese American community is facing a crucial test to eliminate any doubts about the goodwill of all segments of the city," Uno emphasized.

'New State Colleges Aren't Needed Now'

By LANCE GILMORE
Education Writer

A controversial report that says no new campuses should be built by the state colleges or the University of California for several years was taken up here today by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

Officials of the state colleges have been sharply critical of the CCHE staff report.

The report says the colleges can meet enrollment increases through 1977-78 by expanding present campuses and putting them to greater use, including year-around operation.

The CCHE in 1964 conceded there was "a definite ultimate need" for three new college campuses, and preliminary planning for the campuses was undertaken.

ULTIMATE NEED

But the new report says the opening of the three new campuses "need not occur before the council again reviews the timing and need for new campuses in 1972."

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said the state college system ranks very high among colleges around the country in terms of utilizing facilities and attacked the report's conclusions.

UC officials have not yet responded to the report, which would clamp a lid on new UC campuses though 1977-78, with the exception of a 1972 review of the need for one new campus each in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay areas.

CAL, TOO

The report contends that UC, too, has made inadequate use of existing facilities and can meet enrollment rowth largely through fuller use of facilities and yea-around operations.

The CCHE report concehes that 11 new junior college campuses will be needed before 1977-78, including these in the Bay Area:

- Two campuses for the Peralta Junior College District in the East Bay.
- A campus for the Solano County district.
- A campus for the West Valley Joint Junior College District in the South Bay.
- A campus for the Fremont-Newark district.

But 19 other projected new junior college campuses may not be needed before 1977-78, according to the report.

These include campuses planned by the Contra Costa, Foothill, Marin, San Jose, Sonoma and San Mateo junior college districts.

REVERSAL

The report also said the West Valley district will not need more than one new campus in the period and the Peralta district will not need more than two new campuses, a reversal of present plans.

The council also took up a related report from the San Francisco consulting firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart.

The report urges UC and the colleges to speed their conversion to year-around operation. It buttresses a 1964 CCHE resolution that encouraged four-quarter or year-around systems at all but the smallest campuses.

The CCHE meeting, being held at the Jack Tar Hotel, will continue through tomorrow.

RECORD AMERICAN, BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1969



San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa, with subcommittee chairman Cong. Edith Green of Oregon
UPI Telephoto

DEFENDS USE OF POLICE

College Head Raps Strikers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College yesterday defended use of police against student rioters who he said were "fighting to destroy the society" and aided by a few "dedicated revolutionaries" on the faculty.

Thenoted semanticist, called in eight weeks ago to reopen the colleg after demonstrators had closed it, told a House subcommittee on education that violence was "essential to their (demonstrators) plan . . . the college use of police was a response to violence — not the cause."

RAPS SDS MEMBERS

The small hearing room was jammed and when the session adjourned for lunch about a dozen youths, including several girls, were ejected from the building by Capitol police after they stood in the corridor shouting, "strike! strike! white racist!"

They said they were students from George Washington University who wanted to support the student-faculty strike at San Francisco State.

Hayakawa said that although more than 500 students were arrested, only about 300 of the 18,000 students actually sought violence. He said that of the 800 to 900 Negro students, only about 100 were involved, and of the faculty, only a small segment were "dedicated revolutionaries."

"White activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society," Hayakawa said. "They believe our society is so corrupt that there is no hope except to destroy the entire structure and rebuild from the ground up. In their system there is no more room for debate than at a Nazi rally in the days of Adolph Hitler."

Responding to questions, Hayakawa said: "Some students are striking strictly under direction from their teachers, and they are threatened with dire consequences if they don't go out."

WANT TO CLOSE IT

A spokesman for the striking faculty members later told a news conference that Hayakawa's testimony was " a tissue of deceit . . . a mixture of fact and fiction designed to establish the point of view of the administration."

Arthur Bierman, a philosophy professor at the college, told the news conference: "We want to close down the school. We don't want anyone going onto that campus because the conditions that exist there make education impossible."

Hayakawa told the subcommittee that one obstacle in combating campus disorder was that "the president cannot even fire a faculty member. The faculty has autonomy in essential matters, such as hiring, retention, tenure and promotion."

S.F. Policy

Board Involved In State Turmoil

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors today is numbered among those involved in the San Francisco State College turmoil.

A pair of policy resolutions failed to receive the unanimous approval required yesterday and must now be aired in board committee.

Supervisor Jack Morrison, with close friends among the striking State College teachers, opened the topic with a resolution urging State College Trustees to resume negotiations with the American Federation of Teachers and student groups.

Supervisor William C. Blake put Morrison's measure on the side-track when he declared, "I for one don't want to get involved in a labor dispute. If we interfere like this, it's nothing but strike-breaking."

STUDENT TALKS

Later Supervisor Terry A. Francois offered a resolution urging trustees merely to resume talks with dissident student groups "for the purpose of restoring normal academic operations."

Morrison was quick to note "this ought to be considered along with the measure sent to committee."

In other action:

- The supervisors, without comment, unanimously ratified Mayor Alioto's appointment of ex-Mayor John F. Shelley to the $25,000 a year post as The City's Sacramento lobbyist.
- City Hall's electronic data processing bureau, target of growing criticism, will be investigated by a board committee at Blake's request "so all of us can find out just what's wrong."
- Final approval was given legislation whereby a non-profit corporation will finance $50 million in new Municipal Railway rolling stock.
- $13,740 was appropriated by 8-3 vote to hire three additional administrative aides for supervisors. The no votes were cast by Supervisors Roger Boas, Peter Tamaras and Mrs. Dorothy von Beroldingen.
- The board declared its intention to hold a street vacation hearing in 30 days for that portion of 26th Street, between Treat Avenue and Harrison Street, sought for playground space by the Mission Coalition.

COMPLAINTS

Boas remarked that he has received thousands of complaints about electronic data processing foul ups since he began looking into election problems last month.

Then, Board President John A. Ertola, who sits on the Retirement Board, said EDP has fallen nearly 12 months behind in retirement matters and "it's almost absurd."

Blake, noting recurring complaints about late paychecks, plus the tardy ballot counts from EDP handling of the last two elections, called for the committee inquiry.

Freshman Supervisor Robert Gonzales put the frosting on the subject when he reported, "I didn't get my paycheck today (although other supervisors did.)"

Teachers' Showdown Thursday

The deadlock in the teachers' strike at San Francisco State College continued today with the next probable showdown due Thursday.

That's when the college has asked members of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers, on strike since Jan. 6, to indicate whether they will be available to teach when the spring semester starts on Feb. 17.

NO ASSIGNMENTS

Those who do not answer, or who declare themselves unavailable, will presumably be removed from classroom assignments.

The union, however, has already rejected the proposal that teachers who come back for the spring semester will be protected from a State law which holds that they resigned automatically by failing to report for classes for five days.

"We'll come back only if we get a negotiated settlement on our demands," Gary Hawkins, union president, declared.

INDIVIDUAL CASES

Trustees of the State College system have apparently decided to let acting President S. I. Hayakawa handle the cases of the teachers on an individual basis.

They were also reported considering another referendum throughout the state on the question of collective bargaining. In a similar referendum among professors dum last year, most of the 20,000 teachers in the system rejected the idea of collective bargaining, although a majority at San Francisco State approved.

San Francisco Chronicle
Tues., Feb. 4, 1969

SF Supervisors Urged to Act on SF State Strike

Members of the Save Our College Committee, a group which formed in December, have urged the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to take action regarding the crisis at San Francisco State College.

In a statement signed by prominent clergymen, social agency presidents and directors, and community leaders, the committee said, "We are distressed at the breakdown of talks between the special committee of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges and the striking teachers. We are perplexed at the apparent failure — despite strenous efforts — of the distinguished and dedicated Citizens Committee appointed by Mayor Alioto to resolve the problems at San Francisco State College. We are concerned that an able and experienced mediator has been unable to make any progress in healing the breach at the college.

"Two weeks now remain before the opening of the spring semester. We believe our society has within it the creativity to resolve this crisis and that a continuation of the present impasse in the spring semester is not necessary.

"If we are to have an institution which will be meaningful to all the young people who wish to attend it, if we are to have a college which can provide the kind of education that we will be proud to support, now is the time for constructive talks to begin.

"Since none of the efforts has been successful to this time, we urge the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to take immediate official action to call upon the Board of Trustees of the State College to resume talks with striking AFT teachers without delay and to engage in talks with representatives of the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, other students groups, and faculty and administration."

The statement was signed by the following persons: Rev. Eugene J. Boyle, chairman, Commission on Social Justice, Archdiocese of San Francisco, and co-chairman, San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concerns; Dr. David Crystal, executive director, Jewish Family Service Agency; John E. Dearman, president, Family Service Agency of San Francisco; John E. Delury, executive secretary, Commission on Social Justice, Archdiocese of San Francisco; Ursula Gealey, board member, Council for Civic Unity; Rev. Paul H. Gertmenian, co-chairman, San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race, and Social Concerns; Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser, regional director of American Hebrew Congregations; Rev. William Grace, director of Urban Church for the Synod of the Golden Gate, United Presbyterian Church; Dr. Robert D. Hill, superintendent of the Golden Gate District, United Methodist Church; Rev. Andrew Juvinall, director of Christian Social Concerns for the Golden Gate District of the United Methodist Church; L. Warde Laidman, executive director, Family Service Agency of San Francisco; Dr. Marshall Pallev, college program director, American Friends Service Committee; John Riordan, president, Council for Civic Unity; Dr. Harry Scholefield, minister, First Unitarian Church; Rita R. Semel, coordinator, San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race, and Social Concerns; Mrs. Joan Stillman, member San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race, and Social Concerns; and the San Francisco branch of the Golden Gate chapter, National Association of Social Workers.

Union Snubs Offer by Hayakawa

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

The offer of acting San Francisco State College president S. I. Hayakawa to reinstate striking professors who would go back to work next semester was rejected yesterday by Teachers Union officers.

Hayakawa said on Sunday he would intervene to block application of a State law holding that most strikers already have "automatically resigned" for being absent from their classes for five days.

But union president Gary Hawkins insisted that "We'll come back only if we get a negotiated settlement on our demands."

A more general response to Hayakawa's offer should come on Thursday, since college officials have asked strikers to respond by then as to whether they will be available to teach on February 17.

Those who do not respond, or who say they will not be available, are expected to be removed from class schedules.

The college estimated that about 200 teachers will be involved.

State college trustees apparently have decided to allow local college officials to handle each teacher's case individually, however. Tis enabled Hayakawa to make his offer of reinstatement, at the prompting of the college's Council of Academic Deans.

San Jose State College president Robert Clark also has promised to try to reinstate Teachers Union strikers there. But, unlike Hayakawa, he did not offer this in exchange for a return to classes.

Clark has received a similar teacher response, however—that, as one striker declared, "We will not crawl back."

Hawkins interpreted Hayakawa's offer as evidence that State officials "have run through the gamut of weapons" against the striking teachers and now may be ready to meet their demand for negotiations.

There were no outward indications, however, of any resumption of trustee-union talks that broke off here last week after union officials rejected a trustee proposal.

Poll Favors Keeping S.F. State Open

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A majority of San Francisco State College students believes the campus should remain open despite strikes, a poll showed today.

The survey was made under American Association of University Professors auspices by A. Daniel Peck, an education teacher who sent questionaires to 1,195 students and got replies from 794.

To make his list of 1,195, the professor put the school's full list of 18,000 students through a computer.

Asked if the campus should be closed because of strikes called by the Black Students Union and the American Federation of Teachers, 57.7 per cent replied they did not believe so and 40.7 per cent said the school should be closed.

Asked if the believed the spring semester should be opened regardless of the strikes, 51.5 per cent said yes and 46.5 per cent said no.

If the semester is opened, 73.8 per cent said they would be enrolled and 19.8 per cent said they wouldn't.

Independent-Journal.
Tuesday, February 4, 1969

S.I.H. Appears on "Face the Nation"

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dr. S. Hayakawa, acting president of strife torn San Francisco State College, says there is a "reasonable chance" the school will open for the second semester this year. In a television interview ("Face the Nation" — CBS) Hayakawa said the campus is still "somewhere in between" being open or closed at the moment.

Dr. Hayakawa told television newsmen that all striking teachers will have their pay cut for the days they've been absent, and those absent five or more days will be considered to have resigned — "unless I intervene."

"Don't leave us hanging there," a questioner said.

Hayakawa added, "Im going to accept the recommendation of our Council of Academic Deans," that striking teachers be reinstated if they return to work at the start of the new semester.

Those who don't return will be fired, he said.

He said, "I believe there is a reasonable chance now that we will be able to open the college for the second semester, and be able to finish that semester."

'Keep It Open'— Poll of Students

A poll taken among students at San Francisco State revealed today a high percentage — 57.7 percent — think the college should be kept open.

Furthermore, only 5.8 percent say that fear of reprisals has kept them from classes while 24.1 percent blame fear of police action and 30.6 the fact that their teachers are not teaching.

The poll — taken among 1195 students, 72.7 percent of whom replied to mailed questionaires — was conducted by A. Daniel Peck, professor of education, who said he no longer knew what to believe himself.

OWN CONCLUSIONS

The poll was authorized by the American Association of University Professors, but Peck said the conclusions drawn are entirely his own.

Among them:

- An overhelming majority of students feel the campus should remain open.
- An overwhelming majority feel that the 15 demands of the BSU and TWLF are negotiable.
- The student strike is less popular than the AFT strike. The campus is split on a nearly 50-50 basis on both strides.
- There has been significant attendance during the strike.

POLL RESULTS

The poll follows, the replies shown in percentages.

Do you feel the campus should be closed until strike issues are resolved? — 40.7 yes, 57.7 no, 1.6 didn't answer

Do you feel the 15 demands should be non-negotiable? — 16 yes, no 80.9, 3.1 didn't answer.

Do you support the AFT strike? — 47.7 yes, 48.1 no, 4.2 didn't answer.

Do you support the student strike? — 41.9 yes, 53.4 no, 4.7 didn't answer.

Do you feel spring semester should be opened regardless of the campus crisis? — 51.5 yes, 46.5 no, 2 didn't answer.

If it did, would you be enrolled? — 73.8 yes, 19.8 no, 6.4 didn't answer.

Have you been attending classes fairly regularly — A) on campus? 55.2 yes, 41.7 no; B) off campus? 29.3 yes, 52.5 no.

If you have not been attending is it because of — A) fear of reprisals from strikers? 5.8 yes, 34.6 no; B) respect for picket lines? 32.9 yes; 14.5 no; C) fear of police action? 24.1 yes, 20.3 no; D) fear of student action? 7.1 yes, 33 no; E) teacher not present on campus? 30.6 yes, 19.3 no; F) teacher not present off campus? 16.5 yes, 23.9 no.

Do you feel you are aware of the strike issues— A) of the AFT strike? 80.2 yes, 17.9 no; B) of the student strike? 93.6 yes, 5.4 no.

Hayakawa Testifies In Congress on SF Campus Violence

WASHINGTON (UPI — S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, told Congress Monday students involved in rioting on the school's campus, used violence as an essential part of their tactics.

"The College use of police was a response to violence — not to the cause," he told a House Special Subcommittee on Education. He testified about student demonstrations on the San Francisco campus in recent months. Police were called out at times to quell the disturbances.

"The people who deplore the use of police on campus seemed to forget that the first days of (a student strike) saw violence introduced by the students themselves as essential to their plan," Hayakawa said.

He said only about 300 of the school's 18,000 students were involved in campus rioting and that they were helped by handful of faculty members he called "dedicated revolutionaries."

One obstacle in combating disorders, he said, was that "the president cannot even fire a faculty member. The faculty has autonomy in essential matters, such as hiring, retention, tenure and promotion."

He said only about 100 of the San Francisco State's 800 to 900 black students had been involved in the disorders.

"Generally speaking, the black students are fighting for a place in society," Hayakawa said. "White activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society.

"They believe our society is so corrupt that there is no hope except to destroy the entire structure and rebuild from the ground up. In their system there is no more room for debate than at a Nazi rally in the days of Adolf Hitler."

Hayakawa was accompanied by Dr. Helen R. Bedesden, Director of Financial Aid at the college. She said that of 649 students arrested since last fall, only 122 were receiving any kind of federal financial aid. Of those 122, she told the subcommittee, 71 were receiving aid from federally insured loan programs over which the college has no control.

S.F. Examiner ☆R Tues., Feb. 4, 1969

Hayakawa's Testimony On Violence

Associated Press

Washington

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa of embattled San Francisco State College testified yesterday that the current danger to the Nation and to higher education demonstrated by student unrest has been vastly underestimated."

Hayakawa, who took over the riot-rocked San Francisco campus eight weeks ago, defended his prompt and massive use of police force—but he also told a House education subcommittee that massive efforts are needed to remove the root causes of some of the student protests.

"I believe that I have introduced something new to this business of preserving order on campuses," Hayakawa said.

FORCE

He said that at most institutions police were called in as late as possible and in small numbers. But, he continued, "I went the other way. I had ample force available and demonstrated a willingness to use it quickly to protect people and property from attack."

"The opposition has received my message . . .

"What we have succeeded in doing is to move the action from the classroom to the space between buildings and from there to the streets surrounding the campus. For weeks, now, the classrooms and the inner campus have been quite safe."

The subcommittee before which Hayakawa testified is investigating campus unrest in connection with Federal aid to higher education.

ISSUES

As an overflow audience largely of young people jammed the committee room and lined up outside in hope of getting in later, Hayakawa told the committee, "In a sense, the issues behind most present troubles are valid."

He said the country is committed to education but still tolerates great numbers of lower school systems "that are crippling the poor and minorities educationally."

"If we were dealing with hunger instead of education, you can imagine what would happen if we had a walled city in which the citizens had all the food they need while outside there were hordes of starving people," he said. "We would have to be prepared to open the gates wide and admit everyone, or be prepared for a riot. That is the situation now with higher education."

EXPENSE

He said educational opportunity at every level "for our entire minority and poor populations" must be provided even, if the expense is enormous.

Hayakawa and the college's director of financial aid, Dr. Helen Bedesem, said only about 3 per cent of State's students receiving financial aid have been arrested during the disturbance — 122 out of 3844 on scholarship aid.

While Hayakawa said he would follow Federal law and cut off Federal scholarships or loans to students convicted of riot offenses, he did not believe the law would help curb disturbances.

MAJORITY

"The major portion of the financial aid recipients and, most importantly, those who need financial help to obtain a college education, are not the same students one finds leading the student unrest," Dr. Bedesem said.

Hayakawa estimated that of the 18,000 students at San Francisco State the white "radical or ultra-liberal groups" number only about 300 and the control over them is probably vested in fewer than 50 people. These leaders, he said, "are dedicated, experienced and effective in the field of organizing or disruption."

Of the college's 800 or 900 black students, Hayakawa continued, fewer than 100 have been involved in the recent disruptions, although more are pressured into attending rallies.

He said that generally speaking the militant black students are fighting for a place in society while "white activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society, even though they have nothing better to propose as a substitute."

FAILURE

Hayakawa contended that efforts by dissidents on campus of all colors to gather support from the Spanish-speaking, black or Oriental communities in the San Francisco area have failed miserably.

He said a relatively small segment of his faculty has made common cause with the militant student leadership and he suggested that "professional inadequacies" may explain such an alliance in some cases.

Cal Billed For Police At State

Mayor Alioto has called on the State to reimburse The City for costs of policing student demonstrations at San Francisco State College.

He told students at UCLA yesterday the financial help would allow spending the money for other projects benefiting San Francisco citizens.

"The use of all that police power is kind of sad because that same money can be used in more constructive problems," said Alioto.

OVERTIME

In a suit filed in Superior Court, the Police Officers Association said Jan. 13 more than $280,000 in overtime pay has been due since Nov. 1, some of it connected with the trouble at the college.

Association President Edward W. Clark said at the time police haven't had a day off during school days since the student-teacher strike started.

He said police assigned to the college work a 10-hour day.

Alioto said the situation at the college was "stabilized as far as any violence is concerned," and that the key to further reduction of tensions on the campus was increased negotiations among the faculty, students and administrators.

PROPOSAL

He said the college needs a mediation board composed of a teacher representative, one from the administration and a third from the public at large to solve the problem.

"Students should be represented on academic councils, and all young people should be able to vote when they become 18 years old," he said.

Alioto had no estimate of the police costs at San Francisco State College but they are certain to run into the thousands of dollars.

...ment declaring its opposition to the investigation on the grounds that it may leave many of the local black community with Hayakawa seems to be supported by the local black leaders because of his hard line stand on strike demands.

Meanwhile, the JACL board of governors is holding a meeting Monday night at the Ryoei Nikko restaurant, Van Ness and Pine, at which time the invitation issue is expected to come up for discussion.

Statement

The annual installation banquet is set for Feb. 23, its locale yet to be decided upon.

The women's auxiliary statement follows:

"We, the San Francisco JACL Women's Auxiliary cabinet, are truly concerned about the welfare of the people of the Japanese community; therefore, we have taken it upon ourselves to voice an opinion on the issue of the invitation that was extended to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, as a guest speaker at the San Francisco JACL Installation Dinner. We would like to see a cohesive organization working together towards a common goal — the preservation of unity — rather than having an overt division within the community. Thus, due to the present crisis at San Francisco State College, our cabinet feels that it is an inappropriate time to have Dr. Hayakawa as a guest speaker and recommends to the San Francisco JACL board to reconsider its invitation."

The women's auxiliary cabinet officers responsible for the statement are: Sandra Hamamoto, president; Sandra Ouye, vice president; Diane Oki, treasurer; Judith Miyasaki, recording secretary; Judith Urabe, social service; Ty Okamoto, corresponding secretary; and Karen Kuniyuki, publicity, now on a trip of Mexico.

...ly read international publication such as Time has made an irresponsible and insidious fabrication which is not only false, but very dangerous at a time when racial harmony is vital and critical to the very survival of our society" charged a San Francisco Nisei, Edison Uno. "I urge all San Franciscans to register their complaint on this fraudulent statement to the editors of Time magazine. I cannot speak for the Japanese American community; however, from my experience in community relations both in the black and yellow communities I have not seen nor heard any evidence that our black brothers consider the Japanese ...

...Time magazine states: "By and large, Negro moderates argue that Jews have over-reacted. They contend that the Negroes' real quarrel is with the racism of white society as a whole. Thus in New York the Jew is singled out as a visible symbol of oppression; but in New Orleans, the black's natural 'enemy' is the Italian bourgeoisie, which predominates among ghetto store owners, and in San Francisco it is frequently the Japanese-American community."

Not since pre-Pearl Harbor days and the subsequent evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in the spring of 1943 has the Japanese American community in San Francisco been smeared and stigmatized.

Irresponsible

"It is unfortunate that a widely ...

...Nihonmachi business and residential section in San Francisco is located in the Western Addition area. Many Japanese leaders, churches, organizations, etc. are actively involved with the black community in the Western Addition. Yori Wada, director of the Buchanan Street YMCA, is a respected leader in the Negro community and has devoted his life to improving race relations with all ethnic groups. The Japanese American Citizens League's San Francisco chapter has recently joined the Western Addition Community Organization (WACO) and co-sponsored a Sunset tutorial summer project to help disadvantaged and culturally deprived children.

"The reputation and character of the Japanese American community is facing a crucial test to eliminate any doubts about the goodwill of all segments of the city," Uno emphasized.



San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa, with subcommittee chairman Cong. Edith Green of Oregon
UPI Telephoto

...of the state college ... Chronicle ... years ... today by the Coordinating Council for ... Education.

Officials of the state college ... critical ...

...of the ... campuses ... expansion ... and political ... use, including ... operation.

The CCHE in this connected theme was "a definite ultimate goal" for three new college campuses, and pro...

...in terms of ... facilities and ... the report's ...

UC officials here not yet ... to the report, which would clamp a lid on new UC campuses through 1977-78, with the exception of a 1972 review of the need for one new campus each in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay areas.

CAL, TOO

The report contends that UC, too, has made inadequate use of existing facilities and can meet enrollment growth largely through fuller use of facilities and year-around operations.

The CCHE report concedes that 11 new junior college campuses will be needed before 1977-78, including these in the Bay Area:

- Two campuses for the Peralta Junior College District in the East Bay.
- A campus for the Solano County district.
- A campus for the West Valley Joint Junior College District in the South Bay.
- A campus for the Fremont-Newark district.

But 19 other projected new junior college campuses may not be needed before 1977-78, according to the report.

These include campuses planned by the Contra Costa, Foothill, Marin, San Jose, Sonoma and San Mateo junior college districts.

REVERSAL

The report also said the West Valley district will not need more than one new campus in the period and the Peralta district will not need more than two new campuses, a reversal of present plans.

The council also took up a related report from the San Francisco consulting firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart.

The report urges UC and the colleges to speed their conversion to year-around operation. It buttresses a 1964 CCHE resolution that encouraged four-quarter or year-around systems at all but the smallest campuses.

The CCHE meeting, being held at the Jack Tar Hotel, will continue through tomorrow.

STUDENT TALKS

Leon Supervisor ... Francois ... urging ... to ... talks with ... student ... "for the purpose of restoring normal academic operations."

Morrison was quick to note "this ought to be considered along with the measure sent to committee."

In other action:

- The supervisors, without comment, unanimously ratified Mayor Alioto's appointment of ex-Mayor John F. Shelley to the $25,000 a year post as The City's Sacramento lobbyist.
- City Hall's electronic data processing bureau, target of growing criticism, will be investigated by a board ...

...Examiner ☆R Tues., Feb. 4, 1969

DEFENDS USE OF POLICE

College Head Raps Strikers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College yesterday defended use of police against student rioters who he said were "fighting to destroy the society" and aided by a few "dedicated revolutionaries" on the faculty.

Theneted semanticist, called in eight weeks ago to reopen the colleg after demonstrators had closed it, told a House subcommittee on education that violence was "essential to their (demonstrators) plan . . . the college use of police was a response to violence — not the cause."

RAPS SDS MEMBERS

The small hearing room was jammed and when the session adjourned for lunch about a dozen youths, including several girls, were ejected from the building by Capitol police after they stood in the corridor shouting, "strike! strike! white racist!"

They said they were students from George Washington University who wanted to support the student-faculty strike at San Francisco State.

Hayakawa said that although more than 500 students were arrested, only about 300 of the 18,000 students actually sought violence. He said that of the 300 to 900 Negro students, only about 100 were involved, and of the faculty, only a small segment were "dedicated revolutionaries."

"White activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society," Hayakawa said. "They believe our society is so corrupt that there is no hope except to destroy the entire structure and rebuild from the ground up. In their system there is no more room for debate than at a Nazi rally in the days of Adolph Hitler."

Responding to questions, Hayakawa said: "Some students are striking strictly under direction from their teachers, and they are threatened with dire consequences if they don't go out."

WANT TO CLOSE IT

A spokesman for the striking faculty members later told a news conference that Hayakawa's testimony was " a tissue of deceit . . . a mixture of fact and fiction designed to establish the point of view of the administration."

Arthur Bierman, a philosophy professor at the college, told the news conference: "We want to close down the school. We don't want anyone going onto that campus because the conditions that exist there make education impossible."

Hayakawa told the subcommittee that one obstacle in combating campus disorder was that "the president cannot even fire a faculty member. The faculty has autonomy in essential matters, such as hiring, retention, tenure and promotion."

Hayakawa and the college's director of financial aid, Dr. Helen Bedesem, said only about 3 per cent of State's students receiving financial aid have been arrested during the disturbance — 122 out of 3844 on scholarship aid.

While Hayakawa said he would follow Federal law and cut off Federal scholarships or loans to students convicted of riot offenses, he did not believe the law would help curb disturbances.

MAJORITY

"The major portion of the financial aid recipients and, most importantly, those who need financial help to obtain a college education, are not the same students one finds leading the student unrest," Dr. Bedesem said.

Hayakawa estimated that of the 18,000 students at San Francisco State the white "radical or ultra-liberal groups" number only about 300 and the control over them is probably vested in fewer than 50 people. These leaders, he said, "are dedicated, experienced and effective in the field of organizing or disruption."

Of the college's 800 or 900 black students, Hayakawa continued, fewer than 100 have been involved in the recent disruptions, although more are pressured into attending rallies.

He said that generally speaking the militant black students are fighting for a place in society while "white activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society, even though they have nothing better to propose as a substitute."

FAILURE

Hayakawa contended that efforts by dissidents on campus of all colors to gather support from the Spanish-speaking, black or Oriental communities in the San Francisco area have failed miserably.

He said a relatively small segment of his faculty has made common cause with the militant student leadership and he suggested that "professional inadequacies" may explain such an alliance in some cases.

...Chronicle

Tues., Feb. 4, 1969

Union Snubs Offer by Hayakawa

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

The offer of acting San Francisco State College president S. I. Hayakawa to reinstate striking professors who would go back to work next semester was rejected yesterday by Teachers Union officers.

Hayakawa said on Sunday he would intervene to block application of a State law holding that most strikers already have "automatically resigned" for being absent from their classes for five days.

But union president Gary Hawkins insisted that "We'll come back only if we get a negotiated settlement on our demands."

A more general response to Hayakawa's offer should come on Thursday, since college officials have asked strikers to respond by then as to whether they will be available to teach on February 17.

Those who do not respond, or who say they will not be available, are expected to be removed from class schedules.

The college estimated that about 300 teachers will be involved.

State college trustees apparently have decided to allow local college officials to handle each teacher's case individually, however. This enabled Hayakawa to make his offer of reinstatement, at the prompting of the college's Council of Academic Deans.

San Jose State College president Robert Clark also has promised to try to reinstate Teachers Union strikers there. But, unlike Hayakawa, he did not offer this in exchange for a return to classes.

Clark has received a similar teacher response, however—that, as one striker declared, "We will not crawl back."

Hawkins interpreted Hayakawa's offer as evidence that State officials "have run through the gamut of weapons" against the striking teachers and now may be ready to meet their demands for negotiations.

There were no outward indications, however, of any ...

SF Supervisors Urged to Act on SF State Strike

Members of the Save Our College Committee, a group which formed in December, have urged the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to take action regarding the crisis at San Francisco State College.

In a statement signed by prominent clergymen, social agency presidents and directors, and community leaders, the committee said, "We are distressed at the breakdown of talks between the special committee of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges and the striking teachers. We are perplexed at the apparent failure — despite strenous efforts — of the distinguished and dedicated Citizens Committee appointed by Mayor Alioto to resolve the problems at San Francisco State College. We are concerned that an able and experienced mediator has been unable to make any progress in healing the breach at the college.

"Two weeks now remain before the opening of the spring semester. We believe our society has within it the creativity to resolve this crisis and that a continuation of the present impasse in the spring semester is not necessary.

"If we are to have an institution which will be meaningful to all the young people who wish to attend it, if we are to have a college which can provide the kind of education that we will be proud to support, now is the time for constructive talks to begin.

"Since none of the efforts has been successful to this time, we urge the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to take immediate official action to call upon the Board of Trustees of the State College to resume talks with striking AFT teachers without delay and to engage in talks with representatives of the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, other students groups, and faculty and administration."

The statement was signed by the following persons: Rev. Eugene J. Boyle, chairman, Commission on Social Justice, Archdiocese of San Francisco, and co-chairman, San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concerns; Dr. David Crystal, executive director, Jewish Family Service Agency; John E. Dearman, president, Family Service Agency of San Francisco; John E. Delury, executive secretary, Commission on Social Justice, Archdiocese of San Francisco; Ursula Gealey, board member, Council for Civic Unity; Rev. Paul H. Gertmenian, co-chairman, San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race, and Social Concerns; Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser, regional director of American Hebrew Congregations; Rev. William Grace, director of Urban Church for the Synod of the Golden Gate, United Presbyterian Church; Dr. Robert D. Hill, superintendent of the Golden Gate District, United Methodist Church; Rev. Andrew Juvinall, director of Christian Social Concerns for the Golden Gate District of the United Methodist Church; L. Warde Laidman, executive director, Family Service Agency of San Francisco; Dr. Marshall Pallev, college program director, American Friends Service Committee; John Riordan, president, Council for Civic Unity; Dr. Harry Scholefield, minister, First Unitarian Church; Rita R. Semel, coordinator, San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race, and Social Concerns; Mrs. Joan Stillman, member San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race, and Social Concerns; and the San Francisco branch of the Golden Gate chapter, National Association of Social Workers.

Poll Favors Keeping S.F. State Open

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A majority of San Francisco State College students believes the campus should remain open despite strikes, a poll showed today.

The survey was made under American Association of University Professors auspices by A. Daniel Peck, an education teacher who sent questionnaires to 1,195 students and got replies from 794.

To make his list of 1,195, the ... put the school's full ... of 18,000 students through a computer.

Asked if the campus should be closed because of strike called by the Black Students Union and the American Federation of Teachers, 57.7 per cent replied they did not believe it should be closed.

Asked if the believed the spring semester should be opened regardless of the strikes, 51.5 per cent said yes and 46.5 per cent said no.

If the semester is opened, 73.2 per cent said they would be enrolled and 19.8 per cent said they wouldn't.

Independent-Journal
Tuesday, February 4, 1969

S.F.H. Appears on "Face the Nation"

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dr. S. Hayakawa, acting president of ... State College, says there is a "reasonable chance" the school will open for the second semester this month. In a television interview ("Face the Nation" — CBS) Hayakawa said the campus is still "somewhere in between" being open or closed at the moment.

Dr. Hayakawa told television ... that all striking teachers ... have their pay cut for ... days they were absent, and ... should also be taken ... days ... will be considered to have resigned ... [illegible] ... "going to ... Council of Academic Deans" ... striking teachers to ... [illegible]

'Keep It Open'– Poll of Students

A poll taken among students at San Francisco State revealed today a high percentage — 57.7 percent — think the college should be kept open.

Furthermore, only 5.8 percent say that fear of reprisals has kept them from classes while 24.1 percent blame fear of police action and 30.6 the fact that their teachers are not teaching.

The poll — taken among 1195 students, 72.7 percent of whom replied to mailed questionaires — was conducted by A. Daniel Peck, professor of education, who said he no longer knew what to believe himself.

OWN CONCLUSIONS

The poll was authorized by the American Association of University Professors, but Peck said the conclusions drawn are entirely his own.

Among them:

- An overbalming majority of students feel the campus should remain open.
- An overwhelming majority feel that the 15 demands of the BSU and TWLF are negotiable.
- The student strike is less popular than the AFT strike. The campus is split on a nearly 50-50 basis on both strikes.
- There has been significant attendance during the strike.

POLL RESULTS

The poll follows, the replies shown in percentages.

Do you feel the campus should be closed until strike issues are resolved? — 40.7 yes, 57.7 no, 1.6 didn't answer

Do you feel the 15 demands should be non-negotiable? — 39 yes, no 50.9, 3.1 didn't answer.

Do you support the AFT strike? — 47.7 yes, 48.1 no, 4.2 didn't answer.

Do you support the student strike? — 41.9 yes, 53.4 no, 4.7 didn't answer.

Do you feel spring semester should be opened regardless of the campus crisis? — 51.5 yes, 46.5 no, 2 didn't answer.

If it did, would you be enrolled? — 73.8 yes, 19.8 no, 6.4 didn't answer.

Have you been attending classes fairly regularly — A) on campus? 55.2 yes, 41.7 no; B) off campus? 29.3 yes, 52.5 no.

If you have not been attending is it because of — A) fear of reprisals from strikers? 5.8 yes, 94.6 no; B) respect for picket lines? 32.9 yes; 14.8 no; C) fear of police action? 24.1 yes, 30.3 no; D) fear of student action? 7.1 yes, 33 no; E) teacher not present on campus? 30.6 yes, 19.3 no; F) teacher not present off campus? 16.5 yes, 23.9 no.

Do you feel you are aware of the strike issues— A) of the AFT strike? 80.2 yes, 17.9 no; B) of the student strike? 83.6 yes, 8.4 no.

Hayakawa Testifies In Congress on SF Campus Violence

WASHINGTON (UPI) — S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, told Congress Monday students involved in rioting on the school's campus used violence as an essential part of their tactics.

"The College use of police was a response to violence — not to the cause," he told a House Special Subcommittee on Education. He testified about student demonstrations on the San Francisco campus in recent months. Police were called out at times to quell the disturbances.

"The people who deplore the use of police on campus seemed to forget that the first days of (a student strike) saw violence introduced by the students themselves as essential to their plan," Hayakawa said.

He said only about 300 of the school's 18,000 students were involved in campus rioting and that they were helped by handful of faculty members he called "dedicated revolutionaries."

One obstacle in combating disorders, he said, was that "the president cannot even fire a faculty member. The faculty has autonomy in essential matters, such as hiring, retention, tenure and promotion."

He said only about 100 of the San Francisco State's 800 to 900 black students had been involved in the disorders.

"Generally speaking, the black students are fighting for a place in society," Hayakawa said. "White activists, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, are fighting to destroy the society.

"They believe our society is so corrupt that there is no hope except to destroy the entire structure and rebuild from the ground up. In their system there is no more room for debate than at a Nazi rally in the days of Adolf Hitler."

Hayakawa was accompanied by Dr. Helen R. Bedesem, Director of Financial Aid at the college. She said that of 648 students arrested since last fall, only 122 were receiving any kind of federal financial aid. Of those 122, she told the subcommittee, 71 were receiving aid from federally insured loan programs over which the college has no control.

Hayakawa's Testimony On Violence

Associated Press
Washington

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa of embattled San Francisco State College testified yesterday that the current danger to the Nation and to higher education demonstrated by student unrest has been vastly underestimated."

Hayakawa, who took over the riot-rocked San Francisco campus eight weeks ago, defended his prompt and massive use of police force—but he also told a House education subcommittee that massive efforts are needed to remove the root causes of some of the student protests.

"I believe that I have introduced something new to this business of preserving order on campuses," Hayakawa said.

FORCE

He said that at most institutions police were called in as late as possible and in small numbers. But, he continued, "I went the other way. I had ample force available and demonstrated a willingness to use it quickly to protect people and property from attack."

"The opposition has received my message . . .

"What we have succeeded in doing is to move the action from the classroom to the space between buildings and from there to the streets surrounding the campus. For weeks, now, the classrooms and the inner campus have been quite safe."

The subcommittee before which Hayakawa testified is investigating campus unrest in connection with Federal aid to higher education.

ISSUES

As an overflow audience largely of young people jammed the committee room and lined up outside in hope of getting in later, Hayakawa told the committee, "In a sense, the issues behind most present troubles are valid."

He said the country is committed to education but still tolerates great numbers of lower school systems "that are crippling the poor and minorities educationally."

"If we were dealing with hunger instead of education, you can imagine what would happen if we had a walled city in which the citizens had all the food they need while outside there were hordes of starving people," he said. "We would have to be prepared to open the gates wide and admit everyone, or be prepared for a riot. That is the situation now with higher education."

EXPENSE

He said educational opportunity at every level "for our entire minority and poor populations" must be provided even, if the expense is enormous.

Cal Billed For Police At State

Mayor Alioto has called on the State to reimburse The City for costs of policing student demonstrations at San Francisco State College.

He told students at UCLA yesterday the financial help would allow spending the money for other projects benefiting San Francisco citizens.

"The use of all that police power is kind of sad because that same money can be used in more constructive problems," said Alioto.

OVERTIME

In a suit filed in Superior Court, the Police Officers Association said Jan. 13 more than $280,000 in overtime pay has been due since Nov. 1, some of it connected with the trouble at the college.

Association President Edward W. Clark said at the time police haven't had a day off during school days since the student-teacher strike started.

He said police assigned to the college work a 10-hour day.

Alioto said the situation at the college was "stabilized as far as any violence is concerned," and that the key to further reduction of tensions on the campus was increased negotiations among the faculty, students and administrators.

PROPOSAL

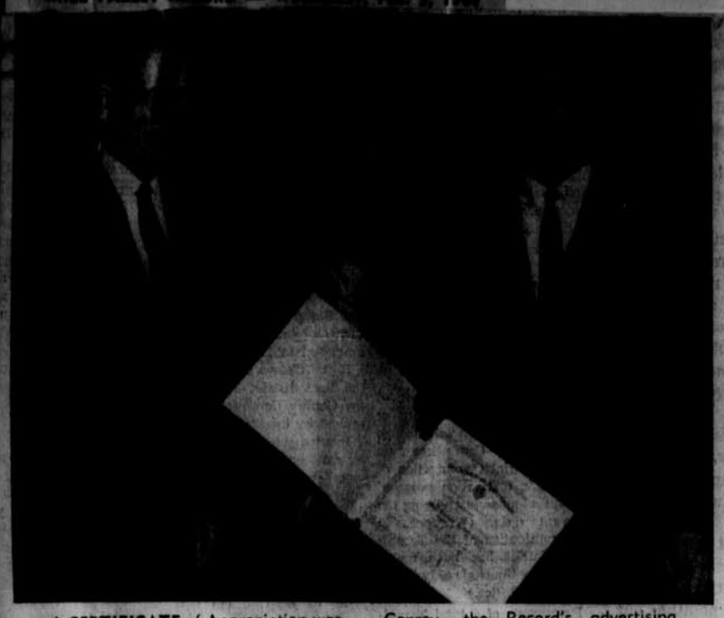
He said the college needs a mediation board composed of a teacher representative, one from the administration and a third from the public at large to solve the problem.

"Students should be represented on academic councils, and all young people should be able to vote when they become 18 years old," he said.

Alioto had no estimate of the police costs at San Francisco State College, but they are certain to run into the thousands of dollars.

DUPLICATE FRAME

MILL VALLEY RECORD — Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1969



A CERTIFICATE of Appreciation was presented to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, for his talk to the Mill Valley Lions club and their guests last week. Mike LaTorre, right, is Lions Club President and Robert Conroy, the Record's advertising manager, is the program chairman who, with Police Chief Dan Terzich made arrangements with the busy president to include the Mill Valley talk on his schedule.

—Philip J. Planert Photo

Hayakawa Clues Lions

San Francisco State College acting President S. I. Hayakawa of Mill Valley may have his critics—but no one can accuse him of not being able to communicate, with great style.

Last week in Mill Valley he ran into a pride of Lions (estimated at 175, but looking like more) and had them eating out of his hand.

It was a neat trick.

But the Mill Valley Lions Club is not a group to be fooled. To use a pun, they have too much to be proud of: like Mike LaTorre, chairman of the evening, Police Chief Dan Terzich, honorary Lion, who arranged his friend's appearance and introduced him, and everyone who pitched in. And their record of community service.

Hayakawa spoke of the problems at San Francisco State. He did not find them insoluble.

He said he intended to see that order was restored to the campus and "if it takes police to do it, then OK, have them do it."

The semantics scholar said the students and teacher demands were part of a "power grab" and that the troubles at State were part of a larger nationwide revolutionary movement.

"There are some who seriously believe runners are carrying funds from Red China into the United States via Cuba," he said. "I don't say that it's happening, but it remains a possibility."

Referring again to State, he said, "The fight is not over by a long shot."

Before begining his talk, Hayakawa posed for photographers and later signed autographs.

He had worked his special magic.

Last Sunday he appeared on CBS television's "Face the Nation" and repeated much of what had been previewed by the Mill Valley Lions.

Monday he testified in Washington, D.C., before a House subcommittee on education—and then returned to the embattled college.

—Michael Percy

S.F. Examiner—Page 5 ☆R Wed., Feb. 5, 1969

AFT Strikers Get It From Two Directions

Striking San Francisco State College teachers were under double orders today — one directing them to return to work immediately and the other asking them to signify whether they will work in the coming semester.

The "back to work" order was from Superior Judge Henry R. Rolph, who issued a preliminary injunction against striking, picketing or advocating a work stoppage.

The will-you-teach-next-semester inquiry was from the college administration urging all faculty members to signify by letter just who will be in the classroom when the new semester begins two weeks hence. The deadline for answering was set for 5 p.m. tomorrow.

UNDER STUDY

Whether striking members of the American Federation of Teachers Local 1352 will abide by either order is unknown. Union President Gary Hawkins said both matters are under study by union attorneys.

A somewhat similar restraining order issued Jan. 8 — two days after the strike began — has been ignored by the teachers. This order, however, did not deal with whether the teachers, as public workers, have a right to strike.

Judge Rolph's order stated clearly that teachers are public servants and cannot, under California law, stop work without permission of the Legislature.

THE WORD

In registered letters sent out late last week to all faculty members, the college administration requested teachers — full and part time — to "verify by letter your plan regarding your teaching assignments in the regularly scheduled programs on campus."

"If you will not be available, it is necessary to cancel the courses assigned to you so that students will know at advising and registration times that these classes will not be offered."

This directive with a tomorrow deadline raised the semantical problem of whether a reply signifies a teacher ready to start teaching or merely available for work but still on strike.

AMBIGUITY

The union made the problem more ambiguous by recommending through its attorney, Victor VanBourg, that replies be stated:

"This will advise you that the undersigned will be available to meet his (her) professional responsibilities in the spring semester of 1969."

BAY AREA

The Welcome Mat

Traditionally, nearly all of the 1300 full-time and part-time faculty members at San Francisco State College attended the president's welcoming speech at the beginning of each semester. A week ago Friday, however, there were less than 350 in the audience when President S. I. Hayakawa mounted the platform.

Still, the doughty semanticist plunged forward. But he had just hit the second sentence of his prepared address ("There are no easy times to look forward to in the near future . . .") when a small group of hecklers broke into the chant "Down with Hayakawa."

The president leaned forward to the microphone and said: "This is a perfect example of their tactics to suppress freedom of speech."

Cheers and Rage

At that eight of the hecklers mounted the stage and surrounded Hayakawa, chanting slogans. Among the dissidents was Dr. Nathan Hare, director of the Black Studies program at State;

Ethnic Studies Not Urgent, States Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

Regards Legitimate for Black Studies Program, Says SF State President in Talk Last Week

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State college, said last week there was a legitimate demand for a black studies program, but ethnic studies were not so urgent.

He made this statement in response to questions following a talk to the American College of Public Relations assn. at their western region conference in the St. Francis hotel last Friday.

Dr. Hayakawa described the Negro as a "wandering Jew without an Israel" in pointing out the need for black studies to give the young people of the black community a feeling of status.

He said this was not an immediate need for the other groups that had "intact cultures."

A demand for an ethnic studies department which would include black studies has been made by striking Third World Liberation Front students. Several Japanese American studies courses were among those suggested by some nisei students and teachers.

However, Dr. Hayakawa accused the striking students of using the black studies program as a pretext for disturbing the campus.

Just Want Trouble

They don't want a solution to the problems, they just want to keep the unrest going, he said.

He said he had not received a proposal from the Third World students specifying what they need in their ethnic studies program.

"This leads you to suspect how phony these demands are," he said.

He credited the 1964 Free Speech Movement at the University of California in Berkeley with his decision to accept the presidency of troubled San Francisco State campus.

"The FSM had tremendous resemblances to the rise of the Hitler movement," he said.

He declared "Hitler showed us how you can get power over a great nation by gangsterism and confrontation.

New Type of Hitlerism

"I took this job because I felt a new kind of Hitlerism was starting all over again in this nation, but this time from the left, not right."

His interest in the movement, sparked in 1964, led him to a 10-minute decision over the phone to accept the position he said.

He said the "people on my side" are those who "don't want to see our heritage of discussion, debate and argument and compromise and give and take give way to people forcing their will upon others by techniques of "confrontation."

Hayakawa's address consisting of answers to questions from the audience evoked frequent laughter and applause.

Friday, February 7, 1969 PACIFIC CITIZEN

S. F. State: an Inside View

Youth Page

By JOHN SUGIYAMA
Chairman, NC-WNDYC

San Francisco

As many of you may know, San Francisco State College has for the past couple months been racked with varying degrees of violence, turmoil, and confusion. As a junior at San Francisco State College, I have been a witness to many of the happenings and thus feel qualified to give my opinion of the situation.

The basic issues in the turmoil at SFSC are still the ten demands of the Black Students Union and the five demands of the Third World Liberation Front (composed of the Latin Americans, Asian Americans, and Afro-Americans).

Basically these demands center around more freedom for ethnic minorities in determining the course of their own education.

For example, one demand is for the establishment of a School of Ethnic Studies under which various departments would be created dealing with specific ethnic groups as, Black Studies, Asian Studies, etc. As of now, this demand has been granted by the College Administration.

However money is needed to implement this demand and the State College Board of Trustees who control the allocation of money, do not seem to be willing to move rapidly in financing this program.

Student Power Play

As the demands were stated, a strike was called by the two groups in an effort to close the campus until all the demands were met.

Classes were interrupted by dissident students in an effort to close the campus. There was however quite a bit of confusion regarding the meaning of many of the demands.

Therefore just before the Thanksgiving holidays, a three day Convocation was proposed in which the main purpose was to educate students and the public to the demands of the BSU and TWLF.

These two groups at that time, it seemed, were beginning to realize that the administration had no power in implementing these demands but that only the Trustees had such power. The Convocation for the two days that it was held proved I'm sure educational for all who attended.

Then it happened. All hell broke loose. President Smith resigned and S. I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist, became acting president. He vowed to keep the campus open using police if necessary. This he did, using upwards of 600 police on campus.

The college was definitely moving in a direction of discussing the demands which is a necessary first step in resolving the crisis.

When Dr. Hayakawa brought police on campus, the policy of the administration turned from one of discussing the issues to one of ignoring them. This enraged students and rallies were held daily.

A state of emergency was declared on campus and rallies were deemed illegal. Police were used to disperse the crowds of students numbering at times into the two thousands.

Police Brutality

Now, you may have read about police brutality but never witnessed it. Believe me, it is a fact. For the first time in my life, I saw innocent people clubbed and beaten by police. It is not a very pleasant sight to say the least.

Therefore I could not understand the logic behind keeping the campus open under a police state.

During the time the police were on campus, the college was more "closed" than before.

Not 'Open' Campus

Innocent students were no protected by police. It was dangerous enough to walk from class to class, building to building without the fear of being caught between police and striking students.

In the classes, students were too nervous to be able to concentrate on their studies. Professors had difficulty in lecturing over the noise of a police helicopter flying over campus surveying the situation. The campus atmosphere was not conducive to learning.

It was not truly an open campus.

There is no promise that everything will be in order when school resumes in January. Striking students want all the demands met and the college administration is determined to keep the campus open.

No Understanding

Of course, the situation is much more complex than space will permit it to be explained here.

However perhaps the important question now is "What can be learned from the SFSC crisis?"

In talking with many adults in the community, I am saddened by the lack of understanding expressed by many adults exhibited toward the feelings and needs of young adults.

Students expressing a need for understanding and a desire to shape the world into which they must live and raise a family are met by cries by many adults that these "radicals" are bent on the destruction of society or that these elements are communist - inspired.

It is a sad commentary upon our society that many people express a lack of understanding by not attempting to understand the reasons for such concern.

Much is said about the "Generation Gap" but little is done about it.

A friend commented that rather than a "Generation Gap" there exists a "Value Gap". If this is true, let us attempt to understand the formation of values on the part of adults and young adults. If we tried to perceive the needs of others rather than our own, perhaps problems like those at SFSC would never have occurred.

Unfortunately, such a lesson is often learned the hard way.

Independent-Journal, Friday, February 7, 1969

Hayakawa Offers To Rehire 199 Strikers; Deadline Set Monday

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — If they apply by Monday, San Francisco State College's acting president is offering to rehire the 199 striking teachers who have lost their jobs because of state law.

S. I. Hayakawa, speaking yesterday at a news conference, said the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers members have lost their positions because they were absent from duty five days without excuses.

He urged them to apply for rehiring at the same pay and in the same positions for the spring term which begins Feb. 17.

"We have felt all along that this provision (the educational code law on terminations) operates punitively," he continued. "Yet, we cannot, as public officials, refuse to carry out legal requirements."

Hayakawa also suggested that the striking teachers apply to the state Personnel Board for full reinstatement since rehiring alone would not reinstate tenure or accumulated sabbatical leave time.

The teachers, who struck Jan. 6, continued picketing yesterday despite a second Superior Court injunction.

Led by the Black Students Union, students struck the school Nov. 6 demanding a school of ethnic studies and admission of all Negroes regardless of academic qualifications.

Teachers struck in support of demands for more pay, better working conditions and support for the student walkout.

No immediate reaction to Hayakawa's suggestions came from the union which went into conference with its lawyers.

S.F. Examiner ☆☆ Thurs., Feb. 6, 1969

'Resigned' Teachers Get Terms

By JOHN HURST

Striking San Francisco State College teachers were told by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa today that they are eligible for rehiring by the administration but without tenure and its benefits such as accrued sabbatical time.

They were also informed that if they seek full reinstatement with tenure they must go to the State Personnel Board and present their individual cases.

Hayakawa said letters of notification were mailed today to all teachers who missed five consecutive days without authorization since the strike of the American Federation of Teachers started Jan. 6.

RESIGNED

In effect, the letter means — although it did not so specify — that the striking teachers are considered to have automatically resigned under the State Education Code's five-day provision.

It also noted that the administration is bound by the law and does not have the power of granting reinstatement.

Hayakawa clarified the administration's position at a morning news conference attended also by Glenn Smith, vice president in charge of business affairs, and Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs.

They outlined the steps taken by the administration, including the letter sent out last month requesting faculty members to verify whether they had taught during the strike. Many had gone unanswered.

PICKET LINE

Reference was also made to another letter which asked all teachers to notify the college whether they plan to teach next semester, starting Feb. 17.

Meanwhile, the AFT again set up a token picket line today despite the preliminary injunction issued Tuesday by Superior Judge Henry Rolph banning the strike and forbidding picketing.

The AFT claims 400 members among the 1400 member faculty. However, the administration says strikers number 277 faculty and nonfaculty employes.

GRADING

Grading of students still remained unresolved today. The AFT's executive committee has asked striking teachers to turn students' grades over to the union's attorney, Victor VanBourg, until the strike is settled.

The administration, however, said department chairmen will grade students if the teachers won't.

San Francisco Chronicle ☆ Thurs., Feb. 6, 1969

Alioto's Cure For Violence On Campus

Mayor Joseph Alioto told a meeting of educators yesterday that the use of "reason and constitutional principles" can solve the turmoil on campuses in California.

He said State lawmakers and the Board of Trustees of the State colleges "have to sit down and work out a collective bargaining system for teachers and a grievance procedure for students."

He added that the crisis at San Francisco State College "cannot be solved with bayonets or courtroom injunctions."

Alioto was chief speaker at an all-day conference at the Marin County Civic Center. About 250 public school administrators for north coast counties attended.

Several student strike leaders, invited to take part in panels during the conference, were on the speaker's dias when Alioto said of the dissidents:

"We'll give you microphones, an audience, a plebescite. But don't you dare resort to violence. We don't want you terrorizing little old ladies teaching chemistry or throwing typewriters out of windows."

He told the assembled educators: "You must importune your legislators to realize that something is needed more than just repressive force in solving campus problems."

Professor's Warning

Striking professors claimed yesterday that San Francisco State College's School of Humanities will be "seriously crippled" if their strike is not settled before the new semester begins in just 11 days.

Jesse Ritter, coordinator of freshman English for the college and vice president of the striking Teachers Union, estimated that less than one-third of the 100-man English Department may be available, only four of the 16 world literature professors and but half of the creative writing staff.

The school's six other departments would be similarly hit, according to the union estimate.

College officials, still trying to determine which faculty members will be teaching during the upcoming semester, discounted some of the union claims as highly exaggerated.

They conceded, however, that there would be "serious problems" in the speech and philosophy departments.

Meanwhile, a new problem developed for the Education Department. Teachers Union members at the city's high schools voted to stop working with the student teachers sent them for training from that department, pending settlement of the srike.

Strikers continued picketing, meanwhile, in open defiance of the second court order issued against their strike on Tuesday. They were served with copies of the order, but there was no move to arrest anyone.

San Francisco Chronicle Fri., Feb. 7, 1969

199 Lose Jobs at S.F. State

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College told 199 of his striking faculty members yesterday that they have lost their jobs, but he offered to rehire them if they apply by Monday.

Hayakawa said the State law under which they now are considered as having resigned automatically will not allow him to reinstate them. That means they have lost most of the benefits accrued by experienced teachers.

But he said he could rehire them, and grant them the same pay as they made before joining the Teachers Union strike on January 6, and the same positions they held before.

Hayakawa urged the teachers to apply in the meantime to the State Personnel Board for full reinstatement, and suggested that those who do so should have an easy time getting it.

He also implied broadly, however, that strikers who do not accept his invitation to seek re-hiring may lose their jobs for good and be replaced by other teachers.

The Union officers declined to make any immediate comment on whether his offer had changed their position against seeking re-hiring or reinstatement until college authorities agree to a strike settlement.

But union President Gary Hawkins interpreted it as meaning "we have been fired." He said the union probably would respond today, and meanwhile continue to strike and picket.

LAW

Hayakawa echoed the union's opposition to the State law under which the teachers lost their jobs — an Education Code provision holding that college employees away from their jobs five days or more without authorization have resigned.

He called it "an inappropriate regulation for application to a strike situation" and one that "operates punitively."

But Hayakawa said "we cannot, as public officials, refuse to carry out legal requirements," and can only "try our best . . . to provide ameliorative actions."

PROMISE

He said college officials had tried for several weeks to find "avenues of relief from these legal requirements" before coming up with the re-hiring plan. Hayakawa assured the teachers that their acceptance of re-hiring would not prejudice the court action they have threatened to take against the resignation law.

College Vice President Donald Garrity seemed certain that the State Personnel Board would grant reinstatement to any teacher who sought it — and "within minutes" — since the teacher would be backed by college administrators.

Teachers who are not reinstated will lose their tenure, which guarantees them virtually a life-time job rather than just the chance to seek re-hiring on a year-to-year basis.

They also will lose the right to periodic, paid sabbatical leaves for educational projects; death benefits that grant their survivors up to six months of their pay, and first call on jobs should there be a widespread reduction in State college teaching positions.

Those who do not return the "letters of appointment" sent out by Hayakawa yesterday will be dropped from the schedule of classes for the new semester that begins on February 17.

EFFECT

The schedule will be released on Tuesday for registering students and, unless the teachers seek re-hiring, several college departments will be hard hit.

College officials said they had "a fair number of offers" from local doctors, lawyers, businessmen and others with qualifications to replace teachers who do not return.

They said some of them may be hired, as least on a part-time, temporary basis, and that other steps, such as combining classes, may be taken to ease the situation.

Garrity was hopeful, however, that as many as two-thirds of the strikers would seek re-hiring. Approximately that percentage already has responded to letters asking them if they will be available for teaching in the new semester, although they said, in effect, that they would be available only if the strike was settled.

Page 4—S.F.Examiner ☆R Fri., Feb. 7, 1969

Sign or Else, 199 Teachers Told at State

A total of 199 teachers at San Francisco State College have until Monday to sign pledges to conduct classes next semester or automatically lose their jobs.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa said the teachers and nine administrative employes have missed at least five consecutive days of work and will be dropped unless they sign the pledges.

If the teachers don't sign, the courses they would have taught will be dropped for the semester, he added.

nine administrative em-

Hayakawa also said he is investigating the hiring of other teachers if the strikers do not return.

SENTENCED

Meantime, a 20 year old San Francisco State student was sentenced by Municipal Court Judge Walter Calcagno to 30 days in jail yesterday for violating terms of probation granted after his arrest last May.

The probation department said Gregory DeGiere, 321 Divisadero St., had failed to report as ordered after his conviction of unlawful assembly, refusal to disperse and disturbing the peace in the May 24 sit-in at the administration building. DeGiere was one of 454 picked up Jan. 24 during mass arrests on the campus.

In another court action, an order prohibiting disruptive activity on campus was continued to Monday when 15 student associations and 20 of their leaders go on trial before Superior Judge Byron Arnold.

The suits, filed by a group of non-striking students and professors, charge these groups and individuals with disruptive acts and ask that they be stopped.

REHIRING

Earlier yesterday, Hayakawa outlined how the striking teachers could be rehired, but without tenure and such benefits as accrued sabbatical leave.

On another matter, he said teachers of 200 to 300 courses have not yet turned in grades. In most cases, department heads have indicated they will simply give "pass" grades to students affected.

Classes will begin as scheduled for the opening of the spring semester Feb. 17, Hayakawa said.

Turning to the "automatic resignations" of those teachers and employes who have missed five consecutive days, Hayakawa said:

"We cannot simply reinstate them. This is an action that rests with the State Personnel Board and must be initiated through requests of the individual concerned."

PICKET LINE

The American Federation of Teachers set up a token picket line yesterday despite the preliminary injunction issued Tuesday by Superior Judge Henry Rolph banning the strike forbidding picketing.

The AFT claims 400 members among the 1400 member faculty. The administration says strikers number 277 faculty and non-faculty employes.

Page 4—S.F.Examiner ☆ Fri., Mar. 7, 1969

State's Black Studies Fade In Strike Wake

By Lynn Ludlow

Black studies courses have quietly vanished from the curriculum at San Francisco State College, where the student strike for an autonomous School of Ethnic Studies enters its fifth month today.

Although the strike has affected several of the educational innovations that helped attract liberals and radicals to the campus in the first place, the Black Studies Program no longer exists.

It was supposed to be replaced by the Black Studies Department starting this semester, but Dr. Nathan Hare, the ex-chairman who won't give up his chair, refused to launch the department until all 15 strike demands are implemented.

Hare had also been in charge of the Black Studies Program, a transitional arrangement. In the fall semester, 22 classes were offered in several other academic departments.

Few Remain

Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, said today that "only two or three" of the classes remain in the spring catalog. One of these was canceled when the instructor, Malcolm Spence, was suspended recently.

Assuming that the Black Studies Department would take over the various classes in the Black Studies Program, the other departments removed these classes from their curriculums.

The Black Studies Department is now scheduled to begin operations next fall under a different chairman. Acting President S. I. Hayakawa has informed Hare that his contract will not be renewed. Hare continues to occupy his office in the Administration Building, and college officials say that confusion is one result.

White was also asked about a memorandum promised by the civil rights office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare concerning "autonomous" black studies programs. The memo will say that such programs, if segregated by race, are a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 .

Would the proposed program at San Francisco State be restricted to black faculty members?

"I'll refer to my original statement made with Dr. Hare," White said. "We wanted to look for people who could reflect the black experience. Obviously, the best way to gain such experience is in the black community."

Does this mean an all-black faculty?

"You have to reach your own conclusions," White said.

Opposition

A college spokesman said, however, that the administration remains opposed to any program that might support racial discrimination.

At the University of California in Berkeley, where the Third World Liberation Front also demands an autonomous college of ethnic studies, a spokesman quoted Chancellor Roger Heyns as saying this week:

"Any unit created must not be segregated as to faculty or students. Whatever unit is created to serve the needs of minorities, whether a department for the needs of one group or several, should have no more autonomy and no less than any existing unit."

At San Jose State College, where a Black (Community) Studies Program is scheduled for next fall, administrators and black leaders agree that any student may enroll if qualified.

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Fri., Feb. 7, 1969

Alioto Rejects Reagan's Kind Of Assistance

Los Angeles

San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto said yesterday that if Governor Ronald Reagan should see fit to proclaim a "state of extreme emergency" at San Francisco State College it would be over his protest.

"We don't want that kind of help," the mayor said, referring to the governor's action Wednesday which called for the highway patrol to provide "all necessary manpower" to maintain law and order on the UC Berkeley campus.

"We have already told him (Governor Reagan) we don't want any National Guard in San Francisco," Alioto said during a visit to the UCLA campus here. "Militia and bayonets make a sorry showing on a campus."

Times-Post Service

S.F. State Student Is Jailed

A 20-year-old San Francisco State College student was sentenced to 30 days in jail yesterday for violating the terms of probation granted after his arrest last May.

Municipal Court Judge Walter Calcagno sentenced Gregory DeGiere, 321 Divisidero street, on the recommendation of the probation department.

The department said he had failed to report as ordered following his conviction on charges of unlawful assembly, refusal to disperse and disturbing the peace, growing out of the May 24 sit-in at the administration building.

DeGiere was picked up again on January 24 during mass arrests at San Francisco State. At the time, a warrant was out for his arrest on the probation matter.

About 20 other persons among the 454 arrested January 24 are on probation from earlier charges.



Backers of Alexis and Murray greeted the judge's decision with derision

Judge Upholds 1-Year Probation for Murray

Municipal Court Judge Albert A. Axelrod, his voice breaking at times, told his heavily guarded and tension-ridden courtroom yesterday that the one-year probation sentence he gave Black Panther George Mason Murray is valid.

And he ordered Murray and Jack Alexis, who was sentenced last March 8 with him, to show cause next Friday why that probation shouldn't be revoked since both were recently arrested.

The District Attorney's office asked Axelrod on January 6 to revoke probation for the pair after they had been arrested in connection with disturbances at San Francisco State College, where Murray taught and studied before being suspended.

Murray was also charged on January 24 with carrying concealed weapons after a car in which Murray and another man were riding was stopped for speeding in East Palo Alto and officers found several guns in the auto.

Arraignment on that charge was postponed last Monday for a week by a Redwood City Municipal court Judge because of yesterday's probation hearing.

Attorney Charles Garry, speaking yesterday for the defendants, argued that the probation was invalid since it was twice as long as the six-months maximum sentence the Judge had suspended.

Garry also argued that since the probation terms were not spelled out in writing, as the law requires, they were invalid.

"I spelled out the conditions," Axelrod spluttered. "They're students out there. They ought to understand."

The Judge told Garry he intended to go ahead with the hearing on revoking the probation.

Garry objected, saying he was not prepared, but Assistant District Attorney Jerome Benson pressed for immediate hearing.

The Judge finally asked the attorneys if they wished to proceed and when Garry still objected, he ordered both defendants taken into custody.

The order was greeted with angry comments from the crowded courtroom where nearly 50 black activists and members of the Third World Liberation Front were seated as spectators.

The Judge, obviously flustered by the comments, reversed his order and postponed the hearing on the probation until next Friday at 11 a.m.

The Wind That Rang a Bell

Police responded to a clanging alarm at the San Francisco City College book store early yesterday and found a burglar's dream with no takers.

The back door of the store, which apparently had been left unlocked, had blown open in a gust of wind.

The previous day's receipts were in plain view on a counter — including $2644 in cash.

Officer Paul Seidler said he discovered the situation at 5:15 a.m., and at first assumed he had interrupted a burglary.

It turned out, however, that the store manager had not checked the door before leaving, he said.

The money had been left out by an employee who had been counting it, but had to rush off to an appointment with the hair dresser, Seidler said.

The burglar alarm had been tripped when the door blew open.

335 Lose Pay at 3 State Colleges

A new report from the State Controllr indicated yesterday that 181 strikers at San Francisco State College, including some of the most prominent, will lose their full month's pay for January.

They were among 335 employees, most of them striking teachers, who were listed for reduced paychecks at S.F. State, where a strike began January 6; at San Jose State, where teachers struck two days later, and at Hayward State, where teachers held a one-day sympaty strike.

The others — 48 here, 27 in San Jose and 79 in Hayward — will lose anywhere from one to 11 days' pay, at the rate of $50 to $100 per day of unauthorized absence.

Another 49 professors — all from San Jose State — are expected to be docked the whole month's pay. They were not listed, however, because of the apparent reluccause of San Jose offitance of San Jose State officials to trigger the State law calling for the automatic resignation of teachers away from class without authorization for five days or more.

The reports from S.F. State officials already have applied the law to 199 teachers and nine non-teaching staff members.

Among them, and among those listed for losing their entire month's pay, are Teachers Union President Gary Hawkins, chief union negotiator Arthur Bierman and other prominent union leaders, including English Professor Eric Solomon, a member of the college Academic Senate.

Also listed was George Murray, the Black Panther militant whose suspension from a part-time teaching post helped touch off the student strike at the college.

Others included Jerry Varnado, the Black Student Union leader, and William Stanton, the former State assemblyman and controversial economics professor.

At least one striking professor — the vice president of the Teachers Union, no less — may get a full paycheck, however.

That's Jesse Ritter, who is also the college's coordinator of freshman English courses. College officials left him off the docking list, apparently because he reported that he had worked full-time during tse month long strike.

Ritter claimed he met his classes and did his administrative work regularly, although doing it off-campus and while also being active in the strike.

Ritter said he wasn't aware that his report might entitle him to a full paycheck. It's still not clear that it will, even though his name is not on the State list. But if it does, said Ritter, "that's fine with me."

San Francisco Chronicle
Sat., Feb. 8, 1969

Teachers Union Replies To Hayakawa

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

Striking San Francisco State College professors rebuffed acting President S. I. Hayakawa's offer to rehire them yesterday, but vowed to win a strike settlement that will return them to work anyway.

They denied Hayakawa's announcement on Thursday that they have lost their jobs under State law and said he therefore is in no position to offer to rehire them.

Officers of the striking Teachers Union described Hayakawa's move as merely "another device in the long list of scare tactics . . . used to attempt to break, rather than settle, our strike."

They said this "latest ploy . . . cannot work. Negotiations, not threats, is the key to settling the dispute between us and the political powers who control higher education in this State."

Even while rejecting Hayakawa's offer, the union advised members to sign the letters he sent to 190 strikers asking them to sign up — to be rehired, in Hayakawa's words — for teaching during the next semester.

The union made clear, however, that those who follow the union's advice actually will not be available for work unless "Governor Reagan will allow the (State College Board of) Trustees and the local administration to settle the dispute with the teachers and the students."

SCHEDULES

Hayakawa asked for responses by Monday, so administrators could make up class schedules for the semester, and possibly replace teachers who did not respond.

But now, pending an unforseen strike settlement, the college will not know which teachers actually will be available until classes begin on February 17.

The college's executive vice president, Frank Dollard, hinted at legal action against those who sign the letters but do not come to their classrooms. He said they will have signed an agreement that "is contractural in nature."

Union officers doubted that the letters had any legal standing, however. They said members should sign them, even if they may not be available, because otherwise it "would indicate that we have quit the college."

Despite the State law holding that those away from class five days or more have resigned, the union maintained the strikers have neither resigned nor quit, but are merely on strike.

Their officers said, "we will not bear the full responsibility of locking ourselves out and abandoning the college when it needs us most."

The union not only challenged the legality of the resignation law, but also Hayakawa's contention that it automatically applied to them and his assertion that they now must apply to the State Personnel Board for reinstatement of the tenure rights and other benefits granted experienced teachers.

One thing appeared certain yesterday, however: 384 employees, most of them striking teachers, will be docked pay at San Francisco, San Jose and Hayward State Colleges.

The union eased the students' grading problem, however. About 150 strikers have put their grade sheets "in escrow" pending a strike settlement, but the union announced yesterday that "students who will suffer irreparable damage" by not getting grades immediately may apply to a special union committee to get them

Labor Council Secretary George Johns insisted yesterday that only one issue is blocking a strike settlement and that resolution of that issue is in turn being blocked by Governor Reagan.

OFFER

He said the union has offered to settle this issue through creation of a committee to hear teacher appeals from rulings on their grievances by local college administrators.

Johns proposed that the appeal committees include one "impartial expert" from outside the colleges and said college trustees, S.F. State administrators and the college's Academic Senate agreed. But he claimed the Governor is blocking settlement by opposing it.

Trustee and college officials disputed Johns' claim, however.

S.F. State Debate

Hayakawa vs. Willie Brown At Publishers' Seminar

By Michael Harris

Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr. and Dr. S. I. Hayakawa fascinated an audience of California newspaper publishers yesterday by forcefully debating the blame for San Francisco State College's troubles.

"It doesn't take much ability or courage to revert to the traditional techniques for dealing with dissent," the Democratic Assemblyman from San Francisco said.

"But when you offer repressive legislation, you are doing a disservice. It's like saying Watts would not have occurred if there had been anti-riot legislation on the books. You and I know that isn't so."

Brown said that budget cuts ordered by Governor Ronald Reagan had prevented the college from making needed reforms long before Dr. Hayakawa was named acting president of the college three months ago.

Hayakawa blamed the problem at San Francisco State on the unwillingness of black militants to accept a settlement.

"If the Black Students Union had only permitted, we would have a black studies program in operation this month," Hayakawa said. "We were going to have a degree program when suddenly, in order not to let their strike come to an end, they demanded 20 faculty members (in the program) instead of 11.3."

Hayakawa repeated his recent argument that the defenses against right-wing attacks on academic freedom set up in the McCarthy era of the 1950s could not offer protection when the attacks came from the left.

"Our defenses are like the guns of Singapore that were pointed the wrong way when those nasty Japanese came down the Peninsula," Hayakawa said.

The two were members of a panel of five public officials and five publishers who questioned each other for an hour and a half during the 81st annual convention of the California Newspaper Publishers Association at the Fairmont Hotel.

Governor Ronald Reagan said at a publishers' meeting last night that he would view the striking San Francisco State teachers as "first offenders."

"I think a first offender should be given a second chance," he said. The governor was responding to a question as to whether he would permit striking teachers to reapply for their jobs. However, Reagan added that the final decision on reinstatement was Hayakawa's.

Participants at yesterday afternoon's session also expressed some of their views on education. Among them were:

J. Hart Clinton, publisher of the San Mateo Times: "It seems to me teachers should have the right to strike. If we are going to make progress socially, we have to recognize that public employees, except those in critical occupations like policemen and firemen, should have the right to test out their strength."

Scott Newhall, executive editor of The Chronicle: "I see no reason why teachers should not have the right to bargain collectively. But the strike is such a primitive technique society should be able to devise some other alternative."

Charles Gould, publisher of The San Francisco Examiner: "Education is a right, but where are we going to draw the line? Only 12 per cent of the jobs in the State of California require a college education."

Hayakawa received far more applause than any of the politicians or any of the publishers.

College's Program

Hayakawa Tells of Black Studies Plan

San Francisco State College is ready to go ahead with its own version of a black studies program, acting president S. I. Hayakawa confirmed yesterday.

Hayakawa said his administration-sponsored program would substitute for one planned by Dr. Nathan Hare.

Hare, acting chairman of the proposed black studies program at State, has refused to submit his program proposal pending settlement of the current strike.

Thursday, Hare commented that any attempt to bypass him would fail.

UPROAR

Hayakawa made his revelation after yesterday's uproar at the general faculty meeting.

The acting president said he had been in touch with black faculty members from other colleges in the United States. He said the idea was to "get first-class professors, from first-class institutions to substitute for Hare."

State's executive vice president Frank Dollard said the school's black administrators would be "brought on the carpet Monday."

NAMES

Dollard specifically mentioned Hare, Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, Reginald Major, director of the educational opportunities program, and Elmer Cooper, associate dean of activities. He also singled out Dr. Juan Martinez, spokesman for the Spanish surnamed students at State.

Dollard said that unless Hare and the others indicated they would work to implement a black studies program, the administration would go ahead without them.

In his Thursday comments on an administration-sponsored black studies program, Hare said, "It would amount to a declaration of war on the black race."

Student Funds Frozen

By Phil Garlington Jr.

Two new startling elements thrown into the San Francisco State College strikes of dissident students and teachers caused new repercussions on the campus today.

The administration, in a double-barreled volley, froze all student government's funds yesterday and later proposed a five-point conditional agreement to the striking American Federation of Teachers.

It then capped both actions by suspending black professors Nathan Hare and Mel Stewart for 30 days on charges of "unprofessional conduct." The two were among several teachers who jumped onto the stage and shouted down Acting President S.I. Hayakawa's welcoming speech Friday to the general faculty.

Hayakawa, on Sunday, ousted Hare as director of the school's new Black Studies Program.

To Receiver

The Associated Students' funds — a total of some $500,000 — were ordered impounded by Presiding Superior Judge Edward F. O'Day and placed in the hands of the Bank of America as receiver.

The action, on Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch's petition, charged "irregularities" in the handling of funds by student officers.

Later, Hayakawa said that "up to $100,000" of the funds had been "misappropriated or are missing." He refused to give any specific instances how the money was misused.

"Some of the moneys from the Associated Students have

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

San Francisco Chronicle
Mon., Feb. 10, 1969

'Hayakawa 'Too Soft'

Sacramento

A resolution commending San Francisco State College acting president S. I. Hayakawa was voted down here yesterday by the Board of Governors of the United Republicans of California.

The board voted against the resolution because Hayakawa, in the Majority's opinion, is not taking as hard a line at the collere as he should. Opponents of the resolution also claimed that Hayakawa has ' a liberal background."

Our Correspondent

Feb. 21 Night at S.F. Athletic Club

SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1969

New Nihonmachi Group To Sponsor Hayakawa Speech

The newly-formed Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi has announced that it will sponsor a dinner featuring an address by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, on Friday, Feb. 21, at the San Francisco Athletic Club Banquet Room, 1630 Stockton St., near Union St., in the North Beach area.

Dr. Hayakawa will discuss various topics concerning the Japanese-American community — not only the San Francisco State College situation in which he is a key figure, the announcement said.

Dr. Hayakawa has recently spoken to the State Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Commonwealth Club. On Sunday, Feb. 2, he was interviewed on CBS-TV "Face the Nation." He has just returned to the Bay Area from Washington, D.C., where he testified before the Education Sub-Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The no-host cocktail period will begin at 6:30 p.m. and be followed by a full-course Italian roast beef dinner at 7 p.m. Wine will be included with the dinner.

The committee emphasized that the dinner is open to all Japanese Americans in the Bay area. Tickets must be purchased in advance from committee members or by mailing $8 per ticket to the committee, c/o 1521 Larkin St., San Francisco, Calif., 94109. Tickets will be sold on first-come, first-served basis.

Dr. Clifford Uyeda, George Yamasaki, Jr., and Steve Doi are the co-chairmen of the sponsoring committee composed of: Dr. Kazue Togasaki, Hisao Inouye, Masao Ashizawa, Jack Kusaba, Tokuo Herbert Miyao, John Yasumoto, Jack Hirose, Eiso Miyahara, David Hironaka, Yukio Kumamoto, Don Negi, George Ushijima, Cal Kitazumi, Tosh Hara, James Hikido, Eiji Sakai, Yone Satoda, Frank Minami, Dr. Nelson Kobayashi, Eddie Moriguchi, Iwao Shimizu and Duncan Ikezoe.

NICHI BEI TIMES

M Dinner Feb. 21 . . .

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA SECURED AS SPEAKER FOR NEW LOCAL GROUP

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First Come, First Served

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NICHI BEI TIMES

Points Out Irony . . .

Sunday, February 9, 1969

PAPERS REPORT S.F. JACL BOARD DECISION ON DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA

The action of the San Francisco JACL board last Monday night on the subject of inviting Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as speaker at its installation dinner Friday, Feb. 21 was carried Friday in both San Francisco daily newspapers.

The morning Chronicle only carried the article in its early issues, but the afternoon Examiner said the "invitation had been withdrawn under pressure of supporters of the strike at San Francisco State college."

It added "Ironically, as acting president of the embattled college, Hayakawa has become the best known Japanese American in the nation."

It then quoted Wes Doi, president of the 1400-member San Francisco chapter, as saying there were "hints of violence . . . it was quite coercive."

"Doi said that normally only 20 to 25 attend such meetings, but at least 55 showed up for this one." The chapter board has 22 voting members, but all its sessions on the first Monday of each month are open meetings.

Doubt Timeliness

Actually though the chapter's civil rights committee, Women's Auxiliary and Junior JACL opposed the report of the dinner committee chairman George Iwasaki that he had asked Dr. Hayakawa to be the speaker, others not affiliated with the state college situation also questioned the "timeliness" of the choice.

This view prevailed by a 14-2 vote. Then an attempt to bar the chapter from inviting Hayakawa in the future was defeated 8-7.

As it turned out Dr. Hayakawa notified Yamasaki Tuesday that he would not be available on Feb. 2[illegible]

Student Testifies To State Violence

By U.P.I.

A San Francisco State College student testified in Superior Court Tuesday he heard a Black Panther Party leader urge striking students to take guns away from riot police on the campus "and blow their heads off."

William F. Whitely, a physical education student, was one of four witnesses who testified before Judge Byron Arnold in an action brought by 27 teachers and students to hal mass picketing on the strife-torn campus.

Whitely and his co-plaintiffs are seeking a preliminary injunction against mass picketing to replace a temporary restraining order issued Jan. 29 by Judge Edward F. O'Day. The restraining order expires Thursday.

Listed as defendants are 15 campus organizations, including the Black Students Union (BSU), the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), plus 29 officers in the organizations.

Whitely testified Tuesday that the 18,000-student campus has been in "a constant state of disruption" since the student strike began last Nov. 6, and that BSU, TWLF and SDS representatives were participants in the numerous rallies he attended as an observer since then.

The physical education student said he heard Benny Stewart introduced at a campus rally in early December as a minister for the Black Panther Party.

Whitely said he heard Stewart call on student strikers to invade the campus administration building and "pin (acting president S. I.) Hayakawa's posterior to the wall." He said the Black Panther also urged students to take guns away from police stationed in the administration "and blow their heads off."

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1969

United Republicans Vote Down Dr. H As Being "Too Soft"

A resolution commending San Francisco State College acting president S. I. Hayakawa was voted down here Sunday by the Board of Governors of the United Republicans of California.

The board voted against the resolution because Hayakawa, in the majority's opinion, is not taking as hard a line at the college as he should. Opponents of the resolution also claimed that Hayakawa has "a liberal background."

S.F. State and Oil Strikers' Coalition

Representatives of striking teachers, students and oil refinery workers yesterday called for the formation of "a mutual-aid agreement in the best traditions of labor solidarity."

Their first effort, they announced at a press conference here, will be a "mass mobilization" on Monday morning outside the Standard Oil and Chevron plants in Richmond that have been struck by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union.

The plans were announced by G. T. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the union's Richmond local, who said they were agreed to by representatives of striking Third World Liberation Front students and striking Teachers Union members at San Francisco State College.

Jacobs said the action was prompted by "violent assaults" on union pickets by "company goons and strikebreakers," court injunctions that have limited union picketing, and actions against strikers by police.

A leaflet issued by the Community Conference to Support the S.F. State Strike said "embattled East Bay oil workers" recognize "they are confronting the same powerful forces that students and teachers have been fighting . . .

"Active solidarity between students and workers is the key to victory at San Francisco State, Berkeley and at Standard Oil in Richmond."

Trustees Ponder 2d Faculty Vote

Another referendum concerning collective bargaining for professors is under consideration by a committee of the State Colleges Board of Trustees.

Among groups put forward as bargaining agent is the statewide Academic Senate.

Trustees and Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke heard the proposals in a six-hour meeting yesterday of the committee on faculty and staff affairs.

MORE INFORMATION

Louis Heilbron, a San Francisco attorney and former board chairman, said more information is needed concerning what he called "the model of collective bargaining" under consideration.

The committee will meet again Feb. 25 and, if it approves, will recommend the matter to the full trustee board.

A similar referendum last year was defeated when most of the system's 20,000 faculty members indicated they preferred not to engage in collective bargaining. The referendum was approved, however, by a majority of professors at San Francisco State College.

The local professors also voted a preference for the Association of California State College Professors as their bargaining agent when and if such bargaining might be possible.

AFT SECOND

The chapter of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) came in second, but on Jan. 6 it began a strike on approximately 22 demands that include, as a first step, negotiations with trustees.

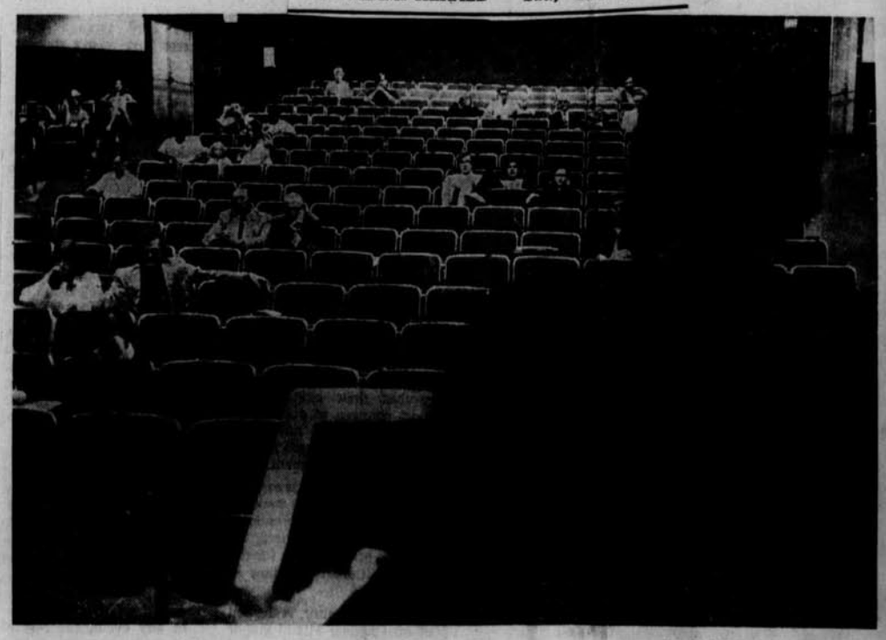
The request for another statewide Academic Senate. Statewide Academic Senate.

Heilbron said, "We were trying to determine if this was truly collective bargaining or some form of negotiation adapted to public employes and the academic community in particular."

Heilbron added that the committee must determine if such a proposal requires authorization by the Legislature.

The AFT, which claims more than 400 of the 1400 faculty members here, is striking for improved working conditions, a new grievance procedure and settlement of the 15 demands made by the Third World Liberation Front.

THE MIAMI HERALD Sat., Feb. 8, 1969



—Herald Staff Photo by BILL SANDERS

Sparse Audience at UM Listens to Touring Speaker Erwin Kelly
. . . he's a professor at troubled San Francisco State College

Reagan's Fault, Striker Says

By ARNOLD MARKOWITZ
Herald Staff Writer

A striking professor on a speaking tour Friday blamed Gov. Ronald Reagan of California for the chaotic troubles of battle-torn San Francisco State College.

ERWIN KELLY, a professor of labor economics, told a sparse University of Miami audience that Reagan is frightened of educational institutions and therefore cut college budgets in the name of fiscal conservatism.

While he was at it, Kelly gave a disdainful view of semanticist S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco State's third president this academic year:

"S. I. Hayakawa, a remarkable little man, was found under a rock. He's never taught more than two courses in any one semester. He's spent all his time speaking about semantics at garden clubs, tea parties and little podunk colleges all over the country.

"AS A RESULT he has missed the significant debate about higher education — where it is going. He doesn't understand the situation."

Kelly is one of 410 members of the American Federation of Teachers on the San Francisco State Faculty, which numbers 1,500 in all. A total of 375 teachers are said to be on strike.

The AFT has been on strike since Jan. 6 — mainly, said Kelly, because political control of education has become intolerable during this semester of turmoil on campus.

BAY AREA

'Predictable Pattern'

With the turbulent San Francisco State campus temporarily closed by a mid-semester break, the scene of the "action" last week shifted to the place where it all began — U.C. Berkeley.

Although no one knew it at the time, when the Free Speech Movement staged a sit-in at the Berkeley University campus in December, 1964, it was the first manifestation of student unrest that has since spread across the country — with intensifying violence and destructiveness that now made the FSM look like a fraternity beer bust.

Two weeks ago, the Berkeley chapter of the Third World Liberation Front had embarked on a strike whose aim was to win for non-black minorities, as well as Negro students, a College of Ethnic Studies.

Drift to Violence

Police had to be called in on successive days to clear Third World pickets from entrances to the campus. And last Tuesday, the already tense situation suddenly deteriorated drastically.

The trouble started at noon when about 100 demonstrators (many of them obviously not UC students) blocked the main campus entrance at Bancroft Way and Telegraph. Fist fights broke out between strikers and non-strikers trying to enter the campus.

Some of the strikers used their picket signs as clubs. Their line breached, the demonstrators broke ranks and began roaming through the campus smashing a dozen windows in university buildings and shouting through hallways, disrupting classes.

Police were called, and the picketers, screaming taunts, fell back to the Sather Gate end of the mall. Two plainclothes officers of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department attempting to make arrests were themselves attacked and knocked down, one of them losing his service revolver in the scuffle.

A squad of 20 uniformed sheriff's deputies then charged from the basement of Sproul Hall to aid the plainclothesmen and were met with a barrage of thrown objects, including tomatoes and tangerines.

Police repeatedly charged crowds of strikers on campus and the dissidents repeatedly responded by hurling rocks and fruit. The brawling blocked rush-hour traffic at the busy intersection of Bancroft Way and Telegraph avenue. And before the violence subsided, five hours after it began, a score of persons had been injured and at least 20 arrested in the bloodiest day of the two-week student strike.

The West

In his bitterest condemnation of the student demonstrators thus far, Chancellor Roger Heyns accused the Third World of turning to "a war of attrition, much like that at San Francisco State College, using intimidation and violence as its weapon."

Since the strike started, Heyns told members of the Academic Senate in an 11-page speech, there had been seven arson attempts, damage to 14 buildings, four battery complaints, "many threats" to students and faculty, and "we have stopped counting the bomb threats."

The last several years at Berkeley, the Chancellor went on, had shown "an obvious, predictable pattern of disruption and provocation. . . . It astounds me that there are some who still see in this mainly a pattern of useful idealism and good works."

When he had finished, it was evident that the Chancellor's speech has scored points with the faculty. The Academic Senate voted 330 to 31 to condemn the force, violence and disruption that had hit the campus as "intolerable."

The Governor's office was also quick to react. In an unprecedented move, last Wednesday, Governor Ronald Reagan declared a "state of extreme emergency" at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

In issuing his proclamation, Reagan invoked the State Disaster Code, which permitted the assignment of the California Highway Patrol to Alameda County Sheriff Frank Madigan, to use as he saw fit in maintaining order on the Berkeley campus.

Heretofore, the Patrol had been used on an emergency short-term basis only — always at the request of college and University officials — and Madigan had repeatedly complained of being undermanned.

At the same time, Reagan also proposed an emergency four-part legislative program designed, he said, to keep students and faculty convicted of participating in disorders off the campuses of State universities and colleges.

Hayakawa's Concession

Across the Bay, meanwhile, although all was quiet at San Francisco State, progress toward settling the dispute which still threatened to close the campus was at best, desultory.

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa offered to reinstate striking teachers if they returned to their classes when the new semester begins on February 17. This amounted to a significant concession since earlier Governor Ronald Reagan and the State College Board of Trustees had warned all striking teachers that they would be resigning automatically, under a provision of State law, if they were absent without authorization for five days or more in succession.

However, Dr. Hayakawa now told newsmen that while all striking teachers would have their pay docked for the days they had been absent, he would "accept the recommendation of our Council of Academic Deans" that striking teachers be reinstated if they returned to work. Those who did not return to work, he emphasized, would be fired.

'Gamut of Weapons'

Within 24 hours, however, Hayakawa's offer had been rejected. "We'll come back only if we get a negotiated settlement on our demands," insisted American Federation of Teachers union president Gary Hawkins. Interpreting Hayakawa's offer as evidence that State officials "have run through the gamut of weapons" against striking teachers, Hawkins surmised that they might now be ready to meet the AFT's demand for negotiation.

There were no outward indications, however, of any resumption of trustee-union talks that broke off two weeks ago. And college officials set last Thursday as a deadline for a response by some 200 striking teachers as to whether they would be available to teach on February 17. Those who did not respond, or who said they would not be available, were expected to be removed from class schedules.



AP Wirephoto

PLAINCLOTHESMEN AND STRIKER ON UC CAMPUS
"... a strike decided before any demands were formulated"
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

Hayakawa Dinner Set for Feb. 21

The on again-off again — appearance of acting State College president S. I. Hayakawa before the Japanese community — is now on again.

Three members and former presidents of the Japanese American Citizens League said yesterday they, but not their organization, will host a dinner Feb. 21 at which Hayakawa is invited to speak.

He will speak on Japanese cultural affairs generally, as well as problems at San Francisco State, said Steven J. Doi, one of the chairmen of the dinner.

Last week the league announced they would hold such a dinner, but the directors cancelled it after dissidents threatened to make trouble.

The dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. at the San Francisco Athletic Club, 1630 Stockton, and is open to all Japanese Americans in the Bay Area. Reservations may be made by mailing $6 to the chairmen at 1521 Larkin St.

Trustees Snub Labor Memo On State Strike

By LANCE GILMORE
Education Writer

The State College Board of Trustees has rebutted a "memorandum of understanding" San Francisco Labor Council Secretary George Johns said was reached in an effort to resolve the San Francisco State College's faculty strike.

Johns sent out a proposed memorandum of agreement on major strike issues in hopes all parties involved in the conflict would sign it.

He said this "understanding" was reached following "many meetings and conferences" attended by representatives of the State Board of Trustees, the college administration, American Federation of Teachers Local 1352 and various mediators from labor, business, civic and religious groups.

NO ACCORD

San Francisco attorney Louis Heilbron, speaking for a committee of trustees, replied that "no (such) understanding has ever been reached . . ." and called on the council to withdraw strike sanction.

Heilbron replied that "the numerous demands of the union (American Federation of Teachers Local 1352) will be referred to the (statewide) Academic Senate for such screening and consideration as they deem advisable."

Heilbron said the trustees feel college authorities have been "most reasonable" in their announced policy toward AF Tstrikers and noted that the strike "has twice been declared unlawful by the Superior Court."

Heilbron indicated disagreement with some points in the memorandum and agreement on others. San Francisco State administrators urged Johns to continue to revise the memorandum in hopes that it can be made acceptable to all parties.

GARDNER OK

The trustee committee, Heilbron said, is agreeable to a proposal that former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John Gardner be called in as a fact-finder on the issue of workload for teachers.

But the trustees have not agreed — as the memdrandum suggests — to guarantee there will be no increase in class size if the workload is reduced, Heilbron said.

He also called into question points in the memorandum dealing with grievance procedures and the five-day resignation law.

Johns' memorandum calls for agreement that no formal action will be taken to dismiss striking teachers who missed five days until attorneys for all parties can "take whatever steps are required to resolve this issue.

OPTIMISM

Campus administrators expressed optimism last night that most striking teachers who are considered to have resigned will agree to teach classes in the spring semester if they are rehired and assigned classes.

The administration had indicated that no classes would be scheduled for striking teachers who failed to sign a pledge to teach the classes.

Pledges to teach had to be postmarked by 5 p.m. yesterday. The semester will begin next Monday.

The administration declined to estimate how many pledges were returned until time has been allowed for all replies to arrive through the mails.

Some striking faculty members in the English department claimed yesterday that the department is not offering their classes for enrollment in the new semester.

Nearly 60 members of the English faculty are on strike.

Vice President Donald Garrity reported yesterday that 30 striking teachers avoided automatic resignations by certifying that they attended classes during the strike.

169 TO REHIRE

This would leave approximately 169 faculty members who must be rehired if they are to teach in the new semester.

Security precautions at the college gymnasium were heavier than usual yesterday and today as registration for the spring semester continued.

The AFT circulated leaflets urging students to "enroll for the strike."

The AFT noted that some teachers who actually met all their classes during the strike were docked pay because they refused to sign a certificate confirming that they taught classes.

COURT ACTION

They objected to signing the certificate on grounds that it was comparable to being asked to sign a loyalty oath.

The campus conflict also continued today in the courts, where eight faculty members and 22 students are bringing suit to enjoin 15 student organizations from efforts to close the campus. A temporary injunction is in effect.

Two professors testified yesterday that they were prevented from reaching classes by pickets and were jostled, pushed and shoved.

Union Snagged

$10 Fee at State Will Buy Nothing

By Phil Garlington Jr.

Besides a strike, students at San Francisco State College face a new semester with no campus cafeteria service, a foundation that may be on the verge of financial collapse and the prospect of paying an additional $10 apiece in fees — for which they will get precisely nothing.

Beginning Thursday students attending the strike plagued Lake Merced campus must pay the additional $10 because a 1966 student election bound them to begin the financing of a new college building and cafeteria.

The only problem is that there is no chance the college union will be built in time to be used by any of the students who this year are paying for it. (As now proposed, it may never be built at all.)

LONG WAIT

Albert Duro, vice president of the Associated Students and a long time leader in the struggle for a new union, said it will "be at least five years before a union can be built."

Part of the problem is rising building costs since the design was submitted to State College Board of Trustees last year.

But more important is the building's controversial design.

The model for the building is by Canadian architect Moshe Safdie, creator of the Habitat in Expo '67; the design looks somewhat like a pile of cantilevered egg-crates overgrown with vegetation.

REVISION

After a lengthy discussion, trustees branded the design "inconsistent with the present architecture" and sent it back to Safdie for revision.

Therefore, Duro said, the fate of the union is "in limbo" until the trustees schedule another hearing.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco State Foundation which controls the cafeteria (closed by the strike) and the Bookstore (still open) is also beset by financiai troubles.

Rudi Nothenberg, director of the foundation, said the two operations "may not survive" unless the strikes come to an end or the San Francisco Labor Council lifts its sanction.

NO FUNDS

He said normal reserve funds have "been depleted" and termed the situation "extremely dangerous."

The only possible reserve left is the $312,000 being held for the Associated Students to help build the new union.

Nothenberg said that if the bookstore does not do well this semester — or if it is closed by the strike — the foundation will be forced to abrogate its contract with the Associated Students and use the $312,000 in student funds to keep the foundation afloat.

"The students then have the option of suing us," Nothenberg said.

ON STRIKE

Union employes in the cafeteria went out on Jan. 16 when a sanctioned picket line went up under the auspices of the American Federation of Teachers.

Although the future of the union looks bleak from a practical standpoint, something has been salvaged esthetically.

A model of the union building is presently on display at the San Francisco Museum of Art.

2-12-69

Labor Chief Gives Up on S.F. State

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

Labor Council Secretary George Johns angrily called a halt yesterday to more than two months of local efforts to mediate the Teachers Union dispute at San Francisco State College.

Johns, referring bitterly to recent private talks with members of the State College Board of Trustees, said it would be pointless to continue because the trustees "have shot down any hope for a settlement."

He said a proposed settlement had been approved, in effect, by all other parties to the dispute — including S.F. State officials — but that the trustees rejected it.

CHARGE

Johns charged that the trustees, "with the full backing of Governor Reagan, are prepared to fight it to a finish, and it doesn't seem to matter to them that it will be the faculty and the students and the city of San Francisco that are finished."

Johns' charges drew a prompt denial from the labor official's chief target, trustee Louis Heilbron of San Francisco, who headed the trustee delegation that has been meeting with Johns.

Heilbron said his committee is willing — "as always" — to continue meeting with Johns, and has not abandoned "efforts to reach a fair Board policy" that will settle the five-week-long teachers' strike.

HOPES

He said trustees are meeting with officials of the statewide Academic Senate and other groups. Heilbron was especially hopeful of developing a proposal that would settle what he and Johns saw as the key issue blocking overall settlement: the union's demand for a "fair and impartial" grievance procedure.

Johns saw little hope, however, because of Heilbron's refusal to accept the union view that the procedure must allow teachers to appeal rejection of their grievances by college presidents to three-member panels that include one "neutral" from outside the college system.

Johns complained that Heilbron merely would allow teachers to appeal to panels composed of teachers and administrators initially chosen by the presidents whose decisions they would be appealing.

Heilbron asserted that this procedure "is as liberal as any in any American university or college." But he said "the Academic Senate is working on alternate procedures, should they prove necessary, to assure complete impartiality."

Johns' suggestion was outlined in a lengthy proposed settlement of the overall dispute that he and other union officials submitted to the trustees for approval last week.

Frank Dollard, executive vice president of S.F. State, acknowledged that he, acting president S. I. Hayakawa and other administrators had said they "could live with it."

Teachers Union officials, who never had a chance to submit the proposal to their members, said "it looked good . . . pretty promising."

Though generally—but not entirely—accepting the other points of settlement, Heilbron and his fellow trustees balked at the proposed grievance procedure.

Other points called for:

- S.F. State officials to handle any disciplining of strikers, maintainance of the current number of teachers at the college, and independent financing and staffing of a Black Studies Department and School of Ethnic Studies.
- Seeking recommendations from John Gardner, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, on the teachers' demand for reduced work loads.
- Granting the union the right to represent its members before the trustees, with Academic Senates and other teacher groups retaining their rights and powers.
- Allowing teachers to inspect all their personnel files and instituting special procedures to resolve the legal situation under which most strikers are considered to have resigned.

S.F. State Recall —S.F.Examiner

Wed., Feb. 12, 1969

Hayakawa Rule May Block Vote

By Phil Garlington Jr.

San Francisco State College "blue armbanders," the students who are fighting to keep the camp open, have gathered enough signatures for a recall election of the pro-strike student government.

But they may be thwarted in their bid to unseat the radical members of the Associated Students by the man they admire most — Acting College President S. I. Hayakawa.

William Barrett, 21, leader of the Committee for an Academic Environment, said his group gathered 2200 student signatures during the fall semester in favor of recalling the present student government.

ACTIVITY BAN

According to the student constitution, 10 percent of the 18,000 students attending the Lake Merced campus must sign the recall petition. In order to then oust the present student regime, two thirds of those voting in the consequent election must favor recall.

Although more than enough signatures have been turned in it seemed unlikely an election would take place. Sources within the student government say the election will not be held because of President Hayakawa's order yesterday banning all activity in the central campus area.

Hayakawa extended his band on rallies, speeches and other public gatherings as a further curb on strike activities.

Publicly spokesmen for the Associated Students such as John Webb, assistant speaker of the student legislature and a twice arrested participant in the strike, say that the AS "feels a commitment" to put the issue on the ballot.

BACKFIRE

Last month however the student legislature passed a resolution saying that any petition taken up in the fall would be invalid this semester.

It is likely therefore that the student government will try to avoid an election in which most of its constituency would be honoring the strike and hence not on campus to vote.

As sources say that Hayakawa's own ban on activities will be the instrument used to prevent an election.

CHRONICLE

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MILL VALLEY RECORD— Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1969

Student Revolt Will Be Analyzed at Forum

"The Student Revolution Here and Abroad" will be the topic of the Mill Valley Forum on Wedensday, Feb. 19, at 8 p.m. in the city hall.

The upheaval that has shaken campuses around the Bay Area, across the country, and the world will occupy four panelists, all of them students. Their concern will be young people's efforts to enact new concepts of education they have developed to meet the needs of youth today.

Thy will examine students' quest for participation in the decisions which determine what should be taught, who should teach, and how. They will also be concerned with the relation between campus and community, especially with making college more accessible to the minorities and the poor as well as developing programs relevant to them.

What provokes violence on campuses will also occupy the panelists.

The international scope of the student revolution which has erupted, most notably in Paris, Prague, Tokyo, and Mexico City, will be described by Juan Pifarre, chairman of the Latin American Students Organization at San Francisco State. Born and raised in Argentina, Pifarre was a member of the student movement in high school and at the University of Buenas Aires. He is now a senior majoring in sociology at State, where he has studied for over two years.

A major effort to help young people shape their own lives will be described by Sharon Gold, a graduate student who is curriculum coordinator of the Community Services Institute a San Francisco State. C.S.I. trains students to go into neighborhoods to help the young develop their own programs in recreation and high school. One of C.S.I.'s most important activities is its Juvenile Defense Project, which seeks to improve the quality of justice youth encounter from the police and the courts. It also trains students to tutor other students of all ages.

The fresh thinking of local high school students and their efforts to change will be presented by John Leonard, the outspoken Tam High senior who is student chairman of the Student-Faculty Committee there. A member also of the Tam District Discipline Study Committee, he has been highly critical of existing rules. He has done extensive work to secure flexible scheduling, and as student representative to department chairman meetings, he has been involved in a serious step toward student participation in school decisions.

Moderating will be Rev. Jack Bartlett, associate minister of the Community Church of Mill Valley. As a youth leader, he helped set up a coffee house for the young at his church. He has also been involved in the Delano grape strike and for four years helped black farm workers near Bakersfield organize self-help community groups. Earlier in the civil rights movement he worked with the Delta Ministry in Mississippi.

The first hour of th... will be devoted to pre... by the panelists followed by at least another hour of questions and comments from the audience.

...astounding that there are some who still pin in this mainly a pattern of useful idealism and good works."

When he had finished, it was evident that the Chancellor's speech has scored points with the faculty. The Academic Se..ate voted 330 to 31 to condemn the force, violence and disruption that had hit the campus as "intolerable."

The Governor's office was also quick to react. In an unprecedented move, last Wednesday, Governor Ronald Reagan declared a "state of extreme emergency" at the Berkeley caimpus of the University of California.

In issuing his proclamation, Reagan invoked the State Disaster Code, which permitted the assignment of the California Highway Patrol to Alameda County Sheriff Frank Madigan, to use as he saw fit in maintaining order on the Berkeley campus.

Heretofore, the Patrol had been used on an emergency short-term basis only — always at the request of college and University officials — and Madigan had repeatedly complained of being undermanned.

At the same time, Reagan also proposed an emergency four-part legislative program designed, he said, to keep students and faculty convicted of participating in disorders off the campuses of State universities and colleges.

Hayakawa's Concession

Across the Bay, meanwhile, although all was quiet at San Francisco State, progress toward settling the dispute which still threatened to close the campus was at best, desultory.

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa offered to reinstate striking teachers if they re-

...pute that he and other union officials submitted to the trustees for approval last week.

Frank Dollard, executive vice president of S.F. State, acknowledged that he, acting president S. I. Hayakawa and other administrators had said they "could live with it."

Teachers Union officials, who never had a chance to submit the proposal to their members, said "it looked good... pretty promising."

Though generally—but not entirely—accepting the other points of settlement, Heilbron and his fellow trustees balked at the proposed grievance procedure.

Other points called for:

- S.F. State officials to handle any disciplining of strikers, maintainance of the current number of teachers at the college, and independent financing and staffing of a Black Studies Department and School of Ethnic Studies.
- Seeking recommendations from John Gardner, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, on the teachers' demand for reduced work loads.
- Granting the union the right to represent its members before the trustees, with Academic Senates and other teacher groups retaining their rights and powers.
- Allowing teachers to inspect all their personnel files and instituting special procedures to resolve the legal situation under which most strikers are considered to have resigned.

...ity or college." But he said "the Academic Senate is working on alternate procedures, should they prove necessary, to assure complete impartiality."

John's suggestion was outlined in a lengthy proposed settlement of the overall dispute that he and other union officials submitted to the trustees for approval last week.

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- Allowing teachers to inspect all their personnel files and instituting special procedures to resolve the legal situation under which most strikers are considered to have resigned.

...ersity officials submitted to the trustees "have shot down any hope for a settlement."

He said a proposed settlement had been approved, in effect, by all other parties to the dispute—including S.F. State officials—but that the trustees rejected it.

CHARGE

Johns charged that the trustees, "with the full backing of Governor Reagan, are prepared to fight it to a finish, and it doesn't seem to matter to them that it will be the faculty and the students and the city of San Francisco that are finished."

Johns' charges drew a prompt denial from the labor official's chief target, trustee Louis Heilbron of San Francisco, who headed the trustee delegation that has been meeting with Johns.

Heilbron said his committee is willing—"as always"—to continue meeting with Johns, and has not abandoned "efforts to reach a fair Board policy" that will settle the five-week-long teachers' strike.

HOPES

He said trustees are meeting with officials of the Statewide Academic Senate and other groups. Heilbron was especially hopeful of developing a proposal that would settle what he and Johns saw as the key issue blocking overall settlement: the union's demand for a "fair and impartial" grievance procedure.

Johns saw little hope, however, because of Heilbron's refusal to accept the union view that the procedure must allow teachers to appeal rejection of their grievances by college presidents to three-member panels that include one "neutral" from outside the college system.

Johns complained that Heilbron merely would allow teachers to appeal to panels composed of teachers and administrators initially chosen by the presidents whose decisions they would be appealing.

Heilbron asserted that this procedure "is as liberal as any in any American univer-

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Strike Delays State's Black Studies Program

San Francisco State College probably will start its spring semester Monday without a new Black Studies Department, the college administration confirmed yesterday.

Getting a full-fledged Black Studies Department started has been a central issue in the student strike, and the faculty and Acting President S. I. Hayakawa have vigorously backed efforts to launch it.

But Executive Vice President Frank D. Dollard, speaking for Hayakawa, notified the faculty and staff in a ltter yesterday that "there is little likelihood that the Black Studies Department will be instituted this spring."

Dollard said he had been informed by Dr. Nathan Hare, named to head the department, and Dean of Unde rgraduate Studies Joseph White that the department "cannot be formally completed until such time as the student strike is resolved."

Nevertheless, Dollard said, planning would go ahead for setting up a School of Ethnic Studies for the fall semester, with black studies as an integral department.

Before the student strike began last November 6, there had been a target date of fall, 1969, for beginning the Black Studies Department. Under pressure from faculty and students, the date was moved forward to the soon-to-start spring semester.

Dollard also announced a renewal of emergency regulations, first put into effect in December, barring "rallies, parades, be-ins and all other public events likely to disturb studies" from being held in the central campus.

Those wishing to hold outdoor meetings, he said, may make use of the college's athletic stadium, after getting proper authorization.

Dollard additionally declared a crack-down on off-campus classes, a widespread practice since the teachers' strike began last month.

"During the spring semester, all classes will be held on campus in their designated classrooms at their designated times," Dollard said.

"Exceptions will be granted only under exceptional circumstances, and only with a written explanation of the circumstances, the prior recommendation of the department chairman and the prior approval of the school or division dean."

Meanwhile, some 15 Teachers Union members picketed quietly in the rain at various campus entrances. There were no student pickets, and the few police visible were indoors.

S.F. State Beset With Money Woes

Students at crisis-ridden San Francisco State College face another stumbling block with the new term next week — an extra $10 fee apiece for a $6.7 million building they may never personally use.

And, as if that isn't enough, the campus cafeteria (closed by a food handlers' strike) and the still-open student bookstore are beset by serious financial problems, college spokesmen said yesterday.

That additional $10 fee was approved by a 1966 student election to pay for a controversial student union building that isn't expected to be finished until 1974, if then. And—perhaps this is the last straw—the fee may even have to be boosted to meet rising construction costs.

DELAY

Delay in construction set in when college trustees rejected Canadian Moshe Safdie's free-form design for the student complex as "a modern junkpile," and sent it back for revisions to conform with present campus architecture.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus developments, was "optimistic" about the pending modifications and felt the building might be finished before present State freshmen have graduated.

But, since firm contracts can't be signed until it's known where the money is coming from, the "biggest problem" in getting construction under way remained rising building costs since the 1966 fee vote, Sheehan said.

Trustee action, he noted, would be required to raise the $10 fee to meet the new costs.

GRUMBLING

As for likely student grumbling about the $10 fee that will buy them nothing, Sheehan said that similar projects have been financed elsewhere on the same basis — at San Jose State college, for instance—and weren't "anything unusual."

The financial plight of the cafeteria and bookstore was termed "extremely dangerous" by Rudi Nothenberg, director of the S.F. State Foundation which runs both facilities.

Normal reserves, he said, have been depleted and the two operations "may not survive" unless the strike-bound cafeteria is back to normal soon and the bookstore does well in the spring semester.

Nothenberg said the only foundation-held reserve that might be tapped is a special $312,000 student fund already allocated—with the fee revenue—for the new building.

Use of the fund to "carry" the cafeteria and bookstore through the new term could lead to a lawsuit by the Associated Students against the foundation, Nothenberg said.

S.F. State Strikers' Trials Set

Municipal Court Judge Walter F. Calcagno yesterday set a series of trial dates in April for six San Francisco State College strike leaders who are charged with a variety of misdemeanors.

Third World Liberation Front Leaders Tony Miranda and Roger Alvarado drew three separate trials. Miranda said he had no fewer than ten charges currently pending agains thim.

Others assigned trial dates were Jack Alexis, John Levin, Halford Lum and Jerry Varnardo.

Calcagno also transfered to Judge Joseph Kennedy's court a number of probation cases involving student strikers after attorney Terence Kallinan asked him to disqualify himself.

Kennedy, who originally put the students on probation for convictions growing out of last May's sit-in at State, will hear the cases tomorrow.

Miranda, who is also co-chairman of the strikers' legal defense committee, said that the Hall of Justice will be more or less regularly picketed while students are in court.

He said the San Francisco State cases "have to be considered political trials," and charged the courts are functioning as "another method of repression."

A picket line originally scheduled for yesterday morning failed to materialize.

$130,000 Claim in 'Clubbing'

A young San Jose woman filed a $130,000 claim yesterday, charging that she was maliciously clubbed by a policeman on the San Francisco State College campus.

Cynthia Johnson, 21, a student at San Jose State College, said she was "peacefully and lawfully going about her business" on the San Francisco campus when an officer rushed at her and others.

The policeman, she asserted, "Viciously, maliciously and intentionally" landed a club blow with such force that it broke her hand.

The alleged incident occurred on January 23, when Miss Johnson was among 456 persons arrested in a mass roundup at the outset of a student strike rally that had been declared illegal.

The claim, drafted by attorney John E. Thorne of San Jose, identified the policeman only as "Officer John Doe, believed to be wearing badge No. 1291."

The claim was filed against the City and County of San Francisco, its Police Department, the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges, Acting President S. I. Hayakawa and others.

San Francisco Chronicle Thurs., Feb. 13, 1969

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By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

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The puzzle exists because college officials listed all 200 or so striking teachers on schedules the students will be pondering when they register for classes today, tomorrow and Saturday.

Officials acted on an assumption that all teachers will be returning, despite warnings by Teacher Union officials who vowed to continue their five-week-long strike barring an unforeseen, last-minute strike settlement.

LIST

A student group — the Committee for an Academic Environment—moved to ease the student problem yesterday by preparing its own list of classes whose teachers may be on a picket line or teaching off campus in defiance of acting President S. I. Hayakawa's regulations.

The list includes more than 250 classes in which registration "constitutes a very great risk." The committee additionally rated ten departments where registration in any class would be "very risky;" six where there would be "some risk," and 24 where there would be "little risk."

Rated "very risky" were the departments of speech, philosophy, economics, English, astronomy, psychology, art, creative arts, creative writing and composition-literature. The least risk is noted in such departments as business, natural science, history, foreign language, education, engineering, physical education and ROTC.

College Vice President Donald Garrity said officials listed all teachers on the class schedules because all but a very few of the strikers have signed letters saying they would be available for teaching in the new semester.

The union advised members to sign the letters of availability with the unwritten proviso that they would be available only if the strike was settled in the meantime.

OPTIMISM

Garrity was optmistic anyway that the teachers meant they would be available — strike or no strike — and warned those who do not report on Monday may be liable for breach of contract suits.

Union members, still manning token picket lines outside the college, scoffed at the warning, mainly because courts have ruled they do not have legal contracts with the college.

San Jose State College officials, also faced with a continuing strike, handled their registration problems differently.

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Gloom Reigns In Ranks of Pro-Strikers

Non-student echelons of the San Francisco State College strike were proclaiming universal doom and gloom today.

George Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, said he saw "no further use in pressing discussions with a regional committee of State College trustees."

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa conceded that a black studies program, one of the major demands and concessions in the strike, has no chance of starting in the spring.

And the ad hoc committee of the Academic Senate fired off a letter to Hayakawa terming the present strike situation as "intolerable."

FIGHT TO FINISH

In his statement, Johns declared it is "increasingly plain that the trustees, with the full backing of Governor Reagan are prepared to fight it to the finish."

Johns said he deems it "dishonest to lead people to believe that present negotiations might lead to peace."

For his part, Hayakawa, noted in a letter to faculty and students that all are "confronted with the irony that the continuance of the student strike prevents the fullfillment of the most important and widely supported student demand."

The acting president noted that Dr. Nathan Hare, a striking professor and leader designate of the black studies department, agrees that the strike stands in the way of the black studies goal.

MORE CHAOS

Another influential personage in agreement, according to Hayakawa, is Dean Joseph White, in whose department the black studies program was to have been established.

The letter from the Academic Senate committee noted State "is not a college for learning.

"We are," the committee added, "occupying a piece of property. We cannot predict anything but more chaos in the second semester."

The committee called upon Hayakawa to refrain from what it termed "abrasives," such as the use of police. It also asked the acting president to distinguish between serious acts and lesser infractions of the rules when applying "selective amnesty" to offenders.

HARD LINE

Hayakawa said in his letter that he has no plans for a soft line until peace is restored to the campus.

"Specifically," said the president, "rallies, parades, be-ins, and all other public events likely to disturb studies are hereby forbidden on the campus."

Yesterday's strike activity was restricted to peaceful picketing by a few soggy members of the striking American Federation of Teachers union at campus entrances. There were no incidents.

Black Study 'Rumor' at S.F. State

A report that the embattled San Francisco State College administration will go ahead with its own version of a black studies program to circumvent one stalled by the strike swept the campus yesterday.

"I know one thing," snorted Dr. Nathan Hare, one of the student strike leaders. "It wouldn't work even with the Tac Squad."

Dr. Hare, chairman of black studies at State, and Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies — both blacks — have completed a proposal for a black studies program at the troubled college. They have refused to submit it to the administration until all demands of the striking students are met.

STATEMENT

Dr. White said yesterday that "it's kind of been said around here" that an administration-sponsored black studies program might be thrown together to replace the one he and Dr. Hare have planned, but withheld.

However, any black studies program without Dr. Hare's leadership would prove to be a bust, he indicated.

Dr. Hare reacted to the rumor with a laugh.

Such an administration-created program would be "a black and white polka dot studies program with a white belly," he said.

"It couldn't possibly relate to black studies."

And black students, he warned, would "cut off the ears of any instructors in the program."

"I think it (the establishment of an administration black studies program) would amount to a declaration of war on the black race," he said.

"The program would be like a dog trying to preside over a cat studies program."

Administration officials were unavailable for comment on administration's possible black studies program.

S.F. State Election Hassel

The "blue armband" students who are attempting to oust the pro-strike student government at San Francisco State College threatened yesterday to take the issue to court if a recall election is not held.

A recall petition containing 2400 student signatures — 600 more than necessary — was handed to the Associated Students' election committee on February 3.

But a leader of the student government indicated that it would try to prevent the election by citing Acting College President S. I. Hayakawa's ban on rallies and other student activity on the central campus area.

The college administration is unlikely to agree with the Associated Students' interpretation of the ban, and the election will be another boiling issue when the college's spring semester begins on Monday.

Dr. Hayakawa has often declared that the student government does not represent the majority of the college's 18,000 students.

And yesterday Frank D. Dollard, college executive vice president, said any attempt by the Associated Students to use the emergency regulations as an excuse for postponing the recall election would be viewed as "invalid."

The election, in any case, cannot be held for at least a month since the signatures have to be verified, and that means waiting until a new student roster is available.

State Pays Student Strikers

—From Page 1

president of the campus chapter of the AFT.

Administration sources said the announcement today would point out the "inconsistency" between the strike leaders who have signed statements saying they had performed their teaching duties in order to collect their pay and the cafeteria workers, who walked out on strike Jan. 16 after the San Francisco Labor Council sanctioned the AFT strike.

The administration statement is expected to make the case that the strikers acted "hypocritically" by receiving their checks while the cafeteria workers — who have received no pay while honoring the strike — have suffered real privation.

LEGAL BASIS

Peter Radcliff, a spokesman for the AFT, said it was an "individual matter" whether striking teachers collected their paychecks.

At one point the administration attempted to hold up payments of the 17 student teachers but were unable to find a legal basis for the action, The Examiner learned.

The average monthly salary for the 17 teaching assistants under the state contract is $667.

Thurs., Feb. 13, 1969 ☆ San Francisco Chronicle

GOP's Solutions For S.F. State

San Francisco's Republican Central Committee, calling the "politics of confrontation" bankrupt, set forth its own position yesterday on the prolonged trouble at San Francisco State College.

The committee listed these six "musts" to resolve the controversy:

"1. The governor, the board of trustees and the administration must continue in their efforts to prevent further violence at San Francisco State, the threat of violence must not be permitted to influence the decision-making process and the campus must be kept open for the benefit of the tudents.

"2. All persons concerned must take appropriate steps to redress those legitimate grievances which may remain and to do so in a manner which will assure that the rights of all individuals concerned are respected and protected and that academic freedom is preserved.

"3. The opportunity should be afforded those educationally deprived students of all races who have the ability to do so to obtain a college education and San Francisco State, possibly in cooperation with City College, must assume this obligation as one of its primary functions.

"4. Such special educational pursuits and special area studies must be conducted in a manner which is compatible with the academic standards of the state college.

"5. A budgetary program necessary to accomplish the above stated objectives must be provided.

"6. Steps must be taken to provide teachers necessary to assure the continuing education of students at San Francisco State and to this end we pledge our support and participation."

San Francisco Chronicle Wed., Feb. 12, 1969

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Labor Correspondent

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HOKUBEI FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1969 MAINICHI

Portrait of 2 Dissidents

By ELLEN ENDO
Rafu Shimpo, L.A.

We had heard or read about most of the aims and purposes voiced by dissident students at San Francisco State and other campuses as well as all the arguments put forth in their behalf, we assumed.

Basically, all the dissidents grievances are the same, whether its free speech, ethnic studies or "no eating in the student union after 11 p.m.," the anti-Establishment theme is the same.

So why did we attend a workshop that would feature two of the students who actively support strikes and other displays of campus discontent? Did we hope to hear some new revelation in the reasoning behind their actions?

The particular pair of students in question — one boy and one girl — hailed from Northern California. The young man was a Gardena High School alumnus, now living in San Mateo. He was a student at the College of San Mateo until he was suspended for allegedly rubbing the college administrators the wrong way.

We didn't manage to find out where the young lady attended high school, but we guess she was raised in the Bay area, where she was enrolled at San Francisco State College until her convictions made her join fellow students on strike.

Even before meeting them, these two young people fascinated us. We wanted to know what type of individuals they were and what spurred them to suddenly delay their educational aspirations, perhaps endangering their future well-being. Where in that traditional Japanese, noncommittal upbringing of theirs did they manage to find the fire to be outspoken, totally committed individuals?

We suppose that the need to answer these questions in our own mind was the main reason we decided to meet the visiting pair and hear them speak. After all, not everybody gets a chance to see a real-live dissident in person. . .

The young lady spoke first. She stood about 5 ft. 2 in. (average Sansei height for girls) and was dressed entirely in black, including black stockings. We're not sure whether it was symbolic or simply personal taste, but her attire, coupled with her deathly serious facial expression, made her appear slightly older than her 19 years.

Aided by a small stack of prepared "note cards" she proceeded to give her impression of the S.F. State situation as she saw it. Although she is admittedly outspoken on her beliefs, she evidently shrinks at public speaking. Her presentation was sprinkled with long pauses, and her material was arranged in hop-skip-and-stop fashion.

She was nervous, but not scared. In fact, she seemed angered at the fact that it was necessary to explain her grievances to anyone at all. We doubt that she could stir anybody enough to break a window or kidnap the president of a college, but she's got to be admired for her intrepid timidity.

She sat down and up popped the second speaker. It was as if "Brahms Lullaby" had just been replaced by a brass band, playing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!"

The young man, just turned 21 years of age, was tall with a hefty build and a haircut that was neat, but longer than probably his parents would like him to wear it. He began talking in what we could have sworn was a "down in the ghetto" Negro dialect. Our first thought was that he was mocking the "soul speaking" manner to put across some point, but we soon realized he had adopted the dialect either consciously or unconsciously for reason that will remain his own.

His talk was humorous, to say the least, and the laughter he was able to raise from the audience seemed to serve as an expression of agreement. But, after all, we weren't there to hear ethnic anecdotes or be entertained, we were there to learn or at least get a clearer picture of what the noise being made by discontented youth is all about.

We thought it ironic that here was a young man, telling us we should endeavor to preserve our Japanese heritage and not play into the hands of the white power structure, who finds it more convenient to speak in a manner equally as foreign to his "beloved" heritage.

There you have it — a portrait of two dissident collegiates who happen to be Sansei — as we see them.

D-A-N-Z-A-I FUKUOKA, Nebraska

EDITOR'S NOTE: Opinions expressed in this column are the writer's only. They do not reflect editorial thinking of the Hokubei Mainichi.

TAMATO DAMASHII. The Japanese (samurai) spirit. To struggle on even though you may be defeated. This is one of our treasured cultural characteristics which should be passed on to future generations. This Yamato Damashii was what made the 442nd Combat Team so courageous and great. This has contributed to the young Japanese Americans manning the picket line at San Francisco State College. Can you imagine how frightened one can become when policemen appear or charge you with clubs and carrying cans of mace. Think of all the peer group pressure, the ostracization by friends, and the anger of relatives. At least the 442nd members had their buddies to comfort them and give them moral support. Can you older Nisei now identify positively with these young people?

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA). Sounds like a Communist front organization. You can almost hear that once famous slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics." Bunch of people smoking pot, eating marijuana cookies, fixing some Molotov cocktails, and some Commie orating in front of the group. Not like that at all. I went to an AAPA meeting on Monday night where some SF State students, several faculty members, and members from the community were present to develop plans on what kind of courses should be taught in the Japanese Studies program. I was amazed at the intelligent, articulate and concerned young people we have in our community.

These people have assumed much of the responsibility that their parents should be carrying. But now that I look at it I would think that these young people are being selfish. They are the ones who are going to reap the bounty of their work. They are creating something by themselves. When's the last time you others have been creative and innovative? Imagine the fulfillment, joy, and satisfaction of a woman giving birth to her child through natural childbirth. Imagine how a farmer feels after much hard work when he is able to harvest his first crop. This is what you other people are missing out on.

This vitality is infectious and exhilarating. One individual can yet do so much to help create his own future. In this time and age when people don't care for others and there is so much pain, despair, and frustration around that people just turn it off and drop out. But we have the enlightened youth of our community who are very much in the thick of things. They have just begun to fight. This is their ball game and you "wiser and more worldly" adults better not louse their thing up for them.

Speaking about "front organizations," how about the newly formed "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi." If I wasn't so naive I would almost bet that most of the people in that committee are the same ones who were in that "Nisei's for Ronald Reagan" committee. But thats not true of course. But I'm still suspicious and it still looks like they've added some other names to disguise that outfit. You can almost hear that well known slogan, "Conservatives of the World, Unite." No pot but lots of money power there.

I wish to thank the people who have given me advice (critical and cutting) on the articles I have pritten recently. This is my first try at it and its lots of fun. My drinking buddy, S. M. Lyman, better known as Morris, the only Ha ku jin member of the Barons, advises that I should use a rapier instead of a saber. A rapier can make its point just as well and its done with finese and its neat and clean. Thats not my style yet. Real sloppy, like an amateur (Japanese American version) Toshiro Mifune going wild with a samurai sword. Wonder what kind of sword lessons S. Ichiye Hayakawa is taking?

The next AAPA meeting will be on Monday, February 17, at 8:00, at the Church of Christ annex building on Post St. I'm telling you guys who are spending your time in those filthy smoke infested bowling alleys to come out and have some real fun. The community is invited. Really and truly there aren't any FBI or CIA people around taking down names or taking photographs so you can

Nisei Research Project Being Organized in S.F.

Initial Meeting Held To Stimulate Community Concern, Study Program

The initial meeting of the proposed San Francisco Japanese American Research Project was held Tuesday night at Pine Methodist Church with Dr. Clifford Uyeda, pediatrician at Kaiser Hospital, in chair.

The purpose of the project was laid out in the abstract of the organization passed out during the night. It says:

"A community meeting place (will be) provided in which interested students, faculty and community members may meet, discuss, and interact to further knowledge about themselves and of the community."

The project should not be confused with the Ethnic Studies Program now being set up at San Francisco State College.

People interested in this Project said that it aims, mainly, to stimulate the local Nisei community to become more aware of the social problems of today and to help those interested in Nisei community with resource materials.

The Project will also delve into the problems of senior citizens, newcomers from Japan, crime and delinquency, and tutorial programs.

The Project hopes to act as intermediary between the Nisei community and neighboring communities to discuss problems of mutual concern.

The Project will work closely with the administration of San Francisco State College where a Japanese American library may be established, and where coordinator, assistant coordinator and secretary may be secured on a part-time basis.

To quote further from the abstract:

"There has been a growing feeling of a generation gap between various levels of the Japanese American community and its constituents. The only way to facilitate understanding and acceptance between groups is to provide for and use such channels of communications.

"This community project will be set up under the joint leadership of the various involved groups. A committee will be set up, composed of the coordinator and two representatives from the community, the students, and the faculty of SFSC. This committee will have complete control of all phases of this Project."

Spearheading the Project are: Dr. Uyeda; Dave Hara of the San Francisco Jr. JACL; Prof. Tets Kashima, psychology teacher at S.F. State; and Prof. James Hirabayashi, sociologist at S.F. State.

Among those present at the Tuesday night meeting were representatives from the various Nisei church and service organizations in San Francisco; also, Asian American Political Alliance of S.F. State College.

Many more meetings will be held before the Project is completely organized and becomes effective in the beginning of fall this year, Dr. Uyeda said.



Among the people attending the Tuesday night meeting of the "San Francisco Japanese American Research Project" at Pine Methodist Church were those shown in the picture above (mentioned here without any specific order):

Nancy Araki, Kathy Reyes, Mrs. Miyao, Tokuo Miyao, president of S.F. Buddhist Church; Tets Kashima, psychology teacher at S.F. State College;

Edison Uno, Dudley Yasuda, S.F. City College psychology teacher; Dave Hara, Jr. JACL; Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Kaiser Hospital; Wayne Osaki, architect; Don Iwahashi, Pine Methodist Church; Eddie Moriguchi, C.P.A.;

Yukio Kumamoto, Japanese Chamber of Commerce; Dr. George Araki, teacher of marine biology at S.F. State; Rev. Nick Iyoya, Christ United Presbyterian Church; Prof. James Hirabayashi, sociologist, S.F. State; Rev. Mel Sudderth, Pine Methodist Church; Yasuo Abiko, Nichi Bei Times; Carl Matsushita and Wes Doi, JACL.

Mediator Drops S.F. State Talks

COMBINED AP & UPI

SAN FRANCISCO — A labor official has given up efforts to settle a teachers' strike at San Francisco State College, saying he sees "no further use in pressing discussions."

George Johns, San Francisco Labor Council secretary, asserted the California State College Board of Trustees had "shot down any hope for a settlement," but Trustee Louis Hilbron said his committee is willing to continue meeting with Johns on teacher demands for more pay and better working conditions.

His action in the teacher walkout came as S. I. Hayakawa, the school's acting president, said a Negro studies department probably would not be established by the start of the spring semester next Monday, because the strike has not been settled.

Meanwhile, a San Francisco State College student testified in superior court yesterday he heard a Black Panther Party leader urge striking students to take guns away from riot police on the campus "and blow their heads off."

William F. Whitely, a physical education student, was one of four witnesses who testified before Judge Byron Arnold in an action brought by 27 teachers and students to halt mass picketing on the strife-torn campus.

Whitely said he heard Benny Stewart introduced at a campus rally in early December as a minister for the Black Panther Party.

Whitely said he heard Stewart call on student strikers to invade the campus administration building and "pin Hayakawa's posterior to the wall," as well as call for violence to the police.

"I saw several confrontations between strikers and non-strikers," Whitely testified, adding that one of the strikers he saw was Dr. Nathan Hare, a Negro teacher named to head the new Black studies department.

"When I saw him," Whitely said, "he was fighting with a student."

Other developments:

Hayakawa announced that emergency regulations restricting rallies on the campus will remain in effect when the spring semester opens Monday and "until peace is restored."

College authorities compiled responses from 199 faculty members and nine administrators who were terminated for participating in the strike by union teachers which began Jan. 6.

Cynthia Johnson, 21, of San Jose, a San Jose State College student, filed a $130,000 claim charging she was maliciously clubbed by a policeman. She was among 456 persons picked up in a mass arrest Jan. 23 for participating in an illegal rally on the San Francisco State campus.

2-13-69

New Game Of Chance at S.F. State

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

The stage was set at San Francisco State College yesterday for turning student registration for the new semester into a giant guessing game.

For some 18,000 students will be confronted with deciding for themselves which teachers may be teaching when classes resume on Monday, and which may still be striking.

The puzzle exists because college officials listed all 200 or so striking teachers on schedules the students will be pondering when they register for classes today, tomorrow and Saturday.

Officials acted on an assumption that all teachers will be returning, despite warnings by Teacher Union officials who vowed to continue their five-week-long strike barring an unforeseen, last-minute strike settlement.

LIST

A student group — the Committee for an Academic Environment—moved to ease the student problem yesterday by preparing its own list of classes whose teachers may be on a picket line or teaching off campus in defiance of acting President S. I. Hayakawa's regulations.

The list includes more than 250 classes in which registration "constitutes a very great risk." The committee additionally rated ten departments where registration in any class would be "very risky," six where there would be "some risk," and 24 where there would be "little risk."

Rated "very risky" were the departments of speech, philosophy, economics, English, astronomy, psychology, art, creative arts, creative writing and composition-literature. The least risk is noted in such departments as business, natural science, history, foreign language, education, engineering, physical education and ROTC.

College Vice President Donald Garrity said officials listed all teachers on the class schedules because all but a very few of the strikers have signed letters saying they would be available for teaching in the new semester.

The union advised members to sign the letters of availability with the unwritten proviso that they would be available only if the strike was settled in the meantime.

OPTIMISM

Garrity was optmistic anyway that the teachers meant they would be available — strike or no strike — and warned those who do not report on Monday may be liable for breach of contract suits.

Union members, still manning token picket lines outside the college, scoffed at the warning, mainly because courts have ruled they do not have legal contracts with the college.

San Jose State College officials, also faced with a continuing strike, handled their registration problems differently.

They told their 23,000 students, who began registering without incident yesterday, that 200 classes taught by teachers now on strike will be discontinued pending a strike settlement or agreement by individual strikers to accept re-hiring.

Pacific Citizen, 2.14.69

Hayakawa won't address installation

SAN FRANCISCO — By a vote of 14-2, the San Francisco JACL at its board of governors meeting Feb. 3 decided not to invite Dr. S.I. Hayakawa to deliver a guest speech at the forthcoming installation banquet.

But it turned out that Dr. Hayakawa was not available on Feb. 28. Wesley Doi, chapter president, said the following morning he had just been notified Dr. Hayakawa had another engagement for that day.

Whether the dinner will be held on the originally scheduled date or not is still undecided, Doi said.

The acting president of San Francisco State College had accepted an earlier invitation to be guest speaker at the banquet set for Feb. 28 at the San Francisco Athletic Club.

The board meeting was held at the Ryotei Nikko with George Yamasaki, banquet chairman, presiding over the meeting with 16 members of the board and some 30 from general membership attending. There were two representatives from the local black community.

Requests for a board review of the dinner committee plans were made by the chapter's civil rights committee, Women's Auxiliary and Junior JACL and resulted in a lengthy debate.

Pro and con of the invitation issue was presented by exponents of the controversy after which the room was cleared of general membership and the board took votes on the issue.

Bad Timing

The strongest argument against the Hayakawa invitation was the matter of timing. It was argued that Dr. Hayakawa has become a controversial figure in current campus politics, and that his speech-making at the installation dinner may be construed by general public as JACL endorsement of the acting president's hard line stand in the current college administrative controversy.

Unlike a meeting such as the one sponsored recently by the Commonwealth Club, a the speaker at a JACL installation banquet could not be asked to engaged in a question and answer period, it was argued, and therefore Dr. Hayakawa would be giving only one side of the picture concerning the college struggle. He could not be objective, they said.

(The JACL Ethnic Concern Committee was understood to have proposed giving equal time to a speaker from the Third World Liberation Front at the installation dinner).

Future Stand

In order to counteract the possible misleading impression that may be created by a strong 14-2 vote on the disapproval of the Hayakawa invitation, the board later took a vote on the JACL stand on Dr. Hayakawa. By a vote of 8-7, the board took the stand that Dr. Hayakawa may be invited to address the JACL general membership at some future date.

Voting on the installation invitation issue showed two

ahi, Calvin Aoyama, Louise Koike, Phil Nakamura, Ron Nakayama, Russell Obana, Roy Omi, Nancy Okada, Tomio Ozawa and Franklin Takioka.

Jr. JACL

It was later reported that the chapter's Jr. JACL held a meeting last week on the controversial issue and the Jr. JACLers, who were reportedly not approached on the Hayakawa invitation earlier, decided not to attend the banquet if the acting president was invited to deliver the guest speech.

The San Francisco JACL Women's Auxiliary cabinet, similarly, was concerned over the Dr. Hayakawa invitation, urging it was not the appropriate time.

"We would like to see a cohesive organization working together towards a common goal — the preservation of unity — rather than having an overt division within the community," a spokesman for the Auxiliary board declared.

• • •

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco JACL civil rights committee this week urged the chapter board remove Prof. S. I. Hayakawa for consideration as installation speaker because of possible danger to the relationship between the Japanese American community and its neighboring Black community.

Phil Nakamura, civil rights committee chairman, pointed to the caution (see PC, Jan. 3) expressed by the JACL Committee on Ethnic Concern, chaired by Dr. David Miura of Long Beach. The caution:

"Will any action taken by your chapter, district or national group enhance understanding among minorities, or will it add to greater distrust and antagonism?"

The civil rights committee felt the invitation of Dr. Hayakawa would be construed as support of his actions at San Francisco State College and also culminate in greater division within the Japanese American community.

Time Magazine (Jan. 31) in its story on anti-Semitism within the Negro community indicated the deteriorating relationship between the Japanese American and Black community. While the Jew in New York is singled out as a "visible symbol of oppression," says Time, "in New Orleans the blacks' natural enemy is the Italian bourgeoisie, which provides the cheap wines, and in San Francisco it is frequently the Japanese American community."

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Civil Rights Committee:

Whereas an invitation to Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College is under consideration by the S.F. JACL board of governors as a guest speaker at the SF JACL installation banquet (date) and that it would:

1.—Implicate support of Pres. Hayakawa and his actions by and to the Japanese community and the public at large and exacerbating the division within the Japanese American Community.

2.—Further the division between the JACL as an organization representing the Japanese American community and the ethnic minorities, specifically the Black Community.

Therefore be it resolved that President S.I. Hayakawa be removed for consideration as a speaker at the installation banquet.

Hayakawa to speak to Nihonjins Feb. 21

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa will address a dinner sponsored by the Nihonmachi Community Interest Committee at the San Francisco Athletic Club on Feb. 21, according to co-chairmen Dr. Clifford Uyeda, George Yamasaki Jr. and Steve Doi.

Tickets may be secured from the committee, care of 1521 Larkin St., San Francisco 94109 at $6 per person.

NICHI BEI TIMES

Sunday, February 16, 1969

18,000 Register . . .

Hecklers Arrested at S. F. State College Trying to Stop Dr. Hayakawa's Speech

United Press International

The hecklers screamed "down with the puppet" and "down with Hayakawa" at the acting president of San Francisco State. Trembling with rage, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa called them "enemies of democracy."

The bitter exchange occurred Friday when Hayakawa tried to give a spring semester welcoming speech to 300 faculty members. About two dozen black faculty members and students began to heckle him and eight of them climbed on to the stage.

"Get the hell out of here," Hayakawa yelled at Dr. Nathan Hare, the man Hayakawa has named to direct the black studies program when it begins at the troubled school.

Hare laughed and said "we're not going" and continued the harassment while most of the audience told the hecklers to shut up

Police Arrest Four

Police arrived as tension mounted and took Hare and three others away on charges of disturbing the peace. The rest of the group waited until Hayakawa resumed speaking and then walked out.

Only about a fourth of the faculty was on hand to hear Haya-

(Continued on last page)

See Clarification . . .

TOPICS ANNOUNCED FOR COMING S. F. TALK BY DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA

An opportunity for the local Japanese American community to meet Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, interim president of embattled San Francisco State college, "in person" will be of benefit to all concerned.

This was the reason the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi arranged to have Dr. Hayakawa speak at a dinner on Friday, Feb. 21 at San Francisco Athletic club at 1630 Stockton st., members of the committee said Friday.

"The events of the past few months have made it difficult to know what type of nisei Dr. Hayakawa truly is. Conflicting stories, rumors and statements taken out of context make an impartial view extremely difficult, if not impossible," they pointed out.

"It is hoped that the pros and cons of the current S.F. State college situation will not prevent some from attending and listening to the views of a knowledgeable Japanese American concerning the Japanese Americans and their future in this nation, a CICN announcement said.

They added that Dr. Hayakawa has been asked to speak on some

(Continued on last page)

Independent-Journal, Monday, Feb. 17, 1969

HIT ENROLLMENT CHECK

Strikers Go To Classes At San Francisco State

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Striking students and professors attended classes at the opening of San Francisco State College's spring semester today to circumvent an enrollment check system instituted by acting president S. I. Hayakawa.

A handful of teachers picketed at the main campus entrance while most of the 250 striking professors met with their students to keep their courses from being dropped by the administration.

Striking students also went to class to guarantee their status under a registration card system initiated by Hayakawa. The cards must be signed by both student and teacher on the first day of class.

"Our members shall establish their classes by meeting the first (and only the first) section of each course," said a leaflet handed out by members of the striking American Federation of Teachers.

The violence-ridden school reopened after a two-week break with its administration building battered by a bomb-blast and Hayakawa vowing students and faculty will be "protected by whatever means necessary."

Militant student disrupted at least one class by refusing to let the teacher speak. About 30 of the 100 students in a class taught by John Bunzel read "Quotations from Chairman Mao" and yelled for 20 minutes until he gave up and left the room.

The political scientist has been a special target of militants since he publicly criticized the black nationalist philosophy of many of the strikers. The tires on his car were recently slashed.

Leaders of both the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front were among those in the classroom. Members of the police tactical squad watched from behind curtains in the small auditorium, but did not interfere. Students spotted them and began to shout "pig" and making oinking sounds.

Off campus, the state attorney general's office went to court seeking to have the student government removed from office and its funds placed into the control of a receiver. The suit charged misuse of funds by the Associated Students.

Hayakawa said yesterday's predawn blast was "characteristic of the neo-Fascist methods used by some of the radical elements around here."

The explosion, which could be heard for several miles, shattered 18 windows around the main entrance of the campus administration building and injured a campus policeman.

The bombing was the second in four days at the college and the latest in a series of violent incidents since the BSU called a strike Nov. 6 to back demands for an autonomous black studies program.

Daily Breeze (Torrance). 2.16.69

An Editor's Outlook

Black Anti-Negroes Perform Disservice

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

If you can define as anti-Negro the man who believes in the inherent inferiority of the Negro race, then it is possible that the most virulent anti-Negroes in America today are the black militants.

It is getting difficult to read the behavior of these groups in any other way. The movement toward resegregation (on their own terms, of course), the escalating demands for special privilege and the apparently suicidal invitation to race warfare are evidences not of self-confidence, but of deep self-doubt.

People who believe in themselves ask only for equal breaks. The demand by militant blacks that colleges suspend their entrance requirements so far as Negroes are concerned and enroll unqualified students merely because they have dark skins can hardly produce race pride or racial understanding.

Few such enrollees will be able to follow the lectures or pass the exams. Most will be fit only for the picket line. And the white students who are forced to rise to more exacting standards merely because they have light skins will not like it.

Under heavy pressure from the militants, many colleges and universities are producing crash courses in Negro culture and history. It is too early to assess them all, since most of the textbooks are still in the grinder. But it seems possible that university administrations, frightened by the pickets at the gate, are suspending their prideful rules of careful scholarship.

George Schuyler, the outspoken Negro writer, recently described many of these courses as "black racial mythology and largely apocryphal folklore."

The effort to paint Crispus Attucks, the Negro stevedore who got in the way of a bullet at the Boston Massacre, as the equivalent of Paul Revere or Sam Adams won't wash.

The attempt to conjure up forgotten Greeces and Romes along the Niger and the Congo is dreamstuff.

Courses in Ashanti, Swahili and Masai would be useful only to missionaries and anthropologists. There are from 600 to 800 native languages in Africa, and few of them have produced any literature.

Here, again, is evidence of an inferiority complex. The Northern Europeans haven't found it necessary to imagine that ruined Parthenons lie beneath the bogs of Jutland or that forgotten Forums are hidden in the Trossachs. They know their ancestors were a wild, hairy and unlettered lot. Only people who don't believe in themselves lean on historical or cultural fantasy. Any bogus history will eventually be found out, and this can only humiliate American Negroes.

One interesting syndrome of the black militant movement is the endless escalation of demands. This provides the rationale for failure. If you set as a minimum price for performance a price you know you will not get, you have an excuse for nonperformance.

Success is work. It is not growing a beard, putting on dark glasses and assuming an African haircut and, perhaps, an Arabian name. But if you're pretty sure that you can't achieve success in open competition, then eccentricity makes sense. Like a child, you are then a person apart, and perhaps one who must be given what others have to achieve.

One by-product of utter despair is attempted suicide, and this seems to be the course advocated by Stokely Carmichael. It doesn't necessarily follow that Stokely, himself, is despairing, for no one knows what mountains he has been led up during his visits to Cuba, North Vietnam and other Communist spas and watering places. But suicide is the medicine he's pushing.

On Jan. 19 Carmichael was interviewed in Stockholm by the newspaper Dagens Nyheter. He described himself as the "prime minister" of the Black Panthers and said he was raising money to buy arms in preparation for guerrilla war in the United States.

It is necessary, he told the Swedes, for American Negroes to attack police stations and kill policemen. "We believe in violence," said Prime Minister Carmichael, "because death and liquidation await us."

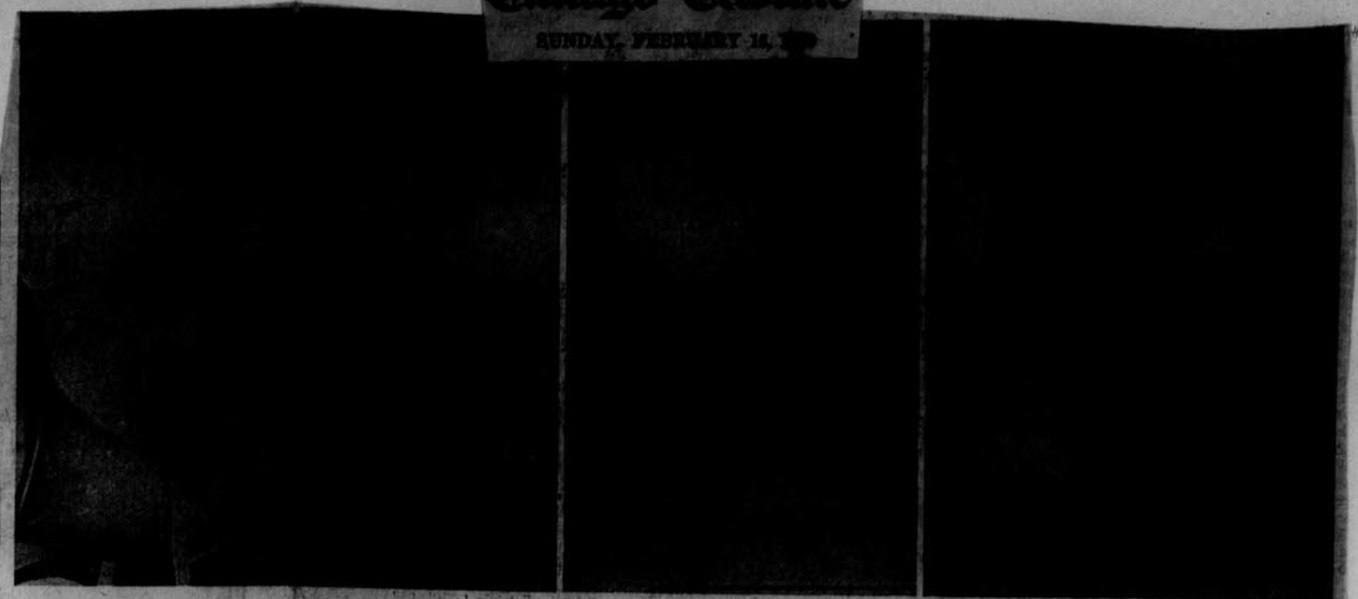
How's that for hyperbole?

The black militants, who only yesterday were insisting that long - closed doors be opened, now seem appalled by the challenging vistas the opening doors reveal. They appear to be trying to get them closed again.

This could make sense to black men who doubt Negroes. For if Negroes are really hopelessly inferior, what good are equal rights? Won't they need, instead, special privilege, special doles, doctored "history," segregation and maybe, in ultimate shame and frustration, a general throat-cutting?

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, [illegible]



[UPI Telephoto and AP Wirephoto]

S. I. Hayakawa climbs atop a sound truck used by dissidents [left], tears wires loose [center], and beams as technician fails to repair break.

S.I. Hayakawa: Style Under Pressure

San Francisco, Feb. 15 (UPI)—S. I. Hayakawa signs his name with a bold, flamboyant flourish, each period a conspicuous black dot. He was taught more conservative penmanship, but then Hayakawa is not, and never was, a conservative.

"You might say," he said in an interview in his office, hands jammed in the pockets of an avocado pinstriped suit, "I'm arty."

Hayakawa is an acting college president, the jaunty, controversial fellow who wore a plaid Tam O'Shanter to riots, put flower pots in his conference room, wore an orchid lei to meet the press, and blasted dissident students with: "Get the hell out of here."

Named in November

He was named acting president of San Francisco State college last November, succeeding Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension, and repeated campus closures involving militant Negro students and sympathetic faculty members. Hayakawa was selected for the post by the board of trustees of the California state colleges.

At the height of student protest on the campus, he suggested on duty police festoon themselves with flower garlands, the sign of peace to hippies. He asked college trustees to invite Mahalia Jackson to sing in the quad, to soothe wayward souls.

He reluctantly gave up driving his red Alfa Romeo sports car in favor of a police escort. Yet threats and criticisms have not subdued his showman's flair for a spicy phrase or the unexpected.

He Draws Attention

Whether one agrees or disagrees with his approach, he's nonetheless effective in one respect: drawing unprecedented attention to San Francisco State.

Issues in the San Francisco State dispute are complex and brittle, ranging from a demand for more minority students to reinstatement of a Black Panther teacher, suspended for suggesting Negro student carry guns. Strikers, both students and some faculty, refuse peace offers. They say their 15 demands are non-negotiable.

To supporters, he's a cause celebre, wielding a sword for academic freedom, steeled in his belief that a teacher's duty is to teach, a student's duty is to learn. And the school, at all costs, must remain open.

Rapped by Critics

Critics say he's making a mockery of education.

Hayakawa's launch-pad into the national spotlight probably occurred most vividly the day he leaped atop a student sound truck, tam on his head and fiery of manner, ripped the sound system asunder, and told a throng of students to shut up.

When he leans back in his black leather swivel chair in his office, his feet barely touch the floor. He's an unassuming 5 feet 6 with thinning salt and pepper hair, a neatly trimmed mustache and thick tortoise shell glasses. He looks younger than his 62 years.

Columnist for Chicago Paper

Hayakawa has been involved with causes before, as a columnist for the Chicago Negro newspaper, the Defender, as an organizer of the Anti-Digit Dialing league to preserve telephone prefixes, as jazz critic, and as a parent in mental retardation. One of his three children is a monogoloid.

He describes himself as one "seized by a terrible sense of duty in life." He's a fisherman, art collector, fences weekly to keep his 150 pounds trim, then splurges by cooking Oriental dishes for his wife, Marge.

In press conferences, he's a professional, wearing pastel tones for the cameras. Both friends and critics say sometimes he talks too much.

Only 1 Class

After 14 years on the faculty, he now teaches but one class, a Monday night seminar. There are waiting lists for his courses.

As acting college president, much of his life since last Nov. 26 has been restricted to room 103, an office behind a locked door in the administration building. A security officer stands guard. Police once used tear gas and drawn pistols to drive yelling students from room 103.

Little League Baseball

"It's as if a whole generation of young people—militant white and black—have missed part of their education," he said. Namely, how to resolve disagreement.

"Maybe we could blame Little league baseball," Hayakawa says.

"I've noticed kids are oversupervised in Little league baseball. They can't resolve a fight over whether a strike's a strike without an adult referee. No adult, no ball game. A whole bunch of kids nowadays don't know how to solve problems on their own."

Rapped School Officials

Hayakawa's appointment raised a howl when it bypassed the presidential selection committee, of which he is a member. It's said he didn't even know the names of the college deans. He admits he has never administered anything.

His major credentials appear to have been the public drubbing he gave school officials only 10 days before he took office. He gained respect from hard-line advocates by scolding his superiors for not being tougher and said the school should remain open, even with police.

Hayakawa was born Samuel Ichyie ["each-e-lay"] to Japanese parents living in Vancouver, British Columbia.

He is internationally recognized as a semanticist, author, lecturer, and psychologist. He's written and edited seven books on how to make words change human behavior, an interest motivated from childhood frustration. His mother spoke only Japanese, a language he's never mastered.



[UPI Telephoto and AP Wirephoto]

Hayakawa receives flower leis from young supporter. Below, he pins flower on member of county sheriff's department, who helped keep peace on troubled campus.





[UPI Telephoto and AP Wirephoto]

Hayakawa displays board used by rebel students during clash with police at San Francisco State. His wife, Marge, stands in garden of their home in Mill Valley.

8 Rapid City Journal Sunday, February 16, 1969

Dr. Hayakawa: Controversy

By KETLY SMITH TUNNEY
AP Newsfeatures Writer

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — S.I. Hayakawa signs his name with a bold, flamboyant flourish, each period a conspicuous black dot. He was taught more conservative penmanship, but then Hayakawa is not, and never was, a conservative.

"You might say," says he, hands jammed in the pockets of an avocado pinstriped suit, "I'm arty."

Hayakawa is an acting college president, the jaunty, controversial fellow who wore a plaid Tam O'Shanter to riots, put flower pots in his conference room, wore an orchid lei to meet the press, and blasted dissident students with: "Get the hell out of here."

He was named acting president of San Francisco State College last November, succeeding Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension and repeated campus closures involving militant Negro students and sympathetic faculty members. He was selected for the post by the board of trustees of the California state colleges.

Police In Garlands?

At the height of student protest on the campus, he suggested on-duty police festoon themselves with flower garlands, the sign of peace to hippies. He asked college trustees to invite Mahalia Jackson to sing in the quad, to soothe wayward souls.

He reluctantly gave up driving his red Alfa Romeo sports car in favor of police escort. Yet threats and criticism have not



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

subdued his showman's flair for a spicy phrase or the unexpected.

Invited as a guest to the KQED television program "Newsroom," viewed in San Francisco, he was interviewed as part of an hour-long program focusing on campus problems. He didn't stay long.

He Stomped Off

Five minutes after his interview began, he denounced the questioners as "enemies," pounded his fists on the table and, with untold thousands watching, stomped off the set.

"You're a hero to some, a son-of-a-bitch to others," says a salty, undaunted Hayakawa.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with his approach, he's nonetheless effective in one respect: drawing unprecedented attention to San Fracisco State. People around the country began to ask "Is he real?" "Is he fake?" "What's going on at San Francisco State?"

Issues in the San Francisco State dispute are complex and brittle, ranging from a demand for more minority students to reinstatement of a Black Panther teacher, suspended for suggesting Negro students carry guns. Strikers, both students and some faculty, refuse peace offers. They say their 15 demands are non-negotiable.

"Lots of colleges have militant students," says one college professor, "but, for better or worse, no one else has Hayakawa."

To fans, he's a cause celebre, a dimunitive Don Quixote wielding a sword for academic freedom, steeled in his belief that a teacher's duty is to teach, a student's duty is to learn. And the school, at all costs, must remain open.

Critics say he's making a mockery of education.

Ripped Out Wires

Hayakawa's launch-pad into the national spotlight probably occurred most vividly the day he leaped atop a student sound truck, tam on his head and fiery of manner, ripped the sound system asunder and told a throng of students to shut up.

"This is a self-revealing job," Hayakawa said in an interview at his office. "I've found out some things about myself that I didn't know."

When he leans back in his black leather swivel chair, his feet barely touch the floor. He's an unassuming 5 feet 6 with thinning salt and pepper hair, a neatly trimmed moustache and thick tortoise shell glasses. He looks younger than his 62 years.

Women find him charming. Men says he tells a crafty joke.

On Moving Fast

"I've always known I was patient," he said, "but I didn't know I could move as fast as I can. Like when I ripped those wires."

He grins impishly, goes to his office refrigerator and peers in. There are hard boiled eggs, kippers, rolls and beer. He takes out a snack. He's not very good at sitting, he says. He paces to and fro.

"I've found that when a situation involves challenge or danger, I dress up for it," he said.

Two New Suits

"For instance, I wore a real good suit today, a brand new necktie and shirt and my I. Magnin vest. I've bought two new suits in a month. I never buy two new suits in a month."

"The tam," he continues. "Same thing. Dress up." He wears the tam nearly every day, even to the state capitol to visit Gov. Ronald Reagan. He bought it several years ago for fun, now admits it comes in handy.

Hayakawa has been involved with causes before, as a columnist for the Negro newspaper "The Defender," as an organizer of the Anti-Digit Dialing League to preserve telephone prefixes, as jazz critic, and as a parent in mental retardation. One of his three children is a mongoloid.

He Fishes, Cooks

He describes himself as one "seized by a terrible sense of duty in life." He's a fisherman, art collector, fences weekly to keep his 150-odd pounds trim, then splurges by cooking Oriental dishes for his wife, Marge.

After 14 years on the faculty, he now teaches but one class, a Monday night seminar. There are waiting lists for his courses.

As acting college president, much of his life since last Nov. 26 has been restricted to room 103, a persimmon colored office behind a locked door in the administration building. A security officer stands guard. Police once used tear gas and drawn pistols to drive yelling students from room 103.

A Silent Watcher

Sometimes he stands silently at the window, watching the unaware on the outside.

"It's as if a whole generation of young people—militant white and black young people—have missed part of their education. Namely, how to resolve disagreement." He twirls the large turquoise ring on the middle finger of his left hand.

"Maybe we could blame Little League baseball," Hayakawa says.

"I've noticed kids are over-supervised in Little League baseball. They can't resolve a fight over whether a strike's a strike without an adult referee. No adult, no ballgame. A whole bunch of kids nowadays don't know how to solve problems on their own."

Processionary Caterpillar

Hayakawa calls striking faculty "bored middle-aged adolescents" and likens students on the picket line to the "processionary caterpillar, an insect that goes round and round."

Hayakawa was born Samuel Ichyle ("each-e-lay") to Japanese parents living in Vancouver, British Columbia. Friends call him Don.

In another century, he says he would have been a priest. Not an Establishment prededicated to preserving the citadels of study.

As it was he became internationally recognized as a semanticist, author, lecturer and psychologist. He's written and edited seven books on how to make words change human behavior, an interest motivated from childhood frustration. His mother spoke only Japanese, a language he's never mastered.

Hayakawa defines semantics as "the art of how not to make a fool of yourself."



New Sign on the Campus

San Francisco State College students look on as a workman nails a sign to a post announcing construction of a new addition to the library on the strike-harassed campus. Post will form a fence that to some degree blocks route used by demonstrators.

Hare Out, Funds Frozen at State

—From Page 1

been used to buy firearms," he said, however, and added he had proof of this from canceled checks.

But he said, in answer to questions, that he had no specific information whether the firearms were bought from salary checks of paid members of the Associated Students.

Charges

Hayakawa, pressed further, said he hoped criminal charges will be lodged against some of the association's officers.

He admitted also that the freezing of the funds will cause the shutdown of the two campus newspapers, The Gator and the Open Process, both of which have been critical of Hayakawa.

But he denied that the action was the "opening gun" of the spring semester offensive against the strikers.

Hayakawa then spelled out the proposed teachers' agreement put together by the administration and the negotiating committee of the State College trustees. It would:

- Set up an impartial committee to hear and settle grievances.
- Allow discussion on amnesty involving members of the AFT campus local 1352.
- Eliminate the docking of pay of teachers assigned a reduced teaching load.
- Assure non-discrimination against teachers applying for reinstatement, affecting teachers who had been considered resigned because they missed teaching five consecutive days without authorization.
- Guarantee there would be no riprisals against the AFT for its strike activities.

In Return

In return, the AFT must agree to return to work and to have strike sanction lifted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

None of the points, however, touches on the AFT's main demands, including salary increases, reduced work loads and other benefits, and the establishment of a faculty bargaining agent.

The AFT executive committee, meeting late last night to discuss the offer, is expected to make counter-proposals later today.

The campus at yesterday's start of the spring semester was calm on the surface.

Virtually all classes were held, with both striking students and teachers attending.

The striking students of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front made it clear they were enrolling in classes to qualify as students.

10 Percent Drop

Under campus rules, they would be automatically dropped if they failed to attend the first two sessions of any class in which they registered.

Despite the turnout, preliminary registration figures showed a 10 percent drop in attendance. The actual registration of 12,000 for the spring semester compared with an earlier projection that 13,500 full time or equivalent students would enroll.

Glenn Smith, vice president in charge of business affairs, regarded the drop as "very unusual" but stressed the figures were preliminary and it would be about two weeks before the exact enrollment can be determined.

Fall High

Enrollment in the fall was 14,000, a record high for the Lake Merced campus.

Two dormitories, Merced Hall for men and Mary Ward Hall for women, have a capacity for 400 each, but a total of only 510 were in residence yesterday.

The discontinuation of food service, which started when the AFT struck Jan. 6, was attributed as the reason for the sharp drop in residency at the dormitories.

'AFT Hurt Its Own Chances'

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has told Stanford University students that the American Federation of Teachers has "increased the chances of punitive legislation against it" because of the strike at San Francisco State.

His talk yesterday before 1500 at the Stanford Law School was punctuated by sporadic heckling from a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members. Dumke ignored them.

Calling the AFT strike at San Francisco State "ill-timed, ill-advised and injurious to the academic community," Dumke charged that the teachers union has "hurt its chances of changing the law through legislation and increased the chances of punitive legislation against it."

Referring to militant students, he said: "They want civil disorder, not civil rights. There are certain elements at San Francisco State that want no peace. They want civil war."

Dumke also said he feels that the state must change the methods of governing stat colleges.



New Sign on the Campus

San Francisco State College students look on as a workman nails a sign to a post announcing construction of a new addition to the library on the strike-harassed campus. Post will form a fence that to some degree blocks route used by demonstrators.

Daily Cal Chides U.C. 'Monsters'

—From Page 1

General Thomas C. Lynch's petition, charged "irregularities" in the handling of funds by student officers.

It also asked for removal of the officers of the Associated Students, but Judge O'Day did not act on that request.

Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas, who prepared and filed the petition, explained it does not matter whether they hold office "as long as they don't have any funds to disperse."

Later, Hayakawa said that "up to $100,000" of the funds had been "misappropriated or are missing." He refused to give any specific instances how the money was misused.

"Some of the moneys from the Associated Students have been used to buy firearms," he said, however, and added he had proof of this from canceled checks.

But he said, in answer to questions, that he had no specific information whether the firearms were bought from salary checks of paid members of the Associated Students.

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None of the points, however, touches on the AFT's main demands, including salary increases, reduced work loads and other benefits, and the establishment of a faculty bargaining agent.

The AFT's local negotiating committee was studying the proposals today, and was expected to report to a membership meeting tomorrow strike disorders were scheduled to begin today, but all three students listed for the first session filed acceptable excuses, according to Professor Edward Duerr.

Hearings Next Week

Duerr, in charge of campus disciplinary procedures, said they were re-scheduled for hearings next week.

A total of 340 students have been notified to appear before three-man faculty hearing panels, Duerr said. At present, 20 faculty members have volunteered to serve on the panels, and he expects the total to reach 60 by the end of the week.

Senate Bill For Locally Run Colleges

Sacramento

Drastic transformation of the California state college system to a federation of locally run campuses by 1973 was proposed yesterday by Senator James Q. Wedworth (Dem-Hawthorne).

The present 19-campus system is run by a board of trustees appointed by the governor.

"The trustees and the chancellor have failed in duty," Wedworth said. "The whole thing has fallen down around their necks."

Wedworth spent several days on the troubled San Francisco State College campus last year. He said yesterday that the San Francisco campus was only one of the problems of the system.

Under his bill, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education would draw district lines around each state college. Each district would elect a five-member boarh of trustees for its campus.

Associated Press

Stewart, Hare Are Suspended

Two black professors at San Francisco State College today are under 30-day suspensions on charges of "unprofessional conduct" today.

They were Nathan Hare and Mel Stewart, who were among several Negro teachers who jumped onto the stage and shouted down acting President S. I. Hayakawa at his welcoming speech to the faculty Friday.

Hare was ousted as acting chairman of the Black Studies Department, Sunday at Hayakawa's order.

The suspensions were issued after 15 professors signed a letter criticizing the disruption of Hayakawa's talk.

No Black Scab

Hare, in a press conference this morning, charged that Hayakawa is making him a "scapegoat" for the president's own inability to deal with campus problems.

He declared he would not be a "black scab" for Hayakawa by crossing picket lines to submit proposals for a Black Studies Department, and pointed out that as an administrator he was not expected to teach.

Five-Minute Hearing

The professor also reported that the first step of the suspension procedure — a conciliation hearing — has already been held. It lasted five minutes, he said, and the next step is to press formal charges against him.

Members of the faculty's grievance and disciplinary committee will hear the case in the near future. Hare and Stewart, who have not met classes since the student strike began in November, will continue to be paid during their suspension.

The disciplinary panel could recommend that the two professors be dismissed.

Quiet Day at S.F. State --Few on Picket Lines

By John Leaning

It was an old-fashioned kin dof day yesterday at San Francisco State College: Students went to class and professors taught.

Both student and faculty strikers largely forsook the picket lines for the third day in a row and only one minor classroom disruption was reported.

The reason for the campus quiet is because radical students continued to attend class to make sure they will be officially enrolled for the spring semester.

HELP

And striking professors were giving the striking students a hand by remaining available to register those wanting to take a class.

The some 200 faculty members on strike also had an added incentive for remaining in the classroom—to insure that the administration didn't drop their courses from the schedule.

Students have to report to two consecutive class meetings to guarantee themselves space in a given course.

The only disruption reported yesterday came in a class taught by Dr. John Bunzel, a political scientist whose anti-strike views have won him the enmity of radicals.

SHOUTS

Radical students began shouting a series of hostile questions shortly after Bunzel's class in "Community Power Structure" got under way.

Bunzel gave up after 30 minutes or so and dismissed the class—as he had to do at the first meeting of the course on Monday.

Later in the day, a Third World Liberation Front spokesman accused acting president S. I. Hayakawa of torpedoing a $180,000 Carnegie Foundation grant to help minority students.

The grant would help establish a center on campus to develop programs to help minority students on campus as well as aid ghetto communities.

CHANGE

The spokesman, bearded Roger Alvarado, said Hayakawa three times has refused to send a letter officially accepting the grant for the college.

An administration spokesman, however, said Hayakawa refuses to accept a demand from Third World students that either Dr. Joseph White or Elmer Cooper head the center.

White is dean of undergraduate studies, while Cooper is associate dean of activities. Both are Negroes and both have been closely identified with student strikers.

The college spokesman said the foundation wants someone to run the center who will be able to account responsibly for the spending of the $180,000.

LIST

The administration doesn't think either White or Cooper meet that specification, the spokesman said. A list is being drawn up, however, of people who might be agreeable to both sides as administrator of the center.

Meanwhile, student editors of the daily Gater said they hope to continue publishing despite the loss of student funds frozen Monday by a court order.

INJUNCTIONS

Editor Dikran Karaguezian said the newspaper — now given away free — will charge students and run more advertising if the court cannot be persuaded to free funds for its publication.

In another action, at least 13 union faculty members were served with injunctions yesterday by campus police forbidding them from striking or picketing.

Among those served were such strike leaders as Eric Solomon, Hank McGucken and Jeffrey Freed. Economics professor William Stanton eluded officers trying to serve him.

Dr. Juan Martinez, a faculty firebrand, asked the administration yesterday for permission to draft plans for a school of ethnic studies in the fall.

But he emphasized at a news conference that he wouldn't begin to implement the plans until both the student and faculty strike are settled.

No Decision By Striking Teachers

Striking San Francisco State College teachers debated a proposed settlement for three hours last night but decided to resume discussions this morning before making a decision.

The proposal was offered last weekend by members of the State College Board of Trustees after discussions with S.F. State officials and top San Francisco labor officers.

The offer includes proposals on key Teacher Union demands for an impartial grievance procedure and reduced teaching loads and guarantees that there will be no reprisals against strikers who return to teaching.

Faculty Strike Collapses at San Jose State

By Lance Gilmore
Education Writer

San Jose College's faculty strike has collapsed in a rank-and-file rebellion that toppled the union's leadership and seemed certain to weaken the AFT's position at San Francisco State.

A boisterous marathon meeting yesterday saw the American Federation of Teachers chapter at San Jose vote 42 to 25 with one abstention to end the strike and return to work Monday when the new semester opens.

In a related vote that still has observers shaking their heads in puzzlement, the union voted 24 to 7 to reject a strike settlement plan put forth by the college administration following negotiations with the AFT.

NO PACT

The net result is that the union is returning to work with no settlement and letting the chips fall where they may — a decision that outraged student radicals supporting the strike.

E. E. Rutherford, president of the San Jose union, and two other officers resigned in protest over parliamentary maneuvering that forced a vote on ending the strike before a vote was taken on whether to accept the settlement proposals.

The union action ended a faculty strike that began Jan. 8 in sympathy with the AFT strike at San Francisco State.

AFT leaders in San Francisco hastened to disassociate themselves from events at San Jose.

SEPARATE

"We have a separate strike, of course," said Arthur Bierman, chief negotiator for the San Francisco AFT. "They were negotiating for their strike, so that what they settled with was one thing and what we settle for is something else."

San Francisco faculty strikers pushed ahead with plans to picket a meeting of the full faculty called for this afternoon by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

The San Jose strike was a weak effort from the beginning. Not more than 90 of the union's 291 members joined the picket lines.

The other union members continued to teach and be paid during the strike, and many of them refused to contribute funds to the strike effort.

ACTION HAILED

San Jose State President Robert D. Clark hailed the union's decision.

He indicated that some 200 classes, closed out because of uncertainty over whether there would be teachers for them will be reopened tomorrow, the final day of registration.

Although many of the striking teachers technically resigned by missing classes five days in a row, indications were that any who return to classes Monday will be rehired or reinstated.

Clark said the cases of faculty members affected by the five-day clause of the State Education Code "will be considered on an individual basis."

"The strike has been long and costly but I believe it also has resulted in some constructive advances in the resolution of college problems," Clark said, adding that many problems remain to be solved.

STUDENTS MEET

Leaders of striking students at San Jose met last night to discuss what they should do in the wake of the union decision.

Dr. Bud Hutchinson, executive secretary of the statewide College Council of the AFT, declined immediate comment on the San Jose vote. He appeared dismayed by the development.

The union meeting originally was called to consider a package of 12 (later reduced to 10) proposals hammered out by AFT and administration representatives in an effort to obtain a settlement.

It was expected the union would either accept or reject the proposals, but nobody predicted the strike would be called off without a settlement.

Fred Spratt, vice president of the San Jose chapter, assumed the presidency after Rutherford resigned.

In other strike activities yesterday, students removed all the bookstore shelving tags to prevent non-striking students from purchasing the text books.

2 Arrested At School Meeting

Special to The Examiner

SANTA CLARA — Two young men were arrested last night after a free-for-all at a board meeting of the Santa Clara County Unified School District here.

The fight erupted when Adam Escoto, 19, of 1981 Santa Iniz Court, San Jose, tried to get permission to speak.

Escoto was part of a group of about 50 Mexican-Americans attending the meeting. The group was led by Sal Candeleria, 22, of 149 Hallard Ave., San Jose, an officer in a Mexican-American activist group.

Escoto apparently wanted to speak about alleged discrimination at Wilcox High School, but board president Mrs. Maryanne Brooks would not give him the floor.

A fight broke out between Escoto, Candeleria and some other men, witnesses said, in which punches were thrown and chairs were overturned.

Escoto and Candeleria were taken to Santa Clara County Jail and booked on charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. Their followers staged a sit-in at the jail for about an hour last night before both men were released on bail.



POLICE INSPECT DAMAGE AT SFS CAFETERIA GALLERY LOUNGE
There was no one in building when blast occurred

Time Bomb Explodes at S.F. State's Gallery Lounge

A time bomb exploded at th Gallery Lounge on the campus of San Francisco State College last night, shattering windows and spraying the interior with fragments of glass and metal.

The building was deserted when the blast went off at 9:40 p.m.

Arson squad Inspector Jim McDonough and Sergeant Donald Stewart of the campus police said the bomb consisted of an eight-to-10-inch length of galvanized pipe packed with a gelatinous substance.

It was triggered by an old alarm clock, and sparked by a powerful battery.

Powder burns on a window sill indicated that the bomb was placed in a window to the left of the entrance of the lounge, used as a between-classes place of relaxation.

The explosion broke windows on both sides of the glass door, shattered the door, and riddled the ceiling inside with bits of glass and chunks of the pipe.

Student Finance Director Denies Mismanagement

The manager of student finances at San Francisco State College yesterday steadfastly denied there has been any mismanagement of student funds.

George Yamamoto was the only witness to testify during a Superior Court hearing to determine whether a freeze on student spending ordered Monday should be made permanent.

Despite intensive questioning, Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas was able to elicit only a few minor instances of irregularities from Yamamoto in the way student money is spent.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the acting college president, claimed earlier in the week that as much as $100,000 was missing or had been misspent by the pro-strike student government.

In its suit, the attorney general's office said the student government has spent $272,000 while taking in $193,000 since September 1.

But Yamamoto testified that expenditures last year totaled only $208,000 against revenues of $193,000, with the deficit to be made up this semester.

Yamamoto, an employee of the Associated Students, also denied allegations the student government has been siphoning money from a $207,000 student union building fund.

He testified that $119,000 has been paid out of the fund, but said the money has gone for architect's fees and related expenses for the college union.

Attorney C. Wadsworth White of Oakland, who is representing the student government in the case, also disputed contentions that no receipts for spending have been kept.

He said Yamamoto's office has receipts "down to the penny" for money spent up to now. All spending has conformed to the budget adopted by the student legislature, White said.

About the only point scored by Deputy Attorney General Condas came when she produced two checks for grants-in-aid for student body president Russel Bass and vice president Albert Duro.

Bass' check was for $200, while Duro's was for $150. Both had signed authorizations for themselves for the checks, as well as countersigning each other's checks.

"So Mr. Bass signs for Mr. Duro and Mr. Duro signs for Mr. Bass and they each sign for themselves. Is that right?" Miss Condas asked in an icy tone.

"Yes," Yamamoto answered.

He also had an explanation for why his office had no payroll records.

"This is one of the most unfortunate things that happened in the office," Yamamoto said.

He said he left the payroll book leaning against a wall in his office one night. When he returned, it was gone and the janitor told him he had thrown it away, Yamamoto said. He dug through trash cans on a rainy night, but was unable to find it.

Both sides will offer closing arguments this morning in Judge William O'Brien's courtroom on whether the freeze order should continue or be dissolved.

Editorial Protest

Chicago

The Chicago Tribune in a front page editorial last night said that it was refraining from publishing stories about student protests in today's editions as its own protest against "the attention, concern and indulgence" given such demonstrations.

"It is the fashion now to protest. Everybody seems to be doing it. For this day we choose to follow the fashion. We protest the attention, concern and indulgence that have been accorded to student protesters on the university campuses all over the world. We think that they have generated news out of all proportion to their numbers and importance.

"As a demonstration of our protest we are refraining from printing any news about protesting students today. Tomorrow we shall go back to reporting this story. It is our responsibility to print the news whether we find it pleasing or repugnant," the newspaper said.

United Press

Hare Critic

Striking Students Zero In on Prof

San Francisco State Professor John Bunzel yesterday once again found himself a target for striking students.

At the end of the pre-registration period, Bunzel, a political science professor, found that most of the students enrolled in his course entitled "Community Power" were known supporters of the four month old strike.

While refusing to speculate as to why such well known strike figures as Roger Alvarado, a leader of the Third World Liberation Front, should be taking his course, Bunzel did admit he had made "special plans" for the spring semester.

"I have long considered making this class a little more experimental," Bunzel said.

TV PLANS

He indicated that he may televise the course over closed circuit TV or have it filmed.

Although Bunzel said he has had the idea for a while, administration sources said it was hoped televising the class would deter striking students from any disruptive action.

The political science professor has been a target of wrath for leaders in the Black Students Union ever since he published a report critical of some of Dr. Nathan Hare's proposals for a black studies curriculum.

Bunzel said he did not see how "they (the strikers) would fit" into the course on community power, which he described as advanced, upper division and demanding.

He said an extensive background in behavioral and political science was required for the course.

STRATEGY

During pre-registration, many strike sympathizers signed up for 20 or 30 units each in courses taught by non-striking professors so as to make them unavailable to non-striking students during main registration period yesterday and today.

Pre-registration is designed for those students who need first pick of courses. Usually 1700 of the 18,000 students receive the privilege but this time 2200 pre-registered, mostly strikers.

The administration was unable to explain how the large number of strike sympathizers got pre-registration privileges as of yesterday.

EMPTY CLASSES

It is expected that the striking students will eventually drop their courses, leaving many non-striking professors with empty classes. This may also be the case with Bunzel's class.

NICHI BEI TIMES
Thursday, February 20, 1969

HAYAKAWAS WINNING AGAINST MILITANTS IN WISCONSIN STRUGGLE

MADISON, Feb. 19—The national guardsmen, police and "the Hayakawas" have apparently won against the militants at the University of Wisconsin.

The situation on the campus which had prompted a callout of the national guards a week ago quieted down Wednesday with strike leaders urging students to go back to classes pending a special faculty meeting to consider black student demands.

After a small crowd attended a rally Monday night, one militant leader had said, "If people keep dropping out, maybe the Hayakawas will take over."

He referred to students wearing armbands with the letter "H" on them, symbolizing S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State college who is a hardliner on student disturbances.

Hayakawa received his doctorate degree from the University of Wisconsin.

BAY MEADOWS HANDICAP

Oakland Tribune 6 PM

A RESPONSIBLE METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER

96th YEAR, NO. 49 G TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1969 10¢ DAILY, $3.25 A MONTH

'Guns for Guerrillas'

Student Funds Scandal

Student Funds Financed Rebellion, Says Hayakawa

Student body funds were used by elected student leaders as a means of ladling out patronage and rewards to followers and to help carry on a revolution at San Francisco State College, according to Acting President Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

The widespread misuse of the student funds was charged in a complaint filed in San Francisco Superior Court yesterday. Judge Edward F. O'Day ordered the student accounts into receivership and issued a restraining order against any further expenditures by officers of the student government.

The judge scheduled a hearing on the restraining order for tomorrow.

Shortly after Judge O'Day took the action, several student officers sought to withdraw $13,000 from an account with the Wells Fargo Bank and another large sum from a student body account at San Francisco Federal Savings. A telephone call from the state attorney general's office already had frozen the funds, however.

Dr. Hayakawa, speaking at a newspaper executives meeting in Southern California yesterday, said:

"We have every reason to believe that some of the student funds were used to purchase guns for strike support and for guerrilla activities."

He said that student funds were diverted into programs of so-called significance which were boondoggles in many cases. In an interview printed in U.S. News and World Report, Hayakawa charged that campus militants worked themselves into the student government where they "drew pay from the college while carrying out their revolution."

Superior Court Judge O'Day acted on a formal complaint filed by the Attorney General's office charging that the Associated Students of S.F. State College, the elected student body group, refused to accept any administration or faculty control or review of its activities and since Sept. 1, 1968, has spent $79,050 more than it has taken in.

The complaint also says that more than half of $225,000 set aside for a new Students Union has been withdrawn from savings and spent by the student government.

Another section of the complaint states that officers of the Associated Students have converted "in excess of $33,425" for their own use or that of others they have designated for "grants in aid" or "EOA aid."

The suit states further that an investigation was "unable to ascertain the extent to which funds were diverted" since no adequate books were kept making auditing virtually impossible.

The Associated Students have had "complete, unsupervised control over students funds" since last July when Harold Harroun, general manager of the Associated Students, was forced out of office.

An affidavit by Harroun stated that he was threatened with physical violence and termination of his job if he did not comply with student demands that he issue and approve checks as they requested. He said he was fired by the Associated Students when he continued to demand faculty signatures and specific explanations as to where the funds were going.

Named in the restraining order were Associated Students officers Russell N. Bass, president; Albert A. Duro, vice-president; Sheldon S. Nyman, treasurer; seven other officers and 50 John Does.

A petition was circulated by nonstriking students before the start of the current Spring Semester asking for the recall of the officers.

Judge O'Day named R. A. Sanders of the Bank of America's trust department as receiver for the student funds. No expenditures can be made without his approvrl.

More than $250,000 is expected to accrue in the student body account with the current term registration. A $10 "activity fee" is charged for every regular student.

The attorney general's suit charged that the student government was spending "disproportionately large sums of money on campus organizations and programs to which the majority of the students do not belong and from which they derive no benefits."

Last semester about $22,000 was diverted to Black Students Union programs and another $15,000 to the Third World Liberation Front.

The attorney general's office began its investigation last July. There was one report that a $400 fee was paid by the Associated Students to the Rev. Cecil Williams, a supporter of student strike demands, for a lecture and the check was then turned over to Black Students Union leader Nesbit Crutchfield.

It was also reported black militants, including S.F. State members of the BSU, purchased more than 100 weapons from a Reno outlet.

State Students Balk; Judge Orders Pleas

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Municipal Judge Walter Calcagno ordered innocent pleas entered yesterday for 110 of the 456 demonstrators arrested during a demonstration last month at San Francisco State College.

He issued the order after the defendants filed past the judge and refused to enter pleas. Instead, they demanded copies of the complaints filed against them.

The remainder of the defendants are scheduled to enter pleas before Judge Calcagno today, tomorrow and Friday. The demonstrators were charged with disturbing the peace, failing to disperse and illegal assembly on Jan. 23.

Calcagno said the defendants would be tried in lots of 10, beginning March 17. He ordered the public defender's office to represent the students, few of whom had representation during yesterday's appearance.

Meanwhile, striking students petitioned the U.S. District Court to intervene in their three-month-old dispute with authorities at the school.

The San Francisco State Legal Defense Committee, the legal arm of the Third World Liberation Front, requested an immediate end to arrests and prosecution of strikers. It asked the court to declare unconstitutional sections of the California Penal Code dealing with unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace.

The committee's suit listed as defendants Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of the strike-torn school, Police Chief Thomas J. Cahill and District Attorney John Ferdon.

Other developments:

Student Body President Russell Blass described as "groundless" charges by the State Attorney General's Office that his administration has mishandled student funds. About $500,000 in such funds were frozen by court order.

The administration prohibited students who have been arrested since November from working in its program for minority students. The ban applied to 32 positions in the campus Education Opportunity program.

Striking members of the American Federation of Teachers continued discussions on a proposal to end their walkout, which began Jan. 6. It provides reinstatement of strikers whose "separation notices" have been sent to the State Controller. As of Tuesday, 187 such notices had been received in Sacramento and 23 more were expected.

A Poll of Students On Crisis

Non-striking students at San Francisco State College are by no means unanimous in their views about the continuing campus crisis.

This is obvious from results of a questionnaire filled out by 444 of the 800 students in the Department of Elementary Education.

For example, 312 students attended classes but 304 support most of the 15 demands of the Third Wold Liberation Front (only 45 offered unqualified support to all 15).

Rap Trustees

Although 202 say the strike involves campus issues (and 158 say it depends on outside agitators), the State College Board of Trustees was condemned by 358 for failure to understand the situation.

Asked why non-striking students are attending classes, 97 said they support the methods of Acting President S. I. Hayakawa (179 didn't). Another 193 said they wished news of the strike and the chance to talk about it (105 didn't). And 298 said they wished to continue their education without interruption (54 didn't).

Most of the students backed the idea of a student-faculty board to determine disciplinary action in student arrests or suspensions.

Violence

Most said strikers could achieve goals without physical force or property destruction.

Most said protection of property is less important than protection of lives.

And a large majority said legal means should be established to insure the trustees represent diverse groups, including labor and ethnic groups.

The survey was conducted by the department's questionnaire committee.

Independent-Journal, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1969

Campus Violence Bills Set; Reagan Sounds A Warning

SACRAMENTO (AP) — The legislature's initial action against violence on college campuses reached the Senate floor today as Gov. Ronald Reagan warned "the very fate of higher education is at stake." (Related stories page 2)

Both Reagan and the Senate Judiciary Committee moved against militant dissidents yesterday—Reagan in a strong statement at his news conference and the committee in approving new student control legislation, clearing the way for final Senate action.

The governor reiterated his belief that a group of students forced the enrollment of 40 people at knifepoint at a state college, and cited this as part of a pattern of violence. His office later identified the college as San Francisco State.

"It never happened," replied a San Francisco State spokesman.

He said Reagan might have been referring to an incident last summer when some high school students of Latin descent entered the office of Charles Stone, San Francisco State's dean of admissions. They asked for admission of more Mexican-Americans and others with a Latin background.

Reagan, however, said he learned of the incident when it was reported to state college trustees at a closed-door meeting, by "an administrative officer of the campus concerned."

Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the state colleges, said the incident happened "some time ago," although the participants — whom he identified as Negroes — now deny using knives. "but if they were not, it was quite clear they might as well have been," he said of the reported use of knives.

Reagan made it clear he will continue his strong stand, declaring "the very quality and the very success of our educational institutions is at stake and I don't think it is confined to California."

Less than two hours before he made the statement, members of the Senate Judiciary Committee completed action on the first of some 65 measures introduced to combat protesters.

Sent to the Senate floor on a bipartisan vote was a bill making it a felony — with a maximum state prison sentence of 10 years — to assault a campus police officer. The offense is now a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum one year in the county jail.

Approved and referred to the Finance Committee was a bill giving campus officials the power to remove faculty, students or outsiders whose presence "threatens the orderly operation" of the institution. Present trespass law gives officials only the power to tell outsiders to leave the campus.

The committee also sent to the floor a resolution telling university, state college, junior college and local school officials to enforce current campus rules and file criminal charges against dissidents if necessary.

Wed., Feb. 19, 1969 ☆ S.F. Examiner

Cat and Mouse Game Goes On At S.F. State

By Phil Garlington Jr.

The cat and mouse game continued today at San Francisco State College as striking students and teachers continued to attend classes while the administration looked on with skepticism.

It was clear that the administration's actions over the past two days to pinch the strikers where it hurt most — in the pocketbook — was having its effect.

But it was also obvious that neither the strike of the Black Students Union-Third World Liberation Front nor the strike of the American Federation of Teachers was anywhere near over.

Strategy

One of the strategies behind both striking factions was to qualify as in "good standing" — the students to prevent being automatically dropped from their classes and the teachers to prevent being dropped, also automatically, from their jobs.

In one move yesterday, the administration cut off the payroll of a group of working students who had been arrested by police or charged with school disciplinary procedures since the students strike started last November.

It affects about half of 32 work positions in the Educational Opportunities Program, according to officials.

Meanwhile, the State Controller's office in Sacramento reported that 187 of the approximate 400 AFT strikers have been fired and dropped from the payroll under the Education Code's rule that unauthorized absence from classes for five consecutive days constitutes automatic resignation.

Pay Docked

A total of 280 persons, including the 187, had also been docked for unauthorized absences, the controller's office said.

Among those fired were former Assemblyman William F. Stanton, who taught economics; Prof. Gary Hawkins, president of the AFT Campus Local 1352, and Black Panther George Murray, whose suspension from a part-time teaching job helped spark the students' strike.

A further financial pinch — and probably the most important one — was the freeze Monday of the Associated Students' funds on a petition by Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch, charging some of the student government's officers with "irregularities" in disbursements.

The Superior Court action placed the some $500,000 treasury in the hands of the Bank of America as receiver, thus cutting off numerous student projects, including publication of the two campus newspapers, The Gater and Open Process. Both papers were critical of Acting President S. I. Hayakawa and his policies.

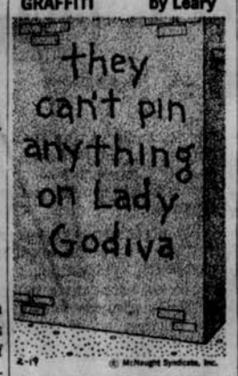
Strikers Sue

Strikers, meanwhile, filed a suit of their own yesterday in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the college's regulations under which demonstrators were arrested.

The action, filed on behalf of Carmen Carrillo, a teacher, and eight other plaintiffs, charged the regulations violate their rights of free speech, assembly, petition and association.

It requested a panel of three judges to hear the arguments and referred particularly to the mass arrests of 454 persons Jan. 23 during a campus rally in violation of Hayakawa's ban of any campus gathering. The suit declared Hayakawa violated the students' rights under the First and 14th Amendments.

GRAFFITI by Leary



Misuse of Funds Is Denied

Russell Bass, president of the Associated Students of San Francisco State College, labelled as "groundless" charges by the State Attorney General's office that student body funds were misused.

Superior Judge Edward F. O'Day has ordered $500,000 in student body funds impounded after the Attorney General's office claimed there had been "irregularities" on the part of student officers in handling of the money.

Bass also said that a statement by Dr. S. I Hayakawa, acting college president, to the effect that some funds had been used to purchase guns was a "flat out lie."

Bass said that the charges by the Attorney General's office were a matter of judgment. He said the charges were brought because the Attorney General's office did not approve of how the funds were spent.

He said that nothing had been done by the Associated Students which would violate its status as a non-profit, educational and charitable corporation.

Bass also said it was untrue that $160,000 was missing, and added that "good records" had been kept on student body funds.

Campus Aide

'Knifepoint' Story Is Flatly Denied

By James Goodfellow

Charges by Governor Reagan and State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke that a group of Negro militants forced a San Francisco State College admissions dean at knifepoint to enroll a group of 40 students were flatly denied today.

Reagan told newsmen yesterday in Sacramento he believed the report and a press aide identified the college as San Francisco State.

Dumke made the same charges at a Los Angeles news conference and also said the incident occurred at the local college.

Denial

A strong denial came from the college from an administration spokesman, who said:

"The allegation with respect to San Francisco State College is absolutely, categorically, positively untrue."

The spokesman said the only possible incident that could be related to the Reagan-Dumke statements occurred on April 30 of last year which received publicity at the time.

Dr. Juan Martinez, a controversial history teacher and faculty advisor to the Third World Liberation Front, set up an orientation program for Spanish-speaking students at Mission High School.

He took a group of 30 students on a tour of the college that ended in the office of Dean of Admissions Charles A. Stone.

Demand

Shouted demands were made that Stone immediately process admission applications for students from Mission and other schools.

Stone offered to resign during the confrontation and the Mission students later said the shouting was done by orientation "guides" in front and not by them.

The students claimed they were duped into going on what they thought was merely an indoctrination field trip.

A Mission girl said one of the guides told her: "We're not helping you; you're helping us."

Mission Principal Harry M. Krytzer said that when Martinez first explained the orientation program to him it sounded like a good idea.

Reagan mentioned his version of the incident in two Orange County speeches last Friday.

Reagan said he also discussed the incident in a Dec. 8, 1968, speech.

In that speech, Reagan said a group of students entered the dean of admissions office at an unnamed college with switchblade knives and a "list of students they demanded should be entered" under a special program allowing minority students to enter although their high school grades did not qualify them.

"And the dean, at knifepoint, agreed to their demand and allowed them to choose the students who would be registered at San Francisco State," Reagan said in the December speech. "This was never reported to the authorities."

Dumke Version

Dumke gave his version of the incident at a news conference yesterday prior to speaking at a Town Hall luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles.

He said 38 or 40 students forced their way into a San Francisco State administrator's office and forced him to enroll them "under threat of physical violence.

"Duress was applied which resulted in his admitting a group of students which he, perhaps, would not have," he said.

Dumke was asked if the illegally enrolled students were still on the campus and how they were doing as students.

"My unofficial understanding is that some turned out all right and some of them did not," he said.

"The condition at that college prior to Dr. Hayakawa's coming was in some state of confusion."

He Believes

Reagan was asked if he believed the story of the use of switchblades by the students.

"I believe the story," he replied.

"Why should this whole thing be so surprising," he said.

"We have had faculty members firebombed. We've had these same kind of threats."

He said one San Jose State College professor was reported to have described a beating that forced him to subscribe to a professors' strike.

"It doesn't seem to me that this should cause us so much shock.

"It's a pretty consistent type of action, of some of the things that are being done."

Page 4—S.F. Examiner ☆ Wed., Feb. 19, 1969

Anti-Disorder Campus Bill Nearing Vote

Examiner Capitol Bureau

SACRAMENTO — Legislation to strengthen the hand of school administrators in dealing swiftly and severely with campus disorder was approaching a Senate floor vote today.

Majority sentiment was clearly evident yesterday as the upper house Judiciary Committee approved two bills by Chairman Donald L. Grunsky (R-Watsonville) and a resolution by Senator Walter Stiern (D-Bakersfield).

The measures would:

- Urge university, college and public school authorities to "make it abundantly clear to all that riots and disturbances . . . will not be tolerated and will be dealt with severely," through criminal charges and disciplinary proceedings where warranted.
- Give school administrative officers a tough new trespass law to bar known troublemakers from the campus.
- Increases from a misdemeanor to a felony the penalty for assaulting a campus police officer with a deadly weapon.

ACLU Stand

Committeemen disagreed sharply with American Civil Liberties Union arguments that Grunsky's unauthorized entry bill would "condemn activities the Constitution protects" and deprive teachers, employes and students "of all the due process rights they have at present."

They rejected with equal emphasis the argument of the Association of State College Professors' spokesman that "the campus is the place where you must expect trouble."

"One person's constitutional right carries with it the obligation to respect the constitutional right of someone else," Senator George Danielson (D-Los Angeles) re,lied.

"I'd hate to see it come to that, but maybe we're going to have to be so rigid that we'll seal the campuses to anything but the naked and sterile function of teaching."

Double Talk

Senator Clark L. Bradley (R-San Jose) accused the ACLU of arguing that "we can use the constitutional rights we have to destroy the Constitution."

"This is the double talk of the elements who want to go on our campuses and destroy them," Bradley charged.

Urging approval of the trespass measure, University of California spokesman Jay Michael said, "We want to bar those individuals known by their own statements to be bent on bringing down the institution."

Michael said the increased assault penalty is needed because demonstrators know it is a felony to attack a regular peace officer or fireman, but the same offense against a campus officer is a misdemeanor.

Easy Route

"So they choose the campus officer to assault. It's an anomaly in the law," he said.

If college and school administrators "feel they need something where the Legislature absolutely backs them up," Stiern said, his resolution gives it to them.

Dumke: 'Clean House'

LOS ANGELES — (UPI) — State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has warned members of the academic community that unless they "clean their own house" and halt campus revolt, their profession will cease to function.

"Their institutions, their approach to the solving of problems, their service to society will be destroyed unless they bring it (campus turmoil) to a stop," Dumke said.

He said people in the academic profession must realize this if they are going to put an end to university and college disruptions.

Hard Line

He also said that administrators should take a hard line and "insist on peace and order" before talking to disgruntled students.

"We're always willing to talk," he said, but "only on the basis of peace and order in an academic environment."

He warned that the alternative to "higher education cleaning its own house" is direct control by the Legislature.

"You see it today in some 37 very punitive bills before the California Legislature. I think this would not be good. I don't think the legislators really want it," the chancellor added.

Good Record

But he said it is "certainly what's going to happen" if the academic community does not solve its own problems.

Dumke said he thought it was a "pretty good record" that only one of the 18 state college campuses — San Francisco State — had turbulence "genuinely serious in its persistance and difficulty to get at the root of the problem."

He added that at San Francisco the real issue is not creation of a black studies program but rather disruption as a goal to destroy the establishment.

Newsman Asks Job Protection

Los Angeles radio newsman Clifford Vaughs, 31, today asked Federal Court for an order that will assure his being able to work without being assaulted by law enforcement officers.

U.S. District Judge Stanley A. Weigel heard arguments on a request for a temporary restraining order.

Vaughs, Pasadena radio station KRLA and its news director Lew Irwin filed the suit. Named as defendants were:

The University of California, Oakland Police Chief Charles R. Gains, Campus Police Chief Jewell L. Ross, Alameda County Sheriff Frank L. Madigan, California Highway Patrol Commissioner Harold W. Sullivan, Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess and Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin.

Vaughs' suit said he was beaten "without provocation by defendants or their agents with fists and clubs," receiving severe injuries while reporting a demonstration last Thursday at the UC Berkeley campus.

Vaughs was subsequently arrested and charged with attempted assault on a police officer and blocking a public way.

He claims his civil rights of speech, press and to be free from unlawful physical assaults have been violated.

The court also was asked to halt the threatened removal of his press credentials.

EXAMINER 2-18-69

Alioto Joins Plea for Police Campus Funds

Mayor Alioto has joined Assemblyman Don Mulford (R-Piedmont) in seeking state funds to help finance extraordinary police expenditures on state college and university campuses.

Alioto says the state college should help San Francisco in the amount of $161,160 for extra police enforcement at San Francisco State College.

In a letter to City lobbyist John F. Shelley, Alioto asked that his position be relayed to San Francisco lawmakers so they can "assist us in being reimbursed for our costs."

"Had this been a single instance," wrote the Mayor, "rather than a prolonged one, it could easily have been handled as a routine police matter.

"However, in view of the long and protracted services required of our Police Department, I feel very strongly that San Francisco, as well as its neighbors who have so readily responded, should be repaid at least for the direct cash outlay which we have had to make."

Alioto put the total cost of policing the campus from Nov. 6 through Jan. 17 at $622,704 — all but $148,391 of which was born by San Francisco. He estimated that overtime for policemen will run an average of $80,000 per month as long as the turbulence continues on the San Francisco State campus.

New S.F. State Bombing

A Startling Blast in The Night

From Page 1

city police that he had stopped to check the scene because he had seen two young men running from the area.

As he stopped, the bombs detonated with a terrific flash and blast. Pitts was taken to a hospital with symptoms of concussion, but released almost immediately, apparently unhurt.

The young men he had seen running, he said, were black, about six feet tall, one wearing light pants and a dark jacket, the other dark clothing.

City police officers Carl Womack and Charles Harwell, first on the scene after Pitts sounded the alarm at 2:22 a.m., found fragments of pipe, some wire, four battery cells and traces of kerosene which evidently had fed two small fires touched off by the blast.

WARNING

Police Chief Thomas Cahill said the bombing was the work of "the real criminal element" and warned:

"This is going to end up with loss of life. This just has to stop and we will take whatever steps are necessary to stop it."

The chief did not discuss the tactics his men will take but said the department will "increase our precautions" on the San Francisco State campus even when classes are not in session.

REACTION

"This is not at all a surprise," Hayakawa said at the scene in his afternoon press conference, gesturing at the boarded-up windows and doors and at the sooty smudges on the outside walls of the building.

"It is characteristic of the neo-fascist methods used by dissidents . . . obstruction and intimidation."

Registration for the spring-semester classes starting today, he said, is higher than we hoped for," totaling 16,000 to 17,000 students, compared with 18,000 last semester.

He said he didn't know how many would be in school today, but declared, "The campus will be open to academic pursuits . . . The freedom of students to learn will be protected by any means necessary."

Police, he said, certainly will be there this morning to assure that protection.

Will the several hundred teachers who have been on strike return?

"If we do lose faculty, that will be the result of their initiative," Hayakawa said. The teachers have been asked to submit statements of availability for the new semester and to return to work, he added. He didn't forecast the outcome.

Dr. Hayakawa also said that black studies will continue in some departments, but "there will not be a degree program in black studies in the spring semester" because of what he called "sabotage."

"Since last October, black deans and professors have been authorized to put in a program and have refused," he said. He said that Professor Nathan Hare, the Negro leader who was to have headed the department, was one of those he was talking about.

There will be such a department in the fall, he said but Hare won't head it.

Yesterday morning's blast at the college was the second in three nights. Thursday night, a crude bomb did minor damage to the Gallery Lounge on the campus.

There has been a series of other violent incidents on the campus since a student strike began November 6, and an estimated 250 teachers struck on January 6.

College officials have reported that many students have asked for transfers to other schools, but most were turned down because of lack of openings.

Spokesmen for a group called the Committee of Concerned Faculty said yesterday that the school is in grave danger of ceasing to exist.

The six spokesmen, who said they represent about 200 teachers, pledged their best efforts to reconcile the warring factions and to encourage adequate State financial support for the school.

"We believe in S.F. State and we believe it's worth saving," said a spokesman, Dr. Stuart Hyde, head of the college's broadcasting communications department.

"The way to save State is not by enacting punitive measures or whithholding funds. In fact, without increased funds and without increased support, the college cannot be saved," Hyde said.



AP photo

Police searched for bomb fragments among shards of glass from windows at the entrance of San Francisco State's administration building, shattered by yesterday's early-morning bombing

Little Damage

A New Bombing Shatters Night At S.F. State

By Elmont Waite

A bomb or bombs exploded with a deafening blast outside the rear entrance of San Francisco State College's administration building at 2:19 a.m. yesterday, but did little damage.

By mid-afternoon, the school's acting president, S. I. Hayakawa, was holding an open-air press conference outside the boarded up, smashed windows, saying that classes will begin as scheduled today.

Arson Inspectors Robert Gerhow and James Calden of the Fire Department said that, apparently, two separate bombs had been placed outside the glass doors and hallway windows at the rear of the building.

The noise and concussion awoke hundreds of residents of the area, but did no major damage to the building.

Only one person was near enough to be shaken by the blast. He was college patrolman Derek Pitts, who told

Ex. 2.17.69

Teachers Union-- Odd Strike Tactic

The striking teachers at San Francisco State College voted last night to meet with their classes today and tell why there won't be any classes until the strike is over.

Gary Hawkins, president of the college local of the American Federation of Teachers, announced after a four-hour meeting of the local:

"We will inform them (the students) that we are on strike and will discuss with them the implications of their staying in the class.

"Then we will tell them we will meet with them again when the strike is settled."

In effect, the AFT's action means the teachers will sign up the students, re-establish their status as teachers, then walk back out to the picket line.

"We don't know when we'll be back (as full-time teachers) but we hope it will be soon," Hawkins said.

The action, recommended by the AFT's Committee on Tactics, will, Hawkins said, "make sure we have something to come back to when it's settled."

The meeting of almost all the members of the AFT local was held at the Stonestown YMCA.

MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1969

Campus Violence Talk Topic of UC Prof. in Berkeley

Dr. Paul Takagi at "Nisei Forum Night" 8:00 Coming Friday

BERKELEY — "Campus Violence and Disturbances and Their Relationship to the Japanese Community" will be the topic of a talk by Dr. Paul Takagi before a joint East Bay Japanese American Citizens League "Nisei Forum Night," at 8 p.m., Friday, Feb. 21, at the Berkeley Realty Board building, 1563 Grove St., Berkeley.

Dr. Takagi is a sociologist at the University of California, Berkeley, and is affiliated with a national study concerned with violence under the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University. Takagi teaches courses in criminology and in education at U.C.

The meeting is sponsored by the Berkeley and Oakland chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League. Specially invited are members of the Alameda and Contra Costa County chapters of JACL. Although the program will be directed to the Japanese community, the general public is invited.

Note that the topic is slightly different from the one previously announced. Dr. Takagi decided to speak on campus unrest because of the current interest in the Third World Liberation Front strikes at U.C. Berkeley and San Francisco State.

Program co-chairmen Tak Shirasawa and Mary Anna Takagi said "Much thought has been given to this kind of meeting where chapters in the Eastbay will have an opportunity, not only to meet with each other, but more important to establish a cohesive relationship with each other to share and consider the problems confronting Eastbay citizenry."

In asking JACLers and other Nisei to attend, Shirasawa said "Let us sit down and have a good "hanashi" together, however divergent your views. Some people call it "dialogue," others call it "rapping," and we will call it "hanashi."

Also on the program will be a discussion of the JACL health insurance program. Haruo Ishimaru, JACL Health Insurance Coordinator, will speak briefly from 7:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Ishimaru and the chapter health insurance representatives will remain after the discussion period to answer any questions about the JACL health insurance program.

Hayakawa Loses Cool Against Black Hecklers

By U.P.I.

The hecklers screamed "down with the puppet" and "down with Hayakawa" at the acting president of San Francisco State. Trembling with rage, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa called them "enemies of democracy."

The bitter exchange occurred Friday when Hayakawa tried to give a spring semester welcoming speech to 300 faculty members. About two dozen black faculty members and students began to heckle him and eight of them climbed on the stage.

"Get the hell out of here," Hayakawa yelled at Dr. Nathan Hare, the man Hayakawa has named to direct the black studies program when it began at the troubled school.

Hare laughed and said "We're not going" and continued the harassment while most of the audience told the hecklers to shut up. Police arrived as tension mounted and took Hare and three others away on charges of disturbing the peace. The rest of the group waited until Hayakawa resumed speaking and then walked out.

Only about a fourth of the faculty was on hand to hear Hayakawa pledge again to open the school Monday and keep it open "no matter what it takes and who I have to fight." He said he had been "cheered by the courage and devotion of those on the faculty who met classes despite threats, intimidation and obscenities screamed at them from the picket line."

But Hayakawa added that his school was the focus for problems "because we are in the forefront of social progress."

Both union teachers and militant students are striking on campus but registration proceeded smoothly Friday and there were no other incidents or arrests.

Hayakawa Removes Dr. Hare

Black Accused Of 'Sabotage'

By Philip Garlington Jr.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa has removed Dr. Nathan Hare as director of the Black Studies Program at San Francisco State College.

Standing before the bomb blasted windows of the college administration building yesterday, Hayakawa said the former chairman of the department had "sabotaged" the program by refusing to start it until strike demands are met.

Hayakawa met with newsmen after an explosion shattered plate glass windows near the entrance to the Administration building early yesterday.

He said the blast was "characteristic of the Neo-fascist terror tactics of the radical groups" opposing him in the four month old student strike.

INTIMIDATION

"This pattern of intimidation is of a piece with Dr. Hare's disruption of my speech to the faculty," Hayakawa said.

On Friday, Hare and several black students, attempted to stop Hayakawa's address by leaping to the stage and demanding the removal of all police from the campus.

The acting president said he had considered lodging charges of unprofessional conduct against Hare but changed his mind after learning that other faculty members had already decided to do so.

'BY ANY MEANS'

Hayakawa also vowed once again to keep the campus open. He said students returning today to peaceful academic pursuits would be "protected by any means necessary."

The slogan "any means necessary" is one frequently used by strikers when describing their commitment to the idea of closing the campus.

His voice and hands trembling, the noted semanticist was obviously shaken by the latest episode in student unrest, but said he would continue to fight "such shameless behavior."

MISLED IDEALISM

While he is "reconciled" to the prospect of losing faculty over his decision to dispense with Hare, he said many had joined the strike out of a "sense of misled idealism" and in some cases were experiencing second thoughts.

As to Hare's successor, Hayakawa would only say that he has already started interviewing black educators around the country.

Meanwhile, a few blocks away at the Stonestown YMCA, yet another faculty group sprang into life, this one called the Coalition of Concerned Faculty.

NO PARTY LINE

A spokesman for the group, Dr. Stuart Hyde, chairman of the department of broadcast and communication arts, said the coalition did not have a "party line" but hoped to increase public understanding of the college's complex problems.

He said the group was made up of non-striking faculty interested in "saving the college."

Basically, he called for more money for the state college system, increased administrative flexibility and educational reform.

"There are no simple solutions, however," Hyde said, "the problems won't be solved by punitive measures or the withholding of resources."

Hyde said the group plans to get together with state legislators to explain its viewpoint "not as adversaries in the dispute but as concerned faculty."



CALLS RADICAL GROUPS "NEO-FASCIST"
S. I. Hayakawa during his press conference yesterday
Examiner photo by Fran Ortiz

HOKUBEI MAINICHI
TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1969

National JACL President Questions Sagacity of Inviting Dr. H. to Speak

SACRAMENTO — Jerry Enomoto, president of the National Japanese American Citizens League, expressed dismay this week over the speaking invitation issued to Dr. S.I. Hayakawa by the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" in San Francisco. In an article written for Pacific Citizen, Enomoto states that this was a "serious issue." This article, which will appear in the JACL publication this weekend, says in part:

I take serious issue with the action of the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" in sponsoring a dinner to which Dr. Hayakawa has been invited to speak. I note that the meeting is taking place a week before the originally scheduled S.F. JACL Installation banquet, an affair to which an invitation to Dr. Hayakawa was withdrawn as being "not timely," and possibly disruptive of community relations. The three individuals identified as launching this event are two JACL Board members, and an ex officio member of the Board. We should not kid ourselves that this event can be divorced from JACL. The decision of the Chapter Board to invite Dr. Hayakawa at a later date cannot be reconciled with the planned meeting on Feb. 21.

Under most circumstances, I believe that the JACL has an obligation to help air timely subjects. In this case, I cannot see the action of this group in that light. Even more disturbing is the announcement made at the NCWNDC meeting that the dinners was to be limited to Japanese Americans.

I will always stand on my belief that violence and revolutionary tactics cannot be backed by JACL. However, it is also JACL's obligation to contribute to community unity. Moves that tend to drive rifts wide and increase bitterness, have no place on today's scene. We need more communication and more understanding, and less retaliation, recriminations, and hostility, both verbal and written. JACL has been accused of dodging hot issues and protecting the status quo. Groups like the Ethnic Concern committee in Los Angeles and the S.F. JACL civil rights committee are trying to activate us toward involvement. I believe in their good faith. I urge that people do not reject efforts of such groups simply because they do not agree with certain individuals. We don't have to agree with everything they say or do, but I submit that we need them.

I spent most of my life in San Francisco and served two terms as chapter president there. I feel that my concern, and my capacity as an ex-officio member of the board, gives me the privilege of making these comments.

Enomoto also says in the same article:

I urge that the concept of the strike not be immediately written off as synonymous with violences and destruction, because the whole story is not that simple. JACL has a deep obligation to look at what is going on in depth, with compassion and understanding. This does not compromise our opposition to tactics of violence, used to forcibly take over any public institution.

Questions Action by S.F. Committee to Sponsor Talk by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 15—The action of the San Francisco "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" in inviting Dr. S. I. Hayakawa to speak at a dinner on Saturday, Feb. 21, was questioned by Jerry Enomoto, JACL national president.

Scheduling the event so soon after the San Francisco JACL board had decided it was "not timely" for him to be the chapter's installation dinner speaker will only serve to create community friction, he added.

In a statement issued this week, Enomoto said:

In early December I made a speech before the Berkeley JACL in which I expressed the opinion that the efforts of acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State college to restore order to that campus, and to help the striking students to attain their legitimate demands, should be supported.

I said a few other things also, most of which have apparently been forgotten by those who think that I am for the suppression of student militancy, and ignored by people who feel that somehow I have sold out to those who refuse to see the need for change in the education establishment.

I think that it is very necessary in these difficult times for all of us to avoid simplifying complex issues. But it is also vital that we do not blind ourselves to occasional basic stands that must be taken.

In the Feb. 11 editorial section of the San Francisco Chronicle are two pieces that get at the core of the San Francisco State issue.

In an editorial entitled "Change in the Schools," Dr. Laurel Glass, president of the San Francisco board of education, is quoted as saying "If our institutions cannot react more quickly to demands for change, education as we know it will be gone in this country."

Must Consider Issues

The point is made in the editorial that "the best way to rid the schools of revolutionary movements is take the issues — the legitimate issues — away from extremist organizers."

Although that editorial spoke to the S.F. high school situation, it could apply equally to the history of San Francisco State college for two or more years preceding the strike.

On the same page is a Letter to the Editor entitled, "Responsibilities in Campus and Community" written by a Marilyn Heilfron, Ph.D., counselor and associate professor of education at San Francisco State who, although not a striker, is obviously very much in tune with what is going on.

Her letter, which I thought was a very compassionate and thoughtful delineation of some of the complexities, is very relevant to the problems of higher education, not only in California, but everywhere.

The central theme of her letter, as I read it, is the responsibility of all citizens to seek the solutions at San Francisco State.

She asks if it is "outrageous" to see students, teachers, administrators, local citizen leaders, legislators and trustees as composing today's "academic community." She asks for the give and take of discussion. She asks "where is the leadership?"

All of this related to the fact that I have now listened to some striking Japanese American instructors and students at San Francisco State.

They seem to me to be articulate, reasonable, and constructively motivated people. They neither look to me like communists or anarchists bent on destruction.

They speak to the issues mentioned above, and also stress the need for identity felt by non-white "Third World" students in an academic system long steeped in white values and biases.

The fact that many universities and colleges are establishing departments of ethnic studies, should tell us several things, one of which is that it should not have taken mass student rebellion to get the establishment's attention.

The problem of hidebound academic institutions, which do not listen or change voluntarily, is not a myth but a fact. The use of academic institutions as political footballs in California has not helped.

The JACL is supporting the new Asian Studies 100-X course at University of California in Berkeley. It is generally supporting the creation of such courses and departments in all schools, as a sound principle, including San Francisco State.

Workshops such as the one held in Los Angeles by the Ethnic Concerns Committee of JACL and "Oriental Concern" (a student group), and at the recent NCWNDC in Stockton, where student activists told JACLers what they were doing and why, are excellent ways to create some understanding.

Instructors such as James Hirabayashi at San Francisco State and Paul Takagi at U.C. are nisei who can give JACL a certain perspective on what is going on.

I urge that people like these be given every chance to help us understand what is going on in this very difficult situation, so full of emotion and distortion.

I urge that the concept of the strike not be immediately written off as synonymous with violence and destruction, because the whole story is not that simple.

JACL has a deep obligation to look at what is going on in depth, with compassion and understanding. This does not compromise our opposition to tactics of violence, used to forcibly take over any public institution.

Finally, I take serious issue with the action of the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" in sponsoring a dinner to which Dr. Hayakawa has been invited to speak.

I note that the meeting is taking place a week before the originally scheduled San Francisco JACL installation banquet, an affair to which an invitation to Dr. Hayakawa was withdrawn as being "not timely," and possibly disruptive of community relations.

The three individuals identified as launching this event are two JACL board members, and an ex-officio member of that board.

We should not kid ourselves that this event can be divorced from JACL. The decision of the chapter board to invite Dr. Hayakawa at a later date cannot be reconciled with the planned meeting on Feb. 21.

Under most circumstances, I believe that the JACL has an obligation to help air timely subjects. In this case, I cannot see the action of this group in that light.

Even more disturbing is the announcement made at the NCWNDC meeting that the dinners was to be limited to Japanese Americans.

I will always stand on my belief that violence and revolutionary tactics cannot be backed by JACL.

However, it is also JACL's obligation to contribute to community unity. Moves that tend to drive rifts wider, and increase bitterness, have no place on today's scene.

NICHI BEI TIMES
Tuesday, February 18, 1969

'Yellow Power' Good? . . .

L.A. Columnist Comments on Letter by San Francisco State College Student

Kashu Mainichi columnist Mrs. Kats Kunitsugu last week commented on a recent statement on "One Yellow Student's Opinion" released by Miles Hamada of San Francisco. In her "Carrousel" column, the Los Angeles writer said:

By KATS KUNITSUGU
YELLOW POWER

We first heard the expression "Yellow Power" a year and a half ago June when UCLA Extension sponsored a symposium on the Japanese evacuation of World War II.

Some young people were selling yellow buttons with the legend at the meeting, and we thought it quite amusing to sport it on the lapel of our good, gray sensible suit.

I think to most of us who were middle-aged, the Yellow Power button was a kind of intellectual joke, similar to wearing a "Frodo Lives" button, certainly not to be taken seriously.

However, after meeting the student activists last week and reading an article by Miles Hamada, a San Francisco City college student majoring in social welfare, entitled, "One Yellow Student's Opinion," I think the militant sansei take the expression seriously.

Miles Hamada's treatise is too long to quote entirely in this column, but some excerpts may give you an idea of what he expresses:

"When I was young I wanted to be white . . . I had built up a great inferiority complex living in this society," he writes.

He was ashamed of the Japanese stereotype of the "buck-toothed, squinchy-eyed Jap, the sneaky yellow man with cruel intentions" he saw in movies and television and even learned in history lessons at school.

"I felt so inferior that I had to

(Continued from first page)

Independent-Journal, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1969

Dumke Backs Reagan On Enroll Threat

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — A group of "black dissident students" forced a dean of admissions at a state college to enroll a number of students by threatening him with bodily harm, state College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said yesterday.

Dumke confirmed a charge made Friday by Gov. Ronald Reagan in two Orange County speeches that the college official approved the admission of 40 students after 35 other students threatened him.

When asked about Reagan's charge, Dumke replied: "It did happen in the sense a group of black dissident students exacted pressures on an administrative official that he agreed to admit certain students."

Dumke said the incident occurred "some time ago" at a campus which he would not identify. But he said those involved denied that the students threatened the administrator by holding switch-blade knives to his throat, as reported by Reagan.

"We are looking into this whole matter," Dumke told newsmen at the capitol where he was meeting with Reagan to discuss higher education finance.

Dumke also said some of the students admitted because of the threats are still enrolled.

"My current information is that some have been conducting themselves well," the chancellor said. "Some have not."

Independent-Journal, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1969

Hayakawa Orders Pair Suspended

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Two Negro professors at San Francisco State College have been suspended for 30 days with pay as a result of a loud disruption last Friday of a speech by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting college president.

They are Dr. Nathan Hare, who was to become head of proposed Black Studies Department, and Milton Stewart, professor of drama.

Hare, Stewart and several Negro students led a crowd of hecklers at Hayakawa's semester welcoming speech and were escorted off the stage by police. Later, Hayakawa said Hare no longer had his backing to head the proposed department.

Hayakawa announced the action late yesterday. He said a group of 15 professors signed a letter criticizing the disruption.

The faculty's grievance and disciplinary committee will hear the case and could recommend dismissal of the two strike supporters.

The action came following return of about 17,000 students to the opening day of the spring semester and disclosure by the state attorney general's office of getting a temporary injunction dismissing the promilitant student body officers and placing $250,000 in student body funds in receivership.

Hare greeted Hayakawa's suspension notice as a joke.

"That's cute," he said. "Nothing changes. I'll continue to get paid and I'll keep on doing what I've been doing since Nov. 6, and that is strike.

"Hayakawa is trying to save face. He says it's a month's suspension. Well, he's just trying to buy time. Everybody laughs at that."

He predicted a Black Studies Department would be "in full bloom" next fall and said he expects Hayakawa will be replaced by then.

"The likes of Hayakawa don't determine what is proper," he said. "I'm head of the department right now and I will be as long as the students and the black community want me.

"I labored and labored with them (the college administration.) But I saw as soon as I came here in February of 1968 that they didn't want a Black Studies Department."

Hare accused Hayakawa of not responding to his proposals in trying to solve a disagreement over the number of instructors for the department.

The attorney general's complaint asked for an audit of how student funds had been handled since the last audit Aug. 31, 1967.

The complaint charged that disbursements since August 1968 were $138,000 in excess of budgeted amounts and that student officers had converted more than $33,000 to their own use "and to the use of other individuals to whom defendants have approved payment in the form of 'grants in aid' and 'economic aid.'"

A hearing is scheduled tomorrow to make the injunction permanent.

Russell Bass, student body president, was elected last spring by 1,800 out of 2,700 votes. One of the first acts of the new student officers was to cut allocations to the athletic department and several clubs, and divert the money to "minority action programs".

A student recall movement is under way for Bass and seven other student officers who were named in the complaint along with the Associated Students' general manager.

OREGON LAWMAKERS WANT DR. HAYAKAWA AS UNIVERSITY HEAD

SALEM, Feb. 17—As if Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is ever worried over losing his job as interim president of embattled San Francisco State college, two legislators urged the state board of higher education to consider the Canadian-born professor of English as head of either the University of Oregon or Oregon State university.

Rep. Jason Boe, D., Reedsport, house minority leader and Sen. Anthony Yturri, R., Ontario, senate minority leader, offered Hayakawa's name for consideration to J. W. Forrester jr., board chairman.

"It is our opinion that Dr. Hayakawa has captured the imagination and won the admiration of millions of Americans," the two said in a letter.

"His action, not only with regard to campus disorders, but also his spirited defense of proper academic freedom, has demonstrated a unique blend of firmness, fairness and courage," they wrote.

Hitlerism' of Left Group Blamed for Campus Strife

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Friday blamed the trouble on his campus on "a new kind of Hitlerism from the left" and said he took the presidency of San Francisco State College to halt it.

"The first successful book I ever wrote was 'Language in Action' in 1941 and, though most people don't know it, it was a direct response to Hitler's use of language to divide a nation," he said.

"Hitler showed us how you can get power over a great nation by gangsterism and confrontation.

"I took this job because I felt a new kind of Hitlerism was starting all over again in this nation, but this time from the left, not the right."

Meeting

The acting president of San Francisco State, addressing the American College Public Relations Association meeting at the St. Francis Hotel, said he has been disturbed about events on college campuses since the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964.

"I saw that the professors thinking that all of the trouble was based on idealism, were supporting their young students just as professors in Germany supported the young Nazis in the '30s," Hayakawa said.

"I saw the processes of rationality and debate which civilization has worked for centuries to build ending and being replaced with non-negotiable demands.

"I saw them trying to destroy the legitimacy of the police. I saw too much similarity."

Struggle

Hayakawa said the struggle at his campus is "not between right and left or liberal and conservative."

"The people on my side are most of those to the right of Eldridge Cleaver," he said. "They don't want to see our heritage of discussion, debate and argument, compromise and give and take give way to people forcing their will upon others by techniques of confrontation.

"The issus are clear — there is a commitment to reason on the one hand and to revolution on the other."

He declared that "we can't solve the massive problems we have by gangsterism force or bullying."

Asked how he hopes to keep the campus open under "the conditions of a police state," Hayakawa replied:

"The question reveals the racial prejudice of the questioner and many other intellectuals and liberals today. They are prejudiced against a whole race of policemen.

"In a police state, the police tell you what you can teach in your classroom. At our campus it isn't the police attacking academic freedom, but the revolutionaries who storm into classrooms and disrupt them."

Black Studies

The acting president said the black studies program could have been "all ready to go" next week for the spring semester but that the students and administrators had refused to develop it.

"The behind-the-scenes leaders don't want a solution to the problems," he said. "If they accepted the black studies program they're demanding, peace would be restored to the campus.

"And that's the last dammed thing they want. They are determined to keep the uproar going indefinitely."

He got a standing ovation as he left the room."

S.F. Chronicle

Hayakawa's Advice 2-14-69

Dissidents and Business

Dissident students — particularly blacks — should study economics and get more involved in the Nation's economy, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa told 350 educators last night.

In a calm speech at the Fairmont Hotel, the acting President of San Francisco State College said:

"I've often been tempted to say to the BSU (Black Students Union), why don't you study more about economics."

Hayakawa spoke at a meeting of the Northern California Council of Investin-America, a non-profit program sponsored by business, labor, government and religious leaders interested in stimulating economic education.

The importance of the individual in American society and culture is based, in large part, on his individual participation in the economy, Hayakawa said.

But, he added, one of the major problems among young people is that "they don't see how they fit."

Black students, he said, would benefit immeasurably if they join the current cooperative movement. Such a system of finance would introduce them to participation in the economy, giving them an increased sense of productivity and community worth.

Invest-In-America is presently sponsoring two contests for students, one involving economics projects, one involving journalism about economics.

2 Black Teachers Suspended at State

By John Leaning

Two black professors at San Francisco State were ordered suspended for 30 days yesterday for their role Friday in shouting down acting president S. I. Hayakawa.

The 30-day suspensions were ordered by Hayakaya for Dr. Nathan Hare, the acting chairman of the Black Studies Department, and drama professor Milton Stewart.

The two were among a group of blacks who climbed onto the stage and interrupted a welcoming speech being made by Hayakawa to a general faculty meeting.

The action was taken after a group of 15 professors signed a letter criticizing the disruption. The letter was submitted to Professor Urban Whittaker, head of a faculty group for college operations.

HEARING

The faculty's grievance and disciplinary committee will hear the case sometime in the near future. Both Hare and Stewart will receive full pay during the suspension.

The faculty disciplinary panel could recommend dismissal for the two, who will not be allowed to teach during the suspension.

But neither Hare nor Stewart have been teaching since the student strike began in November.

Only one disruption on campus marred the start of the spring semester yesterday.

Dr. John Bunzel, a political scientist who has been an articulate critic of student strike tactics, had some 80 persons show up for the opening session of a class on Community Power Structure.

Included in the youth audience — twice as large as had been expected — were some student strike leaders, including Roger Alvarado, Nesbet Critchfield and Tony Miranda.

"I'd like to tell you about the course," Bunzel began — and that's as far as he got. The room erupted into shouts and taunts from 30 or so student radicals.

"You're an educated pig," one shouted at Bunzel.

A black student jumped to his feet time after time to quote passages from a small red book filled with quotations from Chairman Mao.

Bunzel — who has been a particular target of militant students — tried for more than 20 minutes to begin his class before giving up.

"This class will meet on Wednesday and any appropriate action will be taken to keep the class open," he said. With that, Bunzel left.

Afterward, he told a newsman that he didn't know that police had been stationed in the auditorium. Having said that, however, Bunzel added:

"If police come into my classroom, they will be there only because I am unable to control it."

He lamented the fact that the faculty is not uniformly behind the concept that a professor should be allowed to teach without interference.

"If the faculty cannot agree that the classroom is inviolate, then I think we have moved a step closer to turning the academic community into a cockpit of fanatics," he said.

College officials said yesterday preliminary registration figures show there will be only about 12,000 full-time students on campus this semester, compared with a predicted enrollment of 13,500. No estimate was available on part-time enrollment.

James R. Fox, the assistant housing director, said that college dormitories — which normally have a waiting list — were only about half full yesterday.

Part of the reason is that freshman enrollment is down, and Fox said "undoubtedly the strike is hurting us."

The book store also reported a slow day, with the reason blamed on student confusion over whether to buy books for a class that might not be taught.

Striking members of the Teachers Union abandoned their picket lines yesterday for the first time since January 6 to return to class.

But they were only back for the first meetings of their classes, where they signed the registration cards of students and warned them they were taking a risk by enrolling there. The 200 or so striking teachers said they would promptly return to the picket lines and remain there until the strike is settled.

At the same time, the professors — included the 170 who college officials regard as having resigned for missing classes — were signing administration cards to insure their classes would not be dropped from the schedule.

This will insure, said union president Gary Hawkins, that "we have something to come back to" when the strike is settled.

Token picket lines were on duty yesterday at vehicle entrances to the campus to insure that food trucks and the like were kept out.

Violators Off State Payroll

By Phil Garlington Jr.

The administration at San Francisco State College today cut off the payroll a group of working students who have been arrested by police or charged under school disciplinary procedures since last November.

Officials said the decision affects "less than half" of 32 work positions in the Education Opportunities Program, usually reserved for minority students who lack full academic qualifications.

The jobs are normally filled by undergraduate or graduate students, who tutor perhaps a half-dozen persons each.

Must Fill Jobs

College spokesmen said Reginald Major, who is in charge of the program, would have the responsibility of filling the positions thus vacated. The EOP began in 1968 with 300 students, and now has a registration of 428.

Today's edict applies only to the EOP, and does not apply to any faculty members who may have been arrested since the teachers' strike began at the college on Jan 6, according to administration spokesmen.

The new move came in the wake of a freeze on all student government fund expenditures, and a conciliatory proposal to the American Federation of Teachers of a five-point strike settlement plan.

To Receiver

The Associated Students' funds — a total of some $500,000 — were ordered impounded by Presiding Superior Judge Edward F. O'Day and placed in the hands of the Bank of America as receiver.

The action, on Attorney

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

State College Opens For Spring Semester After Night Bombing

By U.P.I.

San Francisco State College, its administration building battered by a bomb explosion, opened for the spring semester Monday with a promise from acting president S. I. Hayakawa that students and faculty will be "protected by whatever means necessary."

Hayakawa said Sunday's predawn blast was "characteristic of the neo-fascist methods used by some of the radical elements around here."

The explosion, which could be heard for several miles, shattered 25 windows around the main entrance of the campus administration building and injured a campus policeman.

The bombing was the second in four days at the college and the latest in a series of violent incidents since the Black Students Union called a strike Nov. 6 to back demands for an autonomous black studies program.

The American Federation of Teachers local struck Jan. 6, demanding educational reforms and smaller teaching loads. The local represents about 200 of the college's 1,300 faculty members.

The teachers were asked to submit statements of availability for the spring semester and to return to work Monday.

Hayakawa wouldn't estimate how many of the union teachers he expected to return but said, "if we do lose faculty, that will be the result of their initiative."

Hayakawa said Sunday's bombing was "not at all a surprise" and that he expected more bombings, interruption of classes and other shameless behavior" when classes resume.

He said students and teachers would be "protected by whatever means necessary."

"Your darn right," Hayakawa replied when a newsman asked if police would return Monday. "There'll be no nonsense around here."

Hayakawa said 16,000 to 17,000 students had registered for the spring semester compared to the 18,000 when school opened last fall.

He said the figure "was higher than we had hoped for."

Meanwhile, Police Inspector Daniel Mahoney said he had "nothing definite yet" in Sunday's bombing.

Campus security guard (Derek Pitts, 40) suffered ear injuries from the concussion of the blast. He was driving his patrol car about 60 feet away. Pitts was treated at a hospital and released.

S.F. State Student Officers Out

A Superior Court judge ordered student body leaders removed from their posts at San Francisco State College yesterday and clamped a freeze on all spending of student funds.

Superior Court Judge Edward F. O'Day named the Bank of America's trust department to act as a receiver for an estimated $410,000 worth of student body assets.

His action came in response to a suit by the Attorney General's office which charged that the student government has violated its trust and spent money for unauthorized purposes.

A hearing was scheduled tomorrow before Superior Court Judge Henry R. Rolph to determine whether Judge O'Day's orders should be made permanent.

The unprecedented action followed weeks of intensive investigation by the Attorney General's office into the tangled state of student finances at the troubled college.

In the suit, Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas listed a number of alleged financial irregularities that investigators have uncovered.

The suit accuses the student government of spending "disproportionately large sums of money on campus organizations and programs to which the majority of students do not belong and from which they derive no benefits."

Since September 1 of last year, it maintains, the student government has received about $193,000 while spending some $272,000.

"Unless restrained by this court, associated students will continue to spend more than it earns and to exhaust reserves which have been built up over many years," the suit said.

A $207,000 fund has accumulated over the years to finance construction of a student union building, and part of the student expenses were met with this money.

The Attorney General's suit said the student government has withdrawn $114,000 from the student union fund and has been spending it.

In past years, the college has collected $10 a semester from each student and has turned it over to the student government.

This semester, however, the student fee was raised to $20 a term, with $10 of that earmarked for the student union building fund.

Named in the suit were sutdent body president Russel N. Bass of Pacifica, six other student officers, two board members and general manager George S. Yamamoto.

The student body government is legally classified as a non-profit corporation with educational and charitable goals. As such, it is regulated by the Attorney General's office.

The suit said the accounting system used by the student government details the money which is authorized to be spent, but does not record actual expenditures or maintain receipts or vouchers.

Acting S.F. State President S.I. Hayakawa told a news conference yesterday the total of missing or "misallocated" student funds may reach $100,000.

"I think it's absolutely shameful and disgraceful," Hayakawa declared.

Although the suit gave no hint as to what uses any missing money might have gone for, Hayakawa that charged some student funds had gone to buy pistols and guns.

He said the decision to impound student money underlines "some questionable moral leadership qualities of some students."

ORDER

Student body officers were served with Judge O'Day's order at 9:45 a.m. They first scheduled a press conference to reply to the order, then canceled it in order to get legal advice.

Two student newspapers — the Open Process and the Gator — were cut off without money to publish. Both have supported the student and faculty strike and both have been critics of Hayakawa.

A third student newspaper, called the Phoenix, will continue publishing. It has been more moderate in tone. Hayakawa brushed off questions on why it will be allowed to continue publishing.

When newsmen persisted in questioning whether the Phoenix is being allowed to continue because of its relatively pro - administration tone, Hayakawa replied:

"This order has nothing to do with the strike, but rather with the gangsterism and common thievery going on behind the strike."

Hayakawa said if the evidence warrants, he hopes "criminal charges will be brought in any case necessary."

The Attorney General's suit included a statement from Harold K. Harroun, who served as general manager of student finances from 1961 until he was fired in mid-1968.

Harroun said he was fired for refusing to authorize payment for activities and purchases he did not think were appropriate. He told investigators he was repeatedly intimidated and harassed by student leaders until his dismissal.

DEPOSITS

Another charge in the suit says the student government used as its own $32,900 in funds which had been put on deposit by college organizations such as fraternities.

Another $33,000 was listed in the books as having been spent for what was identified as "grants - in - aid" and "EOA" aid. What EOA aid is was not spelled out.

The "EOA" spending was recorded as salary, but there was no record of what services were performed for the money, the suit said.

Similarly, there was no record of how anyone went about applying for a student government grant-in-aid — or no record of anyone applying, it added.

Although the student government is legally required to file a complete audit by September 1, none was submitted for last year because the independent auditor was not able to get the complete records, the suit said.

He's Troubled Academe's Counter Tempest

By Kelly Smith Tunney

AP Newsfeatures Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — S. I. Hayakawa signs his name with a bold, flamboyant flourish, each period a conspicuous black dot. He was taught more conservative penmanship, but then Hayakawa is not, and never was, a conservative.

"You might say," says he, hands jammed in the pockets of an avocado pinstriped suit, "I'm arty."

Hayakawa is an acting college president, the jaunty, controversial fellow who wore a plaid Tam O'Shanter to riots, put flower pots in his conference room, wore an orchid lei to meet the press, and blasted dissident students with: "Get the hell out of here."

He was named acting president of San Francisco State College last November, succeeding Dr. Robert R. Smith, who resigned during student disorders, faculty dissension and repeated campus closures involving militant Negro students and sympathetic faculty members. He was selected for the post by the board of trustees of the California state colleges.

At the height of student protest on the campus, he suggested on-duty police festoon themselves with flower garlands, the sign of peace to hippies. He asked college trustees to invite Mahalia Jackson to sing in the quad, to soothe wayward souls.

Invited as a guest to the KQED television program "Newsroom," viewed in San Francisco, he was interviewed as part of an hour-long program focusing on campus problems. He didn't stay long.

Denounced Questioners

Five minutes after his interview began, he denounced the questioners as "enemies," pounded his fists on the table and, with untold thousands watching, stomped off the set.

"You're a hero to some, a son-of-a—— to others," says a salty, undaunted Hayakawa.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with his approach, he's nonetheless effective in one respect: drawing unprecedented attention to San Francisco State. People around the country began to ask "Is he real?" "Is he fake?" "What's going on at San Francisco State?"

Issues in the San Francisco State dispute are complex and brittle, ranging from a demand for more minority students to reinstatement of a Black Panther teacher, suspended for suggesting Negro students carry guns. Strikers, both students and some faculty, refuse peace offers. They say their 15 demands are non-negotiable.

"Lots of colleges have militant students," says one college professor, "but, for better or worse, no one else has Hayakawa."

To fans, he's a cause celebre, a diminutive Don Quixote wielding a sword for academic freedom, steeled in his belief that a teacher's duty is to teach, a student's duty is to learn. And the school, at all costs, must remain open.

Critics say he's making a mockery of education.

Hayakawa's launch-pad into the national spotlight probably occurred most vividly the day he leaped atop a student sound truck, tam on his head and fiery of manner, ripped the sound system asunder and told a throng of students to shut up.

Hayakawa has been involved with causes before, as a columnist for the Negro newspaper "The Defender," as an organizer of the Anti-Digit Dialing League to preserve telephone prefixes, as jazz critic, and as a parent in mental retardation. One of his three children is a mongoloid.

Terrible Sense of Duty

He describes himself as one "seized by a terrible sense of duty in life." He's a fisherman, art collector, fences weekly to keep his 150-odd pounds trim, then splurges by cooking Oriental dishes for his wife, Marge.

In news conferences, he's a professional, wearing pastel tones for the cameras. He reads news releases, handed out prior to his arrival, with gusto, as if telling a thrilling bedtime story.

Both friends and critics say sometimes he talks too much.

The day nine persons were hurt in campus violence, he said, "It's the most exciting thing since my 10th birthday, when I rode a roller coaster for the first time."

On a recent network television interview program, he said he thought some teachers backed student revolts because alienation "is a literary fashion among intellectuals now. If you want to spit in the eye of the Establishment, you are praised for it, you are told you are a bright boy."

He added that striking teachers who return to class with the start of the spring term Feb. 17 will be reinstated, although their salary will be docked for their time on strike.

As acting college president, much of his life since last Nov. 26 has been restricted to room 165, a penalmmon col-



Dr. Hayakawa

ored office behind a locked door in the administration building. A security officer stands guard. Police once used tear gas and drawn pistols to drive yelling students from room 103.

His office overlooks the green belly of the campus, spread out across a hillside shaded with redwood and pine, ringed by picturesque bay area homes. He lives in a split-level home nearby.

Sometimes he stands silently at the window, watching the unaware on the outside.

"It's as if a whole generation of young people — militant white and black young people — have missed part of their education. Namely, how to resolve disagreement." He twirls the large turquoise ring on the middle finger of his left hand.

"Maybe we could blame Little League baseball," Hayakawa says.

"I've noticed kids are oversupervised in Little League baseball. They can't resolve a fight over whether a strike's a strike without an adult referee. No adult, no ballgame. A whole bunch of kids nowadays don't know how to solve problems on their own."

Hayakawa calls striking faculty "bored middle-aged adolescents" and likens students on the picket line to the "processionary caterpillar, an insect that goes round and round."

Controversy is not limited to strikers versus non-strikers.

Hayakawa's appointment raised a howl when it bypassed the Presidential Selection Committee, of which he is a member. It's said he didn't even know the names of the college deans. He admits he has never administered anything.

His major credentials appear to have been the public drubbing he gave school officials only 10 days before he took office. He gained respect from hard-line advocates by scolding his superiors for not being tougher and said the school should remain open, even with police.

"He's over his head," says one colleague. "I liked him well enough, and still do. But the college president is caught between the governor, the trustees and the good of the school."

Hayakawa was born Samuel Ichyle ("each-e-lay") to Japanese parents living in Vancouver, British Columbia. Friends call him Don.

In another century, he says he would have been a priest. Not an Establishment priest any more than he's an Establishment educator. But one dedicated to preserving the citadels of study.

Semantics was the specialty of S. I. Hayakawa when he was a regular teacher at San Francisco State College. Now it's controversy. As acting president of the embattled campus, Hayakawa is a staunch defender of academic freedom to some, a flamboyant fool to others. At any rate, Samuel Ichyle Hayakawa is not dull.

As it was he became internationally recognize as a semanticist, author, lecturer and psychologist. He's written and edited seven books on how to make words change human behavior, an interest motivated from childhood frustration. His mother spoke only Japanese, a language he's never mastered.

Hayakawa defines semantics as "the art of how not to make a fool of yourself."

Of all the jobs you've had, he was asked, the travel, the books, the lectures, even the early days of being cabbie and houseboy, which was the most fun?

Immediately, without hesitation, he smiled and answered:

"This."

Monday, February 17, 1969

Negro Shops Forced Out In Delaware

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Delaware's first venture in Negro capitalism has failed, killed after one year by hoodlums and fear.

Harry H. Young Jr., 42, a high school biology teacher, said yesterday his dream of making it as a Negro businessman in a Negro neighborhood vanished in a pile of broken windows and a bath of red ink.

"I'm closing down the entire shopping center," Young told a newsman. "It's all over. There's no other way. The insurance was canceled after the place was broken into the 16th time in one year."

The 10-store center —the first in Delaware financed, owned and managed by Negroes — opened in February last year, after Young and three partners, one a Methodist minister, took over a $110,000 mortgage from the previous white owners.

"We never got fully occupied," said Young. "The residents wanted to help, but young hoodlums, most of them under 18, just wouldn't give us a break. They pushed and shoved customers, and broke into their cars."

Young revealed his plight in a letter to Gov. Russell W. Peterson in which he said hoodlums "are running rampant" and customers "are literally frightened."

Police said they tried hard to keep the neighborhood peaceful and blamed a lack of recreational facilities for problems that created teenage hangouts in the center's restaurants and record shops.

The Rev. Maurice J. Moyer, pastor of a Presbyterian Church across the road from the center, said "it is pretty sad that a person should be forced out of business, especially a man who went into it to better the community and give employment.

Only four stores are still open and Young operates two of them, a grocery and a drugstore.

Rudolph M. Harris, 24, and Jack Walls, 36, who jointly run a tiny restaurant and a combination record-and-art shop, said they'd like to stay on but Young said he's closing the whole operation, probably after the weekend.

"I spent $6,000 alone just to fix busted windows," said Young. "I am in debt to the hilt, and have lost around $33,000 in savings. I can't afford that at all. This wasn't my fault unless it was being too optimistic for the future of Delaware businesses."

Dumke Charges AFT 'Hurt Its Chances'

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has told Stanford University students that the American Federation of Teachers has "increased the chances of punitive legislation against it" because of the strike at San Francisco State.

His talk yesterday before 1500 at the Stanford Law School was punctuated by sporadic heckling from a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members. Dumke ignored them.

Calling the AFT strike at San Francisco State "ill-timed, ill-advised and injurious to the academic community," Dumke charged that the teachers union has "hurt its chances of changing the law through legislation and increased the chances of punitive legislation against it."

Referring to militant students, he said: "They want civil disorder, not civil rights. There are certain elements at San Francisco State that want no peace. They want civil war."

Dumke also said he feels that the state must change the methods of governing state colleges.

S.F. State Cases

Six Students Sent to Jail

The probation of six San Francisco State College students was revoked yesterday by Municipal Judge Joseph Kennedy and they began serving sentences ranging from 10 to 30 days in county jail.

The six students had been placed on six-months probation and given 30-day suspended sentences following their arrest at an S.F. State sit-in last May.

All of them were arrested again at the strike-bound campus on January 23, when police rounded up hundreds of students and teachers.

Judge Kennedy did not revoke probation on a seventh student, Jan W. Solganick, because she has a child to care for.

Sympathizers of the arrested students were rebuked by Judge Kennedy and threatened with contempt of cost proceedings when they laughed, giggled and groaned in court.

Attorney Terence Hallinan, representing the students, argued that the January 23 arrests were so massive there was no way to know whether ..these students had done anything wrong.

Judge Kennedy, noting that all he needed was reasonable cause to act, declared:

"If we're going to play the game we're going to play it in a certain way. And we're going to accept the consequences of our actions."

The judge then handed out the following sentences:

Donna C. West, 10 days; Rachael L. March, 10 days; Barry M. Biderman, 10 days; Jay Magezis, 20 days; Andrew Kangas, 30 days; and Gene L. Marchi, Jr., 30 days.

Just before being sentenced, Marchi made a brief comment.

"The only reason I can see for revoking probation," he said, "is the question of breaking the strike on campus."

Judge Kennedy responsed by sending Marchi off to jail with the others.

San Francisco Chronicle 11

Fri., Feb. 14, 1969 ☆☆☆

Bomb Blast at S.F. State

A crude bomb exploded last night beside the deserted Gallery Lounge at San Francisco State College, shattering windows and causing damage estimated at several hundred dollars.

No one was injured. The device — apparently a short length of pipe packed with powder — exploded at approximately 9:45 p.m.

The inside of the lounge was sprayed with pipe fragments, and powder burns were left on the woodwork, according to Officer Ed Edney.

Residents surrounding the campus area called police who responded with an arson squad from the Fire Department. There was no fire.

Suit Filed in State Arrests

A suit was filed in federal court here today attacking the constitutionality of regulations at San Francisco State College under which various arrests of demonstrators have been made.

The action, filed on behalf of Carmen Carrillo, a teacher, and eight other persons, protested that the regulations violate their rights of freedom of speech, assembly, petition and association.

It asks that a panel of three federal judges be authorized to hear arguments, and that it hold that the arrests and prosecutions on the campus on charges of disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly and failure to disperse be declared invalid.

Mass Arrests Cited

It referred particularly to the mass arrests of 454 persons on Jan. 23 during an illegal rally on the campus, and said that the regulations issued by acting President S. I. Hayakawa violate students' rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Plaintiffs Named

The action asked that a preliminary injunction be issued restraining Hayakawa, Police Chief Thomas Cahill and District Attorney John Ferdon, together with their agents, from making further arrests or bringing prosecutions.

Those joining Miss Carrillo in filing the action were James P. Queen, Regino S. Montes, Gary F. Barr, Joseph Beresford, Terry S. Reim, Robert S. English and Joshua Leeds. They were represented by attorney Charles Ralston.

Ralston said all of the plaintiffs have been arrested on the campus at one time or another.

He identified Miss Carillo as a part-time teacher; Queen and Montes as interested members of the community, Reim as a photographer for the Berkeley Barb, and the others as students.

HOKUBEI MAINICHI WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1969

SANSEI SPEAKS

CHERYL YOSHIMURA

Divided Community

Please excuse me for butting in, but I think that this rift which has occurred within the San Francisco Japanese American community has gone far enough. When are both sides of the opposition going to grow up and begin to seek ways to solving or helping to end the San Francisco State crisis together instead of blackeyeing each other? This quarrel over "who's coming to dinner," Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is ridiculous. The only results visible thus far are angry outbursts, nasty letters and name calling.



Isn't there enough trouble already in the air? Isn't the strife at SF State enough? Do we Japanese Americans have to add fuel to the raging fire? Instead of being critical of each other, being destructive, why don't we join our forces and begin to be constructive. Nothing good has ever come out of dissension within one group. Nothing, no solution to existing differences or problems, can ever be solved by destroying one another or blackening each other's name.

Why don't we use the only "gift" that separates and distinguishes men from animals, our brains. We have been endowed by our Creator with the unique ability to think and to reason. If we are so pompous as to call ourselves "men," then why don't we use our minds instead of our fists and hands used to write nasty comments to one another.

We Japanese Americans, being a minority group, can have no power when we quarrel among ourselves. Our community is not strong enough nor permanent enough to endure such a separation. If we want to continue to call ourselves "community," then we should act like one.

The only possible means available for us is compromise. We should be "men" enough to forget our petty differences of opinion and concentrate on the more important question at hand, the solution to the struggle going on at San Francisco State College.

For that matter, we should be willing to bury our differences and our individual prides and commitments in order to sit down together peacefully in one room and talk over our complaints against each other.

A sort of King Arthur's Round Table is badly needed within our community. If we want unity, then we have to work for it. We cannot afford to follow the Darwinian theory of "survival of the fittest." We are one body; we are a Japanese American community. We are one animal, one "man." We belong to the same genius and species, so let us act together in harmony in order to face the world and its problems. Why don't we challenge the problem at hand together instead of in factions.

This rift has split our community. A chasm is visible. If we do not do something soon, we will widen this chasm and our entire Japanese American community will fall into it to be buried alive. If this happens, no side will be victorious.

Elementary School Education Dept. Students

SFS Opinion Survey Told

The following is a press release received Tuesday morning by the Hokubei Mainichi from the Questionnaire Committee of the San Francisco State College Elementary Education Department, which took an opinion survey (444 responded) regarding the current San Francisco State student - administration struggle. It is published here as is for what it is worth:

The odds are two to one that non-striking San Francisco State College Elementary Education students attend on-campus classes, but do not support Acting President S. I. Hayakawa's handling of the crisis, according to questionnaire compiled by a group of department students and faculty.

In an open departmental meeting last December 100 students voted unanimously to hold the questionnaire to find out where the Elementary Education Department "was at" in relation to the student strike. The goal was to destroy the "silent majority" by giving voice to individual, protected opinion.

Distributing the questionnaire to the more than 800 students was difficult. Forms were given to teachers to pass out, and a limited number were mailed. It is unknown how many students eventually were reached.

Of the 444 responding, 312 attended on-campus classes, but 140 preferred off campus classes during the strike fall semester. From these figures, the Questionnaire Committee concludes that the majority response was from non-striking students — 395 of whom are 21 or older; 334 are taxpayers; 309 are totally self-supporting; and 171, married.

While only 45 unqualifyingly support all 15 Black Student Union - Third World Liberation Front demands, 304 support the demands with few reservations. Moreover 274 uphold that students have the right to strike (78 disagree; 83 undecided).

Why do non-striking students go to classes:

— 97 to support Dr. Hayakawa's handling of the crisis. 179 oppose his methods.

— 193 to get news of and discuss crisis issues; 105 do not.

— 298 to protect grades and receive credits; 50 do not.

— 298 to carry on their education without interruption; 54 say no to this.

The Trustees were condemned by 358 as not understanding the current campus crisis; only 23 support them. 317 hold that legal means should be established to insure that the Trustees represent diverse groups, including labor and ethnic groups (39 no; 83 undecided).

News media were condemned for stressing violence at the expense of issues (318 yes; 50 no). Many, however, wrote in to except KQED, the education television station.

On the issue of police on campus:

— 173 have seen police use unnecessary violence; 254 have not.

— 133 fear physical harm by police; 280 do not.

— 238 support police on campus; 109 do not; 91 undecided.

On the question of closing campus until the strike is settled:

— 233 do not support keeping campus open "at all costs" (paraphrasing Governor Ronald Reagan's stand): 127 do; 84 undecided.

—135 feel that keeping campus open is escalating violence; 203 do not; 106 undecided.

Although 269 say strikers can achieve as much without physical force or property destruction (86 no; 74 undecided), a larger number (283) hold that the protection of property is not as important as the protection of lives. 128 feel that property is equal to human life; 32 are undecided.

Amnesty should be granted to students arrested on campus, say 115; 183 oppose this; 102 undecided. However, 282 support establishing a student-faculty board to decide disciplinary cases of students arrested and/or suspended for involvement in campus demonstrations (72 no; 75 undecided).

Are the demands and strike a campus issue, not dependent on outside agitators (referring to Dr. Hayakawa's accusations regarding "outside agitators")? 202 say yes; 158 no; and 74 undecided. Numerous written-in comments reflect more facets to such a question than a simple yes-or-no answer allows:

— "This is obviously a community problem. If minority groups total 70% of San Francisco's population, and yet only 6% or less are represented at this college, then community members have something to say about this lack of adequate representation."

— "Any college needs as much interaction with the community (outside agitators included) as possible — isn't that where we're all going?"

— "Too much is at stake for (the) outside community. Blacks have (the) right to speak out, as do all ethnic groups involved in (the) issues."

— "The issues pertain the people outside (in) the community and therefore the outside 'agitators' are an integral (rightly so) part of what's happening."

The final question, left unanswered, was written-in by a responding student: "If a student asks a question in class, a good teacher will attempt to answer or refer: If a student asks a question on campus — a question relative to his past, present and future — should the administration answer or refer to student violence and name calling?"

A Plan to 'Wall-in' Colleges

Sacramento

A Republican Assemblyman said yesterday that one way to prevent campus disorders would be to wall the colleges and universities off like defense plants.

"Wouldn't we be money ahead in the long run to put walls around our campuses and have a Check Point Charley and make people show their credentials?" asked Assemblyman John Collier of Los Angeles.

HEARINGS

Collier spoke at the first of a series of hearings on student unrest being held by a special Assembly education subcommittee.

On student dissidents, Collier said "if one of their demands is met, they will fabricate other demands because that (unrest) is what they want."

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke warned against the enactment of repressive laws and the excessive use of violence by authorities.

In a statement read to the committee, he said "The ferment will either grow to a point where we are running little more than armed camps or this generation of young people . . . will simply continue to withdraw from society and tune us out."

BILL

Jay Michaels, legislation spokesman for the University of California, also rejected Collier's suggestion as impractical. He pointed out that 45,000 people use the Berkeley campus each day.

Michaels did ask for passage of bills making it a felony to assault a campus policeman, a misdemeanor for someone to interfere with university activities, and permitting an arrest for trespass of anyone who has been asked to leave university property and refuses.

Our Correspondent

S.F. State Teacher Wins Ruling

Municipal Court Judge Joseph Kennedy refused yesterday to revoke the probation of Anatole Anton, assistant professor of philosophy at San Francisco State College.

Anton, 39, pleaded guilty last August 26 to a charge of trespassing involving an earlier S.F. State incident.

He was given six months probation, a $50 fine and a 30 day suspended sentence.

Then, last January 23, Anton was picked up at State, along with 455 others, on charges of failure to disperse, illegal assembly and disturbing the peace.

At a hearing yesterday to determine whether his probation should be revoked, Anton's lawyer, Jerrold Levitan argued that Anton was not a demonstrator but a striking teacher.

"He was on an A.F.T. picket line when he was arrested and he had a right to be there," Levitan said.

Judge Kennedy agreed.

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Howard Students Seize Building, Shut Selves In

University to Ask Court Action if Rebels in Law School Don't Move Out Peacefully

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Howard University officials decided Tuesday to seek court help in clearing their law school building unless chained - in students peacefully vacate the building they seized earlier in the day.

Patricia R. Harris, new dean of the law school, announced the decision but said application for a federal court injunction would be held up until after she meets with student representatives.

Shortly before Mrs. Harris spoke at a news conference, the president of the liberal arts student council, Lewis Harris, told reporters that if Howard officials bring one "marshal or cop on this campus to remove one student this university will be closed down in two hours."

Mrs. Harris said that in six days of meetings with student spokesmen the faculty had accepted or agreed to work out "substantial student demands."

Door Chained

She said the students chain - locked the front door of the building and denied access to her and other university officials after the faculty refused to accept a student demand for an "equal vote on final faculty decisions on all matters," including curriculum and grading.

The faculty also rejected a demand that the law faculty "insist that the president and treasurer of the university commit funds, regardless of availability, for all projects demanded by the law students."

Mrs. Harris declined to set a deadline for seeking an injunction, saying only that university lawyers would not go to court while she was talking with the students.

About three-fourths of the law school's 400 students were reported inside the locked building.

Earlier Tuesday Irene Backus, who identified herself as a member of the dissident students' steering committee, said that "when the faculty decides they're going to meet with us, we'll meet . . . but we'll still control the building while we meet with them."

Recess Ordered in Wisconsin Boycott

MADISON, Wis. (UPI) — University of Wisconsin student leaders, confronted with a sharp decrease in support for a classroom boycott, ordered a recess Tuesday in campus demonstrations.

Spokesmen for National Guard troops called to the troubled campus last week had said Monday they planned to begin withdrawing troops. Student organizations followed suit Tuesday with a recommendation for suspension of the demonstrations launched in support of Negro student demands.

The student-elected Wisconsin Student Assn. was joined by most of the university's Negro organizations in issuing a statement, asking participants in the classroom strike to "go back to classes."

Disturbances Close Harrisburg Schools

HARRISBURG, Pa. (UPI) —All public schools of Harrisburg were closed Tuesday in the wake of disturbances by Negro students at two high schools.

Catholic and private schools were not affected by the closure. School officials said the one-day suspension of classes was a "cooling off period" after a day of demonstrations which spread into disruptions outside the school environs.

Two fires were reported Tuesday morning, and Fire Chief Elmer W. Shover said he had asked the State Police Fire Marshal's office to investigate. Two buildings were reported damaged by the fires.

Library Records at Illinois U. Burned

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (UPI) —University of Illinois officials said Tuesday vandals destroyed or damaged thousands of dollars worth of library records.

The lost cards represented the only record of the library's holdings, and replacement will take months or perhaps years and cost "thousands of dollars," according to university officials.

Students Bar Doors at College in Texas

MARSHALL, Tex. (UPI)— Wiley College students backed up demands Tuesday for extensive changes at the all-Negro Methodist school by keeping doors to most of the buildings chained and barricaded.

From 75 to 100 state police officers were standing by in case of trouble.

There was no violence. The college president, Dr. W. T. Cole, said no threats had been made.

Among other things, the students demanded resignation of the president, who is black, and more Negro faculty members and cafeteria employes.

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Reagan Tells View on Suspension of Hare

BY TOM GOFF
Times Sacramento Bureau Chief

SACRAMENTO —Gov. Reagan said Tuesday he has "no quarrel" with the disciplinary suspension of Dr. Nathan Hare, who had been scheduled to head the new black studies department at San Francisco State College.

Hare was one of a group of militants who last Friday leaped onto a speaking platform and attempted to prevent Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State, from addressing a meeting of the faculty.

Hayakawa subsequently suspended Hare without pay for 30 days and said he will find someone else to head up the new department, now scheduled to begin operations next fall.

"I saw some of the television coverage of what took place," Reagan told a news conference, "and I certainly have no quarrel with Dr. Hayakawa and the action that he has taken.

"That's his prerogative as president, and I would think that what I saw justified some action being taken. I thought it was conduct unbecoming a professor, a member of the faculty."

The governor refused to answer questions as to whether he thought Hare should be fired from the faculty. He said that is a matter for internal college proceedings initiated by Hayakawa to determine by "due process."

Reagan said, however, he thought the whole disciplinary process at state colleges and the University of California was "somewhat cumbersome" and should be studied by the trustees and regents.

The governor also refused to take a public position on whether Marxist philosopher Herbert Marcuse should be rehired at UC San Diego.

The issue has been referred to the UC Board of Regents with a recommendation to rehire, and Reagan said he wants to "hear all the facts and all the evidence" before making up his mind.

Ex. 2.21.69

Reno Gun Sales to Militants

Examiner Capitol Bureau

SACRAMENTO — State Sen. John L. Harmer (R-Glendale) has charged that leaders of the Black Panthers and the Black Students Union at San Francisco State College have been buying handguns in Reno for the past two years—and the senator added that the gun purchases and other militant activities are financed by federal education grants and state college fees.

Harmer furnished legislators and newsmen yesterday with a list of 75 weapons purportedly bought by militant black leaders in 1967 and 1968 at Shim's Reno Army Store, the weapons ranging from .22 to .38 caliber, and including many powerful .9 mm pistols.

No Confirmation

In Reno, Police Lt. Robert Kavakis said he was unable to confirm the validity of Harmer's list. Kavakis said he had heard a rumor that Negro militants had bought guns, but after checking it out, concluded it was only a rumor and that one local black man had bought one handgun.

Harmer named Jimmy Garrett and Jerry Varnado as among the gun purchasers. Varnado, a BSU spokesman, has been in the forefront of the disturbances at San Francisco State. Harmer identified Garrett as a part-time instructor in humanities at State and a former spokesman for the BSU. Garrett bought five pistols, Harmer said, while Varnado bought eight.

Black Panthers Named

Harmer also said that "Black Panther officials" Earl M. Wood and Donald Lee Cox were among the gun purchasers, with Wood buying four in one day, and Cox buying a total of 23 handguns between Nov. 4, 1967, and Feb. 15, 1968.

Last night, Panther leader Bobby Seale admitted that Cox is an official of the party, but said he didn't know anything about Earl M. Wood. Seale also did not deny that the Panthers have bought weapons.

Funds Charge

Harmer said that 21 of the weapons on his list have been recovered by police, usually at the scene of violence.

"Evidence is mounting," he said, "that numbers of radical militants on campus around the state are being financed out of funds made available through federal economic opportunity program grants to our state college system, out of mandatory state college fees, and out of funds from state college auxiliary organizations."

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A Frenetic Day Over S.F. State

By John Leaning

The administration at San Francisco State College yesterday prohibited students who have been arrested since November from working in its program for minority students.

Meanwhile, on a day when an unusual calm lay over the troubled campus, these other actions were taken:

● Student body president Russell Bass said there is nothing to charges by the Attorney General's office that his administration has mismanaged student funds.

● The first 110 of 456 students arrested in a campus rally January 23 had not guilty poeas entered for them on an assortment of misdemeanor charges in uniciapl Court.

SUIT

● A group of eight persons filed suit in Federal court asking for a three-judge panel to determine if the college administration is violating Constitutional freedoms on campus.

The administratin's hiring ban — which extends to those students facing disciplinary action — applies to 32 positions in the campus Educational Opportunity Program.

The program offers intensive instruction in English, social sciences and psychology to the 428 minority students enrolled in the college's special admissions project.

The teaching jobs are filled by graduate and undergraduate students. The ban applies to future hirings and won't affect those employed for this semester.

COMMENT

Reginald Major, director of the Education Opportunity Program, declined direct comment on the administration's edict.

But he did say that he will "follow the directives of my conscience" in determining how to comply with the administration's order.

The administration yesterday was working on a similar order denying teaching assistant posts to persons arrested or facing disciplinary proceedings.

Inasmuch as many teaching assistants on campus belong to American Federation of Labor local 1928, this could embroil the college in fresh union troubles.

CHARGES

Meanwhile, student body president Russell Bass said charges of fiscal mismanagement leveled against the student government by the Attorney General's office are "groundless."

The Attorney General's office made the charges in a lawsuit filed Monday which led to a court order declaring the Bank of America's trust department as receiver of about $410,000 in student body assets.

Bass said the Attorney General's office's suit essentially boils down to a difference of opinion.

"The Attorney General feels we should have spent the money differently," Bass said. He maintained the student government has not violated its charter as a nonprofit, charitable corporation.

MONEY

Bass also denied that any money is missing from the student body treasury.

Acting College President S. I. Hayakawa charged Monday that as much as $100,000 may either be missing — or have been "misappropriated" by the student government.

Bass described Hayakawa's claim that some of the student body funds were used to buy guns as a "flat-out lie."

Attorney C. Wadsworth White, the legal counsel for the student government, will appear in court today to ask for a continuance in the Attorney General's suit.

ORDER

Both sides will appear before Superiod Courdt Judge Henry R. Rolph to determine whether the Monday order freezing all student funds should be made permanent.

Teacher Talks Go On

Teachers Union negotiators resumed discussions last night on a proposal for ending the faculty strike at San Francisco State College, but with no immediate agreement in sight.

Negotiators were seeking revisions in a settlement proposed by members of the State College Board of Trus- whether to make a recommendation to their members at a special meeting tonight.

The offer includes proposals on key union demands for a "fair and impartial" grievance procedure. It also provides for reinstatement of strikers whose "separation notices" have been sent to the State controller by S.F. State officials.

As of yesterday, 187 such notices had been received by the controller's office, and 23 more are expected shortly.

Meanwhile, Municipal Court Judge Walter Calcagno ordered not guilty pleas entered for 110 of the 456 San Francisco State students arrested January 23 on the campus.

The students were arrested for disturbing the peace, failure to disperse and illegal assembly for staging a noon rally on the campus commons.

The others arrested that day will appear before Judge Calcagno today, tomorrow and Friday to enter their pleas.

DEMANDS

Those who filed past Judge Calcagno yesterday refused to enter pleas and instead demanded copies of the complaints filed against them.

Over the objection of most of the 110 students — few of whom were represented by attorneys — Judge Calcagno ordered the understaffed Public Defender's Office to represent them.

Judge Calcagno assigned the cases to the civil division of the municipal courts in City Hall to relieve the heavy load on the criminal courts at the Hall of Justice.

Trials for the students — who will appear in courts in lots of ten — will begin March 17.

Public Defender Edward Mancuso was ired over Judge Calcagno's refusal to appoint 20 volunteer lawyers to aid the attorneys in his 20-man office.

HELP

The volunteers — from the San Francisco Bar Association and the Neigborhood Legal Assistance Foundation — will help defend the students anyhow.

But Judge Calcagno's refusal to appoint them to help the Public Defender's Office means the volunteer lawyers won't get paid.

Eight persons filed a Federal court suit yesterday against Hayakawa, Police Chief Thomas J. Cahill and District Attorney John J. Ferdon.

The suit asks that a three-judge court decide whether constitutional freedoms of speech, assembly and petition are being violated at S.F. State.

ARRESTS

It also asks that the mass arrests made January 23 be declared without just cause and seeks an end to "unjustified and unlawful arrests, prosecutions, violence, brutality, intimidation and harassment" on the campus.

The plaintiffs include Carmen Carrillo, a part-time faculty member, four students, two "interested members of the community" and an underground newspaper photographer.

All of them have been arrested at one time or another on the campus.

The suit was filed for them by the Legal and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Nathan Hare, the acting chairman of the Black Studies Department at the college, rebuffed a professor appointed as a conciliator by the faculty grievance and disciplinary committee.

The unidentified professor was making a preliminary investigation into charges of unprofessional behavior filed against Hare for interrupting a Hayakawa speech last Friday.

"The only way I'll meet him anymore is in the boxing ring," said Hare, a former professional prize fighter.

It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Superior Court Judge Edward F. O'Day had ordered student officers at the college removed from their posts.

The Attorney General's office had requested the move, but Judge O'Day didn't act on the request. But removing its spending powers leaves the student government virtually spowerless.

A spokesman for Phoenix, a student newspaper, pointed out yesterday that it gets its money directly from the college, not from student government.

It was reported that Phoenix was granted an exemption from the spending freeze ordered on all other activities financed by student government, including two other student newspapers which are anti - administration in tone.

12 San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆☆ Fri., Feb. 21, 1969

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The freeze on spending was ordered despite a warning by attorney C. Waddsworth White that it would "be damaging to the student government and to the morale of 18,000 students."

SUIT

The order was in response to a suit by the Attorney General's office charging irregularities in the way the elected campus government spends student funds.

Student body president Russell Bass told a noon press conference the spending freeze will do "irreparable damage" to students and off-campus programs financed by student funds.

Bass claimed that the Attorney General's suit was "riddled with misinformation."

FUTURE

There will be a court hearing sometime in the future which will closely investigate past spending by the student government.

If the Attorney General's office proves there was inappropriate or wasteful spending, the court could order the student officers responsible to make restitution.

In the meantime, the student government will have to secure agreement from the Bank of America and the court before any new spending will be authorized this semester.

REPORT

In another matter, acting college president S. I. Hayakawa announced the appointment of a task force from the Chancellor's office to prepare a report for the re-accreditation of the college with the Association of Western Schools and Colleges.

It was revealed yesterday that the Council on Social Work Education refused on January 20 to accredit the college's department of social work education.

The council said in a letter to the college that the campus "environment" is such that it could not grant the department accreditation.

S.F. State And Crime Increase

Unrest at San Francisco State College is contributing to the city's escalating crime rate, Police Chief Thomas Cahill charged yesterday.

Cahill, speaking at a joint Lions and Exchange Club luncheon, said that even on relatively quiescent days some 250 officers are tied down in policing the campus.

"These are men you should be benefitting from," he said. "This is one of the reasons you are having a high crime rate."

The chief praised the conduct of his men in dealing with the campus problem, but said he didn't foresee any solution to it in the immediate future.

He also said it was "a miracle someone hasn't been killed" in the various bombings at the school.

The city's crime rate has risen 19 per cent in the past year, Cahill said in the course of a wide-ranging speech on current police problems.

In answer to a question, he said he thought the addition of some 500 men to the 1800-man force over the next two years would adequately equip the department to deal with all "except extremely difficult situations."

On other police problems the chief:

● Said the department's intelligence bureau is spending 98 per cent of its time "on what is happening on the streets or at colleges" instead of investigating organized crime.

● Questioned whether much of the moral turpitude in the Tenderloin is a police problem. "You're getting into an area where you don't know if its he, she or it."

● Reaffirmed his opposition to a civilian review board.

● Said the department will not lower its standards for officers, despite the fact that only "three or maybe five" out of every 100 applicants eventually are hired.

● "Guaranteed" that the drug problem among the young would get worse before it got better.'

Dumke Tells Colleges to 'Clean House'

Los Angeles

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke of the California state colleges warned members of the academic community yesterday that unless they "clean their own house" and halt campus revolt, the colleges will cease to function.

"Their institutions, their approach to the solving of problems, their service to society will be destroyed unless they bring campus turmoil to a stop, Dumke said.

He said people in the academic profession must realize this if they are going to put an end to university and college disruptions.

Dumke also said that administrators should take a hard line and "insist on peace and order" before talking to disgruntled students.

"We're always willing to talk," he said, but "only on the basis of peace and order in an academic environment."

He warned that the alternatie to "higher education cleaning its own house" is direct control by the Legislature.

"You see it today in some 37 very punitive bills before the California Legislature. I think this would not be good. I don't think the legislators really want it," the chancellor added.

But he said it is "certainly what's going to happen" if the academic community does not solve its own problems.

Dumke said he thought it was a "pretty good record" that only one of the 18 state college campuses — San Francisco State — had turbulence "genuinely serious in its persistence and difficulty in getting at the root of the problem."

He added that at San Francisco the real issue is not creation of a black studies program but rather disruption as a means to destroy the establishment.

United Press

Peaceful End To UC Protest At Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara

A protest staged here by approximately 500 University of California students ended peacefully yesterday when the last of them left the "liberated" student union building on campus.

Members of Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Students Union and the United Mexican-American Students marched into the building on Monday, declared it a "liberated zone" and vowed to stay indefinitely.

The demonstration presumably was held to reinforce a series of demands, including one for a black studies program, presented to University Chancellor Vernon I. Cheadle.

Our Correspondent

Tighter Money at S.F. State

By Phil Garlington Jr.

Tight money got tighter today at San Francisco State College as striking students and teachers suffered another credit crunch imposed by the administration.

The latest strangling of the purse strings involves a $180,000 Carnegie Institute grant to provide community tutorial work for minority students at the Center for Educational Innovation, an offshoot of the Experimental College funded by the Associated Students.

Roger Alvarado, spokesman for striking Third World Liberation Front, accused Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of blocking the funds by refusing to okay the two deans whose names the TWLF submitted to the institute for heading the program and administering the funds.

Alvarado said Hayakawa stamped as "not acceptable" both Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, and Dr. Elmer Cooper, associate dean of activities, for the program.

No End Seen

Alvarado yesterday also declared the strike of the TWLF and the Black Students Union will continue "indefinitely."

The announcement came in the midst of rumors that the striking students will resume their boycott of classes Monday.

They have been attending classes since the spring semester started last Monday, but it was no secret they were doing this to quality as students in "good standing" and to prevent being dropped automatically for not attending the first few sessions of classes.

Meanwhile, the court hearing continued today on the freezing of the Associated Students' funds by Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch in a complaint charging some of the student government's officers with "irregularities" involving disbursements.

Newspaper

The freezing of the funds directly affected the campus newspaper, The Gator, whose editor charged that one of the reasons for placing the funds into the hands of the court-appointed receiver, the Bank of America, was to "suppress the news."

Dikran Karaguezian, editor of the newspaper — which has been highly critical of Hayakawa — declared:

"This is an outright violation of the First Amendment. This transgression against the freedom of the press will be rectified in a court of law."

He said the paper plans to publish anyway by charging five cents a copy — it is distributed free now — to meet the costs.

Money to put out tomorrow's edition, Karaguezian said, was made possible by an unidentified source.

In yesterday's hearing before Superior Judge William A. O'Brien, George Yamamoto, general manager of the Associated Students, denied the charges that the funds had been misused, as charged by the State.

Fund Transfer

He testified that some $208,000 had been disbursed from the $418,000 that had been budgeted for the fiscal year.

Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condes charged that the Associated Students had "improperly" dipped into a special fund of $225,000 earmarked for construction of a new Students Union hall and transferred it into the organization's commercial checking account.

Yamamoto testified he had issued out of those funds $95,000 to architect Moshe Safdie for design and planning fees and another $12,400 for the architect's traveling and other expenses.

The State is asking that the receivership be made permanent.

Only a handful of pickets manned the lines outside campus yesterday. Most were members of the striking American Federation of Teachers who shuttled back and forth between teaching classes.

Class Row

For the third day in a row the political science class of Professor John Bunzel was disrupted and the hour class was dismissed halfway because of constant heckling and cavorting about by some 25 student strikers who had enrolled in the class Monday.

Bunzel had become a target of the strikers because of his outspoken criticism of the proposed Black Studies Department and Dr. Nathan Hare, who had been appointed to head the department and then was ousted by Hayakawa from the post. Hare was also suspended for 30 days for "unprofessional conduct" arising from his attempt last Friday to disrupt Hayakawa's welcoming speech to the faculty.

S.F. State Teacher Wins Ruling

Municipal Court Judge Joseph Kennedy refused yesterday to revoke the probation of Anatole Anton, assistant professor of philosophy at San Francisco State College.

Anton, 39, pleaded guilty last August 26 to a charge of trespassing involving an earlier S.F. State incident.

He was given six months probation, a $50 fine and a 30 day suspended sentence.

Then, last January 23, Anton was picked up at State, along with 455 others, on charges of failure to disperse, illegal assembly and disturbing the peace.

At a hearing yesterday to determine whether his probation should be revoked, Anton's lawyer, Jerrold Levitan argued that Anton was not a demonstrator but a striking teacher.

"He was on an A.F.T. picket line when he was arrested and he had a right to be there," Levitan said.

Judge Kennedy agreed.

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JERRY ENOMOTO:

Understanding Students

Sacramento

In early December I made a speech (text in PC, Jan. 17) before the Berkeley JACL in which I expressed the opinion that the efforts of Acting President Hayakawa of S.F. State College to restore order to that campus, and to help the striking students to attain their legitimate demands, should be supported.

I said a few other things also, most of which have apparently been forgotten by those who think that I am for the suppression of student militancy, and ignored by people who feel that somehow I have sold out to those who refuse to see the need for change in the education establishment.

I think that it is very necessary in these difficult times for all of us to avoid simplifying complex issues. But it is also vital that we do not blind ourselves to occasional basic stands that must be taken.

Role of Administrators

In the Feb. 11 editorial section of the San Francisco Chronicle are two pieces that get at the core of the S.F. State issue.

In an editorial entitled "Change in the Schools," Dr. Laurel Glass, President of the S.F. Board of Education, is quoted as saying "If our Institutions cannot react more quickly to demands for change, education as we know it will be gone in this country."

The point is made in the editorial that "the best way to rid the schools of revolutionary movements is to take the issues — the legitimate issues — away from extremist organizers." Although that editorial spoke to the S.F. high school situation, it could apply equally to the history at S.F. State College for two or more years preceding the strike.

On the same page is a letter to the editor entitled, "Responsibilities in Campus and Community" written by a Marilyn Hoilfron, Ph.D., Counselor and Associate Prof. of Education at S.F. State who, although not a striker, is obviously very much in tune with what is going on.

Her letter, which I thought was a very compassionate and thoughtful delineation of some of the complexities, is very relevant to the problems of higher education, not only in California, but everywhere.

The central theme of her letter, as I read it, is the responsibility of all citizens to seek the solutions at S.F. State. She asks if it is "outrageous" to see students, teachers, administrators, local citizen leaders, legislators and trustees, as composing today's "academic-community." She asks for the give and take of discussion. She asks "where is the leadership?"

All of this is related to the fact that I have now listened to some striking Japanese American instructors and students at S.F. State. They seem to me to be articulate, reasonable, and constructively motivated people.

They neither look to me like communists, or anarchist bent on destruction. They speak to the issues mentioned above, and also stress the need for identity felt by nonwhite "Third World" students in an academic system long steeped in white values and biases.

Ethnic Studies

The fact that many universities and colleges are establishing departments of ethnic studies, should tell us several things, one of which is that it should not have taken mass student rebillion to get the establishments' attention.

The problem of hidebound academic institutions, which do not listen or change voluntarily, is not a myth but a fact. The use of academic institutions as political footballs in California has not helped.

The JACL is supporting the new Asian Studies 100X Course at UC Berkeley. It is generally supporting the creation of such courses and departments in all schools, as a sound principle, including S-F. State.

Workshops such as the one held in Los Angeles by the Ethnic Concern Committee of JACL and "Oriental Concern" (a student group), and at the recent NC-WNDC session in Stockton, where students activists told JACLers what they were doing and why, are excellent ways to create some understanding.

Instructors such as James Hirabayashi at S.F. State and Paul Takagi at UC Berkeley are Nisei who can give JACL a certain perspective on what is going on. I urge that people like these be given every chance to help us understand what is going on in this very difficult situation, so full of emotion and distortion.

I urge that the concept of the strike not be immediately written off as synonymous with violence and destruction, because the white story is not that simple. JACL has a deep obligation to look at what is going on in dept., with compassion and understanding. This does not compromise our opposition to tactics of violence, used to forcibly take over any public institution.

Hayakawa Speech

Finally, I take serious issue with the action of the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" in sponsoring a dinner to which Dr. Hayakawa has been invited to speak. I note that the meeting is taking place a week before the originally scheduled S.F. JACL installation bnquet, an affair to which an invitation to Dr. Hayakawa was withdrawn as being "not timely," and possibly disruptive of community relations. The three individuals identified as launching this event are two JACL board members and an ex-officio member of that board.

We should not kid ourselves that this event can be divorced from JACL. The decision of the Chapter Board to invite Dr. Hayakawa at a later date cannot be reconciled with the planned meeting on Feb. 21.

Under most circumstances, I believe that the JACL has an obligation to help slr timely subjects. In this case, I cannot see the action of this group in that light.

Even more disturbing is the announcement made at the NC-WNDC meeting that the dinner was to be limited to Japanese Americans.

I will always stand on my belief that violence and revolutionary tactics cannot be backed by JACL. However, it is also JACL's obligation to contribute to community unity.

Moves that tend to drive rifts wider and increase bitterness have no place on today's scene.

We need more communication and more understanding, and less retaliation, recrimination, and hostility, both verbal and written.

JACL has been accused of dodging hot issues and protecting the status quo. Groups like the Ethnic Concern Committee in Los Angeles, and the S.F. JACL Civil Rights Committee are trying to activate us toward involvement. I believe in their good faith.

I urge that people do not reject efforts of such groups simply because they do not agree with certain individuals.

We don't have to agree with everything they say or do, but I submit that we need them.

* * *

I spent most of my life in San Francisco and served two terms as Chapter President there. I feel that my concern, and my capacity as an ex-officio member of the board gives me the privilege of making these comments.

Voice for Students

CHRONICLE 2-21-69

Alioto's Answer to Campus Disorder

"We're going to have to work out a system for teachers and students to have some participation in curriculum and personnel matters," Mayor Joseph L. Alioto declared yesterday.

That is the only solution to campus disorders, he told the mid-winter meeting of the American Trial Lawyers Association at the San Francisco Hilton.

"Some group — and I think it might well be the lawyers — must look at this whole problem and find some kind of rationale to solve it," he said.

"There is just too much emotionalism about this, and too much public tendency to follow sloganeers — who generally are the extremists on both sides."

"I don't doubt that there is a hard line group at the center of all these disorders," he explained.

"But that group is a very small minority. They can be isolated — they can be handled separately. But the real problem is that the vast majority does have real grievances. The trick is not to radicalize the majority . . ."

Campus revolts are really a part of the whole urban crisis, he said, and to solve it "We must make effective the right of dissent. We should say 'We'll give you a microphone if you want, no matter how revolting your ideas may seem to us.' We should say 'We'll give you our voting machines to take a plebiscite.'

"And, having been liberal, we can also say 'You're not going to throw a rock, you're not going to throw a bottle — and when we say that we had better be prepared to mean it. We must be prepared to use whatever force is necessary, within Constitutional limits. And our laws CAN be enforced without disregarding Constitutional rights."

"Lawyers ought not to say "education is a privilege, not a right,' or 'bring on the bayonets,'" he added. "Lawyers are really in the best position of anyone to propose that the rule of reason take over."

12 San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Fri., Feb. 21, 1969

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SUIT

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Bass claimed that the Attorney General's suit was "riddled with misinformation."

FUTURE

There will be a court hearing sometime in the future which will closely investigate past spending by the student government.

If the Attorney General's office proves there was inappropriate or wasteful spending, the court could order the student officers responsible to make restitution.

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The council said in a letter to the college that the campus "environment" is such that it could not grant the department accreditation.

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

NORTH AMERICAN DAILY

1737 Sutter Street [illegible] P. O. Box 2321, San Francisco, California 94115

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1969

"Informational Picket" at Hayakawa Dinner, Told

Peaceful Demonstration Of 70-100 Pickets by Spl. Nihonmachi Group Friday Nite, Announced

There will be a demonstration Friday night at the Hayakawa dinner, it was revealed by spokesmen for the "Japanese American United Against Hayakawa Dinner," a committee formed just for this purpose.

The announcement was made Thursday morning at a press conference held by the committee in the Bank of Tokyo Japanese Center hospitality room.

Speaking for the committee were Yori Wada, Rev. Lloyd Wake and Penny Nakatsu. After passing out the committee statement, they answered questions from newsmen representing the San Francisco Chronicle, Examiner, local television stations, and Japanese-American vernaculars.

They reiterated their stand that holding a dinner with Dr. Hayakawa as guest speaker was "not timely."

In answer to a press question, Wada and Wake said that there may be "70 to 100" people, sympathetic with their cause, in the "informational picket" line.

About six monitors will be in the picket line to keep order. It will be a "peaceful informational picketing" the emphasized.

A television reporter intimated that the Bank of Tokyo was "distressed" that a press conference was being held in its hospitality room. Toshio Nagamura, branch manager, said later however that the facility was offered in compliance with the request of a JACL representative and that the bank had "no intention of taking sides" in the Hayakawa issue.

The "Japanese-American United Against Hayakawa Dinner" is composed of: San Francisco JACL Civil Rights Committee, Berkeley JACL Civil Rights Committee, JACL Women's Auxiliary, Jr. JACL, and Asian American Political Alliance of San Francisco State.

The committee statement follows:

STATEMENT

The usually passive, modest and quiet Japanese American community in San Francisco was rocked with controversy over the issue and propriety of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa speaking to an exclusive all-Japanese dinner audience on Friday, February 21st, at the San Francisco Athletic Club.

A citizens group composed of all segments of the Japanese-American community calling themselves "Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner" was formed to mobilize and conduct an informational peaceful demonstration at the San Francisco Athletic Club, 1630 Stockton Street, as a form of protest on Friday.

Earlier this month, the San Francisco chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League voted to cancel an invitation to Dr. Hayakawa to speak at the League's annual installation dinner. The Board of Directors of the San Francisco JACL, the JACL Women's Auxiliary, the Junior JACL and the JACL Civil Rights Committee agreed that the invitation was untimely and would divide the community over the controversial issues of the State College campus and the acting president, Dr. Hayakawa.

However, a group using the name of the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi," whose membership consists of three leaders of the JACL, extended an invitation to Dr. Hayakawa to appear at the February 21st Dinner. The Committee announced that the dinner is open to only Japanese-Americans.

The Japanese-Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner is taking a public stand to protest Dr. S. I. Hayakawa's appearance in the Japanese-American Community and the fact that a few individuals have ignored the concerns of the San Francisco JACL, many Nisei and Sansei students and faculty members involved in the crises at San Francisco State College.

In light of Dr. Hayakawa's consistent rejection of the Japanese-American Community and his refusal to accept four invitations within the last six months from the Japanese American community, this Committee feels that it is merely adding insult to injury to have this man as an honored guest at this particular time, especially at an event which is not a free public open forum which allows an exchange of views and understanding. Furthermore, the Japanese - Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner is concerned about our relationship with other ethnic minority groups in San Francisco, specifically our neighboring black community. We feel that Dr. Hayakawa's appearance in our community at this time can only further a division within the Japanese-American community, and destroy mutual respect between other ethnic minorities and all Japanese-Americans.

The purpose of an informational demonstration is to express the following facts:

1. Dr. Hayakawa does not have the entire support of the San Francisco Japanese - American community.

2. The time for Dr. Hayakawa's appearance is contrary to the expressed interest of the largest community organization, the San Francisco Japanese American Citizens League.

3. The dinner podium is not open to the public, including non-Japanese, is not free, and is not an open forum to allow an exchange of views and opinions.

4. The Japanese - Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner is opposed to any event that discriminates against all non-Japanese. We value their friendship, support, and understanding and dedicate ourselves to preserve community unity and harmony.

Editorial Comment

Activists Need Good P.R. Agent

By HOWARD M. IMAZEKI
Editor, English Section

We have just begun to see why there is such a tremendous amount of opposition to Dr. Hayakawa's appearance before the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" dinner as its guest speaker this Friday night.

The many letters we have received and published in this newspaper voicing opposition did not persuade us to compromise our stand that Nihonmachi need not entertain any "enryo" to any group to hear any one speak in its pursuit of knowledge and information. Even a letter from our good friend, Yori Wada (also published here with our comment), was not convincing.

But speaking again with Yori on the telephone lengthily Wednesday afternoon and later with Rev. Lloyd Wake and Edison Uno (the three adult leaders who had a hand in formulating the "Japanese American Unity Committee Against the Hayakawa Dinner"), we have come to realize that their opposition against Dr. Hayakawa is not personal, but because Dr. Hayakawa has come to be regarded as the Symbol of the so-called Establishment. This is understandable, because we, too, feel the Establishment (and this includes many Nisei parents and Japanese business people as well as those in power in our educational and governmental systems) needs to change its thinking drastically on social values and its attitude toward the demands of today's youth. It needs to be "shook up."

So far as our Nihonmachi is concerned, our Nisei activists feel that there is not enough social concern — not enough awareness of the significance of the socio-political upheavals seen throughout the land — being entertained in our community. This, we can agree readily without further argument. We are, in a very small measure, doing something to stimulate community concerns by offering our newspaper space to our readers for public debate.

If our Nisei activists are engaged in their well-meaning efforts to arouse Nihonmachi for more social concern, it seems to us that they can do much better constructively. Communicate!

In communication, one has to speak the language the listeners can understand. Do not say our Nihonmachi is so far behind in social thinking that it would be a waste of time to begin from the fundamentals of terminology. If Nihonmachi is so far behind, that is where the enlightened activists have to begin, all the more.

For one thing, the activists have already implanted in many of us the impression that they would condone, or even justify campus violence. Violence, like using four-letter words, is mere tactics and strategy to achieve their (militant students) goals. However, we denounce student violence as much as we denounce police brutality.

If our Nisei activists are sincere in their efforts to awaken Nihonmachi in grasping the ultimate goal of today's youth struggles, they would have done much to advance their cause, for instance, if they had promptly denounced such an antic as the hoisting of a "Hinomaru" Japanese national emblem on the flag pole of George Washington High School in San Francisco this week. Sansei need to find their ethnic identity, to be sure. Perhaps our complacent Nihonmachi has failed in its parental duty to help its youth find their identity, up to this time. But finding Sansei identity should not be gained through playing politics, like running up a Hinomaru on a school ground. Do not identify Japanese culture with Japan's national life. Do not make this simple mistake. Hinomaru is a foreign flag so far as Sansei are concerned.

Our Nisei activist friends are all sincere and compassionate human beings. They all enjoy Nihonmachi's high respects. But many sincere and compassionate people often forget to employ their skill and technique of good public relations. Sometimes they need to be reminded of their potentialities in this manner. We hope you will understand what we are trying to say, and we urge you to make further efforts to bring us together so that this suffocating community tension may be dissipated soon. And please do it in the "language" that Nihonmachi can understand.

Hayakawa Turning Over Honorarium To College Fund

Dinner Open to All, Questions, Answers After Dinner Slated

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa has requested that any honorarium from his speaking engagement at the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" banquet this Friday night, Feb. 21, be applied to the Ethnic Studies Program fund established at San Francisco State College, according to a spokesman for the committee.

Dr. Hayakawa has been building this fund with honorarium he has received since becoming acting president of San Francisco State, it was reported. The purpose of the fund is to provide scholarships for deserving minority group students and to finance other ethnic studies projects, which may not be provided for by the regular college curriculum, it was stated.

Due to a mis-communication, it was mentioned that the Friday night banquet is for Japanese Americans exclusively. This information is erroneous, the spokesman said. The Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi "welcomes everyone who wishes to hear Dr. Hayakawa," he added.

"The committee is gratified to note that many Sansei are planning to attend with their friends or family," the committee spokesman said.

George Yamasaki, local attorney, will be master of ceremonies for the evening, with Dr. Clifford Uyeda making the introduction and handling the written questions during the question and answer period.

The banquet locale is the San Francisco Athletic Club banquet hall, 1630 Stockton St. near Union. A no-host cocktail period will begin at 6:30 p.m. followed by dinner at 7 p.m.

Independent-Journal, Friday, February 21, 1969

Teachers Eye Plan To End State Strike

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Striking teachers at San Francisco State College spent yesterday discussing a proposed compromise settlement of the dispute which has kept the campus in turmoil for months.

A decision on whether to accept the compromise and end the strike may be announced by tomorrow by spokesmen for the local American Federation of Teachers group.

In another development yesterday, Superior Court Judge William A. O'Brien refused to modify an order he made Monday placing about $500,000 in student funds in receivership.

The Associated Students organization charged the fund freeze was an attempt to "intimidate, silence or quash" worthwhile programs.

Student leaders denied a charge from Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch that the Associated Students mishandled the money.

San Francisco Chronicle
Fri., Feb. 21, 1969

Prof. Mandel

William Mandel, one of two lecturers hired by the student government to teach at San Jose State College, said yesterday there were two errors in The Chronicle's report concerning him.

The Chronicle said Mandel, who teaches Soviet affairs, had been fired by Stanford University for his opposition to American foreign policy during the Cold War. Mandel said he was permitted to finish out a one-year post-doctoral fellowship at an associate professor's salary in 1947. His contract was not renewed by the university.

The Chronicle also said Mandel had not taught accredited college courses for 22 years. Mandel said it was 22 years since he was paid for teaching but he taught courses for credit at San Francisco State College in 1966-68 and is teaching a course at the Berkeley campus of the University of California now for which students can receive credit through the cooperation of 12 professors in six departments.

Mandel said the $2000 the will receive from San Jose State College is based on the pay a full professor would get for a three-unit course.

Impact at S.F. State Uncertain

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

Teachers Union members capped more than 13 hours of noisy, bitter debate yesterday by voting to give up their five-week-long strike at San Jose State College.

What effect this might have on the separate—but closely related — teachers strike at San Francisco State College was not immediately apparent.

But it was clear, as a dissident San Jose striker complained, that it could have a "psychologically disheartening effect" on the strikers here.

For the strikers voted to abandon their picket line fight for the demands of S.F. State teachers and their own related demands yet, at the same time, to reject a proposed settlement as offering too little.

SUPPORT

They continued their support for the demands, but decided to support them in other ways — mainly by contributing part of their salaries to S.F. State strikers.

The proposed settlement was offered by San Jose State administrators after a week of talks among union and college officials and officers of the college's Academic Council, which represents all teachers.

Some of the union's top officers recommended agreement. But members voted it down by a narrow margin after their local president, Eldred Rutherford, described the proposed settlement as "a piece of toilet paper."

Nevertheless, they earlier rejected Rutherford's advice to continue striking, by voting 42 to 25 to begin helping in the registration of students today and to return to teaching when classes resume in San Jose on Monday.

Rutherford and the local's secretary and treasurer apparently interpreted this as a vote of no confidence and immediately resigned.

But Vice President Fred Spratt said members would vote again on the proposed settlement, next Wednesday, because of "confustion" in yesterday's vote on the proposal.

In the meantime, said John Sperling, the head of the union's statewide college council, it would be more helpful to the union if they donated money to the S.F. State strike rather than continue what most members seemed to feel was an ineffective, unpopular and exhausting sympathy strike.

Sperling said it appears that the strike here will be lengthy and that union members will need "substantial contributions" of money to hold out.

ITEMS

Most of the items in the proposed settlement may go into effect whatever the union decides, because of their previous approval by college President Robert Clark and the Academic Council.

At least one item appears certain to go into effect.

Under that provision, the college will re-hire 49 strikers who fall under a State law holding that those away from their classes five days or more have resigned automatically.

They will return to the same positions and get the same pay as before they struck on January 8, and the college will not move to invoke the resignation law.

Should the law be invoked by higher State authorities, the college will seek to have the strikers fully reinstated — meaning they would win back tenure and other rights lost through resignation.

Other key points of the rejected settlement would give faculty members the final say on deciding the academic grievances of teachers and would set up machinery for broader participation of minorities in student and faculty affairs.

Teachers' complaints on matters of tenure, appointments, promotions and the like would be decided by a panel elected by the faculty.

The agreement on minority participation called for minority faculty members and students to work with the college staff and the Academic Council on recruiting more minority faculty members and students, tailoring courses to meet the students' needs and providing them scholarships and other financial aid.

Other provisions of the proposal called for:

- College support of a plan to have a prestigious fact-finder from outside the college system make recommendations on reducing teacher work loads.
- Creation of joint student-faculty committees to consider appeals of students from actions taken against them during the strike.
- Procedures to increase the number of teaching positions, in part by providing more funds for hiring administrators to do administrative work now assigned to some teachers.
- Spelling out "unsafe working conditions" under which teachers should not be required to work.
- Upgrading the status of college librarians and allowing them and the Academic Council to regularly review the performance of the library director.

The union decision to return to class drew an angry reaction from the 50 or so militant students who had helped the union man picket lines and in its other strike activities.

Many of the students sat through the teachers' debate, which began Wednesday night, recessed briefly overnight, then went all day yesterday.

SHOUTS

The students repeatedly urged strikers to remain on the picket lines and, when they were rebuffed, responded with angry shouts of "sell outs . . . racitst . . . thanks for your solidarity. . . ."

College President Clark, at least, found some bright spots, not justin the agreement of teachers to return to work but also in the discussions prompted by the walkout.

He said the discussions "resulted in some constructive advances in the resolution of college problems," and praised the Academic Council for a "Key role" in futthering the concept of "faculty participation in college governance."

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Sat., Feb. 15, 1969



S.F. State black student leader Jack Alexis and George Murray outside the court where they attended probation hearings yesterday.

Militant Barred from Campus Except for Class

A black militant student at San Francisco State College was allowed to remain free yesterday on condition that he stay away from the campus except when attending class.

Jack Alexis, 25, who has been in the forefront of the student strike on the troubled campus since last November, was also placed on probation for one year.

Alexis was in the courtroom of Municipal Court Judge Albert A. Axelrod to see whether his probation would be revoked for an arrest during a January 6 campus demonstration.

A short time after his case was decided, Judge Axelrod postponed a decision until next Friday on whether to revoke the probation of George Murray, 23, for two arrests since the strike began.

Both Alexis and Murray — whose suspension as a student and instructor triggered the bitter campus turmoil—were on probation for an attack on a student newspaper editor more than a year ago.

The year's probation Alexis and Murray were given for the attack on the student editor was due to expire next month. Probatimn was given in lieu of six-month jail sentences.

The terms of the probation permit Alexis on campus only when he is attending class as a student or lecturing as a part-time member of the Humanities faculty.

Murray was arrested in the January 6 demonstration and was picked up three weeks later in East Palo Alto and charged with illegal possession of firearms when two pistols were found in his car.

Murray — who faces trial on the latter charge May 12 in Redwood City — told the court the auto had been broken into earlier in the day and said he thought the guns might have been planted by members of US, a rival organization of black militants.

Murray said he has direct orders from Black Panther minister of defense Huey P. Newton never to carry firearms.

The tall, bearded Alexis voiced fears he might be arrested on trumped-up charges at anytime.

"I could walk out of here and somebody could pick me up for no reason at all," Alexis said.

"We're not that bad," Judge Axelrod replied quietly.

The judge — who engaged in angry exchanges with defense attorneys Charles Garry and Franklin Brann all afternoon long — earlier had quashed subpoenas for Governor Reagan, Assemblyman Don Mulford (Rep-Oakland) and Edwin Meese III, Reagan's executive seceetary.

"What do you expect them to testify to?" Judge Axelrod asked Garry.

"We're going to attack the proceedings of this court on grounds of selective prosecution based upon the policital beliefs and the activities of the defendants," Garry replied.

Garry then said Reagan, Mulford and Reese "have put pressure on the judiciary." That prompted an angry response from Judge Axelrod.

"I resent that remark. I am part of the judiciary. You had better be careful of what you say," the judge said.

The judge at first was going to extend Alexis' probation six months, but increased it to a year when Deputy Assistant District Attorney Jerome Benson objected.

That prompted an angry stir in the audience and Judge Axelrod flared up: "I didn't ask any of you for an opinion out there."

S.F. State Strikers Who Drew Pay

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

Official reports showed yesterday that some of the most prominent strike leaders at San Francisco State College have been drawing full paychecks from the college.

Not all strike leaders drew pay, and the college could not say just how many did get paychecks.

But college vice president Glenn Smith said checks have been issued to professors engaged in the six-week-old Teachers Union strike and to student teaching assistants who have helped lead the 2½-month-old student strike.

Smith said the college paid them because it could not contradict their written reports that they had performed their "professional duties" although also active in the strikes.

Some of the faculty strikers, such as Teachers Union vice president Jesse Ritter, reported they had taught classes and performed their other duties off campus.

Smith said the students offered no explanations. But some presumably felt that leading a strike in behalf of minority student demands was part of their duties as aides in the college's special program for teaching minority students who normally would not qualify for admission to the college.

Those paid on the basis of their own reports included four prominent leaders of the striking Black Students Union: Jerry Varnado, Nesbitt Crutchfield, Leroy Goodwin and Benny Stewart.

PAY

They and all 13 other minority student aides in the minority program have been drawing full paychecks averaging $167 a month under contracts they signed last semester.

Smith said he tried to verify the student reports with Reginald Major, the director of the minority program.

But Major said he could not co-sign the reports because he had no personal knowledge of whether the students had or had not performed their duties — many of which normally are off campus — or even of whether they all were strikers.

COUNSEL

Smith said the college's legal office told him this meant he had no grounds on which to deny payment. Smith said there has been no evidence of fraud, or even enough questions raised to justify an investigation. But he said there would be a probe if any evidence should develop.

Ritter was one of the few Teacher Union leaders to draw full pay, since most were among some 200 faculty members docked for absences during the month of January.

Varnado, who has a regular faculty assignment in addition to his position in the minority program, originally was listed to be docked but turned in a report saying he had worked, along with several others previously listed.

Among those still on the list was George Murray, the Black Panther militant whose suspension from a part-time teaching post helped touch off the student strike.

Ironically, Smith reported, the list also includes an undetermined number of teachers who have not joined the strike and who have been teaching on campus but who refused, as a matter of conscience, to sign the special payroll reports issued after the faculty strike started.

Some of these professors have relented, however, because this subjected them to automatic resignation under the State law holding that teachers away from class five days or more without authorization have resigned.

Their reports have brought down to about 170 the number of teachers considered resigned, but offered the chance to seek re-hiring when classes resume on Monday.

Their turnout yesterday for picketing on campus made it appear, however, that most would continue striking.

More than 150 of them marched in the rain outside the auditorium where acting President S. I. Hayakawa was addressing a general faculty meeting. They urged teachers to boycott the speech.

Union president Gary Hawkins insisted that the Thursday night vote of members at San Jose State College to call off their sympathy strike had not discouraged strikers here.

He predicted the San Jose members eventually would ratify the proposed settlement strikers had turned down although voting to return to work. That, Hawkins said, proves to S.F. State strikers that "you can get a strike settlement."

He claimed the San Jose development also heartened local strikers because it will enable the union to concentrate all its resources in San Francisco.

The San Jose strikers, meanwhile, returned to their duties, helping complete registration of more than 23,000 students for the new semester.

About 35 militant white students, claiming "it's not over yet," marched briefly around the campus. But otherwise it was the first completely peaceful day in San Jose since the teachers walked out on January 8.

More Madison Marches; Hayakawa Gets Heckling

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Police broke up a protest march by 2,000 University of Wisconsin students last night, part of the current wave of unrest on a number of the nation's college campuses.

Wisconsin's Chancellor H. Edwin Young had earlier withdrawn the 1,900 National Guardsmen from the campus and promised they would remain on standby "unless students renew campus disturbances."

Police acted alone against the marchers who were headed for the State Capitol for the third time in 24 hours. Leaders cautioned against clashes with police but used the term provocation when marchers sat down in a street intersection. There were four arrests.

Protesters received support from Negro athletes and other groups in pressing their 13 demands including establishment of a black studies center.

At Duke University in Durham, N.C., 500 guardsmen remained at the ready two miles from the campus and President Douglas M. Knight's scheduled discussion of black students' demands this afternoon was postponed.

At San Francisco State College, three hecklers and the Negro director of the school's new black studies department were arrested Friday after they interrupted a speech by Acting President S.I. Hayakawa.

Nathan Hare, the director, led the hecklers onto the stage where Hayakawa was welcoming about 350 teachers for the spring semester which beings Monday. "Get the hell out of here!" Hayakawa barked at Hare. Laughing, Hare replied, "We're not going."

"This is a perfect example of their tactics to suppress freedom of speech," Hayakawa told the audience later during a lull in the noise. He was cheered when he pledged to keep the campus open "no matter what it takes."

California Gov. Ronald Reagan told an Exchange Club meeting in Newport Beach that a dean of admissions at a California institution enrolled 40 students while other students held knives at his throat.

"Thirty-five students made up a list of 40 people they wanted admitted and brought it to the dean and stood there with switchblades at his throat until he admitted them," Reagan declared.

He did not name the institution. Officials of the state's college and university systems said they knew nothing of the report.

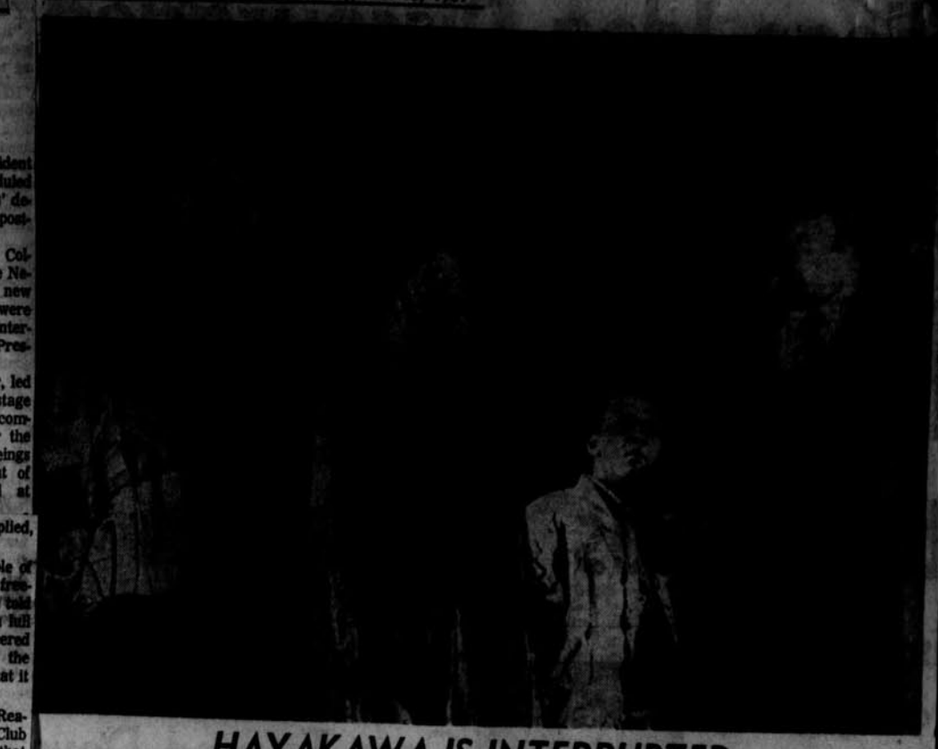
Elsewhere there were these developments:

Urbana, Ill — The University of Illinois faculty disciplinary committee rejected Negro student demands that it rescind reprimands against 200 students arrested in a September sit-in.

New York City—The president of City College said he agreed with the demands of a group of black and Puerto Rican students who took over the administration building for several hours Thursday but could not say yes to all of them.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado legislature completed action on a bill making it a crime punishable by a fine up to $500 and a jail sentence of up to one year to interfere with any student seeking to attend college classes. Gov. John Love indicated he would sign the measure.

Independent-Journal, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1969



HAYAKAWA IS INTERRUPTED

Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakaya (above, right) tries to address faculty and students in a meeting before the spring term opens next week. (See story on page 1.) Confronting the Mill Valley man yesterday were (from left) Dr. Nathan Hare, chairman designate of the black studies department; Jerry Varnardo, Black Student Union member, and Robert Prudhomme, BSU member. Their shouts of "down with Hayakawa" and "down with the puppet" were both echoed and jeered in the audience. Finally (below) police moved in to arrest the demonstrators as Hayakawa watched.

(UPI Telephoto and AP Wirephoto)



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1969 10 CENTS GArfield 1-1

Blowup at S.F. State



UPI Photo

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa faced Dr. Nathan Hare, Jerry Varnado and Robert Prudhomme on speaker's platform

Blacks, Hayakawa Yell at Each Other

By John Leaning

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, trembling with rage, was shouted down yesterday by a handful of black faculty members and students who climbed on stage when he tried to deliver a welcoming speech at a general faculty meeting at San Francisco State College.

"Get the hell out of here," the red-faced Hayakawa barked at one of his hecklers, Dr. Nathan Hare, director of the black studies program at S.F. State.

Hare, laughing, said "we're not going" and continued with eight others to howl down the acting president while most of the small audience demanded that the hecklers shut up.

Police arrived in the school's main auditorium just as the atmosphere bordered on violence and escorted away four hecklers who were still on stage. Hare was charged with three others for disturbing the peace.

Not more than 350 teachers turned up for the new semester welcoming speech, which traditionally draws nearly all of the 1300 full-time and part-time members of the faculty.

Among the audience were about 20 black teachers and students who sat directly in front of the stage and allowed Hayakawa to get only a few moments into his speech before erupting.

"There are no easy times to look forward to in the near future . . ." the acting president was saying when the hecklers broke out in chants of "down with Hayakawa."

NOISE

The noise drowned out the acting president's voice, even though the amplification was turned up. Vocal chaos reigned until there was a lull in which Hayakawa said: "This is a perfect example of their tactics to suppress freedom of speech."

Most of the audience burst into wild applause at his remark. Hare and eight others climbed on stage, shouting slogans and surrounding the podium.

After Hayakawa told Hare to "get the hell out," another heckler, Black Student Union leader Jerry Varnado, said: "When the police are removed we will leave."

SHOUT

The school's executive vice president, Frank Dollard, who was close to the stage, shouted into the commotion: "The police are here to protect freedom of speech."

Hayakawa announced in sudden, relative quiet that "they're letting me tell the truth" and went on to say how he caught 450 fish in his net while on vacation in Hawaii and "it made me so homesick (presumably a reference to mass arrests on campus) I decided to come back."

Hare remained on stage until the police came. Arrested with him were Varnado, Milton Stewart, assistant professor of drama, and a black youth identified as Robert Prudhomme.

Before the general faculty meeting, Hare and several other black faculty members held a press conference with the Black Students Union. They sayd they expected Hayakawa to announce settlement of the strike demands. The settlement would be meaningless, because none of the opposing parties were consulted, they said.

But Hayakawa made no mention of a settlement when the auditorium was cleared of hecklers and he proceeded with his speech.

He announced a "solemn pledge to keep the campus open no matter what it takes."

He said the school administration was determined to establish a black studies program and school of ethnic studies in the fall.

"We should put the program in the hands of those who really want it instead of in the hands of those who want to make a political football out of a reasonable demand."

After the disruption, Hayakawa said that he had received several threats, but refused to specify them. He merely said they were something more serious than stink bombs.

He said a maintenance man was standing by ready to drop the auditorium's asbestos curtain should any attempt be made to set the stage on fire.

Meanwhile, large numbers of students continued to register for the new semester without incident. Registration closes today.

Antistrike Students List Teachers Out At College

Students for an Academic Environment at San Francisco State College yesterday circulated a list of 186 instructors "who are alleged to be on strike."

The student organization, which is opposed to both the American Federation of Teachers faculty strike and the Black Students Union-Third World Liberation Front student strike, head the list with a warning: "There are indications which suggest that the classes of these instructors will not meet for at least part of the semester."

A check of Marin names on the list disclosed some inaccuracies, however.

Included was John Collier of Mill Valley, whose wife reported he is on sabbatical leave doing research in Alaska, not on strike. Also included was Cliff Josephson of Kentfield, whose wife reported he is not an AFT member and is not on strike.

Other Marin names on the list included: W. J. Coppock of Woodacre, Hyman Silver of Inverness, Willard C. Carpenter Jr. of Mill Valley, and Ray B. West Jr. and Dennis Beall of San Anselmo.

Some of the teachers were listed by last names only on the SAE handout.

The list was followed by this additional warning: "Striking students are attempting to close various classes by registering and closing the class sheets. If any class you want is closed check with the instructor the first week of school."

Oakland Tribune Sat., Feb. 15, 196

Dissidents Outshout Hayakawa

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa was shouted down yesterday as he attempted to deliver a welcoming speech to the San Francisco State College faculty, which is scheduled to open the spring semester Monday.

A handful of black faculty members and students climbed on stage and totally drowned Hayakawa's words with shouts and chants and blocked his view of the audience.

"Get the hell out of here!" Hayakawa shouted back as police arrived and arrested four of the hecklers.

They were identified as Nathan Hare, designated head of the Black Studies Dept. at the strike-troubled college; Jerry Varnado, leader of the striking Black Students Union; Milton C. Stewart, a Negro drama instructor and Robert Prudhomme, not identified as either instructor or student.

Hare has been free on bond since his arrest Jan. 23 at a mass demonstration on the campus.

In another development it was learned that some of the most prominent strike leaders have been drawing full paychecks from the college.

They include Varnado, Leroy Goodwin, Nesbitt Crutchfield and Benny Stewart. They are part-time teachers at the school and signed vouchers saying they performed their duties.

Not all strike leaders drew pay, and the college could not say just how many did get paychecks.

College Vice President Glen Smith did say that checks have been issued to professors engaged in the six-week-old teachers' strike and to student teaching assistants who have helped lead the 10-week-old student strike.

Smith indicated that the college had no choice but to pay them because he could not legally contradict their written reports that they had performed their "professional duties" despite their active role in the strikes.

The four known to have been paid have been drawing full paychecks averaging $167 a month under the contracts they signed last semester, college records show.

On yet another front the probation of black militant George Alexis was extended for one year on condition he stay off campus except when attending classes. The decision was made by San Francisco Municipal Judge Albert Axelrod.

The judge three times threatened to clear his courtroom because some 75 students from the college were conversing loudly and disrupting proceedings.

At the same time the jurist postponed a decision regarding Black Panther George Murray, English instructor whose rehiring is a key point in the whole dispute. Axelrod ruled earlier this month that Alexis and Murray were still on probation from charges arising from a November 1967, invasion of the campus newspaper when arrested instructors sat in stunned silence, a month in connection with picket line disturbances.

During Hayawaka's address eight demonstrators stamped onstage and shouted into his face. About 300 faculty members sat in stunned silence, then the college auditorium echoed with angry shouts back and forth.

A dozen helmeted policemen rushed onto the stage and made arrests. When calm was restored, Hayakawa resumed the remaining Negroes in the audience got up and walked out.

The college normally has about 1,300 faculty members at the president's address that opens a semester.

Hayakawa, who reopened the strike-bound institution in December after his predecessor closed it because of minority student violence, shouted in a voice trembling with rage:

"I promise to keep this college open, no matter what it takes or whom I have to fight!"

Loud cheers and applause greeted his words.

Reagan's S.F. State Terror Story

By Jackson Doyle
Chronicle Correspondent

Sacramento

Forty students were admitted to San Francisco State College last year at the demand of "a group of students who entered the dean of admisions' office with switchblade knives," acording to Governor Ronald Reagan.

The governor discussed the incident at a press conference yesterday, but did not identify the college involved. However, it was learned that, in a speech in Anaheim last December 8, he had said that the confrontation took place at San Francisco State "and was never reported to authorities."

The report was denied emphatically by San Francisco State officials and questioned by State College Trustee Edward O. (Pete) Lee of Oakland.

It was confirmed, however by Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the State colleges.

"This incident did occur," Dumke said in Los Angeles.

Reagan declared at Anaheim—in a talk not then publicized—that he had learned of the incident during an executive meeting of the State college trustees.

During that session, Reagan said, "We learned, for the first time, that a group of students entered the dean of admission's office with switchblade knives and a list of students they demanded should be entered . . .

"And the dean, at knifepoint, agreed to their demand, and allowed them to choose the students who would be registered at San Francisco State. This was never reported to the authorities."

Denial

San Francisco State's dean of admissions, Charles A. Stone, could not be reached for comment.

But the college's public information officer, Harvey Yorke, said that the report was "absolutely, categorically, positively untrue."

An assistant of Yorke's, Chandler Meloy, said Stone had told him that the dean referred to by the governor "was not him."

"Dean Stone denies he was intimidated and denies having seen any knives," Meloy said.

Last April 30, Stone's office was invaded by a throng of teen-agers, mostly from Mission High School and mostly Spanish Americans.

BAITED

They baited the dean, demanding admission to the college, and eventually forced him to sign a letter of resignation. The resignation was not accepted by the administration.

Two days later, many of the students apologized to the dean and said they had been misled by Dr. Juan Matinez, a sociology professor, and members of the Third World Liberation Front.

Chancellor Dumke told the press that 38 to 40 students had been enrolled by an administrator "under threat of physical violence."

At first, Dumke refused to identify the campus. Later, Dumke indicated that it was San Francisco State.

'ISSUE'

Dumke admitted that there "have been dials" that knives were used.

"The issue," he said, "is that a group of black militants forced — under pressure, under threat of physical violence — an administrative officer of a California state college to make an administrative decision he might not have in other circumstances."

Lee, a laobr official and the only Negro member of the State college trustees, said that he personally never had heard of the incident — and I think I attended all the meetings the governor did."

"The governor is being irresponsible in making tose inflamatory statements," Lee said.

HARE

Meanwhile, the 30-day suspension of San Francisco State Professor Nathan Hare by acting President S. I. Hayakawa was supported yesterday by Governor Reagan.

Asked about the disciplining of Hare for jumping onto the stage and disrupting a speech by Hayakawa at a faculty meeting last Friday, Regan told reporters that from what he had seen of the incident on televison he considered the suspension "warranted."

"It was conduct unbecoming a faculty member," Reagan declared.

Much of the Governor's afternoon news conference was given over to reiterations of his "hard line" approach to campus disturbances.

The Governor declined to comment on a demand by Assemblyman John Stull (Rep-Encinitas) that Chancellor William McGill of the University of California at San Diego be fired for rehiring Professor Herbert Marcuse, an active exponent of New Left thinking.

Reagan sid the issue is not Marcuse's philosophy, but his qualifications as a teacher. And that question, he concluded, will be taken up by the UC regents when tey meet in executive session Friday morning on the Berkeley campus.

Wed., Feb. 19, 1969 — MILL VALLEY RECORD

Discuss Students Revolt at Forum

The Mill Valley Forum meets tonight at 8 p.m. to discuss "The Student Revolution Here and Abroad."

The program, which will bring together five student panelists, will break with Forum precedent by offering different aspects of a problem rather than a debate. Each of the speakers will describe an area of the revolt with which he is most familiar.

The student activism of minority groups in the U.S. will be analyzed by Nesbit Crutchfield and Tony Miranda. Crutchfield is an officer of both the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State. Before the current strike he was working on a M.A. in Business there.

Tony Miranda, also a TWLF leader, is co-ordinator of the Latin American division of the embrionic School of Ethnic Studies at State. Last semester he taught a Third World creative writing workshop.

Juan Pifarre, president of the Latin American Students Organization at State, will describe the student movement overseas of which he has had first-hand experience at the University of Buenas Aires. A student of sociology, he has built up an expertise also on student activism in Europe and Asia.

Sharon Gold, co-ordinator of the Community Services Institute, will describe its efforts to train students to do neighborhood work and research, especially in youth problems, in the Bay Area.

The needs and proposals of Tam High students will be analyzed by John Leonard, now a senior there. Throughout his years at Tam he has been involved in working with his fellow students, faculty and community people to push through reforms.

Rev. Jack Bartlett, associate minister of the Community Church and active youth organizer in Mill Valley, will moderate.

Following the opening statements of the panelists there will be extensive time for questions and comments from the audience.

HOKUBEI MAINICHI — SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1969

Wada Flays Nihonmachi Invitation to Hayakawa

Editorial Comment

By HOWARD M. IMAZEKI
Editor, English Section

This is a very strange protest coming from our good friend of Yori Wada's stature. His protest is aimed primarily at the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" for inviting Dr. S. I Hayakawa to speak before its group (Feb. 21, Friday, at San Francisco Athletic Club in the North Beach area). But Wada's protest is also aimed obliquely at the Hokubei Mainichi's announced "no enryo" stand regarding this matter. Hence, this comment.

Wada speaks of "grave and violent disservice" that the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi is doing to the "many Sansei students and Nisei faculty members," who are in opposition to Dr. Hayakawa. But Wada should know that the "many" do not represent all of the Sansei and Nisei concerned on the San Francisco State campus. There are "many" other Sansei students and presumably Nisei teachers who do agree with Dr. Hayakawa as there are students and teachers of white and black ethnic backgrounds.

Wada speaks of the Nihonmachi Committee "honoring" Dr. Hayakawa by inviting him to speak. Perhaps we may disagree on the semantics of the term "honor," Like, for instance, inviting your adversary to your home for dinner and talks. One certainly has no intention of "honoring" his adversary by extending such an invitation.

We feel the San Francisco JACL Board of Governors showed lack of resolution and plain guts when (on Feb. 3) it canceled its earlier invitation to Dr. Hayakawa bowing to the coercive stance of some pressure groups. The board, it seems to us, took an easy action merely trying to be agreeable.

Our Nihonmachi community is very much interested in the problems of San Francisco State and current student confrontations on the American campuses. Our Nisei community is now aroused. This, we think, is intellectually good: mentally healthy. It took an Hayakawa to awaken us. Perhaps it is facetious to say it, but a Roger Heyns certainly could not.

Wada says that San Francisco State questions are not "that simple." We agree. One would not and should not expect Dr. Hayakawa to give full relevant explanations of the campus issues involved. But, at least, we would be hearing one side — administration side — of the story. This is better than not hearing it at all.

Dr. Hayakawa, as we have said once, and as Wada says now, has never been a part of San Francisco's Japanese community. (He has, in fact, made conscious efforts to stay away from being involved in matters of Nihonmachi: big or small. This is the first time that this Japanese-Canadian semanticst will be making his first public appearance before any Nihonmachi group. In this, we see the progressive maturity of this scholar as a human being.

We do not support everything Dr. Hayakawa says or does. All the more, we want to hear him speak as we would want to hear an Eldridge Cleaver speak. We believe this is an indication of Nihonmachi maturity of sorts.

DEAR EDITOR — This letter is being written in response to several inquiries as to my stand and my feelings regarding the invitation of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa to speak at a public meeting by a group called the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi.

As a basic stance, I feel that any organization or committee has the right to invite any individual, no matter how controversial, to a meeting to make a presentation of his views. Under our constitutional guarantees of freedom of assemblage and of freedom of speech, that right of open forum is fundamental and ought to be protected at all cost.

Nonetheless, in all situations of that nature, the sponsors of a controversial person need to consider other relevant factors that strongly affect other individuals and social institutions that are involved in confrontation with or in opposition to such an individual.

At this time, Dr. Hayakawa is such an individual as the Acting President of San Francisco State College.

Many Sansei students and Nisei faculty members stand in opposition to the statements, actions, and policies of Dr. Hayakawa. How does the Nihonmachi committee's invitation to Dr. Hayakawa, affect them? I think that the Nisei Committee members did a grave and violent disservice to these individuals of Japanese ancestry.

For a Japanese American group to invite and to honor an opposition leader means that they are taking a public stand against the goals and the expectations and the aspirations of those Sansei and Nisei who believe that the fifteen demands of the Third World Liberation Front and the Black Students Union (and the position of the AFT faculty members) are important for relevant and meaningful educational experiences.

I wonder if the Nisei sponsors of Dr. Hayakawa are aware of the risks and the pain and the deep soul searching on the part of the Sansei students and their parents and friends, on the part of the Nisei faculty members and their families? I find it difficult to excuse the Nihonmachi committee's decision to honor Dr. Hayakawa who has never been a part of San Francisco's Japanese community at the incalculable expense and damage to the Sansei and Nisei who are part of the fabric of San Francisco's Nihonmachi.

It is one thing for Nisei community members to voice support for Dr. Hayakawa and his endeavors to keep the San Francisco State College campus open for classroom instruction. They can speak out against violence and intimidation by the student strike supporters and by the police. They can stand against the non-negotiable stance of the BSU and TWLF students.

But the San Francisco State College question is not that simple. The State College campus and campuses all over the world have become the battleground of student revolt against what they perceive as educational weaknesses and wrongs.

Dr. Archibald Cox, Professor of Law at Harvard, wrote: "The ability, social consciousness and conscience, political sensitivity, and honest realism of today's students are a prime cause of student disturbances."

The invitation to Dr. Hayakawa by a committee of the local Nisei community assumes far wider and deeper dimensions than the announced purpose of only listening to his views of the Japanese American community and of the San Francisco State College campus situation. They have taken a public stand of support for Dr. Hayakawa under the guise of the Open Platform. They have the right and the responsibility to take a forthright stand, but they should not disguise or distort or hide that stand. They should tell it like it is — and those of us in opposition can accept it no matter how strongly we might disagree. It would have been infinitely more honest for the committee to have called itself "The Nisei Committee Supporting Dr. Hayakawa."

In honoring Dr. Hayakawa, his Nisei supporters cannot escape the responsibility for the deep hurt and damage and the wounds that they inflict upon the Sansei and the Nisei (and members of the Asian, the black, and the brown communities) who are caught in a dangerous and risky struggle against Dr. Hayakawa, the State College Board of Trustees, and Governor Ronald Reagan.

I needed to write this letter since the repercussions of the invitation to Dr. Hayakawa will be felt for a long time in San Francisco's Japanese community.

YORI WADA
San Francisco

Topics of Forthcoming Hayakawa Talk Revealed

The Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi announced Friday that it has consulted with Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as to the subject matter of his forthcoming presentation at its banquet on Friday, Feb. 21. Dr. Hayakawa plans to speak on some of the following topics, the committee said:

1. His views on the role of Japanese Americans in society today and the reasons for some of his changing views on this topic.
2. His relationship with the JACL, past and present.
3. The major influences in his youth, which molded his basic attitudes.
4. A statement on the S.F. State College situation.
5. Racial barriers he encountered in and out of the academic world.
6. His ideas on a relevant education and its implementation.
7. The methods by which a minority group can accommodate itself within a majority system.

The Committee urges persons to bring children of high school age and up with them to be exposed to this outstanding Nisei, whose thoughts and ideas are intriguing because of his diverse past experiences.

A no-host cocktail period will begin at 6:30 p.m. followed by a full-course Italian roast beef dinner including wine, at 7 p.m. Dr. Hayakawa desires to meet as many Nisei as possible during the social period. The locale is the banquet room of the S.F. Athletic Club, 1630 Stockton St. near Union St. in the North Beach area. Tickets are $6 and can be obtained from Committee members or by mailing a check to the Committee, at 1521 Larkin St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109.

MILL VALLEY RECORD—Wednesday, Feb. 19, 19

Ask Public Hearing On SF State Talks

The Mill Valley City Council was asked Monday night to urge the Trustees of the California State Colleges to enter into direct negotiations with the striking Teachers Union at San Francisco State College.

Paul Rosenthal, a member of the city's planning commission, asked the council to set a public hearing on his resolution calling for direct talks.

Rosenthal's resolution says that negotiations should "be carried forward by Trustee representatives having the power to act upon the issues being raised by the American Federation of Teachers."

Mayor Dean Meyer said copies of the resolution would be included in the councilmen's information packet for their next meeting, March 3.

Rosenthal listed four reasons for urging direct talks:

—Mill Valley residents are members of the striking union.

—the strike is legally sanctioned by the San Francisco Labor Council.

—the alternative to direct talks "can only be continued deadlock leading to deterioration of the college."

—Acting President S. I. Hayakawa does not have the power to act on the union's demands.

Rosenthal said he offered the resolution "because it may have an effect on defusing a bad situation."

The council has gone on record supporting Hayakawa's efforts to keep the college open. George Wickham asked, "doesn't this resolution contradict our resolution supporting Hayakawa?"

Rodric Robinson said that although he voted to support Hayakawa, "I am less certain now that I agree with his position."

But, Robinson said, "I don't know if it is proper for the council to tell another government entity how to handle its labor relations."

Alan Barnett, a professor at San Jose State College and a participant in the Teachers Union strike at the college, said, "this motion is in no way connected with Hayakawa . . . it speaks to the issues."

Barnett said "Hayakawa would enjoy your expression of opinion. Mill Valley is directly involved in the strike by supplying police to the San Francisco force and because many Mill Valley students go to San Francisco State."

Page 12—S.F. Examiner ☆☆ Tues., Feb. 18, 1969

Assemblyman Set to Probe Campus Unrest

SACRAMENTO — (AP) — Top officials of public higher education in California face questioning before a legislative committee headed by a chairman who says college campuses are the scene of murder, rape and property destruction.

Assemblyman John Stull (R-Leucadia), made the statement as he summoned his Assembly Educational Environment Subcommittee to a meeting Thursday — and said he will keep the group in session all night if needed to come up with new laws.

"The campuses have become the scene of murder, rape, destruction of property and in some cases are being exploited as ideological battle grounds rather than legitimate seats of academic activity," Stull said yesterday.

He didn't specify the incidents to which he referred. In the past, a labor union has called for more protection for University of California at Berkeley women employes because of rapes on campus; two black students at UCLA were shot to death on campus recently and buildings have been damaged at U.C., San Francisco State and other campuses where demonstrations have occurred.

INVITATIONS

Stull issued invitations to DeWitt Higgs, chairman of the UC Board of Regents; Theodore Merriam, chairman of the state college trustees; UC President Charles J. Hitch; and Glenn Dumke, state college chancellor.

Stull announced the hearing as lawmakers from both houses questioned students and faculty about causes of unrest during a hearing of the Assembly Ways and Means Subcommittee on Higher Education.

Some professors blamed what they described as low appropriations by the Reagan administration.

BLACKS SPEAK

Two black students told the committee about the university and college programs of waiving high entrance requirements for some poor members of minority groups, and then giving them financial assistance in school.

"The admission process should be dealt with leniently in terms of these people," said John Rivers of Chico State College. He said that students in UC Berkeley's Equal Opportunity Program had the highest grades of any of the school's scholarship groups.

He said he would also like Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyns and S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State, to appear.

Among the bills to be studied by his committee are four backed by Gov. Reagan hitting at students, non-students and faculty members convicted of engaging in violence.

Regan proposed them when he declared a state of extreme emergency at Berkeley and ordered the California Highway patrol to the campus full-time.

Bill to Ban Cigaret Ads Proposed

SACRAMENTO — (UPI) — Sen. Anthony C. Beilenson today introduced a bill to outlaw all advertising of cigarets in California to stop what he called "the glamorizing of these agents of death and disease."

Beilenson (D-Beverly Hills) said the legislation would make it a misdemeanor to advertise cigarets, cigars and other tobacco products in newspapers and magazines and on television, radio and billboards.

"It is time to put lives ahead of profits and to stop the glamorizing of these agents of death and disease," he said. "The argument for the bill is clear.

"Cigarets kill people; it is wrong to encourage people to kill themselves; and cigaret advertising should therefore be banned."

Beilenson said the measure was aimed chiefly at youngsters, who he said are taught in school about the hazards of smoking but are "daily exposed to cigaret propaganda."

"Our young people must think it especially hypocritical to be warned that smoking is injurious to health, even potentially fatal, while we allow them to be constantly bombarded by the professional hucksters of the tobacco industry," he said.

Beilenson said the tobacco industry spends $300 million annually to persuade the public cigarets improve sex appeal, social acceptance and even athletic prowess.

"If a person wants to smoke, that's his business," he added. "But I am as offended by the advertising of these agents of death and disease as I would be by the advertising of LSD or other dangerous drugs."

The Federal Communications Commission has proposed banning all television cigaret advertising. U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert Finch has tacitly endorsed the ban.

The Day in Sacramento, Page 43

San Jose Mercury • Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1969 19

Hayakawa Tells How Rejuvenated SFS Can Aid Businessmen

Student and faculty strikes, demonstrations, disorders, even bombings are not all that is getting the attention on the San Francisco State College campus from acting president S. I. Hayakawa, San Jose Lions have learned.

In a tape replay of a recent speech he made before San Francisco's Commonwealth Club, they heard that he hopes "to take the college out into the community . . . to establish extension services in such districts as the Fillmore, Mission, Hunters Point, Chinatown — all over the area . . . to help the small businessman . . . to take the college and its opportunities out into these areas — not just for the youngsters but for adults."

He proposed the old U.S. Mint as one site. It would be converted for school use for $1,300,000.

"I don't want to think of San Francisco State as a prestige school," he said. "But I would like to think of it as somewhere between the junior college and the university. We would like the school to dedicate iteslef to the community and to teaching.

"The central problem in higher education is that the schools must retain the confidence of the taxpayers. When they do, I feel people will be even more generous than they have. A businessman will tell you the best investment you can make is an investment in man."

He contended that academic freedom "should put emphasis on the academic, not freedom for actions but for ideas. The school is a place where social change can be contemplated. In other words, the college stands ready for change."

In his opinion and in a sense, "the colleges and universities are a testing ground for new ideas. The universities are as important to our times as the church was in the Middle Ages."

Dr. Hayakawa blamed "a systematic plan" to bring his college to a halt." It is an attack on "our entire higher education system."

However, "people have been seeing all our problems in an erroneious light." He added that "some people have gone to great pains to make sure that the public sees it this way."

Campus troubles do not center around racial conflict, he contended. Strike supporters (the S.F. State strike started Nov. 6) in substance have been saying, "We're fighting to get black studies programs, ethnic study programs," he asserted.

"The truth is, even before the strike, we had 22 such classes at the beginning of the semester. On Dec. 6 I announced the establishment of a Black Studies Department in which a student could get a major, and a degree, in this field. What's holding it up?—the strike. Almost two months after that announcement, many are still running around carrying signs demanding an ethnic studies program."

Man from the "Third World Liberation Front" keep demanding ethnic studies, "but people are already being paid at San Francisco State to develop such programs. As yet they have submitted no workable proposals. All this has been authorized and personnel have been appointed to research this type of program."

Dr. Hayakawa had some names for occasional small groups from other campuses "getting their initiation in revolutionary tactics at San Francisco State. . . . We see pinheads from Sonoma State, knuckleheads from San Jose State, and savages from Berkeley. And we also see a few of our faculty members amongst the student turmoil. These faculty members are demanding shorter hours, less work and—for heaven's sake—free parking."

"While the law is moving to deal with the violators on campus," he added, "the administration is working to keep the school open. We're going to get the second semester started on Feb. 17."

Feb. 17 has come and gone, and he has made good his promise.

Wives of Lions club members joined them at the Hotel Sainte-Claire luncheon to hear the replay.

'Peace at Home and Abroad: Prime 1969 Objective'

(Following is the text of Congressman [illegible] address before the Japanese American Citizens League, Pacific Northwest District Council, Feb. 1 [illegible] Hotel in Seattle, Wash.)

By Hon.
SPARK MATSUNAGA
Congressman from Hawaii



Rep. Spark Matsunaga

Washington

It is a privilege for Helene and me to be with you once again to participate in the installation of your new officers. After having attended a number of this chapter's installation banquets in the past, I have come to look forward to this event shortly after the beginning of each new session of Congress.

It is my sincere hope that this process will continue indefinitely into the future—I mean, of course, your annual installations and, with your continued generous assistance, my presence in Washington. And because it is uppermost in my mind, let me first thank you for your part in re-electing me to my fourth term in the U.S. House of Representatives. Mahalo, Arigato, Doche, Komopsomnida, and in every possible way let me say thank you, thank you very much.

I am sure that our outgoing president, Colonel Glenn Matsumoto, and the members of his cabinet have served you well. My very best wishes and aloha, as we say in Hawaii, go with them.

The Year Ahead

It is only natural, however, that our attention tonight should be directed in the main to the year ahead and to the work that Paul Ishimoto, as the incoming president, and his fellow officers will be doing in behalf of this organization, which I personally consider to be the best JACL chapter in the nation.

I would like to assure you that Mike Masaoka's being in Washington has nothing to do with my opinion, even though he is highly regarded on Capitol Hill and even though he is considered one of the most effective lobbyists in the Nation's Capital. It could be that his lovely wife Etsu is a member.

Whether the main purpose of an organization is business, social, or political, today's national and international events have a way of touching and affecting the lives of all its members. With this in mind, I would like tonight to address myself to the theme: Peace at Home and Aboard—1969's Prime Objective.

It seems to me that two things stand out as common to what we have seen and are experiencing in the Nation and the world. These are the universal prevalence of violence and the overwhelming desire for peace. Many of today's major political and social issues can be seen in these terms.

Whether we are talking about student revolt, the rising rate of crime, the advisability of gun-control laws, ghetto riots, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, or the halting of bombing in Vietnam, the discussion always seems to revolve around the specter of violence and the urgent need for peace.

Violence appears to have soared its ugly head everywhere, and as we read our daily newspapers, we are besieged by a feeling of insecurity and even fear of our own safety.

Problem of Peace

Patrick Henry's famous words: "Gentlemen cry Peace, Peace, but there is no peace," the situation in the world today. The problem about peace could be most descriptive of is that even a sincere belief in it as an ultimately desirable goal does not seem to rule out violence as a means to attain it.

Peace, although universally sought has eluded mankind because there are a great many things that men want more than peace—such things as NATIONAL EXISTENCE

THE TEXT

for which the Israelis fight, the preservation of the Right to Self-determination, as the United States is attempting to do in Vietnam; socialist unity, as Russia is attempting to preserve in Czechoslovakia, freedom from communist domination, for which the South Koreans struggle, and plain justice in its many interpretations for which men everywhere stand up to defend.

Peace is a concept that is regarded by some as being theoretical and abstract. It is a goal or an end in itself that must compete with a number of other basic human goals.

Violence, on the other hand, is considered to be a means. History will show that it is the means most frequently resorted to by an individual, group, or nation to achieve goals, whether they be "good," "bad," or otherwise.

The advocates of violence, as a method for bringing about change, argue that alternative methods of peaceful change such as democratic processes are either hopelessly slow, ineffective, or useless. They are callously indifferent to the costs of violence and force, and supremely intolerant of all rights, traditions, opinions, and obligations that come in conflict with their self-appointed missions.

They see everything in terms of absolutes—black and white, good and evil, rich and poor; and they demand nothing less than instant and total gratification.

College Militants

Regarding the militant revolutionaries in our American universities and the civil rights movement, Russell Baker, the political humorist of the New York Times, made some perceptive and telling observations in a column published back in December, 1966.

The romantics who are usually called "radicals," he said, believe that a perfect society can be built only after the present one is destroyed through a "confrontation" (presumably meaning violence, between the forces of reconstruction and those of reaction (meaning extremists on both sides).

The ensuing crunch, the theory goes, will eliminate the massive forces of the center (liberals, moderates, and conservatives) who now impede the arrival of the millennium by insisting that the perfecting of humanity is long, slow and arduous business at best and, at worst, probably impossible.

With these enemies of the perfect society out of action, "good guys" and "bad guys" will be free to wage the revolution, and, out of the wreckage, man will build a society that is acceptable to all.

This last conclusion, Baker says, exposes the theory as pure romance because it fails to recognize that we who live in the twentieth century are singularly inexpert in rebuilding anything out of wreckage.

For all our progress in science and technology we still lack the know-how about building something as ambitious as a brand-new society.

Those romantics who believe, despite all the evidence, that we can raise something better if we just start by wrecking the present society are flattering but not persuasive.

Anyone surveying the results of some of the past social revolutions would not be particularly elated at the prospect of yet another, with its vision of the monstrosity we probably would build after the dust settled.

The big task we face right now is to resist our yearning for the easy solution of reaching for the bulldozer, the wrecker's ball, the rifle, the Molotov cocktail, or the nuclear button.

We could be a very dangerous people here in this century. If somebody doesn't watch us, we could easily build something even worse than we have already.

Pretenses of Power

What we need now is not a broom of destruction carrying the vain hope that a perfect society can be constructed from scratch. The forces which are hostile to the so-called "establishment" have offered no concrete proposals to put in its place, and they do not even seem to know themselves what these might be.

They are on the outer fringes and without access to effective instruments of power, but they are trying to create the pretenses of power through various challenges such as those on university campuses or in the black militants' movement.

However worthy the particular causes which these revolutionaries may champion, they fail to realize that violent tactics provoke an overwhelmingly negative response in the American public to render their efforts nugatory and self-defeating.

Americans, perhaps more than any other people in the world, have been sensitive to injustice and amenable to changes that will promote justice, even when such changes mean the curbing of existing centers of power and influence.

At the same time, Americans cherish their sense of personal dignity, their respect for the worth of the individual citizen, including those with whom they do not agree.

As a Nation, we have never gone along with the sophistry that the end justifies the means.

This is certainly not to deny that misery and injustice exist in our own society. They do, and we all know it.

We want change, but at an acceptable cost.

Ghetto riots that destroy the homes and livelihoods of innocent persons; student riots that close the schools and destroy the university for everyone; mob demonstrations that deliberately provoke retaliatory violence and the the injury of innocent bystanders—none of these are acceptable costs.

The sad truth is that if we who believe in peaceful and orderly change do not exert our maximum effort toward social justice and progress, the initiative inevitably will be assumed by the advocates of violence.

Peace, whether at home or abroad, has to be built, and it is a long, slow, difficult process. Like a medieval cathedral, its construction requires the coordinated efforts of a multitude of different craftsmen. It requires a solid foundation of shared knowledge and experience, and the willingness and persistence to cooperate until the desired goal is achieved.

San Francisco State

Within our own country, the situation at San Francisco State College offers a tragic example of the demoralizing and self-defeating consequences of the tactics of violence. This university of 18,000 students is overcrowded, undercapitalized, and in a bureaucratic bind which makes it difficult for the administration to react flexibly to meet even reasonable demands put forth by the militants.

Those provoking the current disturbances, on the other hand, are more interested in politicizing the campus and manipulating college problems to advance their larger ideological designs than in achieving specific, attainable reforms.

The rallying cries of the radical dissidents on most campuses are based on the overplayed theme of an end to white racism and an increase in student self-government.

The undeniable fact is that more than ever before the colleges are making every effort to integrate and to share policy responsibilities.

The real difficulty lies in finding qualified students among those coming up through the still-inadequate school system that serve our disadvantaged population, especially in the large cities.

The demand for an increase in student power emanates from a small minority, for experience strongly suggests that the overwhelming majority of students are more interested in pursuing their own education than in sharing the burdens of college administration.

At Columbia University, for example, only 15 per cent of the undergraduates and 4 per cent of the graduate students participated in recent elections to choose committee members who are vested with **Continued form Page 3** substantial authority.

At San Francisco State College disturbances erupted in 1967, in the summer of 1968, and last December; they are continuing into the new year with no end in sight. In December, a policeman's neck was broken and he was nearly killed.

The continuing controversy has caused property damage, pitched battles between students and police, dozens of injuries, the jailing or suspension of many students and professors and, the resignation of three college presidents in 27 months.

BSU Demand

At a convocation of faculty and student militants at San Francisco State on November 25, last year, members of the Black Student Union outlined their program, and I quote:

"The objective is seizure of power . . . not visible power, but real, actual power . . . Each day our demands are not met, our tactics will escalate. We have no illusions about using force. If armed strength is what we need to seize to determine our own educational destiny, then that will be done." (End of quote)

This kind of attitude is brutal, threatening, and totally unacceptable in American society. In the confrontation that occurred after Thanksgiving, police and students clashed in the most violent campus battle since the much publicized unrest at Columbia University. In all, 31 persons were arrested and 9 were injured.

The violence was especially terrible because, on the one hand, it was clearly calculated by the police, and on the other, students lost all inhibitions and fought like wild men.

Through weeks of violence and turmoil and now with the added burden of the faculty strike, the college on the West Coast has attempted to muddle on, still trying to offer some kind of education to those students who straggle in each day.

At the same time, the issue has become highly political, involving organized labor, the black moderate leadership of San Francisco, the Mayor, the Governor, and the entire administrative hierarchy of California's system of higher education.

The tragic consequences of this kind of situation are that American college students are being denied the freedom to achieve their maximum educational potential.

Acting President Samuel Hayakawa has pledged to keep the college open by "all means necessary." The Governor of California has promised that there would be "no compromise with violence, no capitulation to threats."

Consequently, before the situation improves, we can expect more violence and, as Dr. Hayakawa has sadly predicted, more bloodshed.

Indeed, American college students have a right to freedom from disturbances in order to achieve their maximum educational potential. This is a right which the militants callously and casually disregard.

As citizens, we have an obligation it seems to me, to protect the right of students to take advantage of their educational opportunities. This is going to mean finding ways of maintaining order on our campuses.

At the same time, however, we have an obligation to keep open the channels of communication, to provide leadership for meaningful reforms and the expansion of educational opportunities for all our young people. There will be no success in achieving the former goal unless there is visible evidence that the latter is being achieved.

World Peace

The violence and confusion and demoralization at San Francisco State College parallel the violence that afflicts the rest of the world. Lack of peace, conflict among nations, reflect the universal conflict between the desire for peace and the desire for justice.

Just as the violence at San Francisco State prevents its students from getting the education to which they are entitled, fear and the ravages of war deny the peoples of the world their right to lead productive and useful lives.

In the year that has just begun, I hope and pray that we will be able to build some of the conditions that will lead to peace at home and abroad. I believe that this should be our prime objective for 1969. It is the greatest and most crucial challenge that we face in the coming year.

To help our Nation meet that challenge at the international level, I introduced on the opening day of the 91st Congress a bill which has wide bipartisan support in the Senate and House. It is a bill which would establish in our Federal Government a Department of Peace headed by a Secretary of Cabinet rank.

• • •

There is rapidly mounting nationwide interest in this proposal which was first advanced in 1779 by Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Among the many Americans throughout the country from whom I have heard are Barbara Rush, a descendant of Dr. Rush, singers Jack Jones and Nancy Sinatra, and television stars Danny Thomas, Barbara Landau, of "Mission Impossible," and Elizabeth Montgomery, of "Bewitched." All have pledged their support.

Three of the prime areas of responsibility of the Secretary of Peace would be over the Peace Corps, the Agency for International Development, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. All of these agencies could function more effectively in a Department of Peace, where they properly belong.

The Secretary of Peace would also be able to apply to U.S. efforts in peace-keeping the same high standards of training and performance that are presently applied to military and diplomatic programs, which would be supplemented but not replaced by Department of Peace programs.

Consistent with the pledge that President Nixon made in his inaugural address, a Department of Peace would provide the enduring means of consecrating his "energies . . . to the cause of peace among nations."

Finally, a Department of Peace would strengthen the peacemaking function of the United Nations. I have great faith in the role that the UN could play as an international peacemaker. I am convinced that the full potential of UN's capacity to settle disputes among nations, without resort to armed conflict, has not yet been achieved.

A U.S. Department of Peace would hasten the coming of the day when nations will turn to the United Nations as the final arbiter of their differences. It is only then that all of mankind will see the dawn of the day when, as in the words of the great English poet, Tennyson,

". . . the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

DR. HAYAKAWA TELLS TV AUDIENCE PLANS TO SPEAK AT S.F. DINNER

Television coverage was given to the press conference held Thursday by the Japanese Americans United Against the Dinner for Hayakawa with Rev. Lloyd H. Wake telling about peaceful picketing plans for Friday night's dinner.

On a KGO-TV interview Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said he intends to go through with his plans to address the dinner at San Francisco Athletic club and gave the TV audience a preview of a portion of his speech.

"I will say that there are two schools of thought about ethnic groups in this country. One holds that it is not harmful for them to remain together in their own communities. The other says it is better for them to spread out into the general community. I think they are both right."

Expresses Views

About a month ago in a private gathering of local nisei, Dr. Hayakawa explained his views on this point.

He said that at one time he was very critical of any ethnic group in America banding together.

"My views on the subject have changed in the past four-five years," he said.

He said he now believes that there is a place for ethnic communities which he termed "ethnic ghettos" where its people can lean back on their ancestral country and bring their cultures to enrich American life.

"Who knows. Maybe some day they'll be eating 'sashimi' in Boston as we eat spaghetti here now," he quipped.

'JUDGE FREEZES FUNDS OF SFSC STUDENTS BUT KEEPS GEO. YAMAMOTO

An indefinite freeze on the spending powers of student government at San Francisco State college was ordered Thursday by Superior Court Judge William O'Brien pending on investigation on charges of misuse of funds.

The judge also ordered that George S. Yamamoto, general manager of the Associated Students at San Francisco State, be kept on the payroll to help in the investigation.

He reaffirmed an order he made Monday declaring the Bank of America's trust department receiver for some $410,000 in student assets.

The order was in response to a suit by the state attorney general's office charging irregularities in the way the elected campus government spends student funds.

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA SETS UP ETHNIC STUDY FUND, DONATES LECTURE FEES

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, interim president of San Francisco State college, has established an ethnic studies program fund which will provide scholarships for deserving minority group students.

Since accepting his president position he has been giving fees he has been receiving for speaking engagements to this fund which will also finance ethnic studies projects not provided for by the regular college curriculum.

He has requested that any honorarium from the dinner tonight

(Continued on last page)

Murray Ordered To Jail

Black Panther leader George Mason Murray was ordered into jailed for six months yesterday as a probation violator.

Murray, whose suspension as an English teaching instructor was one of the causes of the crisis at San Francisco State College, was imediately jailed yesterday after a two-hour probation hearing before Municipal Court Judge Albert A. Axelrod.

The 23-year-old Murray, who is the Minister of Education of the Black Panther Party, had received a six-month suspended sentence and placed on a year's probation last March after he had been convicted of battery — stemming from a November, 1967, attack on the offices and several staff members of the San Francisco State newspaper, the Gator.

The judge's order yesterday was to revoke the probation and order Murray into jail to serve the previously suspended sentence.

The District Attorney's office requested last month that Murray's probation be revoked — since a condition of it was that he not participate in any illegal activity.

And Murray was arrested in a January 6 demonstration at State in a complaint signed by acting president S.I. Hayakawa charging unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, disturbing the peace and inciting to riot.

And on January 24, he was picked up in East Palo Alto and charged with illegal possession of firearms after two pistols were found in his car.

Charles Garry, Murray's attorney, asked the judge for a stay of execution. His client, said Garry, had just returned yesterday from a speaking engagement in New York and could be counted on to appear in court.

But the judge refused the request and five bailiffs immediately took Murray off to a cell.

Garry said he would attempt to procure a writ of habeas corpus this weekend, to get Murray freed pending an appeal.

Garry declared he intends "to take this to the highest courts."

Murray himself made no comment as he was led from the courtroom, but there were low murmurings of discontent from some of the 80 spectators — many of them militant blacks — in the packed courtroom.

Another 70 persons waited in the corridor outside and more than a score of policemen were stationed near the courtroom. But there was no trouble.

Black Panther chairman Bobby Seale testified in Murray's behalf at the probation hearing, declaring that Murray could not have had the guns.

Murray himself testified last week that his car had been broken into and said he thought the guns had been planted in the car by US, a rival organization of black militants.

None of the charges against him has yet come to trial.

Another witness yesterday, Robert Chrisman, an assistant professor of English at State, testified that Murray had worked under him in the English department. He declared that Murray was "dedicated, intelligent, creative and responsible."

Teachers Strike To Continue —New Talks

The Teachers Union will continue its strike at San Francisco State College pending further discussions with State college trustees on a proposed settlement.

The union dropped its announced plan yesterday to make public the results of two days of discussions on the proposal by its striking members until it could discuss the results with Louis Heilbron this weekend. He headed a trustee committee that worked out the proposed settlement with S.F. State administrators and top labor officials.

Things a Bit Livelier at S.F. State

San Francisco State College ended a week of comparative calm yesterday with two students being suspended for disrupting a class session.

The two students — neither of whom was identified — were suspended for creating a disturbance in the classroom of political science teacher John Bunzel.

Bunzel — unpopular with radicals for his criticism of the student strike — has been unable to teach an uninterrupted class since the semester began Monday.

The suspensions were meted out by Dr. Edwin Duerr, the coordinator for internal affairs, after the students were repeatedly warned against interrupting Bunzel.

Elsewhere on the campus, it was a quiet day with students and professors quietly following their academic routines.

Word was being passed, however, that the strike by minority students and white sympathizers will resume again Monday at 7:30 a.m.

The Student Strike Committee announced there will be a rally tomorrow at 456 Fillmore street at 3 p.m. to rekindle a spirit of militancy for the coming week.

In another matter, acting president S. I. Hayakawa yesterday appointed a committee of faculty and administrators to confer with minority students on their demands.

The six-man committee will arrange a meeting as soon as possible with the Third World Liberation Front and the Black Students Union.

Hints of Peace at S.F. State

Teachers May Reach Accord

There were signs here today that San Francisco State College's two strikes may be headed toward settlement.

They were but flimsy straws in the wind, to be sure, but the first hopeful signs in many weeks of bitter deadlock.

Mayor Alioto said the teacher strike "is on the verge of a breakthrough."

Also, a committee of six professors was named by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa which, in the words of the head of the Academic Senate, "is authorized to go ahead and settle."

Some Hope

Dr. Leo McClatchy, senate chairman, said "there is some hope" that members of the Third World Liberation Front and the Black Students Union would sit down and talk with the committee.

"You know, it's kind of delicate, but there's some hope," he said.

The committee's task, according to a formal statement issued last night by Hayakawa, is "to work on the resolution of student strike demands."

This is a switch from the word "negotiations," which has been a stumbling block for weeks.

No Gesture

But The Examiner was assured that naming the committee was "no empty gesture."

Hayakawa announced he had named the committee in response to an invitation from the Academic Senate. The decision, McClatchy said, was made at the Senate's meeting of last Tuesday.

His description of the current situation as "delicate" matched that of an American Federation of Teachers spokesman yesterday when he abruptly canceled a news conference that rumor had it would bring forth some news of settlement.

The AFT spokesman said that at this time any statement might be "harmful."

Grievances

Mayor Alioto commented yesterday he found it "a hopeful thing" that four trustees of the college had signed a statement on teacher grievance procedures, and that he believed that AFT difficulties on the campus were perhaps reaching some solution.

The six-member committee, chaired by Curt Aller, professor of economics, includes:

Jordan Churchill, professor of philosophy; Larry Robinson, college legal counsel; John Edwards, professor of English; Devere Pentony, dean of the school of behavior and social science, and Donald Barnhart, professor of interdisciplinary studies.

Nihon Times

S.F. STATE NISEI STUDENT MANAGER DENIES CHARGE MISUSING FUNDS

The funds of the Associated Students of San Francisco State college, amounting to some $410,000, were frozen by a superior court judge Monday and the general manager of the associated students, George S. Yamamoto, ordered removed from his post along with officers of the student body.

Superior Court Judge Edward F. O'Fay acted in response to a suit filed by the state attorney general's office which charged that the student government has violated its trust and spent money for unauthorized purposes.

But Yamamoto Wednesday steadfastly denied there has been any mismanagement of student funds.

He was the only witness to testify during a superior court hearing to determine whether a freeze on student spending ordered Monday should be made permanent.

Questioned Closely

Despite intensive questioning, deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas was able to elicit only a few minor instances of irregularities from Yamamoto in the way student money is spent.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the acting college president, claimed earlier in the week that as much as $100,000 was missing or had been misspent by the pro-strike student government.

In its suit, the attorney general's office said the student government has spent $272,000 while taking in $193,000 since Sept. 1.

But Yamamoto testified that expenditures last year totaled only $208,000 against revenues of $193,000, with the deficit to be made up this semester.

Association Employee

Yamamoto, an employee of the Associated Students, also denied allegations the student government has been siphoning money from a $207,000 student union building fund.

He testified that $119,000 has been paid out of the fund, but said the money has gone for architect's fees and related expenses for the college union.

Attorney C. Wadsworth White of Oakland, who is representing the student government in the case, also disputed contentions that no receipts for spending have been kept.

He said Yamamoto's office has receipts "down to the penny" for money spent up to now. All spending has conformed to the budget adopted by the student legislature, White said.

Had Trouble in Post

The attorney general's suit included a statement from Harold K. Harroun, who served as general manager of student finances from 1961 until he was fired in mid-1968.

Harroun said he was fired for refusing to authorize payment for activities and purchases he did not think were appropriate.

He told investigators he was repeatedly intimidated and harassed by student leaders until his dismissal.

Alioto Raps Rafferty For 'Cowboy Talk'

By Russ Cone
City Hall Writer

The teachers strike at San Francisco State College "is on the verge of a breakthrough," according to Mayor Alioto.

His statement aroused interest at yesterday's press conference and when asked to elaborate, Alioto said he found it "a helpful thing" that four trustees of the college had signed a paper regarding teacher grievance procedures.

He spoke of "the tremendous lag between the cowboy talk (from Sacramento) and the action."

2-Gun Rafferty?

What's cowboy talk? Alioto said it's the way Rafferty talks. Said he, "It's people who run around and talk as though they had guns at their sides."

Alioto wove his way into the college crisis, and back out via the local taxicab situation after a radio newsman touched off questioning, asking if Alioto would support Assemblyman Jesse Unruh's candidacy for Governor next year.

Smiling, Alioto said, "I've said before, Jess would make a very fine candidate for the Senate or Governor or anything else he runs for."

Alioto said he's not ready to say if he'll run for Governor. Running for the Senate, he said, "is absolutely out."

Difficulty

He spoke of the difficulty of running for higher office from the post of Mayor because a Mayor confronts so many specific, touchy problems.

But, grabbing the affirmative, Alioto said he sees advantages for a Northern California candidate in a race for statewide office. Northern California pluralities elected Democrats Alan Cranston and Thomas C. Lynch, in the face of Republican victories elsewhere.

"I'm not excluding the option of running for Governor," he said.

Regarding taxicabs, Alioto announced he will personally review the economic data acting on a taxi fare increase which the Board of Supervisors enacted by unanimous vote last Monday.

On Permits

He defended the Police Commission award of five taxi permits to a Chinese-American City Hall draftsman as part of a "conscious attempt to take into consideration The City's ghetto problems" in permit awards.

If necessary, the Mayor said he'll ask the supervisors to elminate exclusive curb parking spaces held by Yellow Cab Company.

Incidentally, he reported Stanford Research Institute is now negotiating with federal officials to provide The City will some special subsidies to deal with its influx of Chinese immigrants.

Hayakawa Rips Bias

By Dick Alexander

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College arrived late for a banquet, marched through the rain and a peaceful picket line and then chided his fellow Japanese Americans for being prejudiced against Negroes.

The diminutive educator explained to some 300 guests at a dinner last night he was delayed by an unscheduled meeting with a group of American Association of University Professors on campus.

After talking at length about his background he remarked:

"I deeply believe that most Japanese have a prejudice against Negroes." He went on to explain that:

"Japanese have always tried to absorb a superior culture. They also decide what not to imitate.

"The Japanese culture has never found it advantageous to imitate the black culture."

Canceled

His off-again on-again appearance was before a group sponsored by the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi (Japanesetown) organized by three members and former presidents of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The banquet had originally scheduled Hayakawa as guest speaker but canceled the dinner after some Japanese Americans in the community opposed the appearance of Hayakawa on grounds he did not have the entire support of the community and the dinner was not an open forum to allow an exchange of views and opinions.

Some 60 dissidents of the group, called the Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner, paraded before the San Francisco Athletic Club, where the speech was scheduled, with signs that read:

"Support your local puppet" and "Hayakawa—Ronnie Rat's Houseboy."

Amid Boos

Hayakawa arrived in a car with Steven J. Doi, co-chairman of the dinner and was greeted by chants of "Down with Hayakawa." He walked through the moving picket line amid a chorus of boos, entered the hall to cheers, took a drink at the bar, placed his famous tam 'o shanter on his head and received a two-thirds standing ovation.

Hayakawa's speech was for the most part about his Nisei background, his interest in semanticism so he could fight against racism and his fight against discrimination by writing a column in the Chicago Defender in 1942.

After alluding to the picket line out front as "processionary caterpillars," Hayakawa went on to say:

"There is a bit of condescension about Japanese when it comes to culture. We are a colored race of non-whites — we've been through the same thing but we've been able to come through it better than the Negroes have."

Blacks in Need

He said the black studies program is more important than the other ethnic studies programs because the "Negro needs this more than any of us."

"After this is solved, we can solve the other problems."

Hayakawa received another two-thirds standing ovation at the end of his talk.



HAYAKAWA MAKES HIS WAY THRO UGH THE PICKET LINE
Acting SFS president appeared before Japanese-American group
—Examiner photo by Walt Lynott

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle February 23, 1969

Colleges Clamp Down on Dissidents

By United Press International

The nation's college administrators, faced with campus rebellion, appeared yesterday to be taking an increasingly harder line — sometimes under prodding from state legislators — toward student dissidents.

The National Guard has been summoned this year to the campuses of the Universities of California and Wisconsin. Large details of police are a daily event at San Francisco State College. Michigan State police were called in at Michigan campuses. The Texas Rangers were called in at Wiley College.

Faculty Approved

A year ago, when police were summoned to Columbia University, a substantial portion of the faculty criticized the action, but when the National Guard came to Wisconsin at the request of the university administration, the faculty indorsed the move.

John Weaver, president of the University of Missouri, facing the possibility of a Students for a Democratic Society-sponsored strike next week, warned he will not hesitate to call in the National Guard or the Missouri Highway Patrol, if needed.

86 Cited

At Oberlin College, center of student protest movements for nearly a decade, President Robert K. Carr announced he will suspend students involved in a demonstration Thursday against Marine recruiters.

When student dissidents seized the administration building at the University of Chicago and held it for 16 days, the school administration did not call in police — and violence was avoided. However, 86 students have been suspended for failing to report for disciplinary hearings and more may be punished.

Eastern Michigan University officials refused Friday to drop criminal charges against 13 persons arrested in campus demonstrations.

The University of Illinois trustees last week, on recommendation of the school administration, rejected a faculty request for amnesty and ordered prosecution of persons arrested as a result of a violent demonstration which damaged the Student Union at the Champaign campus last fall.

127 at Berkeley

At Berkeley, there have been 127 arrests since Jan. 22, including 88 students. The university has expelled one student and 11 are on interim suspension.

Disciplinary hearings have been ordered for 60 more students and 39 cases are under investigation. Twenty-eight former students have been barred from re-admission.

At San Francisco State, where acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa virtually invented the new hard line, two students were suspended for repeated interruptions of a political science class.

More Arrests

When student protesters stormed into the office of the president of Chicago's Roosevelt University Thursday ripping out phones and activating fire hoses because the university wouldn't dismiss charges against persons seized in previous protests, the university ordered two more arrests.

Three persons face charges stemming from disruptions at Michigan State University.

In some cases, the new hard line may be inspired by governors and state legislatures.

In California, Gov. Ronald Reagan said of the demonstrations:

"This has to stop and it is going to stop. I will insist that those causing it are separated from the university."

'On Request'

Gov. William G. Milliken of Michigan promised to send the state police or National Guard to any campus which requests them.

In Wisconsin, at least a score of bills have been introduced to curb campus disruption. Two of them, denying state aid to disrupters and providing for a legislative probe of campus unrest, have already been adopted by the state senate.

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, February 23, 1969

'Pressure Protest By S.F. Teachers

San Francisco's classroom teachers protested yesterday that the administration is bowing to pressure groups in handling school grievances.

In a letter to Supt. Robert E. Jenkins, the San Francisco Classroom Teachers Association accused the district of treating teachers as second-class citizens.

The letter, signed by President-elect Patrick King, said the central administration forced the principal of Mission High School to conduct a "speakout" at which 17 demands by black and Third World students were discussed.

King charged that the speakout was opposed by Mission principal Harry Kreitzer but that the principal was overruled "because a small committee of community people had pressured the district."

He said teachers were compelled by the administration to sit in their classrooms and listen to students discuss the demands.

Teachers were forbidden to speak, he said, and community observers were placed in each classroom to make sure that the rule was carried out.

The program was opposed by the Mission faculty and the teachers association as well as by some parents who

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 2

Peaceful Picketing Planned for Dr. Hayakawa Speech

Young Japanese American student strikers and their adult supporters will picket the dinner tonight (Friday) at San Francisco Athletic club where Dr. S. I. Hayakawa will be the speaker.

At a press conference called by the Japanese-American United Against Hayakawa Dinner at the Bank of Tokyo of California Japan Center community room, three spokesmen said their plans to picket before a group of local newsmen and TV cameramen.

It will be a peaceful, purely informational picket, according to Rev. Lloyd E. Wake of Glide Memorial Methodist church.

"We plan to have only Japanese Americans, about 40 students and 40 adults, in the picket line and they will pass out leaflets," Rev. Wake said.

However, in answer to questions he said that it was possible others may join, but this was being planned as a strictly Japanese American affair.

Shot Threats for Talk

There will be no violence, Rev. Wake said, but he admitted under questioning that no steps were being taken by his group to control it if it broke out.

Yori Wada, Buchanan YMCA executive director and chairman of the city's civil service commission, explained in detail the events leading up to the scheduling of the dinner by the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi "whose membership consists of three leaders of the JACL."

He said his group includes the San Francisco JACL's civil rights committee, Women's Auxiliary and Junior JACL, the Berkeley JACL civil rights committee and the Asian American Political alliance at San Francisco State.

Will Avoid Violence

Penny Nakatsu reoresented the AAPA and outlined the group grievances against Dr. Hayakawa.

Wada stressed that the thinag was wrong for such a dinner and it has divided the community over the issue and the propriety of having Dr. Havakawa speak to an exclusive all-Japanese dinner at which no public debate would be allowed.

When it was pointed out to him that the dinner sponsors announced earlier Thursday that the dinner was open to all interested and there will be a question and answer period, Wada pointed out that earlier printed notices specifically noted it was a closed event.

Bank Not Told

During the press conference, one TV reporter asked if the use of the bank's room was any indication of its stand on the Hayakawa issue.

He was told there was none and later Toshio Nagamura, Japan center office manager, said that a request had been made for the use of the room "for a JACL meeting," not a press conference on such a controversial issue.

Rev. Wake acknowledged that there had been a slipup as the bank should have been informed more in detail about the nature of the meeting.

Page 4—S.F. Examiner ☆ Mon., Feb. 24, 1969

S.F. Strikers Call for Show Of Strength

Despite rumors that a break may be near in the wearisome four month old strike at San Francisco State, striking students in the Third World Liberation Front called for a "massive show of strength" today.

According to an announcement from the TWLF Central Committee, striking students were to gather at the corner of 19th and Holloway Avenues to once again man the picket lines.

Token Week

Only token picketing went on last week as both teachers and students established themselves in their classes so they could go out on strike this week in good academic standing.

At the close of a marathon meeting Friday, sources within the striking American Federation of Teachers felt that a settlement was near if the state college trustees "would show some willingness to move on the student demands."

But no official comment was available from any side, except to say the situation was "delicate."

To add yet another note of cheery, although perhaps unfounded, optimisim, Acting President S. I. Hayakawa announced Friday the creation of yet another committee — the Select Committee of Faculty and Administration — to "seek a resolution" of the 15 demands put forth by the TWLF and the Black Students Union.

Compromise Term

In the lexicon of strike terminology, "seeking a resolution" apparently lies somewhere between "negotiating" and "implementing" the demands.

Hayakawa and the trustees have said they will not accept all the demands but are willing to negotiate, while the TWLF says the demands are "non-negotiable" and is only willing — so far — to meet to discuss their implementation.

The request for the select committee came from the Academic Senate, arousing speculation that the faculty group may have been approached by members of the striking organizations.

As usual, spokesmen for the BSU and TWLF were not available for comment.

Question of Power

Hayakawa said that his select committee had the power "to make a settlement" although the strikers have steadfastly maintained they would only talk with the trustees, since "puppet Hayakawa has no power."

Louis Heilbron, the San Francisco trustee who has been closely associated with AFT negotiations, said no meetings are scheduled with the striking teachers' union and refused comment on whether a breakthrough was in sight.

Meanwhile, student strike leaders this weekend called for a continuation of the strike and outwardly showed no sign that the official attitude against negotiation had changed.

San Francisco Chronicle Mon., Feb. 24, 1969

Doubtful Future For S.F. State

By Elmont Waite

Whether San Francisco State College, once top-rated among the 19-school State College system, can finish its current spring semester remained in doubt yesterday — and nobody involved would offer any clues to the outcome.

While squadrons of helmeted police patrolled the uneasy campus late last week, there were rumors that the crippling strike by several hundred members of the American Federation of Teachers had ended in a tentative settlement.

Yesterday, however, attorney Louis Heilbron, a member of the State College Board of Trustees, told The Chronicle "No meetings are scheduled with the teachers this weekend." And if there were any, he would have known.

LEADERS

Meanwhile, a non-striking faculty "committee of six" headed by economics professor Curtis Aller waited, hour after hour, to try to meet with and settle the grievances of militant leaders of the school's student strike.

The students struck November 6, and the union teachers — several hundred of them—went out January 6.

Were the teachers deferring their own strike settlement in hopes that student grievances could first be settled?

"I don't know," Aller said yesterday. "But the fact the teachers have announced no settlement does help us in our efforts to meet with student strike leaders, I believe."

He did not imply, and Trustee Heilbron 's brief statement in effect denied, that teachers had in fact reached any settlement at all.

Aller would say only that "We're still waiting, and ready to meet with student leaders at any time." And Trustee Heilbron said "I can't say anything," except that he could not report any settlement of the teachers' strike.

On campus last week, while squads of police on horseback and lines of single-file Tactical Squad officers, riot sticks at the ready, patrolled through intermittent drizzles of rain, long lines of students formed inside the Administration Building awaiting their turns at the registrar's windows.

"Yeah, that fits," said one student, bitterly, glancing out a front window at passing police on Holloway avenue. "They're going no place — and what are we doing?"

GRADUATE

A red-haired girl in blue jeans, waiting in line ahead of him, said "What can you do? I'm supposed to graduate next June, but I'm required to take one course that they don't have anyone to teach!"

While his subordinates waited on the double line of students at the registrars' windows, Registrar John H. Sloane conceded "We're in a real mess. Classes started last Monday but a lot of the classes for which student registered are taught b teachers still on strike."

Registration for the sprin semester, he said, was abot one thousand below that t mid-year last year, and ther had been "hundreds mor than usual" trying to tran fer between semesters to oth er schools — which were to crowded to take more than few of them.

PROBLEMS

Two young men, chattin while waiting in line, spelle out some of the problems o trying to get an education ir the strife-ridden school.

"I managed to get my de gree January 31 — I'm a po litical science major," said Steve Nelson, 24, whose dark hair was conservatively cut.

"None of my classes were interrupted, really, by the student strike — but in one of my classes the teacher, on strike, is still holding my grades, and in another all the teacher did was hand out 'pass' or 'no pass' instead of grades. But I got through."

His companion, Charles Stevens, 21, a senior in business administration, grinned and said "I'm going to graduate in June — knock on wood. None of my teachers went on strike. But the whole mess has gotten on my nerves. I'm just about fed up."

Independent-Journal, Monday, Feb. 24, 1969

Few Pickets Brave Rain At State

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Cautious expressions of hope in strikes by both students and faculty at San Francisco State College appeared today during a dismal drizzle that soaked the campus and the few tiny groups of pickets.

Negotiations involving teachers, some of whom went on strike Jan. 6, were apparently in such a delicate stage that no one was talking about them.

However, pickets from the American Federation of Teachers handed out flyers to those coming on the campus that thanked the students who registered in the classes of striking professors.

"This student support has contributed to the fact that the trustees, for the first time in the history of the state College System, are now bargaining in good faith with a teachers' organizations such as the AFT," they said. "It has contributed to the fact that there is now some hope that the Third World strike will be settled."

2★ Los Angeles Times 21 Tues., Feb. 25, 1969—Part I

2-25-69

S.F. State Teachers Approve Provisional Strike Settlement

BY DARYL LEMBKE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — Striking teachers at San Francisco State College announced Monday that they have accepted a settlement to end their 50-day walkout if two conditions are met.

The first is that the State College Board of Trustees ratify the settlement package, which was offered by a trustee committee and approved by the striking American Federation of Teachers Local 1352.

The second is a vaguely worded requirement "that a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

Victor Van Bourg, attorney for Local 1352 who announced the conditional settlement at a press conference in the Labor Temple here, refused to elaborate on the meaning of the second condition.

There was speculation, however, that it was an escape clause for those striking teachers who do not feel that they can return to the classrooms until a settlement is also reached in the marathon student strike which began last Nov. 6.

A number of the local's 300 members have held that simultaneous settlement of the student and teacher strikes must be achieved before the union members end their walkout.

The teachers' demands at the time their strike began included the resolution of Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front "grievances," which are the basis for the student strike.

Ratification of the settlement package by the trustees is anticipated. The 20-member board will consider the settlement at a meeting in Los Angeles today and Wednesday.

The offer conditionally accepted by the union was signed by Louis H. Heilbron, chairman of the trustee committee involved in the talks. It was also signed by Frank D. Dollard, San Francisco State executive vice president, on behalf of Acting President S.I. Hayakawa.

The acting president issued a statement Monday night in which he expressed some concern over the meaning of the union's conditions regarding "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere."

Other Meaning

"This could mean no more than what it says," said Hayakawa. "However, it could also mean what many striking students mean by these words, namely the settlement of student demands and the removal of police protection from the campus."

Van Bourg said the local 1352 members voted about 15 to 1 last Thursday to accept the settlement but made acceptance subject to further clarification on the provision for handling faculty grievance appeals.

He said that clarification came over the weekend.

Most of the nine points in the settlement are either existing state college policy or had been agreed to earlier by Hayakawa.

The stumbling block was the establishment of procedure for hearing appeals when a faculty member is disciplined. The procedure would enable him to appeal over the head of the individual state college president.

Appeals Panel

In the settlement announced Monday, a list of candidates for an "appeals panel" named statewide by each of the state college presidents after consultation with the faculty, would be supplemented. State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke would add at least 10 more candidates to the original list of 54. The additions, chosen from the state colleges and the University of California, would have to be acceptable to the chairman of the state colleges' Academic Senate.

A panel of three would then be chosen from this augmented list to hear the appeal. The appealing faculty member would have the choice of selecting the panel by lot or by a "one, one and one" method.

Selection Method

In the latter case, the president of the school involved would select one member to the panel, the faculty member appealing would name a second and those two panel members would then name a third. All three would have to come from the original master list.

Except for the grievance procedure, however, the provisions made no drastic changes in state college policy.

The provisions include:

1—Agreement by the trustees "to meet with employe organization representatives." The board already has a policy of "meeting and conferring" with various employe organizations, but refuses to "negotiate," with such groups on the grounds that this would be illegal.

2—Staffing of the incipient black studies department and the proposed ethnic studies college at San Francisco State would not be done at the expense of other departments, except for this spring's semester. Hayakawa had already agreed to this.

3—No "reprisals" would be made against returning teachers because of participation in the strike.

A faculty committee appointed by Hayakawa met briefly Monday with student strike leaders but the meeting ended abruptly when the students demanded several preconditions for further talks.

ness: 921-6820, Editorial: 921-6822 Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Nisei Have Opportunity to Serve in Role as Mediator

Specially Qualified to Help Both Blacks and Whites, Declares Dr. S. I. Hayakawa in Speech to Nisei

The Japanese Americans have a great opportunity, and an obligation, to serve in an intermediary role between the blacks and the white, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said at the dinner Friday night at which he addressed some 250 Japanese Americans.

He received a standing ovation from the audience which included a number from Fresno, Sacramento and San Jose to join the local and East Bay listeners.

During his 1½ talk which the San Francisco State college interim president said was an unprepared one since he had so many interruptions from visitors during the day, he covered his Japanese American background, his interest in semantics as a means of fighting racism and also the state college situation.

Dr. Hayakawa told about his parents who are now living in retirement in their native Yamanashi. His father first came to San Francisco early in the century, along with many young men of the Meiji era who went abroad to learn and absorb Western culture.

He was interested in English literature while here in this city as he had his translations of works of Carlyle printed in local Japanese newspapers.

Settled in Vancouver

After a trip back to Japan to get married, he headed back to San Francisco with his bride. But they traveled by way of Vancouver where his father stayed to operate an import-export store until he retired and returned to Japan.

Dr. Hayakawa said he was named for Samuel Johnson, author of "The Dictionary" two centuries ago.

"Therefore, it was with great pride to me to be able to send my father a copy of the Funk and Wagnall's new dictionary several years ago with my name listed as one of the authors," he declared.

And so it was natural that he became an expert of words. "I couldn't help it," he added.

Dr. Hayakawa told how he became interested in semantics in the mid-1930s when he became alarmed at the success Hitler was having in swaying great masses of Germans to Nazism with his wild harangues.

Crowd Spellbinder

Also Mussolini in Italy was meeting equal sucess with his ability to sway the people with his speeches.

His study led him to realize that Hitler, through his clever methods of expressing his ideas, was able to inflame the Germans to accept Hitlerism — a racism calling for Aryan supremacy.

"An so my fight against racism started in 1939 when I wrote my first book on the gangster methods being used by Hitler to win power," he reported.

Dr. Hayakawa said a new Nazism of the left is responsible for student disorders and "I accepted the acting presidency of state college to combat this new threat."

As for the state college situation, Dr. Hayakawa said that "most of the 'striking students' demands are rational and said he goes along with them.

Some Irrational Demands

"But mixed up in the demands are irrational demands, demands that the educational system must be upset and that changes be made by argument, reason and debate, but without consultation, by simply yielding to radical demands with threats, firebombs, intimidation and gangster methods.

"What we are fighting is not the demands that education be changed. We are willing to do some sort of change, but demands that education be changed according to the ideas of the undergraduates without discussion, without debate, simply change because if we don't change it the way they want us to, they will burn down the whole lot. That I shall fight.

For those who advocate closing down the whole school, while the dissidents and school authorities hold discussions, Dr. Hayakawa said that "there is nothing in the demands that require closing down the entire school to discuss.

More Chance for Success

"As a matter of fact, if the school remains open there is a better chance that a successful dialogue can be completed," he added.

There are some among the strikers who simply would like to tear down not only the local college, but all institutions of higher learning in America, Dr. Hayakawa also pointed out.

On the matter of ethnic studies, he said the black studies program is more important than the other ethnic programs because the "Negro needs this more than any of us." It is a matter of priority, he said.

"After this is solved, we can solve the other problems. The Mexican-American may be next

(Continued on second page)

Most of Arrestees Are White

Police have arrested more than six times as many white persons as blacks in the disorders rising from San Francisco State College's Black Students Union and Third World "revolt," it was disclosed today.

A recapitulation of arrests from Nov. 7 through Jan. 31, by the police Intelligence Unit, showed this breakdown:

White male adults, 312, white female adults 173, Negro male adults 62, Negro female adults 10. There were six white male juveniles, two Negro male juveniles and no Negro malejuveniles and no Negro female juveniles, the report showed.

The rest were of Oriental ancestry — 26 males and eight femals, all adults.

The greatest percentage of those picked up in the rows was in the 20-30 age group — a total of 421.

There were 132 teen-agers — the youngest was 14 — 34 in the 30-40 age group and the rest were over 40.

The oldest — demonstrating a reverse of the "generation gap" — was 50.

Summer School Plans at State

San Francisco State College is going ahead with plans for the summer session despite current unrest.

Dr. Shepard Insel, dean of education services and summer sessions at State, said the usual three segments of study will be offered.

The first is the one-week session on June 16 with the six and three-week sessions following on June 23 and Aug. 4.

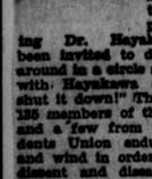
Additional information is available at the summer sessions office.

SANSEI SPEAKS

CHERYL YOSHIMURA

Hayakawa Dinner

Speaking to a heterogeneous audience of approximately 300 attentive listeners, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa delivered his "unprepared" and informal speech on Friday, Feb. 21, following cocktail and dinner. Many of the views and comments of the internationally renowned semanticist pertained to the Japanese Americans.



While he was greeting the people inside the San Francisco Athletic Club with such words as "My colleagues in Americanization, I'm grateful for your inviting me here tonight," the pickets, protesting Dr. Hayakawa's having been invited to dinner, marched around in a circle shouting "Down with Hayakawa and on strike shut it down!" There were about 135 members of the Third World and a few from the Black Students Union enduring the rain and wind in order to show their dissent and dissatisfaction with the dinner they thought was given to honor Dr. Hayakawa.

At this time I have to interject some of my own comments. Although I am not one-hundred percent pro either side, I feel the duty of a reporter is to give equal time and space to both sides. The conclusions drawn are up to you, the reader, to decide for yourselves.

I talked to two of the Japanese Americans who were on the picket line. Rev. Lloyd Wake, a highly respected man in the community, firmly believed that Dr. Hayakawa did not have the entire support of the San Francisco Japanese American community; that the time for Dr. Hayakawa's appearance is contrary to the expressed interest of the largest community organization, the San Francisco JACL, which voted to cancel an earlier invitation to Dr. Hayakawa to speak at the league's annual installation dinner; that the dinner podium is not open to the public, including non-Japanese, is not free, and is not an open forum to allow an exchange of views and opinions; and that the Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner is opposed to any event that discriminates against all non-Japanese. "We value their friendship, support and understanding and dedicate ourselves to preserve community unity and harmony."

I had to admire Rev. Wake and all other Third World members who were not afraid to stand up for their convictions and to show their difference of opinion. However, I felt that all the protesters should have come inside to listen to Dr. Hayakawa; they would have gained more than they would have lost. By not giving Dr. Hayakawa the chance to explain himself, by being so committed to their own goals, they had chosen to stop the lines of communication. They listened only to their own side.

For example, if the pickets had come in they would have discovered that though Dr. Hayakawa might not have the entire support of the San Francisco Japanese American Community, he did have the support an more important the respect of a large percent of the community. Moreover, he had the respect of the Japanese Americans from San Jose, Sacramento, Fresno and the East Bay.

Another claim that needed the other side added to it in order to be complete was the one that the dinner podium was not open to the public, including Blacks and White, was not free, and was not an open forum to allow an exchange of views and opinions. On the other hand, if it wasn't open to "non-Japanese," what were Black people and White people doing seated at tables enjoying glasses of wine and plates of roast beef? As for it not being free, no dinner is ever free. Would a dinner to which Huey Newton had been invited to speak be free?

The Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner was opposed to any event that discriminated against Blacks. The reasons they gave were valid, but additions were needed to complete the reasoning. For example, they valued the Black's friendship, support and understanding and dedicated themselves to preserve community unity and harmony.

On the other hand, they cannot preserve unity if their own community is in disunity and and disharmony; they can not value friendship if compromise is non-existent; and they cannot value support if they do not have the support of their own community.

But, Dr. Hayakawa did have the support of the people who crossed the picket line in order to hear what he had to say. They did not necessarily come to honor him, but to listen to him and to judge him as a man, a man who has been under considerable pressure from both sides and still has had the "guts" to do what he believes is in the interest of the majority and justice.



Dr. Hayakawa Arrives for Nisei Dinner

MEETS PICKETS—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is seen passing Miyo Ota, one of some 50 pickets outside the hall in which over 250 Nisei were waiting to hear a speech by the San Francisco State college president. Between them is Steve Doi, one of the dinner sponsors.

San Francisco Examiner photo

Objectives Achieved . . .

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION MARKS PICKETING OF HAYAKAWA DINNER

Despite intermittent rain, a hardy group of pickets, nearly all Japanese Americans marched in front of the San Francisco Athletic club on Stockton st. where Dr S. I. Hayakawa spoke at a dinner sponsored by the Committee of Nihonmachi.

As Dr. Hayakawa arrived late for the informational picket line manned by the Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner about two hours in front of the hall.

Sponsors called the effort a great success in its effort to bring the attention of the general public to the fact that Dr. Hayakawa does not have the whole-hearted support of the Japanese American community.

The committee claimed that 134 were in the line. The Chronicle said 100 and the Examiner reported 60. The Nichi Bei Times counted 79 in the line, plus monitors.

It was a peaceful march and an informational leaflet was handed to all those entering the hall.

Carried Signs

However, there were some signs that were derogatory — "Support Your Local Puppet."

and "Hayakawa — Ronnie Rat's Houseboy" and others.

The committee pointed out that a number of family units marched together and that the line included not only students, but also bankers, businessmen, teachers, professional men and others.

Dr. Hayakawa was greeted with a chant of "Dow with Hayakawa" when he arrived with Steven J. Doi, one of the sponsors of the dinner. He was handed one of the informational leaflets from Miyo Ota, striking student.

He playfully slapped her on the side with the leaflet and entered the hall.

He later referred to the picket line in front in his speech as "processionary caterpillars."

Speaks to JACL Chapters

DR. PAUL TAKAGI EXPLAINS STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COLLEGE STRUGGLE

By RAY OKAMURA

BERKELEY, Feb. 25—Participation of the younger members of the nisei community in the student's strikes at U.C. Berkeley and S.F. State are efforts to gain ethnic identity and are for the benefit of all Japanese Americans Dr. Paul Takagi, a U.C. Berkeley sociologist, said this in his talk last Friday night to an overflow audience of 200 nisei.

Speaking at an open forum sponsored by the Berkeley and Oakland JACL chapters, he said that the Third World Liberation Front strikes are basically drives to regain self-respect and self esteem.

Takagi added that Japanese American ethnic identity is more than a study of Japanese culture. It is a move to overthrow the cultural dominance that white America has imposed.

Although he titled his talk "Campus Violence and Disturbances," Takagi felt the news media focuses too much attention on the violence and neglects the issues.

Therefore, he felt it is important for him to explain to the nisei the reasons why so many students of their children's generation are not only involved in, but are actually leading, the Third World strikes.

Defines Issues

The issues are: "What does it mean to be an ethnic minority in white America?" And "Must minorities, including Japanese Americans, automatically accept white values and mores, and consequently white domination?"

"Blacks, street people, the working class, and young students have one thing in common — a deep sense of deprivation and loss of self-esteem," said Takagi. Self-esteem is something that groups give to the individual, and it determines how an individual feels about himself and his place in society.

The deprivation and loss of self-esteem comes from constantly deferring to the white man. The "quiet, introverted" nisei should readily recognize this, stated Takagi. In mixed committees and juries, the nisei does not speak up. Somewhere in his training, a Japanese American learns to keep his opinions to himself and learns not to openly challenge a white

(Continued on second page)

HOKUBEI MAINICHI
NORTH AMERICAN DAILY
1737 Sutter Street San Francisco, California 94115 P. O. Box 3321, San Francisco, California 94119 Phone: Office — 567-7323 Editorial — 567-7324 TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1969

JAKIMA'S
Easter Card, April 6
JAPANESE CULTURAL & TRADE CENTER
22 PEACE PLAZA, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. TEL. 922-0281

Peaceful, Friendly Demonstration Held by Anti-Hayakawa Protestors

135 in Picket Lines, 300 Inside

Many Family Units in Demonstration

The first public appearance of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa before a Japanese-American audience was held without any untoward incidents last Friday night, Feb. 21, despite the excitement of the first public demonstration in the form of an "informational picket" ever organized by a Japanese-American group.

Close to 300 persons in the San Francisco Athletic Club banquet room on Stockton Street near St. Peter's Catholic Church in the North Beach area heard Dr. Hayakawa speak for more than one hour. The acting president of San Francisco State College spoke on his past and his present job at the college. He received a standing ovation.

Steady Rainy

It was drizzling when the informational picket started to get organized about 6 p.m. under leadership of the "Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner" ad hoc committee. It rained steadily all evening. The demonstrators milled around orderly and peacefully on a narrow sidewalk in front of the S.F. Athletic Club building carrying placards, some of which said:

"Free S.F. State!", "We Are Not White!", "Puppet Hayakawa!", "Nisei Parents Listen to Your Children!", and one in Japanese "Hantai Hayakawa Hakase!"

135 in Crowd

At the height of its peaceful demonstration, it had an estimated crowd of about 135 persons in the picket lines. Among them were a number of family units where Nisei parents and Sansei children walked together. The pickets included ministers, bank employees, businessmen, teachers, professional people, career government employees, students and even one plainclothes policeman.

Issei, Nisei and Sansei of similar categories were also in the banquet hall to hear Dr. Hayakawa speak.

The Japanese-Canadian scholar with his blonde wife were late in coming, because of the acting president's administrative business at the college. They arrived at 7:45 p.m. and entered the club building escorted by a couple of police officers. They were 45 minutes behind the scheduled dinner time.

When they arrived, the demonstrators opened a path in the picket lines for the couple to enter the building. There was no taunting or shouting.

Friendly

Many friends of the demonstrators passed through the lines in a spirit of friendliness, outwardly at least. There was an intermittent voice of "Shame" and "Search Your Conscience" heard in the picket lines.

Soon after Dr. Hayakawa's arrival, the demonstrators dispersed and some of the pickets went over to Berkeley to attend a JACL lecture meeting to hear criminologist Dr. Paul Takagi speak on "Campus Violence and Disturbances."

A couple of police officers on the scene were said to have expressed their surprise that this demonstration against Dr. Hayakawa was done in such a peaceful manner.

Edison Uno, one of the captains on the picket lines, later, dispatched a letter to Chief of Police Thomas Cahill commending the officers (quoted elsewhere on this page).

Meanwhile, in the banquet hall, the dinner proceeded as scheduled with $6 ticket holders sitting on both sides of seven long tables, each seating 40 persons. There was no table reserved for "honored guests." George Yamasaki, Jr., acted as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Hayakawa was introduced to the audience by Dr. Clifford Uyeda and the acting president began speaking at exactly 9:15 p.m. He spoke in a somewhat feminine voice, but his English was precise and Oxfordian, pleasant to the ear. And when he mentioned some Japanese names and Japanese words like "sashimi" and "hakujin," his pronunciation was strong and clear without a trace of foreignism. Dr. Hayakawa spoke for a little more than one hour and then answered questions presented to him from the floor in a written form.

Among the diners were a large groups from Fresno, Sacramento, San Jose and East Bay. Also a sprinkling of non-Nisei including a couple of black young men.



Dr. Hayakawa is shown above (center front) with a group from the Fresno area at the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi dinner Friday night.

Picket Captain Lauds 2 SF Police Officers For Helpful Courtesy

A letter commending two police officers for their courtesy at the Friday night demonstration was dispatched Saturday to San Francisco Chief of Police Thomas Cahill by Edison Uno, one of the organizers of the "Japanese Americans United Against Hayakawa Dinner." The Uno letter is quoted below in its entirety:

DEAR CHIEF CAHILL:

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the excellent representation of your department at a public demonstration last night at the San Francisco Athletic Club.

Officers Nick Eterovich (#480) and Charles Gale (#1127) performed an outstanding service as 135 members of the Japanese American community conducted a peaceful demonstration against the appearance of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa at a dinner sponsored by a segment of our community. Both officers were polite, courteous, and very helpful to all the strikers. As a participant in the demonstration, I can personally attest to the respect and credit they brought to the S.F. Police Department.

The informational picket was a tremendous success. We thank you and your men for their understanding assistance, and cooperation.

Dating Correction

The Hokubei Mainichi for yesterday was erroneously dated Monday, Feb. 25, 1969. It should have been dated Monday, Feb. 24, 1969.

Seeks Ethnic Studies for All Minorities

Changed Dr. H. Willing to Address Nisei Group Again

Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa said that he was willing to speak again before any Japanese-American audience in the future when "time and circumstance" permit him to do so.

He told this to the Hokubei Mainichi after his speaking engagement Friday night before the "Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi" dinner in the San Francisco Athletic Club banquet room.

There has been a big change in this Japanese-Canadian scholar's attitude toward things Nisei. Some 10 years ago when he came to San Francisco State, a Nisei student group asked him to speak at a conference held on San Jose State campus. Dr. Hayakawa refused to speak because, he said at that time, he did not believe in ethnic groupings. He has since declined all invitation for appearance before a Nisei audience. He believed in total assimilation to achieve happiness in U.S. life.

Dr. Hayakawa told the Hokubei Mainichi that the change in his attitude came some six months ago even before he was appointed to take the present post at San Francisco State. Reason for this change was indicated in his one-hour address Friday night.

Earlier in his speech, Dr. Hayakawa said that he came to realize that everyone needs some sort of separatism to find one's own identity. The strength of the Chinese people in America, for instance, is found in their having a Chinatown where they can relax with their ethnic food and release their tension by shouting "goddam hakujin" sometimes.

He expressed understanding with the Black Students Union in their legitimate demands for a separate ethnic studies program in U.S. education system. He also said that other minorities need to satisfy similarly, their ethnic demands. But, as a matter of priority, he said, the black demands need to be satisfied first urgently.

A new kind of "melting pot" is brewing in America today, he intimated. But, he said, he will fight against irrational change, anarchist demands, and gangster tactics to force change.

Touching on his relations with JACL, Dr. Hayakawa said that he was disappointed with this national organization because of its support of the McCarran immigration law back in 1952. This law, he pointed out, perpetuates racism in the United States.

Speaking on the central issue at his college, Dr. Hayakawa declared: "I am not opposed to black or any other ethnic studies."

"Be productive," he warned, "for we all need to compliment each other" in American life.

Contrary to expectation of some listeners, Dr. Hayakawa failed to delve into the real depth of the current student turmoil.

Least Activist Group on Campus

History Profs, Students Keep Cool

By George McEvoy

What is there about the study of history that makes historians so cool, so non-activist?

Or, is that statement even true?

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa says it is true, that the teachers and students of history at San Francisco State are among the least activist in the various movements that have kept the campus in turmoil for months.

And the head of the history department at State tends to back up the acting president.

In a recent interview in U.S. News & World Report, Hayakawa said that students in the humanities and liberal arts courses are the most revolutionary on the campus, while those studying toward a definite profession — chemistry, nursing, zoology and the like — are more conservative.

Identity

He theorizes that the liberal arts students do not have as much direction as yet, that they are floundering somewhat, while the "professionals" have a stronger sense of identity.

But he sees an exception in the history courses.

"I had thought history was one of the liberal arts," he said, "but apparently it is a more intellectually sturdy discipline at San Francisco State."

Hayakawa said the history department has been functioning almost 100 percent throughout the demonstrations.

Dr. Ray Kelch, head of State's history department, told The Examiner that Hayakawa is substantially correct.

"Only one history teacher is on strike, out of about 30," Kelch said, "and student attendance is about 80 percent."

LONGER LOOK

Kelch said it would be almost impossible to pinpoint reasons for this, but he is inclined not to believe that historians are conservative.

"I think perhaps it's because we take a longer perspective," he said. "A student of history tends to view life as a continuing drama, and contemporary life as only one scene in that drama."

Kelch also said that very few historians are ever revolutionaries.

"We are more inclined to be reformists," he said.

History, he pointed out, includes the study of social and governmental structures, and a good history student is well aware of how slowly a democratic government can move at times.

"We don't expect an immediate solution to anything," he said. "Like a scientist, we know that life just doesn't work that way."

Pragmatic

Kelch is not cynical, however, nor does he believe most historians are cynical. "Pragmatic" is the word he prefers.

"We are not doctrinaire or mono-causal," he went on. "We do not ever believe there is one cause for anything in society. We are multiple causal. A study of history acquaints one with the fact that no one cause or one person is behind any historical change. There are always many factors, and elminating one or changing one structure probably would not result in any discernible progress."

Kelch rejects the idea that historians are escapists, in love with the past.

"On the contrary," he said, "historians are realists. They know what has happened down through the centuries and what is likely to happen today. That's why they aren't revolutionaries."

The historian, however, does believe that Americans are basically a conservative people, and that extremism does not — as some have stated — at least bring about some moderate progress.

Citing the American labor movement, he said it was always a conservative drive, that American labor was never out to destroy capitalism, just to get a larger chunk of the proceeds.

He was reminded of the IWW — the old Wobblies — who certainly did not have a peaceful and calm image in the early years of the labor movement.

"Exactly what I mean," he said. "Look what happened to the Wobblies. The mass of the labor movement rejected them."

Would a greater knowledge of history tend to make campus revolutionaries more patient, more willing to use the regular processes of democratic government to attain their goals?

"That's hard to say," Kelch replied. "But if they knew history better, at least they wouldn't be as disappointed when those goals are not reached overnight."

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Tues., Feb. 25, 1969

S.F. State

Teachers' Union OKs Tentative Settlement Plan

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

The teachers' union announced a tentative settlement yesterday of its seven-week-old strike at San Francisco State College.

Just when the striking professors will return to work was unclear, however, because of two conditions they attached to their approval of an agreement worked out with local members of the State College Board of Trustees.

It appeared that one condition would be met quickly. It is that the full Board of Trustees ratify the agreement, at board meetings in Los Angeles today or tomorrow.

But the other condition implied strongly that striking teachers will not return until the student strike at the college is settled, and there was no immediate prospect of that yesterday.

The agreement to end what was the longest — and certainly the most bitter — teacher strike in California history was worked out with five Bay Area members of the Board of Trustees.

It was approved almost two weeks ago by Hayakawa, four of the five trustees, and a committee of top local labor leaders who, in effect, negotiated it with the trustees.

Although it fell far short of meeting all of the teachers' original demands — including those for "resolution of student grievances" — the proposal did meet several key demands, and was called "a significant victory" by Van Bourg.

About 360 union members —about one-third of the entire State college faculty — approved it last week subject to further revision of the key provision setting up new machinery to hear teachers' academic grievances.

The union said the revision was "worked out satisfactorily" to allow them "fair and impartial" appeals from adverse rulings on their grievances by local college authorities.

The procedure still must be approved by the Academic Senate, but its approval is expected. Louis Heilborn, the trustee who headed the negotiations here, said he would recommend such approval, and that he would recommend agreement by the Board of Trustees to those parts of the proposal that they, rather than local college officials, must approve. pk up

The other provisions would:

- Guarantee there would be no reprisals against teachers who struck and that the college would recommend full reinstatement of those who might otherwise lose their tenure rights and other benefits under State law.
- Allow union and San Francisco State officials to work out possible amnesty for those teachers who were disciplined or arrested during the strike.
- Promise there would be no reduction in the current number of teaching positions and that, after the current semester, there would be independent financing and staffing of the new Black Studies Department and School of Ethnic Studies.
- Allow individual departments to reduce individual teaching loads from 12 to nine units a week without reducing the teacher's pay.
- Open college personnel files to inspection by teachers and guarantee the union the continuing right to represent its members before the Board of Trustees.

A committee of non-striking faculty members conferred with student strike leaders in an attempt to meet the union's hoped for settlement of the student strike. But the students set three pre-conditions which they said would have to be met before they would even discuss settlement. pk up

Most important was their demand that George Murray be released from the county jail, where he began serving a six-month sentence on Friday for violating probation imposed on him for his part in the beating of several college newspaper editors in 1967.

The leaders also demanded as pre-conditions that the college abandon its plans to hold disciplinary hearings for striking students beginning today, and that the faculty committee either show that it has the power to implement the student demands or call in representatives of those who do have the power — meaning, according to the strikers, Governor Ronald Reagan and Alioto.

The condition is that trustees must guarantee "a peaceful and free atmosphere" on campus before striking teachers will return.

The union, speaking solely through attorney Victor Van Bourg, refused to clarify just what was meant by that proviso. But some union members acknowledged privately that it meant just what it implied.

Benny Stewart, chairman of the striking Black Students Union, vowed in any case that "we will continue our struggle" regardless of what the teachers do.

Other students declared that they will not even discuss settlement until former instructor George Murray and other strike leaders are released from strike-related prison sentences.

The students were not optimistic, and neither was acting college President S. I. Hayakawa, who was leery of the union's "equivocal announcement."

But Mayor Joseph Alioto, who joined Van Bourg and local labor leaders at a press conference announcing the tentative agreement, was confident that now "we can handle the student situation."

Hayakawa said the union announcement could mean that teacher settlement is conditional on "a settlement of student demands and the removal of police protection from campus."

He claimed this would violate the purposes for which the union struck and its promise to the Labor Council when it won AFL-CIO sanction that it was striking "for faculty demands only."

S.F. STATE FIGHT 'WON' BY DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA, SAYS EAST MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(UPI)—Interim president Dr. S. I. Hayaka has won in his fight with campus radicals to keep San Francisco State college open, a conservative magazine said last week.

The National Review said in its current issue that the latest "destructiveness" at the school "represents the death throes of the movement in California."

The magazine further said that the Students for a Democratic Society "are losing the support of black militants at San Francisco State, who had provided much of the 'muscle' for protests."

The article said that although the "new left vowed to close the college . . . it has remained open and the campus has survived the semester."

Only a handful of the strikers were on the picket line and classroom instruction was reported "practically normal."

Governor Reagan, meanwhile, declared yesterday he was opposed to the proposed agreement, basing it on what he had been told about it.

His position, reportedly based on misinformation about the settlement's provisions, was immediately attacked by Mayor Alioto.

Pact Essential

"He either is misinformed or misunderstands the essential character of the agreement, which, quite simply provides for a modest grievance procedure and for the reinstatement of teachers to their classrooms," Alioto said.

"It is incredible to me that the Governor should place himself in the way of ending the strike."

COLLEGE STRIKERS MAY LATER THREATEN BUSINESS—HAYAKAWA

Those troublemakers on college campuses today may be doing the same thing to business in a year or so, according to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

Out of curiosity about what's going on out at San Francisco State college, the National Roofing Contractors assn. had the acting president of the troubled campus address its Mark Hopkins luncheon Monday.

In a question-and-answer period, Dr. Hayakawa was asked if the business community also faced social revolt.

"The chances are it may," replied the famed semanticist who earlier drew a roar from his audience of 750 by plopping his tam-o'shanter on his head and raising a clenched fist.

May Move Over

"We (on college campuses) are at the frontline for the moment. But a few years from now our troublemakers will be graduates and at your door.

"Good luck to you."

He also reminded the roofers that race minority problems are not peculiar to campuses. Dr. Hayakawa said, "I see no Negro faces among you prosperous business men."

Tentative S.F. State Pact Covers Disputes

A key provision in the proposed agreement for settling the San Francisco State College teachers' strike liberalizes the grievance procedures.

This was one of the major issues in the dispute.

The tentative settlement would provide for an impartial panel of appeals selected on a state-wide basis with the State College chancellor augmenting the existing panel on grievances, "and any disciplinary panel to be selected," with 10 or more members, acceptable to the chairman of the Academic Senate, drawn from the state colleges and University of California, "with particular consideration to the principle that academic matters are involved."

Selection

"For any particular appeal the chancellor may select from the panel a committee of three; or, if the grievance prefers, the committee man be selected by lot, or the chancellor or the president may select one, the grievant one and these appointees select a third member."

(Appeals currently are heard by a three-member committee selected by the chancellor, subject to approval by the state-wide Academic Senate chairman.))

Other provisions:

There will be no reprisals against a returning teacher "simply" because he participated in the strike.

The college will recommend reinstatement on a non-discriminatory basis of persons who have been absent simply due to the strike "in proceedings brought before the State Personnel Board."

"With respect to striking faculty who have been notified of an absence without leave for five consecutive working days, and of consequent automatic resignation pursuant to the Education Code . . . the college will review specific statements by these individuals claiming that they have not been so absent." These teachers will have an opportunity "to discuss the matter with a college representative."

Any matters of amnesty, arrests and warrants affecting members of AFL Local 1352 will be referred to meetings of representatives of the college and the local union.

Present faculty positions will be maintained and sufficient funding has been provided to prevent the layoff of 100 to 125 faculty members in the 1969 Spring semester.

Staffing and budgeting of the Black Studies Department and the School of Ethnic Studies shall be made by independent budget and the academic positions shall not be taken from presently assigned departments.

No academic employe who has been assigned a reduced teaching load during 1969 and after would be docked or otherwise have his pay reduced as a result so long as the assignment was made in accordance with college procedure and staffing formula.

Personnel files shall be open to inspection by the faculty members upon consent of the college.



VICTOR VAN BOURG ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT
Mayor Alioto, Robert Hague listen to statement
—Examiner Photo

An Uncertain Peace at S.F. State

By Ernest Rapley
Labor Writer

Striking San Francisco State College teachers have approved a tentative peace agreement but whether they will resume classes hinged today on these two conditions:

- Ratification of the agreement by the State Board of College Trustees meeting in Los Angeles.
- Return of a "peaceful and free academic atmosphere" to the campus.

The tentative settlement was announced last night by Victor Van Bourg, American Federation of Teachers Local 1352 attorney, at a news conference also attended by Mayor Alioto and members of his citizens committee on the college dispute.

Some Doubts

Acting College President S. I. Hayakawa had doubts that the end of the seven week old strike was a foregone conclusion.

"It would be a pleasure to be assured that the strike is really over," he said. "But I am not yet sure that this really is the case.

"I am not sure that all the AFT teachers are ready to cross the student picket lines in order to return to their duties."

The AFT condition, he noted, "could also mean what many striking students mean by these words — namely, the settlement of student demands and the removal of police protection from the campus."

Most points of the proposed agreement was negotiated by a committee of leading labor officials meeting with a group of college trustees.

Key Issue

The last key issue concerning grievance procedure was settled by Van Bourg and representatives of the trustees in consultation with the labor committee after the proposed agreement was approved last Thursday at an AFT membership meeting subject to revision of the grievance controversy.

State College Trustee Louis H. Heilbron said the "majority of the trustees of the regional committee" would recommend approval by the full board.

Mayor Alioto said settlement of the teachers' strike "should clear the way" for resolving other campus issues.

But even as talks were underway between a faculty-administration committee and Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front representatives for ending the 3½ month student strike, an ominous note was sounded by Black Panther Leader George M. Murray.

No Peace

Murray, a former State College instructor, BSU spokesman and graduate student, predicted that peace would not return to the campus until he and other black militants are freed from jail. He was sentenced to six months for his part in a campus assault but regards himself as a political scapegoat.

"They figured they could coerce the rest of the brothers in the TWLF into negotiating by threatening all the leaders with prison," he said in his Hall of Justice jail cell. "We are not going to compromise whatsoever."

With announcement of the tentative agreement, the AFT executive committee said:

"The professors will return to work as soon as the proposal signed by representatives of the trustees and the local administraion is ratified by the full board, provided that a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

Violence

Van Bourg would not amplify this statement.

Asked if AFT members would refuse to teach if there were further student disorders, he said: "I do not know what would happen if there is violence on the campus."

Gary Hawkins, Local 1352 president, was not present.

Van Bourg reiterated that the teachers' strike is separate from that of the students.

But one of the AFT demands has been that the "student dispute must be resolved." And Hawkins and other officials never have said flatly that the teachers would resume classes if the student strike continued.

The proposed agreement generally follows provisions listed by George Johns, San Francisco Labor Council secretary, in what he said was a near settlement that failed early this month because of the grievance procedure issue.

No Reprisals

The proposal on that dispute would give the grievant an opportunity of selecting one member of a three-member panel to hear his appeal and broadens the procedure.

The settlement calls for a guarantee of no reprisals against teachers who "simply" participated in the strike and procedure for dealing with those who were arrested in connection with the dispute.

Other provisions call for no reduction in current teaching positions, opening college personnel files for inspection by teachers, recognizing the AFT as a representative of the teachers and allowing a reduction of teaching loads without cutting teachers' pay.

'Business May Face Revolution'

Those troublemakers on college campuses today may be doing the same thing to business in a year or so, according to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

Out of curiosity about what's going on out at San Francisco State College, the National Roofing Contractors Association had the acting president of the troubled campus address its Mark Hopkins' luncheon yesterday.

In a question - and - answer period, Dr. Hayakawa was asked if the business community also faced social revolt.

"The chances are it may," replied the famed semanticist who earlier drew a roar from his audience of 750 by plopping his tam-o'shanter on his head and raising a clenched fist.

"We (on college campuses) are at the frontline for the moment. But a few years from now our troublemakers will be graduates and at your door.

"Good luck to you."

He also reminded the roofers that race minority problems are not peculiar to campuses. Dr. Hayakawa said, "I see no Negro faces among you prosperous business men."

to Page 4, Col. 4

Teachers Told: 'Go to Work'

By Ernest Rapley
Labor Writer

San Francisco Labor Council put State College ing teachers on notice

ke sanction will be lift- he trustees approve the nent pact and teachers return to work.

threat came from top officials here who said re taking the striking an Federation of rs Local 1352 at its at its dispute is strict- or issue not connect- the students' strike.

members have ap- tentative settlement ed out by a trustees' committee, labor nd the college's ad- on, subject to ratiby the full trustees

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as speculation that tudents would feel achers, who struck d "sold them out" and also that the ould continue their the student strik-

r officials would

have no part of speculation.

"The Labor Council will lift strike sanction as soon as the agreement is ratified by the trustees," said Jack Crowley, the council's assistant secretary.

He said this would be at Monday's meeting of the council's executive committee.

Those asked to attend the meeting are AFT representatives, the Teamsters Union, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and others who participated in the Jan. 6 meeting at which strike sanction was granted.

"We expect the teachers to return to classes tomorrow if the trustees approve the agreement," said William Chester, ILWU regional director.

Immediate strike sanction withdrawal was also urged by Tim Richardson, Teamsters Local 85 business manager.

Labor Issues

Teamster support, he pointed out was based on the "fact" that the issues were "genuine labor demands . . . in no way connected with the student demands.

"This is not only the position of the local but is also the position taken by Joint Teamster Council 7," Richardson said.

Strike sanction withdrawal would enable deliveries again to the campus cafeteria and other facilities and also for employes to return to work on the campus.

Labor leaders who took part in negotiating the tentative agreement were George Johns, Labor Council secretary; Daniel Del Carlo, San Francisco Building Trades Council secretary; Robert Hague, Local 85 representative, and Chester.

Normal Classes

The AFT yesterday did not explain specifically what was meant by a "peaceful and free academic atmosphere" condition.

Faculty Ballot

Trustees Reject Vote on Dumke

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

Los Angeles

Faculties of 16 of the 18 California state colleges voted "no confidence" in Chancellor Glen S. Dumke yesterday by a 2 to 1 majority and asked him to resign.

But trustees of the California state colleges, who are holding their regular monthly meeting here, discussed the fate of their chief executive officer behind closed doors and decided to support him.

Announcement of the vote was made by Dr. John Stafford, chairman of the Statewide Academic Senate, which last May had voted "no confidence" in Dumke and asked him to resign.

QUESTION

The referendum simply asked the faculty at each college if it agreed with the senate's earlier resolution.

The vote was 3395, or 65 per cent, in support of the senate's previous action, 35 per cent, or 1850 votes, were opposed to the earlier resolution.

Only one college, the campus at San Luis Obispo, voted disagreement with the resolution. Long Beach's results did not arrive in time to be counted.

Stafford's announcement to the press was discussed almost immediately by the trustees, who are meeting in their headquarters at 5670 Wilshire boulevard.

DISCUSSION

During a luncheon executive session, with Dumke out of the room, the trustees discussed the matter for more than half an hour.

Board chairman Theodore Meriam said later that an informal poll of the board was taken after the discussion "and it was decided to support the chancellor."

Asked if this meant the board was happy with the chancellor, Meriam replied, "I'm not going to poll the board on their happiness with the chancellor."

Asked if it was a vote of confidence by the board in the chancellor, he replied, "It was a decision to support the chancellor."

Asked how many trustees opposed the support, Meriam woruld only say, "I think it is fair to say several minutes were taken up in discussion of it, but we took no formal vote."

A certified public accountant and a representative of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association were present at the counting of the ballots Tuesday morning at Northridge, near Los Angeles.

Campus by campus, the faculties voted this way:

CAMPUS	YES (Against Dumke)	NO (For Dumke)
Dominguez Hills	54	20
Fullerton	101	70
Hayward	213	54
Los Angeles	318	198
San Bernardino	40	26
Sonoma	143	117
Chico	130	58
Fresno	222	180
Humboldt	75	63
Sacramento	274	105
San Diego	257	144
San Fernando	329	143
San Francisco	416	167
San Jose	403	162
Sonoma	107	25
Stanislaus	60	15



GLENN S. DUMKE
2 to 1 against him

Black College In Texas Shuts Down

Marshall, Tex.

Wiley College closed its doors yesterday after a mass boycott and demonstrations by its all-Negro student body.

State and local officers tore away barricades erected by students at administration and class building doors.

Students barricaded doors one week ago and placed roadblocks on campus streets to enforce their demands for a long list of changes, including the resignation of the college president.

United Press

Trustees Asked to OK Crackdown

Los Ageles

moved yesterday to crack and to improve the way payroll records are kept on striking professors.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke asked the board to declare a system-wide state of emergency and empower college presidents to sharply restrict campus rallies if need be.

The authority is needed, Dumke said, because of "repeated incidents in which personal injuries, damage to property or both have arisen out of public events."

The board will act today on a resolution which would immediately allow presidents on the 18 college campuses to issue "reasonable regulations" governing student gatherings—a power they don't have now.

The restrictions would apply to the "time, place and manner" of student rallies on campuses throughout the system during emergencies.

The trustees also ordered their legal counse, Norman Epstein, to draft a resolution diving college presidents the power to require professors to say whether tey worked during a strike before they can be paid.

The decision came after Frank Dollard, executive vice president of San Francisco State, said existing payroll procedures haven't worked well in the past.

In San Francisco, acting President S. I. Hayakawa announced that the administration will decide by today how to deal with those classes scheduled for striking professors.

The classes will either be turned over to non-striking professors or cancelled altogether, Hayakawa said.

He said his information on which classes are not being taught comes from deans, students, and from teachers attendance records.

Our Correspondent

Two More Fail to Back Reagan Claim

Governor Ronald Reagan's story of switchblade knives at San Francisco State College was still in search of verification yesterday.

Two more trustees of the State college system said they could not back up the Governor's claim that former President Robert Smith of San Francisco State had reported that 35 Black Students Union members with switchblade knives forced the dean of admissions to admit 40 persons to the college.

Mrs. Philip Conley of Fresno said Smith was "absolutely correct" in insisting that he never brought up the subject at a closed meeting of the trustees in Los Angeles last November.

"Something of that sort happened sometime, somewhere," Mrs. Conley said, "but it didn't have to do with San Francisco State, it was not at that meeting and Bob Smith didn't say it."

FAMILIAR

Another trustee, Dudley Swim of Carmel Valley, said the Governor's claim had "a familiar ring to it.

"I recall the knife at the throat being used figuratively rather than literally," Swim said. Yet he wasn't sure if he had heard any mention of switchblades at the November sessions, nor did he have any recollection of Smith referring to forced enrollments.

Trustee Daniel H. Ridder of Long Beach, interviewed along with Mrs. Conley and Swim at a trustees' meeting in Los Angeles, said at first that he too had no memory of the asserted Smith account.

REINECKE

But turning momentarily to look at new Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke, seated next to him, Ridder added: "I'm sure he (Smith) did say it. If the Governor said it, I presume it was so."

Since Reagan raised the matter in a press conference at Sacramento last week, eight other trustees who were at the November meeting have said they heard no report on switchblades from Smith.

At this point, all but three trustees who were present when Smith was speaking have been interviewed. And those three were absent because of illness from yesterday's meeting.

The only persons who have given the Governor unequivocal support in his account of what happened are two members of his staff and Chancellor Glenn Dumke of the college system.

Bomb Manual

Mystery Pamphlet at S.F. State

Pamphlets loaded with explicit instructions on making bombs and other potent weapons for battling the "power structure" were circulating at the San Francisco State College campus yestfrday.

Student strike leaders disclaimed any knowledge of the inflammatory booklets, and no one else seemed to know anything about them or their supposed publisher — "3' R News Service, Inc."

Thomas Fitzpatrick, director of the Police Department's Intelligence unit, said he didn't know their source either, but was "very concerned" over their appearance on campus.

WARFARE

"It seems as if someone wants to perpetuate violence there," he said. "But I don't think the average dissident would use these things."

The booklets, headed "Your Manual," carry seven pages of detailed instructions on the art of guerrilla warfare.

A few mimeographed copies appeared on campus last week, but yesterday there were piles of them in front of several classroom buildings, both memeographed and photo-copied.

Students are told how to arm themselves "for rallies and other battles with the pigs," whom to attack, how and with what weapons.

TARGETS

The manual merely names general targets — policemen, their horses, cameramen and "scabs." But it promises to name names, in a "Death List" it will publish soon.

The list of suggested weapons is lengthy. There are brass knuckles, heavy picket signs with sharpened holders, rocks, bottles, blackjacks, heavy chains, darts, waterguns filled with ammonia, ice picks, leather punchers, can openers, sling shots.

Extensive instructions are given on the making of cherry bombs covered with tacks and b-b shot, bombs made from lengths of pipe and Molotov cocktails.

Students also are advised to establish "ammunition dumps" on campus, where they can store rocks, bottles and other missiles handy for "disabling the pigs," and to make certain no "pig cameramen" are in action when they begin their attacks.

The manual's rhetoric was about the only thing violent on campus yesterday, however, as about 85 striking students and teachers picketed quietly.

Echoes of past disturbances were voiced by Political Science Professor John Brunzel, however.

Brunzel, whose classes have been disrupted by student strikers, held a brief press conference to condemn the disruption.

He said the American Civil Liberties Union assured him it would not defend the two students suspended for the disruption and complained that the college Academic Senate does not oppose the disruptions strongly enough.

He said the Senate resolution "reaffirms the right of the students to learn and the teacher to teach in the classroom." It says that "any denial of such rights is not acceptable to the college community and that the Senate will support the obligation of the college administration to protect these rights."

Brunzel referred to a resolution adopted last week. The vote was: 19 members voting yes, four no, and eight abstaining.

"I find it hard to believe, but, regretfully, not surprising," said Brunzel, "that 12 members of the Academic Senate could not support the resolution.

"If the faculty cannot agree that the classroom is inviolate, then I think we have moved a step closer to turning the academic community into a cockpit of ideologues."

S.F. Examiner—Page 5
☆☆ Wed., Feb. 26, 1969

Trustees Look At Proposed S.F. State Pact

By Lance Gilmore
Examiner Education Writer

ANGELES — The ollege Board of Trust- ed into the issues of isco State's faculty his afternoon amid g versions of the settlement.

r Reagan has said atures of the strike , as he understands al.

resident S. I. Ha- sterday told the s Press Club the has been misin- ut what the set- ails.

a said radio news- neously informed or that the settle- des back pay for mbers docked for ing the strike.

No Pay

awa and State Col- hancellor Glenn S. both said yesterday uch pay would be ille- and is not contemplated.

e Governor also charged the Bay Area committee rustees which has been eting with the striking erican Federation of achers exceeded its powers negotiating with the AFT.

Trustees Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico said committee was empowered only to meet and confer with the AFT and then make recommendations to the full board.

Meriam said he would withhold judgment on the committee's actions until it makes its report and recommendations to the trustees, including Governor Reagan, today.

Not Agent

Reagan charged that the committee, in effect, made the AFT the bargaining agent for the entire faculty of the State Colleges. But Hayakawa said there is nothing in the strike settlement agreement to substantiate the charge.

Hayakawa said the sessions with the AFT did not set the AFT up as a faculty bargaining agent.

"The settlement simply means that certain agreements on things the AFT wanted were arrived at, many of which we wanted, too," Hayakawa said.

The trustees moved yesterday to settle one thorny strike issue by adopting a new statewide policy on disciplinary procedures for faculty members.

Panel Power

The policy was proposed by the statewide Academic Senate but contains provisions sought by the striking AFT at San Francisco. It gives a panel of faculty members powers of final judgment in cases where disciplinary charges are brought against faculty members.

Final authority for deciding such cases previously rested with the college presidents.

The trustees, meeting in committee yesterday, did not discuss the pending San Francisco strike settlement.

Asked if a settlement will end hostilities on his campus, Hayakawa replied that it will not, predicting there would be a new kind of hostility between the AFT and striking students.

A Sellout

"The striking students will feel sold out," Hayakawa said, "because the student strike was encouraged and abetted by the teacher organization. The AFT withdrew its support of the student strike only to win sanction from the (San Francisco) Labor Council for a strike."

The trustees also took up a proposal by Dudley Swim of Carmel Valley to require all faculty members to sign monthly documents reporting how many classes they taught and how many they missed.

He brought up the issue because of confusion during San Francisco's strike over which teachers did and did not conduct classes.

Independent-Journal, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1969

Campus Strength Voted By Senate

Guerrilla Warfare Urged In Flier At S.F. State

COMBINED AP & UPI

SACRAMENTO—The Senate passed today legislation giving university and college administrators power to order any potential troublemaker off campus.

The action came over protests from opponents that the measure was unconstitutional and would be overturned by the courts.

The measure by Sen. Donald Grunsky, R-Watsonville, was approved by a 31-5 vote, and was sent to the Assembly.

The Senate sent to the Assembly another bill making it a felony to strike a campus police officer, now only a misdemeanor. The vote was 35-1.

Campus administrators now have broad powers to order nonstudents off campus. Under Grunsky's bill, the administrators could throw anybody off—student or nonstudent—if they believed their presence "may threaten the orderly operation" of the school.

A seven-page pamphlet with detailed instructions on the art of guerrilla warfare was widely circulated yesterday on the troubled campus of San Francisco State College.

There were piles of the booklets in front of several classroom buildings, but their source was not immediately determined. They gave detailed lists of suggested weapons "for rallies and other battles with the pigs."

The manual named general targets — policemen, their horses, cameramen and "scabs"—but promised to name names in a "death list" to be published at a later date.

Director Thomas Fitzpatrick of the police department's intelligence unit, said he was "very concerned" over the pamphlets.

"It seems as if someone wants to perpetuate violence," he said, "but I don't think the average dissident would use these things."

Meanwhile, controversy raged over a proposal to end the strike of union teachers, who walked off their jobs on the campus Jan. 6 to back demands for improved wages and working conditions.

The tentative agreement, worked out by a group of labor, union and college officials, was scheduled for consideration today by the State College Board of Trustees in Loe Angeles.

Gov. Ronald Reagan blasted the proposal as something that was arrived at illegally and contained illegal provisions. Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco defended the proposal and lashed out at Reagan for criticizing it.

In Los Angeles, Reagan said he opposed the proposed agreement because it would give unwarranted recognition to a teachers' union.

Reagan declared "no one was authorized" to negotiate the agreement, and the proposal would constitute the union as a bargaining agent for the faculty although it only has about 300 members of the school's 1,100 teachers.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa warned that campus troubles could continue "because the students are going to feel the teachers have sold out."

The trustees' Faculty and Staff Affairs Committee had voted to accept new procedures for faculty discipline proposed by the Academic Senate, which may become part of a settlement with striking teachers.

Trustees yesterday discussed methods to find out when faculty members are absent from their classes without autorization.

The teachers continued their strike today while waiting to learn whether trustees will approve a proposed settlement.

The proposed pact stipulates that teachers, who struck Jan. 6, would not return to classes unless a "peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1969

Teachers, Trustees Argue Dumke Ouster

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The California State Colleges' voting faculty members say by a 2-1 margin that Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke should resign. But the ruling trustees reaffirmed their support for him.

Some teachers contend Dumke has failed to consult with them on campus problems or fully support better faculty pay and working conditions.

The 19-campus system's board of trustees responded after yesterday's faculty vote was announced with a statement of support for Dumke. Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico said he couldn't guarantee how long the trustees' support will last, however.

At Sonoma State, where 132 of the 160 faculty members voted, 107 voted against Dumke and 25 supported him, according to A. S. Pickett, chairman-elect of Sonoma State's academic senate.

John Stafford, chairman of the 19 colleges' academic senate, reported that 3,395 faculty members voted to support a resolution expressing "no confidence" in Dumke and asking him to resign. Stafford said 1,850 faculty members opposed the resolution.

Some 9,100 teachers were eligible to vote, Stafford said.

The Academic Senate adopted its resolution against Dumke last May. Academic senate members at that time said the basic issues were Dumke's alleged failure to communicate and consult with faculty.

Dumke said yesterday he had no comment on the faculty referendum. Last year, he said he had worked to win better pay and working conditions for faculty members.

Meriam reported that "the board supports the chancellor" but he said no vote was taken on Dumke during a closed session, which the chancellor was asked to leave.

A reporter asked Meriam if the board was happy with Dumke.

"We're not going to poll the board at this time on happiness with the chancellor," Meriam replied.

He was asked if Dumke's job was in danger. "Not as of today," Meriam said. "There's no guaranteed tenure with any chancellor any more than there is with any president of a university," he said.

In reply to another question about board oppostition to Dumke, Meriam said trustees spent "several minutes" discussing support of the chancellor.

Meriam noted that only a minority of college faculty members was on record against Dumke. But he said a vote of all faculty could well carry the same results.

"We're not trying to interpret the numbers so far as the board of trustees is concerned," Meriam said. But he added that there is question whether faculty voted more to oppose Dumke or to support their own Academic Senate.

SANSEI SPEAKS
CHERYL YOSHIMURA

Hayakawa (2)

In the context of his speech Dr. Hayakawa explained that "all of us, who are Japanese Americans, share a common history." Like most Issei, his parents came to the United States from Yamanashi Prefecture for the opportunities of a better life in America. His father arrived in 1906.

The semanticist first developed his interest in English literature through his father, who also had a great love for studying it and learning all the he could. In fact, his father gave him the name Samuel because he admired Dr. Samuel Johnson, the author of the first English dictionary.



Dr. Hayakawa went on somewhat nostalgically to state, "The greatest moment of my life was when I sent my father a dictionary with my name on it as one of the editors."

His great love for the academic world is what separated Dr. Hayakawa from the activities of the Japanese American community. "The fact of being a Japanese American was put to the back of my mind because I wanted to be a scholar."

The only time he was able to visit Japan was after he had completed his studies. The greatest treasure he brought home from Japan was a collection of books by Hiroshings, which became his hobby. Thus, "being Japanese was my leisure time occupation."

In the 1930's Dr. Hayakawa became interested in semantics because he watched with horror the power Hitler was able to elicit from the mass of people through his mastery of words. "Hitler was a genius at using words in order to rouse emotions from the masses. He had a power for verbal incantation."

He decided he would devote his time to the study of language words so the new generations would not be fooled under the power of words. "Hitler was able to rouse so many people when his basis was really racism."

The educator then went on to state, "All problems of the world are due to racism. My fight against racism began with my book Language in Action. In it I attempted to explain the eloquence of irrationality because at the heart of racism is anti-intellectualism."

To apply this statement to the San Francisco State situation, Dr. Hayakawa stated, "Many people have asked me why I took the job of acting president. I took it not because I was crazy, but because of the fear of the take-over of Hitlerism of the left wing — not of the right wing."

Dr. Hayakawa showed more emotion when he emphatically stated that he would not tolerate any person or group trying to "cut off freedom of speech." Laughter from the audience was heard when he referred to the pickets outside as "processionary catepillars."

He claimed that "suppression of freedom of speech is the heart of Nazism new or old style; compromise is the democratic means rational people use in a democratic society without the use of force. In a democratic society compromise is the means rational people use to solve their differences."

Dr. Hayakawa then elaborated on the role of the Japanese Americans in society today. He believed that we have a unique role. We have the experience of the 1942 evacuation behind us and the acceptance of both the Black and White in society. He then urged us to use our unique positions to help our fellow minority, the Blacks.

All throughout his speech, Dr. Hayakawa's empathies lay with the Blacks. He has been fighting since 1942 for the recognition of equality for Blacks and all minorities for at this time he wrote a column in the Chicago Defender, a Black magazine.

I believe that the charges against Dr. Hayakawa for being a "racist pig" have no grounds. How can a man champion for the rights of all men, Blacks, Orientals and all Third World members, if he is a "racist?"

Even today he firmly believes that Black studies and other ethnic studies are important. "I personally know more about Black studies than those who are demanding them. For the better education of White, Black and Yellow people, ethnic studies are needed."

One of the biggest demands of the BSU and the Third World has been for the Black Studies program. Dr. Nathan Hare is at the center. Dr. Hayakawa explained that it was Dr. Hare himself who sabotaged the program by refusing to submit a plan for its initiation. Hence, the riots and the "non-negotiable" demands

Dr. Hayakawa believes "the demands are rational but mixed up with them are irrational ones because some of them demand the whole educational system be changed without consultation but by gangster methods. This I shall fight down to the very end!"

He further went on to explain that "the demand to close down the school is anarchist. I shall not yield on this point."

After his speech, I went up to talk to Dr. Hayakawa. I discovered that he is an exceptionally warm and friendly man. I have to admire him because he is not afraid to stand firmly for what he believes is right.

END

Sociologist Dr. Takagi Speaks to Nisei Audience

Sansei "Self-Hatred" Root of Frustrations

By RAY OKAMURA

BERKELEY — Dr. Paul Takagi told an overflow audience of 300 Nisei Friday night, Feb. 21, that the Sansei student's strikes at U.C. Berkeley and S.F. State are efforts to gain ethnic identity and are for the benefit of all Japanese Americans.

Speaking at an open forum sponsored by the Berkeley and Oakland chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League, Takagi said that the Third World Liberation Front strikes are basically drives to regain self-respect and self-esteem.

Takagi, a U.C. Berkeley sociologist, said Japanese American ethnic identity is more than a study of Japanese culture. It is a move to overthrow the cultural dominance that white America has imposed. Also, the Third World concept tells the white American that he can no longer divide and conquer the minorities.

Although he titled his talk "Campus Violence and Disturbances," Takagi felt the news media focuses too much attention on the violence and neglects the issues. Therefore he felt it is important for him to explain the reasons why so many Sansei students are not only involved in, but are actually leading, the Third World strikes.

Issues

The issues are: "What does it mean to be an ethnic minority in white America?" And "Must minorities, including Japanese Americans, automaticaly accept white values and mores, and consequently white domination?"

"Blacks, street people, the working class, and Sansei students have one thing in common — a deep sense of deprivation and loss of self-esteem," said Takagi. Self esteem is something that groups give to the individual, and it determines how an individual feels about himself and his place in society.

The deprivation and loss of self-esteem comes from constantly deferring to the white man. The "quiet, introverted" Nisei should readily recognize this, stated Takagi. In mixed committees and juries, the Nisei does not speak up, and the decision is always dominated by the whites.

Somewhere in his training, a Japanese American learns to keep his opinions to himself and learns not to openly challenge a white person. This deference to the whites eventually develop into self-hatred, said Takagi, "and we begin to believe that we are not as good as the whiteman."

Self-Hatred

Eye enlarging operations and silicone injected breasts are gross symptoms of this self-hatred, explained Takagi. More subtle expressions of self-hatred include things like using forks when eating in a public Chinese or Japanese restaurant. These same Nisei will use chopsticks in the privacy of the home.

"Assimilation" is just another form of white domination, felt Takagi, because assimilation demands that the minority person must defy his own culture and heritage. Takagi stated that S. I. Hayakawa is one person who believes in assimilation, and thus, Hayakawa cannot understand the need for Japanese American ethnic identity.

Takagi preferred to speak of a "heterogeneous" society where all ethnic groups can define and practice their own values. "Self-determination means just this," said Takagi, "the right of each groups to decide for itself what its own values will be, based on its own culture and history."

The "autonomous" ethnic studies school concept means that minority students and faculty want independence from white domination so that the minority people can define our own needs. For example, there s such a popular myth about Japanese Americans 'having it made" that administrators cannot conceive that Japanese Americans, too, have a need for ethnic studies.

"Territories"

Each group needs to have a place to call home, a refuge, or a "territory." The Black ghetto and Chinatown are such territories where the white man cannot impose his will. And any attempt by the whites to invade the territory will lead to violent reaction, stated Takagi. Recent riots in Richmond, Calif., resulted from such territorial invasion.

On the college campuses, the autonomous Third World college is a place where minority students and faculty can study and work without the constant dominance of whites. The Third World College legitimizes the minority student on a campus which is completely geared to turning out white middle-class Americans.

Takagi argued that we need a place to step aside and evaluate by ourselves if we really want to accept everything about white middle-class America. This is especially important for Sansei students who are on the verge of losing all cultural heritage.

Non-Negotiability

Commenting on "non-negotiable demands," Takagi said that one's self-respect, and consequently one's own life is not negotiable. Prof. James Hirabayashi, who was in the audience, added "The World War II incarceration should have been non-negotiable, but it was compromised; and today, the JACL's position on repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act is non-negotiable and, in the future, if there is an attempt to place us or any other

Continued on Page 2

"SELF-HATRED"

Continued from Page 1

group into concentration camps, our position must be non-negotiable."

Takagi felt that when we get over the habit of bowing to the white man, then we can start being true Americans. When the shy and docile Nisei stereotype disappears, then we can start calling ourselves equals. The Nisei "enryo syndrome" needs to be overhauled, and the Sansei students are the ones doing it for us.

In the "new social milieu" that Takagi described, all groups will live in a heterogeneous America, with respect and dignity for all. This will be the "greater American" that JACL constantly speaks about. And to be a "better American," one needs to have positive identity and self-respect. The better American is not an imitation white.

Criminologist

Takagi is a faculty member at U.C. Berkeley and teaches classes in criminology, education, and Asian American ethnic studies. He is a member of the "Third World Progress Committee" negotiating with Chancellor Roger Heynes on the establishment of a Third World College at U.C. Berkeley.

At the beginning of the program, Haruo Ishimaru, JACL Cultural Heritage Chairman and JACL Insurance Co-ordinator, spoke briefly about the JACL health insurance program.

The unexpectedly large turnout of JACLers from the Berkeley, Oakland, Contra Costa County, Alameda, and San Francisco chapters indicated an intense interest in the subject of campus unrest. It was especially significant that the older Nisei are beginning to show an interest in public affairs. Program co-chairmen were Tak Shirasawa and Mary Anna Takagi.

in the Hall of Justice, to be run by a blind operator under supervision of the state's rehabilitation program.

DAMAGE SUIT — Authorized county counsel to defend the county in a $290,000 damage suit filed by Burnett Bolloten and others. The suit contends that adoption of the Fairfax Area Master Plan diminished the value of their land.

HUMAN RIGHTS — Approved revising the county code to permit members of the human rights commission to serve more than two terms, as is the practice with other county commissions.

S.F. State Unrest To Be Viewed

Two students and two professors at San Francisco State College, all Marin residents, will present their differing views of campus troubles on the KTIM radio Sounding Board program at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

On the program will be Dr. Joel Gustafson, associate dean of the school of biology, who supports acting college president S. I. Hayakawa, and Daniel G. Knapp, professor of English who is on strike.

Students who will speak are Marilyn Drath of San Rafael, in sympathy with student strikers, and Steve Diaz, a member of the Committee for an Academic Environment. Questions may be telephoned to the studio during the broadcast.

The program, moderated by Kitty Oppenheimer, will be rebroadcast at 10:05 a.m. Sunday.

S.F. Examiner, Thurs., Feb. 27,

2 Appointees Alter College Board Views

By Lance Gilmore
Education Writer

Governor Reagan today profoundly altered the political alignment of the Board of Trustees of the state colleges.

He replaced San Francisco attorney Louis Heilbron with conservative Marin County attorney William O. Weissich and appointed another Republican, E. Litton Bivans of Glendale, to succeed Paul Spencer of San Dimas (L.A. county).

Heilbron, the leading spokesman for the shrinking liberal wing of the board, incurred the governor's wrath this month by signing a tentative agreement with striking teachers in an attempt to settle the San Francisco State strike.

First Chairman

Heilbron was the first chairman of the trustees when the board was formed in 1960 and heads the committee of Bay Area trustees that has been meeting with striking teachers.

The terms of Heilbron and Spencer expire tomorrow. Speculation had mounted in recent weeks over whether the governor would reappoint Heilbron.

Board chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico and several other trustees lobbied privately to try to persuade the governor to reappoint Heilbron.

Weissich, 48, a former Marin County district attorney, and Bivans, a 60-year-old manufacturer, will have eight-year terms.

San Rafael Lawyer

Weissich, a partner in the San Rafael law firm of Weissich and Lachelt, was chairman of the Marin Committee for Goldwater in 1964.

Bivans heads the Bivans Corp. of Los Angeles, which designs and manufactures automatic machines to form and fill boxes and cartons.

S.F. State Proposal

Student Strike Peace Plan

The college administration yesterday made public an eight-point program it hopes will settle the student strike at San Francisco State Collegf.

The program is embodied in a position paper drafted by the Council of Academic Deans and forms the basis for negotiations between the students and a special college negotiating team.

The administration promises in its proposal to create a school for ethnic studies to begin operations this fall and says it will seek the needed financing from the Chancellor's office and the state college board of trustees.

The position paper said the administration will recommend the construction or the purchase of a building to house the school for ethnic studies.

And the school will have status and structure equal to any existing school on the campus, the administration pledges.

The administration proposed that a board comprised of representatives from minority communities by named to help administer the ethnic studies school.

FUNDS

The position paper also reaffirms the administration's support for self-government in student affairs and promises "the college will resist any revisions . . . which intend to abridge the decision-making role of students in student affairs."

The administration, however, did take care to point out that students involved in handling student body finances should be held accountable for the spending of the funds. But it did call for new regulations, if necessary, to clarify "areas of fiscal responsibility."

The college also pledged to take immediate steps to raise admission ceilings to permit additional minority enrollment for the ethnic studies school.

It also gave its endorsement to the Educational Opportunity Program for minority students and promised to seek additional financing for the program.

Other points touched on in the position paper:

- The college recognizes the need for a larger staff and more space for the financial aid office and will seek additional support from the State.
- The administration is prepared to negotiate with student strikers on those disciplinary matters within its scope.
- The college will name an ethnically balanced committee of students, faculty and staff to advise the administration on how to deal with charges of racism and to study the State's master plan for higher education to see if the document has inadvertently caused a decline in minority enrollment.
- The administration favors the appointment of an ombudsman to handle grievances on the campus.
- The college promises to appoint a small committee of deans and Academic Senate members to keep track on how well the various promises are being implemented.

PICKETS

The position paper was released as the college negotiating team resumed discussions on the student strike. There were no more than 50 pickets on the lines. They picketed peacefully, although a non-student, John Williams, was arrested for trespassing on the campus.

Amidst the campus calm, black faculty members held a press conference to promise that all of them would unite to help the students fight "racism on campus."

"We are merging our collective intelligence and expertise on a fight-fire-with-fire strategy based on the ancient black principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth to fight racist neurosis with clear and correct thinking," they declared in a statement.

As their first pronouncement, the faculty members condemned acting President S. I. Hayakawa for deciding that the college will hire no one who has been arrested since the student strike began in November.

They claimed this would give police the power to hire and fire, because they need only arrest someone and, even if he is not found guilty, the college will not employ him.

Two State Strikers Held in Gun Charge

Two of the major figures in the student strike at San Francisco State Kollege were arrested last night aon charges of carrying a concealed weapon in their car.

Taken into dustody after they were stopped at Page and Webster streets in the Haight-Ashbury district were Jerry Varnado, 24, and Jack Alexis, 25.

Police Officers Fred Mott and James Petri said they spotted the two driving down the street with a license plate missingfromthe front of the car.

When they pulled them over for questioning, the officers said, they saw a .357 magnum revolver sticking out from under the seat beneath Alexis.

Both Varnado and Alexis are leaders of the Black Students Union at San Francisco State. They were booked on misdemeanor counts of carrying a concealed weapon.

In addition, the Jamaica-born Alexis was booked on felony charges of an alien carrying a concealed weapon. A conviction could lead to deportation proceedings.

The officers said the gun had five of six chambers loaded.

On February 15, Alexis was given another year's probatinn on a six-month suspended sentence he received last spring for assaulting newspaper editors on the college campus. His earlier probation had been due to expire next month.

The added period of probation was given Alexis for being arrested January 6 during a demonstration at the college.

He appeared during the probation hearing with George Murray, the education minister of the Black Panther Party, who was also arrested in the January 6 demonstration.

Murray — whose suspension triggered the student strike last November — was also arrested later in January on charges of carrying a concealed weapon in East Palo Alto.

The two arrests for Murray led Municiapal Judge Albert A. Axelrod to revoke Murray's probation and order him to serve the six-month jail sentence.

This newest arrest could lead to fresh probation difficulties for Alexis.

Bail for Varnado was set at $500, while Alexis' bail was set for $6200. Neither had posted bail late last night, police said.

3rd Try on Rally In Cafeteria -- It Fails Too

For the third day in a row a small group of students tried without success yesterday to hold a rally in the cafeteria at the California State College at Hayward.

Yesterday's demonstration was sponsored by a mostly white group called Students Towards Ethical Progress.

After the 100-odd demonstrators were turned away from the cafeteria they marched through the campus, broke 16 windows and dispersed.

On Tuesday, the Mexican-American Student Confederation had tried unsuccessfully to hold a cafeteria rally and on Monday another small group, not identified, had also been turned away.

'Troublemaker' Ban

Senate Passes Anti-Militant Bill

Sacramento

The Senate passed yesterday legislation giving university and college administrators power to order any potential troublemaker off campus.

The action came over protests from opponents that the measure was unconstitutional and would be overturned by the courts.

The measure by Senator Donald Grunsky (Rep-Watsonville) was approved by a 31-5 vote.

The Senate sent to the Assembly another bill making it a felony to strike a campus police officer, now only a misdemeanor. The vote was 35-1.

These were the first of scores of measures directed against student militants on the campuses of the University of California and the State colleges to pass either house of the legislature.

Campus administrators now have broad powers to order nonstudents off campus. Under Grunsky's bill, the administrators could throw anybody off — students or nonstudents — if they believed their presence "may threaten the orderly operation" of the school.

Senator George Moscone (Dem-S.F.), warned this provision was so broad that even Governor Reagan could be barred from campus on the grounds that students have demonstrated when he attended meetings of the University regents at Berkeley.

While Moscone opposed the measure, San Francisco's Republican Senator Milton Marks supported it. Both men supported the measure concerning an assault on an officer.

But senators defeated by split voice vote Moscone's amendment that would have permitted the administrators to order people off the campus only if their acts constituted a "clear and present danger" to the school.

Grunsky warned that militants are flocking to the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco State College "by the busload" from other schools.

The measures were supported by the University of Claifornia. Governor Reagan has called for similar bills, although these were not part of his specific legislative program.

Associated Press

MONTEREY PENNINSULA HERALD 2-28-69

The San Francisco Revolt

By ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

SAN FRANCISCO — As the student rebels at beleaguered San Francisco State College move their terrorist campaign into the very classrooms of professors who defy them, President Samuel I. Hayakawa is quietly preparing a purge of campus-wreckers from both faculty and student body.

This may be the only way San Francisco State can stay open the rest of the school year and achieve stability for the long-run. The distance that this college had traveled toward anarchy under Dr. Hayakawa's lenient predecessors forces harsh action now — a classic lesson for other college administrators now confronting campus rebellion.

If, as seems certain, the "settlement" between the college and striking faculty members announced this week hold, Hayakawa ve quickly. Pro- who signed to for the new semes- which began two ks ago but refuse to w up for class will be smissed for breach of contract and replaced by new teachers. The painful process would have the effect of pruning the worst troublemakers from the faculty.

* * *

Simultaneously, the college — working closely with law enforcement authorities — is cracking down on student terrorists. For instance, criminal charges will be filed against student revolt leaders — both white and black — accused of misappropriating student funds.

These tough tactics may well provoke open violence on a campus now routinely patrolled by the San Francisco police department's Tactical Squad and where student rebels carry concealed weapons. If so, Hayakawa's indomitable will, which has kept the college open for this long, may be insufficient to keep it functioning.

Nevertheless, even some liberal academicians who dislike Hayakawa's policy view the escalation in the revolt at San Francsco so menacing that conciliation and negotiation will not work. What has brought fear to their hearts is the terror campaign against Prof. John Bunzel, head of the college's political science department.

* * *

Bunzel is a liberal Democrat (as is Hayakawa) and backed Robert F. Kennedy for president last year. However, he committed the unpardonable sin of opposing the retention of a Black Panther thug named George Murray (now in jail for assault) as a teaching assistant — the pretext for the entire crisis here.

Consequently, student terrorists have decided to make Bunzel an object lesson for all faculty members who might be tempted to cross them. Enrolling in his classes for the purpose of disrupting them, they have successfully brought a premature end to every Bunzel class so far this semester by shouting obscenities at him.

Thus, for the first time in the nationwide campus rebellion, terror has moved right into the classroom. But this is merely the climax of the long record of weak administration at San Francisco State that has provoked the current chaos.

The college is in part the victim of California's crash program of expanded higher education, hiring faculty members with less than adequate academic credentials to keep pace. Simultaneously, the liberal arts faculty in general and the humanities faculty in particular took on a deep radical cast. Only leftist professors were added to these faculties, warping the political spectrum here.

* * *

This was the background when John Summerskill took over as president of San Francisco State in 1966. While Summerskill refused to curb violence by black militant students, faculty members high on revolutionary zeal but low on academic qualifications — such as the notorious Castroite John Gerassi — were added. In one of his last acts before fleeing to a job in Ethiopia, Summerskill granted tenure to radical Juan Martinez, reversing the position by Martinez's own faculty colleagues.

Thus, the overt issues at San Francisco State — the black studies program, the firing of George Murray, the rights of striking teachers — are vastly less important than the overall climate at the college: a militantly radical faculty and a student body unaccustomed to any discipline.

That's why purging the worst faculty and student elements may be essential to rebuild San Francisco State, which in every real sense has been destroyed as an educational institution. Across San Francisco Bay, however, the University of California at Berkeley has not yet been destroyed and may yet survive — a subject we shall pursue in another column.

Publishers-Hall Syndicate

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"My son got home safely from Vietnam but I'm worried about my daughter in the thick of riotion at State College!"



(AP Wirephoto)

Reagan Set Back

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California rubs his eyes as he listens to Govs. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts (left) and William Milliken of Michigan defend the right of dissent during a news conference in Washington Thursday. Reagan's proposal for a federal probe into campus outbreaks was rejected by the National Governors Conference.

THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN Thursday, February 27, 1969

Faculty Union Statement on Third World Strike

Feb. 26, 1969

Dear Colleagues:

We are now in the grip of the most severe of our campus crises of recent years. Not only are the problems that demand solution of utmost gravity, but the obstacles to progress are probably the greatest faced by any major university. Governor Reagan appears to have captured the Board of Regents. By his declaration of a campus an army of police, escalating violence and hysteria on campus without reducing the incidence of deplorable acts of vandalism. Under the new Regents' rules, Reagan has moved to overturn campus autonomy and prevailing rights and procedures in student affairs, placing the Chancellor and campus administration itself under an ultimatum.

The perception of many faculty and students is that the issue is becoming one of survival: can education in the University of California survive the Reagan Years? This, however, surely places the question too narrowly, even if accurately. Ours is not merely a provincial turmoil, but essentially a local expression of a nationwide storm. A better minimum statement of our problem might be: can the university, despite Reagan, meet the inexorable pressure from students generally and, in particular, from black youth and other large groups of shut-out, second-class citizens for drastic educational reform? The university is confronted with the demands, for "relevance," a demand that is often vague, yet sometimes uncompromisingly specific, often reasoned and eloquent, yet increasingly angry, distrustful, deliberately disruptive. We, the faculty, can view the present Third World strike as an unwarranted assault on our academic bastions, or as a crisis born of the fact that the university appears as a frigid and alien world impervious to the needs, spirit, and strivings of Third World students and faculty and of their home communities. We of AFT Local 1474 are among many members of our Berkeley faculty who incline toward the latter view.

OUR COMMITMENTS

It is not our purpose in this letter to propose detailed solutions or formulae for negotiations. It is our intention to acquaint you with our sense of what are our most urgent commitments as a faculty union in the present crisis. While our union is still small, it is now growing rapidly. Under Reagan, the need for faculty unions is becoming manifest. As Mayor Alioto maintains, the time for serious negotiations of grievances and demands of faculty and students has arrived. The current experiences of the San Francisco State and San Jose State AFT locals convince us that what we do or do not do as a union in the next days and weeks may be of critical importance to the university and to the entire community.

Our membership meeting on Sunday, February 23, voted unanimously that our immediate actions as a union should be determined by two overriding commitments:

SUPPORT THIRD WORLD COLLEAGUES

1. We support the appeal of the Third World Faculty and Administrators Alliance (TWFAA) (see Daily Californian, February 21, 1969) "that the Chancellor and the chairmen of the appropriate Academic Senate committees will now sit down with representatives from the TWLF and the TWFAA to deal with the issues raised by our Third World students."

We urge our Academic Senate colleagues to endorse the principle of a predominant role for the Third World people in the conception and implementation of a Department of Ethnic Studies and in its evolution into a College of Ethnic Studies. Senate attitudes and procedures should not be so rigid as to foreclose new approaches toward a rapid, qualitative advance in ethnic studies.

We are moved by the sincere and insightful analysis offered by the TWFAA in the February 21st statement, and commend it to our Senate colleagues. We particularly take note of the reluctant warning by the Third World faculty members that if all efforts at good faith fail, "we see no alternative but to build support for an inevitable TWFAA strike action that, in awareness of the personal and social and political costs, we would like to see avoided."

In the intolerable event that our TWFAA colleagues, some of whom are also members of AFT, feel compelled as a last resort to strike, our union will convene in emergency session to consider all possible supporting action.

NO PUNITIVE ACTION AGAINST PEACEFUL STRIKE ACTIVITY

2. As a union, we are committed strongly to the position that no Teaching Assistant or University Assistant or University employee shall be fired for striking or respecting a picket line in the current crisis. The Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate has gone on record opposing the unconstitutional Regents' Resolution of December 6, 1966 which declares that participants in a strike "will thereby be subject to termination of their employment, denial of re-employment, or the imposition of other appropriate sanctions." Summary firings or student dismissals for peaceful strike action would make all talk of an early settlement idle. Such measures would bring the campus past the point of no return for any of us who hold out hope for achieving some mutual trust and who have some confidence in our ability to preserve a degree of campus autonomy. We especially urge our faculty colleagues who are department chairmen or are in campus administration to avoid punitive action against striking students and employees.

We, as a local, could not and would not stand by while members of our sister locals of TA's and office employees were fired for peaceful strike activities. Our membership will convene promptly in any such emergency to take all necessary action.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

To say that these are perilous days at Berkeley is to say what all of us know. All efforts to establish solutions are channeled between the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, the political opportunism and police state mentality of Reagan and the mountain of distrust produced by racism in our society. As a faculty organization, we pledge to do all we can to convince our colleagues that in the faculty's willingness to face issues with new understanding and flexibility rests our best chance: a chance to encourage good faith and curb the widespread, demoralizing notion that nothing can be changed without disruption and indiscriminate attacks on university functions. While we support strong, demonstrative, militant action to produce significant change, we vigorously oppose acts from any quarter that impose personal threats, violence, or vandalism on the campus. We support those TWLF and AFT-1570 spokesmen who have denounced such destructive conduct by any individual or group.

We are not Pollyannas. We know that Reagan is no more willing passively to accept a fair solution to our problems than to allow a settlement with the faculty and students of San Francisco State. But if an appeal to reason is timely, so is an appeal to courage. There is no possibility of survival under Reagan by way of acquiescence. That option has, in any case, been foreclosed by the spirit of today's student generation which would never permit us such a peace. As the faculty and students of San Francisco State have shown, Reagan's power is not limited. We do not believe he has the power to destroy the university, if we organize—no more than employers or the state had the power to destroy trade unionism despite anti-union hysteria in a bygone era.

We invite you, we invite all our colleagues, to join in every possible effort for a peaceful and positive solution to the Third World strike, for ending the massive police presence on or campus, as well as the Governor's "state of extreme emergency" before it is too late.

We especially invite you to join the union now!

—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AFT LOCAL 1474
Richard Steinhardt, Zoology
Pete Steffens, Journalism
Jack London, Education
Walter Freeman, Physiology-Anatomy
Charles Schwartz, Physics
Oswaldo Asturias, Education
Leon Wofsy, Bacteriology-Immunology
Patricia St. Lawrence, Genetics
Jeanette Hermes, Speech
J. B. Neilands, Biochemistry
Michael Scriven, Philosophy

Friday, February 28, 1969 PACIFIC CITIZEN—

California state legislature setting its sights on student, teacher rebellion; JACLers seek mediation

SACRAMENTO. — California's state colleges and universities, torn by student and teacher rebellion, are facing an even more critical onslaught from an aroused State Legislature.

Public opinion against violent attacks on the educational system coupled with apparent academic reluctance to meet violence head on has opened the door to a flood of bills, resolutions and constitutional amendments.

Most of them, at this early stage of the legislative session, are directed at students and faculty members who would disrupt the traditional campus calm. Some, however, would alter the basic structure of higher education as it has developed in California and could, if enacted, have far-reaching and long-lasting effects.

Meanwhile, JACL Ethnic Concern committee chairman Dr. David Miura declared this past week that state officials have an obligation to send a mediating team to San Francisco State College to resolve the differences.

"The situation at San Francisco State is at an impasse and is intolerable," Dr. Miura declared. "A prolonged dispute greatly increases the possibility of violence. The lives of innocent people are in danger and the future of education in California is in jeopardy."

JACL chapter presidents and civil rights committee chairmen in California were urged by the Ethnic Concern Committee to write their state legislators and other elected officials.

State of State Speech

Gov. Reagan, never considered a friend of the academic world, warned clearly in his state of the state speech to the Legislature in January that reaction might go too far.

"Over the years," he said, "the people of California have gone further than perhaps any other state to make sure that political pressures will not interfere with academic excellence.

"There are events which try our tempers and there are times when we are tempted to make changes in the system to get at the destructive and unruly few.

"But we must guard against excesses. Extremes of whatever source are always dangerous — and often self-defeating."

The governor, however, made it equally clear that his concern does not mean that he wants the state, or the Legislature, to stay completely out of the picture.

He said he will sponsor bills that would increase legal penalties for assaults on teachers and students, provide for the expulsion of students or the dismissal of teachers who disrupt classes and close the campuses to off-campus "trouble-makers."

Strict Enforcement

Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy) said he was generally against legislative interference in the operation of the university and state colleges. But this year, he would be inclined to support legislation that would help in the strict enforcement of existing laws or give greater tools to college administrators in controlling campus disturbances.

Assembly Minority Leader Jesse Unruh (D-Inglewood), who as assembly speaker opposed Gov. Reagan's conservative education policy on the U.C. Board of Regents and the State College board of trustees, is concerned in a different way.

Unruh said it was very difficult to "counsel caution, understanding and tolerance" now but still very important. And perhaps the college and university administrators may have avoided the violence on the campus had they led in the reforms now being granted the dissidents.

For example, Unruh added, "we are giving in now and setting up departments of black studies in the colleges and the university."

Varied in Form

Some bills reduce the term of office for regents from 16 to 8 years, one requires two-thirds confirmation by the Senate, another sets down rules of conduct on campus with penalties for infractions.

Some require dismissal of employees, including teachers, who engage in disruptive acts, one calls for permanent expulsion of offending students, another requires teachers contracts be terminated when the teacher goes on strike.

Some revive the issue of tuition, another calls for removal of political influence on the board of regents, and so it goes.

Page 4—S.F.Examiner ☆ Fri., Feb. 28, 1969

AFT Has Doubts

Teachers Still on Strike

By Phil Garlington Jr.

The American Federation of Teachers was still on strike today at San Francisco State College.

After an argumentative five hour closed session at the Buchanan YMCA yesterday, the striking teachers decided they needed "further clarification" if they were to understand the positions of the college administration and the State College Board of Trustees.

By a nearly unanimous vote, the teachers passed a resolution to stay out of class until they could "appraise" the agreement signed by the trustees and discuss whether the local administration under Acting Prssident S. I. Hayakawa "will honor its part of the settlement pact."

At their monthly gathering on Wednesday in Los Angeles, the trustees approved the part of the settlement that dealt with grievance procedure.

Now the teachers suggest it might be necessary for the trustees to ratify the entire pact.

The alarm within the ranks of the striking teachers over whether the administration and trustees have bargained in good faith was triggered by a remark made by Executive Vice President Frank D. Dollard to the trustees at the end of their meeting.

Dollard said the supposed agreement with the teachers "was a dead letter, null and void," because it called for the striking faculty to return to work on Feb. 17 and they did not.

This worries the teachers because the main provisions in the settlement (other than the one of grievance procedure) concern amnesty and reinstatement for those who participated in the strike.

Dollard said a settlement may not be reached immediately since "negotiations at the campus level will have to continue."

Gary Hawkins, president of AFT Local 1352, said his union was placed in "a very ambiguous position" in that "we don't know if we have a settlement or not."

Although the announced reason for not returning to class is the Dollard statement, there are other reasons why many striking teachers are reluctant to return to the classroom.

As Hawkins put it: "What really disturbs us most is police on campus and the ban on rallies."

During the lengthy AFT meeting, representatives of the Black Students Union addressed the group. The striking students, of course, are unhappy about the possibility of a teacher settlement.

But BSU member Nesbitt Crutchfield, who addressed the AFT, told The Examiner the striking students "still had hopes" the teachers would remain out.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the San Francisco Labor Council announced that the council's executive committee will meet Moneay morning.

It is expected that the strike sanction granted to the AFT will be reviewed, since the council has insisted right along that the AFT demonstrate its demands are not tied to student demands.

Labor Council Assistant Secretary Jack Crowley said that if the trustees approved a settlement pact and teachers did not return to classes, strike sanction probably would be withdrawn.

The AFT has scheduled another meeting for Sunday.

San Francisco Chronicle Fri., Feb. 28, 1969

S.F. State Strike Pact May Be 'Null and Void'

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

The Teachers Union voted yesterday — after a long meeting — to stay on strike at San Francisco State College until at least Sunday.

Union officers said members refused to return to their classrooms because of an argument with college administrators over whether a proposed strike settlement — supposedly approved on Wednesday — is still valid.

They referred to a statement by Executive Vice President Frank Dollard who said that the agreement may be "null and void."

DATED

He said this is because the agreement was dated February 16 and called for strikers to return to work "at once."

But Dollard, who signed the strike settlement in behalf of acting President S.I. Hayakawa, said the union did not approve the agreement until ten days later and, of course, strikers have yet to return.

The strikers voted not to return at least until their negotiators "appraise and analyze" the situation and report to them on Sunday.

CLAIM

The negotiators, who claim they negotiated with college officials after the February 16 date passed, will be seeking a commitment from the college to honor the agreement.

Dollard talked briefly with union representatives but declined to say what the college administration may do.

"I'm not saying we don't accept all the proposals, but I'm not saying that we do," was all he would say.

SATISFIED

Strikers were satisfied, however, that the State College Board of Trustees would stand by its ratification on Wednesday of that part of the strike settlement which required trustee approval.

That part created new machinery for handling teacher grievances statewide. The other parts of the settlement were to be carried out solely by the local college administration.

They promised there would be no reprisals against strikers who returned, provided for some reduction of teaching loads, set up independent financing and staffing of minority group studies, and other matters.

Dollard did warn the strikers, however, that if they do not agree to return before Sunday they may lose their classes.

CLASSES

He said the college must decide what to do about their classes. If they do not return, an estimated 450 classes, assigned to 150 of those teachers on strike, will have to be canceled or turned over to non-striking teachers.

The official union statement did not say, but it was clear that members also were debating whether to return to work in the face of the continuing student strike on campus, regardless of the other factors.

Members were deeply split over the question because they had voted, in approving the strike settlement, to return to classrooms only if "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus.

To some teachers, and many striking students, that meant: "Only if the strike is settled."

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Fri., Feb. 28, 1969

Legislators React to Violence

'Get Tough' Campus Bills

By Jackson Doyle
Chronicle Correspondent

Sacramento

Fence off campuses. Require identification cards of students and employees. Increase penalties for disorderly behavior. Give college administrators more police-type powers.

These are only a few of several score proposals before the current Legislature aimed at quelling campus disorders.

Senator James Q. Wedworth (Dem.-Inglewood) is one among many legislators who does not believe any adiditional "punitive" enacments are necessary. An attorney, Wedworth says, "There's plenty of law now, and all we need is proper enforcement."

LOOSE

He further complains that some current proposals are so loosely drawn that "the first person arrested could be the governor" — explaining that a law, say, simply making it a misdemeanor to cause a "disturbance" on campus could catch Governor Ronald Reagan in its net "because there's a disturbance every time he goes near a campus."

But Wedworth, who visited strike-torn San Francisco State College on a couple of occasions in recent weeks, does believe that this particular campus should be completely fenced and anyone authorized to enter there should have an "ID" card. However, he says this can be accomplished administratively, without new legislation.

Incidentally, Reagan, in his pursuit of a hard-line attitude toward controlling campus disorders — even, he has said, "at the point of a bayonet" — thinks Wedworth's fencing and "ID" card ideas are good ones.

TRESPASS

But Reagan is sponsoring specific legislation, opposed by Wedworth, which would do this:

- A student would be guilty of criminal trespass if, after suspension or expulsion from any public school, college or university in California, he re-enters the property of that institution without permission of authorities.
- Any student convicted of a crime arising from a campus disturbance shall be dismissed from that institution and ineligible for readmission to any state school or college for at least a year.
- Any faculty member convicted of similar offenses would be fired, and not rehired pending a review by the governing body of the school or college involved.
- No one would be allowed to bring upon the campus of any public educational institution a loud speaker or voice amplifier without approval of campus authorities.

SUPPORT

In his opening address to the 1968 Legislature on January 7, the Republican chief executive stated that he will support measures this session to "among other things, increase legal penalties for assaults on teachers and students, provide for the expulsion of students or the dismissal of teachers who interfere with the educational process, and strengthen the trespass laws to keep troublemakers off campus."

Most pending bills have been introduced by Republicans. The more outspoken advocates of "get tough" legislation include GOP Assemblymen Don Mulford of Oakland, Carl A. Britschgi of Redwood City, Alan Pattee of Salinas, Frank Murphy Jr. of Santa Cruz, William M. Ketchum of Bakersfield, Floyd L. Wakefield and John V. Briggs of Los Angeles.

Senators sponsoring hard-line measures include Republicans Clark L. Bardley of San Jose, Donald Grunsky of Watsonville, John L. Harmer of Glendale, and John G. Schmitz and James E. Whetmore of Orange County, among others.

PROPOSALS

There is a feeling among many lawmakers that whatever substantial is done toward clamping down on campus unrest this year may well wind up in a single "omnibus" bill.

But if all the measures introduced so far were enacted — and many of the proposals duplicate each other in full or in part — these would become major new laws:

- Anyone remaining on a campus after being told by authorities to get off would be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- Minimum sentence of five years for anyone assaulting a police officer with a deadly weapon and designates University of California police as "police officers" under this provision.
- Anyone who commits or attempts to commit any act likely to interfere with, or intering with, normal campus activity would be guilty of a misdemeanor on the first offense and subject to minimum 90-day jail sentence upon conviction of a subsequent offense.
- Any person over 16 convicted of willfully interfering with order on campuses or damaging property, or causing bodily harm, would be subject to a misdemeanor on the first offense and felonies, with graduated penalties, for subsequent violations.
- Prohibits any person found guilty of an offense involving campus disorder from returning to that campus until his case is adjudicated.
- Prohibits release on bail of persons convicted of multible misdameanors until the first charge is adjudicated.
- Aims at "revolving door" dissidents by prohibiting persons ordered off campus by authorities to return until final judgment of their cases.
- Automatically suspends for one year any student found guilty of upsetting "peaceful conduct" of a campus.
- Bans from any campus for one year any dismissed student or fired faculty member unless authorities specifically lift such a ban.
- Requires students to state in writing that they understand failure to abide by campus rules and regulations can result in expulsion.
- Bans disruptive students for three years from any campus.
- Bans forever from any campus of the University of California or a state college any student or academic employee guilty of committing acts of force or violence on campus property.
- Makes any person urging commission of an act of violence or destruction of property on any campus guilty of a misdemeanor.
- Sets up a "campus safety commission" appointed by the governor and authorizes it, among other things, to discharge any administrative officer of any university or state college campus who fails to act effectively to curb campus violence.
- Provides for dismissal of teachers who strike.
- Makes tenure in state colleges more difficult to achieve by requiring five years of service in the system, instead of the present four.
- Requires all full-time academic employees in state colleges to teach a minimum of 12 units — not now required by law.
- Makes incitement to riot punishable by one to three years in prison or $1000 to $5000 fine, rather than up to six months in county jail and up to $500 fine. Provides fines may be paid monthly in installments over a period of a year for persons unable to pay in a lump sum.
- Requires student body organizations to submit to annual audits and states that such "auxiliary" organizations shall operate under terms prescribed by the State Director of Finance.
- Prohibits recognition by college officials of student and faculty organizations which disburse funds to organizations showing discrimination, or not electing officers by secret ballot, or not maintaining public records of their finances, or disbursing funds to persons in excess of expenses actually incurred on behalf of such organizations.
- Permits president of a state college to declare "state of emergency" on campus if a disruption of normal operations occurs or is threatened, and permits president to restrict access to campus when such a state of emergency exists.
- Requires State to reimburse local governments for cost of assisting in control of campus disorders.
- Authorizes dismissal of any state college employee who urges strikes or boycotts at any campus.
- Authorizes dismissal of any tenured employee of any public school district for advocating in the classroom or on school premises, disobedience of the law.
- Authorizes dismissal of any teacher who falsifies or conceals material facts in applications for employment, assignment, or promotion.

Reagan's Stand 'Clarified'

Sacramento

Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke insisted yesterday that Governor Ronald Reagan has not changed his position against the agreement for ending the Teachers Union strike at San Francisco State College.

Reagan and Reinecke had joined other State college trustees on Wednesday to approve a teacher grievance procedure which was the only item in a proposed settlement, already approved by S.F. State officials, that required trustee approval.

But Reinecke said the trustees did not do this to settle the teachers strike or in response to a union demand.

He called it "an updating of the grievance procedure," which had been under consideration by the Statewide Academic Senate, which represents all teachers, for about three years.

Thus, Reinecke asserted, "the Governor did not change his position. We did not, in fact, agree to any settlement of any kind."

Our Correspondent

New Hearing on Murray Probation

Superior Court Judge Harry J. Neubarth yesterday granted a habeas corpus hearing for George Mason Murray, the Black Panther leader whose probation was revoked last Friday.

Neubarth refused to set bail for Murray, 23, whose hearing will take place today at 1 p.m. before Superior Court Judge Robert J. Drewes.

Murray's white lawyer, Franklyn Brann, seeks Murray's release on the ground that Municipal Court Judge Albert Axelrod lacked the authority to revoke Murray's probation and send him to jail for six months.

Murray was one of several militant blacks who was arrested in November 1967 for beating up white staff members of the Gator, the student newspaper at San Francisco State College.

He was convicted of battery in March 1968 and given a six month suspended sentence and also put on probation for one year.

Brann claims that because Axelrod did not put the conditions of probation in writing, Murray's maximum period of probation expired last September, several months before his arrests this year at San Francisco State and in San Mateo county for carrying a concealed weapon.

Re-Hiring Barred 3-1-69

Hare, Murray Lose Their Jobs At S.F. State

Sociologist Nathan Hare and English teacher George Mason Murray, militant black power advocates and key figures in the San Francisco State College student-faculty strikes, lost their jobs yesterday.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa informed Hare that he would not be re-hired when his one-year appointment ends in June.

The 35-year-old black professor, acting chairman of the college's proposed black studies department, has been suspended from his post since February 17 for disrupting Hayakawa's address to a faculty meeting three days earlier.



AP Wirephoto
NATHAN HARE
He doesn't "accept"

INSTRUCTOR

The college confirmed that Murray, minister of education of the Black Panther Party, has not been re-hired for the current semester as a part-time instructor in remedial English for minority students.

Murray's suspension last fall was a prime cause of the student strike that began November 6, and his retention as a faculty member has been among the ten strike demands of the Black Students Union.

He has been in County Jail since February 21, serving a six-month sentence for violating probation imposed in the aftermath of his participation in an attack on staff members of the college newspaper.

REPORT

Dr. Frank Dollard, executive vice president of the college, indicated that Hare was not being re-hired because he refused to submit a report on groundwork for implementing the black studies department.

Later in the day, Hare said, "I cannot submit that report until both the teacher and student strikes are settled. To do otherwise would make me a black scab."

He was hired by former President John Summerskill in February, 1968 after being fired from Howard University in Washington, D.C., a virtually all-black college, for his black power activities.

"We are not accepting the fact I have been fired — not re-hired — whatever you want to call it," Hare said.

"I have the backing of the black community to head the black studies department. The black students have said they will not accept anyone else. It'll take a way-out Uncle Tom to come here."

Dr. Joseph White, Negro dean of undergraduate studies, Hare's superior in setting up a black studies department, said his colleague "is still the only acceptable chairman for the program."

TENSION

There was no other immediate protest, but it seemed likely that the removal of Hare and Murray would increase tension on the troubled campus.

Murray appeared yesterday in he heavily - guarded courtroom of Superior Judge Robert J Drewes for a habeas corpus hearing on his bid for release from jail.

Murray's three attorneys — Franklyn K. Brann, Benjamin Dreyfus and Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr. —argued that Municipal Judge Albert A. Axelrod lacked jurisdiction to order Murray jailed as a probation violator.

Judge Drewes delayed ruling on the habeas corpus petition.

Striking S.F. Faculty Votes To Remain Out

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Striking teachers at San Francisco State College have voted to stay off the job until Monday —and perhaps longer.

The vote came after a seven-hour meeting yesterday that left them deadlocked.

"Quite frankly, I don't know where we stand," said Gary Hawkins, president of striking Local 1352 of the American Federation of Teachers.

The meeting, called to discuss a proposed settlement agreement with the college's board of trustees, did set up a study committee to analyze the proposal and try to determine whether the college and trustees will honor it.

This committee is to report back to a meeting Sunday night.

"The only thing we're sure of is the grievance procedure," said Hawkins. He said otherwise the settlement appears ambiguous.

"We think the trustees have decided to allow the proposals to be developed by the local administration, which is fine, but we don't know," said Hawkins.

In Los Angeles, Chancellor Glenn Dumke said no further talks would be conducted with the AFT until the teachers return to work.

Dumke also said issues besides the grievance procedure were being referred back to the college as within its prerogative to deal with.

He and college executive vice president Frank Ballard noted that the grievance procedure is the product of two years work by the Academic Senate.

Ballard said also that if the teachers aren't back on the job by Monday "the administration will have to take some sort of action." He did not specify just what would be done in regard to courses for which students have registered and teachers are not showing up.

Hawkins, in discussing the possibility of returning to work Monday, refused to say whether it hinged on settlement of the student strike that began Nov. 6. Since they struck Jan. 6, the teachers had insisted that the student strike be settled before they would return.

"There must be a return to a tranquil and academically free atmosphere," said Hawkins yesterday. "The trappings of a police state on campus are intolerable."

Failure of the teachers to approve the settlement and return to work could cost them the strike sanction granted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

This has resulted in food service workers, truck drivers and other employes respecting the AFT picket lines.

The Teamsters Union now has requested that the sanction be withdrawn on grounds it was granted only to support "genuine labor demands . . . in no way connected with the students."

The terms to which a committee of trustees had agreed in San Francisco negotiations, and which were accepted as a basis for settlement but ruled "not negotiated" by 13-5 vote of the state college trustees Wednesday, include:

A school of ethnic studies is to be set up in the fall semester, financed separately and with its own staff not drawn from the existing number of faculty positions.

Provision is to be made for a community board, representing ethnic areas involved, to assist in administering the new school.

No reprisals are to be taken against striking teachers and the college is to recommend full reinstatement of teachers who may lose tenure rights and other benefits because of striking.

Amnesty for teachers arrested or disciplined during the strike is to be worked out by college and union officials.

Individual departments are allowed to reduce the teaching load from 12 units to nine units without reducing teacher's pay.

College personnel files are to be open for inspection by teachers.

One provision scuttled by the trustees' "no negotiations" resolution called for a guarantee that the union will continue to have the right to represent its members before the trustees.

New Canadian

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1969

Hayakawa Tells Black Hecklers "Go To Hell"

SAN FRANCISCO. — Three hecklers and the Negro director of the new Black Studies Department at San Francisco State College were escorted off the stage and arrested after they interupted a speech by acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

Hayakawa, giving a welcoming speech to about 350 teachers at the troubled school's main auditorium, had just remarked, "There are no easy times to look forward to in the near future. . ."

With black studies director Nathan Hare leading the way, eight of the more than 20 front-row hecklers marched onto the stage shouting, "Down with Hayakawa!"

"Get the hell out of here!" Hayakawa barked at Hare. Laughing, Hare replied, "We're not going."

During a lull in the noise before police were called, Hayakawa told the audience, "This is a perfect example of their tactics to suppress freedom of speech."

This was greeted by cheers from the small audience. Normally, most of the school's 1300 full and part-time instructors show up for the welcoming speech. The spring semester began Monday and most of the college's 18,000 students had registered by Friday.

Hayakawa said the school administration was determined to get Black Studies Department operating this semester and to establish a College of Ethnic Studies next fall. These have been some of the demands by militant students striking since Nov. 6.

Here and there others — Jerry Varnardo of the Black Students Union, Milton Stewart, an assistant professor of drama, and a youth identified as Robert Prudhomme — were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace.

Hayakawa Has Good Employment Awaiting Him

SALEM. — As if Dr. S. I Hayakawa is ever worried over losing his job as acting president of embattled San Francisco State College, two legislators urged the state Board of High Education to consider the Canadian-born professor of English as head of either the Univ. of Oregon or Oregon State Univ.

Rep. Jason Boe, D.-Reedsport, House Minority leader and Sen. Antony Yturri, R.-Oregon, Senate minority leader, offered Hayakawa's name for consideration to J. W. Forrester Jr., board chairman.

"It is our opinion that Dr. Hayakawa has captured the imagination and won the admiration of millions of American," the two said in a letter.

"His action, not only with regard to campus disorders, but also his spirited defense of proper academic freedom, has demonstrated a unique blend of firmness, fairness and courage," hey wrote.

Monterey Peninsula Herald

Friday, Feb. 28, 1969. 37

Not Relevant

"I see no need to foment trouble in Florida by indicating it is a federal responsibility," said that state's chief executive, Claude Kirk

"In terms of the Michigan situation, I do not believe a federal investigation is necessary or advisable at this time," said new Gov. William G. Milliken.

The governors turned down a move by Mississippi Gov. John Bell Williams to approve Reagan's call for an investigation but without reference to the federal government.

Notre Dame

The governors, many of whom spent a good deal of the two days talking about the campus problem, thus indicated agreement with suggestions presented by the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

Hesburgh, who was praised earlier by President Nixon for his policy of dealing firmly with protestors at the South Bend, Ind., university, sent his recommendations to Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in a letter made public about the time Reagan made his proposal.

Hesburgh said it is important to assume "that the university community—faculty, students, administration and trustees—are capable, in most cases, of laying down their own guidelines."

Charge That Hayakawa Halts Aid

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa has — in effect — killed a program designed to aid non-white students, according to Reginald Major, director of the Educational Opportunities Program at San Francisco State College.

Major, in an angry news conference yesterday, charged that two administration rulings issued over the past two weeks have "effectively canceled the Educational Opportunity Program as a functional entity."

The two missives from Hayakawa order that no students arrested on the campus since the strike began can be hired for any college program during the spring semester and that a review be made of instructors and course content of the EOP.

The effects of the first directive, whether or not it was intended, Major said, was to eliminate 15 of the 32 instructors in the program.

The second ruling, which came out in a letter dated yesterday from Hayakawa to Major, said that the review would be made because the college is concerned that minority students receive an adequate education. The EOP currently has 300 students enrolled in three basic courses: English, social science and psychology.

Major said the act that Hayakawa chose to order a review two weeks after the semester began indicates that Hayakawa"... is hostile to EOP and wishes to cripple both the program and those non-white people who presetnly benefit from it."

Major said that Jerry Varnado, Nesbitt Crutchfield and Benny Stewart, all active Black Students Union members, had been meeting classes on campus in the past two weeks, apparently breaking their own strike.

Independent-Journal, Friday, February 28, 1969

REINECKE'S VIEWS

No Settlement In Teacher Fuss

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, California's acting chief of state, firmly declares that state college trustees' vote for a new discipline appeals procedure "has nothing to do with the teachers' strike" on the San Francisco campus.

Reinecke held a news conference yesterday as confusion continued over whether trustees actually acted on a proposed settlement of the strike which began Jan. 6. (See another story, page 21.)

"I want to reassure you that I was there and to indicate that the governor did not at any time change his position, that we did not in fact agree to any settlement of any kind with reference to the teachers' strike," Reinecke told newsmen.

Reinecke and Gov. Ronald Reagan both voted with the majority to accept new faculty discipline appeal procedures. A representative of the American Federation of Teachers Union local included the new rules among conditions necessary for teachers to return to work.

"Acceptance of those new rules has nothing to do with the teachers' strike," Reinecke said.

Reagan left for the National Governors Conference in Washington, D.C., shortly after the trustees' meeting in Los Angeles Wednesday. He has said that trustees have no authority to negotiate with striking teachers.

Reinecke said he called the news conference "to clarify misunderstandings" in published reports of the trustees' meeting.

"While trustees did accept an updating or a renewal of our academic discipline and grievance procedure," Reinecke said, "this had been under consideration for about three years . . ."

He also said the procedures would apply to all (19) college campuses, not just to San Francisco State College.

Reinecke was asked if he had any objection if the new discipline rules helped end the strike.

"I would like to see teachers go back to work," he said.

The order of events at the meeting:

Trustee Louis H. Heilbron of San Francisco introduced the new discipline plan designed to give faculty more say in choosing discipline appeal boards. Trustee Charles Luckman of Los Angeles asked that trustees at the same time take up the report of the special committee on the San Francisco State College teachers' strike. The committee was headed by Heilbron.

Trustees Dudley Swim of Carmel and George D. Hart of Ross voted against accepting the disciplinary procedures recommended in the strike settlement.

Chairman John Stafford of the colleges' Academic Senate explained that the discipline plan was developed after long study by the senate. He said it wa revised recently, but not in order to satisfy demands of the striking teachers at San Francisco.

However, Heilbron said his committee brought the Senate's recommendations to the attention of the San Francisco Labor Council. He said development of the new discipline appeals plan helped his committee in discussing the San Francisco strike with the teachers' union.

Heilbron reported he sent a letter to George W. Johns, secretary-treasurer of the labor council. In it, he listed nine recommendations to the trustees—including the discipline appeals plan—designed to end the strike. "It was called a package —but it was not any word used by us," Heilbron said.

Reagan had contended Heilbron's committee did not have authority to negotiate a strike settlement.

The first of the nine points in Heilbron's letter noted that the board of trustees or its representative "is authorized by law on proper request to meet with employee organization representatives" and that the teachers' union was such an organization.

Reagan said, "I think it is regrettable a letter written and signed by a trustees' committee should have been distorted . . . to indicate capitulation to strikers demands."

Trustee Edward O. Lee of Oakland commented, "I'm interested in solving the situation rather than in our image of how something is going to look." But Swim referred to Heilbron's proposal as "appeasement . . . If this isn't an unmistakeable record of negotiation, I don't know one when I see it."

After lengthy debate in which Heilbron said his group "met and conferred" with a number of San Francisco campus groups, Reagan proposed a motion to permit discussions with faculty groups, but not when they are on strike.

"The governor's motion in no way precludes a subsequent vote on grievance procedures," Luckman said, referring to the discipline plan. Reagan's motion passed 14-4.

Heilbron's motion then was adopted 15-2, with Reagan voting for it.

Trustee Alec Cory of San Diego moved to accept all points in Heilbron's letter, including means of reinstating dismissed teachers. Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said, "The letter is just a restatement of existing policy and I suggest we let it lay." Cory withdrew his motion.

Following the board's vote, it was announced by Reagan's office in Sacramento that Heilbron, whose term had expired on the panel, was being replaced by William O. Weissich, San Rafael attorney and former Marin County district attorney. Weissich's term is for eight years.

Heilbron's term was one of two that had expired. The other new appointee is E. Litton Bivans, a Glendale industrialist, who replaced Paul Spencer of San Dimas, Los Angeles County.

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, March 2, 1969

'Black Community Backs State BSU'

Black Student Union and Third World demands at San Francisco State College have the complete support of the black community here, according to an upcoming report commissioned by the American Association of University Professors.

The Rev. Channing E. Phillips of Washington, D.C., who led the team, said however that there was "less than unanimity on the tactics being used."

Survey Made

The Rev. Phillips, first black man ever placed in nomination for president by a major party, said the team spent three days last month interviewing people from the black community as well as student and adminstration leaders.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the college, was among those interviewed.

Rev. Phillips said there was unanimity, too, among black people against any show of force on the campus by police.

"The black community," he said, "is united against both the college and the state administration."

'Tripartite Control'

He said the report will recommend that "every effort be made to divorce the operation of the school from its tight political control."

In addition, he said, "Serious consideration should be given to creating a tripartite adminstration for operating the school — students, faculty and administrators."

Report To AAUP

Other members of the research team were Mathew Holden, a political scientist from Wayne State University; George Sanchez, professor of education at the University of Texas; and Julian Somora, a sociologist from Notre Dame University.

The Rev. Phillips teaches at several universities in and around Washington.

The team's report will go to AAUP general secretary Dr. Bertram H. Davis for whatever use he decides to make of it.

Governors Reject Probe of Colleges

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's governors have condemned campus disorders but rejected a call for a federal investigation out of fear it might stir more unrest.

By overwhelming voice vote, the governors approved a resolution Thursday saying "lawless acts by a small segment of the student population must not be allowed to interfere with the vast numbers of students who are seeking to exercise their educational opportunities."

The action came after Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell assured the National Governors Conference on the second day of its two-day winter meeting that the Justice Department is keeping an eye on campus disorders.

Any Place

The proposal by California Gov. Ronald Reagan, whose own state has had some of the severest upheavals, would have called on President Nixon to order a study "to determine if there is a nationwide plan or organization behind the current outbreaks."

California has been troubled by sporadic unrest at the University of California's Berkeley campus and at San Francisco State College.

The resolution accepted by the governors was put forth by Utah's Calvin Rampton and endorsed a statement issued a day earlier by the conference's executive committee.

Reagan said he did not think it went far enough. But other governors said it was not relevant to their states and might cause more trouble.

ection A ☆☆☆☆ March 2, 1969
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

Teachers Set New Meeting

AFT to Ignore Back-to-Work Order

Striking teachers at San Francisco State College were hanging tough today.

President Gary Hawkins of American Federation of Teachers Local 1352 said last night the teachers would ignore an ultimatum they will lose their jobs if they don't return to classes tomorrow.

Acting college president S. I. Hayakawa said the college could wait no longer than last night for a reply from AFT to insure sufficient time to reinstate their classes.

More Study

The union has scheduled a meeting for 7 p.m. tonight at the Buchanan YMCA, after a day-long meeting Thursday, when it was decided a proposed agreement needed further study before the strike, begun Jan. 6, could be ended.

A college administration spokesman said the "door isn't closed."

"We would be receptive to the teachers if they come back," he said.

"Our primary interest is to get on with a working college."

He said college authorities had heard rumors the San Francisco Labor Council will withdraw strike sanction from AFT if it doesn't accept the agreement offered by State college trustees.

Uncertain

The trustees approved one point in the agreement — a faculty grievance procedure before an impartial hearing panel — but referred other issues back to the college administration.

Hawkins said the union was uncertain if the college would implement the agreement, or, if it did, the trustees would ratify it.

Chancellor Glenn Dumke insisted the teachers must be back on the job before there could be any more discussion.

The 200 striking AFT members were automatically dismissed toward the end of the fall semester after five straight days of unexcused absences, but were rehired for the spring semester on condition they go back to work.

The teachers met classes the first two days of the semester to establish a curriculum, then resumed the strike.

Extension

The vice president of academic affairs, Donald Garrity, came to the rescue of students who signed up for classes that may be cancelled if the strike continues.

He extended last Friday's deadline for dropping classes until next Friday to enable the students to rearrange their schedules.

The teacher struck to back up demands for better pay, improved working conditions, a bigger say in school policy and to support a student strike which began Nov. 4.

The Labor Council warned them it would withdraw strike sanction if they continue supporting the student strike.

The student strikers, who had negotiated with a special faculty committee last week, have vowed to continue their strike until their 15 demands are met.

Independent-Journal Wednesday Feb. 26, 1969

THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS

AFT, Though Minority, Not Bashful In Demands

By BRYCE W. ANDERSON

The role of the American Federation of Teachers in unrest on California campuses has created considerable confusion.

The AFT falls far short of representing a majority of teachers at University of California or any of the state colleges. The union's own figures (doubtless somewhat inflated) give it about 25 per cent of the faculty at San Francisco State and Chico State Colleges, and lower percentages on other campuses.

Nevertheless, the union contends that it should be recognized as spokesman for the teachers.

MAJOR OFF-CAMPUS backing for this AFT contention has come from San Francisco's Mayor Joseph L. Alioto. He has repeatedly urged that the California State Colleges Board of Trustees should negotiate with the AFT, and has even proposed that the Legislature pass a special law providing for such negotiation.

What would the AFT insist on if given such bargaining rights? It has published lists of "demands" at both San Francisco and San Jose State Colleges — although a strike at the latter was called off without the demands being met. These lists, however, apparently represent only a small part of the demands the union is prepared to push.

A BETTER IDEA of the breadth of the union's demands is provided by a list of 48 of them taken down by a secretary during a two-day session with representatives of Chancellor Glenn Dumke of the state colleges. The session was held last Dec. 27 and 28 in an attempt to head off the San Francisco State strike. Here are some of the 48 demands made by union representatives during that discussion:

"The grievances of the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front must be resolved and implementation assured. . . .

"Approval in advance is to be given to whatever college constitution emerges from the constitutional convention to be called by the Academic Senate . . .

"Regardless of academic rank, there is to be automatic progression through the salary scale until the top step of the professor salary is reached . . .

"NO FACULTY member is to be required to teach or perform other duties on campus if he thinks that an atmosphere incompatible with academic pursuits is present...

"The maximum teaching load for faculty members teaching undergraduates is to be nine units." (Present standard at the state colleges is 12 units; standard teaching load in high schools is generally 20 to 25 units.)

"In no case shall the student-teacher ratio for any department exceed 17 to 1. . . .

"A faculty member shall, after one year of employment, be entitled to a one-year leave of absence without pay . . . During such leave he is to receive credit toward his normal salary step increase, and the period is to count toward tenure. . . .

"Each faculty member is to receive $500 annually for . . . research and/or travel. . . .

"One thousand dollars per fulltime faculty member is to be allocated for employment of student and graduate assistants." In addition, there is to be "a minimum of $3,000 for every four fulltime faculty members" for more graduate assistants.

"THERE MUST be one fulltime secretary for every six fulltime faculty members . . .

"Each faculty member who requests it shall be provided with a one-man office. . . .

"All grievance procedures will be specified by the union . . .

"Decisions made by the faculty with respect to assignment of faculty members. . . . are to be final and not subject to administrative reversal. . . .

"The faculty is to be given sole authority over graduation requirements."

The New Canadian
An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1969

Ex. 2-27-69

Senator Questions Tenure

By Jack Welter
Examiner Capital Bureau

SACRAMENTO — Continuation of tenure rights of college and university faculty members came under serious legislative discussion today as a by-product of violence and disorder at California educational institutions.

The Senate Education Committee moved late yesterday toward a complete review of the subject by approving and sending to the Finance Committee a resolution by Senator Walter Stiern (D-Bakersfield).

The measure calls for a thorough study of the subject by the State Coordinating Council on Higher Education and a report to the Legislature by May 8.

Stiern said the study would cover all three segments of public education, including a comparison with tenure in private institutions and other states.

Skeleton Bill

He meantime will introduce a skeleton bill, Stiern said, so that a vehicle will be available if investigation "shows we need to do something — possibly cut it out in higher education."

He said there has been widespread complaint that college and university faculty members participating in disorders and encouraging student turmoil are hiding behind their tenure — in effect "thumbing their noses and saying: 'We have tenure.'"

Because of the subject's vital importance to so many other public school teachers, Stiern said "We don't want to ramrod into this field without knowing what we're doing."

"But there's some reason to believe it's not necessary in higher education," he added.

Bills OK'd

The education committee also approved bills by Senator John L. Harmer (R-Glendale) which would:

- Require dismissal of any state college employe found guilty of disrupting or attempting to disrupt a college instructional program by force or violence.
- Permit a state college president to declare a state of emergency, either by closing the campus or opening it only to persons on legitimate business.
- Mandate expulsion of any student disrupting the instructional program.
- Require college and university students to sign a statement acknowledging that they could be expelled or suspended for breaking rules of conduct.

Challenged

The program was challenged as unconstitutional by the American Civil Liberties Union and unnecessary by the American Federation of Teachers.

The Senate earlier passed, 31-5, a bill by Senator Donald L. Grunsky (R-Watsonville) giving state college and university administrators authority to ban identified troublemakers from the campus.

Another Grunsky bill, passed with only one dissenting vote, would boost penalties for assaulting a University of California policeman to parity with those for assault upon any other peace officer.

Senator George R. Moscone (D-San Francisco) said he supported the trespass bill in principle, but he voted against it when the Senate rejected amendments which he said would guarantee constitutionality.

Reagan Lauds Hayakawa

SAN FRANCISCO.—Gov. Ronald Reagan is willing to abide by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa's handling of the teachers strike at troubled San Francisco State College.

A Negro state assemblyman charged, however, that Hayakawa and other campus administrators were responsible for radicals taking over control of the Black Student Union.

The conflicting views were offered recently at the annual convention of the California Newspapers Publishers Association which also heard from Hayakawa and U.S. Senator Alan Cranston.

Governor Reagan gave Hayakawa his unqualified support during a question period following his speech.

He said he found "Hayakawa's quarterbacking pretty good."

About 200 teachers had only a few days to apply for reinstatement. They were considered automatically resigned after missing classes for five days in a row.

"The strikers are not getting off scot free after all . . . They're losing their salary," said Reagan.

Hayakawa and Assembly Democratic minority whip Willie L. Brown Jr. engaged in a heated debate on the college issue.

Brown said militants were able to assume control of the Black Students Union only because college officials rejected "legitimate proposals on non-militants."

The San Francisco lawmaker said "non-militants were unable to make San Francisco State move one iota" and therefore lost control of radical blacks.

Hayakawa countered by say. "if the BSU had only permitted it we would have had a black studies program this month (when the spring semester begins) leading to a degree."

"The rate at which San Francisco State has moved on this question of black studies impresses me," said Hayakawa. "Administrations before my own were not sitting on their hands."

Hayakawa returned the compliment to Governor Reagan by saying the governor's hardline legislative proposals for controlling student disorders were "pretty helpful."

Brown rejected that notion, however, saying, "persons who seek to deal with situations on college campuses should offer more than repression."

He said using police to break up unruly student demonstrations was not dealing with the "sickness in our society" that leads to student strikes.

30 Los Angeles Times 2★
Part I—Thurs., Feb. 27, 1969

State Trustees OK New Rules on Grievances

BY JOHN DREYFUSS
Times Education Writer

New faculty disciplinary procedures considered an essential part of a tentative teachers' strike settlement at San Francisco State College were approved Wednesday by the State College Board of Trustees.

And, despite Gov. Reagan's contention that other proposals in the tentative settlement should be disavowed, trustees agreed that those proposals were directed to the San Francisco State administration, and took no action on them.

But there remains at least one stumbling block in the way of settling the 52-day teachers' walkout.

Union Demand

It is the union demand "that a peaceful and free academic atmosphere" must prevail on campus.

Frank Dollard, executive vice president at San Francisco State, told The Times he interpreted that requirement as demanding an end to the current student strike before teachers would return to work.

"With that in mind," he said, "I don't see a quick settlement to the teachers' strike."

Reagan argued strongly that the general public and state college faculties both had drawn erroneous conclusions from press reports that trustees had negotiated with and capitulated to striking teachers.

Although he supported the new disciplinary procedures, Reagan repeatedly emphasized that he did so only with the clear understanding that they did not result from negotiations with strikers.

In fact, the disciplinary procedures could not have developed from negotiations between trustees and union teachers.

Faculty Representatives

They were drawn up by the Statewide Academic Senate, a body with elected representatives from every state college faculty, and independently adopted as part of the tentative settlement by striking professors.

The other proposals were either existing college policy or items which Dollard said the San Francisco State administration "is willing to discuss."

Such negotiations are neither permitted nor forbidden by state law, but Gov. Reagan often has made the point that he will not negotiate with striking or disruptive faculty members.

Dumke Supports Reagan

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke and several trustees supported Reagan.

But Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the strife-torn San Francisco college, urged them to "worry less about appearance and more about reality."

He said he expects the professors' strike to continue because many teachers thought they left their jobs in support of minority students striking for demands related to their education.

The most important point in the new disciplinary measures is the establishment of a special review panel as a final board of appeals for a disciplined faculty member.

The three-man panel would be selected from a previously chosen group.

Panel members would be selected by lot, one by the disciplined faculty member and the third by the two panel members already selected.

3 Years' Consideration

The disciplinary procedures agreed on Wednesday have been under consideration by the Academic Senate for more than three years and will replace methods of discipline currently different on each of the 18 state college campuses.

Reagan eventually voted for the new disciplinary procedures. The only trustees to vote against them were Dudley Swim of Carmel and George D.

Please Turn to Pg. 31, Col. 8

Reagan Opposes Plan to End Teacher Strike At S.F. State

Freedom Keynote Of Pact

SAN FRANCISCO (AP —A handful of teachers joined students on picket lines at the San Francisco State College campus today despite a tentative agreement ending a two-month teachers' strike.

Otherwise, some 16,000 students attended classes normally.

The tentative agreement, announced yesterday, stipulates that striking teachers will not go back to classrooms unless "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

NO PEACE

Roger Alvarado, leader of the Third World Liberation Front, which represents a group of students who have been conducting their own strike, said later:

"I don't think there will be any peace or tranquility or any harmonious academic environment until the TWLF strike is settled."

Acting college president S. I. Hayakawa said he was "a little unsure" about the meaning of the strike settlement.

"It would be a pleasure to be assured that the strike is really over, but I am not yet sure that this is really the case," Hayakawa said in an interview.

The agreement was announced by Victor Van Bourg, attorney for Local 1352 of the American Federation of Teachers.

400 MEMBERS

The AFT claims 400 members among the 1,200 persons on the college faculty. About 200 AFT members have participated in the strike which began Jan. 6.

Absent from the AFT settlement was any mention of resolving the student strike, which had been one of the teachers' demands.

The agreement guarantees there will be no reprisals against teachers who have struck and states the college will recommend full reinstatement with no loss of tenure or other benefits.

The most far reaching element of the agreement deals with the establishment of a new appeals procedure for the entire state college system.

Another section of the agreement guarantees retention of 100 to 125 teaching positions scheduled to be eliminated at San Francisco State because of a reduced budget.

Individual departments would also be allowed to reduce teaching loads from 12 to 9 units a week without reducing teacher's pay.

The announcement of the AFT settlement came shortly after Hayakawa indicated he was preparing an ultimatum for the teachers.

Hayakawa said he was considering withdrawal of classes taught by striking teachers from the curriculum and canceling of an offer to rehire all ousted union teachers.

Independent-Journal, Wednesday Feb. 26, 1969

Campus Strength Voted By Senate

Guerrilla Warfare Urged In Flier At S.F. State

COMBINED AP & UPI

SACRAMENTO—The Senate passed today legislation giving university and college administrators power to order any potential troublemaker off campus.

The action came over protests from opponents that the measure was unconstitutional and would be overturned by the courts.

The measure by Sen. Donald Grunsky, R-Watsonville, was approved by a 31-5 vote, and was sent to the Assembly.

The Senate sent to the Assembly another bill making it a felony to strike a campus police officer, now only a misdemeanor. The vote was 35-1.

Campus administrators now have broad powers to order nonstudents off campus. Under Grunsky's bill, the administrators could throw anybody off—student or nonstudent—if they believed their presence "may threaten the orderly operation" of the school.

A seven-page pamphlet with detailed instructions on the art of guerrilla warfare was widely circulated yesterday on the troubled campus of San Francisco State College.

There were piles of the booklets in front of several classroom buildings, but their source was not immediately determined. They gave detailed lists of suggested weapons "for rallies and other battles with the pigs."

The manual named general targets — policemen, their horses, cameramen and "scabs"—but promised to name names in a "death list" to be published at a later date.

Director Thomas Fitzpatrick of the police department's intelligence unit, said he was "very concerned" over the pamphlets.

"It seems as if someone wants to perpetuate violence," he said, "but I don't think the average dissident would use these things."

Meanwhile, controversy raged over a proposal to end the strike of union teachers, who walked off their jobs on the campus Jan. 6 to back demands for improved wages and working conditions.

The tentative agreement, worked out by a group of labor, union and college officials, was scheduled for consideration today by the State College Board of Trustees in Los Angeles.

Gov. Ronald Reagan blasted the proposal as something that was arrived at illegally and contained illegal provisions. Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco defended the proposal and lashed out at Reagan for criticizing it.

In Los Angeles, Reagan said he opposed the proposed agreement because it would give unwarranted recognition to a teachers' union.

Reagan declared "no one was authorized" to negotiate the agreement, and the proposal would constitute the union as a bargaining agent for the faculty although it only has about 300 members of the school's 1,100 teachers.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa warned that campus troubles could continue "because the students are going to feel the teachers have sold out."

The trustees' Faculty and Staff Affairs Committee had voted to accept new procedures for faculty discipline proposed by the Academic Senate, which may become part of a settlement with striking teachers.

Trustees yesterday discussed methods to find out when faculty members are absent from their classes without autorization.

The teachers continued their strike today while waiting to learn whether trustees will approve a proposed settlement.

The proposed pact stipulates that teachers, who struck Jan. 6, would not return to classes unless a "peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

Independent-Journal, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1969

Teachers, Trustees Argue Dumke Ouster

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The California State Colleges' voting faculty members say by a 2-1 margin that Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke should resign. But the ruling trustees reaffirmed their support for him.

Some teachers contend Dumke has failed to consult with them on campus problems or fully support better faculty pay and working conditions.

The 19-campus system's board of trustees responded after yesterday's faculty vote was announced with a statement of support for Dumke. Chairman Theodore Meriam of Chico said he couldn't guarantee how long the trustees' support will last, however.

At Sonoma State, where 132 of the 160 faculty members voted, 107 voted against Dumke and 25 supported him, according to A. S. Pickett, chairman-elect of Sonoma State's academic senate.

John Stafford, chairman of the 19 colleges' academic senate, reported that 3,395 faculty members voted to support a resolution expressing "no confidence" in Dumke and asking him to resign. Stafford said 1,850 faculty members opposed the resolution.

Some 9,100 teachers were eligible to vote, Stafford said.

The Academic Senate adopted its resolution against Dumke last May. Academic senate members at that time said the basic issues were Dumke's alleged failure to communicate and consult with faculty.

Dumke said yesterday he had no comment on the faculty referendum. Last year, he said he had worked to win better pay and working conditions for faculty members.

Meriam reported that "the board supports the chancellor" but he said no vote was taken on Dumke during a closed session, which the chancellor was asked to leave.

A reporter asked Meriam if the board was happy with Dumke.

"We're not going to poll the board at this time on happiness with the chancellor," Meriam replied.

He was asked if Dumke's job was in danger. "Not as of today," Meriam said. "There's no guaranteed tenure with any chancellor any more than there is with any president of a university," he said.

In reply to another question about board oppostition to Dumke, Meriam said trustees spent "several minutes" discussing support of the chancellor.

Meriam noted that only a minority of college faculty members was on record against Dumke. But he said a vote of all faculty could well carry the same results.

"We're not trying to interpret the numbers so far as the board of trustees is concerned," Meriam said. But he added that there is question whether faculty voted more to oppose Dumke or to support their own Academic Senate.

Proposes ID Cards At U.C.

SACRAMENTO (AP — Gov. Ronald Reagan declared today he opposes a tentative settlement of the San Franisco State College teachers' strike and will vote that college trustees reject the terms.

The governor also told his news conference he believes University of California at Berkeley students should carry identification cards to distinguish them from nonstudents during the current campus crisis.

OPPOSES MARCUSE

And he reiterated his opposition to the retention on the University of California at San Diego faculty of Herbert Marcuse, the professor and philosophical guide to many new left students.

The strike settlement was agreed upon by a committee of Bay Area members of the state College Board of Trustees; San Francisco area union leaders, and about 360 members of the striking California Teachers Federation, AFL-CIO.

It provided for new grievance procedures, an amnesty for striking teachers, possible reduction of teaching hours, independent financing of a new Black Studies Department and School of Ethnic Studies. Final agreement would end a seven-week-old strike at the beleaguered college.

TIME ON STRIKE

Reagan objected that the agreement "would constitute the American Federation of Teachers as the bargaining agent" for the faculty — and most teachers, he said, have rejected the union.

And, he said he would not support "the idea that they return to work and not be docked." That, he said, would force state pay clerks who paid them for strike time to "conspire to commit a felony since it is illegal" to pay a state employe for time on strike.

More than 180 teachers at the college were taken off the state payroll after they had been on strike for more than five days.

Reagan said that even if the college trustees endorse the agreement, "that endorsement cannot include the right to break the law" by paying the strikers.

"You cannot pay an employee for an unauthorized absence," he said. "That cannot be negotiated."

Reagan said he will vote against the agreement — as he understands it from news accounts — when the trustees discuss it, presumably when he attends their meeting in Los Angeles tomorrow. Reagan is an ex-officio trustee.

Reagan declared the committee of five trustees had been told by other trustees "they were not a committee to negotiate a settlement." He protested the committee didn't even have a chairman.

"It will be a very interesting trustees meeting," he said of tomorrow's session.

Asked how he would settle the strike, Reagan said he would allow the striking teachers go to the state Personnel Board to request reinstatement, and allow the teachers federation to join with other groups of faculty members discussing campus problems with the administration.

Like acting college president S. I. Hayakawa, Reagan objected to a section of the San Francisco settlement calling for a guarantee that "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus." Hayakawa indicated he believed that might require surrender to militant black students who have been demanding a Black Studies Department and other reforms.

On identification cards, Reagan said that police had found it difficult to distinguish between nonstudents and students in melees at Berkeley last week, and noted that at Sacramento State College had such a card for student library checks.

Asked if he believed such a card was needed at Berkeley, Reagan said, "Yes, I do, under these emergency circumstances."

A Sacramento State College student covering the news conference as a reporter told Reagan that he was incorrect — that such a card was not needed to enter the library, just to take out books.

On Marcuse, Reagan said he objected because the professor's beliefs were not balanced by a conservative view.

Reagan said that if, for example, "there is evidence that the Keynes theory (of economics) is taught as an exact science," then a professor should be hired to teach an opposite view.

Marcuse was rehired for another year by the San Diego chancellor, and Reagan said that while a majority of U.C. regents opposed the move, it was too late to revoke the contract.

Tues., Feb. 25, 1969 ☆☆ S.F. Examiner

Board Weighs Added Control Over Students

By Lance Gilmore
Examiner Education Writer

LOS ANGELES — The State College Board of Trustees has been asked to declare an emergency and clamp new restrictions on the "time, place and manner" of campus events.

The request came from the statewide staff of the colleges, which cited "repeated incidents in which personal injuries, damage to property or both" have arisen out of meetings, rallies and other events on the campuses.

"It is imperative that all reasonable measures be taken to avoid such personal injuries and damage," Dean of Student Affairs Ernest Becker said in a report to the trustees.

"Regulations authorizing college presidents to regulate effectively the time, place and manner of public meetings, performances, rallies and similar public events have not been sufficiently explicit to minimize the possibilities" of injury and damage, Becker reported.

Autonomy

"This (proposed) resolution therefore calls for the adoption of an emergency regulation granting each college president the authority to restrict such public events to . . . reasonable regulations as to time, place and manner.

"Violation of such restriction would constitute a misdemeanor."

The trustees will consider the proposed emergency regulations tomorrow.

Misconduct

If the trustees adopt new emergency restrictions on student events, the regulations would become effective following a public hearing and filing of the action with state officials.

The action would add a new section to Title 5 of the California Administrative Code.

Becker also plans to ask the trustees to revise Title 5 provisions on student conduct to provide more explicit rules on what constitutes misconduct.

The "get-tough" proposals from Chancellor Glenn Dumke's office follow on the heels of a crackdown on student demonstrations by University of California administrators, who last week gave campus chancellors broad new authority to oust disruptive students.

The trustees' Faculty and Staff Affairs Committee this morning began discussion of a new policy on disciplinary procedures for faculty. It was proposed by the statewide Academic Senate.

Faculty Panel

A key provision calls for a panel of faculty members to pass judgment on disciplinary actions brought against faculty members by any college administrator.

The striking American Federation of Teachers at San Francisco has demanded a new faculty discipline policy that puts faculty rather than administrators in the role of judge.

Statewide administrators recommend approval of the proposed new policy.

The trustees will discuss the San Francisco strike itself and the hiring of two controversial leftists to teach experimental courses at San Jose State.

Hayden Credit

The San Jose student body government announced earlier that credit will be given for courses to be taught by Tom Hayden, a founder of the radical Students for a Democratic Society, and William Mandel, an identified Communist who was fired by Stanford University four years ago.

The student body government originally announced that credit would be given for the Experimental College courses, but San Jose State Vice President Hobart Burns said later no credit can be given for experimental courses.

If credit were given, it would be certain to provoke an "Eldridge Cleaver" issue in the state colleges. Governor Reagan and the UC Board of Regents banned Black Panther Cleaver from giving more than one lecture in a UC course to be given for credit.

TRUSTEES

Continued from 30th Page

Hart of San Francisco. Dumke abstained.

Trustees passed a motion by Reagan indicating that the board will "discuss administrative procedures and grievances" with faculty groups "meeting their employment responsibilities and . . . not disrupting the academic process."

The resolution appears to be in opposition to state law which says trustees can "meet and confer" with all employe groups.

If the resolution and law are in conflict, the law takes precedence.

In other business, the trustees authorized their college presidents to require professors to certify in writing their attendance at work "in such form and detail as the president shall prescribe."

Trustees emphasized that the honor system under which faculty members report their own absences appears to be adequate on most campuses, and most presidents are not expected to take advantage of their new powers.

Use of Facilities

College presidents' powers were further strengthened by the trustees' adoption of a proposal to make it a misdemeanor for students to violate "reasonable regulations" regarding the time, place and manner in which they use college facilities.

Details of enforcing the regulation, which, like the attendance ruling, requires a hearing before becoming final, will be up to individual college presidents.

Trustees also agreed to increase student fees from $43 to $51 per semester and from $29 to $34 per quarter in order to pay for items already in the budget. They said they would conduct studies of student fee uses during the coming year.

2★ Los Angeles Times 31
Thurs., Feb. 27, 1969—Part I

Unruh Assails Reagan Over Campus Policy

BY TOM GOFF
Times Sacramento Bureau Chief

SACRAMENTO — Assembly Democratic Leader Jess Unruh accused Gov. Reagan of keeping the issue of campus turmoil alive Wednesday and suggested a political motive.

Unruh, who is expected to be a candidate for governor next year, referred specifically to Reagan's opposition to a proposed settlement of the San Francisco State College teachers strike.

He attacked as "misrepresentations and half truths" reasons listed by Reagan at a Tuesday news conference for opposing the proposed agreement.

And he called on the governor to "immediately set the record straight."

Example Given

Unruh's statements were made at a hastily called news conference to announce that the Democratic caucus in the Assembly had voted to welcome the proposed strike settlement.

He cited as an example of Reagan's "misrepresentations," the governor's statement that he opposed the settlement because it would pay teachers for time they were on strike.

"I have checked both sides and have been flatly informed that such is not the case," Unruh said.

Unruh was pressed to spell out how Reagan could gain politically by opposing the strike settlement.

"Quite clearly the people dislike the type of thing that is going on on the campuses," Unruh said.

"Any politician who is able to clearly identify himself with opposition to it stands to benefit from continuing the problem."

Thurs., Feb. 27, 1969 ☆ S.F. Examiner

History's Lessons

THE STUDY of history teaches one to be patient, to take the long view of man's affairs, to reject simple answers and to be wary of instant solutions.

Dr. Ray Kelch, chairman of the San Francisco State College history department, sees this sense of perspective as explaining why the professors and students of his department have been functioning almost 100 percent despite the prolonged campus disorder.

Striking students and professors, in their emotion and failure of perspective, deny the steady march of reforms attainable in a democracy. Immediate "solutions" mean chaos, which suits only the ends of the revolutionary destructionists. The others should engage Dr. Kelch for tutoring in the lessons of history.

definite appointment with

State Will Talk on Strike Penalties

By Phil Garlington Jr.

The San Francisco State College administration is willing to negotiate with student strikers in disciplinary proceedings.

This was one of eight positions taken yesterday by the new select committee, the six-member group of faculty and administrators picked to deal with the students of the striking Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

The committee, named by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa and the Council of Academic Deans, disclosed it held its first discussion Monday with the strike leaders.

Curt Aller, the committee's chairman, said the talks were "productive" but would give no details.

400 Cases

However, he annuonced the committee's positions, including the disciplinary negotiations "within the scope of the college's control." Some 400 cases are pending against students in this category. They do not include arrest cases during the past violent outbreaks.

The other points:

- The college affirms its belief in student self-government affairs.
- A School of Ethnics Studies be set up in the fall semester and that money be provided for it.
- Special provision be made for the ethnics school's autonomy with a community board, representing the several ethnic areas involved, established to assist the administrative operations of the school.
- More non-white students should be admitted and the college "must see to it that the Educational Opportunity Program has the necessary finances and staff to carry out its commitments to these students."
- A committee of ethnically mixed students, faculty and administrators advise the college on how to deal with racism, bias and inequity.
- The committee will also study the Master Plan for Education to see if it is inadvertently responsible for the sharp decrease in minority enrollment.
- The State College Board of Trustees be urged to expedite the funds for the various projects.

Campus Quiet

The select committee met yesterday and today with "interested" off-campus groups, but did not identify them. Aller said the committee plans to meet again soon with the students.

Strike activities yesterday were again quiet, with only a handful of pickets on the line. Classes and attendance were "practically normal" again.

Correction

In an Examiner article on Feb. 14, 1969, Philip H. Reed, 19, a student, of 2330 Blake St., Berkeley, was listed among 37 persons arrested the day earlier during a demonstration on the University of California campus. He was charged with blocking access.

In a separate article the same day, under the headline "4 Nabbed at UC Arrested Before," Philip H. Reed was described as having been arrested last Nov. 5 during a demonstration by approximately 1200 "hippies, yippies and others" on Market Street and in the financial district.

Another person, Philip P. Reed, 21, a student, of 111 Mason St., San Francisco, was among some 30 persons arrested in that demonstration and charges against them included assaulting an officer, starting a bonfire, resisting arrest, failure to disperse, disturbing the peace and inciting to riot.

The similarity of the names, with the exception of the middle initial, led to confusion and The Examiner mistakenly identified Philip H. Reed as the Philip P. Reed who had been arrested in the San Francisco demonstration.

Philip H. Reed had never been arrested before the Feb. 13 incident at the University of California and he expects to be acquitted when his case is tried on the charge of blocking access on the ground he was participating in a legal picket line.

The Examiner regrets and corrects the error.

TRUSTEES ADOPT DISCIPLINE PLAN

New Policy Called Essential Part Of Plan To Settle S.F. Teacher Fuss

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Trustees of the California state colleges have approved new disciplinary procedures for faculty which were considered an essential part of a tentative settlement of the 52-day-old teachers' strike at San Francisco State.

The measure was approved yesterday by a 15 to 2 vote with one abstention. The grievance procedure applying to faculty members at all 19 campuses provides "an impartial panel for appeal" to be selected on a statewide basis. (See another story, page 7.)

Gov. Ronald Reagan supported the proposal but emphasized he did so only with the understanding that the new procedures did not result from negotiations with strikers.

The procedures were first drawn up by the Statewide Academic Senate composed of faculty representatives from all campuses, and later adopted independently by striking teachers as part of a tentative settlement.

The trustees voted 13 to 5 in favor of a motion by Reagan reaffirming a resolution not to negotiate with striking groups.

Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State, opposed the motion because its sentiments has been "said so often, we all know it."

He urged the trustees to "worry less about appearance than reality," noting that even if the board approved the conditional settlement, the strike would not end.

The union's conditions for accepting the settlement were ratification by the full board of trustees and "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere on the campus." Such an atmosphere does not exist on the campus, Hayakawa said, because the student boycott still is in effect.

Prior to the trustees' action yesterday San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and Assembly Democratic leader Jess M. Unruh jointly, denounced Reagan's rejection of a plan to settle the bitter San Francisco State College teachers strike.

Alioto and Unruh, both potential Democratic candidates for governor next year, condemned Reagan at separate Sacramento news conferences.

Their criticism was expressed in advance of refusal by the state college trustees to accept the settlement.

The mayor accused the governor of attempting to "sabotage" the tentative agreement and charged Reagan did "an incredible disservice to the cause of law and order at San Francisco."

Unruh said Reagan's refusal ... "can only serve to worsen the situation" and claimed he "misrepresented" terms of the agreement worked out between members of the state college trustees, labor leaders, the college administration and representatives of the striking American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

Reagan told newsmen after terms of the tentative pact to end the six - week strike were announced Monday that the document contained illegal provisions.

Among other things, he said the agreement had the effect of making the AFT the collective bargaining agent for college teachers when most repudiated it. He said it also provided that striking teachers would return to work and be paid for work not performed.

Also in Sacramento yesterday a state college professor urged legislators "to keep cool" on campus disorders and urged them not to act hastily on proposed "harsh laws" to clamp down on militants.

The Senate Education Committee earlier endorsed legislation by Sen. John L. Harmer, R-Glendale, to fire state college faculty members and dismiss students who participate in disruptions.

The legislation also permits college presidents to declare a "state of emergency" and require university and college students to sign a "code of conduct."

Robert G. Thompson, a professor of government at Sacramento State college, told an Assembly Education Subcommittee investigating campus disorders that new "harsh laws would be detrimental" to colleges.

"We need to keep our cool on law and order," Thompson said. "It is our opinion that all of the laws, rules and regulations necessary for adequate campus control are already available."

Thompson also suggested more money be pumped into schools to offer college educations to more minority group members.

Peace Moves

S.F. Teachers Union Meets

Members of the striking American Federation of Teachers met in closed session here today to discuss the latest move toward peace on the campus of San Francisco State College.

The presence of several leaders of striking student groups was taken to indicate that a prime issue was whether the teachers should return to work or stay out in support of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

Hot food was brought into the "Y" as the discussion continued through the lunch hour, and teachers were strictly enjoined from talking to newsmen.

Reaction to Board

The meeting was obviously an immediate AFT reaction to the State College Board of Trustees, who removed the last major stumbling block to a settlement of the teachers' walkout.

The State College Board of Trustees has removed the last major stumbling block to a settlement of the San Francisco State College strike of 250 teachers.

The board did this yesterday in Los Angeles, by adopting a new faculty disciplinary procedure proposed by the Academic Senate of the colleges and desired by the striking American Federation of Teachers at San Francisco.

The trustees insisted, however, that they have not negotiated with the AFT and cannot negotiate. They neitheir accepted nor rejected a list of settlement points signed by San Francisco State administrators and trustee Louis Heilbron.

Board members generally agreed that other points in the strike "agreement" either do not involve changes in board policy or are matters left to the discretion of individual campus presidents — S. I. Hayakawa in this case.

The trustees approved the new disciplinary (grievance) procedure, 15 to 2, and voted 14 to 4 in favor of a resolution offered by Governor Reagan that says no negotiations occurred and no concessions were made to the AFT.

In spite of the trustee action, Hayakawa and Frank Dollard, San Francisco State's executive vice president, insisted a settlement may not be achieved immediately.

Dollard said the settlement agreement letter is "a dead letter" because it called for the striking faculty to return to work immediately (Feb. 17) and the strikers did not.

Dollard said negotiations at the campus level will have to continue before a settlement is achieved.

Classes Canceled

Hayakawa said the college has been and is continuing to cancel classes that would have been taught by striking teachers who have not returned to classes. This affects about 150 classes, he said.

The acting president said some faculty members apparently do not intend to return to classes until the student strike is settled as well.

The San Francisco Labor Council yesterday moved firmly to insist that the AFT prove its demands are not tied to student demands.

Labor Council assistant secretary Jack Crowley said yesterday that if the trustees approved a settlement pact and teachers did not return to classes, strike sanction probably would be withdrawn from the AFT

Hayakawa said that if the trustees approved the new grievance procedure and some striking teachers did not return to classes because of the student strike, the union "would look silly."

Dumke Dissent

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke refused to vote on the disciplinary procedure, arguing that many faculty members will misinterpret it as a capitulation to the AFT.

Trustee George Hart of San Francisco said he voted against the disciplinary procedure resolution "because it contains nothing that would permit the chancellor to initiate charges against anyone employed by any of the state colleges, either faculty or staff.

"Should a college president fail to act, there is nothing that enables the chancellor to act."

Reagan voted for the new disciplinary procedure and said he had no objection as long as the action was accompanied by the resolution spelling out that no negotiations had occurred.

The Governor earlier said it was "regrettable that this (agreement) letter should have been signed (by Heilbron) on behalf of the trustees. The widespread impression has been given that negotiations and some capitulation took place.

"This letter must now be repudiated..." Reagan said.

Heilbron said there is nothing in the letter indicating there were negotiations. He read passages of the agreement proposal that clearly stated no settlement actions could be taken that do not concur with board policy.

Hayakawa sided with Heilbron and implored Reagan and the board to "worry less about appearances and more about the reality of the situation."

College Poll: Despite All, Students Still Love Their Country



After dissident students at SF State, hauled down the flag, these students managed to take it back up and they taped it to the pole.

GREENWICH (Conn.) — Despite the riots, draft card burning, and even flag tearing exhibited by some students, the current college generation is as patriotic as the average American.

Over nine out of ten students agree they love their country, the College Poll reveals.

"Of course, we love our country," says a Columbia University sophomore. "If we take sides on issues with the college administration — that doesn't mean we don't love the U.S."

"I think the draft stinks," says a New York University sophomore. "I also think Vietnam is a disaster, but I'm no commie. Sure, I love this country — as long as I can say what I think."

"I don't agree with many things in this country — civil rights, for example," says a California Tech senior. "But, of course I love this country —I just want it to stay alive and keep strong like our forefathers did."

Students were asked: "Many people feel patriotism is dead among this generation. Do you yourself love your country — not right or wrong — but do you love your country?"

Of the students answering, 88.9 percent said YES; 9.8 percent said NO, and 1.2 percent did not answer.

Women tended to be slightly more patriotic than men, and whites slightly more patriotic than Negroes. Among the Negroes 84 percent said YES; 10 percent said NO, with 6 percent not answering.

Differentiate

Students clearly differentiated between being patriotic and agreeing with "the way things are done." Most students have many gripes with the country. Among those most frequently mentioned are:

- The Vietnam conflict
- Civil rights inequality
- Dishonesty of older generation
- Lack of ability to "change things"
- Draft problems
- Phoney politicians

Yet, even in these instances, previous College Poll studies indicate that although students may not agree with how the projects are being run, they do not reveal basic dissatisfaction with the system.

For example, while students felt we made a mistake entering the Vietnam conflict, most students would not pull out without a just peace. The principal objection to previous administration policy was failure to halt bombing as a method of negotiation, the College Poll revealed.

Again, while the draft has caused an enormous impact on student lives, few students would use illegal means to avoid it.

Non-graduate school deferment was a principal complaint. But, students have not shown a rejection of their responsibility to assume the burden of military defense as citizens.

However, there is a demand for a greater voice in all the democratic process.

Students want a change in the manner of selection of candidates for public office; students have endorsed broader civil rights legislation and wider participation of minority groups in government and decision-making positions.

Students openly have criticized the U.N. for not doing a good job — principally, in failing to bring peace in Vietnam — but few would abandon U.S. participation in the U.N.

Student Vote

Students would exercise their privileges of citizenship more than their elders. Students stated that if they had the right to vote, 85 percent would, in fact, vote — higher than the U.S. average.

Students seem to reject political parties as such, however, and have indicated that nearly 50 percent have not any preference to be Democratic or Republican.

College students also have a deep religious feeling along with patriotism. Nearly 90 percent say they believe in God — although less than half that number attend church.

Generally, students support the way the police enforce law and order, although they will become enraged over particular instances of police action.

In brief, there is a curious but understandable paradox in the views of the college generation. They are basically critical of many of the established institutions of societies — colleges and the political system included.

Their criticism is more outspoken and generally more active than previous generations. Some carry their objections to extreme action and violence, which is, on the other hand, rejected by the large body of the college population.

Order of the Day

But, change is the order of the day on the campus. The average college student is slightly cynical about whether these changes will take place.

The College Poll reveals the college student today on the whole is a patriotic, God-fearing, law-abiding citizen. He wants to display these attributes in a manner slightly different from the older generation. He wants change within the system, if possible.

He is not always sure which changes he wants or which are best, but he is hardly, on the average, the revolt-minded anarchist the minority actions would have the public believe.

NEXT WEEK — How do students feel about American business?

Jail Flag Burners, Say Students

GREENWICH (Conn.) — Most college students feel such overt unpatriotic acts as draft card burning and flag burning should subject offenders to jail, the College Poll reveals.

Nine out of ten students said such acts are unjustified. Moreover, most students stated that perpetrators should be dismissed from college if proven guilty.

Students also included striking a policeman (not in self-defense), destroying school property, and inciting school riots as similar offenses.

Striking Teachers' Plan OK'd

EX. 2.27.69

By Lance Gilmore
Education Writer

The State College Board of Trustees has removed the last major stumbling block to a settlement of the San Francisco State College strike of 250 teachers.

The board did this yesterday in Los Angeles, by adopting a new faculty disciplinary procedure proposed by the Academic Senate of the colleges and desired by the striking American Federation of Teachers at San Francisco.

The trustees insisted, however, that they have not negotiated with the AFT and cannot negotiate. They neither accepted nor rejected a list of settlement points signed by San Francisco State administrators and trustee Louis Heilbron.

Board members generally agreed that other points in the strike "agreement" either do not involve changes in board policy or are matters left to the discretion of individual campus presidents — S. I. Hayakawa in this case.

Still Doubt

The trustees approved the new disciplinary (grievance) procedure, 15 to 2, and voted 14 to 4 in favor of a resolution offered by Governor Reagan that says no negotiations occurred and no concessions were made to the AFT.

In spite of the trustee action, Hayakawa and Frank Dollard, San Francisco State's executive vice president, insisted a settlement may not be achieved immediately.

Dollard said the settlement agreement letter is "a dead letter" because it called for the striking faculty to return to work immediately (Feb. 17) and the strikers did not.

The AFT, apparently, was awaiting the outcome of the trustees meeting.

Dollard said negotiations at the campus level will have to continue before a settlement is achieved.

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Hayakawa said the college has been and is continuing to cancel classes that would have been taught by striking strikers have not returned to classes. This affects about 150 classes, he said.

The acting president said some faculty members apparently do not intend to return to classes until the student strike is settled as well.

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Labor Council assistant secretary Jack Crowley said yesterday that if the trustees approved a settlement pact and teachers did not return to classes, strike sanction probably would be withdrawn from the AFT

Hayakawa said that if the trustees approved the new grievance procedure and some striking teachers did not return to classes because of the student strike, the union "would look silly."

Dumke Dissent

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke refused to vote on the disciplinary procedure, arguing that many faculty members will misinterpret it as a capitulation to the AFT.

Reagan voted for the new disciplinary procedure and said he had no objection as long as the action was accompanied by the resolution spelling out that no negotiations had occurred.

The Governor earlier said it was "regrettable that this (agreement) letter should have been signed (by Heilbron) on behalf of the trustees. The widespread impression has been given that negotiations and some capitulation took place.

"This letter must now be repudiated..." Reagan said.

Heilbron said there is nothing in the letter indicating there were negotiations. He read passages of the agreement proposal that clearly stated no settlement actions could be taken that do not concur with board policy.

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Hayakawa sided with Heilbron and implored Reagan and the board to "worry less about appearances and more about the reality of the situation."

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Dr. John Stafford, president of the statewide Academic Senate, noted that the senate and trustees have been working for three years to develop a new disciplinary policy.

Stafford said the policy was not dictated or negotiated with the union. The only effect the AFT strike had, Stafford said, was to hasten drafting and adoption of the policy.

S.F. State Dialogue Is Heated

In occasionally heated discussion today, two teachers and two students from San Francisco State College attempted to give some insights into the college's complex woe.

At one time in the KTIM Sounding Board program, student Steven A. Diaz of Corte Madera said "Eighty per cent of the actual strike was violence."

"That's nonsense," reported Daniel B. Knapp of Mill Valley, a striking English teacher at the college.

Diaz contended that Knapp was backing any methods, including violence, in the strike.

"I'm ashamed of you," said Knapp. "Listen more, talk less and you'll understand more."

Diaz, a college junior, is a member of the Committee for an Academic Environment, a group he described as devoted to nonviolence, believing that classes must be continued at the school and believing that the school had been helping to solve problems of the poor and ill-educated.

But Diaz said that the students' demand to allow all minority or under-educated applicants into the college was ridiculous and could not be fulfilled.

Marilyn Drath of San Rafael, a sophomore at the college, said that the demand was a basic one. She said that the college would not be flooded with unready students, rather that ghetto students would have to be recruited because the ghetto schools do not prepare them for college or even prepare them with the idea that they might be allowed in a college.

She said the student strike

San Francisco Chronicle
Thurs., Feb. 27, 1969

Trustees OK S.F. State Peace Pact

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

An agreement on ending the 52-day-old Teachers Union strike at San Francisco State College was approved yesterday by the State College Board of Trustees.

Trustees, joined by Governor Ronald Reagan despite his previous opposition to the proposal, voted 15 to 2 for the key provision setting up a teacher grievance procedure.

Then they agreed, in effect, to allow acting State College President S.I. Hayakawa to carry out the other provisions of the agreement.

Hayakawa urged the trustees, at a meeting in Los Angeles, to approve the settlement which he, striking union members and the majority on a special trustees' committee already had approved.

He acknowledged, however, that it may be difficult to carry out some of the provisions — especially since it is not certain that the striking teachers will return to work even now.

ACCORD

This is because the Teachers Union said that—whatever other agreements are made—it will not tell members to resume teaching until "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

Union leaders could not be reached for comment. But Hayakawa interpreted the demand for calm to mean that at least some of the 200 or so striking teachers will not return until the college's student strike also is settled.

Refusal of the teachers to return despite the agreement could cost them Labor Council strike sanction.

LEADERS

The agreement was worked out by a committee of San Francisco's top labor leaders and a five-man committee of Bay Area trustees with the help of a local citizens committee.

Reagan complained that this involved negotiations. But he agreed to join in approving the proposal after the trustees adopted, at his suggestion, a resolution saying that the board nevertheless had neither negotiated the agreement nor made "concessions to union demands."

Most observers, including those involved in reaching the settlement, saw it much differently. But Reagan, in part of his resolution, moved to make certain it would not happen again.

In the future, said the resolution, trustees will talk with employee organizations such as the union only if members "are meeting their employment responsibility and not disrupting the academic process" — meaning, in part, if they are not striking.

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UNION

Regan also complained that strikers have made it appear that the trustees "capitulated" to the union.

But, said Hayakawa, "I impore you to worry less aout appearances and more about the reality. We have all the cards in our hands right now."

But thought Regan was convinced, Chancellor Glenn Dumke of the State College system abstained from voting because agreement might indicate to other teachers that "this type of pressure" by strikers can be successful.

The trustees voted for the key grievance proposal only after Chairman John Stafford of the Academic Senate explained that part of it had been worked out by the Senate and all of it later approved on behalf of all State College teachers.

DEMAND

In any case, it will meet a union demand for "fair and impartial" appeals from adverse rulings on teacher grievances on academic matters by college presidents.

The new procedure will allow teachers to select at least one of three people to be chosen from a master panel to hear individual appeals.

The master panel, and the others on the appeal panel would include teachers and administrators chosen from the state colleges and the University of California by college presidents and the chancellor subject to approval of the Academic Senate chairman.

Other provisions of the agreement — some of them reflecting previous trustees policy:

- Guarantees there will be no reprisals against strikers and that the college will recommend full reinstatement of those teachers who may lose their tenure rights and other benefits under State law because of striking.
- Allow union and S.F. State officials to work out possible amnesty for teachers arrested or disciplined during the strike.
- Promise there will be no reduction in the current number of teaching positions and that, after the current semester, there will be independent financing and staffing of the new Black Studies Department and School Ethnic Studies.
- Allow individual departments to reduce individual teaching loads from 12 to nine units per week without reducing the teacher's pay.
- Open college personnel files to inspection by teachers and guarantee the union the continuing right to represent its members before the Board of Trustees.

2-27-69

New Tough Crackdown On Colleges

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

Los Angeles

Trustees of the California State Colleges passed a package of tough resolutions here yesterday aimed at stopping teachers' strikes and student violence on State college campuses.

Moving swiftly through their crowded agenda with little debate, the trustees:

- Authorized presidents to require during emergencies signed attendance reports from academic employees certifying the amount of time worked and listing all class assignments which were or were not met and conducted.
- Authorized presidents during emergencies to pass new regulations governing the time, place and manner of rallies, group meetings or other student events.

LIST

- Reaffirmed the "Ten Commandments of Student Conduct" they passed in November—a list of violations of orderly conduct considered "cause for prompt and diligent corrective action on the part of appropriate officials," which can include expulsion.

The trustees also voted to raise student fees from $86 to $102 a year to meet rising costs of student services, despite objections from student leaders.

Both of the resolutions giving presidents new powers during emergencies are effective immediately because of emergency clauses tacked on by the trustees.

The most controversial part of the package was that concerning attendance reports by professors, since attendance for academic employees is now reported by their superiors, the deans.

The new regulation would make academic employees subject to charges of fraud if they incorrectly attested to work which was not done.

At the urging of faculty leaders an amendment was defeated which would have required them to also certify that they met their classes "at the places and on the subjects officially scheduled."

The amendment was proposed by Trustee Dudley Swim of Carmel Valley. He said it was prompted by the practices of striking San Francisco State professors of teaching off campus and of discussing strike issues rather than normal subject matter in their classes.

CLASS

Trustee James Thacher of San Francisco said that Swim had entered into "a delicate area — what goes on the classroom."

He said "but if people want to be treated as professionals, they have to conduct themselves as professionals. If they play games with the administration, the adminstration will have no recourse but to pass non-professional regulations. I don't think we have reahced that point yet, however."

The new regulation governing time, place and manner of student activities would only be use d during emergency situations on the campus, the trustees were assured.

REACTIONS

Steve Lieurance, executive secretary of the system's Student Body Presidents' called the measure "another one of three statewide reactions applied to all of the campuses because of trouble at a few."

Thacher replied: "I see no other course of action with the situation that confronts us but give people on campus the authority they need to deal with these situations.

President Robert Clark of San Jose State College said he felt the presidents already had the authority to initiate such emergency regulations, "but if you think not, I'm agreeable to having it done."

The Mulford Act, passed last year by the State legislature, now makes it a misdemeanor for non-students and non-employees, to cause a disturbance on a campus.

That is why the additional trustee regulation is necessary, they were told.

Trustees Approve Settlement at SF State

By FLOYD NORRIS
College Press Service

LOS ANGELES—The California State College Board of Trustees Wednesday approved a proposal which may end the San Francisco State College teachers strike.

The proposal took the form of amendments to faculty grievance and disciplinary procedures. The new rules allow a faculty member to appeal the decision of his campus president to a three-man faculty committee appointed by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke from a group chosen by the state-wide faculty senate.

New grievance procedures had been a key demand in the American Federation of Teachers seven-week-old strike. The trustees said other portions of an agreement reached earlier between a special trustees committee and the AFT were already college policy. These include reinstatement of striking faculty and allowing a professor to see his personnel file.

The proposal was supported by San Francisco State Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who said it would split the union and make them "appear very silly."

Conservative trustees only agreed to vote for the proposal after securing passage of a motion by Gov. Ronald Reagan that the board was "ready to discuss grievances with any faculty or employee group" not on strike and that there had been no official negotiations with the AFT.

Trustee Louis Heilbron, chairman of the special committee that met with the AFT, said there had been no negotiations and called "totetally contrary to fact" a charge by Trustee Dudley Swim that the proposal was "appeasement."

Chancellor Dumke said, "We're not talking about the merits of the proposal at all. The problem is how it is being interpreted by the faculty." He read several letters from professors accusing the trustees of "selling out" faculty members who remained on the job.

Earlier Reagan said, "I think it's time to say once and for all that there will be no negotiations with anyone who uses or threatens force on our campuses."

There were still doubts about whether the trustees' action would end the teacher strike, however. The striking professors have said they will not return to work until "a free and peaceful atmosphere prevails on the campus," implying that they also want the nearly four - month - old student strike settled.

In other action the Trustees:

- Voted to make violation of "time, place, and manner" regulations regarding free speech a misdemeanor punishable by the courts as well as by college officials.
- Increased the materials and services fee from $86 to $102 a year.
- Endorsed a bill which would permit campus police to use tear gas and mace.

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S.F. Teachers Union Meets

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...e issue was brought into ... "fore" as the discussion ...ntinued through the lunch ..., and teachers were ...ctly admitted from talking ...newsmen.

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College Poll:

Despite All, Students Still Love Their Country

GREENWICH (Conn.) — Despite the riots, draft card burning and even flag burning allegedly by some students, the current college generation is as patriotic as the average American.

Over nine out of ten students agree they love their country, the College Poll reveals.

"Of course, we love our country," says a Columbia University sophomore. "If we take sides on issues with the college administration — that doesn't mean we don't love the U.S."

"I think the draft stinks," says a New York University sophomore. "I also think Vietnam is a disaster, but I'm no commie. Sure, I love this country — as long as I can say what I think."

"I don't agree with many things in this country — civil rights, for example," says a California Tech senior. "But, of course I love this country —I just want it to stay alive and keep strong like our forefathers did."

Students were asked: "Many people feel patriotism is dead among this generation. Do you yourself love your country — not right or wrong — but do you love your country?"

Of the students answering, 88.9 percent said YES; 9.8 percent said NO, and 1.2 percent did not answer.

Women tended to be slightly more patriotic than men, and whites slightly more patriotic than Negroes. Among the Negroes 84 percent said YES; 10 percent said NO, with 6 percent not answering.

Differentiate

Students clearly differentiated between being patriotic and agreeing with "the way things are done." Most students have many gripes with the country. Among those most frequently mentioned are:

- The Vietnam conflict
- Civil rights inequality
- Dishonesty of older generation
- Lack of ability to "change things."
- Draft problems
- Phoney politicians

Yet, even in these instances, previous College Poll studies indicate that although students may not agree with how the projects are being run, they do not reveal basic dissatisfaction with the system.



After dissident students at SF State, hauled down the flag, these students managed to take it back up and they taped it to the pole.

For example, while students felt we made a mistake entering the Vietnam conflict, most students would not pull out without a just peace. The principal objection to previous administration policy was failure to halt bombing as a method of negotiation, the College Poll revealed.

Again, while the draft has caused an enormous impact on student lives, few students would use illegal means to avoid it.

Non-graduate school deferment was a principal complaint. But, students have not shown a rejection of their responsibility to assume the burden of military defense as citizens.

However, there is a demand for a greater voice in all the democratic process.

Students want a change in the manner of selection of candidates for public office; students have endorsed broader civil rights legislation and wider participation of minority groups in government and decision-making positions.

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...Jail Flag Desecrators, Says Reagan

...GREENWICH (Conn.) — Would college students who ...made propaganda out of draft card burning and flag burning should subject offenders to jail, the Collegiate Digest reports.

...Gov. Ronald Reagan of California said such acts ...should be considered felonies and that perpetrators should be dismissed from colleges if proven guilty.

...Reagan also backed striking policemen (not in self-defense), destruction of school property, and violence at school riots as disciplinary measures.

The San Francisco Labor Council yesterday moved firmly to insist that the AFT prove its demands are not tied to student demands.

Labor Council assistant secretary Jack Crowley said yesterday that if the trustees approved a settlement pact and teachers did not return to classes, strike sanction probably would be withdrawn from the AFT.

Hayakawa said that if the trustees approved the new grievance procedure and some striking teachers did not return to classes because of the student strike, the union "would look silly."

Dumke Dissent

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke refused to vote on the disciplinary procedure, arguing that many faculty members will misinterpret it as a capitulation to the AFT.

Reagan voted for the new disciplinary procedure and said he had no objection as long as the action was accompanied by the resolution spelling out that no negotiations had occurred.

The Governor earlier said it was "regrettable that this (agreement) letter should have been signed (by Heilbron) on behalf of the trustees. The widespread impression has been given that negotiations and some capitulation took place.

"This letter must now be repudiated..." Reagan said.

Heilbron said there is nothing in the letter indicating there were negotiations. He read passages of the agreement proposal that clearly stated no settlement actions could be taken that do not concur with board policy.

Reality Plea

Hayakawa sided with Heilbron and implored Reagan and the board to "worry less about appearances and more about the reality of the situation."

Hayakawa said the AFT and Mayor Alioto "succeeded in making it seem that there had been negotiations and a victory" and chalked this up to typical labor union strategy.

Dr. John Stafford, president of the statewide Academic Senate, noted that the senate and trustees have been working for three years to develop a new disciplinary policy.

Stafford said the policy was not dictated or negotiated with the union. The only effect the AFT strike had, Stafford said, was to hasten drafting and adoption of the policy.

...Dias, a college junior, is a member of the Committee for an Academic Environment, a group he described as devoted to nonviolence, believing that changes must be continued at the school and believing that the school had been helping to solve problems of the poor and ill-educated.

But Dias said that the students' demand to allow all minority or under-educated applicants into the college was ridiculous and could not be fulfilled.

Marilyn Drath of San Rafael, a sophomore at the college, said that the demand was a basic one. She said that the college would not be flooded with unready students, rather that ghetto students would have to be recruited because the ghetto schools do not prepare them for college or even prepare them with the idea that they might be allowed in a college.

She said the student strike

...Governor Reagan, who ...the settlement as ...ing "can only serve to worsen the situation" and claimed he "misrepresented" terms of the agreement worked out between members of the state college trustees, labor leaders, the college administration and representatives of the striking American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

Reagan told newsmen after terms of the tentative pact to end the six - week strike were announced Monday that the document contained illegal provisions.

Among other things, he said the agreement had the effect of making the AFT the collective bargaining agent for college teachers when most repudiated it. He said it also provided that striking teachers would return to work and be paid for work not performed.

Also in Sacramento yesterday a state college professor urged legislators "to keep cool" on campus disorders and urged them not to act hastily on proposed "harsh laws" to clamp down on militants.

The Senate Education Committee earlier endorsed legislation by Sen. John L. Harmer, R-Glendale, to fire state college faculty members and dismiss students who participate in disruptions.

The legislation also permits college presidents to declare a "state of emergency" and require university and college students to sign a "code of conduct."

Robert G. Thompson, a professor of government at Sacramento State college, told an Assembly Education Subcommittee investigating campus disorders that new "harsh laws would be detrimental" to colleges.

"We need to keep our cool on law and order," Thompson said. "It is our opinion that all of the laws, rules and regulations necessary for adequate campus control are already available."

Thompson also suggested more money be pumped into schools to offer college educations to more minority group members.

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San Francisco Chronicle
Thurs., Feb. 27, 1969

Trustees OK S.F. State Peace Pact

By Ralph Hoberg
Labor Correspondent

An agreement to end the bitterly-old Teachers Union strike at San Francisco State College was approved yesterday by the State College Board of Trustees.

Trustees, joined by Governor Ronald Reagan, despite his previous opposition to the proposal, voted 14 to 2 for the key provision ending the AFT strike on the campus."

Union leaders could not be reached for comment. But Hayakawa interpreted the demand for calm to mean that at least some of the 200 or so striking teachers will not return until the college's student strike also is settled.

Refusal of the teachers to return despite the agreement could cost them Labor Council strike sanction.

LEADERS

The agreement was worked out by a committee of San Francisco's top labor leaders and a five-man committee of Bay Area trustees with the help of a local citizens committee.

Reagan complained that this ...negotiations. But he agreed to join in approving the proposal after the trustees accepted, at his suggestion, a statement which said that "nothing in this agreement prevents local administrators from ... disciplinary measures."

UNION

Reagan also complained that strikers have made it appear that the trustees "capitulated" to the union.

But, said Hayakawa, "I implore you to worry less about appearances and more about the reality. We have all the cards in our hands right now."

But thought Reagan was convinced, Chancellor Glenn Dumke of the State College system abstained from voting because "agreement might indicate to other teachers that "this type of pressure" by strikers can be successful.

The trustees voted for the key grievance proposal only after Chairman John Stafford of the Academic Senate explained that part of it had been worked out by the Senate itself. All of it later approved by the board of all State College trustees.

DEMAND

In any case, it will meet a union demand for "fair and impartial" appeals from adverse rulings on teacher grievances of academic matters by college presidents.

The key provision will allow teachers to select at least one of three people to be chosen from a master panel to hear individual appeals.

The master panel, said the ...trustees will vote with ... appointments made ... any case only if mandatory ... by the appeal panel ... by the president ... by the faculty ... by the Board of Trustees.

...charge by Trustee Dudley Swim ...that the proposal was "appease... ...ment."

Chancellor Dumke said, "We're not talking about the merits of the proposal at all. The problem is how it is being interpreted by the faculty." He read several letters from professors accusing the trustees of "selling out" faculty members who remained on the job.

Earlier Reagan said, "I think it's time to say once and for all that there will be no negotiations with anyone who uses or threatens force on our campuses."

There were still doubts about whether the trustees' action would end the teacher strike, however. The striking professors have said they will not return to work until "a free and peaceful atmosphere prevails on the campus," implying that they also want the nearly four-month-old student strike settled.

In other action the Trustees:

- Voted to make violation of "time, place, and manner" regulations regarding free speech a misdemeanor punishable by the courts as well as by college officials.
- Increased the materials and services fee from $86 to $102 a year.
- Endorsed a bill which would permit campus police to use tear gas and mace.

Trustees Approve Settlement at SF State

By FLOYD NORRIS
College Press Service

LOS ANGELES—The California State College Board of Trustees Wednesday approved a proposal which may end the San Francisco State College teachers strike.

The proposal took the form of amendments to faculty grievance and disciplinary procedures. The new rules allow a faculty member to appeal the decision of his campus president to a three-man faculty committee appointed by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke from a group chosen by the state-wide faculty senate.

New grievance procedures had been a key demand in the American Federation of Teachers seven-week-old strike. The trustees said other portions of an agreement reached earlier between a special trustees committee and the AFT were already college policy. These include reinstatement of striking faculty and allowing a professor to see his personnel file.

The proposal was supported by San Francisco State Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who said it would split the union and make them "appear very silly."

Conservative trustees only agreed to vote for the proposal after securing passage of a motion by Gov. Ronald Reagan that the board was "ready to discuss grievances with any faculty or employee group" not on strike and that there had been no official negotiations with the AFT.

Trustee Louis Heilbron, chairman of the special committee that met with the AFT, said there had been no negotiations and called "totally contrary to fact" a

DUPLICATE FRAME



DISCUSSION — University Security Chief Richard Stratton (right) and Homer Ball (at Stratton's left), CU business manager, talk with Charles Biggers attempting to settle the demonstrators down so Dr. S. I. Hayakawa could carry on with his intended speech at Macky Auditorium Monday night.
(Daily Camera Photo)



DISPLEASED — Afro-American Student Association members filled about 60 seats in the front of Macky Auditorium Monday night to voice their protest against Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College. Dr. Hayakawa persisted until the demonstrators carried out their anticipated walk-out.
(Daily Camera Photos by Charles Wendt)



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY HOWARD BROCK

After militant members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) had driven the guest speaker S. I. Hayakawa from the auditorium and taken over control of the microphone, Mary Kulera attempted to seize the mike. One of the militants emptied a pitcher of water over her head, but the woman continued on to the microphone and berated the militants for their actions.

Violence Mars Hayakawa's Talk at CU

Violence erupted at the University of Colorado Monday night during a speech by Dr. S. I. Hayawaka, acting president of San Francisco State College.

Cursing, screaming and shaking clenched fists at Hayakawa, about 30 members of the Students for a Democratic Society and 75 black students and non-students interrupted him almost continuously for an hour before temporarily marching out of CU's Macky Auditorium in protest.

The SDS members also engaged in two fistfights with a small squad of campus security officers. They also hurled pop bottles and steel folding chairs on the stage, missing Hayakawa but striking a group of newsmen and spectators huddled near the wings.

No one was seriously hurt and there were no arrests, but Rocky Mountain News photographer Howard Brock was grazed on the top of the head by one of the flying chairs, which then glanced off the right arm of Denver Post photographer Bob Jackson and struck an unidentified student lensman in the neck.

A student named Richard Walters dumped a pitcher of water on the head of a woman who identified herself as Beth Kulera of Denver as she stepped to the stage late in the evening to wrest the microphone away from SDS members and berate them. By then, Hayakawa had announced that he was through trying to speak over the constant interruptions and had departed the auditorium.

Walters was taken backstage by a campus officer and warned not to repeat the incident. An unidentified faculty member promised to take the youth aside for a man-to-man chat.

Hayakawa was allowed to speak without heckling for only 20 minutes of the two hours he was on stage. But, by that time, an audience which had at first encouraged the shouter seemed to be in sympathy with the former semantics professor as he related the evening's events to the issues of free speech, democracy and fascism.

"What is going on here," he hollered over the din before the walk-out, "demonstrates more effectively than any speech I can give the problems higher education confronts today."

Repeated cat-calls, shouts and chants from the militant groups forced him to deliver this and other statements a few words at a time. But he persistently stayed with it until the chair-throwing and fisticuffs forced him to retreat backstage.

He soon returned, took a seat and waited

(Concluded on Page 8)



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY HOWARD BROCK

Violence erupted at the University of Colorado campus Monday night and interrupted a speech by S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State University. A campus security guard, in plain clothes at right, traded blows with one student who tried to climb on the stage after Hayakawa announced he was giving up after continual verbal battles with angry students. There were at least two fights, but no reported injuries.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY HOWARD BROCK

Members of the Students for a Democratic Society, University of Colorado officials, and other members of the audience joined a rhubarb Monday which included shouted epithets and flying fists and furniture. S. I. Hayakawa refused to engage in shouting matches with SDS members who interrupted his speech with loud, repeated obscenities. CU campus police helped stifle the melee.

Violence Mars Hayakawa's Talk at CU

(Continued From Page 5)

nearly half an hour until the black students and SDS members walked out and calm was restored. In that time, however, several persons grabbed the microphone and further kept the excitement going by urging the audience either to listen to, or to continue harassing, Hayakawa.

One of those who urged silence was Pat McGraw, editor of the student newspaper, the Colorado Daily. He was quickly followed by Charles Biggers, a black student, who declared, "It is not in the best interests of black people that Hayakawa speak."

SDS members argued with each other in the aisles about further tactics. One insisted Hayakawa "didn't have the right to speak. He's a murderer! He's killed people!"

In the brief period when he was allowed to speak, Canadian-born Hayakawa reminisced about his life in Chicago during World War II when he was kept out of the U.S. Army due to being labelled an "enemy alien." He is of Japanese descent.

Recalling that he had written a column then for a Negro newspaper in Chicago, the noted semanticist said he had come to know many Negroes well there, and had developed a strong identification with the plight of black Americans.

But he said that the type of epithets and screams which had been tossed at him moments earlier were the same sort of "wild, irresponsible and often incantative use of language" that fired up German mobs to follow Adolph Hitler.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY HOWARD BROCK

A bearded member of the audience in Macky Auditorium at the University of Colorado engages in a shouting match with CU business manager Homer Ball, right, during the melee which disrupted the speech of San Francisco College President S. I. Hayakawa.



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday obligingly dis-

Hayakawa Likens SDS, Hitler Unit

By MARTIN MORAN
Rocky Mountain News Education Writer

The militant Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were likened to Hitler's Brown Shirts Monday by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.

The jaunty college president made the observation during a brief press conference following his arrival at Stapleton International Airport.

Hayakawa became acting president of the strike-bound California college late in November when Dr. Robert R. Smith resigned during repeated campus disorders involving militant students and faculty members.

Since then, Dr. Hayakawa has been quoted and publicized widely for his attempts to keep San Francisco State open despite disruptions.

On hand to greet the professor as he arrived in Denver were some 10 uniformed policemen and plain-clothes detectives. Hayakawa said police escorts have become the usual thing whenever his trips are publicized in advance. However, he said, he still can travel alone when his excursions are not known before hand.

Fame in Semantics

Hayakawa, who first gained fame in the field of semantics, termed the SDS a great danger and said its members are "the Neo-Nazis of our time."

The SDS, which has been responsible for much of the campus disruption across the nation, is determined to bypass the democratic processes just as the Brown Shirts of the early Hitler movement, he said.

The college president, who obligingly donned his now-famous tam-o'shanter for photographers, said the activist students are endangering academic freedom.

In the early 1950s, he said, during the McCarthy era, the danger was felt to be from the right. Today, he said, the danger comes from the left and inside the university.

"Our defenses, like the guns at Singapore, are turned the wrong way," he said.

As Hayakawa spoke in Denver, the SDS and the Afro-American Student Association at the Boulder campus were holding a rally to protest his visit.

System Too Relaxed

Hayakawa, who was a professor of English at San Francisco State before being named acting president, said he felt one of the things that needed to be done is the strengthening of the academic structure. The entire system, including administrators, staff and faculty, he said, has become too relaxed.

Hayakawa strongly defended his attempts to keep San Francisco State operating with the use of police. He said his philosophy is not one of force, but when student activity goes beyond the bounds of academic freedom and becomes illegal and criminal, "a stop should be put to it."

He said he did not oppose the right of the SDS to preach its doctrine. "But once they begin to practice disruption they should be put off campus," he declared.

Days Are Numbered

He also predicted the days of student activism and demonstrations are numbered because "the public is really fed up with it." Hayakawa said he is not so much worried about the colleges and universities but the high schools where the movement is beginning to take hold.

The former English professor said he is not engaged in a liberal crusade or a conservative crusade but an American crusade.

He admitted there may be a need for state legislatures to furnish laws to help control campus disruptions, but added that he hadn't been in the business long enough to be sure.

Hayakawa said his visit to CU had nothing to do with the university's search to find a successor to Dr. Joseph Smiley, who resigned last month to become president of the University of Texas at El Paso.

"I'm not sure I like this line of work," he said.