

Violence Disrupts Free Speech Talk

The most violent demonstration in recent years at the University rocked the campus Monday night when San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa attempted to speak to an overflow audience in Macky Auditorium.

The demonstration in Macky was led by about 100 blacks, many of them members of the University Afro-American Student Association of the Black Panther Party. Several members of University Students for a Democratic Society also participated.

About 200 to 300 other white students participated in the demonstrations with the two groups.

HAYAKAWA RUSHED

Twice during the speech, Hayakawa was rushed by angry protesters, both black and white. Campus police aided by Boulder City Police held the mob back in both instances.

The majority of the approximately 400 protesters sat in the front rows, and the blacks sat in a nine-row section by themselves.

Screaming and jeering began the moment Political Science Professor Edward Rozek walked on the stage to introduce Hayakawa. Most of Rozek's



Daily photo by Campbell

Twist and Shout

S. I. Hayakawa participates in one of the many interruptions of his address in Macky Auditorium. Here, he is twisting in rhythm to the chants of black protesters. The response was louder shouting.

Protest

(continued from page 1)

and the protesters went wild. A pop bottle narrowly missed Hayakawa's head, then a few blacks jumped to the stage, followed by more protesters, both black and white.

Police who had been waiting in the wings, rushed out to the edge of the stage and threw most of the protesters off. A folding chair was hurled onto the stage, and narrowly missed Hayakawa. Shortly after, two more chairs were thrown onto the stage, and one landed in a small knot of observers.

No arrests were made during the melee, and no serious injuries were reported. Several people suffered minor bruises from frequent fistfights and scuffles, however.

Hayakawa generally remained calm during the demonstration, but after about 30 minutes, he began losing his patience. He said at one point, "I can outstay any of you bastards."

This was met with the expected jeers.

After the police had cleared the stage, University Business Manager Homer Ball attempted to silence the yelling throng by offering time for speakers to rebuke Hayakawa's talk. The protesters answered with more screaming and more missiles hurled onto the stage.

A visibly shaken Hayakawa waited first at the side of the stage, then moved offstage for several minutes.

CALM URGED

Meanwhile, both Pat Stimer, ASUC presidential candidate, and Pat McGraw, editor of the Daily, attempted to calm the frenzied crowd. Neither was allowed to speak for more than a moment.

After McGraw spoke, Charles Biggers, a member of the University Afro-American Student Association, grabbed the microphone and said, "It is not in the best interest of the black people to let Hayakawa speak. Whatever happens, let it happen."

Seventy-seventh Year of Editorial Freedom

DAILY

Boulder, Colorado March 4, 1969 Vol. 17, No. 93



Have A Seat, Sam

An unidentified protester prepares to throw one of several chairs hurled at S. I. Hayakawa during the violent outbreak at Macky Auditorium Monday night. Several people received minor injuries.

Hayakawa 'Puppet' Says SF Protester

Some listeners at a noon rally Monday appear to have heeded the advice of San Francisco protester Danny Glover that "Hayakawa must not have the luxury to speak on this campus."

Glover, a member of the Black Student Union, told the crowd of 250 persons in the UMC Fountain area, "Maybe you should pull that puppet off the stage." Eight hours later protesters attempted to rush the president of San Francisco State College as he spoke at Macky.

Two other San Francisco State protesters spoke at the noon rally, sponsored by the University Afro-American Student Association and Students for a Democratic Society.

RALLY MOVED

The rally started outside, but was moved into the UMC grill because of the cold weather. About 350 persons listened inside.

Clarence Thomas, a member of the central committee of the Third World Liberation Front, said the three principles involved in the San Francisco strike are to end racism, to gain self-determination for all third world students and radical white students, and to seize power.

Thomas defined seizure of power as gaining control of the colleges "so that the graduating

Late Talk Is About Mob Rule

By David Gaon

After more than an hour of violent outburst protesting his right to speak, S.I. Hayakawa delivered an address comparing the protesting students to the brownshirts Nazi mobs which overran Germany and brought Adolf Hitler to power.

Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College (SFSC), said he began his widely known work in semantics because he became concerned about Hitler inciting people to commit irrational political acts by using semantics.

"The idea," Hayakawa said, "was to suspend individual political rationality and go along with the mob."

Speaking quietly, he quoted a work by Max Weber which says the caterpillar is an insect made up of many parts, one following another, and the head can be made to follow the tail around and around forming a chain-of-meaningless action.

"That's what the striking students look like, and the mindless incantations such as 'On Strike, Shut it down' and 'Pigs off campus' go along with this."

INDIVIDUALITY DEMANDED

"Inasmuch as democracy demands individuality, you cannot allow a mob to take this over (pointing to his head). Mindless activism reverses the process which you are here at the University to learn. Resist with all your might this absorption into mindless incantation."

"The brownshirts cast doubt on the validity of the schools, courts, and the Reichstag (German Parliament). The government could not govern and the administration could not administer. Thus the people had to turn to a strong man—Adolf Hitler—a man making promises to remove the doubt."

Hayakawa told the crowd of at least 3,000 at Macky Auditorium that he accepted the presidency of SFSC because of his reawakening to the similarity in the violent ramifications of semantics at the University of California at Berkeley and in Nazi Germany.

"This matter of mindless multitudes being led by demagogues is not a trivial matter."

He then quoted Mario Savio and other leaders of student protests who, he said, urge revolutions first and make their decisions on what it is all about later.

"Protests provide a moral catharsis. You feel good even though you are not doing anything. These people parade up and down the streets. They parade all day. But a parade doesn't settle anything. You have to sit down and talk about it."

SIMILAR INEQUITIES

He said he was a Canadian immigrant of Japanese ancestry, and he could understand and could sympathize with the inequities that black people confront in American society.

He said that Japanese-Americans were incarcerated in prison camps because of their race during World War II. He was classified as "enemy alien," and so he could not serve in the armed forces.

Toward the end of Hayakawa's speech, after a few hecklers had returned and had begun to interrupt him again, he said, "If there is any more of this, with your permission, I'll ask the police to remove them." The audience cheered, but police weren't called.

Third World students who go back to their communities will not be part of the problem but an answer to it. Then we will take control of the public schools in Third World communities."

Lauren Watson, head of the Denver Black Panther Party, told his listeners that "the first stage (George) Wallace came to in search of support for his (presidential) campaign was Colorado. Hayakawa is also coming to Colorado for the same reason. Racist dogs seek their own kind."

Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales, chief of the Denver-based Chicano-oriented Crusade for Justice, suggested that Hayakawa was coming to the University to talk with Regent Joseph Coors about the vacancy in the University president's office.

Bruce Hartford, of the SF strike steering committee, said that Hayakawa "is only a tool. We are really fighting the trustees."

He said he was a Canadian immigrant of Japanese ancestry, and he could understand and could sympathize with the inequities that black people confront in American society.

He said that Japanese-Americans were incarcerated in prison camps because of their race during World War II. He was classified as "enemy alien," and so he could not serve in the armed forces.

Toward the end of Hayakawa's speech, after a few hecklers had returned and had begun to interrupt him again, he said, "If there is any more of this, with your permission, I'll ask the police to remove them." The audience cheered, but police weren't called.

'Why Don't You Join Us?'

In a lull in the screaming at the speech of S.I. Hayakawa last night, a member of the heterogeneous group protesting the talk walked up to us and asked, "Why aren't you with us?"

There are two answers to the question. If the question is, why aren't you among those opposing the administration of Hayakawa at San Francisco State College (SFSC), the answer is, we are.

If the question is why aren't you among those in the audience chanting and screaming and throwing chairs, the answer is quite different.

We are certainly not frantic fans of Hayakawa. His discharge of office at the San Francisco school has not realistically dealt with either the symptoms or the root problems of the protesting students and faculty.

Hayakawa is wont to answer questions posed to him about the various problems plaguing the school with answers more notable for their gibberish than their relevance. He has refused to recognize that he is not completely right or that the SFSC protesters aren't completely wrong. He allowed, if not encouraged, the media to present him as the man determined to preserve "law and order" (to coin a phrase) on his campus even at the cost of running roughshod over the legitimate student and faculty grievances and problems.

We have come to the conclusion, after viewing the situation first-hand, that Hayakawa has made himself a cause, and he views his SFSC opponents as symbols and not as people.

Further, S.I. Hayakawa is one of the most uptight college administrators we have ever encountered. He doesn't answer questions put to him, he snaps back instead.

Hayakawa's performance Monday was typical. He seemed to love the excitement. Although his talk had little substance, his quips were quick and incisive. It reminded us of the George Wallace rally in Denver last fall.

We believe the SFSC situation has been handled poorly. A man with a little more compassion, a good deal more tact and a greater appreciation of the feelings of his student constituents is needed to put an end to the melee at SFSC.

It might well be that soon Hayakawa will put an end to the strike at his college. But because of himself and his equally unreasonable detractors, education at that institution has ground to a halt, and the ill-will which has grown up there will linger for several years.

Student Raps Follow Hayakawa

By Dynda Andrews

S.I. Hayakawa left his lecture abruptly, too early to hear student retaliations to his comments.

But throughout the first part of his speech, he seemed to his audience relatively composed even though his remarks could scarcely be heard over the cacophony of an anti-Hayakawa contingent.

Hayakawa was forced to leave the podium when police barricaded chair-throwing demonstrators from him. Earlier students had threatened to "pull him off the stage." Hayakawa chanted offstage, along with the demonstrators, "get the pigs off the stage," and blamed administrators here for the disruption in an interview.

INSISTENCE

He insisted at several points he was going to return to the stage and continue his speech but police guards would not allow him to return until the demonstrators had filed out of Macky Auditorium.

Hayakawa quipped, "Everytime this happens, I get more famous." As demonstrators filed out of the room, Hayakawa answered some reporters' questions while keeping a careful eye on the exit of militant students.

He told reporters he was a member of a minority group in defense of demonstrator charges of racism and said, "They know nothing about me... nothing of my 27 year record in civil rights."

As he observed a fraction of the audience leaving, Hayakawa commented, "I thought I had lots of friends here. I guess I do. But I also have enemies."

When he returned to the podium, the audience quieted and listened for about half an hour before student demonstrators returned. Then he abruptly left the stage, and demonstrators engaged in polemics with the audience for about an hour.

As soon as Hayakawa left the microphone student SDS leader John Buttny leaped to the stage

and yelled that several men on the stage were armed plainclothesmen.

NON-WHITE MAJORITY

Buttny asked for a debate saying he could "put Hayakawa down any day in a speech," and claimed "the people here up is front," (mostly returned demonstrators) "identify with the majority of non-white people in the world."

"As long as there is no freedom of speech on one campus," Buttny said, "there is none on any campus."

Buttny was interrupted by Beth Kucera, University graduate, and past president of Young Americans for Freedom who said "You people in SDS will foment trouble any way you can."

He insisted at several points he was going to return to the stage and continue his speech but police guards would not allow him to return until the demonstrators had filed out of Macky Auditorium.

Hayakawa quipped, "Everytime this happens, I get more famous." As demonstrators filed out of the room, Hayakawa answered some reporters' questions while keeping a careful eye on the exit of militant students.

He told reporters he was a member of a minority group in defense of demonstrator charges of racism and said, "They know nothing about me... nothing of my 27 year record in civil rights."

As he observed a fraction of the audience leaving, Hayakawa commented, "I thought I had lots of friends here. I guess I do. But I also have enemies."

When he returned to the podium, the audience quieted and listened for about half an hour before student demonstrators returned. Then he abruptly left the stage, and demonstrators engaged in polemics with the audience for about an hour.

As soon as Hayakawa left the microphone student SDS leader John Buttny leaped to the stage

Name-calling ensued and Min Kucera commented, "That's exactly what I mean. You people have no manners." Buttny apologized amid laughter.

Student from San Francisco then rapped for about 45 minutes, occasionally answering audience questions. One skeptical listener observed that "the pigs who drove Farmer Jones off the farm soon became all they had detested about Farmer Jones," and said it reminded him of the protesters' behavior toward police.

The final speaker, a high school student, said the audience was as bad as Hayakawa and that if they had kept quiet, everyone could have watched him "make an ass of himself, instead of everyone being assine."



Daily photo by Shunneson

'Don't Mind at All'

Says San Francisco State President S.I. Hayakawa in reply to a Daily photographer who asked him to straighten his tie before getting his picture taken. Moments later, a chair narrowly missed Hayakawa

Our Choice: Pat Stimer

Given the larger controversy which erupted last night, the question of who should serve as president of ASUC for the rest of the year and most of next seems trivial. People generally and students in particular are agitated, angry and uptight about the incidents which transpired at the Hayakawa talk. The ASUC effluvia is in large measure, presently at least, forgotten.

Before last night we did not honestly know if we were going to endorse anyone for ASUC president. The programs offered by the two candidates, Pat Stimer and Dennis Lynn, both appeared to be relevant and essentially possible. And although each could rarely bring himself to speak rationally with the other, both talked and made sense to us and others.

It would be both inappropriate and unnecessary to demean the platform and organization of Dennis Lynn and Steve Grogan. They have appropriately divided their platform into three "priority areas: Help for minority students, academic reform and improvement of student housing. The specific proposals in the area of, for example, academic reform are ones with which we can totally agree: Pass/fail grading for all electives, action to improve the quality of teaching assistants, extension of library, enlargement of the Unincorporated University and a better evaluation of courses and teachers.

It is true Lynn has been a bit weak in specifying just how he would institute these and other platform planks, but he has also created an organization which has been tremendously effective in turning him from an unknown into a leading contender. Perhaps Lynn and his organization would do as well when it came to the nuts and bolts of getting their program through.

We feel Dennis Lynn would be an extremely adequate, perhaps a very good, ASUC president. And we feel Pat Stimer would be a great ASUC president.

Stimer is as experienced, if not more so, in the day to day ins and outs of student government as anyone on this campus. He served as administrative assistant to ASUC president Paul Talmey a year ago, whose administration was one of the most productive and dynamic in memory. He has, over the last year, served in various areas of student endeavor and has maintained an acute interest in ASUC and its functions.

Stimer's platform is one with which we agree. Perhaps, as Stimer suggests, the reorganization of ASUC into four departments, one to deal with student civil liberties and economic concerns, another for culture and entertainment, another for academic reform and a final department for improving relations with the state and community, will at last render ASUC effective. More important than the structure, however, is who is appointed to carry out the plans of an administration. And Stimer and his compatriots are of the sort who will work as many hours as one can find in a day to

implement their program.

Stimer has worked with the administration or opposed it as was appropriate in the past. He participated, for example, in the march on Regent Hall last spring to present student demands, and later served on the committee elected by the Student Assembly to meet with the administration to hammer out procedures to transform the demands into action. The committee was largely effective and Stimer had a good deal to do with the success.

Last summer Stimer, working almost alone, tried to get a student cooperative bookstore started. When it became apparent that such an endeavor was simply too large to be practical at this time, he went for the next-best thing, a rebate to bookstore patrons.

Stimer's running-mate, Jeff Burton, has served as a talented and progressive member of the ASUC Senate. Burton is often frustrated by the trivialities and red tape in which the Senate insists to wallow; chances are extremely good Burton will have some solutions to that dreary situation. He has already made a start with his proposal that student membership on joint boards be increased to give students a majority.

But until last night we were still undecided about the whole thing. Both candidates and their programs looked good to us.

Because of his experience and his program, we tended to list toward Stimer, but not so much as to endorse him.

But last night at the Hayakawa speech Stimer graphically illustrated an essential quality his opponent has not to this time demonstrated—the ability to communicate.

It is unnecessary to report that last night's speech fast became an ugly situation. The audience became more obstreperous and angry and those on stage mostly stood around with their hands in their pockets, not knowing what to do.

Stimer jumped from the stage to the crowd and started to talk to people. And he was getting through.

While it is true, because of other factors, the situation was not stabilized until certain people among the audience left, Stimer nevertheless displayed an expertise in how to handle a difficult situation. Well.

His ability to communicate, we hasten to add, is not limited to one element or another. He has been about this week and all of last getting through to people, making sense.

There are doubtless those who will convict Pat Stimer of one political heresy or another, and vote against him for that reason.

But we believe, in light of his platform, his experience and his performance in a crisis that Pat Stimer is the better choice for ASUC president.

● PAT MCGRAW

Hayakawa

Last night a young speaker from SFSC asked "is violence throwing chairs to protest the providing of a forum for Dr. Hayakawa or is it the dropping of napalm on some Vietnamese child?" Both of these are forms of violence. At the root of the two is the idea that I, you, Dr. H., or any other individual or group of individuals can, because of "superior" understanding dictate what is right for all. Our country and democracy are not based on this principle, but on the right of free expression. Free expression is absolutely necessary if we are to make our own judgements and govern our lives. Hearing one side of an argument rather than both sides will effectively prevent us from making rational judgements. As long as there is a free expression of ideas, there cannot be a dictatorship of any person or group. In protection of free expression, students and policemen had to risk injury to protect Dr. Hy's right of free speech.

ROBERT WHERRY

Why S. I. Hayakawa was so dangerous to anyone so as to seek his being denied access to that forum is another thing we simply cannot understand.

We are often accused of being simplistic liberals who simply do not understand the justifications of a given movement. Perhaps that accusation is correct.

But when a cause seeks to deny the right of anyone, absolutely anyone, from speaking on this campus, we will stick adamantly to our belief that all must be welcome. However simple-minded holding that opinion is.

Hayakawa was accused of not allowing certain of his students to speak at SFSC. Our information is that the charge is correct. And Hayakawa is wrong.

But to compound the injustice by refusing Hayakawa to speak is not justice. It's wrong too.

We were told that throwing chairs is violence, but napalming babies is worse violence still.

We view that argument as illogical. Napalming babies is wrong. It ought not be done.

The same goes for throwing chairs.

● PAT MCGRAW
● GIL CAMPBELL

What Next?

Docile Pickets

MapStatePlans

Police patrols continued at San Francisco State College today as the school administration pondered yesterday's peaceful conduct by strikers and wondered what to expect next.

Strike leaders met at undisclosed places last night to map strategy in the wake of enforcement of the Feb. 14 anti-picketing injunction.

A student picked line of 300 strikers on 19th Avenue surprised the college administration and some 250 policemen yesterday by literally melting away when Sheriff Matthew Carberry read a court injunction prohibiting mass picketing.

Faded Away
In contrast to past performances of mass exits and confrontation retreats, the strikers simply blended with the campus population before

2 Suspects In CSM Bombings

Two members of the militant Third World Liberation Front are charged today in San Mateo County in connection with bombings and attempted bombings of the College of San Mateo last December.

One was expelled from the college and both were later arrested during rioting at San Francisco State College.

In San Mateo County jail are Ralph Ruiz, 28, of 3625 17th St.; former supervising tutor of the CSM college readiness staff, and Isidro Gali, 29, a student of Half Moon Bay.

They are booked on charges of conspiracy to manufacture bombs and illegal transportation of explosives.

They were scheduled to enter pleas March 17 in San Mateo Municipal Court and held under \$6250 bail each.

The bombings and attempts to bomb the college, occurred in the days following the December 13 riots in which CSM was damaged by rampaging dissidents.

Ruiz and Gali were arrested Jan. 9 on charges of felonious assault on a police officer and resisting arrest.

Both said they were trying to stop an officer from beating a girl near the State College campus here when they were set upon by plain clothes officers.

They said they were kicked and dragged and thrown into a paddy wagon, where Gali said he was slammed against the wall of the wagon by an officer who forced him to lie on his stomach, sat on his back and beat his handcuffed hands with a club.

Ruiz claimed officers kicked his glasses off twice, beat him on the face and forehead. He said the cuts required seven stitches.

Carberry finished reading the injunction at about 1 p.m. Meanwhile the Black Panther Party revealed plans to beef up support of student strikes at San Francisco State and Berkeley.

Most members of the American Federation of Teachers returned to their jobs at San Francisco State yesterday although there were some holdouts and handful continued to march with the student pickets.

AFT Local president Gary Hawkins urged the teachers to return to work, but promised continued support of the student strike, "from the inside." The struggle would take place "in and out of the classroom," he said.

Oil Support
About 50 members of the AFL-CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union showed up on 19th Avenue in support of the student strike, at about 5 p.m., but the students had already left the scene.

Meanwhile, Gov. Reagan kept a wary eye on the San Francisco State campus, not at all sure that the return of the teachers will bring peace to the troubled school.

"Whether it means a return to normalcy . . ." he said, then paused and added, "I wish I could be that optimistic."

Then the governor said: "There is still the big suspicion that they might do what they did the opening day of the semester and return for one day, and then confuse the situation with hanky panky and not show up at their classes."

Possibility
"There is also the possibility," Reagan said, "of a resurgence of student violence simply to try to drum up some momentum again. Because of this settlement, we must be prepared for anything."

Reagan said he had asked the Legislature to approve four specific measures designed to clamp down on campus disorders.

He asked for passage of laws providing that:
• Any student suspended or expelled from a university, college of junior college or high school, be charged with criminal trespass if he entered the campus without official permission.

• Any student convicted of a crime rising from a campus disturbance be dismissed and made ineligible for readmission for at least one year.

• Any faculty member or other employee convicted of an offense rising from a disturbance be dismissed and made ineligible for further employment without specific review and authorization.

• No person be permitted to bring or possess a loudspeaker or amplifier on a campus without official permission.

Arrests
There were only two arrests at San Francisco State yesterday, both made without turmoil.

A young woman identified as Laurie Winans was arrested for obstructing the sidewalk as she passed out strike leaflets and George Gerner, 23, the "striker troubador," was charged once again with obscenity.

There were only two arrests at San Francisco State yesterday, both made without turmoil.

A young woman identified as Laurie Winans was arrested for obstructing the sidewalk as she passed out strike leaflets and George Gerner, 23, the "striker troubador," was charged once again with obscenity.

He assured his more than 3,000 listeners that his interest in ethnic minorities will continue and that "neither powerful forces from the left or right will stop us from implementing these programs . . . if we are not destroyed by such as these (the demonstrators)."

"You have before you a clear example of an attempt to overthrow the democratic process," he said, again gesturing to the student militants crowding near the stage, shouting obscenities at him.

HYPOCRISY, HE SAYS
As the student militants began singing "The Star Spangled Banner," Hayakawa responded, "The hypocrisy of people like this singing 'The Star Spangled Banner' makes you sick to your stomach."

Concluding his speech, Hayakawa urged all the students at CU to "unite to protect those academic freedoms so deeply threatened."

As Hayakawa left the auditorium, fights between students broke out on the stage, and quiet was restored only when student speakers took over the microphone.

A CU student, who declined to give his name but was identified by police as John Buttny, was vehement in his denunciation of one of the plainclothesmen of the Boulder Police Department, who had helped protect Hayakawa.

EXIT BAN URGED
"Don't let that guy (the plainclothesman) get out of the building," the student shouted.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR SFS LEADER IN COLORADO
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, shown arriving in Denver, was jeered at Boulder

Screaming Radicals

Brawl Halts Hayakawa Talk

BOULDER (Col.) — (AP) — Cursing, screaming students forced San Francisco State College President S.I. Hayakawa to cut short a speech at the University of Colorado last night.

He said such tactics "demonstrate . . . the problems higher education confronts today."

Thirty students, some members of the Students for a Democratic Society, yelled obscenities at Hayakawa before his speech.

Fists and Chairs
The shouting match erupted into a chair-throwing, fist-swinging melee.

Chairs and pop bottles were thrown at the stage where Hayakawa stood but no one was seriously injured.

Campus security police restrained some students but arrested no one. A university administrator succeeded in calming the students.

Likened to Nazis
Hayakawa, who at a news conference earlier in the day likened the SDS to Nazi storm troopers, spoke for about 45 minutes and said "mindless activism" was the cause of much of the unrest on the nation's college campuses.

"Democracy demands individuality," he said, "and one cannot let a mob take over."

After students became noisy again, Hayakawa finally gave up and left the podium.

Demonstrates Problem
"What is going on here," he hollered, "demonstrates more effectively than any speech I can give the problems higher education confronts today."

Hayakawa, who wore his tam-o-shanter cap most of the time speaking, left the auditorium with a police escort.

Boulder Police Rush To Aid Hayakawa

FROM PAGE 1

joined in taunting Hayakawa, one of them flipping a lighted cigarette onto the speaker's rostrum.

Violence then erupted as a young member of the audience hurled a folding chair onto the stage, missing Hayakawa. Some of the troublemakers were identified as members of the militant Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Six members of the Boulder Police Department, who had been standing in the wings, rushed to the front of the stage as Homer Ball, business manager and security officer at the university, pleaded for order.

A second chair then was tossed onto the stage, striking the head of CU senior, Bill Kowalski, 21, who described his injury as minor. As the chair glanced off Kowalski's head, it hit the shoulder of Bob Jackson, photographer for The Denver Post.

Photographer Howard Brock of the Rocky Mountain News also was hit by a flying chair.

Two more chairs were hurled onto the stage and students seized the microphone and pleaded for ban against permitting Hayakawa to speak. Part

of the Negro bloc staged a walk-out, clogging the aisles near the back of the auditorium, where a fistfight broke out. It was quickly quelled.

About an hour after Hayakawa was scheduled to begin his talk, calm was restored in the auditorium and he took the rostrum again.

After he concluded his talk and left the auditorium, more fistfights erupted, but stopped when student leaders took over the microphone.



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday obligingly displays his tam-o-shanter for photographers.

REPUTATION AIDED, HE SAYS THE DENVER POST Tuesday, Mar. 4, 1969 3

CU Antics 'Amuse' Hayakawa

By KEN PEARCE

Denver Post Staff Writer
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, said Tuesday morning in Denver he isn't upset by the demonstrations which delayed his talk at the University of Colorado Monday night. On the contrary, he said he was amused.

"They (the demonstrators) are just enhancing my reputation. In some ways I have to be very grateful to them. I think it's terribly funny," Dr. Hayakawa said.

During his Monday night appearance in Macky Auditorium, he verbally insulted him, threw chairs and cigarettes, and disrupted the meeting for an hour before the educator finally was allowed to complete his talk.

At a press conference upon his arrival in Denver Monday, Dr. Hayakawa was asked why his institution had been singled out for more trouble than others throughout the country.

He said San Francisco is such a "fascinating town—it attracts all kinds of people, the artistic, the non-conformists. When they stay within the boundaries of civic behavior, it's a beautiful place."

Hayakawa recalled that about five years ago, George Lincoln Rockwell, then the head of the American Nazi party, lectured at the college. Rockwell subse-

quently was assassinated in Arlington, Va. Hayakawa said students appeared at the Rockwell lecture with yellow arm bands bearing the Star of David. Otherwise, he said, the students listened politely to Rockwell but gave him no applause. At the end of his speech, Hayakawa said, Rockwell thanked his audience for their conduct.

Hayakawa said Rockwell, to day, would be ignored by militant members of the Students for a Democratic Society, who have caused unrest at San Francisco State College.

LIBERALS CALLED TARGET
"The people they're after are the liberals," Hayakawa said. Upon his arrival at Stapleton International Airport Hayakawa was met by a police escort of eight uniformed and plainclothesmen supervised by Lt. Stan Stortz, head of the Denver Police Department's special services division. But there was no demonstration there. Only one bearded hippie appeared, and it was impossible to tell from his actions whether he was there by intention or by accident.

Taken to a VIP room for an airport press conference, Hayakawa looked at the battery of newsmen and television cameras and asked: "Is there really this much national interest in what we're going at San Francisco State College?"

Hayakawa said Tuesday that there's a likelihood that college

disturbances will end. He said this is indicated because "of the way the rest of the audience (at CU) felt last night. More and more people are beginning to realize the democracy the Students for a Democratic Society are screaming for is simply fascism."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa has comments on California Gov. Ronald Reagan, and Hayakawa's title of acting president of the San Francisco college.

Hayakawa said the governor "has not in one instance interfered with academic freedom (at San Francisco State College) although he may have been a little stung by appropriations."

As for his title of acting president, Hayakawa said he likes it because "I can act as if I didn't give a damn whether I keep my job or not."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Hayakawa said he is more concerned for the high schools. This is only a guess, he said, adding that he's basing his guess on the fact that "we've had enough going on in some of the high schools in San Francisco for me to begin to worry about it."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of strike-bound San Francisco State College, meets the press Monday on his arrival in

Denver. He has successfully kept the college operating despite repeated campus disorders involving militant organizations. He was

Hayakawa Likens SDS To Hitler Group
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 strike-bound San Francisco State College.

The jumpy college president made the observation during a brief press conference following his arrival at Stapleton International Airport.

He was scheduled to deliver a public speech on "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy" later Monday on the Boulder campus of the University of Colorado.

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, includ-

ing 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

scheduled to speak later at the University of Colorado Boulder campus where students were protesting his visit.

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.



POLICE PROTECTION FOR SFS LEADER IN COLORADO
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, shown arriving in Denver, was jeered at Boulder

Screaming Radicals

Brawl Halts Hayakawa Talk

BOULDER (Col.) — (AP) — Cursing, screaming students forced San Francisco State College President S.I. Hayakawa to cut short a speech at the University of Colorado last night.

He said such tactics "demonstrate . . . the problems higher education confronts today."

Thirty students, some members of the Students for a Democratic Society, yelled obscenities at Hayakawa before his speech.

Fists and Chairs
The shouting match erupted into a chair-throwing, fist-swinging melee.

Chairs and pop bottles were thrown at the stage where Hayakawa stood but no one was seriously injured.

Campus security police restrained some students but arrested no one. A university administrator succeeded in calming the students.

Likened to Nazis
Hayakawa, who at a news conference earlier in the day likened the SDS to Nazi storm troopers, spoke for about 45 minutes and said "mindless activism" was the cause of much of the unrest on the nation's college campuses.

"Democracy demands individuality," he said, "and one cannot let a mob take over."

After students became noisy again, Hayakawa finally gave up and left the podium.

Demonstrates Problem
"What is going on here," he hollered, "demonstrates more effectively than any speech I can give the problems higher education confronts today."

Hayakawa, who wore his tam-o-shanter cap most of the time speaking, left the auditorium with a police escort.



ONE OF A GROUP OF ABOUT 60 MILITANT BLACK MEN AND WOMEN RISES TO GIVE BLACK POWER SALUTE
They delayed address at CU by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa for 90 minutes, shouting epithets, obscenities at the semantich

DEMOCRATIC OVERTHROW FEARED

Hayakawa Hits 'New Hitlerism'

BOULDER — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, told University of Colorado students and others in Macky Auditorium here Monday night that "new Hitlerism" and mob activity threatens to overthrow the democratic process.

Hayakawa's campus has been disturbed by student violence—and he saw more of it at CU when his talk was interrupted by chair-throwing and verbal insult.

After the hour-long disturbance, he finally was able to continue his speech.

ANXIETY REAWAKENED
Hayakawa noted that in his present college administrative position, he finds reawakened all the concern and anxiety he felt as he saw Hitler rise to power in 1937-41 and "no one knew what to do about it."

He said he was prompted to accept his present post because he had seen the rise "of this kind of mindlessness at (the University of California at)

Berkeley. They just want to have a revolution first and find out what it's for afterward."

Hayakawa recalled his experiences in the 1940s as a columnist for the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper. "I became deeply absorbed in the Negro community in Chicago and acquired an emotional identification with the black community which I haven't lost to this day," he said.

Maintaining that he has a profound sympathy for the Negro college students' insistence on black studies in the school curriculum, Hayakawa said that one of the great achievements of the civil rights movement was permitting the black man to assert his manhood.

MISTAKEN CONCEPT
Mistakenly, some persons have conceived of this manhood as an aggressive, hostile, assertive thing, Hayakawa noted.

True manhood, he suggested, is present when we reason together and treat each other as human beings.

"With their excessively aggressive behavior," Hayakawa said, "the Black Panthers have a primitive notion of manhood."

The American Negro needs a black studies program that assures him of his culture and subculture and takes note of his

powerful drive that allows to exist in almost inhuman conditions, Hayakawa observed.

The black studies program at San Francisco State College is stymied, Hayakawa charged, "because of the stubborn resistance of black professors and administrators themselves."

He assured his more than 3,000 listeners that his interest in ethnic minorities will continue and that "neither powerful forces from the left or right will stop us from implementing these programs . . . if we are not destroyed by such as these (the demonstrators)."

"You have before you a clear example of an attempt to overthrow the democratic process," he said, again gesturing to the student militants crowding near the stage, shouting obscenities at him.

HYPOCRISY, HE SAYS
As the student militants began singing "The Star Spangled Banner," Hayakawa responded, "The hypocrisy of people like this singing 'The Star Spangled Banner' makes you sick to your stomach."

Concluding his speech, Hayakawa urged all the students at CU to "unite to protect those academic freedoms so deeply threatened."

As Hayakawa left the auditorium, fights between students broke out on the stage, and quiet was restored only when student speakers took over the microphone.

A CU student, who declined to give his name but was identified by police as John Buttny, was vehement in his denunciation of one of the plainclothesmen of the Boulder Police Department, who had helped protect Hayakawa.

EXIT BAN URGED
"Don't let that guy (the plainclothesman) get out of the building," the student shouted.

He represents the people who are oppressing the large majority of people in this room."

In answer, the militants raised clenched fists.

Another student, who identified himself as Bruce Hartford, 25, a senior at San Francisco State College, talked at length, branding Hayakawa as a man who denies freedom of speech and has no respect for the free marketplace of ideas.

A third speaker, Earl Stewart, 2145 S. Madison St., Denver, said that the Rev. Dr. Martin

Luther King's "method of love and concern for people did more toward making the establishment see the inequities in our society than anything the SDS or Black Panthers have done."

MILITANTS IN AUDIENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, LEFT, FIRE VERBAL BARRAGE AT DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA, ACTING PRESIDENT OF SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE AS HE SNAPS HIS FINGERS IN REBUTTAL.

Chair Hurlers Balk Hayakawa at CU

Violent Hour
Precedes Talk
By Educator

Vol. 77, No. 215

THE DENVER POST

HOME
EDITION

The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire® Denver, Colo.—Climate Capital of the World—Tuesday, March 4, 1969

10 Cents, 48 Pages

By FRED GILLIES

Denver Post Staff Writer

BOULDER — Militant young people—shouting obscenities, hurling chairs, a bottle and lighted cigarettes — Monday night delayed for an hour a speech at the University of Colorado by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.

A CU student was slightly injured in the melee, which Hayakawa likened to the "irresponsible mindlessness" of Nazi Germany.

A CU spokesman said Tuesday several University students were identified among the agitators. Action could be taken against them, he said.

Top CU officials, including President Joseph R. Smiley, couldn't be reached.

In his speech, which Hayakawa resumed after the interruption, he warned students not to become dupes of the "new Hitlerism" which would encourage the "mindless activism" of the mob, leading to the overthrow of the democratic process.

The title of Hayakawa's prepared speech in Macky Auditorium was "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy."

Speech Topic Changed

The Nazis were known for their "wild and irresponsible use of language . . . getting mobs worked up for political purposes," Hayakawa said, changing his speech topic to "Racism and Black Studies."

"Mindlessness," Hayakawa said, "goes along with the incantations of the mob. But a democracy demands certain individual thinking for ourselves."

The comments were made after the educator had been the subject of verbal abuse and chair-throwing.

As Hayakawa stepped onto the stage before an overflow audience of 3,000, he was immediately shouted down by a group of about 60 young Negro men and women who sat in a block at the front of the auditorium.

For a while, Hayakawa good-naturedly endured the obscenities shouted at him, the cries of "racist pig" and "pigs off campus."

"I can outstay any of you!" he said as he doffed the colorful hat he'd worn earlier this year in San Francisco as he resisted militants' attempts to disrupt San Francisco State College.

At this point, several white students
Continued on page 3.
Stories, photo on page 3;
other photos on page 48.



An unidentified University of Colorado police sergeant holds one of two chairs hurled at the stage in demonstration that disrupted speech. One student suffered a

minor injury when chair struck him in head. Homer Ball, CU business manager and security officer at microphone, pleads for order so audience of 3,000 can hear speech.



Dr. Hayakawa, wearing tam-a-shanter that earned publicity at San Francisco State College, warned students not to be-

come dupes of "the new Hitlerism" which would "encourage the mindless activism of the mob" and overthrow democracy.

Militants Disrupt CU Forum

Denver Post Photos by BOB JACKSON
and the Associated Press

Protesting demonstrators at the University of Colorado in Boulder who disrupted speech by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, charge stage as Hayakawa tried to speak. Campus police ousted them.



Speaking against Dr. Hayakawa is a youth who identified himself as Bruce Hartford, 25, a senior at San Francisco

State College. Several took microphone after speech, Hartford said Hayakawa is man "who denies freedom of speech."

S.F. State Teachers Union-- Return Now or Lose Jobs

By Dick Matzer
Labor Correspondent

Striking San Francisco State College professors were warned yesterday that they will lose their jobs permanently if they do not return to work on Monday.

College administrators told the Teachers Union that strikers must promise -- and by midnight tonight -- that they will "return to work immediately and remain at work on a continuing basis."

If they do, said Executive Vice President Frank Dollard, the college will carry out the terms of a strike settlement previously approved by the union, including the terms on re-hiring and reinstating strikers.

But if they do not, added Dollard, "the college will no longer be in a position to rehire them or to recommend their re-instatement."

The warning came in response to a request from the union's attorney, Victor Van Bourg, for clarification of Dollard's previous statements that the college might not honor the settlement.

Dollard said the college hesitated mainly because of a union vote that, despite the agreement, strikers would not return to work until "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on campus."

STUDENTS

Dollard and many of the strikers have interpreted this to mean they would not return until the college's student strike also is settled.

Dollard thus put strikers squarely on the spot, since, as he said, it appears very unlikely that the student

This means strikers will be faced with losing their jobs or crossing student picket lines on Monday -- a day on which student leaders have promised to escalate their outwardly lagging strike.

TIMING

Dollard also presented the union with a problem of timing. Members had voted on Thursday to remain on strike at least until tomorrow when they are to hear a report on whether the college actually would carry out the agreement and, presumably, vote on whether to end the strike.

But though Dollard apparently faced them with the necessity of making that decision today (Saturday), union officers said they nevertheless would make no decision until tomorrow's meeting in hopes that Dollard would extend his deadline.

Dollard estimated that at least 150 teachers are in danger of losing their jobs if they do not return on Monday.

He said he could not give them any more time to decide because final class schedules for the semester must be made up this week-end.

After Monday, Dollard said, classes which have not been taught because their teachers were striking will have to be canceled or put under non-striking teachers.

Dollard declined to speculate on how many strikers might return. But acting

President S. I. Hayakawa and student strike leaders estimated that at least 100 would stay on the picket lines whatever their union decided officially.

If the union does not end the strike, it will be in very real danger of losing Labor Council strike sanction.

Among other things, lifting of the sanction would allow the college to resume food service in its cafeteria and dormitories.

March 3, '69 S.F. State Teachers Vote Return

Striking professors at San Francisco State College voted by a narrow margin late last night to end a strike of nearly two months and return to the classroom.

The decision came behind closed doors, following more than four hours of sometimes heated speech-making at the Buchanan YMCA.

Although Teachers Union officials declined to reveal the vote count, it was learned unofficially that the vote to go back to work was passed by a 112 to 97 margin with seven abstentions.

EARLIER

That vote came after an earlier ballot in which the faculty members defeated a resolution by 111 to 104 margin which asked that the union remain out on strike.

Union attorney Victor Van Bourg said afterward that all the striking teachers will be back on the job this morning.

The college administrators told the Teachers Union last week that the strikers had promised -- by midnight Saturday -- to "return to work immediately and remain at work on a continuing basis."

According to college executive vice president Frank Dollard, the college would carry out the terms of a strike settlement previously approved by the union if the

teachers returned to work today. Part of the settlement included terms of rehiring and reinstating strikers.

However, said Dollard, if the teachers did not decide to return, "the college will no longer be in a position to rehire them or to recommend their re-instatement."

The administration's ultimatum for a union decision came in response to a request from the union's attorney, Bourg, who asked for a clarification of Dollard's previous statement that the college might not honor the strike settlement.

MOTIVES

Dollard answered that the college's hesitancy about the strikers' motives was based on the union's vote that despite a settlement the teachers would not return until "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

Some striking teachers and students had interpreted this phrase to mean that the union would not return to work until the student strike is settled. The union, however, never clarified what it meant by the phrase.

Hayakawa Offers New Hat Tricks

The Rotarians tipped their hats to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa -- and the doctor responded with some hat tips.

As Hayakawa, the state college system's gift to haberdashery, arrived yesterday at the Bahia Hotel to address the district conference of Rotarians, he was greeted by some 60 Pasadena Rotarians wearing plaid tam-o'-shanters.

There was a plaid tam-o'-shanter, too, for Hayakawa, whose preference for that model has caused it to be dubbed the "Hayakawa hat."

(Hayakawa's tam-o'-shanter became a symbol of defiance when, during strike at San Francisco State last year, an antagonist grabbed the cap off Hayakawa's head and Hayakawa plunged into a crowd of about 100 rioters and grabbed it back).

Stepping to the podium yesterday, Hayakawa wore his new tam-o'-shanter pulled over his forehead at a rakish tilt to left. Looking out over a small sea of tam-o'-shanters in the Bay Room, he said he felt he should "give a little instruction on how this peculiar headgear is worn properly."

If you're a Presbyterian and a minister, he noted, pulling his tam-o'-shanter far down on his forehead and straight-on, you wear it this way to show "you're against sin."

If you're a Canadian (as he is) and it's Canadian winter, suggested Hayakawa, you wear it pulled down over both ears. Down came Hayakawa's tam-o'-shanter like ear muffs.

With a flick of the wrist, Hayakawa pushed the cap far to the back of his head, letting it hang over his neck like a snood -- "sort of hippie style," he explained.

There was one more tam-o'-shanter style Hayakawa wanted to show. A jaunty angle just over the right eye, just the thing, said the doctor, if you're in a fighting Scots regiment -- or if you going out to open up the college.

His hat trick over, Hayakawa removed his tam o' shanter. "Too warm for Southern California," he noted.

S.F. Chin. 3-3-69 Malcolm X's Biographer --Search for a Heritage

By Maitland Zane

"Malcolm" The most self-disciplined, the most truly dedicated man I ever met.

"And," said Alex Haley, after pausing for reflection, "the most hungry for knowledge."

Haley, 48, was the "as told to" author of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," a book which has had enormous impact on the black consciousness and which last week passed the million mark in paperback.

Haley spoke to an overflow audience at the Public Library last week on "Black Heritage" in a lecture sponsored by the Friends of the Library, the Negro Historical and Cultural Society, and the California Historical Society.

ROOTS

Earlier in the day, sipping coffee in the Library Commission's meeting room, he talked about his friend Malcolm, about the black revolution in America, and about the seven years he has spent doggedly tracing his slave roots back to a village in West Africa.

Haley, who spent many years as a Coast Guard press relations aide here, has a deep, slow voice and a way of spinning out his answers into thousand-word ramblings.

Since his retirement from the service in 1959 he has become one of the best known black writers and lecturers in the country.

SLAVES

In the ante-bellum South, it was the rare slave who knew his father, he said. Many did not even know who their mothers were.

Slaveowners, and their clerical men, called themselves Christians, he said, but callously tore wives from husbands and babies from their mothers' breasts. The result is that hardly any black or brown-skinned Americans know anything about their ancestry.

Haley is very much a rarity among black Americans in that he has been able to trace his family on both sides back for more than 250 years.

This quest for a past is the basis of his new book, the working title of which is "Before This Anger."

IRISH

His father's mother was a blue-eyed blonde, the daughter of a Colonel Jackson.

He laughed about tracing this side of his family back to a man who emigrated to the United States from County Monaghan in 1799.

"I went there," he said, "but I couldn't feel Irish to save my life."

Campus security police stood by and restrained some students but arrested no one. A university administrator succeeded in calming the students.

Hayakawa, who at a news conference earlier in the day likened the SDS to Nazi storm troopers, spoke for about 45 minutes and said "mindless activism" was the cause of much of the unrest on the nation's college campuses.

"Democracy demands individuality," he said, "and one cannot let a mob take over."

After students became noisy again, Hayakawa finally gave up and left the podium.

"What is going on here," he shouted, demonstrates more effectively than any speech I can give the problems higher education confronts today."

Hayakawa, who wore his tam-o'-shanter cap most of the time while he was speaking, left the auditorium with a police escort.

Swede Trying A Long Pull To Australia

Auckland

A man who left New Zealand, Wednesday night, to row the 1200 miles across the Tasman Sea to Australia has been identified as Anders Svendlund, 40, a Swede who friends say has sailed the world since the age of 15.

Before leaving for Australia in a 20-foot boat he swore friends to secrecy because he was afraid authorities might try to stop him.

Svendlund's boat, which he built himself of fiber glass, has a sleeping compartment, food for 40 days and a radio receiver. It has no sails.

A friend said Svendlund wants no search made if he is missing. There has been no sign of him since he left from an Auckland beach.

Associated Press

He was able to dig deep into his African roots because, for seven generations, his mother's family had passed down stories and a few African words of their progenitor, a man named Kinty who was brought to Annapolis, Md., on a slave ship in 1677.

"I couldn't have done it if my mother's family hadn't carefully nurtured this heritage," he said.

"That story was their most prized possession. I, myself, had it dimmed into my ears until I was 15."

His quest cost him \$31,000 in air fares alone and took him to such odd spots as the museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution ("I didn't tell 'em what I was up to"), the British Museum and into a thousand packing crates stuffed with slave traders' records and held by Lloyds of London.

He hit paydirt when he put on a pith helmet in Bathurst, the capital of the tiny country of Gambia, and took a safari up the Gambia River to a village of the Mandinka tribe.

There he found an old man who, through a translator, related the history of the tribe, which had been passed down orally since the early 18th century.

He learned how his ancestor had been captured by British slavers, "the year the King's soldiers came," about customs like the seven-day ritual of naming a baby, about African culture of the

18th and 17th and 16th centuries.

One thing he learned was that his ancestors weren't the schoolchildren imagine Africans to be -- primitive cannibals or jibbering witch-doctors.

"If people knew this history better," he said, "it might help solve the problems of today."

Haley, who comes from a privileged background -- his father was a college professor, one brother is a Kansas State Senator and another an architect -- views current black militancy with a historian's cool.

White people, who have treated Negroes like animals for three centuries, are getting exactly what they deserve, he thinks.

"A society that permits a Ku Klux Klan... it's inevitable that one day there would be Black Panthers."

He said it is "mockingly ironic" that black students should now be demanding their own schools of black studies, their own segregated courses and dormitories, with white people crying in alarm that such separatism is "un-American."

What such militancy means, he believes, is that young black people have realized that no one but themselves can set them free.

Acting president S.I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College has asked him to be on the advisory committee of the projected black studies department there, and he has agreed.

Black separatism is an "emotional reaction" and Haley made it plain he himself remains committed to an integrated America.

"Black, white, brown, yellow, polka-dot... either we all learn to live together, or we'll go out together."

Tuesday, March 4, 1969

Independent-Journal

Students Hit

Political Acts

SACRAMENTO (AP) -- Two student leaders say that campus violence will end only when Gov. Ronald Reagan the Legislature and their own faculty show "real understanding" toward solving campus problems.

The chief problems, are equal campus opportunity for minority groups and student participation in campus decisions, the students told an Assembly subcommittee last night.

Earlier yesterday, Reagan urged legislators to approve four proposals he already has made to quell campus violence. They include expulsion or dismissal for students or faculty convicted in campus disturbances and a ban on using loudspeakers without permission.

But Steve Woodside, student body president at the University of California at Davis, said: "I believe much of the crisis has been perpetuated by political reaction... in the form of bills or public statements." He said violence on his campus has been avoided partly because students are members of all administrative committees.

"Violence will cease -- or begin to cease -- when those who are most concerned see evidence of real understanding and a definite desire to redress the problems," said Dick Minor, president of the San Jose State College students' association.

Woodside and Minor, who both said they opposed campus violence, testified before a hearing by the Assembly subcommittee on educational environment yesterday by a San Francisco

editorial in 1967. His plea for release on a writ of habeas corpus was rejected yesterday by a San Francisco judge.

Charles R. Brown, chairman of the Afro-American Students Union at U.C. Berkeley, said the university has lost sight of its goal to produce well-educated students. He said his group sought for 10 months to deal with U.C. administration before the current campus strike.

(Continued from page 1)

that so many people feel about it."

One of Hayakawa's own theories for the intensity of student protest was the influence of television, which he characterized as a useful instrument but one that tends to "intensify the immediacy of events" and promise instant solutions to problems.

On the one hand, he said, it enables students to throw a few rocks in the afternoon, rush home and see themselves doing it on the early evening newscast.

On the other, according to Hayakawa, television suggests "instant solutions for upset stomachs, for your unpopularity, for your inadequate sex life. It's full

of messages that promise instant solutions. I wonder if a whole generation feels there must be an instant solution to racial discrimination in America."

As to the "right now" aspect of demands by minority race members, Hayakawa said television suggests to them: "You are an American. You can eat, drink and wear what other Americans eat, drink and wear."

He asked, "Can an unsophisticated viewer be blamed if he asks why he isn't getting what other Americans are getting?"

After calling TV "an entirely passive instrument" that teaches many things but not the techniques of problem-solving

ing and group interaction, Hayakawa turned to what he labeled "the intellectual arrogance of some of my colleagues."

Found largely in the liberal arts and humanities departments, he said, many of them "feel they are a superior order of being but that the world is run by politicians, businessmen and industrialists. With their intellectual arrogance they feel that the world has done them wrong by not putting them in positions of reverence."

Hayakawa said that some have become so alienated from the American culture that they simply write off decisions by such persons as Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon as "illegitimate," thereby establishing "a perfect rationale for revolution."

"They sure don't believe I'm legitimate," cracked Hayakawa, calling them "literary mandarins."

He reminded his audience that he considers himself a liberal democrat but has drawn support, in his effort to restore peace at San Francisco State, from all shades of the political spectrum.

What binds these otherwise disparate groups, he said, is a basic belief in the democratic process: "We respect each other and our right to resolve our differences within the democratic process. Those who attack this are the real enemies of our democracy."

Near the conclusion of

his fan mail has been so favorable that at times he wonders what, if anything, he can be doing wrong.

Some writers, he said, are college-educated people who want to restore college life as they knew it years ago, others never got there but want their children or grandchildren to make it, and others seem to feel "that

some basic values and institutions are really under a threat."

"The struggle at San Francisco State," Hayakawa told his 300 listeners, "has taken on the dimensions of a symbol. It's the only way I can explain the tremendous concern and excitement

(Turn to Back Page)

Hayakawa Takes Television to Task

By TOM WIEDER

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, embattled acting president of San Francisco State College, last night cited television and "intellectual snobbery" as possible causes of unrest and violence on college campuses.

He drew standing ovations at the start and windup of his keynote speech at the annual

Distinguished Service Award dinner of the Monterey Peninsula Jaycees at the Carmel Valley Golf and Country Club.

After his introduction by former supervisor Tom Hudson as a "distinguished gentleman of California" and a man of courage, Hayakawa, a widely published semantologist, acknowledged the

cheers, grinned and remarked: "How the hell did this happen? When I became acting president of San Francisco State, my intellectual life came to a stop. Being an intellectual never got me this far!"

Hayakawa, grappling with student and teacher strikes since taking his post last November, said

some basic values and institutions are really under a threat."

"The struggle at San Francisco State," Hayakawa told his 300 listeners, "has taken on the dimensions of a symbol. It's the only way I can explain the tremendous concern and excitement

(Turn to Back Page)

S.F. State College President Speaks on Peninsula

(Continued from page 1)

that so many people feel about it."

One of Hayakawa's own theories for the intensity of student protest was the influence of television, which he characterized as a useful instrument but one that tends to "intensify the immediacy of events" and promise instant solutions to problems.

On the one hand, he said, it enables students to throw a few rocks in the afternoon, rush home and see themselves doing it on the early evening newscast.

On the other, according to Hayakawa, television suggests "instant solutions for upset stomachs, for your unpopularity, for your inadequate sex life. It's full

of messages that promise instant solutions. I wonder if a whole generation feels there must be an instant solution to racial discrimination in America."

As to the "right now" aspect of demands by minority race members, Hayakawa said television suggests to them: "You are an American. You can eat, drink and wear what other Americans eat, drink and wear."

He asked, "Can an unsophisticated viewer be blamed if he asks why he isn't getting what other Americans are getting?"

After calling TV "an entirely passive instrument" that teaches many things but not the techniques of problem-solving

ing and group interaction, Hayakawa turned to what he labeled "the intellectual arrogance of some of my colleagues."

Found largely in the liberal arts and humanities departments, he said, many of them "feel they are a superior order of being but that the world is run by politicians, businessmen and industrialists. With their intellectual arrogance they feel that the world has done them wrong by not putting them in positions of reverence."

Hayakawa said that some have become so alienated from the American culture that they simply write off decisions by such persons as Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon as "illegitimate," thereby establishing "a perfect rationale for revolution."

"They sure don't believe I'm legitimate," cracked Hayakawa, calling them "literary mandarins."

He reminded his audience that he considers himself a liberal democrat but has drawn support, in his effort to restore peace at San Francisco State, from all shades of the political spectrum.

What binds these otherwise disparate groups, he said, is a basic belief in the democratic process: "We respect each other and our right to resolve our differences within the democratic process. Those who attack this are the real enemies of our democracy."

Near the conclusion of

his fan mail has been so favorable that at times he wonders what, if anything, he can be doing wrong.

Some writers, he said, are college-educated people who want to restore college life as they knew it years ago, others never got there but want their children or grandchildren to make it, and others seem to feel "that

some basic values and institutions are really under a threat."

"The struggle at San Francisco State," Hayakawa told his 300 listeners, "has taken on the dimensions of a symbol. It's the only way I can explain the tremendous concern and excitement

(Turn to Back Page)

ing and group interaction, Hayakawa turned to what he labeled "the intellectual arrogance of some of my colleagues."

Found largely in the liberal arts and humanities departments, he said, many of them "feel they are a superior order of being but that the world is run by politicians, businessmen and industrialists. With their intellectual arrogance they feel that the world has done them wrong by not putting them in positions of reverence."

Hayakawa said that some have become so alienated from the American culture that they simply write off decisions by such persons as Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon as "illegitimate," thereby establishing "a perfect rationale for revolution."

ing and group interaction, Hayakawa turned to what he labeled "the intellectual arrogance of some of my colleagues."

Found largely in the liberal arts and humanities departments, he said, many of them "feel they are a superior order of being but that the world is run by politicians, businessmen and industrialists. With their intellectual arrogance they feel that the world has done them wrong by not putting them in positions of reverence."

Hayakawa said that some have become so alienated from the American culture that they simply write off decisions by such persons as Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon as "illegitimate," thereby establishing "a perfect rationale for revolution."

"They sure don't believe I'm legitimate," cracked Hayakawa, calling them "literary mandarins."

He reminded his audience that he considers himself a liberal democrat but has drawn support, in his effort to restore peace at San Francisco State, from all shades of the political spectrum.

What binds these otherwise disparate groups, he said, is a basic belief in the democratic process: "We respect each other and our right to resolve our differences within the democratic process. Those who attack this are the real enemies of our democracy."

Near the conclusion of

his fan mail has been so favorable that at times he wonders what, if anything, he can be doing wrong.

Some writers, he said, are college-educated people who want to restore college life as they knew it years ago, others never got there but want their children or grandchildren to make it, and others seem to feel "that

some basic values and institutions are really under a threat."

"The struggle at San Francisco State," Hayakawa told his 300 listeners, "has taken on the dimensions of a symbol. It's the only way I can explain the tremendous concern and excitement

(Turn to Back Page)

ing and group interaction, Hayakawa turned to what he labeled "the intellectual arrogance of some of my colleagues."

Found largely in the liberal arts and humanities departments, he said, many of them "feel they are a superior order of being but that the world is run by politicians, businessmen and industrialists. With their intellectual arrogance they feel that the world has done them wrong by not putting them in positions of reverence."

Hayakawa said that some have become so alienated from the American culture that they simply write off decisions by such persons as Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon as "illegitimate," thereby establishing "a perfect rationale for revolution."

"They sure don't believe I'm legitimate," cracked Hayakawa, calling them "literary mandarins."

He reminded his audience that he considers himself a liberal democrat but has drawn support, in his effort to restore peace at San Francisco State, from all shades of the political spectrum.

What binds these otherwise disparate groups, he said, is a basic belief in the democratic process: "We respect each other and our right to resolve our differences within the democratic process. Those who attack this are the real enemies of our democracy."

Near the conclusion of

his fan mail has been so favorable that at times he wonders what, if anything, he can be doing wrong.

Some writers, he said, are college-educated people who want to restore college life as they knew it years ago, others never got there but want their children or grandchildren to make it, and others seem to feel "that

some basic values and institutions are really under a threat."

"The struggle at San Francisco State," Hayakawa told his 300 listeners, "has taken on the dimensions of a symbol. It's the only way I can explain the tremendous concern and excitement

(Turn to Back Page)

ing and group interaction, Hayakawa turned to what he labeled "the intellectual arrogance of some of my colleagues."

Found largely in the liberal arts and humanities departments, he said, many of them "feel they are a superior order of being but that the world is run by politicians, businessmen and industrialists. With their intellectual arrogance they feel that the world has done them wrong by not putting them in positions of reverence."

Hayakawa said that some have become so alienated from the American culture that they simply write off decisions by such persons as Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon as "illegitimate," thereby establishing "a perfect rationale for revolution."

"They sure don't believe I'm legitimate," cracked Hayakawa, calling them "literary mandarins."

He reminded his audience that he considers himself a liberal democrat but has drawn support, in his effort to restore peace at San Francisco State, from all shades of the political spectrum.

What binds these otherwise disparate groups, he said, is a basic belief in the democratic process: "We respect each other and our right to resolve our differences within the democratic process. Those who attack this are the real enemies of our democracy."

Near the conclusion of

his fan mail has been so favorable that at times he wonders what, if anything, he can be doing wrong.

Some writers, he said, are college-educated people who want to restore college life as they knew it years ago, others never got there but want their children or grandchildren



HOLD IT — A young woman starts toward the stage during the speech by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday evening at Macky Auditorium. A member of the Afro-American Students Association restrains her

from mounting the stage. Over 3,500 overflowed the Auditorium to hear the controversial acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State College. (Daily Camera Photo)



Boulder Daily Camera
Boulder, Colorado, Tuesday, March 4, 1969 20 Pages—10 cents

BOULDER DAILY CAMERA Tuesday, March 4, 1969

Chief Vendel Says Arrests Would Have Ignited Riot

Boulder Police Chief Donald H. Vendel said today he is convinced authorities took the only responsible route in not attempting mass arrests at Macky Auditorium Monday night.

To have done otherwise, he said, would have filled the hospitals—and possibly the morgue.

As it was, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa did make his speech, as planned, Vendel remarked, and the losers were those who had determined he would not speak.

Chief Vendel, although his department, under an agreement with the University, was not even involved in the evening's activities (two city detectives were supplied for Hayakawa's personal protection), said he was besieged with telephone calls today from citizens who felt police action should have been taken.

"I understand their feelings that what occurred should not have been tolerated, and I, as a citizen, feel the same way. It is disgraceful for a man to come in and speak, by invitation of the student body, and then have the reaction that took place in the audience.

"As a law enforcement officer, I feel differently. I feel that made (not to call in more officers and make arrests) was the proper one. It would have been disastrous to make mass arrests with the auditorium as crowded as it was—there was not even an aisle room."

The police chief was at the auditorium in a semi-official capacity. He said he was there to "facilitate communications" should University officials decide help was needed from the city. That request never came and Vendel said he was glad it did not.

"It was a very touchy situation, but I think the decision was made (not to call in more officers and make arrests) was the proper one. It would have been disastrous to make mass arrests with the auditorium as crowded as it was—there was not even an aisle room."

cer, I feel differently. I feel that made (not to call in more officers and make arrests) was the proper one. It would have been disastrous to make mass arrests with the auditorium as crowded as it was—there was not even an aisle room."

The police chief was at the auditorium in a semi-official capacity. He said he was there to "facilitate communications" should University officials decide help was needed from the city. That request never came and Vendel said he was glad it did not.

"It was a very touchy situation, but I think the decision was made (not to call in more officers and make arrests) was the proper one. It would have been disastrous to make mass arrests with the auditorium as crowded as it was—there was not even an aisle room."



Daily photo by Campbell

Pat Participates

ASUC presidential candidate Pat Stimer (center) discusses the disruptions with SDS member John Butmy (left). Stimer wanted an end to the violence, but did not get his way.

Dialogue

In a rare incidence of dialogue at S.I. Hayakawa's speech Monday night in Macky, a Boulder Police Sergeant explains to University student Charles Bigger the advantages of remaining seated.



Daily photo by Shumason

Protesters May Be Punished

Students involved in Monday night's disruption of S.I. Hayakawa's speech may face University discipline, although no arrests were made.

Dean of Students James E. Quigley said he didn't know at this time if students would be subjected to discipline. "A few students were identified by campus security," he said.

Both civil prosecution and University discipline is possible.

NO ARRESTS

Boulder police said no arrests were made and no police were injured.

Two representatives of the sponsoring agencies which brought Hayakawa were disturbed by his reception.

Political Science Professor Edward Rozek, who administers the W.F. Dyde Forum which co-sponsored the San Francisco president, told the Daily, "The audience had the opportunity to see what those people (the hecklers) thought of free speech. Rozek then hung up the phone."

ASUC President Don Marturano said ASUC paid \$500 of the stipend given Hayakawa. He did not know the financial contribution of the Dyde Forum.

Marturano said he was "thoroughly dismayed and disgusted (at the audience response). I think the man should have been given a fair hearing regardless of his viewpoint."

A student spokesman for the Dyde Forum said all the Regents and President Joseph Smiley had been invited to the speech. Three attended the speech: Republican Regents Harry Carlson, Dale Atkins and Robert Gilbert.

Along with other guests invited by the Dyde Forum, they were to have sat in the front rows of the auditorium. Black students demanded these seats, and so folding chairs were set up backstage for the invited guests.

By BILL BRAND
Daily Camera Staff

Political militants turned a Boulder appearance by San Francisco State College acting president S. I. Hayakawa at the University of Colorado's Macky Auditorium into a free-swinging, cursing tumult Monday night.

Radicals led by members of the CU Afro-American Students Organization, Students for a Democratic Society, and delegations from Denver area colleges and universities screamed, stomped, hurled obscenities and finally chairs, bottles and even auditorium seats as Hayakawa danced around the stage, swore back at the demonstrators and finally succeeding in giving an address.

Campus radicals told the Camera that plans had called for demonstrators to fill the 3,500-seat auditorium and then walk quietly out after Hayakawa began speaking. Plans had been made to stage a counter-speech and demonstration in the University Memorial Center ballroom after the walkout.

But as one disrupter admitted later, things didn't go according to plan.

University officials today were still assessing the damage caused during what they agreed was the most serious disturbance on the CU campus in memory.

Dr. Hayakawa told a Camera reporter it was the worst treatment he had gotten on any campus. "And that," the one-time semantist emphasized, "includes my own campus."

Thanks to cool handling on the part of Campus police and Boulder officers on the scene in plain clothes, no one was seriously injured. Neither was anyone arrested.

One student, identified as Bill Kowalski, of Syracuse, N.Y., was hit in the head with a folding chair, flung from the audience. He was not hospitalized.

Campus Security Officer Richard Stratton said two of his officers sustained minor injuries. John Stewart got a fist in the nose and was kicked in the leg. Stratton said. Sgt. John Towle was hit by a folding chair on the elbow and head, the chief reported.

He added that there were several persons who sustained similar injuries. No one was hospitalized that he knew of, he said.

Another University official reported a ripped curtain on the stage of the auditorium may cost a considerable amount to repair. The official added that a few auditorium seats were ripped out, a makeshift table used for broadcast media was destroyed and a door outside the auditorium was ripped off.

Bill Peery, a veteran Rocky Mountain News photographer, was shoved and jostled when he told a group of about 60 black students seated in a block in the front of the auditorium to be quiet.

"When I told that bunch to shut up," Peery said, "some guy tried to slug me, but some tall, black fellow held them back and let me get out of there."

Aside from the major incident, which came about 8:40 p.m. when militants surged to the podium, there were also a number of shoving, shouting matches in the rear of the auditorium and blows were thrown in at least two incidents.

An overflow crowd of 3,500 people had jammed Macky Auditorium well before Dr. Hayakawa and CU Political Science Professor Edward J. Rozek, who also heads the W. F. Dyde Forum, the group which co-sponsored the speech, strode onto the stage.

As Rozek, a noted conservative and anti-communist crusader, walked to the podium to introduce Hayakawa, chants of "Stop the pig!" rose from the section of 60 black students.

newspaper office on Nov. 6, 1967.

Murray, the Black Panther Party's minister of education, had been a graduate student and an instructor in basic English before his suspension in October at the behest of Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

argued that Municipal Judge Albert Axelrod had failed to put terms of Murray's probation in writing when the college teacher was given a suspended sentence last year.

Attorney Franklin Brown

axelrod revoked Murray's probation Feb. 21. He had been sentenced originally after pleading no contest to a battery charge stemming from an assault on a student

ACTION GETS ROUGH — A demonstrator (center) found himself pushed off the Macky Auditorium stage as a group attempted to storm the podium of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday night. University po-

lice managed to keep the demonstrators off the stage for the most part, but bottles and chairs were hurled onto the stage. (Daily Camera Photos by Charles Wendt)

Radicals, Hayakawa Clash At University



COMPOSED — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa donned his familiar tam-o'-shanter for the delight of the crowd at Macky Auditorium on the CU campus Monday night. (Daily Camera Photo by Charles Wendt)

Rozek attempted to speak for several minutes, but black students, joined by perhaps 90 white radicals, drowned him out. Finally, Dr. Rozek, a World War II Nazi prisoner, commented that the uprising reminded him of actions by Hitler's Brown Shirts in Rosek's native Poland before the war. The professor then left the podium.

Acting San Francisco State president Hayakawa walked firmly to the podium. He tried to speak, but was drowned out by screams, shouts and curses from the revolutionaries.

Hayakawa, hands resting lightly on the podium, first attempted to read a mimeographed statement, passed out in the auditorium by SDS, calling for a walkout.

Giving that up, Hayakawa said, "How about starting your walkout? What's the matter with you guys? Walk out! Walk out!" Chants grew louder, radicals rushed to the edge of the platform shouting swear words and challenging the doughty Oriental for action he has taken in recent months at San Francisco State.

After several minutes of dialogue, the controversial administrator started doing a dance beside the podium.

"Give us the old soft-shoe," demonstrators jeered. The acting president complied.

Hayakawa repeatedly drew comparisons between the taunting, jeering demonstrators and Fascist storm troopers of the late 1930's in Europe. "Save it for Readers Digest, Haya," a young woman screamed.

Finally, after nearly 21 minutes of anarchy, Hayakawa quipped, "I cannot stand you." He continued to mock the demonstrators for a time, then conferred with Dr. Rozek.

The CU professor left the stage, then returned with Hayakawa's famous tam, a blue, green and red striped knit hat resembling a beret.

"One of the basic tenets of the liberal movement," he said, "is to disrupt the democratic process."

"Off the pig," demonstrators retorted.

Hayakawa smiled, then said, "Oh, shut up, you can't scare me. I can outlast any of you. The hard fact of the 30's was that the democratic process was thwarted by people just like you."

Someone threw a lighted cigarette at the podium. Hayakawa lightly picked it up and threw it

over his shoulder to the stage.

By this time, it was 8:30 p.m. and he had faced his tormentors for a half-hour. Only a slight tic in his left jaw indicated his agitation.

A group of revolutionaries conferred briefly in front of the podium.

At the same time Hayakawa said, "I devoted my life to the democratic process," he said. "Disturbances like this are a basic technique of the Nazis."

"Sieg Heil!" radicals retorted. "Today we see the rise of a new Hitlerism," Hayakawa said. "This Hitler movement must be crushed."

At that moment someone threw a metal folding chair, which landed on top of the podium. Hayakawa retreated, as lawbreakers threw other objects and seethed onto the stage.

It was 8:37 p.m.

University of Colorado Daily editor Pat McGraw seized the microphone as police officers attempted to clear the stage. "I disagree with Hayakawa," McGraw said, "but let's have quiet."

Pat Steiner, a student associated with SDS, also appealed for quiet, as did Charles Bigger, an Afro-American Student Association member.

Others circulated through the crowd urging calm, as officers shoved demonstrators from the stage. "Cool it! Cool it!" Steiner yelled through the microphone.

Finally, University business manager Homer Ball, who also heads the University police, took the podium and urged the crowd to be quiet.

"Up against the wall, Hayakawa," a demonstrator yelled. "He will not speak!" a young woman screamed.

Finally at about 8:55 p.m. demonstrators calmed down, and most of the 150 activists trooped out of the auditorium for a conference at the UMC.

"You people are going to have a sore throat tomorrow," an official yelled after the retreating demonstrators.

By 9:15 p.m. the auditorium was quiet enough for Hayakawa to speak. "Thank you for your patience," Ball told the crowd.

The San Francisco State acting president then delivered a modified speech at a rapid pace.

He traced his background as a Canadian, as a Japanese American in Chicago during World

Smiley Calls For Arrest Of Macky Demonstrators

University of Colorado president Joseph Smiley today called for "the arrest and prosecution of students and non-students who took part in a rowdy civil disturbance last night at Macky Auditorium during an address by acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa."

In a telegram to Hayakawa, who was scheduled to speak to a group at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Dr. Smiley said, "I wish to express my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire University for the treatment which you received on this campus."

"Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by actions of those who use violence to stifle opinion with which they disagree."

The CU president said he has asked Roland Holstenstrass, University vice president for student affairs, and John Molloy, University attorney, to prepare and file charges against those students and non-students who violated University regulations or civil law and who can be identified.

"I have asked vice president Eugene Wilson to work with the Boulder police and the Boulder County sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance," he added.

Dr. Smiley also said he has sent a memorandum to University Business Manager Homer Ball, who has charge of campus police, congratulating him on skillful handling of an explosive situation by campus police.

Officers, he said, handled the situation in a manner which resulted in a minimum of violence.

Three regents, Dale Atkins, Harry Carlson and Robert Gilbert, attended Hayakawa's speech and inadvertently got a taste of radical protest.

Said Regent Gilbert, "It was a pretty graphic demonstration to me of violation of freedom of listening, of freedom of discussion with Dr. Hayakawa, by a militant group, many of whom I understand were members of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society)."

A free institution, he said, cannot condone this sort of activity. The violence, he added, was not expected.

The Greeley banker said he disagreed with statements by some faculty members that such persons are innocent, well meaning students.

"They had no regard for rights or the safety of others," he said. "The University, in my opinion, doesn't need this type of activist as part of the academic community."

"This is not a problem common to CU alone, and it is not an easy one to solve. I think those people who are active militants and who completely disregard the rights of others to speak, listen and hear, must be warned that if they continue to violate rights, they must be suspended from the academic community."

"I found it shocking that a very small group (estimates were 150 demonstrators were involved) could be permitted to disrupt the address."

Regent Atkins described the evening as "one of the blackest hours of the University."

He said he thinks that every student who participated in the disruption should be "suspended immediately, given a hearing and expelled from school if proven guilty."

"We as taxpayers cannot tolerate this kind of thing," he said.

Atkins added that campus police performed admirably considering their limited numbers.

Regent Carlson could not be reached for comment.

Dr. Hayakawa, meanwhile, described the incident marring his speech as the worst that has ever happened to him.

Prof. Edward J. Rozek, who heads the W. F. Dyde Forum which, along with the Associated Students of the University of Colorado, brought Hayakawa to the campus, said the violent demonstration in Macky Auditorium reminded him of the days of Hitler in his native Poland.

Both Rozek and Hayakawa expressed surprise that there was such a small number of police on hand to keep order.

Student leaders also condemned the violence at Macky. No student leader has issued a statement, however.

"This whole place is in a state of anarchy," one ASUC officer said. "Everybody's so shook up they don't know how to react."

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

S.F. State Teachers End Strike

By U.P.I.

Striking San Francisco State College teachers, warned to return to work immediately or face cancellation of their classes, voted Sunday night to end their eight-week walkout.

Members of the AFT, which represents about 300 of the school's 1,300 faculty members, went on strike Jan. 8 to back demands for improved salaries and benefits.

The AFT also had demanded meaningful negotiations toward ending a strike called Nov. 6 by two minority groups, the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front, on behalf of 15 "non-negotiable" demands.

Among the student demands were the reinstatement of suspended English instructor George Murray and the appointment of Dr. Nathan Hare as director of a black studies department at the college. The two black militants were fired last week.

War II, and as a writer for a Chicago civil rights newspaper.

He urged those present to resist with all their might "this mindless incantation" of radicals. He likened them again to Hitler.

At 9:40 p.m., disrupters again entered the auditorium and the end of Hayakawa's speech was drowned in shouts and taunts.

Pointing to his work with black people in Chicago 20 years ago, Hayakawa said, "I'm going to assure you that my interest in the black man is going to continue and neither forces from the left or the right are going to stop me. We will not be destroyed by such as these."

Demonstrators started singing the National Anthem and drowned out his last words.

Then a San Francisco State student, Bruce Hartford, described origins of the radical movement in the South in the 50's and 60's. "We went to the South in peace and we were beaten and maimed and shot at and killed," he said.

He described how black people feared for their lives when they walked to the county courthouse to register to vote.

"We had ideas and our bodies," he said. "They had armed forces and guns and police and law and order."

The confrontation finally ended at 10:30 p.m. with a promise by radicals for a followup discussion tonight in the UMC ballroom.

By EXAMINER-POST

Tues., Mar. 4, 1969

Murray Must Remain in County Jail

George M. Murray, the Black Panther leader who helped initiate the student strike at San Francisco State College, remained today in the county jail at the Hall of Justice.

Superior Judge Robert J. Drowes declined yesterday to set aside Murray's six-month jail term.

Attorney Franklin Brown

argued that Municipal Judge Albert Axelrod had failed to put terms of Murray's probation in writing when the college teacher was given a suspended sentence last year.

axelrod revoked Murray's probation Feb. 21. He had been sentenced originally after pleading no contest to a battery charge stemming from an assault on a student

newspaper office on Nov. 6, 1967.

Murray, the Black Panther Party's minister of education, had been a graduate student and an instructor in basic English before his suspension in October at the behest of Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

BOULDER — A year ago, a young man named S. I. Hayakawa, a member of the Afro-American Students Association, was arrested during the speech of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, Monday evening at Macky Auditorium. A member of the Afro-American Students Association restrains him.

Over 3,500 overflowed the Macky Auditorium to hear the controversial acting president of S. I. Hayakawa at the University of Colorado at Boulder. (Daily Camera Photo)

A group of demonstrators, led by members of the CU Afro-American Students Organization, disrupted the speech of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday night. (Daily Camera Photo by Charles Wendt)

A group of demonstrators, led by members of the CU Afro-American Students Organization, disrupted the speech of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday night. (Daily Camera Photo by Charles Wendt)

Three regents, Dale Atkins, Harry Carlson and Robert Gilbert, attended Hayakawa's speech and inadvertently got a taste of radical protest.

Said Regent Gilbert, "It was a pretty graphic demonstration to me of violation of freedom of listening, of freedom of discussion with Dr. Hayakawa, by a militant group, many of whom I understand were members of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society)."

A free institution, he said, cannot condone this sort of activity. The violence, he added, was not expected.

The Greeley banker said he disagreed with statements by some faculty members that such persons are innocent, well-meaning students.

"They had no regard for rights or the safety of others," he said. "The University, in my opinion, doesn't need this type of activist as part of the academic community."

"This is not a problem common to CU alone, and it is not an easy one to solve. I think those people who are active militants and who completely disregard the rights of others to speak, listen and hear, must be warned that if they continue to violate rights, they must be suspended from the academic community."

"I found it shocking that a very small group (estimates were 150 demonstrators were involved) could be permitted to disrupt the address."

Regent Atkins described the evening as "one of the blackest hours of the University."

He said he thinks that every student who participated in the disruption should be "suspended immediately, given a hearing and expelled from school if proven guilty."

"We as taxpayers cannot tolerate this kind of thing," he said.

Atkins added that campus police performed admirably considering their limited numbers.

Regent Carlson could not be reached for comment.

Dr. Hayakawa, meanwhile, described the incident marring his speech as the worst that has ever happened to him.

Prof. Edward J. Rosek, who heads the W. F. Dyde Forum which, along with the Associated Students of the University of Colorado, brought Hayakawa to the campus, said the violent demonstration in Macky Auditorium reminded him of the days of Hitler in his native Poland. Both Rosek and Hayakawa expressed surprise that there was such a small number of police on hand to keep order.

Student leaders also condemned the violence at Macky. No student leader has issued a statement, however.

"This whole place is in a state of anarchy," one ASUC officer said. "Everybody's so shook up they don't know how to react."

Boulder Daily Camera

Boulder, Colorado, Tuesday, March 4, 1969 20 Pages—10 cents

BOULDER DAILY CAMERA Tuesday, March 4, 1969

Chief Vendel Says Arrests Would Have Ignited Riot

Boulder Police Chief Donald H. Vendel said today he is convinced authorities took the only responsible route in not attempting mass arrests at Macky Auditorium Monday night.

To have done otherwise, he said, would have filled the hospital—and possibly the morgue.

As it was, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa did make his speech, as planned, Vendel remarked, and the losers were those who had determined he would not speak.

Chief Vendel, although his department, under an agreement with the University, was not even involved in the evening's activities (two city detectives were supplied for Hayakawa's personal protection), said he was besieged with telephone calls today from citizens who felt police action should have been taken.

"I understand their feelings that what occurred should not have been tolerated, and I, as a citizen, feel the same way. It is disgraceful for a man to come in and speak, by invitation of the student body, and have the reaction that took place in the audience."

"As a law enforcement officer, I feel differently. I feel that to bring in as many officers as would have been needed to arrest those who should have been arrested would have really set things off."

The police chief was at the auditorium in a semi-official capacity. He said he was there to "facilitate communications" should University officials decide help was needed from the city. That request never came and Vendel said he was glad it did not.

"It was a very touchy situation, but I think the decision made (not to call in more officers and make arrests) was the proper one. It would have been disastrous to make mass arrests with the auditorium as crowded as it was—there was not even aisle room."

"I'm sure in my own mind that to go in and arrest this group would have resulted in injuries and death, and not just to officers and militants. There would have been a general panic and the victims would have been those hundreds of students and others who were there to hear the speech, not to disrupt it."

Students involved in Monday night's disruption of S.I. Hayakawa's speech may face University discipline, although no arrests were made.

Dean of Students James E. Quigley said he didn't know at this time if students would be subjected to discipline. "A few students were identified by campus security," he said.

Both civil prosecution and University discipline are possible.

NO ARRESTS

Boulder police said no arrests were made and no police were injured.

Two representatives of the sponsoring agencies which brought Hayakawa were disturbed by his reception.

Political Science Professor Edward Rosek, who administers the W.F. Dyde Forum which co-sponsored the San Francisco President, told the Daily, "The audience had the opportunity to see what those people (the hecklers) thought of free speech."

Rosek then hung up the phone.

ASUC President Don Marturano said ASUC paid \$500 of the expense given Hayakawa. He did not know the financial contribution of the Dyde Forum.

Marturano said he was "thoroughly dismayed and disgusted (at the audience response). I think the man should have been given a fair hearing regardless of his viewpoint."

A student spokesman for the Dyde Forum said all the Regents and President Joseph Smiley had been invited to the speech. Three attended the speech: Republican Regent Harry Carlson, Dale Atkins and Robert Gilbert.

Along with other guests invited by the Dyde Forum, they were to have sat in the front rows of the auditorium. Black students demanded these seats, and so folding chairs were set up backstage for the invited guests.



Protesters May Be Punished

Students involved in Monday night's disruption of S.I. Hayakawa's speech may face University discipline, although no arrests were made.

Dean of Students James E. Quigley said he didn't know at this time if students would be subjected to discipline. "A few students were identified by campus security," he said.

Both civil prosecution and University discipline are possible.

NO ARRESTS

Boulder police said no arrests were made and no police were injured.

Two representatives of the sponsoring agencies which brought Hayakawa were disturbed by his reception.

Political Science Professor Edward Rosek, who administers the W.F. Dyde Forum which co-sponsored the San Francisco President, told the Daily, "The audience had the opportunity to see what those people (the hecklers) thought of free speech."

Rosek then hung up the phone.

ASUC President Don Marturano said ASUC paid \$500 of the expense given Hayakawa. He did not know the financial contribution of the Dyde Forum.

Marturano said he was "thoroughly dismayed and disgusted (at the audience response). I think the man should have been given a fair hearing regardless of his viewpoint."

A student spokesman for the Dyde Forum said all the Regents and President Joseph Smiley had been invited to the speech. Three attended the speech: Republican Regent Harry Carlson, Dale Atkins and Robert Gilbert.

Along with other guests invited by the Dyde Forum, they were to have sat in the front rows of the auditorium. Black students demanded these seats, and so folding chairs were set up backstage for the invited guests.

Students involved in Monday night's disruption of S.I. Hayakawa's speech may face University discipline, although no arrests were made.

Dean of Students James E. Quigley said he didn't know at this time if students would be subjected to discipline. "A few students were identified by campus security," he said.

Both civil prosecution and University discipline are possible.

NO ARRESTS

Boulder police said no arrests were made and no police were injured.

Two representatives of the sponsoring agencies which brought Hayakawa were disturbed by his reception.

Political Science Professor Edward Rosek, who administers the W.F. Dyde Forum which co-sponsored the San Francisco President, told the Daily, "The audience had the opportunity to see what those people (the hecklers) thought of free speech."

Rosek then hung up the phone.

ASUC President Don Marturano said ASUC paid \$500 of the expense given Hayakawa. He did not know the financial contribution of the Dyde Forum.

Marturano said he was "thoroughly dismayed and disgusted (at the audience response). I think the man should have been given a fair hearing regardless of his viewpoint."

A student spokesman for the Dyde Forum said all the Regents and President Joseph Smiley had been invited to the speech. Three attended the speech: Republican Regent Harry Carlson, Dale Atkins and Robert Gilbert.

Along with other guests invited by the Dyde Forum, they were to have sat in the front rows of the auditorium. Black students demanded these seats, and so folding chairs were set up backstage for the invited guests.

Students involved in Monday night's disruption of S.I. Hayakawa's speech may face University discipline, although no arrests were made.

Dean of Students James E. Quigley said he didn't know at this time if students would be subjected to discipline. "A few students were identified by campus security," he said.

Both civil prosecution and University discipline are possible.

NO ARRESTS

Boulder police said no arrests were made and no police were injured.

Two representatives of the sponsoring agencies which brought Hayakawa were disturbed by his reception.

Political Science Professor Edward Rosek, who administers the W.F. Dyde Forum which co-sponsored the San Francisco President, told the Daily, "The audience had the opportunity to see what those people (the hecklers) thought of free speech."

Rosek then hung up the phone.

ASUC President Don Marturano said ASUC paid \$500 of the expense given Hayakawa. He did not know the financial contribution of the Dyde Forum.

Marturano said he was "thoroughly dismayed and disgusted (at the audience response). I think the man should have been given a fair hearing regardless of his viewpoint."

A student spokesman for the Dyde Forum said all the Regents and President Joseph Smiley had been invited to the speech. Three attended the speech: Republican Regent Harry Carlson, Dale Atkins and Robert Gilbert.

Along with other guests invited by the Dyde Forum, they were to have sat in the front rows of the auditorium. Black students demanded these seats, and so folding chairs were set up backstage for the invited guests.

Pat Participates

ASUC presidential candidate Pat Steiner (center) disrupted the speech of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Monday night at Macky Auditorium. Steiner was one of the demonstrators who disrupted the speech.

Dialogue

In a rare instance of dialogue at S.I. Hayakawa's speech Monday night at Macky Auditorium, a Boulder Police Sergeant explained to University student Charles Rogers the advantages of remaining quiet.

"When I told that bunch to shut up," Peery said, "some guy tried to slug me, but some tall, black fellow held them back and let me get out of there."

Aside from the major incident, which came about 8:40 p.m. when militants surged to the podium, there were also a number of shoving, shouting matches in the rear of the auditorium and blows were thrown in at least two incidents.

An overflow crowd of 3,500 people had jammed Macky Auditorium well before Dr. Hayakawa and CU Political Science Professor Edward J. Rosek, who also heads the W. F. Dyde Forum, the group which co-sponsored the speech, strode onto the stage.

As Rosek, a noted conservative and anti-communist crusader, walked to the podium to introduce Hayakawa, chants of "Stop the pig" rose from the section of 60 black students.

Radicals, Hayakawa Clash At University

By BILL BRAND

Political militants turned a Boulder appearance by San Francisco State College acting president S. I. Hayakawa at the University of Colorado's Macky Auditorium into a free-swinging, cursing tumult Monday night.

Radicals led by members of the CU Afro-American Students Organization, Students for a Democratic Society, and delegations from Denver area colleges and universities screamed, stamped, hurled obscenities and finally chairs, bottles and even auditorium seats as Hayakawa danced around the stage, moved back at the demonstrators and finally succeeding in giving an address.

Campus radicals told the Camera that plans had been made for demonstrators to fill the 3,500-seat auditorium and then walk quietly out after Hayakawa began speaking. Plans had been made to stage a counter-speech and demonstration in the University Memorial Center ballroom after the walkout.

But as one disrupter admitted later, things didn't go according to plan.

University officials today were still assessing the damage caused during what they agreed was the most serious disturbance on the CU campus in memory.

Dr. Hayakawa told a Camera reporter it was the worst treatment he had gotten on any campus. "And that," the one-time semiotician emphasized, "includes my own campus."

Thanks to cool handling on the part of Campus police and Boulder officers on the scene in plain clothes, no one was seriously injured. Neither was anyone arrested.

One student, identified as Bill Kowalski, of Syracuse, N.Y., was hit in the head with a folding chair, thus from the audience. He was not hospitalized.

Campus Security Officer Richard Stratton said two of his officers sustained minor injuries. John Stewart got a fist in the nose and was kicked in the leg. Stratton said Sgt. John Towle was hit by a folding chair on the elbow and head, the chief reported.

He added that there were several persons who sustained similar injuries. No one was hospitalized, he said.

Another University official reported a ripped curtain on the stage of the auditorium may cost a considerable amount to repair. The official added that a few auditorium seats were ripped out, a makeshift table used for broadcast media was destroyed and a door outside the auditorium was ripped off.

Bill Peery, a veteran Rocky Mountain News photographer, was shoved and jostled when he told a group of about 60 black students seated in a block in the front of the auditorium to be quiet.

"When I told that bunch to shut up," Peery said, "some guy tried to slug me, but some tall, black fellow held them back and let me get out of there."

Aside from the major incident, which came about 8:40 p.m. when militants surged to the podium, there were also a number of shoving, shouting matches in the rear of the auditorium and blows were thrown in at least two incidents.

An overflow crowd of 3,500 people had jammed Macky Auditorium well before Dr. Hayakawa and CU Political Science Professor Edward J. Rosek, who also heads the W. F. Dyde Forum, the group which co-sponsored the speech, strode onto the stage.

As Rosek, a noted conservative and anti-communist crusader, walked to the podium to introduce Hayakawa, chants of "Stop the pig" rose from the section of 60 black students.



COMPOSED — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa donned his familiar tam-o'-shanter for the delight of the crowd at Macky Auditorium on the CU campus Monday night. (Daily Camera Photo by Charles Wendt)

Rosek attempted to speak for several minutes, but black students, joined by perhaps 90 white radicals, drowned him out. Finally, Dr. Rosek, a World War II Nazi prisoner, commented that the uprising reminded him of actions by Hitler's Brown Shirts in Rosek's native Poland before the war. The professor then left the podium.

Acting San Francisco State president Hayakawa walked firmly to the podium. He tried to speak, but was drowned out by screams, shouts and curses from the revolutionaries.

Hayakawa, hands resting lightly on the podium, first attempted to read a mimeographed statement, passed out in the auditorium by SDS, calling for a walkout.

Giving that up, Hayakawa said, "How about starting your walkout? What's the matter with you guys? Walk out! Walk out!" Chants grew louder, radicals rushed to the edge of the platform shouting swear words and challenging the doughty Oriental for action he has taken in recent months at San Francisco State.

After several minutes of dialogue, the controversial administrator started doing a dance beside the podium.

"Give us the old soft-shoe," demonstrators jeered. The acting president complied.

Hayakawa repeatedly drew comparisons between the taunting, jeering demonstrators and Fascist storm troopers of the late 1930's in Europe. "Save it for Readers Digest, Hays," a young woman screamed.

Finally, after nearly 21 minutes of anarchy, Hayakawa quipped, "I cannot stand you." He continued to mock the demonstrators for a time, then conferred with Dr. Rosek.

The CU professor left the stage, then returned with Hayakawa's famous tam, a blue, green and red striped knit hat resembling a beret.

"One of the basic tenets of the liberal movement," he said, "is to disrupt the democratic process."

"Off the pig," demonstrators retorted.

Hayakawa smiled, then said, "Oh, shut up, you can't scare me. I can outlast any of you. The hard fact of the 30's was that the democratic process was thwarted by people just like you."

Someone threw a lighted cigarette at the podium. Hayakawa lightly picked it up and threw it

over his shoulder to the stage.

By this time, it was 8:30 p.m. and he had faced his tormentors for a half-hour. Only a slight tic in his left jaw indicated his agitation.

A group of revolutionaries conferred briefly in front of the podium.

At the same time Hayakawa said, "I devoted my life to the democratic process," he said. "Disturbances like this are a basic technique of the Nazis."

"Sieg Heil!" radicals retorted.

"Today we see the rise of a new Hitlerism," Hayakawa said. "This Hitler movement must be crushed."

At that moment someone threw a metal folding chair, which landed on top of the podium. Hayakawa retreated, as lawbreakers threw other objects and seethed on the stage.

It was 8:37 p.m.

University of Colorado Daily editor Pat McGraw seized the microphone as police officers attempted to clear the stage. "I disagree with Hayakawa," McGraw said, "but let's have quiet."

Pat Steiner, a student associated with SDS, also appealed for quiet, as did Charles Bigger, an Afro-American Student Association member.

Others circulated through the crowd urging calm, as officers shoved demonstrators from the stage. "Cool it! Cool it!" Steiner yelled through the microphone.

Finally, University business manager Homer Ball, who also heads the University police, took the podium and urged the crowd to be quiet.

"Up against the wall, Hayakawa," a demonstrator yelled. "He will not speak!" a young woman screamed.

Finally at about 8:55 p.m., demonstrators calmed down, and most of the 150 activists trooped out of the auditorium for a conference at the UMC.

"You people are going to have a sore throat tomorrow," an official yelled after the retreating demonstrators.

By 9:15 p.m. the auditorium was quiet enough for Hayakawa to speak. "Thank you for your patience," Ball told the crowd.

The San Francisco State acting president then delivered a modified speech at a rapid pace. He traced his background as a Canadian, as a Japanese American in Chicago during World

War II, and as a writer for a Chicago civil rights newspaper. He urged those present to resist with all their might "this mindless incantation" of radicals. He likened them again to Hitler.

At 9:40 p.m., disrupters again entered the auditorium and the end of Hayakawa's speech was drowned in shouts and taunts.

Pointing to his work with black people in Chicago 30 years ago, Hayakawa said, "I'm going to assure you that my interest in the black man is going to continue and neither forces from the left or the right are going to stop me. We will not be destroyed by such as these."

Demonstrators started singing the "National Anthem" and drowned out his last words.

Then a San Francisco State student, Bruce Hartford, described origins of the radical movement in the South in the 50's and 60's. "We went to the South in peace and we were beaten and maimed and shot at and killed," he said.

He described how black people feared for their lives when they walked to the county courthouse to register to vote.

"We had ideas and our ideas," he said. "They had a law and guns and police."

The confrontation finally ended at 10:30 p.m. with a promise by radicals to a future demonstration.

HOKUBEI MAINICHI S.F. State Teachers End Strike

By U.P.I.

Striking San Francisco State College teachers, warned to return to work immediately or face cancellation of their classes, voted Sunday night to end their eight-week walkout.

Members of the AFT, which represents about 300 of the school's 1,500 faculty members, went on strike Jan. 6 to back demands for improved salaries and benefits.

The AFT also had demanded meaningful negotiations toward ending a strike called Nov. 8 by two minority groups, the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front, on behalf of 15 "non-negotiable" demands.

Among the student demands were the reinstatement of suspended English instructor George Murray and the appointment of Dr. Nathan Hare as director of a black studies department at the college. The two black militants were fired last week.

DUPLICATE FRAME

S.F. State Back to 'Normal'

Capus life at San Francisco State College was virtually back to normal today.

For the second day yesterday pickets resumed marching at 19th and Holloway Avenues in defiance of a court order permitting only five at any one entrance to the campus.

At times, as many as 60 students and a few teachers walked the picket line, with little of the customary chanting, although a few black students read quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Red Book.

Full Attendance

A few teachers stood by in silent support, but the pickets avoided a squad of police assigned to the campus and dispersed early in the afternoon.

Attendance in classes appeared nearly 100 percent, although the Council of Academic Deans was informed 22 professors did not meet their classes Monday.

College officials said yesterday they have no idea how many faculty members will refuse reinstatement.

Many of the 22 professors who stayed away had been fired for missing five consecutive work days during the eight-week strike of the American Federation of Teachers.

Loyalty Oath

The strikers will have to fill out the usual employment forms, including a loyalty oath, before they may be reinstated.

College foundation director Rudi Nothenberg said the campus cafeteria will reopen Monday if things remain quiet.

Colorado Gov. Plans Apology

Colorado Gov. John Love plans to send a letter of apology to Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College because disorders interrupted the educator's speech Monday night at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

The governor said in Denver that "I will indicate that we are embarrassed and apologize for the treatment received in the State of Colorado."

He also disclosed he has sent letters to members of governing boards of all colleges and universities asking what actions they have taken, or will take, to assure that freedom of speech can be maintained on the campuses.

Hour's Delay

Hayakawa's speech, titled "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy," was delayed about an hour by the melee. Police were present, but there were no arrests during the disturbance. Hayakawa, meanwhile, has returned to San Francisco.

"I anticipated some demonstrations," he told newsmen in Denver. "In fact, I would have been surprised if there were none at all, but I did not expect the large demonstration that took place."

About 30 persons were involved in the disturbance. Approximately 3000 persons were present for the speech.

Young people hurled chairs, soft drink bottles, lighted cigarettes and obscenities at Dr. Hayakawa.

There was talk about some Colorado legislators at Denver introducing a resolution expressing regret to Hayakawa.

The Austin Statesman

SDS 'Planned, Executed' Hayakawa Protest

By BOB HUBER

Denver Post Staff Writer

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — A University of Colorado leader of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Tuesday said his organization planned and carried out the demonstration Monday night at Boulder that delayed and disrupted a speech by

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

John Buttny, 31-year-old CU graduate student, said, "Hayakawa didn't have the right to speak on our campus because he runs a police state."

"I think we should have dragged him

off the stage, in fact, I'm proud of what we did," he declared.

In Denver, Gov. John Love said Wednesday, "We send regrets to Hayakawa. We're embarrassed and apologetic for the treatment he received in the state of Colorado." The governor added that he

was preparing an official statement on his reaction to the CU disturbance.

Buttny also said Hayakawa would meet the same opposition at other colleges from local SDS chapters if he attempts more speeches.

Buttny made the remarks Tuesday be-

fore a group of about 1,300 students in the Colorado State University Student Center. The CU students gathered to hear speeches from Bruce Hartford, SDS leader at San Francisco State College, and Clarence Thomas, Black Student Union co-

ordinator at the same school.

The CU disturbances were sponsored by SDS-coordinated organizations at the Fort Collins campus.

Buttny identified himself as one of the leaders in the Monday night CU demonstration and said, "That disruption wasn't

Continued on page 3.

'Hayakawa: Our Enemy,' SDS Leader Says

FROM PAGE 1

planned in five minutes. It was Hayakawa's first appearance on another campus since trouble began at San Francisco last November. We wanted to stop that first appearance."

He said the Boulder SDS chapter planned and executed the protest, which included chair throwing onto the stage where Hayakawa spoke.

Buttny said, "We are in a struggle, and Hayakawa represents our enemy. We have to fight him. The essential point is that Hayakawa is the enemy of oppressed people. It is our duty to fight him."

He told the gathering of SDS students, "If you disagree with our tactics, remove the problem and the tactics won't be used."

Buttny claimed between 300 and 500 students participated in the Monday night incident. Other reports from the scene, however, said fewer than 50 interrupted the speech.

Buttny's remarks followed those by Bruce Hartford, who also said he participated in the Monday night disturbance at CU. Hartford told the meeting:

"Nobody in SDS grooves on violence. But this isn't like a football game where both sides are playing by the same rules."

Hartford said he had participated in student revolt activities because "San Francisco State is California's domestic Vietnam. The people there are going to determine their own destinies."

He said Hayakawa was a tool and a puppet of the trustees of the San Francisco college, who in turn, he added, are oppressors of black students.

"When CU invites Hayakawa to speak on its campus," he said, "this is an extremely hostile act and racial in content. This man has clearly taken a side. So have the trustees at CU by inviting him."

Hartford claimed that a double standard of violence was being employed at San Francisco State.

"When Hayakawa wants to stop a speech, he not only has the speaker arrested, he arrests all the listeners, too," he said. "But when we try to stop him from speaking, we are criticized."

"If we have to go to the horrible extent, the horrible extent, of shouting him down, then we will," he added.

"These are the only tools we have."

Hartford warned the CSU students they must take an immediate side in what he termed the social revolution taking place in America today.

"There is no way in which you can avoid this situation," he said. "There is no place to run. You are going to be forced to choose between oppressors and the oppressed."

At the Colorado Statehouse, a resolution demanding police and university action—including permanent expulsion of students who participated in the Monday night disturbance—was introduced in the House and quickly passed on a 55-7 vote.

The resolution, immediately forwarded to the Senate after the House action, was softened somewhat to provide that expulsions be accomplished within the framework of present university regulations.

The seven lawmakers who voted against the resolution, all Democrats, suggested they opposed it because it appeared to

take the management of CU out of the hands of the Board of Regents and school administrators.

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Palmer Burch, R-Denver, the House GOP majority leader.

After saying that he was "embarrassed and apologetic" for the treatment accorded Hayakawa at CU, Governor Love said he hadn't talked to anyone at the university about it — including the regents.

Rep. Keith Singer, R-Arizona, rose in the legislature Tuesday to offer a public apology to Hayakawa.

"I am sorry there seem to be students up there who don't have enough courtesy to be in college," Singer said. "On behalf of myself, as an alumnus of the university, and of the legislature I wish to apologize for the discourtesies shown him Monday night."

On Wednesday, Fo Farland and Mike Mateyka, listing themselves as co-chairmen of a group called We the Taxpay-

ers, condemned Monday night's "hideous and insane activity."

They criticized Regents Harry Carlson, Fred Betz Sr. and Dan Lynch who, with Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, CU president, voted to allow the SDS to remain on campus.

"We the Taxpayers now charge these regents and the ex-president (Smiley) has announced his resignation effective June 6) with the responsibility for the action that took place Monday night at the University of Colorado."

"We the Taxpayers also charge the regents and ex-president with the responsibility for finding an immediate solution to the existing situation which they created," their statement said.

San Francisco Chronicle

Wed., Mar. 5, 1969

Colorado Moves on Protesters

Boulder, Colo.

The University of Colorado moved yesterday to file charges against young people who hurled chairs, soft-drink bottles, lighted cigarettes — and obscenities — at Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, during an appearance here Monday night.

President Joseph R. Smiley said he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa, and instructed the university's attorney to file charges "against those students and nonstudents who violated university regulations and/or civil law and who could be identified."

Hayakawa's speech, entitled, "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy," was delayed about an hour by the melee. Police were on hand, but there were no arrests during the disturbance.

"I anticipated some demonstrations," he told newsmen yesterday. "In fact I would have been surprised if there were none at all, but I did not expect the large demonstration that took place."

About 30 persons were involved in the disturbance. There were about 3000 persons in the audience.

CONSPIRACY

Hayakawa said if it can be shown there is a conspiracy among organizations, "such as SDS" (Students for a Democratic Society) then the organizations "should be kicked off campus."

Some of those who disrupted the meeting were identified as SDS members.

He said such college demonstrations will come to an end because "of the way the rest of the audience felt last night. More and more people are beginning to realize the democracy the Students for a Democratic Society are screaming for is simply fascism."

He said the incident apparently shows that the campus disorders bill (which he opposed) passed earlier in the session isn't adequate to handle situations such as the one Monday night in Boulder.

type of incident highlights the need to maintain the right of freedom of speech.

"If our educational institutions are, indeed, to be open market places for ideas, there must be some orderly and effective method by which those ideas may be expressed publicly."

Love said this "is not the kind of right that can be delegated to an individual or a group to protect," pointing out that such matters be governed by laws and interpreted by courts.

Love wrote the governing boards:

"I have been concerned by newspaper reports of an incident at the University of Colorado where the speaker invited to the campus was prevented from expressing his views."

"It seems to me that this

UNFORTUNATE

The Senate majority leader, William Armstrong, R-Aurora, said his only comment would be that "it was unfortunate to have a scholar of that magnitude and then not allow him to speak."

Sen. Frank Kemp Jr., R-Denver, said a CU official told him Tuesday morning there were more than 500 outsiders at the meeting and that it was "impossible" to control them.

Rep. Keith Singer, R-Arizona, rose in the legislature Tuesday to offer a public apology to Hayakawa.

"I am sorry there seem to be students up there who don't have enough courtesy to be in college," Singer said. "On behalf of myself, as an alumnus of the university, and of the legislature I wish to apologize for the discourtesies shown him Monday night."

On Wednesday, Fo Farland and Mike Mateyka, listing themselves as co-chairmen of a group called We the Taxpay-

ers, condemned Monday night's "hideous and insane activity."

They criticized Regents Harry Carlson, Fred Betz Sr. and Dan Lynch who, with Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, CU president, voted to allow the SDS to remain on campus.

"We the Taxpayers now charge these regents and the ex-president (Smiley) has announced his resignation effective June 6) with the responsibility for the action that took place Monday night at the University of Colorado."

"We the Taxpayers also charge the regents and ex-president with the responsibility for finding an immediate solution to the existing situation which they created," their statement said.

San Francisco Chronicle

Wed., Mar. 5, 1969

Colorado Moves on Protesters

Boulder, Colo.

The University of Colorado moved yesterday to file charges against young people who hurled chairs, soft-drink bottles, lighted cigarettes — and obscenities — at Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, during an appearance here Monday night.

President Joseph R. Smiley said he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa, and instructed the university's attorney to file charges "against those students and nonstudents who violated university regulations and/or civil law and who could be identified."

Hayakawa's speech, entitled, "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy," was delayed about an hour by the melee. Police were on hand, but there were no arrests during the disturbance.

"I anticipated some demonstrations," he told newsmen yesterday. "In fact I would have been surprised if there were none at all, but I did not expect the large demonstration that took place."

About 30 persons were involved in the disturbance. There were about 3000 persons in the audience.

CONSPIRACY

Hayakawa said if it can be shown there is a conspiracy among organizations, "such as SDS" (Students for a Democratic Society) then the organizations "should be kicked off campus."

Some of those who disrupted the meeting were identified as SDS members.

He said such college demonstrations will come to an end because "of the way the rest of the audience felt last night. More and more people are beginning to realize the democracy the Students for a Democratic Society are screaming for is simply fascism."

He said the incident apparently shows that the campus disorders bill (which he opposed) passed earlier in the session isn't adequate to handle situations such as the one Monday night in Boulder.

type of incident highlights the need to maintain the right of freedom of speech.

"If our educational institutions are, indeed, to be open market places for ideas, there must be some orderly and effective method by which those ideas may be expressed publicly."

Love said this "is not the kind of right that can be delegated to an individual or a group to protect," pointing out that such matters be governed by laws and interpreted by courts.

Love wrote the governing boards:

"I have been concerned by newspaper reports of an incident at the University of Colorado where the speaker invited to the campus was prevented from expressing his views."

"It seems to me that this

UNFORTUNATE

The Senate majority leader, William Armstrong, R-Aurora, said his only comment would be that "it was unfortunate to have a scholar of that magnitude and then not allow him to speak."

Sen. Frank Kemp Jr., R-Denver, said a CU official told him Tuesday morning there were more than 500 outsiders at the meeting and that it was "impossible" to control them.

Rep. Keith Singer, R-Arizona, rose in the legislature Tuesday to offer a public apology to Hayakawa.

"I am sorry there seem to be students up there who don't have enough courtesy to be in college," Singer said. "On behalf of myself, as an alumnus of the university, and of the legislature I wish to apologize for the discourtesies shown him Monday night."

On Wednesday, Fo Farland and Mike Mateyka, listing themselves as co-chairmen of a group called We the Taxpay-

ers, condemned Monday night's "hideous and insane activity."

They criticized Regents Harry Carlson, Fred Betz Sr. and Dan Lynch who, with Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, CU president, voted to allow the SDS to remain on campus.

"We the Taxpayers now charge these regents and the ex-president (Smiley) has announced his resignation effective June 6) with the responsibility for the action that took place Monday night at the University of Colorado."

"We the Taxpayers also charge the regents and ex-president with the responsibility for finding an immediate solution to the existing situation which they created," their statement said.

San Francisco Chronicle

Wed., Mar. 5, 1969

Colorado Moves on Protesters

Boulder, Colo.

The University of Colorado moved yesterday to file charges against young people who hurled chairs, soft-drink bottles, lighted cigarettes — and obscenities — at Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, during an appearance here Monday night.

President Joseph R. Smiley said he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa, and instructed the university's attorney to file charges "against those students and nonstudents who violated university regulations and/or civil law and who could be identified."

Hayakawa's speech, entitled, "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy," was delayed about an hour by the melee. Police were on hand, but there were no arrests during the disturbance.

"I anticipated some demonstrations," he told newsmen yesterday. "In fact I would have been surprised if there were none at all, but I did not expect the large demonstration that took place."

About 30 persons were involved in the disturbance. There were about 3000 persons in the audience.

CONSPIRACY

Hayakawa said if it can be shown there is a conspiracy among organizations, "such as SDS" (Students for a Democratic Society) then the organizations "should be kicked off campus."

Some of those who disrupted the meeting were identified as SDS members.

He said such college demonstrations will come to an end because "of the way the rest of the audience felt last night. More and more people are beginning to realize the democracy the Students for a Democratic Society are screaming for is simply fascism."

He said the incident apparently shows that the campus disorders bill (which he opposed) passed earlier in the session isn't adequate to handle situations such as the one Monday night in Boulder.

type of incident highlights the need to maintain the right of freedom of speech.

"If our educational institutions are, indeed, to be open market places for ideas, there must be some orderly and effective method by which those ideas may be expressed publicly."

Love said this "is not the kind of right that can be delegated to an individual or a group to protect," pointing out that such matters be governed by laws and interpreted by courts.

Love wrote the governing boards:

"I have been concerned by newspaper reports of an incident at the University of Colorado where the speaker invited to the campus was prevented from expressing his views."

"It seems to me that this

UNFORTUNATE

The Senate majority leader, William Armstrong, R-Aurora, said his only comment would be that "it was unfortunate to have a scholar of that magnitude and then not allow him to speak."

Sen. Frank Kemp Jr., R-Denver, said a CU official told him Tuesday morning there were more than 500 outsiders at the meeting and that it was "impossible" to control them.

Rep. Keith Singer, R-Arizona, rose in the legislature Tuesday to offer a public apology to Hayakawa.

"I am sorry there seem to be students up there who don't have enough courtesy to be in college," Singer said. "On behalf of myself, as an alumnus of the university, and of the legislature I wish to apologize for the discourtesies shown him Monday night."

On Wednesday, Fo Farland and Mike Mateyka, listing themselves as co-chairmen of a group called We the Taxpay-

ers, condemned Monday night's "hideous and insane activity."

They criticized Regents Harry Carlson, Fred Betz Sr. and Dan Lynch who, with Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, CU president, voted to allow the SDS to remain on campus.

"We the Taxpayers now charge these regents and the ex-president (Smiley) has announced his resignation effective June 6) with the responsibility for the action that took place Monday night at the University of Colorado."

"We the Taxpayers also charge the regents and ex-president with the responsibility for finding an immediate solution to the existing situation which they created," their statement said.

San Francisco Chronicle

Wed., Mar. 5, 1969

Colorado Moves on Protesters

Boulder, Colo.

The University of Colorado moved yesterday to file charges against young people who hurled chairs, soft-drink bottles, lighted cigarettes — and obscenities — at Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, during an appearance here Monday night.

President Joseph R. Smiley said he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa, and instructed the university's attorney to file charges "against those students and nonstudents who violated university regulations and/or civil law and who could be identified."

Hayakawa's speech, entitled, "Academic Freedom and Student Militancy," was delayed about an hour by the melee. Police were on hand, but there were no arrests during the disturbance.

"I anticipated some demonstrations," he told newsmen yesterday. "In fact I would have been surprised if there were none at all, but I did not expect the large demonstration that took place."

About 30 persons were involved in the disturbance. There were about 3000 persons in the audience.

CONSPIRACY

Hayakawa said if it can be shown there is a conspiracy among organizations, "such as SDS" (Students for a Democratic Society) then the organizations "should be kicked off campus."

Some of those who disrupted the meeting were identified as SDS members.

He said such college demonstrations will come to an end because "of the way the rest of the audience felt last night. More and more people are beginning to realize the democracy the Students for a Democratic Society are screaming for is simply fascism."

He said the incident apparently shows that the campus disorders bill (which he opposed) passed earlier in the session isn't adequate to handle situations such as the one Monday night in Boulder.

type of incident highlights the need to maintain the right of freedom of speech.

"If our educational institutions are, indeed, to be open market places for ideas, there must be some orderly and effective method by which those ideas may be expressed publicly."

Love said this "is not the kind of right that can be delegated to an individual or a group to protect," pointing out that such matters be governed by laws and interpreted by courts.

Love wrote the governing boards:

"I have been concerned by newspaper reports of an incident at the University of Colorado where the speaker invited to the campus was prevented from expressing his views."

"It seems to me that this

UNFORTUNATE

The Senate majority leader, William Armstrong, R-Aurora, said his only comment would be that "it was unfortunate to have a scholar of that magnitude and then not allow him to speak."

Sen. Frank Kemp Jr., R-Denver, said a CU official told him Tuesday morning there were more than 500 outsiders at the meeting and that it was "impossible" to control them.

Rep. Keith Singer, R-Arizona, rose in the legislature Tuesday to offer a public apology to Hayakawa.

"I am sorry there seem to be students up there who don't have enough courtesy to be in college," Singer said. "On behalf of myself, as an alumnus of the university, and of the legislature I wish to apologize for the discourtesies shown him Monday night."

On Wednesday, Fo Farland and Mike Mateyka, listing themselves as co-chairmen of a group called We the Taxpay-

ers, condemned Monday night's "hideous and insane activity."

They criticized Regents Harry Carlson, Fred Betz Sr. and Dan Lynch who, with Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, CU president, voted to allow the SDS to remain on campus.

"We the Taxpayers now charge these regents and the ex-president (Smiley) has announced his resignation effective June 6) with the responsibility for the action that took place Monday night at the University of Colorado."

"We the Taxpayers also charge the regents and ex-president with the responsibility for finding an immediate solution to the existing situation which they created," their statement said.

San Francisco Chronicle

Wed., Mar. 5, 1969

Colorado Moves on Protesters

Boulder, Colo.

The University of Colorado moved yesterday to file charges against young people who hurled chairs, soft-drink bottles, lighted cigarettes — and obscenities — at Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, during an appearance here Monday night.

President Joseph R. Smiley said he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa, and instructed the university's attorney to file charges "against those students and nonstudents who violated university regulations and/or civil law and who could be identified."

</

Perhaps Hayakawa Was Not

By ALAN CUNNINGHAM
Rocky Mountain News Writer

Never in the history of the University of Colorado's fortress-like Mackay Auditorium, historical meeting ground for controversial speakers and heckling students, had such utter pandemonium reigned.

And through it all, the man who emerged as a hero of sorts was a soft-spoken, Canadian-born Japanese-American who proved he had a lot more moxie than his short stature and gentle features might have indicated.

In the process, the California professor who "never wanted to be a college president in the first place" succeeded in delivering what may have been the most effective lecture of his entire teaching career.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa's announced topic was academic freedom. (It could hardly have been anything else, since that phrase, with 1,000 different interpretations, has been at the core of the violent campus unrest which catapulted Hayakawa into a painful fame last November as the embattled acting president of San Francisco State College.)

But if he had any hopes of following a prepared text, the world-renowned semantist must have abandoned them by the time he and CU political science Prof. Edward J. Rozek took their places on stage shortly after 8 p.m.

The crowd had been gathering outside Mackay even before its doors opened at 6:45 p.m., and one sensed the mood of trouble long before the place filled to overflowing. Leaflets were passed out which accused Hayakawa of despotically throttling the freedoms of SF State students and called for a mass walk-out once he began to speak.

Just after 7:30, a large bloc of young black men and women—including a smattering of Denver Black Panthers as well as members of CU's Afro-American Student Association—

walked into the auditorium and took over a section of seats at the front.

The tension heightened when one or two white youths angrily resisted black requests that they move out of the section. The crowd rose to its feet as if expecting bloodshed.

Many cheered when a bearded white youth strode to the podium on stage and asked recalcitrant whites to let the black group sit together. He tried to speak again moments later but found that someone had undercut his leadership potential by turning off the microphone.

Two banners were draped from the front of the balcony, delighting the restless crowd. One said "SOLIDARITY WITH SFSC." The other was a long vertical banner with the descending message, "Hayakawa Up Against the Wall."

Fighting in their seats, groups of hirsute young people debated over how they would respond to the speaker. Some mulled the proper timing for a walkout. Others said it might make sense to hear what Hayakawa had to say.

A few toyed with the idea of leaving the packed building to see if firemen would refuse to let them back in. They seemed eager to defend their right to walk into a public hall so they could march out soon after.

Finally, Rozek walked up to the microphone. The Polish-born, highly conservative professor has long been at odds with campus radicals and it was no surprise when the cat calls began.

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the free market place of ideas," he said with sarcasm lacing his Eastern European accent. Upraised, clenched fists and a roar of boos poured down on him. Hayakawa looked glum in his chair at the rear of the stage.

A bizarre Greek chorus—Rozekian derision alternating with cat-calls and chants from the floor—rose in its crescendo until Hayakawa, evidently sensing he must take the bull by the horns, walked quietly to the podium and urged Rozek to take his seat.

(Continued on Page 6)

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"Action should be taken."

CU Apologizes to Hayakawa

By MARTIN MORAN
Rocky Mountain News Education Writer

Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, University of Colorado president, Tuesday issued a public apology to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, who was shouted down by screaming and cursing students Monday night as he attempted to deliver a speech on the Boulder campus.

In a press conference before he left Denver Tuesday, Hayakawa said no apologies were necessary and that he would have to return to Boulder to speak again if invited. "I have so many friends there," he said.

Hayakawa remained on the stage of Mackay Auditorium for some two hours before giving up in his attempt to address the crowd. About 30 members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and 75 black students and non-students interrupted him almost continuously. Pop bottles and steel folding chairs were hurled on the stage during his appearance.

Damage to the stage backdrop was estimated at from \$800 to \$1,200.

In a telegram sent to Hayakawa, Smiley said he wished to extend his "deepest apologies on behalf of the entire university for the inexcusable treatment which you received on our campus. Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who used violence to stifle opinions with which they disagree."

Charges Against Students

Smiley also said he has asked CU Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss and John Holloway, CU legal counsel, to prepare and file charges against the students and non-students who violated university regulations and civil laws and who could be identified.

The CU president also said he had asked Vice President Eugene Wilson to work with Boulder police and the Boulder County Sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance.

Reflecting on the previous night's ordeal, Hayakawa said the only course of action is "just try to keep cool and not blow your top and stay with it."

Cheerful despite the event, Hayakawa said he would have been surprised if there were no demonstrators but added he didn't expect so many.

Informed that President Smiley intended to file charges against the demonstrators, Hayakawa said he hoped the university acted promptly.

'Have Been Soft in Head'

"The whole trouble in student disturbances," he said, "is that people have not acted promptly. They have been soft in the head about it and let them get away with it."

Student disturbances have spread, he said.

because of inaction on the part of administrators.

It's a hypocrisy, he said, to believe that the activist students are trying to achieve an end to racism or the war or any of the other announced goals they demonstrate for.

Their whole purpose, he warned, is to create distrust in the mind of the general public in the ability of the administrators to administer and the government to govern.

'Tempted' to Oust SDS

"Once this distrust has been created, then we are ripe for revolution. The same tactics were used in the Russian revolution and in Nazi Germany," he said.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa speaks

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

"They don't want to improve society, they just want to tear it down."

Jazz Is Big Favorite With Hayakawa

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, visiting professor at the University of Colorado, Boulder, has been named as the guest speaker for the annual Jazz Festival, which will be held on the campus of the University of Colorado, Boulder, on Saturday, March 3, 1968.

Hayakawa, who is a member of the National Association of Writers, has been named as the guest speaker for the annual Jazz Festival, which will be held on the campus of the University of Colorado, Boulder, on Saturday, March 3, 1968.

Hayakawa, who is a member of the National Association of Writers, has been named as the guest speaker for the annual Jazz Festival, which will be held on the campus of the University of Colorado, Boulder, on Saturday, March 3, 1968.

Charges Against Students

Smiley also said he has asked CU Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss and John Holloway, CU legal counsel, to prepare and file charges against the students and non-students who violated university regulations and civil laws and who could be identified.

Chancellor Douglas the event, Hayakawa said he would have been surprised if there were no demonstrators but added he didn't expect so many.

'Have Been Soft in Head'

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

Optimism On Teacher Settlement

LOS ANGELES — A member of the committee that negotiated an agreement with striking teachers at San Francisco State College said today he is optimistic that the pact will be approved by the State College Board of Trustees.

James Thacher, San Francisco attorney, added that the latest agreement was one on which the board has been "working a long time."

The strike and the subsequent talk with teachers' representatives, he said, may have brought them to a conclusion.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the University of Colorado, Boulder, said today he is optimistic that the pact will be approved by the State College Board of Trustees.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

Thacher added, however, that a policy worked out for San Francisco State would not necessarily affect all other campuses in the state college system.

HECKLERS WILL FACE LAW

Charges will be filed against students or non-students "who violated University regulations and/or civil law, and who could be identified" at the S.I. Hayakawa speech Monday night, President Joseph R. Smiley announced Tuesday.

No warrants have yet been issued, Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon.

Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon. Rautenstrauss and University counsel John Holloway have been asked by Smiley to prepare and file charges.

First, Rautenstrauss said, "there has to be investigative work, to see who the demonstrators were and what happened."

UDC AND CIVIL COURTS
Non-students would be charged in civil court. Students are liable to charges in both civil court and

the University Discipline Committee, he said.

"I presume the majority were not students, although it's hard to know who were what," Rautenstrauss said.

Smiley told the Daily Tuesday that pressing charges is "the only reasonable course of action I can follow. I have said before, publicly, that this kind of conduct is simply intolerable on the campus."

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

"They described briefly what happened, and, if possible, I was more appalled than they were," he said.

Smiley said that after hearing "some firsthand reports from some of our administration people who were there," he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa.

The telegram read: "I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire University for the unwelcome treatment which you received on our campus. Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinions with which they disagree."

SENSELESSNESS
Smiley has asked Vice President for Business Affairs Eugene Wilson "to work with the Boulder police and the Boulder County sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance."

Rautenstrauss said this would be a "tough matter. It's hard to give a guarantee it won't happen again. When a group decides to disrupt a speaker, it can. We will take whatever precautions we can. Perhaps greater law enforcement would help."

Rautenstrauss said the police at Macky Auditorium were "predominantly campus police."

Smiley also sent a memorandum to University Business Manager Homer Ball, congratulating him on his "skillful handling of an explosive situation in a manner which resulted in a minimum of violence."

Ball attempted to pacify the crowd with pleas for silence Monday night.

Johnston said the investigation was definitely continuing and more individuals involved in the violent protest would be charged.

Several citizens called campus police yesterday to ask why no arrests were made at Macky and why there were not more police present.

According to University security chief Richard Johnston, two Boulder detectives were the only city law officers on campus during last night's disturbance at Macky Auditorium.

Smiley said the two police officers were not

HECKLERS WILL FACE LAW

Charges will be filed against students or non-students "who violated University regulations and/or civil law, and who could be identified" at the S.I. Hayakawa speech Monday night, President Joseph R. Smiley announced Tuesday.

No warrants have yet been issued, Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon.

Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon. Rautenstrauss and University counsel John Holloway have been asked by Smiley to prepare and file charges.

First, Rautenstrauss said, "there has to be investigative work, to see who the demonstrators were and what happened."

UDC AND CIVIL COURTS
Non-students would be charged in civil court. Students are liable to charges in both civil court and

the University Discipline Committee, he said.

"I presume the majority were not students, although it's hard to know who were what," Rautenstrauss said.

Smiley told the Daily Tuesday that pressing charges is "the only reasonable course of action I can follow. I have said before, publicly, that this kind of conduct is simply intolerable on the campus."

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

"They described briefly what happened, and, if possible, I was more appalled than they were," he said.

Smiley said that after hearing "some firsthand reports from some of our administration people who were there," he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa.

The telegram read: "I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire University for the unwelcome treatment which you received on our campus. Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinions with which they disagree."

SENSELESSNESS
Smiley has asked Vice President for Business Affairs Eugene Wilson "to work with the Boulder police and the Boulder County sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance."

Rautenstrauss said this would be a "tough matter. It's hard to give a guarantee it won't happen again. When a group decides to disrupt a speaker, it can. We will take whatever precautions we can. Perhaps greater law enforcement would help."

Rautenstrauss said the police at Macky Auditorium were "predominantly campus police."

Smiley also sent a memorandum to University Business Manager Homer Ball, congratulating him on his "skillful handling of an explosive situation in a manner which resulted in a minimum of violence."

Ball attempted to pacify the crowd with pleas for silence Monday night.

Johnston said the investigation was definitely continuing and more individuals involved in the violent protest would be charged.

Several citizens called campus police yesterday to ask why no arrests were made at Macky and why there were not more police present.

According to University security chief Richard Johnston, two Boulder detectives were the only city law officers on campus during last night's disturbance at Macky Auditorium.

Smiley said the two police officers were not

HECKLERS WILL FACE LAW

Charges will be filed against students or non-students "who violated University regulations and/or civil law, and who could be identified" at the S.I. Hayakawa speech Monday night, President Joseph R. Smiley announced Tuesday.

No warrants have yet been issued, Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon.

Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon. Rautenstrauss and University counsel John Holloway have been asked by Smiley to prepare and file charges.

First, Rautenstrauss said, "there has to be investigative work, to see who the demonstrators were and what happened."

UDC AND CIVIL COURTS
Non-students would be charged in civil court. Students are liable to charges in both civil court and

the University Discipline Committee, he said.

"I presume the majority were not students, although it's hard to know who were what," Rautenstrauss said.

Smiley told the Daily Tuesday that pressing charges is "the only reasonable course of action I can follow. I have said before, publicly, that this kind of conduct is simply intolerable on the campus."

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

"They described briefly what happened, and, if possible, I was more appalled than they were," he said.

Smiley said that after hearing "some firsthand reports from some of our administration people who were there," he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa.

The telegram read: "I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire University for the unwelcome treatment which you received on our campus. Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinions with which they disagree."

SENSELESSNESS
Smiley has asked Vice President for Business Affairs Eugene Wilson "to work with the Boulder police and the Boulder County sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance."

Rautenstrauss said this would be a "tough matter. It's hard to give a guarantee it won't happen again. When a group decides to disrupt a speaker, it can. We will take whatever precautions we can. Perhaps greater law enforcement would help."

Rautenstrauss said the police at Macky Auditorium were "predominantly campus police."

Smiley also sent a memorandum to University Business Manager Homer Ball, congratulating him on his "skillful handling of an explosive situation in a manner which resulted in a minimum of violence."

Ball attempted to pacify the crowd with pleas for silence Monday night.

Johnston said the investigation was definitely continuing and more individuals involved in the violent protest would be charged.

Several citizens called campus police yesterday to ask why no arrests were made at Macky and why there were not more police present.

According to University security chief Richard Johnston, two Boulder detectives were the only city law officers on campus during last night's disturbance at Macky Auditorium.

Smiley said the two police officers were not

HECKLERS WILL FACE LAW

Charges will be filed against students or non-students "who violated University regulations and/or civil law, and who could be identified" at the S.I. Hayakawa speech Monday night, President Joseph R. Smiley announced Tuesday.

No warrants have yet been issued, Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon.

Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon. Rautenstrauss and University counsel John Holloway have been asked by Smiley to prepare and file charges.

First, Rautenstrauss said, "there has to be investigative work, to see who the demonstrators were and what happened."

UDC AND CIVIL COURTS
Non-students would be charged in civil court. Students are liable to charges in both civil court and

the University Discipline Committee, he said.

"I presume the majority were not students, although it's hard to know who were what," Rautenstrauss said.

Smiley told the Daily Tuesday that pressing charges is "the only reasonable course of action I can follow. I have said before, publicly, that this kind of conduct is simply intolerable on the campus."

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

"They described briefly what happened, and, if possible, I was more appalled than they were," he said.

Smiley said that after hearing "some firsthand reports from some of our administration people who were there," he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa.

The telegram read: "I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire University for the unwelcome treatment which you received on our campus. Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinions with which they disagree."

SENSELESSNESS
Smiley has asked Vice President for Business Affairs Eugene Wilson "to work with the Boulder police and the Boulder County sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance."

Rautenstrauss said this would be a "tough matter. It's hard to give a guarantee it won't happen again. When a group decides to disrupt a speaker, it can. We will take whatever precautions we can. Perhaps greater law enforcement would help."

Rautenstrauss said the police at Macky Auditorium were "predominantly campus police."

Smiley also sent a memorandum to University Business Manager Homer Ball, congratulating him on his "skillful handling of an explosive situation in a manner which resulted in a minimum of violence."

Ball attempted to pacify the crowd with pleas for silence Monday night.

Johnston said the investigation was definitely continuing and more individuals involved in the violent protest would be charged.

Several citizens called campus police yesterday to ask why no arrests were made at Macky and why there were not more police present.

According to University security chief Richard Johnston, two Boulder detectives were the only city law officers on campus during last night's disturbance at Macky Auditorium.

Smiley said the two police officers were not

HECKLERS WILL FACE LAW

Charges will be filed against students or non-students "who violated University regulations and/or civil law, and who could be identified" at the S.I. Hayakawa speech Monday night, President Joseph R. Smiley announced Tuesday.

No warrants have yet been issued, Vice President Roland Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon.

Rautenstrauss said Tuesday afternoon. Rautenstrauss and University counsel John Holloway have been asked by Smiley to prepare and file charges.

First, Rautenstrauss said, "there has to be investigative work, to see who the demonstrators were and what happened."

UDC AND CIVIL COURTS
Non-students would be charged in civil court. Students are liable to charges in both civil court and

the University Discipline Committee, he said.

"I presume the majority were not students, although it's hard to know who were what," Rautenstrauss said.

Smiley told the Daily Tuesday that pressing charges is "the only reasonable course of action I can follow. I have said before, publicly, that this kind of conduct is simply intolerable on the campus."

Smiley said he had learned about the incidents Monday morning from students at an ASUC sponsored breakfast.

"They described briefly what happened, and, if possible, I was more appalled than they were," he said.

Smiley said that after hearing "some firsthand reports from some of our administration people who were there," he sent a telegram of apology to Hayakawa.

The telegram read: "I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire University for the unwelcome treatment which you received on our campus. Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinions with which they disagree."

SENSELESSNESS
Smiley has asked Vice President for Business Affairs Eugene Wilson "to work with the Boulder police and the Boulder County sheriff's office on security procedures to avoid a repetition of Monday night's disturbance."

Rautenstrauss said this would be a "tough matter. It's hard to give a guarantee it won't happen again. When a group decides to disrupt a speaker, it can. We will take whatever precautions we can. Perhaps greater law enforcement would help."

Rautenstrauss said the police at Macky Auditorium were "predominantly campus police."

Smiley also sent a memorandum to University Business Manager Homer Ball, congratulating him on his "skillful handling of an explosive situation in a manner which resulted in a minimum of violence."

Ball attempted to pacify the crowd with pleas for silence Monday night.

Johnston said the investigation was definitely continuing and more individuals involved in the violent protest would be charged.

Several citizens called campus police yesterday to ask why no arrests were made at Macky and why there were not more police present.

According to University security chief Richard Johnston, two Boulder detectives were the only city law officers on campus during last night's disturbance at Macky Auditorium.

Smiley said the two police officers were not



Lynn, Stimer Debate

Dennis Lynn (left) stands in silence and Pat Stimer (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience

By Mike Stimer
No vote was taken after the ASUC presidential candidate debate Tuesday night, but if crowd response was to be the indicator, the ticket of Pat Stimer-Jeff Burton would have to be declared the decisive winner over the opposing slate of Dennis Lynn-Steve Grogan.

Again and again a crowd of 300 in the UMC Ballroom gave Stimer significantly more applause during both the formal debate and informal questions.

Lynn, taking first in the debate, said he wished to give a brief historical view of the curriculum from the viewpoint of a candidate. He said he had researched the material incorporated into his platform extensively for two months and the purpose of this debate was to see who has the best ideas.

HAYAKAWA SPEECH
Referring to the disruptive incidents involving Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa's speech in Macky Auditorium Monday night, Lynn said, "After last night, we see what we have to do and what we have to avoid."

What we want to do is get priorities right. We want to do it in a way that is not a two-part program. They belong as members.

Lynn said, "We've been called liars and cheats. Now, we're going to fight back. I have never studied Pat or Jeff in person. Tonight is time we



Stimer, Lynn Debate

Pat Stimer (left) stands in silence and Dennis Lynn (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience

By Mike Stimer
No vote was taken after the ASUC presidential candidate debate Tuesday night, but if crowd response was to be the indicator, the ticket of Pat Stimer-Jeff Burton would have to be declared the decisive winner over the opposing slate of Dennis Lynn-Steve Grogan.

Again and again a crowd of 300 in the UMC Ballroom gave Stimer significantly more applause during both the formal debate and informal questions.

Lynn, taking first in the debate, said he wished to give a brief historical view of the curriculum from the viewpoint of a candidate. He said he had researched the material incorporated into his platform extensively for two months and the purpose of this debate was to see who has the best ideas.

HAYAKAWA SPEECH
Referring to the disruptive incidents involving Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa's speech in Macky Auditorium Monday night, Lynn said, "After last night, we see what we have to do and what we have to avoid."

What we want to do is get priorities right. We want to do it in a way that is not a two-part program. They belong as members.

Lynn said, "We've been called liars and cheats. Now, we're going to fight back. I have never studied Pat or Jeff in person. Tonight is time we



Lynn, Stimer Debate

Dennis Lynn (left) stands in silence and Pat Stimer (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience

By Mike Stimer
No vote was taken after the ASUC presidential candidate debate Tuesday night, but if crowd response was to be the indicator, the ticket of Pat Stimer-Jeff Burton would have to be declared the decisive winner over the opposing slate of Dennis Lynn-Steve Grogan.

Again and again a crowd of 300 in the UMC Ballroom gave Stimer significantly more applause during both the formal debate and informal questions.

Lynn, taking first in the debate, said he wished to give a brief historical view of the curriculum from the viewpoint of a candidate. He said he had researched the material incorporated into his platform extensively for two months and the purpose of this debate was to see who has the best ideas.

HAYAKAWA SPEECH
Referring to the disruptive incidents involving Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa's speech in Macky Auditorium Monday night, Lynn said, "After last night, we see what we have to do and what we have to avoid."

What we want to do is get priorities right. We want to do it in a way that is not a two-part program. They belong as members.

Lynn said, "We've been called liars and cheats. Now, we're going to fight back. I have never studied Pat or Jeff in person. Tonight is time we



Stimer, Lynn Debate

Pat Stimer (left) stands in silence and Dennis Lynn (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience

By Mike Stimer
No vote was taken after the ASUC presidential candidate debate Tuesday night, but if crowd response was to be the indicator, the ticket of Pat Stimer-Jeff Burton would have to be declared the decisive winner over the opposing slate of Dennis Lynn-Steve Grogan.

Again and again a crowd of 300 in the UMC Ballroom gave Stimer significantly more applause during both the formal debate and informal questions.

Lynn, taking first in the debate, said he wished to give a brief historical view of the curriculum from the viewpoint of a candidate. He said he had researched the material incorporated into his platform extensively for two months and the purpose of this debate was to see who has the best ideas.

HAYAKAWA SPEECH
Referring to the disruptive incidents involving Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa's speech in Macky Auditorium Monday night, Lynn said, "After last night, we see what we have to do and what we have to avoid."

What we want to do is get priorities right. We want to do it in a way that is not a two-part program. They belong as members.

Lynn said, "We've been called liars and cheats. Now, we're going to fight back. I have never studied Pat or Jeff in person. Tonight is time we



Lynn, Stimer Debate

Dennis Lynn (left) stands in silence and Pat Stimer (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience

By Mike Stimer
No vote was taken after the ASUC presidential candidate debate Tuesday night, but if crowd response was to be the indicator, the ticket of Pat Stimer-Jeff Burton would have to be declared the decisive winner over the opposing slate of Dennis Lynn-Steve Grogan.

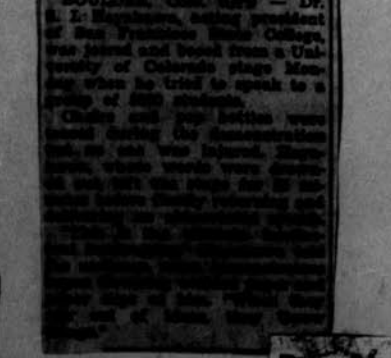
Again and again a crowd of 300 in the UMC Ballroom gave Stimer significantly more applause during both the formal debate and informal questions.

Lynn, taking first in the debate, said he wished to give a brief historical view of the curriculum from the viewpoint of a candidate. He said he had researched the material incorporated into his platform extensively for two months and the purpose of this debate was to see who has the best ideas.

HAYAKAWA SPEECH
Referring to the disruptive incidents involving Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa's speech in Macky Auditorium Monday night, Lynn said, "After last night, we see what we have to do and what we have to avoid."

What we want to do is get priorities right. We want to do it in a way that is not a two-part program. They belong as members.

Lynn said, "We've been called liars and cheats. Now, we're going to fight back. I have never studied Pat or Jeff in person. Tonight is time we

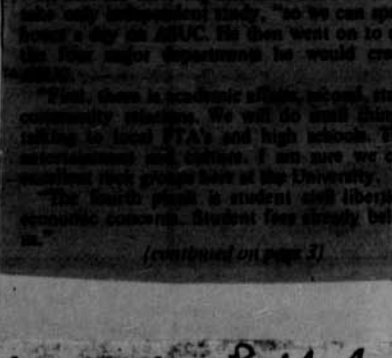


Dr. Hayakawa Has Rough Time in Boulder Appearance

BOULDER, CO., MARCH 3, 1968 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, was interrupted and booed during a University of Colorado speech Monday night when he tried to speak to a group of 300 students.

Chancellor Douglas the event, Hayakawa said he would have been surprised if there were no demonstrators but added he didn't expect so many.

Informal that President Smiley intended to file charges against the demonstrators, Hayakawa said he hoped the university acted promptly.

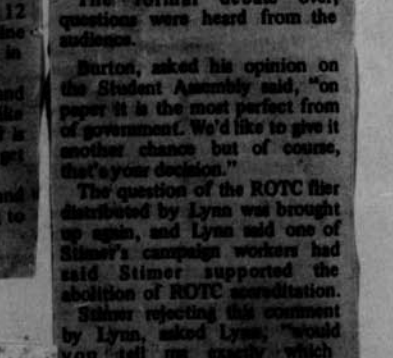


Lynn, Stimer Debate

Dennis Lynn (left) stands in silence and Pat Stimer (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience

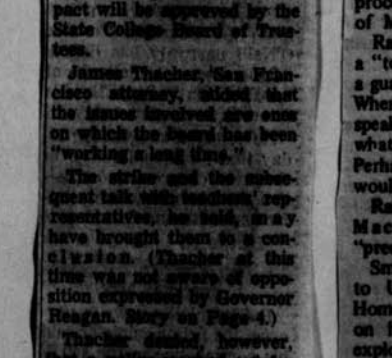


Stimer, Lynn Debate

Pat Stimer (left) stands in silence and Dennis Lynn (right) avoids his next argument during a heated debate between the two ASUC Presidential candidates Tuesday night. Stimer during both the debate and the questions following was strong crowd approval.

IN DEBATE AGAINST LYNN

Stimer Wins Audience



Hayakawa Favors Probe of Militants

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—S.I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, said Wednesday he favors a national probe of militant campus groups.

He made the statement at a news conference following a speech before the convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

In response to a question whether he favors a nationwide investigation of groups like the Students for a Democratic Society, Hayakawa said:

NATIONWIDE PROBE

"I think I would. There is enough interconnection going on between them all that it would be a good idea to have a nationwide investigation," he added.

"For that matter, I wouldn't be at all surprised if the Federal Bureau of Investigation were already doing that."

In his speech, the diminutive head of the campus during its recent months of student-faculty-police uproar, said those who question the basic sources of

power in this country were committing themselves to something else.

"Once you question the legitimacy of the source of power in this country," he told about 3,000 school administrators, "it is your duty to fight the chancellor, the trustees, the board of regents, the governor."

"We must unite to preserve the academic freedoms we enjoy—and that is the heart of the problem at San Francisco State College."

Educators Blame Turmoil On 'Handful' of Dissidents

SACRAMENTO

The two men who head California's public higher education system told an Assembly education subcommittee here last night that only a very small number of dissidents are creating campus turmoil.

But on the other hand, it doesn't take very many, agreed Charles J. Hitch, president of the University of California, and Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the state colleges.

"The dissidents are a tiny little handful that must be considered in perspective," said Dumke. Their numbers are small, he said, "but you don't need many to start a revolution."

Hitch said as few as 200 dedicated dissidents are capable of creating an atmosphere of fear on a campus. He told the Assemblymen there is a very small group of dissidents "who have no fifth in democracy, no respect for the rights of others and no regard for human dignity."

'REVOLUTION'

Declared Dumke: "People are afraid that revolution is starting in this country and on the campuses and I'm inclined to think they're right. If I were a revolutionary—which I'm not—I would start with the most vulnerable institutions, and colleges certainly are."

At Antioch—where about \$1.5 million in federal assistance is at stake—an Afro-American Studies Institute has been operating since October. The institute is open only to Antioch's 120 black students, 60 of whom were admitted last fall under relaxed admissions standards.

DEMANDS

Demand for "autonomous" black studies programs have figured prominently in many recent campus demonstrations. Protesting students at such places as Duke, the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco State College have maintained that only black teachers can teach black studies to black students.

It is an argument that has been summarily dismissed at HEW.

At Antioch—where about \$1.5 million in federal assistance is at stake—an Afro-American Studies Institute has been operating since October. The institute is open only to Antioch's 120 black students, 60 of whom were admitted last fall under relaxed admissions standards.

The institute's faculty is drawn from nearby Central (Ohio) State University, a predominantly Negro school, some black Antioch students and one Antioch professor. According to a college spokesman, it offers courses in black history, black economics and black psychology—a psychology course. Classes are held in an Antioch dormitory which has been turned over to the black students for their use.

LETTER

In a letter dated February 5, HEW's office of civil rights, which administers the Civil Rights Act as it applies to schools, wrote James P. Dixon, Antioch's president, asking for "a clear statement of the college's position with regard to the admission policy of the institute."

In his reply, Dixon maintained that since the idea for the institute originated with the students and not the college, the program was in sympathy with the spirit of the law. He emphasized that the program was consistent with Antioch's tradition of experimentation and student participation in administrative decisions.

HEW last Friday gave Antioch until March 14 to come up with a satisfactory desegregation plan which would take effect no later than the beginning of the summer semester.

Dixon, who along with comedian Dick Gregory serves as chairman of the New Party, a New Left group, said yesterday that "I don't want to speculate on what course of action the school might take. He conceded, however, that "it would be very difficult to do without the federal money."

HENRY SCHAFHAUSER ROGER STEVENSON MRS. BETH HIRSH RICK MUNIZ NATHANIEL GEATHERS GARY ARCHULETA

DENVER CITIZENS

CU Student Violence Scored

By BOB JAIN

Denver Post Staff Writer

Denver citizens interviewed by a Denver Post reporter-photographer team Tuesday afternoon, with one exception, disapproved of the violence that

kept Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, from making a scheduled talk Monday night at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

"My opinion is strictly on the side of Dr. Hayakawa," Henry Schaffhauser, 2512 S. University Blvd., said.

"He knows what the situation is and what it needs," Schaffhauser said. "Harassment is definitely wrong. The students have a right to speak but not to stop others from speaking. It's not the American way of doing things."

"The students were wrong to do it," Roger Stevenson, who said he had no address, commented. "They should have let him speak. He had a right to say it. Everyone has a right to speak."

"It was terrible," Mrs. Beth Hirsch, 1580 Yates St., said. "Everyone should be able to say what he wants without being afraid."

Rick Muniz, 2420 Eppinger Blvd., Thornton, said the students should have waited until Dr. Hayakawa had finished speaking, then demonstrated if they wished.

"They should have given him a chance to speak," he said. "The students were wrong," Nathaniel Geathers, 2130

Franklin St., said.

"He had a right to speak," he said, referring to Hayakawa. "No matter what his opinions are, he should be able to speak."

Only one of those interviewed disagreed.

"Dr. Hayakawa would have been able to speak if he had listened more," Gary Archuleta said. "He should open more doors to talk with young people as equals."

Archuleta asked the reporter to read the statement back to him three times, changing it each time. After the third reading he said he didn't want to be quoted at all and asked the reporter to give him the notebook page on which his comments were written.

The reporter refused, because he had other notes on the same page, but told Archuleta he wouldn't use his comments if he didn't wish. Archuleta then seized the notebook, tore it up and threw the fragments on the sidewalk.

SAYS SFSC PROTESTER

By DYNDA ANDREWS

San Francisco State College striker Bruce Hartford outlined strike aims to an overflow audience in the Forum Room Wednesday afternoon. More than 100 stood to hear Hartford's speech in the Forum Room which seats about 300.

Hartford stressed three points: the strikers are moving against racism, they are seeking self-determination of third world people, and are asking implementation of strike demands which "are vital to the survival" of oppressed and exploited people.

Hartford contended racism has been institutionalized and is thus very difficult to see in America.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6

NICHIE BEI TIMES

For Student Rowdiness

University of Colorado President Apologizes to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

BOULDER, Colo., March 5.—A telegram of apology was sent Tuesday to acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College for the boisterous reception he received Monday from University of Colorado students.

Dr. Joseph Smiley, U.C. president, called the treatment Hayakawa received from the crowd of 3,300 students "inexcusable." He said he had taken action to file charges against the demonstrators.

"I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire university for the inexcusable treatment you received on our campus," said Smiley.

"Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinion with which they disagree."

About 350 persons, most of them members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Afro-American student alliance, staged the protest.

Danny Glover, a black student who said he was from San Francisco State College, earlier had urged Colorado students to stop the speech.

"Real revolutionaries would pull that puppet off the stage," Glover said.

Chants of "seig heil," "pigs off campus," and "walk out now" were shouted when Hayakawa first took the stage. A group of about 100 black students congregated in a corner near the stage to protest the talk.

Pat McGraw, editor of the student newspaper, the Colorado Daily, was hit on the leg with a pop bottle when he tried to speak.

"How low can we go if we can't even listen to him?" McGraw said.

"I anticipated some demonstrations," Dr. Hayakawa later told newsmen. "In fact I would have been surprised if there were none at all, but I did not expect the large demonstration that took place."

Hayakawa said if it can be shown there is a conspiracy among organizations, such as SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and the Afro-American student alliance, then the organizations "should be kicked off campus." Several persons attending the meeting were identified as SDS members.

He said this "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.

He said the "mobbery" is opposed to the "democracy of occupation. This democracy means it is as legitimate for a man to be an artichoke grower as a mechanic."

"I believe in the process of argument and debate, in the process of fact-finding and discussion which we find in all of our city councils. I believe in those who can resolve our differences within this democratic process," he declared.



JOHN BUTTNY, AT MICROPHONE, SPEAKS TO CSU CROWD AS BRUCE HARTFORD LISTENS BEFORE TAKING OVER. Buttny is leader of SDS group at the University of Colorado and Hartford said he's San Francisco State collegian.

Racism Institutionalized

By DYNDA ANDREWS

San Francisco State College striker Bruce Hartford outlined strike aims to an overflow audience in the Forum Room Wednesday afternoon. More than 100 stood to hear Hartford's speech in the Forum Room which seats about 300.

Hartford stressed three points: the strikers are moving against racism, they are seeking self-determination of third world people, and are asking implementation of strike demands which "are vital to the survival" of oppressed and exploited people.

Hartford contended racism has been institutionalized and is thus very difficult to see in America.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6

NICHIE BEI TIMES

For Student Rowdiness

University of Colorado President Apologizes to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

BOULDER, Colo., March 5.—A telegram of apology was sent Tuesday to acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College for the boisterous reception he received Monday from University of Colorado students.

Dr. Joseph Smiley, U.C. president, called the treatment Hayakawa received from the crowd of 3,300 students "inexcusable." He said he had taken action to file charges against the demonstrators.

"I wish to extend my deepest apologies on behalf of the entire university for the inexcusable treatment you received on our campus," said Smiley.

"Colorado has long been proud of its traditional freedom of expression, a tradition which has now been placed in serious jeopardy by the actions of those who use violence to stifle opinion with which they disagree."

About 350 persons, most of them members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Afro-American student alliance, staged the protest.

Danny Glover, a black student who said he was from San Francisco State College, earlier had urged Colorado students to stop the speech.

"Real revolutionaries would pull that puppet off the stage," Glover said.

Chants of "seig heil," "pigs off campus," and "walk out now" were shouted when Hayakawa first took the stage. A group of about 100 black students congregated in a corner near the stage to protest the talk.

Pat McGraw, editor of the student newspaper, the Colorado Daily, was hit on the leg with a pop bottle when he tried to speak.

"How low can we go if we can't even listen to him?" McGraw said.

Afro-Americans Blast Hayakawa Coverage

"The press is engaged in sensationalism," Yusef Hassan Kaurouma, head of the statewide Afro-American Alliance, said in a Tuesday night interview with the Daily.

The protesters at Macky Auditorium Monday night may have gotten out of hand, but the press ignored the issues involved, he said. "I am certainly not opposed to the statement of facts, but the frame of reference (of black students) in this instance was passed over."

Kaurouma said the Daily misquoted Hayakawa as saying "rats off campus" in response to black students' and white sympathizers' chant of "pigs off campus."

"Hayakawa distinctly said 'blacks off campus,'" Kaurouma said.

Kaurouma denied knowledge of chair throwing on the part of

themselves, students realized, they had to free everyone in the world."

As for violence, Hartford admitted it was a "cold hard fact" at SFSC but said control had to be wrested from the ruling elite because it was not going to be given away.

After students had resisted all the "liberal bullshit" including talks at which the third world students confronted administrators and were given "no answer except that this was the way things had to be done," 30 or 40 per cent of the students joined the strike.

"They found out the liberal stick didn't work and replaced President Smith with Hayakawa whose first act was to tear up speakers in a truck near campus urging students not to attend class."

"Hayakawa brought in a police force of 500, and that convinced the rest of the people that the channels of reform were a myth. At that time about 70 per cent of the people were with the strike."

ALL TRICKS GONE

The situation on campus now, said Hartford, is one where "all the tricks are gone. Police are everywhere. If you raise a question in class the professor will tell you, 'one more outburst and you will be suspended.' If you raise your hand again, he calls in the pigs."

The important thing, Hartford said, was that students were raising questions of such relevance that they were being joined by the community.

Hartford then showed and narrated a film called "Three Average Days at San Francisco State."

The film primarily showed mobs of students being driven away from a free speech podium, then being arrested and beaten by police, and the many police contingents on the campus.

At one point in the film, which showed four police beating a student on the ground, Hartford interjected, "Well, at least they weren't throwing chairs."

Hartford then answered audience questions and concluded by saying he didn't know how the whole thing would end since the strike is now at an impasse.

"We have been involved for three weeks in finding a way out of the dilemma."

"We would have to escalate to an armed revolution, and then we would enlarge the fight from the administration to the power structure of the state and the nation."

U.S. Move on Black-Study Segregation

CHRONICLE 3-6-69

Times-Post Service

Washington

The Federal Government has ordered Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, to desegregate both its black studies institute and an all-black dormitory or face loss of Federal financial assistance.

As a follow up measure, the civil rights office of the department of Health, Education and Welfare is now preparing a memorandum to be sent to all the nation's colleges warning that "autonomous" black studies programs which are in fact segregated are in violation of the civil rights act of 1964.

The word "autonomous," an HEW spokesman said, "is a danger signal to it. It has a segregated ring to it."

The Department also announced yesterday that on Monday it had ordered Pennsylvania to desegregate its state college system within 120 days or face the loss of federal aid.

In the first such action taken in a northern state, HEW wrote Governor Raymond P. Shafer and the presidents of the 13 state colleges that the state "is operating a system of higher education that is segregated on a statewide basis."

The memorandum, the HEW spokesman said, will spell out HEW's position that a black studies department or institute may not discriminate "on the basis of race, color or national origin" either in the hiring of teachers or in the admission of students.

"If the university system has only a black program, it is not a black program," the spokesman said. "It is going to all students and all students are going to be treated equally."

"If the university system has only a black program, it is not a black program," the spokesman said. "It is going to all students and all students are going to be treated equally."

Thursday, March 6, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

Dr. Hayakawa Deplores

"Instant Solution"

CARMEL VALLEY — S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of San Francisco State College in a recent talk here, said that the "instant solution" as the enemies of democracy.

Speaking before the annual awards dinner of the Monterey Peninsula Junior Chamber of Commerce Friday, he said the Third World Front, the Black Students Union and other protesting organizations will soon be "graduated or kicked out of school."

"They will be kneeling on your faces and you — leaders of your community — I wish you look."

Hayakawa noted that many of the protesters at San Francisco State and other colleges come from the liberal arts division "who with intellectual arrogance of the liberal mandarins of today" resent the establishment.

"I really believe in the democratic process — that we can resolve our differences within this process and those who are attacking it are the enemies of democracy."

Wearing his traditional tam-o-shanter, Hayakawa chided television as "the unconscious villain" of today.

Thursday, March 6, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

Dr. Hayakawa Deplores

"Instant Solution"

CARMEL VALLEY — S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of San Francisco State College in a recent talk here, said that the "instant solution" as the enemies of democracy.

Speaking before the annual awards dinner of the Monterey Peninsula Junior Chamber of Commerce Friday, he said the Third World Front, the Black Students Union and other protesting organizations will soon be "graduated or kicked out of school."

"They will be kneeling on your faces and you — leaders of your community — I wish you look."

Hayakawa noted that many of the protesters at San Francisco State and other colleges come from the liberal arts division "who with intellectual arrogance of the liberal mandarins of today" resent the establishment.

"I really believe in the democratic process — that we can resolve our differences within this process and those who are attacking it are the enemies of democracy."

Wearing his traditional tam-o-shanter, Hayakawa chided television as "the unconscious villain" of today.

Thursday, March 6, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

Dr. Hayakawa Deplores

"Instant Solution"

CARMEL VALLEY — S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of San Francisco State College in a recent talk here, said that the "instant solution" as the enemies of democracy.

Speaking before the annual awards dinner of the Monterey Peninsula Junior Chamber of Commerce Friday, he said the Third World Front, the Black Students Union and other protesting organizations will soon be "graduated or kicked out of school."

"They will be kneeling on your faces and you — leaders of your community — I wish you look."

Hayakawa noted that many of the protesters at San Francisco State and other colleges come from the liberal arts division "who with intellectual arrogance of the liberal mandarins of today" resent the establishment.

"I really believe in the democratic process — that we can resolve our differences within this process and those who are attacking it are the enemies of democracy."

Wearing his traditional tam-o-shanter, Hayakawa chided television as "the unconscious villain" of today.

Thursday, March 6, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

Dr. Hayakawa Deplores

"Instant Solution"

CARMEL VALLEY — S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of San Francisco State College in a recent talk here, said that the "instant solution" as the enemies of democracy.

Speaking before the annual awards dinner of the Monterey Peninsula Junior Chamber of Commerce Friday, he said the Third World Front, the Black Students Union and other protesting organizations will soon be "graduated or kicked out of school."

"They will be kneeling on your faces and you — leaders of your community — I wish you look."

Hayakawa noted that many of the protesters at San Francisco State and other colleges come from the liberal arts division "who with intellectual arrogance of the liberal mandarins of today" resent the establishment.

"I really believe in the democratic process — that we can resolve our differences within this process and those who are attacking it are the enemies of democracy."

Wearing his traditional tam-o-shanter, Hayakawa chided television as "the unconscious villain" of today.

Thursday, March 6, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

Dr. Hayakawa Deplores

"Instant Solution"

CARMEL VALLEY — S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of San Francisco State College in a recent talk here, said that the "instant solution" as the enemies of democracy.

Speaking before the annual awards dinner of the Monterey Peninsula Junior Chamber of Commerce Friday, he said the Third World Front, the Black Students Union and other protesting organizations will soon be "graduated or kicked out of school."

"They will be kneeling on your faces and you — leaders of your community — I wish you look."

Hayakawa noted that many of the protesters at San Francisco State and other colleges come from the liberal arts division "who with intellectual arrogance of the liberal mandarins of today" resent the establishment.

"I really believe in the democratic process — that we can resolve our differences within this process and those who are attacking it are the enemies of democracy."

Wearing his traditional tam-o-shanter, Hayakawa chided television as "the unconscious villain" of today.

Goes On

EXAMINER 3-7-69
BOULDER (Colo.) — (AP) — Racial student groups at the University of Colorado planned a march on the Boulder Police Department to dramatize their demand for amnesty for those accused of rioting at an appearance by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

Two rallies were held yesterday. At the first, demands were set forth, including one that amnesty be granted, both for criminal charges and university discipline.

The group also demanded action against "racism in any and all of its forms" at the university.

This included student control over admission policies, and a demand that the university condemn Hayakawa for "racist and calculated baiting of students" during his Boulder speech.

Meanwhile, District Attorney Stanley Johnson filed charges against three more students and a graduate. That brought to eight the number accused of violating Colorado's new law on campus violence.

Six Shots Fired at S.F. State

Seize Student With 2 Guns

A San Francisco State College student was arrested last night for allegedly firing at least six pistol shots on the campus, one through a four by eight-foot plate glass window in the cafeteria.

One bullet knocked out a streetlight and several others hit Merced Hall, a student residence building, police said.

Called To Scene
The jailed youth is James L. Kennedy, 21, of 802 Pont Blvd. Investigators confiscated a .38 caliber revolver, a .25 caliber automatic and 11 bullets.

Officers were called to the scene by students who heard the gunfire. They arrested Kennedy in Merced Hall and booked him at City Prison for possession of loaded guns, firing into an occupied building and having a loaded gun on a state college campus.

Meantime the victim in State's most recent episode of violence — a bomb explosion Wednesday night in the Creative Arts Building — was taken off the critical list at San Francisco General Hospital.

Express Concern
But Tim Peebles, 19, a sophomore whose police have accused of planting the bomb and who was hurt when it went off prematurely, is

blind and has severely mangled hands.

Police Chief Thomas Cahill and Attorney General Thomas Lynch expressed grave concern that someone will be killed if the bombings continue.

"It's only a matter of time until someone loses his life," Cahill said.

"The shocking thing is that those bombs are left in areas where innocent persons could be killed. No consideration is given to life."

6 Sticks

Classes were being conducted in the Creative Arts Building at the time of the Wednesday night blast. Six sticks of unexploded dynamite were found nearby, with a timing device set for 5 a.m. Police said they could have brought down the entire structure had they been touched off.

Lynch called the campus bombs "professionally made." He said there has been a switch from the gasoline-and-rag Molotov cocktail to a "kind of napalm."

Bomb Blast at S.F. State

An East Palo Alto youth was critically injured last night when a time bomb he allegedly was planting in a building at San Francisco State College exploded in his hand.

Police said that Tim Peebles, 19, of Gardenia way, lost fingers from both hands, suffered burns and cuts over much of his body and might be permanently blinded.

Investigators said the blast came as pebbles was attaching a steel pipe filled with blasting powder to a bank of lockers in a room in the Creative Arts Building.

A little more than an hour.

See Back Page

S.F. State Bomb Blast

Youth Critically Injured

From Page 1

after the 7:40 p.m. explosion, officers found two more bombs in a suitcase in an adjacent room. One of them appeared to contain six sticks of dynamite.

A team of three Army demolition experts from the Presidio were summoned to the campus and they carried the unexploded devices away.

OTHERS

Police Lieutenant Arva Kannisto said the youth was seen minutes before the explosion in the company of two other Negroes outside the building. The other two were not found.

The force of the explosion tore the lockers from the wall, ripped a hole in the ceiling and splattered Peebles' blood against a nearby door.

One of the first on the scene was Ronald Hanson, a music practice room supervisor who said the explosion "sounded like an armpit-rump."

He said the injured youth was lying on the floor asking for "Woody." Police arrived on the scene within ten minutes.

'TWISTED'

Investigators said the powder-filled pipe was connected to a battery and a clock. They said Peebles must have somehow "had his time twisted."

The second, more powerful bomb also had a battery and clock, with the alarm set for 5 a.m., when the campus is deserted. The explosion was on the first floor of the building.

Police were not able to say immediately whether Peebles is a student at the college, troubled by unrest since a student strike began November 6.

San Francisco State has been the scene of a number of bomb explosions and bomb threats since the disorders began on campus.

Peebles, his clothing shredded by the explosion, was taken to Mission Emergency Hospital.

The bomb that shredded Peebles' fingers apparently went off prematurely because of a defect in wiring or in the time setting.

Rehearsal Disrupted
Performers who rushed from an opera rehearsal in the Creative Arts Building following the blast found the bleeding Peebles in the corridor.

"William. Where is William? I've gotta get out of here," Peebles was quoted as saying.

Classes were in progress, and the drama and music departments were conducting a rehearsal of the "Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" when the explosion rocked the building.

Sharon McKnight, 22, a drama student, said she was sitting in the Creative Arts corridor before the blast.

When two young black men carrying attache cases walked in and asked her what was going on.

Fearful "Freak-out"
She told them of the opera rehearsal. She said they went into the men's room, came out, walked around the corner and down another hallway.

Then a blast "knocked dust up from under the doors and

when two young black men carrying attache cases walked in and asked her what was going on.

Money Is Lacking
For Ethnic Study Program at State

EXAMINER By Phil Garlington Jr. 3-6-69

Although San Francisco State College is now committed to establishing a School of Ethnic Studies for the fall semester, nobody seems to know where the money will come from.

There is no appropriation for either a school of ethnic studies or a black studies department in the 1969-70 state college budget.

And while legislative analyst A. Alan Post has recommended the Legislature grants funds to increase minority opportunity in the state colleges, it is often a long way from a recommendation to a new bill.

Budget Cut
In the meantime, a request by Chancellor Glenn Dumke for a \$1 million in extra funds to continue the Economic Opportunity Program for minority groups has been cut from Governor Reagan's budget.

Despite this, Executive Vice President Frank Dollard said that although there is no money now for the new school, the administration hopes the Legislature will pass a special appropriation for the program.

It has been the long standing policy of the administration, Dollard said, to seek "an independent budget" for the new school.

AFT Pact
With that in mind, Dollard included in the administration's settlement agreement with the striking American Federation of Teachers a section which stated:

"The teaching positions for the new school should not be taken from presently as-

State Bomb Maims Suspect, Linked to 3 Other Attacks

By John Hurst

Police sought today to link a bomb which seriously injured a suspect at San Francisco State College last night to at least three other bombings and attempts on the campus.

General Works Inspector Dan Mahoney said the device was "similar in every respect" to one which blasted a phone booth in the Gallery Lounge Feb. 13, another which went off in the Administration Building Feb. 16, and a third which failed to explode in the same building.

Last night's premature blast left Tim Peebles, 19, a freshman, blinded and crippled, with the fingers of both hands badly mangled or blown off.

"Both hands are tremendously impaired," a doctor said. "As of now, the boy is blind because of the searing, burning action of the bomb."

"We hope to be able to correct that with corneal transplants, however."

Screaming, Bleeding

Peebles, of 119 Gardenia Way, East Palo Alto, was found screaming and bleeding in the corridor of the Creative Arts Building at 7:45 p.m. shortly after the bomb ripped the ceiling and knocked lockers off the walls.

Police have put out an all points bulletin for William Pulliam, 25, believed to be the accomplice who raced from the building just after the explosion.

Arrest Record

Pulliam, also a black student at the college, lives here at 357 Alcatraz St. His red, '61 convertible sports car was found parked near the campus, in Park Merced, last night.

Records show he was arrested in the big police sweep at the campus speakers' platform on Jan. 23 and charged with disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly and failure to disperse.

Police Criminologist John Williams said six sticks of dynamite found unexploded in an attache case in the Creative Arts Building would have wrecked the entire structure had they gone off.

Found at the other end of the building, they were made into two bombs with a detonator and an alarm clock set to go off at 5 a.m. today.

The bomb that shredded Peebles' fingers apparently went off prematurely because of a defect in wiring or in the time setting.

Rehearsal Disrupted
Performers who rushed from an opera rehearsal in the Creative Arts Building following the blast found the bleeding Peebles in the corridor.

"William. Where is William? I've gotta get out of here," Peebles was quoted as saying.

Classes were in progress, and the drama and music departments were conducting a rehearsal of the "Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" when the explosion rocked the building.

Sharon McKnight, 22, a drama student, said she was sitting in the Creative Arts corridor before the blast.

When two young black men carrying attache cases walked in and asked her what was going on.

Fearful "Freak-out"
She told them of the opera rehearsal. She said they went into the men's room, came out, walked around the corner and down another hallway.

Then a blast "knocked dust up from under the doors and

when two young black men carrying attache cases walked in and asked her what was going on.

Money Is Lacking
For Ethnic Study Program at State

EXAMINER By Phil Garlington Jr. 3-6-69

Although San Francisco State College is now committed to establishing a School of Ethnic Studies for the fall semester, nobody seems to know where the money will come from.

There is no appropriation for either a school of ethnic studies or a black studies department in the 1969-70 state college budget.

And while legislative analyst A. Alan Post has recommended the Legislature grants funds to increase minority opportunity in the state colleges, it is often a long way from a recommendation to a new bill.

Budget Cut
In the meantime, a request by Chancellor Glenn Dumke for a \$1 million in extra funds to continue the Economic Opportunity Program for minority groups has been cut from Governor Reagan's budget.

Despite this, Executive Vice President Frank Dollard said that although there is no money now for the new school, the administration hopes the Legislature will pass a special appropriation for the program.

It has been the long standing policy of the administration, Dollard said, to seek "an independent budget" for the new school.

AFT Pact
With that in mind, Dollard included in the administration's settlement agreement with the striking American Federation of Teachers a section which stated:

"The teaching positions for the new school should not be taken from presently as-



WOUNDED TIM PEEBLES IS COMFORTED AFTER BOMB BLAST
Police theorized he miscalculated time when explosion would occur

—Photo by Tony Rogers



SHARON MCKNIGHT
They spoke to her



DEEMS URGUHART
One was running

it was coming down off the ceiling and I thought I was freaking out," Sharon said. She said one of the young men who spoke to her rushed from the building and then another young black man was being led bleeding through the corridors.

"The most vivid image I have is the guy had no fingers on his hand and the muscles were all open. His eyes were bloodshot, his face was bleeding. I grabbed a Kleenex and put it on this poor person's face."

Building Shaken

Deems Urguhart, 23, a senior in drama, was singing an aria in the "Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" rehearsal when the blast shook the building.

He said a young black man wearing a dark corduroy or suede jacket and a natural haircut was running from the building.

Dr. Wayne Peterson was playing the first stages of Stravinsky's Petrouchka for his class when the bomb went off.

"One of my students narrowly missed being hit," said Peterson. "He came through that corridor seconds before it went off. It's impossible to carry on any meaningful instruction with this going on."

Charged With Possession
Peebles is charged with possession of a destructive bomb.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Peebles of East Palo Alto, told police their son had moved to San Francisco to attend State College. They were unaware of any radical contacts.

Police say Pulliam may have also been hurt in the blast. He is described as a Negro, five feet, 11 inches tall, wearing a dark corduroy or suede jacket, dark pants and turtle-neck jersey.

Hallinan's Reprieve From Jail

EXAMINER By Phil Garlington Jr. 3-6-69

Silver-haired attorney Vincent Hallinan, who was to begin serving a five-day jail sentence today for contempt of court, won a last-minute stay yesterday from the State Supreme Court.

The court granted an indefinite stay, pending a review of the case, which resulted from a trial last December of Hallinan's son, Terence, also an attorney.

Terence Hallinan was charged with assaulting a police officer at San Francisco State College. After listening to the elder Hallinan's fiery, eloquent rhetoric, the jury failed to reach a verdict. A new trial date will be set next Monday.

Hallinan appeared little concerned yesterday about the possibility of going to jail.

"It wouldn't mess my hair at all," he said. "But I certainly do not intend to be put into jail unjustly by any judge."

Hallinan served six months in McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary in Washington in 1952 for contempt of court after he defied labor leader Harry Bridges on a charge of fraud in obtaining his citizenship papers.

14 San Francisco Chronicle

Thurs., Mar. 6, 1969

A Lecture on Evil

Hayakawa, Folk Hero

By Ron Moskowitz

S. I. Hayakawa had a homespun chat with some 3000 high school principals here yesterday and told them how television has made him a national folk hero.

Then he spent the rest of his hour-long talk discussing the evils of the world today and placing the blame for virtually all of them on the "boob tube," which he pictured as an electronic monster with horned antennae.

He also attacked the Little League.

The principals, here for the annual convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals at Civic Auditorium, gave the acting president of San Francisco State College his usual reward — a standing ovation.

Hayakawa credited the sound truck incident, soon after he took office, as giving him his image "of a United States academic marine," and "tremendously tough."

The image is only partly true, he said, and he pulled the wires out of the strikers' sound truck at the S.F. State campus, simply because they wouldn't turn it down so he could announce that it was operating illegally.

Hayakawa, then thanked the news media for the image and for his accessibility to his public.

"One of the things that gives me the greatest satisfaction," he confessed, "is that when the strikers go home and turn on their TV sets they find me, and if they switch the channels they still find me."

"It must drive them crazy," he thought gives me a great deal of pleasure."

He credited his own popularity to the general public's

own estimation of the importance of higher education.

"My position is symbolic," he said. "The people think that if San Francisco State goes down the drain the rest of education will be affected."

"This is not necessarily true, but as long as the public thinks it is, it adds immensely to my burden of responsibility."

Then, to explain "the causes of tactics and violent confrontation," he began his all-out attack on television.

Television, he said, has made this generation of students more socially involved than any previous one because students, watching struggles for civil liberties in the South and the assassinations of the Kennedys, feel

more a part of what is happening today.

"Television tremendously magnifies everything that goes on television," he added.

Besides making students socially involved, the medium also gives instant glorification to anyone who can do something wild enough to be picked up by a camera, he said.

This explains the Free Speech Movement at the University of California in 1964, he said. Students "would get into a demonstration, then run home to watch them selves on the 6 o'clock news."

The common practice of parents to allow the magic tube to babysit their children

Hayakawa Hecklers Charged

Boulder, Colo.

Colorado's new campus disorders law was invoked yesterday against four persons involved in Monday night's disruption of a University of Colorado speech by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

District Attorney Stan Johnson filed charges against two University of Colorado students, including a campus leader of Students for a Democratic Society, and two former students.

Johnson said he wouldn't stop his investigation until all persons involved in the melee were identified.

The new law provides for sentences of a year in jail

and fines of up to \$500 for interfering with the faculty, staff or students of institutions of higher learning.

The Boulder County Court charges named John Buttny, 31, a graduate student and SDS leader; student Michael Dutton, 22; and two former students identified as William Soman, 25, of Boulder, and Richard Walters.

Soman was accused of breaking a table in the Macky Auditorium, where Hayakawa spoke, and Dutton was accused of assaulting a university guard. University officials were preparing school disciplinary actions against some students involved in the fracas.

Associated Press

more a part of what is happening today.

"Television tremendously magnifies everything that goes on television," he added.

Besides making students socially involved, the medium also gives instant glorification to anyone who can do something wild enough to be picked up by a camera, he said.

This explains the Free Speech Movement at the University of California in 1964, he said. Students "would get into a demonstration, then run home to watch them selves on the 6 o'clock news."

The common practice of parents to allow the magic tube to babysit their children

and fines of up to \$500 for interfering with the faculty, staff or students of institutions of higher learning.

The Boulder County Court charges named John Buttny, 31, a graduate student and SDS leader; student Michael Dutton, 22; and two former students identified as William Soman, 25, of Boulder, and Richard Walters.

Soman was accused of breaking a table in the Macky Auditorium, where Hayakawa spoke, and Dutton was accused of assaulting a university guard. University officials were preparing school disciplinary actions against some students involved in the fracas.

Associated Press

more a part of what is happening today.

"Television tremendously magnifies everything that goes on television," he added.

Besides making students socially involved, the medium also gives instant glorification to anyone who can do something wild enough to be picked up by a camera, he said.

This explains the Free Speech Movement at the University of California in 1964, he said. Students "would get into a demonstration, then run home to watch them selves on the 6 o'clock news."

Colorado State Apologies to Dr. H. Offered

DENVER — Gov. John Love said Tuesday he will send a letter of apology to President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College over disorders which interrupted the educator's speech Monday night at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

"I will indicate that we are embarrassed and apologize for the treatment that he received in the state of Colorado," Love said at a news conference.

He also disclosed he has sent letters to members of governing boards of all colleges and universities asking what actions they have taken, or will take, to ensure the freedom of speech can be maintained on the campus.

The governor told reporters, "I don't know the details of the demonstration. I don't know how many were students or how many were non-students."

There was talk among some Colorado legislators at Denver of introducing a resolution expressing regret to the California educator.

The governor told reporters, "I don't know the details of the demonstration. I don't know how many were students or how many were non-students."

There was talk among some Colorado legislators at Denver of introducing a resolution expressing regret to the California educator.

The governor told reporters, "I don't know the details of the demonstration. I don't know how many were students or how many were non-students."

There was talk among some Colorado legislators at Denver of introducing a resolution expressing regret to the California educator.

The governor told reporters, "I don't know the details of the demonstration. I don't know how many were students or how many were non-students."

"In Touch" needs student touch

Despite extensive Aztec publicity, despite the administration's willingness to rap informally with students, the In Touch luncheon has been remarkable for only one thing — people have stayed away in herds.

A typical In Touch session was Dr. Will Kidwell's appearance at noon Wednesday. Kidwell, State's Placement director, found only six people interested in talking with him. One of the six was an Aztec photographer, who was included in the "crowd" count in a subsequent story only because he took part in the discussion.

What we would like to know is where in all are those students who are always crying out for confrontations with the administration?

Apparently these dialogue-mongers are busy having dialogues with themselves about how great it would be to have a dialogue with the administration. These Coffee Klatch Activists probably don't really want a dialogue. It would destroy their "fascist administration" fantasy. After all, it's more fun to stick it to S.I. than to love Love.

Then, on the other hand, there is the "silent majority," or the "lumpen proletariat," as we have heard one student describe non-involved State students. They have all seen "The Graduate," but they still want to go into plastics.

We must assume that the Coffee Klatch activists and the lumpen proletariat comprise a majority of the student population here, and the six people who

bothered to attend Wednesday's In Touch session (yes, even our photographer) have at least a modicum of concern about improving this diploma mill, otherwise known as San Diego State.

Despite sparse attendance, the In Touch luncheon will probably continue. The same people will keep showing up, and the same people will keep staying away.

We have the sneaking suspicion that if the In Touch sessions, like tomorrow, were cancelled for lack of interest, about the only reaction from students would be a huge yawn. File that under "Sad But True."

Ken Lymons

Make-up Editor

The costliest part of student sit-ins

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Friday, March 7, 1969

Today's campus rebels want a bigger say in university affairs. Their protests—as in the recent student sit-in at the University of Chicago—may force a reexamination of administration and faculty policies. But their tactics often undermine trust and communication. Here is a look at the causes and consequences of the Chicago confrontation.

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

NOTHING SHORT OF THE CHARACTER and purpose of the American university is at stake in the current wave of campus protests.

Certainly student power, with all its black and white variations, is the announced central theme from Duke to Wisconsin and Chicago to Berkeley. But power is different from control. And to a degree, power merely masquerades.

For a loud and surprisingly effective minority of the campus rebels, the goal is disruption. They view it as the essential prelude to a complete restructuring of the university. They argue that the university only thinks it is the bastion of reason and neutrality.

How he explains it

Here is how Brent Garren, bearded University of Chicago freshman from New York City and participant in the recent two-week sit-in at Chicago's administration building, explains it:

"This university says it's neutral, but that's a lie. It's been fantastically ruthless with [the neighboring ghetto of] Woodlawn—forcing thousands of blacks out of their homes. It's the second-largest [real-estate holder] in the city and probably more powerful than the [Mayor Richard J.] Daley machine. I'd like to see the university stop serving the 2 or 3 percent who run this country and start serving the mass of society."

"What kind of a 'new' university does he want to see?"

"One in which the students meaningfully control their own education and are the equals of the faculty in trying to learn and search for truth..."

Brent terms himself an "anarchist" and says he is one of only three or four such among the 200 to 400 students who took part in the sit-in. The fact that he is in the minority does not concern him. Moral "right," he reasons, takes precedence over democracy.

"Whites could vote to obliterate the black community—it would be democratic but wrong," he reasons.

New fight for control
Chicago's student sit-in provides a graphic case in point of the new fight for student control and the average university's desperate search for a way to cope effectively with student demands.

Indeed, some view the University of Chicago's defensive strategy of refusing to negotiate, patiently waiting out the take-over of administrative offices, and stepping up legal disciplinary procedures against sit-in participants as pattern-setting for campuses around the country.

Others caution, however, that Chicago could afford such luxury only because dissenters, though they disrupted disciplinary

hearings and attempted a strike of social-studies classes, never really got violent.

The issue that touched off the two-week sit-in which began Jan. 30, 1969, was the decision by the university's sociology department not to reappoint Mrs. Marlene Dixon, an assistant professor of sociology and an acknowledged "Marxist," after her three-year contract expires next fall. Chief contributors to the foment were the New University Conference (faculty arm of the Students for a Democratic Society) and the Maroon (the university's student newspaper). The paper gave Page 1 coverage to the issue from the time it announced the faculty decision Jan. 9 through the sit-in three weeks later.

Although by Jan. 19 the university had appointed a special faculty committee to review the decision on the appointment, students on the campus of 8,500 voted 444 to 430 on the afternoon before the sit-in and 350 to 200 that evening to take "militant" action regarding the decision not to reappoint Mrs. Dixon.

The students, a mix of moderates and radicals, agreed they must have the reappointment of Mrs. Dixon, the acceptance "in principle" of equal "say" with faculty in all hiring and firing of faculty members, amnesty for themselves, and back pay for all university employees whose work was disrupted because of student action.

Issue called critical

In addition, radicals called for a day-care center for working mothers in the neighborhood and a "suppressed studies" division which would include courses on the working class and women as marginalized groups in society.

One of the few faculty members who stood staunchly behind the students was Richard Flacks, assistant professor of sociology, a founding member of SDS as a graduate student, and a man who, significantly, will be up for tenure consideration himself next year. In his view, the issue was not chosen at random for marketability as some suggest but is an issue of critical importance.

"You have to understand the academic commitment of students at a place like Chicago to understand the motivation," says Dr. Flacks, who has been doing research on student-protest movements around the country over the past three years.

"Mrs. Dixon was clearly trying to work out a new conception of what it meant to be a faculty member. It wasn't simply that students liked her or were concerned about her being fired for political reasons. But with her firing many found their aspirations of becoming innovative, creative teachers challenged."

Pointing out that the much-publicized French student uprising was also led by sociology students, Dr. Flacks, who wore a "Re-hire Marlene" button on his lapel throughout the sit-in, said:

"Dissatisfaction has been building up around the world with the technical disciplines, especially social science, because

they have tended to adopt a pure-science model. They neglect involvement with social problems because many cannot be studied with refined quantitative techniques. And if they do concern themselves with policy, it is usually as advisers to the government or other established agencies."

Freshman deplores feeling

"This feeling that you've got to know everything before you can do anything—that the university has to stand aside and be a critic—really gets me," adds Margaret, a Chicago freshman who, like most of the protesters, declines to give her last name [in organized fashion, the sit-in group appointed certain press spokesmen]. Everybody around here sees himself as a judge in a black robe, trying to be so objective. But by sitting back you tend to support the very thing you criticize."

Though Chicago's student protesters were convinced throughout that their sit-in was a legitimate cause—"We're right and we're not going to analyze ourselves into feeling guilty," proclaimed one participant on the front steps of the administration building in the course of a noontime rally—their sit-in did not draw nearly the student support they expected. Undoubtedly if the police had been called in, as at Columbia and Berkeley, sit-in ranks would have increased.

A poll of more than 600 students taken a week after the sit-in began by two fellows of the National Research Opinion Center on the Chicago campus showed that only one-third of the students felt the sit-in should have been started. Some 58 percent of the students queried, however, felt protesters deserved the amnesty they asked.

Paper favored peace

The Maroon never came out flatly for or against the protesters and their cause, though it was critical of their tactics.

Indeed it was the rough-and-ready tactics of the protesters which probably accounts for much of the lack of enthusiasm among Chicago's other students. Deep in the Maroon's personals advertising column one day during the sit-in was this reference to George Orwell's "Animal Farm," hinting that the solution might be worse than the problem itself: "Should we support the pigs in their seizure of power just because we are dissatisfied with Farmer Jones?"

But to the protesters and those who supported them, there was no alternative to a sit-in.

"The kind of change sought is refused before it is asked by the very nature of the institution," comments Dr. Flacks. "The students were convinced that for any authentic kind of dialogue, they had to create a kind of crisis in which people have to re-examine what they're doing. . . . Students are trying to find a way to build accountability into 'the system.' They have no power in any legitimate sense except to talk, sign petitions, and plead."

Student councils increase

Donald Levine, professor of sociology, points out that student councils in various discipline divisions have been on the increase since Chicago's president, Dr. Ed-

ward H. Levi, began actively encouraging them last fall. But he added that "the problem has been getting students to participate."

He likens the Chicago protest to the German youth movement of the 19th and 20th centuries in which a premium was put on action rather than discussion and in which there was a rejection of all institutionalized authority.

"These students are not fascists—they're romantics, innocents. But the effect of their actions and the kind of attitudes they have are the same as those who paved the way for Hitler. . . . These students not only lack legitimate grievances. They don't even know what 50-50 is. They wanted some dramatic magic formula that would make them the equals of the faculty, which in fact they can never be."

"A student is in no position to say whether a faculty member is treating a subject superficially or in depth. I think they're misinformed and confused about the issues."

Inaction seen as model

Dr. Levine is one of those who says Chicago's strategy of calculated inaction will prove a model for other institutions. The university neither negotiated nor called the police.

As a Chicago American editorial observed, the university "continued to treat the rebels as reasonable beings who might well have something to say but who couldn't be dealt with as long as they kept up a state of war with the university."

The university's only official reaction, in addition to the committee appointed to review the Dixon case well before the sit-in began, was the suspension of 82 students pending their appearance at hearings before a faculty disciplinary committee. Though the protesters complained bitterly that the university was playing the triple role of prosecutor, judge, and jury, the suspensions—announced early in the sit-in—clearly had some deterrent effect.

Too-radical movement?

In the end, the faculty review committee recommended that Mrs. Dixon be offered a one-year terminal appointment. She refused the offer. And when the tired group of protesters (many of whom had subsisted on peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwiches during most of the sit-in) finally voted 3 to 1 to vacate the administration building after 15 days, they conceded defeat and allowed that their movement might have been "too radical" for the Chicago campus at that moment in history.

Undoubtedly a key miscalculation lay in picking an issue in which the faculty (which really runs the university) was the target rather than an innocent bystander choosing sides. No more than two dozen of the 1,000 faculty members openly allied with the protesters. Most criticized was the protesters' insistence on amnesty from the start.

"Surely the older generation is not the only one which can be accused of hypocrisy," commented H. Stanley Bennett, a Chicago biology professor.

A group of campus chaplains accused the rebels of a "lack of moral seriousness" in

not being willing to accept the consequences of their acts.

Consistent with its earlier policy, university reaction was noticeably restrained even at the end.

"There are some who believe this university will emerge as a better place," said Dr. Levi. "I trust they are right. We must try to make this so."

He spoke, too, of "difficult consequences" which by necessity followed the university's decision to handle the protest nonviolently.

But on campus thought much of value grew out of the two-week struggle. In physical damage alone, the toll was an estimated \$30,000, enough to make the university think seriously of decentralizing its administrative offices.

Faculty reexamination

"The best thing this sit-in has done is remind the faculty that its way of doing things is not necessarily the best of all possible ways," says Roger Black, editor of the Maroon.

Dr. Levine acknowledges that the protest has "been good in that it's forced faculty members to reexamine what they stand for and for what they're willing to go down. But there's been so much bitterness and disruption that I really think the whole thing has been a disaster from the point of view of developing the university."

"Every sit-in is extremely costly. The costliest part is the way it undermines trust and communication. I'm sure there is now hostility between students and some faculty which will never disappear."

"I regard the sit-in as an unmitigated tragedy," says Edward W. Rosenheim Jr., professor of English and humanities and spokesman for the faculty's committee of the council. "I think the effect has been totally negative and has seriously impeded the work of the university."

As the champions of academic freedom and the right to disagree, American universities are particularly hard pressed to deal firmly with dissenters. These institutions are the first to admit that changes are needed. What makes the job tougher is the fact that at the heart of almost every campus protest, as Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, has said, is a legitimate grievance.

At Chicago where protesters charged that the university was prejudiced against women in faculty recruiting, only 9 of the tenured faculty of 600 are women. At the University of Wisconsin, where thousands of white students joined with blacks to support their demands, only 500 of the 33,000 in the student body are black. And Duke, where black demands were also at issue, a mere 100 of the 8,000 students are black.

Hard-line position

But the tactics of the protesters are forcing the universities into a hard-line position in the interests of survival. The patience of university administrators is wearing thin. In many cases, that of the public has already given way—shortly after the recent fracas on the University of Wisconsin campus the State Senate voted 29 to 1 to cut off state aid to students convicted of disruptive activities.

Some say that universities are likely to be restructured—as radical students ask—but in a much more restrictive way than students expect.



Tim Peebles at S.F. State moments after a bomb explosion Wednesday blinded him and tore parts of his hands away

Daily Astor FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1969—3

AFT gains noted; alliance developed

(cont. from page 1)

citidal," he said. "It's literally impossible to see him. Although he spoke of an open-door administrative policy, I don't know where the keys are."

"It's unfortunate the president is running the school through public media."

Hawkins said he has tried several times to talk with President Hayakawa but he has been out of town each time.

"It will be difficult to come to a settlement with the administration if the chief administrator is not there," he said.

Hawkins said it is difficult to teach class with a police walk-talkie playing outside the door. He said students especially black ones, were frequently stopped in the halls and asked to show identification.

Professors must meet classes at specified times, place and hold that class for the required duration. Hawkins said some faculty were late to school Monday and their classes were immediately cancelled.

Also cancelled was a graduate class that was to meet at a teacher's home, he said.

COLORADO OFFICIALS CLAMP DOWN RECENT STUDENT INCIDENT

BOULDER, Colo., March 6—Colorado's new campus disorders law was invoked Wednesday against four persons involved in Monday night's disruption of a University of Colorado speech by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State college.

District Attorney Stan Johnson filed charges against two University of Colorado students, including a campus leader of Students for a Democratic Society, and two former students.

Johnson said he wouldn't stop his investigation until all persons involved in the melee were identified.

Severe Penalties
The new law provides for sentences of a year in jail and fines of up to \$500 for interfering with the faculty, staff or students of institutions of higher learning.

The Boulder county court charges named John Buttry, 31, a graduate student and SDS leader; student Michael Dutton, 22; and two former students identified as William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and Richard Walters.

Sowman was accused of breaking a table in the Mackay auditorium, where Hayakawa spoke, and Dutton was accused of assaulting a university guard.

University officials were preparing school disciplinary actions against some students involved in the fracas.

S.F. State Explosion

Maimed Youth's Friends Speak Out

By Jerry Carroll

Tim Peebles lay blinded and maimed in a darkened hospital room yesterday and the people who once knew him asked each other in stunned shock if revolutionary rage had turned him into the kind of man who quietly plants time bombs in public buildings.

"He is a lovely young man—he is not a violent young man," said Katye McCall, a community liaison worker in East Palo Alto who knew him well.

"He was a likable, energetic, friendly fellow and no trouble at all," said Ravenswood High School Vice Principal Harold F. Zindell in San Mateo county.

District counselor Ken Mayer said Peebles—now only 19—"was always a good, positive kid. He mixed very well with the kids of all races here."

BLAST

The popular teen-ager they were all talking about was gravely injured Wednesday night when a time bomb police said he was planting in a campus building at San Francisco State College exploded in his hands.

Although his eyesight might one day be restored by corneal transplants, the parts of his fingers he lost from both hands in the explosion can never be replaced.

And so Peebles—with the best years of living still ahead of him—can look forward to a future as maimed as his hands and eyesight.

"He was a very good student," said Wallace M. Chamey, a Negro administrator at the predominantly black Ravenswood High, from

which Peebles graduated in 1967.

'QUIET'

"In two years, I never sent a disciplinary referral home on him. He was a very quiet, unassuming type—but quite popular with his peers."

In addition to the bomb that hurled Peebles across a locker room in the Creative Arts Building, investigators found two others, more powerful devices, in an adjoining room.

One of them—six sticks of dynamite connected with a battery and an alarm clock set for 5 a.m.—would have reduced much of the building to rubble, officials said.

Investigators said the bomb that exploded in Peebles' hands—a lead pipe filled with blasting powder with a timing device—was similar to two others that exploded on campus and one that failed to go off.

INJURIES

Campus policeman Derek Pitts, 40, is still hospitalized from head injuries received in a window-shattering blast outside the administration building on February 16.

"It was a terrible incident last night," acting president S. I. Hayakawa told a news conference yesterday.

Just before Hayakawa spoke, Black Students Union chairman Benny Stewart offered his own analysis of the bomb explosion.

Peebles, said Stewart, is "the innocent victim of the racist, oppressive society that is perpetuated at San Francisco State College."

When newsmen reminded him that if Peebles was a victim, he was a victim of his own bomb, Stewart said

the BSU doesn't believe police or press accounts of the explosion and is conducting its own investigation.

'VIOLENCE'

"It is violence of what can occur when the Governor of the State advocates the use of mass force and violence as a means to suppress people who are struggling for freedom and self-determination," Stewart said.

Peebles, a sophomore majoring in social science, was a member of the BSU and Stewart said his organization "deeply regrets the injury of Brother Peebles."

Although his grades at Ravenswood were only average, Peebles was extraordinarily active in extra-curricular life, school officials said.

He was a member of the Inter-Racial Council for four years, was on the Student Council for a year, was vice president of the Math Club and of the Junior Statesmen of America.

SPEECH

He also served on the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and delivered a speech at his commencement ceremony. The theme that year was integration and Peebles' topic was communication.

His mother, Emma Peebles, was in seclusion yesterday behind the doors of the bright, well-tended family home at 119 Gardenia court in East Palo Alto. Tim was the fourth of six children for her.

Peebles was charged yesterday with felony counts of possessing a bomb, exploding a bomb and conspiracy. A police guard was near his bed in San Francisco General Hospital.

FUGITIVE
Meanwhile, police were still seeking William Pulliam, 25, of 1460 Golden Gate avenue. Police said he was helping Peebles plant the three bombs in the building at the time of the explosion.

And Roger Alvarado of the Third World Liberation Front made it clear that the sunny calm that yesterday lay over the campus—couples necked on the lawn the way they used to—was merely a lull, not an armistice.

"We are definitely going to pick up the tempo of the student strike in the near future," he said. When it comes whatever the change in time is—it will come suddenly, Alvarado said.

Underground resentment at SFS, ombudsman says

The American Federation of Teacher's strike at San Francisco State may be settled, but according to Dr. Nelson Norman, ombudsman, action at the orphan campus now has moved underground.

Norman, returning yesterday from a four-day whirlwind tour of 10 California college campuses, assesses the SFS situation as quiet, but a prevailing air of gloom exists.

Student and faculty resentment has moved underground, he said.

With Norman were Terry Flannigan, AS president, and Buzz Webb, assistant dean of students. They will return to San Diego this weekend.

Police still patrol the SFS campus but in fewer numbers than during Norman's previous visit in early December, he said.

A new fence, for a Library extension, has cut the battleground in half.

MOST IN CLASSES

Settlement of the APT strike has brought most of the striking professors back to the classroom, but a few holdouts are still haggling over reinstatement.

Striking professors have been reinstated, but the ones who refuse to return to class are being threatened with retraining, loss of tenure and seniority.

"I saw one professor change his mind," Norman said.

The APT has indicated the union will accept the action if the striking professors are not reinstated, Norman said.

Evidence about the success of the strike is conflicting, Norman said. The general feeling at SFS, according to Norman's decision

with students, faculty and administrators, is that in meeting immediate objections, the lengthy strike was a failure.

However, the long range effects may be successful as opening the wedge to ultimate collective bargaining with the Board of Trustees, Norman said.

VANDALISM RAMPANT

Visiting the Berkeley campus, Norman was shocked at the vandalism. Many SFS people have gone to Berkeley to promote student activism, Norman said.

Any changes on other campuses will eventually be repressed as the public draws the line, and legislation is approved for controlling these campuses, Norman said.

"The problems are exceedingly different from college to college, but the backlash from the active ones will mean a period of repression of other schools."

The schools Norman, Flannigan and Webb visited were Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo; UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, San Jose State, Peninsula Junior College in Monterey, Foothill College, Stanford, College of San Mateo, San Francisco State and UC Berkeley.

Norman was anxious for Flannigan to go with him to get a student president's approach to campus problems.

"I got student interviews I probably would not be able to get," Norman said.

S.F. Examiner Fri., Mar. 7, 1969

Six Shots

Fired at S.F. State

Seize Student With 2 Guns

A San Francisco State College student was arrested last night for allegedly firing at least six pistol shots on the campus, one through a four by eight-foot plate glass window in the cafeteria.

One bullet knocked out a streetlight and several others hit Merced Hall, a student residence building, police said.

Called To Scene

The jailed youth is James L. Kennedy, 21, of 802 Font Blvd. Investigators confiscated a .38 caliber revolver, a .25 caliber automatic and 11 bullets.

Officers were called to the scene by students who heard the gunfire. They arrested Kennedy in Merced Hall and booked him at City Prison for possession of loaded guns, firing into an occupied building and having a loaded gun on a state college campus.

Meantime the victim in State's most recent episode of violence—a bomb explosion Wednesday night in the Creative Arts Building—was taken off the critical list at San Francisco General Hospital.

Express Concern

But Tim Peebles, 19, a sophomore whom police have accused of planting the bomb and who was hurt when it went off prematurely, is blind and has severely mangled hands.

Police Chief Thomas Cahill and Attorney General Thomas Lynch expressed grave concern that someone will be killed if the bombings continue.

"It's only a matter of time until someone loses his life," Cahill said.

"The shocking thing is that those bombs are left in areas where innocent persons could be killed. No consideration is given to life."

6 Sticks

Classes were being conducted in the Creative Arts Building at the time of the Wednesday night blast. Six sticks of unexploded dynamite were found nearby, with a timing device set for 5 a.m. Police said they could have brought down the entire structure had they been touched off.

Lynch called the campus bombs "professionally made." He said there has been a switch from the gasoline-and-rag Molotov cocktail to a "kind of napalm."

Daily Astor MARCH 7, 1969—7

Council move backs campus autonomy

(continued from page 1)

liked to have had more time to study the governor's legislation. "I can't see condemning everything Governor Reagan does just because he is Governor Reagan," he said.

Rowell said Reagan's action was a political one.

In two ways. First Reagan recognizes the feeling in California against the campus disturbances. He knows he can get votes by catering to this conservative trend in thought, he said.

"Second this type of thing is just

Reagan's way of thinking. He's always been against the colleges. He's very deeply anti-intellectual—he has that, at least, in common with George Wallace!"

Steve McKenzie, upper division representative, said laws which represent an overreaction will be on the books long after the present campus violence is over.

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 would 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 Remains

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

and contained illegal provisions.

But, at the Trustees meeting called to approve the terms of the pact subject to trustee approval (in this case, the provision dealing with streamlined grievance procedures with more faculty participation), Reagan, who had promised to "fight this thing before the trustees," had voted to approve the agreement.

And last weekend, Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke issued a "clarification" of the Governor's stand. Reagan had merely voted for an "updating" of the grievance procedure, which he had, said Reinecke, supported before the strike started.

Guerrillas and Gas

It appeared, however, that the Governor's stand was of academic interest at best. The trustees had agreed to the settlement of the S.F. State administration had agreed to the settlement, and the AFT had agreed to the settlement. It was doubtful that Reagan would take any further steps to discredit it.

The University of California at Berkeley, meanwhile, spent the early part of the week recovering from the on-campus debacle of nine days ago when National Guardsmen with fixed bayonets and tear gas joined regular police units and swept the Sproul Hall plaza and the streets near the south side of campus, gassing any group they encountered.

A Smooth Actor

Meanwhile, the issue which had prompted the strike and the subsequent violence — the formation of an Ethnic Studies Department, seemed at once closer and further from settlement. Talks between members of the Third World Liberation Front and Chancellor Roger Heyns had been angrily broken off by Heyns because of renewed violence and threats against himself — including rocks thrown through his office window.

On the other hand, 30 of the most respected faculty members on campus, including

Yes or No?

Meanwhile, Governor Ronald Reagan's stand on the AFT pact grew more muddled. Originally, the Governor had said that "there is no such agreement" — because it was arrived at illegally

Quiet Protest

Last Monday, the day the AFT was due to return to classes (for the new spring semester), student militants called a mass meeting to protest the AFT agreement as well as the now formalized firing of black teachers Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray by President S. I. Hayakawa.

But only 300 people showed up for the scheduled rally, and most of them dispersed quietly after Sheriff Matt Carberry read an anti-picketing injunction over the school's loudspeaker system.

(Hayakawa himself did not see the return of the teachers. The feisty semantist was at the University of Colorado in Boulder, where students prevented him from speaking by jeering and throwing chairs and pop bottles.)

State's Black Studies Fade In Strike Wake

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.

Bay Area

After eight weeks of one of the bitterest and most emotional strikes in San Francisco history, most of the 200 members of the San Francisco State College chapter of the American Federation of Teachers last week decided to accept a settlement negotiated by their leaders and return to the classroom.

Not everyone was happy with the agreement. Some two score AFT members refused to return, and they faced imminent suspension and dismissal. But most AFT teachers seemed to agree with union president Gary Hawkins that "the struggle must be waged on the inside, no matter how repulsive the atmosphere on campus now is to us."

Another group unhappy with the AFT-trustee agreement were militant students whose strike over the establishment and composition of a Black Studies Department had been one of the factors leading to the AFT strike. Originally, the AFT had pledged not to return to work until the student strike was settled, but the weekend's agreement included no provision for the striking students.

Quiet Protest

Last Monday, the day the AFT was due to return to classes (for the new spring semester), student militants called a mass meeting to protest the AFT agreement as well as the now formalized firing of black teachers Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray by President S. I. Hayakawa.

But only 300 people showed up for the scheduled rally, and most of them dispersed quietly after Sheriff Matt Carberry read an anti-picketing injunction over the school's loudspeaker system.

(Hayakawa himself did not see the return of the teachers. The feisty semantist was at the University of Colorado in Boulder, where students prevented him from speaking by jeering and throwing chairs and pop bottles.)

State's Black Studies Fade In Strike Wake

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.

Bay Area

After eight weeks of one of the bitterest and most emotional strikes in San Francisco history, most of the 200 members of the San Francisco State College chapter of the American Federation of Teachers last week decided to accept a settlement negotiated by their leaders and return to the classroom.

Not everyone was happy with the agreement. Some two score AFT members refused to return, and they faced imminent suspension and dismissal. But most AFT teachers seemed to agree with union president Gary Hawkins that "the struggle must be waged on the inside, no matter how repulsive the atmosphere on campus now is to us."

Another group unhappy with the AFT-trustee agreement were militant students whose strike over the establishment and composition of a Black Studies Department had been one of the factors leading to the AFT strike. Originally, the AFT had pledged not to return to work until the student strike was settled, but the weekend's agreement included no provision for the striking students.

Quiet Protest

Last Monday, the day the AFT was due to return to classes (for the new spring semester), student militants called a mass meeting to protest the AFT agreement as well as the now formalized firing of black teachers Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray by President S. I. Hayakawa.

But only 300 people showed up for the scheduled rally, and most of them dispersed quietly after Sheriff Matt Carberry read an anti-picketing injunction over the school's loudspeaker system.

(Hayakawa himself did not see the return of the teachers. The feisty semantist was at the University of Colorado in Boulder, where students prevented him from speaking by jeering and throwing chairs and pop bottles.)

State's Black Studies Fade In Strike Wake

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.

Bay Area

After eight weeks of one of the bitterest and most emotional strikes in San Francisco history, most of the 200 members of the San Francisco State College chapter of the American Federation of Teachers last week decided to accept a settlement negotiated by their leaders and return to the classroom.

Not everyone was happy with the agreement. Some two score AFT members refused to return, and they faced imminent suspension and dismissal. But most AFT teachers seemed to agree with union president Gary Hawkins that "the struggle must be waged on the inside, no matter how repulsive the atmosphere on campus now is to us."

Another group unhappy with the AFT-trustee agreement were militant students whose strike over the establishment and composition of a Black Studies Department had been one of the factors leading to the AFT strike. Originally, the AFT had pledged not to return to work until the student strike was settled, but the weekend's agreement included no provision for the striking students.

Quiet Protest

Last Monday, the day the AFT was due to return to classes (for the new spring semester), student militants called a mass meeting to protest the AFT agreement as well as the now formalized firing of black teachers Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray by President S. I. Hayakawa.

But only 300 people showed up for the scheduled rally, and most of them dispersed quietly after Sheriff Matt Carberry read an anti-picketing injunction over the school's loudspeaker system.

(Hayakawa himself did not see the return of the teachers. The feisty semantist was at the University of Colorado in Boulder, where students prevented him from speaking by jeering and throwing chairs and pop bottles.)

Colorado U. Protest Goes On

BOULDER (Col.) — (AP) — Racial student groups at the University of Colorado planned a march on the Boulder Police Department to dramatize their demand for amnesty for those accused of rioting at an appearance by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

Two rallies were held yesterday. At the first, demands were set forth, including one that amnesty be granted, both for criminal charges and university discipline.

The group also demanded action against "racism in any and all of its forms" at the university.

This included student control over admission policies, and a demand that the university condemn Hayakawa for "racist and calculated baiting of students" during his Boulder speech.

Meanwhile, District Attorney Stanley Johnson filed charges against three more students and a graduate. That brought to eight the number accused of violating Colorado's new law on campus violence.

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.

Public Tolerance

Also last week, a poll relating to student and police violence on the campuses was released by the Mervin Field organization. On the basis of extensive sampling, the California Poll reached a number of conclusions about campus demonstrations. Among them:

• Public tolerance for student demonstrators had never been lower. A growing majority of Californians felt protesters should be expelled for demonstrating, whether or not the demonstrations were violent or illegal.

• A large majority believed that police on campus made things better, not worse.

U.C. ombudsman George Leitmann was quoted in last week's This World as saying he and his men "have seen no evidence of police brutality such as excessive force or beatings..." He points out that they made their observations from the basement of Sproul Hall, hence were not in a position to see everything that happened on campus.

As for the quotation that followed, "Law enforcement agencies were summoned to the campus only after physical assaults, intimidation, threats, class disruption, etc.," that was the statement of Chancellor Heyns.

A large majority believed that only a tiny number of the total student population were involved in demonstrations, and that serious students did not demonstrate.

Although a majority still maintained that universities and colleges should be free of political control, this majority was smaller than it has ever been.

The public in general did not support the right of teachers at state institutions to strike over disputes with the administration.

defense attorney Grant Cooper read aloud such scrawled entries in Sirhan's private notebooks. Then Cooper turned to his client, on the witness stand, and asked him: "Did you write this?" Promptly Sirhan had answered: "Yes, sir, I did."

The atmosphere in the courtroom — and the defendant's subdued demeanor — were markedly different from the turbulence ten days ago, when Sirhan had leaped to his feet in rage at his lawyers' introduction of the notebooks in evidence.

'Malice Aforethought'

Pointing his finger at Judge Herbert Walker, Sirhan had screamed: "I killed Robert Kennedy willfully, premeditated and with 20 years' malice aforethought... I ask to be executed."

"He just doesn't know what he's doing or saying any more," sobbed Sirhan's 56 year old mother. But over the weekend Mrs. Mary Sirhan, like her son (who was soothed by Palestine Arab Delegation director Issa Nakhliah, a defense adviser), recovered her composure.

Comforting herself with dignity through most of two hours' testimony Monday morning, Mrs. Sirhan spoke softly of the death and barbarities her son had witnessed as a small child in Je-

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

San Francisco State College

"It must drive them crazy and this thought gives me a great deal of pleasure," he said.

He credited his own popularity to the general public's own estimation of the importance of higher education.

"My position is symbolic," he said. "The people think that San Francisco State goes down the drain the rest of education will be affected."

"This is not necessarily true, but as long as the public thinks it is, it adds immensely to my burden of responsibility."

Then, to explain "the causes of tactics and violent confrontation," he began his all-out attack on television.

"Television," he said, has made this generation of students more socially involved than any previous one because students, watching the news on television, see the South and the assassinations of the Kennedy's, feel more a part of what is happening today.

Magazines Everything that "Television tremendously magnifies everything that goes on television," he added.

Besides making students socially involved, the medium also gives instant glorification to anyone who can do something wild enough to be picked up by a camera, he said.

This explains the Free Speech Movement at the University of California in 1964, he said. Students "would get into a demonstration, then run home to watch themselves on the six o'clock news."

The common practice of parents

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

'Goddamned Zionists'

But when Sirhan himself took the stand again on Tuesday, though he began quietly enough with his own description of his early life, tension mounted once more. "I always felt that I had no country, no place I could call my own," the smoldering-eyed defendant told Cooper. "I wanted a place... where I could have something I could identify with as a Palestinian and as an Arab."

His hatred of the "god-damned Zionists," he said, had exploded when he saw a photograph of victorious Israeli soldiers on the banks of the Suez Canal in 1967. "That burned hell out of me," said Sirhan. "If I had seen those guys in person, I would have killed them."

But Robert Kennedy he had truly "loved," he said — until he had happened to see the Senator on television last May promising arms to Israel.

George Yamamoto

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

rusalem during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he was four years old. A neighbor's corpse hanging on a barbed-wire fence, or a glimpse of "Zionist" atrocities, she said, would leave the little boy shaken and quivering for weeks at a time.

One of Sirhan's elder brothers, Adel, testified that since a race-track injury to his head at Corona in 1966 his brother's behavior had deteriorated, particularly during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Clearly the family hoped to give substance to Sirhan's "diminished responsibility," a judicial plea permissible in California by which, it was expected, the defense would try to save him from the gas chamber.

S.F. State Lesson

The Thirst of Public Workers For Union Rights

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

Anyone who wants to know what's really happening in American labor today need only consider what happened over the past two months at San Francisco State College.

There, in the form of the longest teachers strike in California history, was a movement that has come to dominate the present — and which certainly will dominate the future — of organized labor.

The drive of public employees, and especially of teachers, to win the union rights won three decades ago by privately employed, blue-collar workers.

RELUCTANCE

All the dramatic conflicts of the struggle were there, centered on the reluctance of elected political leaders, their appointees and the public — including blue-collar union men — to grant public workers the collective powers granted workers in private industry.

Most of the voices raised after settlement of the two-month-long Teachers Union strike last week wondered, "Who won?"

But the question seemed almost beside the point. For the strike was but a tentative step — and a very short one — in what clearly will be a sustained drive by teachers and other public employees for the same general things demanded by the strikers at San Francisco State.

SETTLEMENT

The winning or losing of a strike, in any case, is purely in the eye of the partisan beholder.

In its strike settlement, for instance, the Teachers Union got nowhere near what it had demanded and thus, in many eyes, "lost."

Yet, like most striking unions, it ended up with more than it had before taking to the picket lines. So, in this sense, the union "won."

More to the point, however, is what the union did — take your choice — winning or losing:

- It showed that teachers can strike, despite the supposed existence of laws against public employee strikes, and despite heavy opposition from the public and political leaders.

- It showed that a teachers' union can negotiate for its members, again despite supposed legal barriers and disapproval by the public and politicians.

- It helped push much larger and more powerful teacher organizations into demanding what amount to union bargaining rights.

GOAL

Whatever the specific demands of the teachers, or of any group of unionized public employees, this is what they want above all — the rights to strike and to negotiate. So, whenever one of the unionized groups manages to do both, they all have moved toward winning those rights.

DEVELOPMENT

They are in danger of being pushed backward, however, by inspiring even stronger opposition from those who oppose their goals. And this is just what college and State officials — led by Governor Ronald Reagan —

are threatening to do, through new, stronger laws.

But the Teachers Union, although faced with heavy odds, feels at least temporarily confident of holding its own, because of what happened during the State College strike.

At the beginning, the State College Board of Trustees took a stand similar to Reagan's. It said, in effect, that trustees would not even talk to union representatives as long as there was a strike.

Then the Board got a court order against the strike, and acting State College President, S. I. Hayakawa, told strikers he might replace them, and began issuing warnings that they would have to return at once or lose their jobs.

Yet there were no moves to arrest strikers, even though they defied the court order. No replacements were hired, and Hayakawa's deadlines for their return, although perhaps momentarily enhancing his public reputation as "firm," merely led to the setting of new deadlines.

LOSS

When the teachers finally voted to return, after trustees had indeed talked with union representatives, they did so one day later than still another deadline.

And, though they may very well have lost support among the public and their own fellow teachers, their only concrete loss was no more than what is lost by strikers in private industry, and no more than what they already had lost by picketing: the loss of pay for the time they were on strike.

Authorities had said, too, that it would be illegal for them to negotiate with the teachers. Reagan, also eager to appear "firm," insists even now that there were no negotiations and not even any settlement agreement.

But the Governor apparently hasn't talked with any of the reporters who waited for many hours outside closed doors while union and college representatives haggled over terms of the agree-

Hoover Reports On Crime

Washington

Serious crime increased 17 per cent in 1968 throughout the United States, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover reported yesterday.

There was an even bigger rise—19 per cent—in crimes of violence.

All offenses showed substantial increases in volume, with the sharpest rise—18 per cent—occurring in cities with populations of more than 250,000 and in suburban areas.

The 19 per cent increase in crimes of violence was led by robbery, up 29 per cent; murder and forcible rape, up 14 per cent each, and aggravated assault, up 12 per cent.

Arrests of adults rose 3 per cent, while arrests of juveniles continued to climb with an 11 per cent increase, Hoover said.

United Press

ment that finally ended the strike.

Mayor Joseph Alioto — no less a politician than Reagan, whom he may face in the next gubernatorial election — took a position completely opposite of the Governor's.

Alioto called the agreement "another hallmark of the success of collective bargaining," and urged passage of a law granting collective bargaining rights to teachers.

The agreement was worked out through Secretary George Johns of the Labor Council, despite what Johns said was opposition to the teachers' strike by "90 per cent of the people" and by 75 per cent of his own members.

Publicly, most unions went along with the Council secretary. But privately, their support was less than enthusiastic.

Perhaps the most significant step was not taken by the union, however, but by the Statewide Academic Senate that represents all State college faculty members.

In mid-strike, the Senate announced that, like Johns and the Teachers Union, it was demanding collective bargaining rights for all teachers.

Just a week later, the California Teachers Association, one of the most influential lobby groups in Sacramento, announced that it would seek legislation to authorize negotiations between State college trustees and teachers.

He reported that he had a happy announcement for them — that the State College wrestling and basketball teams had won championships.

"You see, some normal things do go on at San Francisco State," he explained.

The certificate, proposed last December by Board president John Ertola, cited Hayakawa for his "direct and enlightened approach to the solution of problems of minority students" and his "forceful and effective efforts to frustrate the forces of unlawful militancy and racism."

Hayakawa, who said he was "very, very grateful," was greeted on his introduction to the crowded chambers by a standing ovation by about half the supervisors and audience.

Supervisors Honor 'Effective' Hayakawa

A certificate of honor was presented by the Board of Supervisors yesterday to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

The honor was unusual because though the Board awards many such certificates, they are almost never presented in public ceremonies.

Hayakawa, who said he was "very, very grateful," was greeted on his introduction to the crowded chambers by a standing ovation by about half the supervisors and audience.

They are in danger of being pushed backward, however, by inspiring even stronger opposition from those who oppose their goals. And this is just what college and State officials — led by Governor Ronald Reagan —

are threatening to do, through new, stronger laws.

But the Teachers Union, although faced with heavy odds, feels at least temporarily confident of holding its own, because of what happened during the State College strike.

At the beginning, the State College Board of Trustees took a stand similar to Reagan's. It said, in effect, that trustees would not even talk to union representatives as long as there was a strike.

Then the Board got a court order against the strike, and acting State College President, S. I. Hayakawa, told strikers he might replace them, and began issuing warnings that they would have to return at once or lose their jobs.

Yet there were no moves to arrest strikers, even though they defied the court order. No replacements were hired, and Hayakawa's deadlines for their return, although perhaps momentarily enhancing his public reputation as "firm," merely led to the setting of new deadlines.

LOSS

When the teachers finally voted to return, after trustees had indeed talked with union representatives, they did so one day later than still another deadline.

And, though they may very well have lost support among the public and their own fellow teachers, their only concrete loss was no more than what is lost by strikers in private industry, and no more than what they already had lost by picketing: the loss of pay for the time they were on strike.

Authorities had said, too, that it would be illegal for them to negotiate with the teachers. Reagan, also eager to appear "firm," insists even now that there were no negotiations and not even any settlement agreement.

But the Governor apparently hasn't talked with any of the reporters who waited for many hours outside closed doors while union and college representatives haggled over terms of the agree-

An Unsilent Majority at UC

By Don Fagers

For a silent majority they sure do talk a lot.

They talk, for example, about the University of California, the Third World strike, the establishment, power and how they — some 17 Berkeley students — can influence events they feel might destroy the campus.

The answer to the last problem, they generally feel, is that they can't.

They're clean-cut, intelligent, they go to classes, don't throw rocks, they'd like to change things peacefully — but most think Governor Ronald Reagan is either inept or opportunistic (or both) and they're generally in sympathy with demands for a Third World College.

PRINCIPLES

Their problem, they said at the Men's Faculty Club in Berkeley last week, is how to get their views across "without throwing a few rocks and having it splash all over the front page."

The students — members of civil engineering professor T. Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" — were concerned that the public equates the principles of the current strike with the violence occasionally used to promote it.

"People are so hung up on the violence," one student said, "but they never ask why the university did nothing on proposals for ethnic studies when they were submitted nine months ago."

ISSUES

A girl agreed: "The positive issues never get enough attention — the Third World people just want an education that will let them go back to their communities and help."

Another student put it this way: "The problem is that Reagan feels that education is a privilege. But it's not a privilege, it's a right — and I think it should be set up to serve the needs of the students, not just the needs of big business."

The students felt that the university should not only try to bridge the gap between administrators and students — but also do something to get the community involved with the university.

"Education isn't just a book thing," one said. "If a guy's a laborer he's got a lot to say about labor."

POLICE

They didn't think that Reagan — to put it mildly — understands what a university is all about.

"The police and National Guard," one student said disgustedly, "is just an effort by Reagan to boost his image at the expense of professors and students."

Another student asked, somewhat rhetorically, "Why do we have Highway Patrol here after only a few weeks of trouble when for months and months at San Francisco State they weren't called in?"

SOLUTIONS

The class should not be politically naive. Its major project this quarter has been to work with San Francisco officials and residents of Hunters Point, kibitzing and learning about the proposed model cities redevelopment program.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the students felt there should be "more communication to tell the public that the Third World goals are right and that most students — even if they're not striking — agree with them."

The other is to convince the establishment that better education for minorities is good business.

POWER

"Look," one student said, "standardized, white-oriented education deprives the minorities of the cultural identity necessary to be successful in school. But if the students are successful, then they become productive — and that makes economic sense."

They didn't seem too optimistic that the arguments would work, however.

"Take the Democratic convention," one student said, "or the way working in the South didn't really change anything there. The cats with money repeatedly use their power to protect their own self interest."

A real danger, they felt, is the continuing polarization of life on the campus and in the country — Third World against the administration, the right against the left.

But the informal meeting on the Berkeley situation generated only two suggestions on how to bring the strike to an end on terms acceptable to both sides.

For one, the

Police started violence

Through a recent editorial in the Daily Astor Governor Reagan, who speaks of breaking a student strike "with bayonets if necessary," is presented as an apostle of nonviolence.

What sort of violence occurs at San Francisco State, anyway? When the striking students attempted to hold a peaceful rally, police ordered them to disperse. Within five minutes, reported the San Francisco Chronicle, "the tactical squad looped one circle around the crowd (and) those who tried to break out were pushed and clubbed back by officers."

The violence at SF State is nothing new: Police have always used violence to break strikes. And the SF State strikers are doing nothing new when they respond to the police violence by fighting back. The pattern is similar; violence is initiated by the police, and when those on strike fight back, right-

wing newspapers mutter sanctimonious platitudes about law and order and nonviolence.

One question never considered is an important one: Why are the students willing to fight the police violence? Why is there so much support for the Third World Liberation Front demands that Hayakawa will not let any public speeches be made, and will not allow any "freedom of assembly?"

Students are not facing the possibility of permanent injury or even death (this is not melodramatic: a striker was killed this month while picketing Standard Oil in nearby Richmond) merely for a black studies department.

The SF State strike is about something far more fundamental: The social function of the university. Currently, the State College system is shaped by the Board of Trustees, who represent six banks, three newspaper chains, two oil

companies, three aircraft manufacturers and two shipping lines. Or to put it simply, \$46.5 billion.

The strikers are simply demanding that all black and Third World students be admitted to SF State who apply. That is, the school be opened to the black working class.

White workers have seen the strike as a positive thing: White auto workers marched on campus under the slogan "Racism serves the Bosses - at GM and SFS."

It is this student-worker alliance, weak, tentative, barely born, that terrifies the ruling class. They are determined to break it "by any means necessary."

The editor of the Daily Aztec may, if he so desires, side with the Governor and the bayonets. We side with the students and the community.

San Diego State Students for a Democratic Society

BSU Aide at State Is Arrested Again

A much-arrested leader of the Black Students Union at San Francisco State College was out on \$9400 bail yesterday after police said they caught him trying to set fire to three cars on that troubled campus.

Campus officers said they apprehended Nesbit D. V. Crutchfield, 29, of 735 Baker street, after he had "rigged" two cars for arson and had planted a two-gallon jug of gasoline in a third.

Police said they became suspicious of Crutchfield at 9:10 p.m. Tuesday when they saw him attempting to hide in the underbrush in the student parking lot.

Crutchfield was released after identifying himself, however, when he explained

he was waiting for his girl friend.

As he walked away, police said, they made a check of all cars parked in the lot "as a matter of routine."

Their check revealed a gasoline-soaked strip of cloth protruding from the gas tank of one auto, another similarly placed rag in another - this one dangling into a cup of gasoline with a candle in it and a third car with its front seat splashed with gasoline from a jug that was left in the car.

A search of the grounds turned up Crutchfield minutes later, police said, after he made an unsuccessful attempt to get rid of his jacket and a pair of gloves impregnated with gasoline.

Crutchfield, who was

NESBIT CRUTCHFIELD Arson try charged

booked on charges of attempted arson, was first arrested November 13 on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and resisting an officer during troubles at State.

Confused S.F. State 'Settlement'

By John Leaning

There was a growing feeling yesterday that what had been announced Thursday as the end of the 4½-month student strike at San Francisco State College might be no more than a three-week cease-fire.

The feeling stemmed from widespread confusion generated by acting president S. I. Hayakawa's official response to the ten-page agreement signed by minority-group students to end the strike.

Hayakawa said he will wait until the April 11 deadline agreed to by the students before deciding whether to follow a list of recommendations for disciplining students who were arrested or cited by college officials during the strike.

In the meantime, he said, he plans to keep police on campus and declared that he still regards the college as in a state of emergency.

He said at a morning news conference that he wants to give minority students "the opportunity to demonstrate their leadership in establishing peaceful conditions on campus."

UNCERTAIN

The implication drawn from that by striking students and administration allies was that Hayakawa will agree to the disciplinary recommendations if the campus remains quiet.

But balanced against that uncertain interpretation was an earlier sentence in the 4½-page statement read by

Whites Egg on Black Revolt, Hayakawa Says

By THOMAS J. FOLEY

WASHINGTON—While admitting he had only hearsay evidence, acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa accused rich white radicals Tuesday of recruiting black militants on American campuses to be "cannon fodder in a revolution."

Hayakawa told a Senate subcommittee studying campus disorders: "To use a phrase I detest, but which in this instance is all too descriptive, white revolutionaries, by their largesse, are making 'house niggers' of their black allies."

"And when the crack-down on revolutionary activities comes," he said, "it will be the blacks who will go to prison, not the whites who fed them, taught them their Marxism and egged them on."

Hayakawa's statement to the Senate permanent investigating subcommittee studying campus disorders was part of an attempt to differentiate between the reasons for white and black militancy on campuses. He ruled out legislation to deal with the problem.

Legitimate Grievances

He said Negro students have legitimate grievances but, "I have the feeling that many of today's black militants are being pushed into revolution by white revolutionaries, including wealthy people from outside the college community."

Asked by senators for evidence to support his allegations, Hayakawa said, "All the evidence I have is hearsay—not the kind that would stand up in court." However, he said the information was "passed on to me by federal authorities that makes me feel that it is worthy of further investigation."

Black militant rhetoric stems from Communist classics dating back a half century or more, he said. "But whites," he said, "are doing much more than giving them words to recite and arguments to use... They help blacks with money, food, jobs and transportation. Blacks in trouble with the police at San Francisco State are usually bailed out promptly and given expert legal help."

By these means blacks are recruited to be cannon fodder in a revolution planned by whites."

White radicals, Hayakawa said, may be a product of a university system that performed too well, not one that failed, as many have charged recently.

He said that if campuses are to avoid the "obvious consequences of repression, we must commit ourselves to match every act of control with an equally productive act to remove basic causes of dissatisfaction."

However, he added, "change forced at gunpoint and disruption is no solution," only "an invitation to rule by terror."

Unless campus authorities resist capitulation and appeasement, he said, "we have nothing to look forward to in the years ahead but further defiance of authority and insurrection."

His sentiments were echoed a few minutes later when Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, University of Chicago educational psychologist, told the senators that student rebellions would



S. I. HAYAKAWA Most Popular

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN Little known

California Poll

Dr. Hayakawa's Familiar Face

By Mervin D. Field

In the space of just six months, a once relatively obscure California college professor, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, has gained a public image with enough political credibility to make him a force in the 1970 California political arena, should he choose to run.

With almost nine out of ten (89 per cent) Californians saying they know something about Hayakawa, his level of recognition is larger than that achieved by men with long political careers, such as former Governor Pat Brown, former Assembly Leader Jess Unruh, and Robert Finch, the former lieutenant governor who out-pollied Ronald Reagan in the 1966 elections and who is now in the Nixon Cabinet.

Even more remarkably, Hayakawa has an overwhelmingly favorable image. More than eight persons in ten (82 per cent) say their impression of Hayakawa is favorable (many "strongly favorable"), while only eight per cent say their impression is unfavorable.

CONTRAST

By way of contrast two other prominent Democrats, Brown and Unruh, are relatively well known, but appear to have more polarized images. Former Governor Brown has almost as many people who say they feel toward him is unfavorable as say they regard him favorably.

Unruh, who is considered to be one of the leading contenders for the Democratic nomination for governor next year, also engenders a sizeable amount of negative feeling.

San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, another Democrat, is not as well known by voters as Brown and Unruh, but he appears to have a better ratio of favorable vs. unfavorable public opinion.

George Deukmejian, Republican State senator from Long Beach, was the least known of the political figures included on the list. Fewer than one person in ten knew anything about him.

CONGRESSMEN

Two Democratic Congressmen, John Tunney from Southern California and Phillip Burton from Northern California, rumored to be possible candidates for the U.S. senatorial nomination next year, suffer from being relatively unknown. More than half of the public (51 per cent) say they have never heard of Tunney, and 64 per cent say this about Burton.

Following are the questions presented to those polled and their responses.

"Here is a list of some people in public life. Some of them are quite well known, and others less well known. For each of these, would you tell me whether you know something about him, recognize him only by name, or have never heard of him?"

	Know something about him	Know only by name	Have never heard of him
S. I. Hayakawa	89	10	1
Edward G. (Pat) Brown	87	12	1
John Tunney	29	70	1
Robert Finch	89	10	1
Joseph Alioto	77	22	1
Stanley Mosk	47	52	1
Ed Roberts	37	62	1
John Tunney	29	70	1
Phillip Burton	19	80	1
George Deukmejian	8	91	1

"Now this card identifies each man. No matter how much or how little you know of each man, going down the list, I would like you to tell me whether your opinion of each man is strongly favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or strongly unfavorable?"

	Strongly favorable	Somewhat favorable	Neutral	Somewhat unfavorable	Strongly unfavorable
S. I. Hayakawa	63	26	10	1	0
Edward G. (Pat) Brown	29	28	17	24	2
John Tunney	11	28	26	34	1
Robert Finch	29	28	26	17	2
Joseph Alioto	11	28	26	34	1
Stanley Mosk	11	28	26	34	1
Ed Roberts	11	28	26	34	1
John Tunney	11	28	26	34	1
Phillip Burton	11	28	26	34	1
George Deukmejian	11	28	26	34	1

Copyright 1969 Field Research Corporation

San Francisco Chronicle 5-14-69

Student Leaders Assailed on Funds

By Michael Mahoney

A State attorney claimed yesterday that when the Associated Students of San Francisco State College took funds out of athletic and cultural programs and put them into poverty and minority-group programs, they violated a trust.

This contention was made before Superior Judge William A. O'Brien by Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas in a court hearing

about the budgeting of student funds.

The Associated Students' funds are in the hands of a receiver, and court authorization is needed to spend them. Yesterday the receiver, the Bank of America, was asking for permission to cover a March budget of \$39,000.

Mrs. Condas claimed that student finances were in such bad shape that only an expenditure of \$12,000 would be justified.

But her main point was an attack on the Associated Students' policy of withdrawing money from the athletics and artistic programs for the benefit of organizations such as the Black Students' Union and the Third World Liberation Front.

The School of Creative Arts formerly received more than \$25,000 per year, she said, and its allocation was cut to nearly nothing; the athletics department had received \$49,000, cut to \$13,000.

This cannot be excused, she said, by the fact that the student officers are democratically elected. The Associated Students is different from the government of a state or city.

Furthermore, she said, Associated Students' bylaws permit the initiative and referendum - except for matters having to do with expenditures.

Finally, she said, the Associated Students is incorporated under State law and must obey the law relating to corporations. One portion of that law is that the leadership has an obligation of "good faith and fair dealing" to all the stockholders, not just the majority who elected them.

Walter Aman, owner of Sather Gate Jewelry at 2390 Telegraph avenue, was beaten when he tried to shoo the students out of his store.

Lester L. Vixon, 20, of 76 Middle Point road, San Francisco, and two juveniles were arrested in connection with the vandalism.

Similarly, she said, the athletics department has had to cancel all away-from-home games and cannot afford to repair its equipment.

"Everybody on that campus is paying \$10 a semester to be a member of the Associated Students. There is an obligation on the officers to think of the needs of someone besides themselves."

REPLY

C. Wadsworth White, the attorney for the students, disputed Mrs. Condas's charge. The present student administration, he said, campaigned on a platform of community involvement—tutoring programs in the ghetto and aid to students from minority groups. They were elected by a 2 to 1 majority.

The two lawyers dropped in Judge O'Brien's lap the dispute over how large the budget should be. It was impossible to sort out all the various claims yesterday, but here are some:

• Mrs. Condas estimates that the spring semester student fees will total \$119,000, while White has a more optimistic figure of \$133,000.

• White estimates that there is \$36,000 of accumulated funds available to be spent; Mrs. Condas claims that this can only be spent for specified purposes.

• White predicts \$30,000 in income from other than student fees; Mrs. Condas has no such figure.

• Various expenditures are expected—including \$25,000 in legal fees for this lawsuit and \$20,000 that everyone agrees belongs to various student organizations and not to the Associated Students. White takes them out of the accumulated funds while Mrs. Condas claims they must come out of current income.

After about 1½ hours of argument, Judge O'Brien took the request under submission.

Yesterday, the Trustees voted, 6 to 1, with Swim voting no, to resubmit a request for nine of the 19. The nine would go to the campuses with more than 10,000 full-time students. In Northern California, this would include the campuses at San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, San Luis Obispo and Fresno.

Swim said:

"The inherent toughness of men does not relate to a salary level. You can find tough men at \$12,000 and softies at \$24,000."

Storm Cuts Short UC Strike Rally

An unkind combination of rain, lightning and booming thunderclaps forced Third World students at the University of California at Berkeley to end an illegal noon rally yesterday.

Some 300 student strikers and sympathizers were forced to run and finally ended up at the nearby university branch of the YMCA.

The rally—illegal because organizers used sound equipment—was to have been the high point of a Third World Solidarity Day.

Before the rain began falling, Berkeley City Councilman Ronald Dellums told the students "you have not only the right, but the responsibility to play a major role in determining the quality of your education."

College Vice Presidents

Trustees Will Try Again on Budget

By Ron Moskowitz

Chronicle Correspondent

Los Angeles

Trustees of the California State Colleges urged the Department of Finance yesterday to reinstate nine of the 19 vice presidential positions the department had cut out of the 1969-70 budget.

The action came after a heated exchange between Dudley Swim of Carmel Valley and Albert J. Ruffo of San Jose.

Swim said the expenditure was unnecessary and all that was necessary was to "toughen up" the vice presidents that the colleges already had, or replace them.

"You could solve all of your problems by replacing the weak vice presidents we have with strong vice presidents," Swim said.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke and his assistant, Dr. Mansell Keene, agreed that it is hard to find good men who would take a vice presidency, because of the low salary.

"Good faculty members would rather teach nine months for us, teach the summer somewhere else, and make the same money as a vice president but have it easier," Keene said. "We only pay \$24,000 and that's about '33 per cent behind comparable institutions."

The reference to salaries angered Swim, who said:

"The inherent toughness of men does not relate to a salary level. You can find tough men at \$12,000 and softies at \$24,000."

At that point, Ruffo broke in angrily.

"What are we talking about?" he asked. "What do you want—retired '49ers for academic vice presidents? What do you mean, toughness?"

"It is perfectly obvious that we're talking about strong administrators," Swim shot back. "We couldn't even produce attendance reports or accumulate enough adequate evidence to prosecute some of these involved in violence at some of the campuses with the ones we've got."

"Well if you're looking for retired Army people," Ruffo said, "then that's what we should be getting—not academic people."

The original proposal to the Department of Finance was to give each of the 19 campuses in the system a new vice president, which it could use as it saw fit, and a secretary for each at a total annual cost of \$552,763.

The Department of Finance rejected this entirely last month, refusing to recommend that it be placed in the Governor's budget.

Yesterday, the Trustees voted, 6 to 1, with Swim voting no, to resubmit a request for nine of the 19. The nine would go to the campuses with more than 10,000 full-time students. In Northern California, this would include the campuses at San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, San Luis Obispo and Fresno.

By Phil Garlington Jr.

Two little noted incidents last week at San Francisco State College symbolize a change in atmosphere on the campus that may mean the long and bitter student strike is finally over.

On Monday, Acting President S. I. Hayakawa took a walk from the administration building to the corner of 19th and Holloway without his usual police escort. Only one student called him a "Fascist Pig."

And next day, Hayakawa "loaned" \$1000 from the presidential contingency fund to send four pretty cheerleaders to root for the school basketball team at the national small college finals in Evansville, Ind.

Both moves were part of an effort by Hayakawa to underscore the indisputable fact that the campus is returning to "normal."

It has been many weeks now since police have faced students for a bloody confrontation. Pickets no longer chant along the sidewalks.

Most students—black and white strike sympathizers and anti-strike "blue armbanders"—go to class.

And while the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front still talk occasionally about delivering "the last few blows against the dying beast" of institutionalized racism, they are secretly meeting with the administration, possibly to bring the strike to a formal halt.

On Thursday, Bishop Mark J. Hurley, chairman of Mayor Alioto's special citizens committee, revealed BSU

—Turn to Page 26, Col. 1

—From Page 1

leaders met with the head of the administration's select committee, Curt Ailer, in the hall cell where George Murray, the Black Panther and former teacher, is doing six months for parole violation.

The BSU, as a precondition to talks, demanded that Murray participate.

Also at the meeting were Jerry Varnado and Jack Alexis, two top BSU leaders. Following the talks, Hurley said "all sides want the strike settled."

Want Settlement

It is certainly true that most students want it settled. In past years, scarcely a day went by at State without some kind of demonstration, rally or protest. Now, students stoically accept Hayakawa's ban on such activity, and the scene at noon is one of quiet with reflective students either taking the sun or lounging in the cafeteria.

No signs of restiveness appear. On the contrary, students seem to enjoy the lull, luxuriating in peace like weary veterans of a long campaign.

'New Tactics'

Occasional statements still issue from such Third World leaders such as Roger Alvarado, who told reporters "new tactics" are in the offing with a de-emphasis on "mass mobilization of students."

Implicit to some in this kind of talk is the threat of terrorism—bombing or arson.

Two weeks ago 19 year old Tim Peebles was seriously injured when a bomb police say he was trying to plant in the music building exploded in his hands.

On Tuesday, Nesbitt Crutchfield, 28, a BSU leader, was arrested for allegedly trying to set several autos afire in the campus parking lot.

But bombings will not mobilize the students into support for the moribund strike. Few students (and fewer outside citizens) would condone bombings of buildings, strikers' adms.

Promises Made

Does that mean, then, that Hayakawa has won? He apparently has succeeded at least in quieting most outward signs of unrest. He has punished the strikers in good measure. Additionally, he has promised to meet some striker demands—those he considers reasonable.

He is praised lavishly by public officials—and the public—for his hard line against militancy. But he is not popular with the vocal and active faculty, most of whom come from the liberal arts departments.

Faculty Shifted

Hayakawa nonetheless has been remarkably successful in forwarding his program.

His first, and probably wisest decision was to quietly reorganize the administration.

Not an experienced administrator himself, he placed in top positions men not only steadfastly loyal to him but also competent and industrious.

Two trusted friends hold top posts. Frank D. Dollard is executive vice president and Edward Duerr is coordinator of internal affairs.

Both jobs are new and funded with extra money given the college in December by the chancellor.

Both men are also mem-



S. I. HAYAKAWA Has come long way

bers of the Faculty Renaissance, a moderate teachers group which Hayakawa helped found a year ago.

Public Relations

The other mainstay is Harvey York, an ex-Air Force colonel who is public affairs director and reflects Hayakawa's strong emphasis on public relations.

This new triumvirate has replaced the trio of administrators who formerly advised the succession of presidents. The second major decision Hayakawa made was in okaying the mass arrest Jan. 23.

With the campus virtually empty that day of Hayakawa's "innocent bystanders" more than 400 of the stalwart strikers obligingly allowed themselves to be arrested.

Ahead of them stretches the grim prospect of court appearances, lawyer fees, bail funds, appeals and finally jail or probation, suspension or expulsion—a process as disheartening as it is laborious.

Fund Frozen

For his next step, Hayakawa in conjunction with the attorney general's office, froze the budget of the radical Associated Students, thereby draining a major flow of strike money and moral support.

At the same time he laid down a new policy preventing hiring of any students as teaching assistants in the Economic Opportunity Program for minority students if they had been arrested in campus disturbances.

And finally, as sort of the fillip to all this, he suspended the Daily Gater, the wildly pro-strike student newspaper on grounds it was not properly supervised.

According to some observers, the administration hopes the present office holders in student government as well as editors of the Gater soon will be replaced by election of less strident types, more moderate, who are interested in traditional campus activities such as athletics and drama as well as community involvement and minority self-determination.

Hayakawa's success is not altogether the product of leadership or administrative ability; he has succeeded because of raw determination, a strong press image and competent help.

Despite personal flaws such as vanity and a labored wit, Hayakawa has apparently accomplished much of what he set out to do. Now his problem is to consolidate his gains for this semester and make good his promises for the fall.

SDS Leader Faces Charge

from going about their duties. The charge carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and one year in county jail, upon conviction.

John Buttny, a 31-year-old CU graduate student and SDS leader on the CU campus, was one of those charged under the new law. Buttny, Tuesday told a student meeting at Colorado State University the Boulder chapter had planned the Monday night demonstration.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, was scheduled to speak at CU, but his talk was delayed and disrupted when part of his audience shouted, attempted to storm the stage and throw articles, including metal folding chairs, at the speaker's rostrum.

GOLDBERG DENIES ROLE

Despite what Buttny said Tuesday, Bruce Goldberg, a member of the steering committee of the CU SDS chapter, denied Thursday that his organization had planned the demonstration.

"Because our side of the story has once again not been given impartial coverage, we in SDS at CU wish to offer an unqualified retraction of certain unfounded reports. At no time did SDS plan, instigate or execute any effort whatsoever to disrupt President Hayakawa's speech," Goldberg said. Buttny denied making any statement to the effect that SDS had chartered the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

Buttny Arrested

Eight CU Students Now Face Charges

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

Buttny Arrested

Eight CU Students Now Face Charges

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

Buttny Arrested

Eight CU Students Now Face Charges

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

Buttny Arrested

Eight CU Students Now Face Charges

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

All four were charged with Section 2 of the new campus

The first of four young men charged in connection with the violent disruption of a speech at the University Monday night was brought into the police station today by a CU Law School assistant professor.

He was John Buttny, 31, of Boulder, a graduate student and SDS leader.

Buttny immediately posted a \$1,000 bond, to appear in County Court March 17 and face charges of rioting and trespassing, relating to his actions during the Monday night demonstration.

Goldberg said the blame that had been laid on the SDS for the events that took place Monday "is not only unfair, it is an unmitigated lie."

"We trust that the people of this state will not accept blindly the testimony of either ourselves or of certain segments of the news media without weighing carefully the evidence presented on both sides," Goldberg said.

Johnson's charges were filed Wednesday against Buttny, Michael Dutton, 22, of Boulder, and two former students, William Sowman, 25, of Boulder, and a fourth man identified by name only.

Student Editor Vow To Defy Hayakawa

Although faced with possible disciplinary action by Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa, the editors of the maverick student paper Daily Gater plan to publish an illegal edition again today.

Gater editor Dilran Karaguezian said the paper planned for today would only be two pages "but we will have an eight page Thursday."

But Hayakawa warned that further publication of the paper he suspended Monday might lead to suspensions for Karaguezian and his staff.

Fanfare

Amid a good deal of tumult and ballyhoo, the editors of the strongly anti-Hayakawa paper brought a contraband edition on campus yesterday during what they termed a "defying out party" in defiance of Hayakawa's suspension.

Hayakawa said he suspended the paper because "it is not adequately supervised

by the present board of publications," which he said had not fulfilled its responsibilities.

Hayakawa denied, however, his action was prompted by the Gater's often vitriolic and always impudent coverage of his administration.

"I suspended the paper in the interests of free speech," Hayakawa said. "The Gater does not reflect the full range of campus opinion but it is funded by all the students."

Pre-Rebel

He also cited complaints that Gater coverage is biased, inaccurate, partisan and haphazard.

But through the four month long student strike, it has also been a staunch supporter of the rebels and a bitter critic of Hayakawa.

The suspension, Hayakawa admitted, might have the effect of ousting the present editorial staff, since "it will not be lifted until a responsible board of publications (with the power to fire the

editor) has been established."

"I am not trying to suppress the Gater," he said, "I am trying to liberate it."

Meanwhile, Karaguezian vowed to publish despite Hayakawa's ruling.

He'll Print It

The Gater's printer is Arnold Kloppe, owner of Gutenberg Press at 1550 Ocean Ave. Kloppe said he plans to continue printing although there is no immediate hope of reimbursement.

In a leading editorial yesterday, the Gater allowed that the "strike appears to be over," but went on to exhort Hayakawa to the usual fashion for "continuing the policies of institutional racism."

Meanwhile, on another front, the Black Faculty Union announced yesterday that it would hold an "Operation Black Awareness Workshop," this weekend at Benjamin Franklin High School. The purpose will be to discuss and clarify goals of the student strike for creation of an autonomous black studies department.

Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, said the

strike is the only way the college can be changed from "a hothead of racism" into "an incubator of good will."

Inspection

He also held out the possibility that the black leaders attending the workshop would converge on the campus for a first hand look.

Earlier, the Black Students Union circulated a leaflet saying that another meeting is being arranged with the Select Committee set up by the administration to deal with striking students.

Curt Allen, head of the committee, said his group was trying to keep the door open to talks with the BSU and Third World Liberation Front.

"I am not trying to suppress the Gater," he said, "I am trying to liberate it."

Meanwhile, Karaguezian vowed to publish despite Hayakawa's ruling.

He'll Print It

The Gater's printer is Arnold Kloppe, owner of Gutenberg Press at 1550 Ocean Ave. Kloppe said he plans to continue printing although there is no immediate hope of reimbursement.

In a leading editorial yesterday, the Gater allowed that the "strike appears to be over," but went on to exhort Hayakawa to the usual fashion for "continuing the policies of institutional racism."

Meanwhile, on another front, the Black Faculty Union announced yesterday that it would hold an "Operation Black Awareness Workshop," this weekend at Benjamin Franklin High School. The purpose will be to discuss and clarify goals of the student strike for creation of an autonomous black studies department.

Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, said the

strike is the only way the college can be changed from "a hothead of racism" into "an incubator of good will."

Inspection

He also held out the possibility that the black leaders attending the workshop would converge on the campus for a first hand look.

Although faced with possible disciplinary action by Acting San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa, the editors of the maverick student paper Daily Gater plan to publish an illegal edition again today.

Gater editor Dilran Karaguezian said the paper planned for today would only be two pages "but we will have an eight page Thursday."

But Hayakawa warned that further publication of the paper he suspended Monday might lead to suspensions for Karaguezian and his staff.

Fanfare

Amid a good deal of tumult and ballyhoo, the editors of the strongly anti-Hayakawa paper brought a contraband edition on campus yesterday during what they termed a "defying out party" in defiance of Hayakawa's suspension.

Hayakawa said he suspended the paper because "it is not adequately supervised

by the present board of publications," which he said had not fulfilled its responsibilities.

Hayakawa denied, however, his action was prompted by the Gater's often vitriolic and always impudent coverage of his administration.

"I suspended the paper in the interests of free speech," Hayakawa said. "The Gater does not reflect the full range of campus opinion but it is funded by all the students."

Pre-Rebel

He also cited complaints that Gater coverage is biased, inaccurate, partisan and haphazard.

But through the four month long student strike, it has also been a staunch supporter of the rebels and a bitter critic of Hayakawa.

The suspension, Hayakawa admitted, might have the effect of ousting the present editorial staff, since "it will not be lifted until a responsible board of publications (with the power to fire the

editor) has been established."

"I am not trying to suppress the Gater," he said, "I am trying to liberate it."

Meanwhile, Karaguezian vowed to publish despite Hayakawa's ruling.

He'll Print It

The Gater's printer is Arnold Kloppe, owner of Gutenberg Press at 1550 Ocean Ave. Kloppe said he plans to continue printing although there is no immediate hope of reimbursement.

In a leading editorial yesterday, the Gater allowed that the "strike appears to be over," but went on to exhort Hayakawa to the usual fashion for "continuing the policies of institutional racism."

Meanwhile, on another front, the Black Faculty Union announced yesterday that it would hold an "Operation Black Awareness Workshop," this weekend at Benjamin Franklin High School. The purpose will be to discuss and clarify goals of the student strike for creation of an autonomous black studies department.

Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, said the

strike is the only way the college can be changed from "a hothead of racism" into "an incubator of good will."

Inspection

He also held out the possibility that the black leaders attending the workshop would converge on the campus for a first hand look.

Earlier, the Black Students Union circulated a leaflet saying that another meeting is being arranged with the Select Committee set up by the administration to deal with striking students.

Curt Allen, head of the committee, said his group was trying to keep the door open to talks with the BSU and Third World Liberation Front.

"I am not trying to suppress the Gater," he said, "I am trying to liberate it."

Meanwhile, Karaguezian vowed to publish despite Hayakawa's ruling.

Congresslady Patsy Mink Defends Student Unrest

Hawaii's representative in the House, Mrs. Patsy T. Mink, gets warm greetings for her Saturday night talk in Santa Clara from Jerry Enomoto (left), National JACL president and Grayson Taketa, Santa Clara county attorney who lost his bid to a congressional seat in the November elections.

(San Jose Mercury photo)

Touches Lightly on Hayakawa Issue

SANTA CLARA — Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii) speaking here Saturday night, strongly defended the current wave of campus unrest and deplored the use of force to quell it.

She declared that "the grievances of our youth are real and important."

Mrs. Mink, the only female Nisei in the United States Congress, addressed some 700 persons at the awards banquet of the Japanese-American Citizens League's 23rd annual national bowling tournament at the Little New Yorker restaurant.

"There is a threat that runs through all the speeches and writings of these young people, whether they are demanding course in black studies or fighting about the construction of a

gymnasium at Morningglade Heights," the congresswoman said in prepared remarks.

"They talk about human dignity and the right to run their own lives... they demonstrate as the only way in which they can get anyone to listen to them."

Mrs. Mink said "it is no accident that the Black Revolution, the revolution of emerging nations, the youth revolution here and in other countries, and the priests challenging the Vatican on the most basic issue of birth control," are all happening at the same time.

The congresswoman said all these events are part of a "global unrest"... they all stem from the same great idea that has somehow been rekindled in the world

UNDERSTANDING OF STUDENTS URGED BY REP. PATSY MINK

(Continued from first page)

few will openly advocate suppression or oppression of other men, but nevertheless, it exists.

I received a letter in my office one day from a woman who wanted me to do everything I could to end welfare aid and other forms of assistance to our U.S. citizens of Mexican ancestry.

They view our government as impotent to deal with these basic issues and they become even more alienated when they realize that our stalemate draws them even closer to the hour when they must decide whether they shall serve when called.

Given such choices the precious few years which are theirs to enjoy at a university become even more important and their demands that these years be meaningful and subservient to their needs must be compassionately understood.

I believe that the Congress has acted responsibly to the issue of civil rights. We all know that during the past 15 years or so, Congress has passed a great many civil rights acts designed to provide for the Negro and other minority groups what they have always been guaranteed by the Constitution.

The fact that new, extra laws were found necessary to make it easier for some people to realize their constitutional guarantees is a sad enough commentary on the American society, but what is even worse is the fact that the majority of our people are still unready personally to extend these guarantees to all despite the Constitution and all the civil rights laws, and despite their protestations to the contrary.

Certainly, no one will admit his bigotry and prejudice — we always find ways to clothe such feelings in more presentable forms — and

Every man has the right to live wherever he chooses, so long as he can afford to pay for it. But what is the good of an open house law which specifically defines and guarantees this right if every case must be battled in the courts, individually, and at the cost of great effort, time and money.

Equal job opportunities are guaranteed by law and employers are forbidden to discriminate against a man because of race, color or creed. But when a black man is turned away from an employment office, how do you say or prove that he was rejected because of his race?

This things do happen however regardless of all the laws that have been enacted.

(To be continued)

UNDERSTANDING OF STUDENTS URGED BY REP. PATSY MINK

(Continued from first page)

few will openly advocate suppression or oppression of other men, but nevertheless, it exists.

I received a letter in my office one day from a woman who wanted me to do everything I could to end welfare aid and other forms of assistance to our U.S. citizens of Mexican ancestry.

They view our government as impotent to deal with these basic issues and they become even more alienated when they realize that our stalemate draws them even closer to the hour when they must decide whether they shall serve when called.

Given such choices the precious few years which are theirs to enjoy at a university become even more important and their demands that these years be meaningful and subservient to their needs must be compassionately understood.

I believe that the Congress has acted responsibly to the issue of civil rights. We all know that during the past 15 years or so, Congress has passed a great many civil rights acts designed to provide for the Negro and other minority groups what they have always been guaranteed by the Constitution.

The fact that new, extra laws were found necessary to make it easier for some people to realize their constitutional guarantees is a sad enough commentary on the American society, but what is even worse is the fact that the majority of our people are still unready personally to extend these guarantees to all despite the Constitution and all the civil rights laws, and despite their protestations to the contrary.

Certainly, no one will admit his bigotry and prejudice — we always find ways to clothe such feelings in more presentable forms — and

Every man has the right to live wherever he chooses, so long as he can afford to pay for it. But what is the good of an open house law which specifically defines and guarantees this right if every case must be battled in the courts, individually, and at the cost of great effort, time and money.

Equal job opportunities are guaranteed by law and employers are forbidden to discriminate against a man because of race, color or creed. But when a black man is turned away from an employment office, how do you say or prove that he was rejected because of his race?

This things do happen however regardless of all the laws that have been enacted.

Hayakawa Defies The Press

Vancouver-born Dr. Samuel Ichiji Hayakawa was appointed last November acting president of the strife and strike-torn San Francisco State College which is plagued by two simultaneous strikes. The liberal arts college has an enrolment of 18,000 and has for years been in the forefront of student unrest. Dr. Hayakawa is a well known semantologist and author of the book *Language in Thought and Action*, among others. He was interviewed in San Francisco by freelance correspondent Jürgen Hesse.

Q: You've been sort of dropped into this position of having to lead a campus which is among those being disrupted. What is the nature and content of student unrest? We know it's widespread, but is this in effect the beginning of a genuine social revolution?

A: I don't know. Too many different elements are mixed up here. I think that insofar as there is the beginning of a social revolution I've often wondered to what extent it has been triggered but the greater density of the network of communication that results from television in our time.

That is, all the countries — you know, France, England, the United States, Japan — have heavy television coverage and use. McLuhanesque

Q: Actually you're echoing Marshall McLuhan now, to some degree.

A: Yes, I do know that I've been influenced by his thought, but also I think television has a way of drastically oversimplifying all problems — social problems, emotional problems and so on.

The commercials tell you that there is an instant solution for sick headaches or stomach upsets or unpopularity, lack of sexual fulfillment. There are instant solutions for everything.

Television also presents complex events in neat, half-hour wrappings, and I think it has created the impression among many people that if there isn't an immediate solution to a complex problem, someone's holding out on them.

So, in a sense, are they not asking: If there's racial injustice, why can't something be done about it before the end of this week? If there's a war in Vietnam, why can't it be stopped at least by Easter? And so on.

Also television has not taught them (the student radicals, Ed.) or anyone else for that matter, about the democratic process. You keep wondering are they as always such tedious, boring things where you have to listen to an infinite number of speakers quoting statistics and citing facts and working out niggling little points of law, and so on. None of this has the quality of show business, and television is governed by show business considerations.

Therefore, when young people say they're disillusioned with the democratic process, you keep wondering are they disillusioned or do they just know nothing about it? There's another thing that puzzles me.

So many young people all over the world right now — and that's not the whole class of young people, you understand, it's the dissident minority — seem to think that the democratic process should give them what they want right away.

But the democratic process merely guarantees that you are free to argue for what you want, and to persuade other people that you should have it.

Q: Well, they don't want the democratic process to continue. What they want is anarchy, revolution, disruption of the system, the discontinuance of the system, isn't it?

A: That is it, of course. But why do they want the discontinuance of the system? It is because, I say, they don't understand the democratic process, and because they demand too much of it. Well, anyway, to attribute all this to television would of course be an oversimplification by far. But I do think that television has a role to play in all this.

Also there's the tremendous rapidity of social change in our time. And social change necessarily produces stresses and strains in all quarters.

The need for adjustments to these changes, I guess, are pretty keenly felt by students all over. I don't know what more to say on this particular question, whether or not this is a genuine revolution.

I'll only say this that the invention of printing revolutionized Europe. It destroyed the central authority of the Roman Catholic Church and split up Europe into a whole new pattern of configuration. What printing did to Europe can never be undone.

Every revolution in techniques of communication is a revolution in society. The connection between this basic cause and what later happens socially is never traced until later.

TV and Radio

Q: Are you suggesting in a way that television has had the same effect on the world as printing had on Europe?

A: Well, when you put radio and television together they are having the same effect upon the world that printing had upon Europe. When you think of these new African nations mandating a place in the United Nations, how much of this is to the spread of transistor radios in every village which brings information, create expectations that otherwise would never have reached them?

Q: You are, I think, justly known as a liberal in the original sense and yet, when you assumed office as acting president of San Francisco State College on Nov. 26, 1968, I, among others, was puzzled that you came on so strongly. You almost conveyed a sense of being an ultra-conservative in dealing with the unrest. Perhaps you could explain what your motives were and what your future policy is going to be.

A: This is not a question of being liberal or conservative. The kind of policy I have undertaken seems to me to unite both liberals and conservatives. That is, as you yourself pointed out a moment ago, the challenge is to the democratic process itself, not to any one wing of it.

So, I regard myself as a liberal and a lot of people regard themselves as conservatives, but we're united in not wanting the democratic process destroyed by anarchists and revolutionaries.

In that respect the bringing of police onto the campus and getting firm control over anarchistic and destructive activities seems to me just an ordinary and sensible thing to do that liberals and conservatives could quite agree on.

Resorting Order

Q: And has it worked so far?

A: It seems to have worked so far, very well. I never thought of this as a conservative doctrine or a liberal doctrine.

It was just a matter of restoring order in a place in which students were being beaten up and rocks were being thrown at windows and bombs were being placed in classroom buildings and even thrown into professors' homes, and things like that. Well, to stop that is not a conservative thing to do, or a liberal thing to do, it's the law-abiding thing to do.

Q: Another thing that has amazed me and other readers of your books is why you wanted a job like this at the time when everything was so difficult. What is your personal interest in being president?

A: I didn't want the job, at least at the conscious level, but ever since 1964 I've been watching this attack against the democratic process coming out of the universities, and it has deeply concerned me.

And so, when suddenly, out of the blue sky, I was asked to be president I immediately said yes, with very little thinking, because I'd been thinking of these problems for four years at least.

...Cont. From Page One.

And the curious thing that I found about my presidency is that, having become president, having known what I wanted to do for so long, I haven't had to think since I took office, except about matters of daily detail. I know what the policy is.

Q: Now you're following your blueprint?

A: Yes, the broad blueprint of how you have to restore order to a campus in order that it shall be liberal and progressive, or whatever you want it to be.

First of all, you've got to stop the unconstitutional, the unconstitutional, undemocratic procedures by means of which dissident students and dissident faculty try to force their will upon the majority.

Up to this point it seems to be working. I can't say it has worked yet, because, you know, complete peace on campus has not been established. The two strikes are still going on.

Sometimes Silence

Q: May I just quote from one of your books: "A constant awareness of the two-way nature of the communicative process is essential to the improvement of human relations, whether between parent and child, teacher and student, employer and employee, or nation and nation." How close are you to your own writing, to improving this communicative process?

A: Well, one thing that that sentence — with which I still agree — omits because it is a generalization, are the times when, at the same time that you are aware of the two-way nature of the process, you also know your position so well that, in a sense, you stop communicating while you wait for the people to come around to your point of view.

You apply pressure here to establish communications. Sometimes you have to be silent, and do other things at the non-verbal level that will re-establish the conditions in which communication can take place.

We're So Liberal

Q: Do you feel that you understand the basic cause of student unrest here today?

A: Well, I think one particular cause at this place is that our campus always has been so liberal and open-minded that people who fit in very poorly in more conventional places flood into this institution and then begin to raise hell.

We're terribly hospitable to all kinds of strange types, people who just don't fit in a more conventional environment. And we're proud of this in fact, but it also has its dangers, as is clearly shown by the events of the past few years.

Q: Were you happy with the way the police conducted themselves on this campus? I was at Berkeley recently where it was the worst day ever, and I understand nothing like this has happened there to the same extent.

A: No, it hasn't happened to the same extent. First of all I don't know what shortcomings there were in the instructing of police in Berkeley, but I do know that before school opened under my presidency on Dec. 2 I'd had hours and hours of meetings with police, and on the morning of Dec. 2 I personally addressed a group of policemen over in the clubhouse and told them my view of the thing.

And so, the police came on here pretty carefully instructed to start with. Then, after they got here I noticed that most police had not had previous experience in handling students.

This is a new thing in their lives. Like other human beings, they can get rattled.

But one thing I can tell you for certain is that the sophistication training of police improved perceptively from day to day between Dec. 6 and today. And during the last two weeks of January you could see how skillful the police had gotten by that time. They are magnificent in their self-control and in their ability to control large crowds and keep on top of everything.

Q: Which means in other words that fewer heads were cracked and less violence was committed on both sides?

A: Yes. At the same time, though, in one day we swept up 453 students and arrested all of them.

Black Studies

Q: Were they charged?

A: They are all being charged. Their case is coming to court this month.

Q: One of the big demands of your student body is for black studies — separate, non-white colleges. What is your administration planning to do here?

A: We are planning to have a black studies department which has the same standing as any other department, like French or chemistry or anything else.

But the idea of a separate college, with separate admission standards and absolute autonomy, that is completely out of the question.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHU

S.F. Chamber Grooming Hayakawa To Be Real Prexy

Dr. S. Hayakawa is being groomed to be permanent president of San Francisco State College, so far as the Greater S.F. Chamber of Commerce is concerned. This was indicated in a column called "Management's Corner" written by Bill Danner in the Chamber's monthly publication "San Francisco Business" dated February, 1969.

Last month I spoke to the press on several occasions about the actions of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the acting president of San Francisco State College. It made the public aware that the business community opposed Dr. Hayakawa's full support in his struggle to keep the college open.

Since that time, Dr. Hayakawa has received additional support from business agents of the Teamsters Union and numerous Building Trade Unions.

Faculty Calls for Disciplinary Halt

San Francisco State Acting President S. I. Hayakawa was considering today a resolution from his faculty to stop disciplinary proceedings against some 300 students involved in campus disturbances.

At a general meeting of the faculty yesterday, teachers voted 233 to 65 for a moratorium on disciplinary action until the Academic Senate could establish "just and equitable" procedures.

The Hayakawa plan for dealing with disciplinary cases—which is in operation now—set up three man faculty hearing panels. Ten cases have been heard so far with some 300 to go.

Final Word

Leo McClatchy, chairman of the senate, said the faculty's constitution allows it to set policy such as the resolution.

However, he said, "there's no doubt in my mind that the president can override us."

The main complaint raised by faculty members against Hayakawa is that he is violating the due process since the campus hearing is held before the student's arraignment in criminal court.

Most of the cases are the result of the mass arrest Jan. 23 in which more than 450 were booked, more than 400 were released.

Any testimony given by students at the hearing is not to be used in criminal court.

Hayakawa had previously given as his reason for the suspension the alleged non-functioning of the publications board.

In declining the offer, Hayakawa said he interpreted the student's demand that he be removed from his post as an attempt to set up an interim hearing to oversee campus publications.

"In that case," Hayakawa wrote, "I will use other means to help me establish the board."

S.F. State Paper Defies Hayakawa

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa warned yesterday that students who continue publishing San Francisco State College's campus newspaper in defiance of his ban will be disciplined.

But student editors promised to continue putting out a normal run of 8000 copies a day "no matter what Hayakawa does."

Hayakawa, at a press conference, said his administrators had recommended "that student disciplinary procedures should be implemented, and I agree." But he declined to say when or against whom.

Dikran Karaguezian, editor of the Gater which has been sharply critical of Hayakawa and supported the student strike, brushed aside the president's warning.

"If Hayakawa wants to silence us, he'll have to throw his body upon the wheels of our printing press," Karaguezian wrote in yesterday's Gater.

One of Hayakawa's public relations men, Chandler Malloy, read the statement and noted that Karaguezian is a Syrian and "a foreign national here on a visa."

"He's an Arab, and very emotional on these issues," Malloy said. "They tend to be very emotional."

Hayakawa ordered the Gater, the magazine Open Process and the Black Students Union's Black Fire newspaper suspended Monday, on grounds that no Board of Publications exists to supervise them.

Two faculty members on the Board of Publications and Karaguezian disputed Hayakawa's claim. Asked yesterday about their denial Hayakawa said:

"I want a student newspaper on this campus but a newspaper must have a publisher and that publisher by our campus rules is an all-college Board of Publications responsible to the president through the dean of students."

He said the present Board of Publications "is not a legitimate, functioning group," and said the Gater "is not a representative newspaper on this campus."

"At best it represents only half of the student body's opinion but it uses all of the students' money to publish," he said.

The Gater is financed by the Associated Students, which gets its funds from student incidental fees paid by all students at the time of registration.

In the spring of 1968, the Gater split off from the college's Journalism Department because of differences of opinion between student staff members and faculty advisers on content and editorial opinion.

At present, the rules specify that the Board of Publications should be made up of one faculty member appointed by the president of the Associated Students, one faculty member appointed by the dean of students, and the vice president of the Associated Students — a student.

The board appoints the student editor.

Hayakawa said he hoped that the suspension would not have to be effective more than a week and announced that he is trying to get a new interim Board of Publications chosen.

When this interim board recommends guidelines for existing publications, reviews the student publishing budget, and sets up criteria for a permanent board, publication can start again with his blessings, Hayakawa said.

'OBLIGATION'

In the meantime, it looked like the Gater would go right on publishing.

Arnold Kloeppel, owner of the Gutenberg Press which prints it, said he felt he had "an obligation" to continue the printing.

"I have a contract with a 30-day termination clause and a purchase order for the month of March," Kloeppel said, "and no notification of termination of that contract."

"Besides, I think they have a right to print."

Hayakawa, asked about charges he was trying to control the paper, said that through a more representative Board of Publications, "I hope to liberate the freedom of the press to represent all students."

Meanwhile, the Black Faculty Union declared yesterday that "just about everybody is sorely unhappy with the Hayakawa regime."

The organization, vowing it intends "to do something about it," has scheduled two days of workshops over the weekend at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School.

The workshops — scheduled for black student and community leaders — will discuss such things as the four-month-old student strike, the expanding role of the black community and "new and creative models for revolutionary change."

Spokesmen said it hadn't been determined whether whites will be allowed to attend the workshops.

Realities of a college education today. Yet this world is very real and very important to our youth.

It is time, in my opinion, that we all heed the warning signs of even greater tragedies to come, and begin to see that changes must be made. There are no easy answers.

No one can be sure that his solutions are the proper ones. I only say that we must begin.

I agree with the response of Father Hesburgh to President Nixon's letter that this is essentially a university problem and that the universities must find their own answers and that intervention by the federal government is neither desired nor warranted.

We are living in a confused situation, with overemphasis on the need to impose our will on the dissent.

Will he by his response to conflict contribute to the successful resolution of the basic necessity of re-doing our universities to be more relevant to our times?

I for one believe that the grievances of our youth are real and that they are important. Merely because the vast majority of our students are not involved in this turmoil... merely because the dissidents are few... should not minimize the need for serious efforts to effectuate change.

The university is a unique community. It sits apart from the rest of our society. We seldom have walked within its ivy-covered buildings since we graduated years ago.

We are generally unaware of the realities of a college education today. Yet this world is very real and very important to our youth.

It is time, in my opinion, that we all heed the warning signs of even greater tragedies to come, and begin to see that changes must be made. There are no easy answers.

No one can be sure that his solutions are the proper ones. I only say that we must begin.

I agree with the response of Father Hesburgh to President Nixon's letter that this is essentially a university problem and that the universities must find their own answers and that intervention by the federal government is neither desired nor warranted.

Concern for the Future Reagan Assesses 'Counter Violence'

Sacramento Governor Ronald Reagan conceded yesterday that he is concerned with potentialities of "counter-violence" on the part of extremists involved with campus unrest and related problems.

After Reagan had told a news conference that he believes California's toughening line toward campus violence is making some headway, he was asked about such incidents as the recent attacks on persons attending a San Francisco board of education meeting.

Asked whether he fears clashes between blacks and whites in the future, Reagan declared:

"I think that there is a threat that has been hanging over this (campus disorder problem) for some time. As a matter of fact I think it's a tribute to the vast majority of people of all races because remember, whereas the Black Students Union is the principal protagonist at the strike at San Francisco State (College), there are more black students continuing to take the abuse and harassment and go through the picket lines and go to school than there are people on strike."

"So let me make it plain this is not a racial issue at all, in any way. This revolutionary thing that is going on finds people of all races, and every ethnic background, on both sides of the issue."

"But the threat is there — there is no question. And if it comes about and we see police back-to-back between the two factions trying to separate them, then a lot of people in this country are truly going to see the kind of violence that we haven't seen since the great (racial) riots in wartime back in Detroit — and then we are going to see real tragedy."

Later, Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyns and other University of California officials held a closed-door meeting to discuss the UC situation with top-level Reagan aides.

Edwin Meese, the Governor's executive secretary, said afterwards that the session dealt with "tactical problems which simply are not in the public interest to discuss in the press."

The discussion involved legislation aimed at coping with campus unrest, he said.

The governor made no reference to problems of de facto school segregation or proposed solutions such as busing of children, but he showed no hesitance in indicating concern that the San Francisco school board disorder could be a forerunner of greater mass disruptions.

Earlier in the press conference, when questions were related directly to unrest on higher education campuses, Reagan reiterated his now-standard hard-line approach.

He ridiculed charges by Democratic minority leader Jesse M. Unruh (Dem.-Inglewood) and San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto that he (Reagan) is "trying to keep the campus turmoil pot boiling until next year because it would be a good election issue" — as one newsman put it.

The governor, who said he still hasn't decided whether to seek re-election in 1970, declared that "anyone would be thrown out of office who would perpetuate a political advantage."

When this interim board recommends guidelines for existing publications, reviews the student publishing budget, and sets up criteria for a permanent board, publication can start again with his blessings, Hayakawa said.

'OBLIGATION'

In the meantime, it looked like the Gater would go right on publishing.

Arnold Kloeppel, owner of the Gutenberg Press which prints it, said he felt he had "an obligation" to continue the printing.

"I have a contract with a 30-day termination clause and a purchase order for the month of March," Kloeppel said, "and no notification of termination of that contract."

"Besides, I think they have a right to print."

Hayakawa, asked about charges he was trying to control the paper, said that through a more representative Board of Publications, "I hope to liberate the freedom of the press to represent all students."

Meanwhile, the Black Faculty Union declared yesterday that "just about everybody is sorely unhappy with the Hayakawa regime."

The organization, vowing it intends "to do something about it," has scheduled two days of workshops over the weekend at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School.

The workshops — scheduled for black student and community leaders — will discuss such things as the four-month-old student strike, the expanding role of the black community and "new and creative models for revolutionary change."

Spokesmen said it hadn't been determined whether whites will be allowed to attend the workshops.

Realities of a college education today. Yet this world is very real and very important to our youth.

It is time, in my opinion, that we all heed the warning signs of even greater tragedies to come, and begin to see that changes must be made. There are no easy answers.

No one can be sure that his solutions are the proper ones. I only say that we must begin.

I agree with the response of Father Hesburgh to President Nixon's letter that this is essentially a university problem and that the universities must find their own answers and that intervention by the federal government is neither desired nor warranted.

We are living in a confused situation, with overemphasis on the need to impose our will on the dissent.

Will he by his response to conflict contribute to the successful resolution of the basic necessity of re-doing our universities to be more relevant to our times?

I for one believe that the grievances of our youth are real and that they are important. Merely because the vast majority of our students are not involved in this turmoil... merely because the dissidents are few... should not minimize the need for serious efforts to effectuate change.

The university is a unique community. It sits apart from the rest of our society. We seldom have walked within its ivy-covered buildings since we graduated years ago.

We are generally unaware of the realities of a college education today. Yet this world is very real and very important to our youth.

It is time, in my opinion, that we all heed the warning signs of even greater tragedies to come, and begin to see that changes must be made. There are no easy answers.

No one can be sure that his solutions are the proper ones. I only say that we must begin.

I agree with the response of Father Hesburgh to President Nixon's letter that this is essentially a university problem and that the universities must find their own answers and that intervention by the federal government is neither desired nor warranted.

We are living in a confused situation, with overemphasis on the need to impose our will on the dissent.

Will he by his response to conflict contribute to the successful resolution of the basic necessity of re-doing our universities to be more relevant to our times?

I for one believe that the grievances of our youth are real and that they are important. Merely because the vast majority of our students are not involved in this turmoil... merely because the dissidents are few... should not minimize the need for serious efforts to effectuate change.

The university is a unique community. It sits apart from the rest of our society. We seldom have walked within its ivy-covered buildings since we graduated years ago.

Candidate's View 'Make S.F. State President Strong'

A leading Negro educator has told a faculty group at San Francisco State College he would not accept the presidency there unless its powers are strengthened.

Franklin H. Williams, director of Columbia University's Center of Urban Affairs, is one of many candidates being considered for the demanding post.

In a February 10 letter to Dr. Franklin Sheehan, chairman of the five-member Presidential Selection Committee appointed by the Academic Senate, Williams said:

"It would be a privilege and an honor if your committee were to submit my name for consideration by the State Board (of trustees)."

But he listed rigorous conditions, including:

• A six-year contract.

• Authority to replace all senior executives and administrative staff after appropriate consultations with the Chancellor. These executives replaced would retain their tenure rights.

• Power to shift a given percentage of the annual college operating budget within guidelines—from one program to another.

Beyond that, Williams—a onetime ambassador to Ghana and a former Assistant Attorney General here—said he would require the full backing of the Governor, the trustees and the Chancellor.

Additionally, he said, he would insist on "a free hand in all negotiations with the various protesting student and community groups."

Williams said "the problems plaguing the college presently strike me as rising, at least in part, from the fact that the president simply does not have sufficient authority to carry out the many complex responsibilities inherent in that office."

Sheehan said Williams' requirements struck him as "reasonable."

HAYAKAWA

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who became acting president in November following the resignation of President Robert Smith, said, "I didn't have any preconditions. The difficulties I have experienced so far as acting president have not come from the Board of Trustees, the Chancellor's office or the Governor."

Although there is no legal barrier to the trustees making Hayakawa a permanent president, a sizeable percentage of the faculty remains hostile to him.

The selection committee—which included Hayakawa at the time—was angered over the failure of the trustees to consult it before appointing Hayakawa acting president.

Stockade Case

I cannot sleep easy thinking of a 19-year old constituent who was in the stockade at the Presidio at the time of the shooting of the mentally retarded prisoner who was trying to escape.

This young boy who sought the comfort and advice of his mother when confronted with a notice of induction and who decided after walking the hills of his birthplace that he had to refuse to serve because of his abhorrence of killing, had been subsequently confined to the stockade as a criminal.

This young man now faces 15 years in prison because his innocence required him to sit on the grass outside the stockade in protest of the death of a cellmate.

How will all this end? You, who remade your lives following the relocation episode of World War II, can perhaps understand the torment of the oppressed.

There are no simple answers to any of these problems. Force and violence will not solve anything. The sit-ins and the demonstrations are only attention seeking devices. We still need to find the solutions to the basic problems confronting our nation.

I believe that these solutions will come if we but have the resolve to see and understand the demands and needs of our people.

HAYAKAWA WITH A COPY OF 'SUSPENDED' PAPER. He said the Gater isn't representative.

Candidate's View

'Make S.F. State President Strong'

A leading Negro educator has told a faculty group at San Francisco State College he would not accept the presidency there unless its powers are strengthened.

Franklin H. Williams, director of Columbia University's Center of Urban Affairs, is one of many candidates being considered for the demanding post.

In a February 10 letter to Dr. Franklin Sheehan, chairman of the five-member Presidential Selection Committee appointed by the Academic Senate, Williams said:

"It would be a privilege and an honor if your committee were to submit my name for consideration by the State Board (of trustees)."

But he listed rigorous conditions, including:

Eight-Page List S.F. Teacher 'Proposals'

The San Francisco Federation of Teachers has given the administration an eight-page list of "proposals" ranging from a seven percent wage increase to total racial integration.

The teachers also are seeking the right to elect their own department heads and to evaluate the principals at each school.

Other proposals by the union, which says it represents 1800 of the district's 4500 teachers, include establishing a student grievance committee at each junior and senior high school with the members to be chosen by secret ballot.

Placed in number one position in the eight page list was the integration proposal:

"Every school must reflect the racial and ethnic composition within 15 percent of the entire school district. A comprehensive plan to accomplish this must be put into effect by the fall semester of 1969."

Other community relations proposals included establishing rules for student discipline, an ethnic studies program for teachers and administrators, night home visits to students' families and the hiring of community aides.

Must Improve
The educational package reflects the deep conviction of teachers in all divisions that extensive improvements are needed so that our schools will be safe and wholesome places for students to learn and teachers to teach.

"If the demoralization of surviving under constant crisis situations is to be averted, a sound, thoughtful and well-rounded educational program is essential," said James Ballard, president of Local 61 which drew up the proposals.

Cost Survey
"This is such a program developed by the people in daily contact with students on all levels and in all divisions."

Ballard asked Supt. Robert E. Jenkins to respond to the proposals by April 11. The superintendent's office said the district is asking for additional copies of the proposals and has extracted salary items to see what they will cost.

Under the proposals, the union is asking for a straight across-the-board wage increase of seven percent for all teachers effective July 1. This would be in addition to the salary increments already scheduled for the same date.

At present, teachers' salaries in the district range from \$6820 to \$13,640 a year, depending on training and experience.

The teachers also set out a schedule of maximum class sizes. Under the schedule, by September of 1969 the maximum size for a kindergarten class would be 21, grades 1-2, 25; grade 3, 26; grades 4-6, 31. In high school, the maximum size for academic subjects would be 31, English 26, physical education 38, industrial arts and homecoming 25 and other non-academic subjects 29.

Each of these maximum class sizes would be reduced by one more in 1970.

Pre-School
The teachers also called for expansion of pre-kindergarten programs and for the testing of all children entering kindergarten and transferring into the district to identify those with learning disabilities.

The union proposed doubling the facilities and staff of the Diagnostic Reading Center and for the assignment to every school of a remedial reading teacher.

In addition, the union suggested abolishing current grade designations in kindergarten through third grade and substituting instead a non-graded primary system.

Action Urged
Wrote Ballard to Supt. Jenkins:

"May we remind you that, in these troubled times, none of us enjoy the luxury of gamesmanship or business as usual. We are not concerned with which administrative sub-groupings you may choose to refer these requests to. We and the teachers we represent expect that, after due consultation, you will respond directly to the positions set forth."

S.F. Teacher Union Plan to End 'Crisis'

By Dick Meister
Labor Correspondent

A long list of demands designed to overcome "constant crisis situations" in the city's schools was presented yesterday by the Teachers Union.

The union, which struck last year over similar but less extensive demands, asked School Superintendent Robert Jenkins to respond by April 11 on implementing the "action program" developed over the past six months by teachers.

Union President James Ballard — hopeful "that a strike won't be necessary this time" — said his 1800 members do not expect "immediate implementation," but do want a guarantee that the proposals will be carried out.

REFORMS
The program — now being studied by Jenkins' staff — calls for fully integrating the schools; giving teachers, students and community representatives a strong voice in their operations; improving teacher pay and conditions; further reducing class sizes; and other major reforms that the union and others long have sought.

Heading the union's list are proposals which Ballard said are needed "to eradicate racism in our schools" and overcome unrest that Ballard complained is met with talk and police action rather than and white students as in the and senior high school.

These proposals would:

- Require that every school have the same mixture, within 15 percent, of minority and white students as in the school district at-large, and that all teachers and administrators take courses in minority cultures.

- Set up "a reformed student disciplinary procedure" and curriculum guides in conjunction with students, parents and community representatives, and student-elected student grievance committees at each junior and senior high school.

- Provide for all-day conferences at each high school for teachers, administrators, students, parents and community representatives; the hiring of "community aides" for non-teaching duties, and the assignment of school personnel to meet with parents in their homes.

- Related proposals would single out specific ghetto schools for "maximum possible improvements," reduce classes to no more than 30 pupils in most cases, set up a center for emotionally disturbed children and establish programs for pre-kindergarten training and for discovering and teaching children all learning disabilities.

Some of the most unusual proposals would:

- In elementary schools, drop grade designations up to the third grade, drop all report cards in favor of written evaluations and parent-teacher conferences and allow teachers to spend the first week of the term preparing lessons rather than teaching.

- Give teachers an "annual drawing account" of \$200 to buy their own special books and materials, allow them to elect their own department chairmen and evaluate their principals and discontinue guaranteed tenure for the principals and their assistants.

In addition working conditions would be improved by allowing teacher grievances to be appealed to an outside arbitrator for decision.

S.F. Examiner
Mon., Mar. 17, 1969

Hayakawa Calls Nixon A Very Good Listener

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa was back at his desk today as acting head of San Francisco State College after talking to President Nixon about campus troubles.

"He certainly is a good listener," Hayakawa said last night upon his arrival at San Francisco International Airport. "He was very attentive, very warm and kind."

Hayakawa in Secret Talk On Strike

A secret meeting was held yesterday morning between acting San Francisco State President S. I. Hayakawa and student strike leaders.

The meeting heightened speculation that some kind of settlement of the bitter strike is near.

None of the parties who attended the closed-door, 75-minute session would divulge what happened, but one participant—who described himself as "an independent" in the struggle—said the discussions between Hayakawa and the strike leaders "seemed promising to me."

And yesterday afternoon, the chairman of the faculty and administration Select Committee, that was forced to negotiate with striking students, issued a statement which indicated the committee will meet continuously throughout the weekend with student leaders.

The Students for a Democratic Society also called off a rally apparently designed to disrupt a disciplinary hearing for one of their members after members of the striking Third World Liberation Front declined to participate.

Another indication some settlement may be approaching was the announcement by Dr. Nathan Hare, the former head of State's Black Studies Department, that black faculty members and the Black Students Union have decided to postpone a "Black Awareness" mass mobilization scheduled for this weekend.

If current peace talks fail, he said, the mobilization will be held next weekend.

turbed children and establish programs for pre-kindergarten training and for discovering and teaching children all learning disabilities.

Some of the most unusual proposals would:

- In elementary schools, drop grade designations up to the third grade, drop all report cards in favor of written evaluations and parent-teacher conferences and allow teachers to spend the first week of the term preparing lessons rather than teaching.

- Give teachers an "annual drawing account" of \$200 to buy their own special books and materials, allow them to elect their own department chairmen and evaluate their principals and discontinue guaranteed tenure for the principals and their assistants.

In addition working conditions would be improved by allowing teacher grievances to be appealed to an outside arbitrator for decision.

S.F. Examiner
Mon., Mar. 17, 1969

Hayakawa Meets With Nixon

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, met with President Nixon today to express his views on campus disorders and his belief that federal funds should be cut off from students who engage in violence and property destruction.

The educator was guest at Nixon's White House church services yesterday and told reporters he was "looking forward" to talking to the President. He added, "I don't know if he needs any of my advice."

Nixon has promised a detailed statement on his position on student violence and campus disruptions today or tomorrow.

Hayakawa said, "I think so" when asked whether he would favor withholding of federal financial assistance and scholarships from students who foment riots and property destruction.

But he stressed that he did not include in that reprisal nonviolent student protesters. As for his own college, Dr. Hayakawa said, "Things are simmering down on campus," but the undercurrent is not over "by a long shot."

He said one of his "principles is to have plenty of police" on campus. He said he had "received a lot of complaints about the destruction of academic freedom" as a result, but that it was better than having "goon squads breaking up classrooms."

At his Friday conference, Nixon disclosed that he had ordered a federal survey of disorders on the nation's campuses in view of a congressional report that 122 of 540 arrested in disorders at San Francisco State College "were direct recipients of federal funds."

BAY AREA Dead Week

In what many considered the most important book so far on the modern rebellion in America, "Armies of the Night," Norman Mailer (see Page 16) made the point that history as it is perceived by historians is vastly different from history as perceived by those engaged in making it.

Thus, while the general impression of the college campus in the late 1960s might seem, to an observer in the year 2069, to be an inchoate jumble of riots, sit-ins, police and bombast, in reality the student revolution had been a curiously comfortable, erratic enterprise.

Even at the University of California at Berkeley, now known throughout the world as a center of protest, these things ebbed and flowed. Members of the Third World Liberation Front were still on strike there, as were some teaching assistants, but last week was dead week, the week before final exams, and demonstrations died right along with it.

'Silent Majority'
There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

The Week's News in Review

This World, Sunday, March 16, 1969

Dead Week

In what many considered the most important book so far on the modern rebellion in America, "Armies of the Night," Norman Mailer (see Page 16) made the point that history as it is perceived by historians is vastly different from history as perceived by those engaged in making it.

Thus, while the general impression of the college campus in the late 1960s might seem, to an observer in the year 2069, to be an inchoate jumble of riots, sit-ins, police and bombast, in reality the student revolution had been a curiously comfortable, erratic enterprise.

Even at the University of California at Berkeley, now known throughout the world as a center of protest, these things ebbed and flowed. Members of the Third World Liberation Front were still on strike there, as were some teaching assistants, but last week was dead week, the week before final exams, and demonstrations died right along with it.

'Silent Majority'
There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

There was time, however, for a group of students to try to correct what they thought of as a popular misconception about the majority of students at Cal. Seventeen members of Dr. T.Y. Lin's interdisciplinary class in "Technology and Urban Society" called a press conference to explain what they considered to be the views of the "silent majority."

A Reluctant Peace at S.F. State

By Phil Garlington Jr.

Two little noted incidents last week at San Francisco State College symbolize a change in atmosphere on the campus that may mean the long and bitter student strike is finally over.

On Monday, Acting President S. I. Hayakawa took a walk from the administration building to the corner of 19th and Holloway without his usual police escort. Only one student called him a "Fascist Pig."

And next day, Hayakawa "loaned" \$1000 from the presidential contingency fund to send four pretty cheerleaders to root for the school basketball team at the national small college finals in Evansville, Ind.

Both moves were part of an effort by Hayakawa to underscore the inescapable fact that the campus is returning to "normal."

It has been many weeks since police have faced students for a bloody confrontation. Pickets no longer chant along the sidewalks.

Most students — black and white — sympathize and anti-strike "blue armbands" are in vogue.

And while the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front still talk occasionally about delivering "the last few blows against the dying beast" of institutionalized racism, they are secretly meeting with the administration, possibly to bring the strike to a formal halt.

On Thursday, Bishop Mark J. Hurley, chairman of Mayor Alioto's special citizens committee, revealed BSU leaders met with the head of the administration's select committee, Gurt Allen, in the jail cell where George Murray, the Black Panther and former teacher, is doing six months for parole violation.

The BSU, as a precondition to talks, demanded that Murray participate.

Also at the meeting were Jerry Varnado and Jack Alexis, two top BSU leaders. Following the talks, Hurley said "all sides want the strike settled."

Want Settlement
It is certainly true that most students want it settled. In past years, scarcely a day went by at State without some kind of demonstration, rally or protest. Now, students stoically accept Hayakawa's ban on such activity, and the scene at noon is one of quiet with reflective students either taking the sun or lounging in the cafeteria.

No signs of restiveness appear. On the contrary, students seem to enjoy the lull, luxuriating in peace like weary veterans of a long campaign.

'New Tactics'
Occasional statements still issue from such Third World leaders such as Roger Alvarado, who told reporters "new tactics" are in the offing with a de-emphasis on "mass mobilization of students."

Implicit to some in this kind of talk is the threat of terrorism — bombing or arson.

Two weeks ago 19 year old Tim Peebles was seriously injured when a bomb police say he was trying to plant in the music building exploded in his hands.

On Tuesday, Nesbitt Crutchfield, 28, a BSU leader, was arrested for allegedly trying to set several autos afire in the campus parking lot.

But bombings will not mobilize the students into support for the moribund strike. Few students (and fewer outside citizens) would condone bombings of buildings, strikers' admit.

Promises Made
Does that mean, then, that Hayakawa has won? He apparently has succeeded at least in quieting most outward signs of unrest. He has punished the strikers in good measure. Additionally, he has promised to meet some strikers' demands — those he considers reasonable.

He is praised lavishly by public officials — and the public — for his hard line against militancy. But he is not popular with the vocal and active faculty, most of whom come from the liberal arts departments.

Faculty Shifted
Hayakawa nonetheless has been remarkably successful in forwarding his program. His first, and probably wisest decision was to quietly reorganize the administration.

Not an experienced administrator himself, he placed in top positions men not only steadfastly loyal to him but also competent and industrious.

Two trusted friends hold top posts. Frank D. Dollard is executive vice president and Edward Duerr is coordinator of internal affairs.

Both jobs are new and funded with extra money given the college in December by the chancellor.

Both men are also members of the faculty.

At his Friday conference, Nixon disclosed that he had ordered a federal survey of disorders on the nation's campuses in view of a congressional report that 122 of 540 arrested in disorders at San Francisco State College "were direct recipients of federal funds."

Last Saturday night Dr. Hayakawa attended the 34th annual Grizzlies club dinner at which President Nixon and other high political figures were spoofed in skits and songs.

He said one of his "principles is to have plenty of police" on campus. He said he had "received a lot of complaints about the destruction of academic freedom" as a result, but that it was better than having "goon squads breaking up classrooms."

At his Friday conference, Nixon disclosed that he had ordered a federal survey of disorders on the nation's campuses in view of a congressional report that 122 of 540 arrested in disorders at San Francisco State College "were direct recipients of federal funds."

Last week he arranged a "loan" of \$1000 from the presidential contingency fund to send four State song girls to the NCAA small college basketball championships in Evansville, Indiana.

Dr. Hayakawa himself telephoned the sports department at 10:30 one night last week to check the progress of the State basketball team, and to suggest that the team ought to be getting a better play in the paper for reaching the final rounds.

"We need

Nixon in Favor of Hayakawa Stand S.F. State Campus

WASHINGTON 479 — President Nixon planned to meet Thursday with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Education Secretary John W. Mitchell and Attorney General John N. Mitchell before settling his administration's position on campus disorders.

The president said at his news conference Friday that he was in favor of a settlement with the students on the violence that has erupted on an increasing number of college and university campuses.

Nixon has made few public statements on the problem at the White House. His most public remarks were contained in a letter to the Rev. Theodore G. Burch, president of the University of Notre Dame, last month.

The president praised the House of Representatives for its action on the problem, saying that he was in favor of a settlement with the students on the violence that has erupted on an increasing number of college and university campuses.

Nixon has made few public statements on the problem at the White House. His most public remarks were contained in a letter to the Rev. Theodore G. Burch, president of the University of Notre Dame, last month.

The president praised the House of Representatives for its action on the problem, saying that he was in favor of a settlement with the students on the violence that has erupted on an increasing number of college and university campuses.

Students Call Off S.F. State Strike

Hayakawa To Discuss Pact Today

The 134-day student strike at San Francisco State College—the longest and most bitter of its kind in California history—was declared ended yesterday by striking minority students.

But no sooner had strike leaders met behind closed doors to sign the settlement than serious doubts were raised over whether the administration had fully agreed to all its terms.

The announcement came after days of growing rumors that an agreement was imminent between the students and a special Select Committee of four faculty members and two administrators appointed by the college administration.

TOLD

Black Students Union leaders Benny Stewart and Jerry Varnado climbed atop chairs in the cafeteria at midday and told more than a thousand students crowded around the strike was over.

"The central committee has decided to accept the agreement," Stewart shouted through cupped hands. "The strike is over."

His announcement came after acting president S. I. Hayakawa announced that he will announce the terms of the agreement at a press conference this morning.

An official statement read by public relations spokesman Harvey York was as follows:

"Acting President S. I. Hayakawa will announce Friday morning (today) the college position and commitment to specific demands of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front."

OFFICIAL

Dr. Hayakawa will announce specific plans for establishing a school of ethnic studies, to include a black studies department, and for obtaining financing beyond the normal budget allocation to complete planning for the new school.

"His statement will be directed primarily toward the future of the college. He is expected to announce plans for expanding minority programs and for extending educational opportunities to a broader spectrum of the San Francisco community."

It was on the strength of this announcement that the striking students concluded

UPSET

Doubts about the settlement arose because it was apparent that at least some key administrators were upset by terms of the agreement settling the strike.

Edwin Duerr, who is in charge of student discipline hearings for the administration, was heard to say he was "not happy" with the agreement.

One of the two administrators on the committee did not even attend the signing session, and the other did not sign the agreement.

Bishop Mark Hurley, who has worked tirelessly behind the scenes to try to end the strikes and restore calm to the campus, significantly declined comment when asked if the strike was over.

Governor Ronald Reagan also was cautious. Asked in Sacramento for a comment

on the settlement, he said he was in favor of a settlement with the students on the violence that has erupted on an increasing number of college and university campuses.

Nixon has made few public statements on the problem at the White House. His most public remarks were contained in a letter to the Rev. Theodore G. Burch, president of the University of Notre Dame, last month.

The president praised the House of Representatives for its action on the problem, saying that he was in favor of a settlement with the students on the violence that has erupted on an increasing number of college and university campuses.

Nixon has made few public statements on the problem at the White House. His most public remarks were contained in a letter to the Rev. Theodore G. Burch, president of the University of Notre Dame, last month.

The president praised the House of Representatives for its action on the problem, saying that he was in favor of a settlement with the students on the violence that has erupted on an increasing number of college and university campuses.

Nixon has made few public statements on the problem at the White House. His most public remarks were contained in a letter to the Rev. Theodore G. Burch, president of the University of Notre Dame, last month.

Democrat Hayakawa Wins GOP Ovation

By Sydney Kossen Political Writer

S. I. Hayakawa, a Democrat, was a sensation at a Republican dinner last night.

They sandwiched San Francisco State's acting president into the program between State Sen. Milton Marks and State GOP Vice Chairman Putnam Livermore.

Hayakawa got a bigger ovation than Marks, Livermore, then Marks, Livermore and all the other speakers combined, including State Human Relations Secretary Spencer Williams—who dropped a broad hint that he intends to run for Attorney General again next year.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Vote Drive

The partisan speakers urged the dinner audience of 415 to help get out the Republican vote in Tuesday's special State Senate election in Contra Costa County.

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

Big Rally At State Canceled

By Phil Garlington Jr.

A potentially explosive student rally on the campus of San Francisco State College was called off today as both sides sought a formula for settlement of the flickering strike.

Members of the dissident students decided to cancel the illegal demonstration last night, apparently because leaders of the black community asked them to do so.

The community leaders met with acting President S. I. Hayakawa and four spokesmen for the Black Students Union for two hours yesterday.

Presumably, their request for cancellation of the rally was intended to keep the fires banked, since Hayakawa had made it clear he would call in police to halt the rally.

Teachers Picket

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Teachers, whose own strike is behind them, staged an informational picket line today, however, to protest the discharge of one of their number.

Hayakawa, emerging from yesterday's meeting, said the

Dr. Hayakawa Tells Nixon Own Views on Education

Exchange Views on Campus Disorders During Visit to White House, Reports President Good Listener

By DONOVAN BESS

San Francisco Chronicle Staff Writer

S. I. Hayakawa fulfilled another wish Monday: he spent nearly an hour telling the President of the United States about his philosophy of education.

"He certainly is a good listener," the acting president of San Francisco State College said at an air-port news conference after returning from Washington. "He was very attentive, very warm and kind."

Before Hayakawa took over as the college head last December, he had tried to sell the faculty and friends on setting up a big state college extension program to

qualify more minority-group persons for regular college work.

"The idea got scant attention," Hayakawa said. "The energetic little professor found in President Nixon the perfect audience for his idea."

The President, in turn, asked a few questions — apparently to help him in a statement he plans to release in a day or two about student unrest on American college and university campuses.

Dr. Hayakawa's Idea

Dr. Hayakawa disclosed that the White House meeting was held at his request. A reporter asked him why he wanted to see Mr. Nixon.

"Wouldn't you want to see the President of the United States when you get a chance?" he asked rhetorically. But he went on to say that he had wanted to tell Mr. Nixon about his ambitions to extend the state college campus "into the central city" and into districts like Hunters Point.

He said the President evidently was interested in that approach, since he cited progress by Wayne State university in Detroit toward setting up satellite centers off the main campus.

Seek Federal Help

Hayakawa said he suggested that the federal government might make available for the college "surplus" buildings like the Old Mint at Fifth and Mission sts.

"Mr. Nixon very kindly said he would look into it," he replied.

"... Mr. Nixon apparently is very deeply interested in the urban crisis."

The state college chief said the President asked him what role the faculty had played in the tensions that led to strikes and violence on the campus.

"I told him," Hayakawa said, "that the students would not have been nearly as revolutionary if some of the faculty had not been so."

Legitimate Complaints

He said the President inquired about the differences in attitude and behavior between Negro and white students.

"I replied that the blacks have legitimate complaints about society," Hayakawa said. But he told the President, he said, that he believed "the white radicals are often destructive rather than constructive in their campus role."

Hayakawa was asked if Mr. Nixon had questioned him about the effectiveness of bringing police on to the campus.

"He didn't criticize me," the state college chief said. "He didn't say, 'What are you doing with all those cops?'"

Agree on Student Aid

Earlier in his Washington, Hayakawa reported that he and Mr. Nixon agreed in general that federal aid to students should be withdrawn if they are convicted of serious offenses involving violence, unlawful assembly or obstruction of academic process.

(Continued on last page)

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa met the press Friday morning and in the course of answering press questions, he said the settlement was "a victory" for him or for the striking students. "We have made a step ahead for future operation of San Francisco State and I am confident that we can return to normal academic life to pursue learning," he said.

Attorney Frank Brann and Shop Mark Hurley, who led citizens' effort to mediate the lengthy dispute, described the past as a "monumental agreement." Brann said it will "provide a model for colleges around the country."

The settlement was announced one day after Hayakawa met for two hours with four leaders of the striking Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

Benny Stewart and Jerry Varnado, spokesmen for the striking group, announced the settlement to students at an impromptu rally. They said they won all of their "non-negotiable" demands.

The student leaders said an agreement on amnesty for the approximately 400 students arrested by the demonstrators would be signed. The amnesty question had been one of the major stumbling blocks. There would be some suspensions, but no expulsions.

Many of the liberal arts faculty members of the liberal arts faculty.

"There is the sinister role played by certain elements in the faculty," the semantist said in an address to the San Diego County Bar assn. "At the heart of these dissidents is extreme arrogance."

"Hell hath no fury like the frustrated intellectual. It was Plato, who said philosophers should be kings."

Many Nisid Aides

Hayakawa said the country is governed by men who have studied law and business, while many professors at his school have advanced degrees in philosophy, literature and other intellectual fields.

He charged that some want money say in the government and believe they have a right to revolt if they don't agree with the political administration.

Hayakawa, who holds doctorates in philosophy and literature, said faculty members with advanced degrees "should not let it go to their heads."

The scholar compared current left wing disorders in colleges to right wing attacks from outside the campus in the 1950s.

Dr. H. Declares AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER CAMPUSES A STEP AHEAD AT S.F. STATE

By U.P.I.

The long, violent student boycott at San Francisco State College has ended. Student leaders said they won all their demands and mediators termed the settlement a "model for colleges around the country."

The dispute began Nov. 6 when the school's Black Students Union demanded 10 "non-negotiable" demands and 200 attending students joined the boycott a few days later and issued five demands of its own.

About 250 of San Francisco State's 1,300 faculty members walked out Jan. 6, demanding better working conditions. They returned March 4 after gaining minor concessions.

The campus was closed for eight days before S. I. Hayakawa was named acting president late in November. He reopened the school Dec. 2, stationed hundreds of police on the campus and vowed to keep the college open.

Students fought several times with police and two persons were injured in bombings during the strike. The Jan. 23 arrest of nearly 500 students, coupled with the end of the teachers' walkout, seemed to break the back of the dispute.

Hayakawa last month named a six-man committee to negotiate with the striking students and himself met secretly with leaders of the BSU and TWLF. Thursday an agreement was reached.

Williams substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among the Republicans," he explained.

Responding to the long standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to me. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

He said civilization looks to education for salvation, just as it once rallied around the church. Little wonder, then, he said, that the community is horrified when it sees these young bums tearing up the place."

Hayakawa seemed to be near tears as he expressed his gratitude again at the end of his brief speech.

Williams, who is rumored under consideration for a Federal appointment, substituted as main speaker for Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu.

Not Listed

Hayakawa wasn't even on the program of the party's joint celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day. The embattled educator

was intercepted outside a Sheraton-Palace banquet hall as he was heading toward the studios of KCBS in the same hotel.

"I got trapped among



"Once you question seriously the legitimacy of those who now run the world, you begin to feel that all attacks upon the existing order . . . are both moral and desirable."

(EDITORS: Captions matted with pictures. See today's Jet News Visuals Page for a tie-in photo layout.)

By DICK KLEINER
West Coast Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—(NEA)—Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College doubts that the current campus revolution will lead to better universities.

Hayakawa, the man who is in the eye of the campus unrest hurricane, told of his doubts in an exclusive interview. He paced an empty conference room, straightening chairs and considering each word carefully as he spoke in his soft voice, now so familiar to Californians.

"I am not at all sure," he said, "that this revolutionary frame of mind is going to lead to better universities or a better world. The one essential ingredient that is lacking is a sense of responsibility."

"Students eventually must grow up and either become part of The Establishment—or drop out."

"But young social reformers who have a built-in sense

of responsibility will build, as they grow older, a wiser and more just Establishment. There is no evidence that the militant students of the New Left—black or white—will build anything."

The world-renowned semantist, who was suddenly thrust into prominence when he was named acting president of the riot-torn college, says he is enjoying his new fame.

"The first excitement hasn't worn off," he says. "It's nice to be recognized by strangers. It's nice when strangers send drinks to my table in restaurants."

He has found that everywhere except on his own campus he is applauded for his firm stand against campus disorders. At San Francisco State, however, the militants call him bad names.

"But that doesn't bother me," he says. "I can be called names with equanimity. I've been called names by experts."

He believes that the name-caller, the fomenters of

campus violence, are a minority—5 or 10 per cent of the student body—and, what is more curious, mostly liberal arts students.

Hayakawa says that engineering or premedical students rarely participate. He attributes this to what he calls "the elitist mentality" of liberal arts students. This manifests itself, he says, in their often-held belief that they know how to run the world better than politicians, businessmen or military men.

"However," he says, "since the politician, businessman and military man will not go away, the man of letters flirts with ideas of revolution. The problems of the war in Vietnam and the long-standing injustices to the Negro have sharply intensified the literary man's feeling that those who now run the world have no business running it."

"Once you question seriously the legitimacy of those who now run the world, you begin to feel that all attacks upon the existing order—The

Establishment—are both moral and desirable."

"This is why idealists and destructive anarchists find themselves in close alliance."

At San Francisco State, Hayakawa found it hard to distinguish between the militant idealists and militant anarchists—both appear to favor disorder for its own sake.

"One of the peculiarities of student protest," he says, "is that the favorite technique is to destroy the unspoken assumptions by which civilized society operates."

He cites two examples of this destructive mentality. Normally, when students dislike their professors, they drop out of class, switch classes or simply cut classes. But today's protesters stand up in class and yell at the professor.

At San Francisco State, too, protesters invaded the college library and messed up all the library cards, which Hayakawa characterizes as "a very dirty trick."

Because of his new state-wide image, Hayakawa is being increasingly mentioned as a possible political candidate. He says that he hasn't thought "that far ahead" yet.

"I'm only concerned with the job I have now," he says. "The pressures of this job are too enormous to think of any other."

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.) 3-11-69

The Two Presidents



PRESIDENT NIXON AND HAYAKAWA AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Hayakawa Tells Nixon How It Is

By Donovan Bess

S. I. Hayakawa fulfilled another wish yesterday; he spent nearly an hour telling the President of the United States about his philosophy of education.

"He certainly is a good listener," the acting president of San Francisco State College said at an airport news conference after returning from Washington. "He was very attentive, very warm and kind."

Before Hayakawa took over as the college head last December, he had tried to sell the faculty and friends on setting up a big State College extension program to qualify more minority-group persons for regular college work.

The idea got scant attention. Yesterday, the energetic little professor found, in President Nixon the perfect audience for his idea.

QUESTIONS

The President, in turn, asked a few questions—apparently to help him in a statement he plans to release today or tomorrow about student unrest on American college and university campuses.

Hayakawa disclosed that the White House meeting was held at his request. A reporter asked him why he wanted to see Mr. Nixon.

"Wouldn't you want to see President of the United States when you get a chance?" he asked rhetorically. But he went on to say that he had wanted to tell Mr. Nixon about his ambitions to extend the State College campus "into the central city" and into districts like Hunters Point.

He said the President evidently was interested in that approach, since he cited progress by Wayne State University in Detroit toward setting up satellite centers off the main campus.

MINT

Hayakawa said he suggested that the Federal government might make available for college "surplus" buildings like the Old Mint at Fifth and Mission Streets.

"Mr. Nixon very kindly said he would look into it," he reported. "Mr. Nixon apparently is very deeply interested in the urban crisis."

The State College chief said the President asked him what role the faculty had played in the tensions that led to strikes and violence on the campus.

"I told him," Hayakawa said, "that the students would not have been nearly as revolutionary if some of the faculty had not been so."

BLACKS

He said the President inquired about the differences in attitude and behavior between Negro and white students.

"I replied that the blacks have legitimate complaints about society," Hayakawa said. But he told the President, he said, that he believed "the white radicals are often destructive rather than constructive" in their campus role.

Hayakawa was asked if Mr. Nixon had questioned him about the effectiveness of bringing police onto the campus.

"He didn't criticize me," the State College chief said. "He didn't say, 'What are you doing with all those cops?'"

Earlier, in Washington, Hayakawa reported that he and Mr. Nixon agreed in general that Federal aid to students should be withdrawn if they are convicted of serious offenses involving campus violence, unlawful assembly or obstruction of academic procedures.

Hayakawa arrived here wearing the dark-gray suit and bright-red plaid necktie he had on during his White House meeting. He had made several TV and other public appearances during the week-end, and he looked tired. He is due back at his campus desk this morning.

San Francisco Chronicle 5
Wed., Mar. 19, 1969

Reagan Backs Campus Bills, Wants Three More

Sacramento

Four bills designed to clamp down on campus disorders were endorsed yesterday by Governor Ronald Reagan.

But the Republican chief executive, an outspoken "hard-liner" on law and order issues, also told a news conference that he wants more than the four bills by Senator John L. Harmer (Rep.-Glendale), which were sent to the assembly by the Senate Monday.

On the other hand, Reagan conceded under questioning that he is fearful of—and would oppose—legislation which might go too far toward "political control or interference" with campus operations from Sacramento.

INTERFERENCE

One reason for the "greatness" of California's institutions of higher learning, he concluded, is that "we have not had excessive political interference" with them.

The Harmer bills grant college presidents broad powers to declare a "state of emergency" on campus and to keep undesirable off; increase maximum penalties for those using force and violence on campuses; and require dismissal of students and employees who engage in unruly disruptions.

Reagan seeks at least three measures, to provide more protection to campus police; increase "trespass" penalties for persons who are ordered off campus for violating rules, but who return; and prohibit loudspeakers or other voice amplifiers on campus property without permission of authorities.

UC

As to the campus scene at UC Berkeley, Reagan said he hasn't considered lifting the "state of emergency" he declared there, and hasn't been asked to do so by authorities.

He raised some question whether those who called off the strike of students and teaching assistants at Berkeley last week may not have done so simply because final examinations were upon them and dissidents might just be using the "pause" to regroup their forces.

He indicated he felt it would be unwise to lift the "state of emergency," pull California Highway Patrolmen off campus, and order national guardsmen stationed nearby to go home, only to have to issue new orders when final exams are over— if campus violence should break out again.

GHEHIO

Asked what he thought of the proposal of S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State college, that "satellite campuses be located in ghetto areas, Reagan said the State's master plan for higher education envisions that California's 80-odd junior colleges should help serve this purpose.

One Step Ahead at UCLA

By DICK KLEINER
West Coast Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—(NEA)—California spawned much of the student unrest which is now sweeping campuses across the nation. And yet, strangely, one of the biggest of them all—UCLA—has been virtually peaceful.

It may not be so strange, at that. UCLA officials say that everything is going according to plan—a plan that calls for keeping one step ahead of students' demands, to head off unrest before it develops.

While the University of California at Berkeley erupts in tear gas battles and San Francisco State is in a state of siege—and campuses from Rutgers to Wisconsin have their troubles—classes go on as usual at the big (28,210 students) University of California at Los Angeles.

(The one violent event at UCLA—the shooting of two Negro militant students—has been attributed more to an intra-black power struggle than to collegiate matters.)

How has UCLA managed to avoid student unrest?

"If I had to pick one

thing," says Rosemary Park, vice-chancellor for educational planning and programs, "I'd pick our chancellor."

His name is Charles C. Young. He is 36 years old.

"He is, first, a young man," Miss Park says. "He was the assistant to the former chancellor. As vice-chancellor, he always had an open door policy—anybody could just walk in and talk to him, and that's an important channel."

"As chancellor, he has tried to continue that, although it's almost impossible. But there is still a sense of being able to get to him. The students call him Chuck."

Chuck Young sets the climate at UCLA, a climate that indicates the administration is willing to listen, and is youthful enough to understand. But UCLA's stop-the-riots-before-they-start policy goes deeper.

Last spring, Young set up an informal committee, under the leadership of Charles Wilson, a Negro who is an assistant vice-chancellor, to see what programs could be instituted. Young's feeling



Rosemary Park
The chancellor is the thing.

was that too many schools waited too long—they spent their time reacting, rather than acting.

Wilson's committee worked all summer. It was divided into three groups, each chaired by a student. One group considered the problem of admitting disadvantaged students. (This fall, as

a result, 50 blacks and 50 browns—Mexican-Americans—who had dropped out after high school were admitted, over and above the ordinary admissions.)

A second group studied general curricular problems. (And, consequently, an Institute of American Cultures has been established, to study black, brown and yellow cultures in America.)

The third subcommittee worked on the university's involvement with urban problems. (And UCLA now operates two student-run centers in the heart of the black and brown sections of Los Angeles, to recruit students into the new entry program.)

Once the disadvantaged students are admitted, UCLA's work doesn't stop. They recognize that it is hard for youths from the ghetto and the barrio to adjust to campus life, so there is a program to help them with that adjustment.

This work helped beat any would-be rabble-rousers to the punch. Militant arguments that the university did not have a representative student body, or did not offer

studies in minority cultures, or divorced itself from minority areas, could be countered: "We've already done that."

There may be other reasons why UCLA has kept its cool. Some say the university's geographical setting—it is not surrounded by an urban area where outsiders have an easy opportunity to mingle with the students—has helped. Others maintain that UCLA's student body is different, in that there is a high percentage of those who are working their way through.

Militant students claim, further, that for some reason the UCLA student body is apathetic and hard to arouse. But university officials consider that a specious argument; anybody is apathetic until he becomes militant.

"I'm optimistic," Miss Park says, "that we can work our way through anything that comes up—we have many channels of communication."

"The university is no longer an ivory tower. But I think it has become a more productive place."

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.) 3-11-69

Get-Tough College Bills OK'd in Senate

Violators Would Face Mandatory Firing, Expulsion

BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—A package of four bills to crack down on state college campus violence—including the firing of professors and expulsion of students who cause disruptions—was approved Monday by the State Senate.

The upper house voted 28 to 9, 29 to 7, 30 to 5, and 30 to 6 to approve the get-tough legislation, authored by Sen. John L. Harmer (R-Glendale).

"These bills would bring under control the activity of the radical-militant revolutionaries who are seeking to use our campuses as a sanctuary to bring chaos to our society," said Harmer.

Argument by Opponents

Opponents argued that the legislation in general was repressive, would not solve the root problem of student unrest and infringed on academic freedom.

Sent to the Assembly were four bills that would:

1—Permit a state college president to declare a "state of emergency" if a disruption of normal activities occurred or was threatened, and to restrict access to the campus. Violation would be a misdemeanor.

2—Make it a crime punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 and five years in prison for anyone to willfully "use force, violence, threat, intimidation, coercion or coercion" to obstruct

any school officials in performance of their duties, or to prevent a student or professor from attending a class.

3—Require the mandatory firing of any state college faculty member found to have participated in a campus disruption, or to have attempted to do so, and prohibit his rehiring for a three-year period.

4—Require the mandatory expulsion of any state college student found to have participated in a disruption, or to have attempted to do so, and prohibit his readmission for three years.

The votes came after an hour-and-a-half of sometimes emotional debate on the Senate floor.

In his opening remarks, Harmer said: "Academic freedom has never

been the freedom to learn what one chooses, to determine what was relevant to him, or the freedom to burn and destroy that which represents authority, or the freedom to exclude, to threaten, to coerce, or to intimidate, as we now see happening in our schools and colleges."

Tired of Destruction

"I fear that unless we do something quickly, it will be too late and real academic freedom will have perished."

"Frankly, I am sick and tired of apologizing to my friends and my constituents for what these miserable rebels are doing to our state."

Senate Democratic floor leader George Moscone (D-San Francisco) argued against the bill allowing college presidents to declare a "state of emergency."

Moscone said the measure contains no guidelines or standards and a president could decide to ban an entire Black Students Union or American Federation of Teachers chapter in toto.

except by permission of
int'd in U.S.A.

NEA news special

New York, March 11, 1969

MORAL SUPPORT BY WHITE HOUSE SEEN AGAINST DISORDERS

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN
Times Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's statement on student disorders, expected today or Wednesday, coincides with signs of rising reaction against campus violence and vandalism, from liberals as well as from conservatives.

The President is likely to throw the moral support of the White House behind the apparently growing number of students and faculty members who are opposed to the forcible disruption of classes and other school activity.

According to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, who discussed the problem with Mr. Nixon at the White House Monday, the President does not contemplate putting the federal government in the business of dealing with unruly students.

Generally, Dr. Hayakawa said, the President favors leaving campus

Please Turn to Page 25, Col. 1

The only Negro senator, Sen. Mervyn Dymally (D-Los Angeles) said, "I am opposed to violence on campus, in the streets, and in Vietnam."

"I am opposed to violence, but this is bad legislation. We need new programs of a depth and dimension never before tried in this state."

The only acknowledged member of the John Birch Society in the Legislature, Sen. John G. Schmitz, (R-Tustin), said, "The problem is that the minority will not accept the rejection of its demands by the majority."

"They have been raised that when you get turned down you throw a tantrum."

Hits Trustees

Sen. James Q. Wedworth (D-Hawthorne) argued that the state college system is "rotten at the top . . . but no one is willing to take a look at the top."

He criticized both the State College Board of Trustees and Chancellor Glenn S. Dunke "for doing nothing."

"They should enforce the existing law," Wedworth said, "and then ask us if they need more laws."

Sen. Nicholas C. Petris (D-Oakland) said, "The problem is that we have a generation gap. This generation of youngsters is simply refusing to close its eyes to things we have permitted to go on for years and years."

In rebuttal, Harmer said, "I don't presume to solve the whole problem. But if we don't do something to alleviate some of the

symptoms, this problem is going to get worse."

The Senate previously passed legislation to make various types of assault against a campus policeman subject to the same stiff penalties as assault against other law enforcement officers, and to authorize college and university administrators to bar from their campuses known troublemakers and persons they believe "may threaten the orderly operation of the campus."

More than 75 separate bills to deal with campus disturbances are pending in the two houses.

A special Assembly committee, composed of six Republicans and four Democrats, already has been picked by Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy) to probe campus disturbances and to screen all of the related legislation.

This committee is expected to draft an omnibus bill of some sort, including various features of the bills sent over by the Senate, for action later in the session.

The contents of the four bills passed by the Senate are expected to rank high in any omnibus legislation prepared by the Assembly special committee.

1. wittgenstein

Tuesday afternoon, Overacting President S.I. Hayakawa said he would appoint a new board to "properly" supervise the officially suspended campus newspaper, The Daily Gator. A reporter asked whether the suspension had anything to do with the Gator's consistent support for the strike.

"You can say so," said Hayakawa, bemused, taken slightly aback, his face then blurring into an eerie glee, as if to say: It is remarkable, isn't it, how much I can get away with, how I can wipe millions of faces with my crap and you have to report it. But, he went on, he's not the only one distressed by the Gator's open-eyed strike coverage. "Many faculty and many students" have agreed with him. The paper only represents the views of—maybe no more than half the students. He wants it opened up.

Half the students! You hear it right. That was the same Hayakawa speaking who goes on about "fifty-hard-core anarchists," handfuls of hoppers, the rights of the silent majority, etc. You'd think that he can't have it both ways. Then what's the method in the madness, the logic of the lie?

Presumably, if asked to square his accounts, Hayakawa would say that the

passively pro-strike, pro-demands majority foresees violence and is born-awoke into "riot" by the hoppers and freaks; he's not against the demands, mind you, only against the violence. Momentarily, the logic seems to hang together; but it hangs by a thread. For one thing, he ridicules the essence of the demands, the idea of third-world self-determination in education and admissions. But this is the superficial flaw. Deeper yet, if the majority assent to the Gator coverage and the fifteen demands, then the hoppers and revolutionaries are exercising the will of the majority. The movement at State would then be as democratic an affair as there's ever been; far more democratic than, say, Hayakawa's authority.

The thread snaps; logic drops Hayakawa into a hole. One explanation is that he's utterly stark-raving mad. But then why is he so attractive to sober-sided citizens? Consider another explanation: He's wielding a darker, more primitive lie than the lie of his particular head-count. His numbers game—like that of McCarthy's 106 (or was it 99?) Communists in the State Department, like that of the Pentagon in 1965, trying to prove North Vietnamese "invasion" with accounts of a dozen or fewer Northern "infiltrators"—is a fundamental mystification.

Capitalism has always pivoted on numbers. The bookkeeper's mentality was at the heart of the Protestant ethic. Everything must be in balance, and the

way to discover the balance, the way to gauge success, is to reduce all life, all tendency, all energy, all equality, to interchangeable, addable, subtractible, multiplicable quantities. Social science, a bootlicking handmaiden if you can imagine such a thing, becomes a process of polling the digits to see if they're doing "jes' fine. Political decisions are reduced to cost-benefit accounting, a method of skirting alternative values and obscuring your own. Value becomes price—a number. There may be men you can't buy, but there's no man you can't count.

Over three centuries of quantification from the top, from government statistics to corporate statements, numbers as things in themselves have acquired a vast weight. Everyone is impressed by numbers. College debaters know that you can say anything you like as long as it is "documented," and the best "documentation" is numbers. Advertisers know that "three out of four doctors" recommend better than "most doctors." "Just the facts, ma'am, just the facts," Jack Webb used to want, but today's citizen wants just the figures. That's what he's been taught.

And the particular figures matter only when one's own security is at stake. The corporation can't afford to lie to itself about sales and costs, but the plain citizen will take any number as reassurance when he gets it from his political hero. That's why the Fifties McCarthyism weren't impressed when their

hero's inconsistencies were called to their attention. It doesn't matter that some newsmen—not to mention the evidence of the eyes—challenge Hayakawa's attendance figures. What counts is that there's a count at all.

This is Hayakawa's menace. The numbers game is simply one variant of the Big Lie. He delights in leveling charges the movement would have to take weeks rebutting, point by painstaking point; by then, the reporters would have gone back to bed. With \$100,000 for Public Relations donated by Chicago Insurance millionaire W. Clement Stone, he buys free rein for his curious flair for numbers and gaudy terminology. Hayakawa calls himself a general semanticist but he learned his trade from Goebbels, who in turn was only dabbling with a theme composed by Martin Luther, Auguste Comte, and the whole high pantheon of Western civilizers. The technique of the Big Lie has this society by the throat, and won't let go, won't let go, unless it is forced, finger by crooked finger.

We don't have to summon up analogies to Nazi Germany anymore. Look instead to California. Look to the political police, the assassinations, the Army, the crumbling of the Center, the lawlessness of the Left. Now it's not fascism yet; a knowledge of history affords us a second chance. Youth, maybe, is on our side. But like the Big Lies, the Good Germans are right at hand. It's about 1928.

'Informative' Meeting

Hayakawa, Strikers Meet --No Settlement Reached

Leaders of the 18 weeks old student strike at San Francisco State College and their top community supporters met with Acting President S.I. Hayakawa yesterday for two hours.

When the meeting ended at 3:30 p.m., a rumored announcement of strike settlement was not forthcoming.

None of the participants had anything to say to the waiting press except Dr. Hayakawa. And even he was unusually brief.

"It was a very informative

meeting," he began. "We settled some conditions to establish future meetings. The meeting created an atmosphere of trust and friendship."

COMMENT

Asked for his comment, Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies who initiated the conference said: "Well, I'm not going to say anything because what I would have to say would not be favorable."

Attending the meeting were Leonard R. Myers, president of the Central City Chapter of the NAACP, G. "Rip" Ridley of the Western Addition Economic Opportunity Council and other leaders of the black community.

Representing the Black Students Union, which called the strike on November 6, were Jerry Varnado, Nesbitt Crutchfield and Jack Alexis. William Stewart represented the black faculty.

RALLIES

Although Hayakawa didn't talk much about what went on at the meeting, he took the opportunity of an attentive press corps to reaffirm his rule banning unauthorized rallies from the campus.

Hayakawa also expressed disappointment over a Teachers Union plan to begin informational picketing on campus today over the refusal of the college to re-hire a professor, Morgan Pinney, who joined in the union's recent strike.

College officials said Pinney, the only one of some 200 strikers who was not required, failed by about 90 minutes to meet the deadline that had been set for strikers to agree to re-hiring after they approved a strike settlement.

"When you miss a plane, you miss a plane," declared Hayakawa. "It doesn't matter by how little."

EXCUSE

Union President Gary Hawkins complained that the 50-minute difference was just "an excuse" used by Hayakawa to single out Pinney, who was the only teacher in the school of Business to join in the strike.

Hawkins said the picketing would be conducted between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. until the end of the week. If Pinney is not rehired by then, he said, "more drastic action will take place."

He declined to say what that action might be, but he said his members have authorized union officers to call another strike if necessary.

NU Hears Walker, Hayakawa Unrest Views

Future educators from Northwestern University got two points of view Thursday night on student unrest and how to handle it — from Dr. S. I. Hayakawa and Daniel Walker.

Walker, author of a report on Democratic convention week disturbances, said repressive action by some universities against demonstrators have driven the idealistic many into the hands of the radical few.

He said educators must "persuade them (the idealists) that the American system is not the establishment they so much despise, but rather the framework for the change that they so desperately want to see."

IDEALISM VS. REVOLUTION

Walker said schools must be able "to distinguish between idealism on the one hand and hard-core radical revolutionaries on the other."

He added:

"Let us recognize there are some faults in our institutions, including our universities, and stop reacting with emotion and grasping for simplistic solutions to the problems which confront us."

Hayakawa earlier addressed the group of 50 education students at a seminar sponsored by the Northwestern School of Education and Phi Delta Kappa, the professional education fraternity to which they belong.

A NEW DIRECTION

He spoke via a videotape recording from San Francisco State College, where he is acting president.

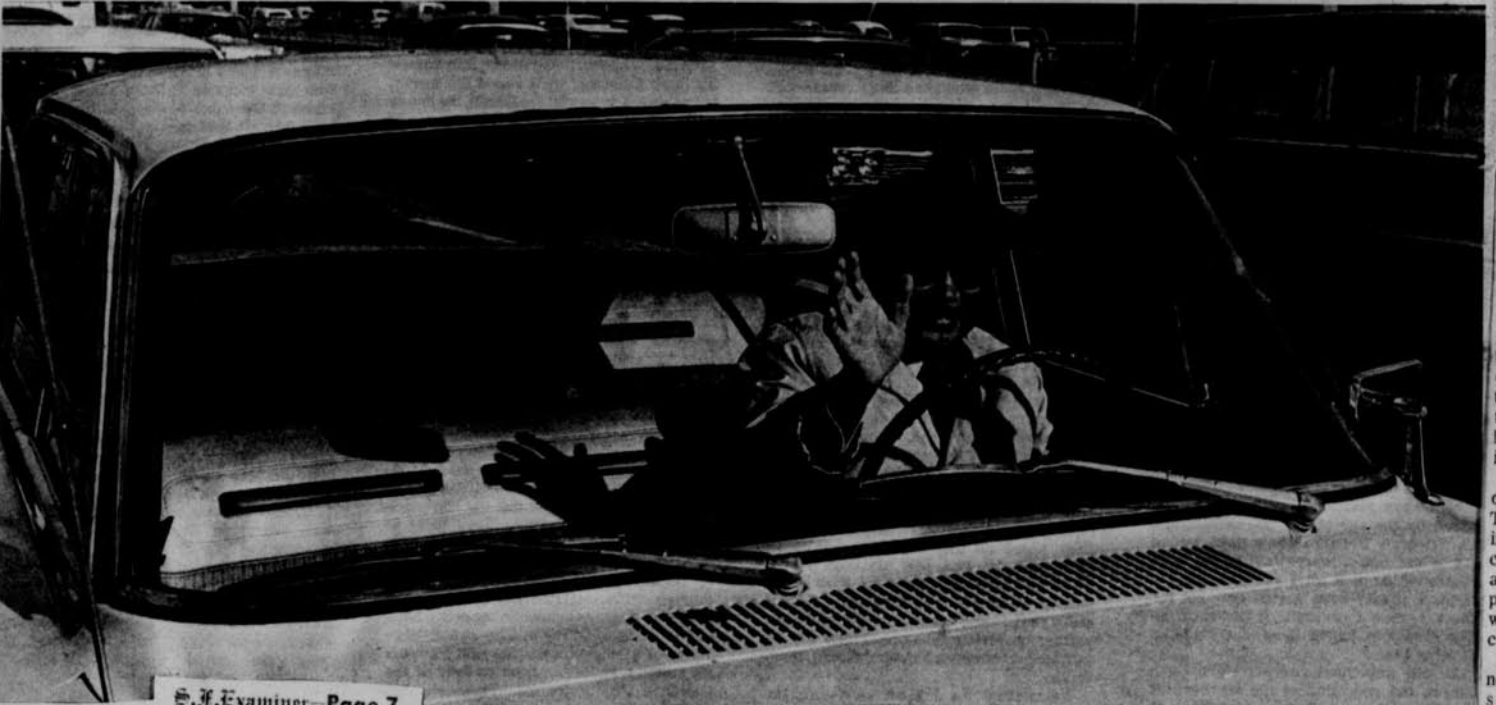
Hayakawa said that attacks

on academic freedom formerly came from the far right but did now issue from the far left. The attacks were formerly from without but now come from within the school, and administrations have proved "extraordinarily unprepared to cope with these attacks," he maintained.

He urged stronger defenses against the attacks and defended the use of police to break up demonstrations.

There is a difference, Hayakawa said, "between use of police to suppress human freedom which occurs in Fascist states and use of police in a democratic society." Police are present "to protect teachers and students and maintain an atmosphere of calm and peace," he asserted.

HAYAKAWA MOMENTS BEFORE HIS DEATH



S.F. Examiner—Page 7
Wed., Mar. 19, 1969

Few Cause Campus Trouble -- Meriam

Examiner News Service

WASHINGTON — A top California education official today told Congress fewer than 1 percent of the students getting government aid in his state's colleges have been involved in campus disorders.

Theodore Meriam, chairman of the board of trustees of California state colleges, also said in testimony before a House education special subcommittee that "a heck of a lot of them (students) are as confused as we adults are by the actions of a few of them."

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Edith Green, resumed hearing it started last month with S.I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College. Mrs. Green's panel is exploring problems in higher education, including campus unrest.

Hayakawa's Figure

Hayakawa told the subcommittee earlier that of 504 students arrested at his college, 122 were getting federal aid. President Nixon noted those figures last week when he said he would have a statement on campus unrest.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1969

Nixon's press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, said yesterday, however, the President has decided against making a statement at this time. Congressional leaders who met with Nixon yesterday said he favors stricter enforcement of existing laws calling for a cutoff of aid to students convicted of rioting on campus.

210 Out of 29,000

Meriam said of the 29,000 California students getting federal aid, 210 have been arrested in connection with student unrest.

He said he has talked with many students but "I don't think I have a full and complete understanding about what they're up to, where they're going or what they want. As a matter of fact, a heck of a lot of them are as confused as we adults are by the actions of a few of them."

TV Coverage

Meriam said there are signs of a trend back to peace and order on the campus as a result of efforts of "the silent majority" of students and teachers who oppose rioting.

Meriam Believes

Assistance from federal crime fighters would be more help in curbing campus disorders than cutting off funds to student ringleaders.

"I'm not suggesting any collegiate CIA," Theodore Meriam said. "But it surely wouldn't hurt to share whatever hard information federal agencies have gathered."

Meriam declared federal investigative and enforcement agencies should also help identify and arrest students who move about the country stirring campus trouble.

He said the public sees higher education as the future salvation of the country, a belief Hayakawa did not dispute.

"What comes through to me is the degree to which people who have never been to college are even more horrified than those who have been to see these young bums tearing up the place," he said.

Hayakawa — in a voice near tears — expressed gratitude for the support he has been given.

"You give me so much strength... I'm terribly grateful to you," he said.

Both before and after the Hayakawa appearance, the audience of party regulars was exhorted to help get out the vote in Tuesday's state senate election in Contra Costa county.

District attorney John Nejedly, a Republican, is running for the seat left vacant by the death of State Senator George Miller. His Democratic opponent is Miller's son, George.

His announcement came after acting president S. I. Hayakawa announced that he will announce the terms of the agreement at a press conference this morning.

Two hundred students were involved. Mayor Robert L. Ford ordered a night-time curfew for the town of 13,000. Tonight, a police car carrying three men was fired on near a lumber yard. Police returned the shots with pistols. An unarmed Negro youth was arrested.

8 San Francisco Chronicle Thurs., Mar. 20, 1969

Hayakawa a Great Success As Reinecke's Substitute

Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke was supposed to speak last night at the annual Lincoln Day dinner but the Republicans got Dr. S. I. Hayakawa instead.

Reinecke was home in Sacramento with the flu and Hayakawa, the acting president of San Francisco State College, was passing through a Sheraton-Palace corridor when spotted.

Spencer Williams, secretary of the Human Relations Agency in Governor Reagan's cabinet, was scheduled as the substitute speaker but Hayakawa was the undisputed hit of the evening.

Receiving his now customary standing ovation, Hayakawa told the 415 Republicans at the dinner that he has taken on a growing significance to the Nation.

"I more and more perceive that my task at a formerly obscure State College is more and more important than I realized," Hayakawa said.

He said the public sees higher education as the future salvation of the country, a belief Hayakawa did not dispute.

"What comes through to me is the degree to which people who have never been to college are even more horrified than those who have been to see these young bums tearing up the place," he said.

Hayakawa — in a voice near tears — expressed gratitude for the support he has been given.

"You give me so much strength... I'm terribly grateful to you," he said.

Both before and after the Hayakawa appearance, the audience of party regulars was exhorted to help get out the vote in Tuesday's state senate election in Contra Costa county.

District attorney John Nejedly, a Republican, is running for the seat left vacant by the death of State Senator George Miller. His Democratic opponent is Miller's son, George.

His announcement came after acting president S. I. Hayakawa announced that he will announce the terms of the agreement at a press conference this morning.

Two hundred students were involved. Mayor Robert L. Ford ordered a night-time curfew for the town of 13,000. Tonight, a police car carrying three men was fired on near a lumber yard. Police returned the shots with pistols. An unarmed Negro youth was arrested.

Accord in Doubt

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1969

Students Call Off S.F. State Strike

OFFICIAL

An official statement read by public relations spokesman Harvey York was as follows:

"Acting President S. I. Hayakawa will announce Friday morning (today) the college position and commitment to specific demands of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front."

"Dr. Hayakawa will announce specific plans for establishing a school of ethnic studies, to include a black studies department, and for obtaining financing beyond the normal budget allocation to complete planning for the new school."

"His statement will be directed primarily toward the future of the college. He is expected to announce plans for expanding minority programs and for extending educational opportunities to a broader spectrum of the San Francisco community."

It was on the strength of this announcement that the striking students concluded that they had won enough after four months of strike to end it.

"We view the agreed settlement as a foundation for revolutionary change in bringing together this college and various communities throughout the Bay Area," Stewart told a press conference.

"We further view that this settlement would act as a model for all institutions of higher learning throughout the Nation," he added.

The struggle to end institutionalized racism and the right of all people to seize power for determining their political, economic, educational and social destinies is not over, but will intensify," Stewart emphasized.

Frank Brann, the attorney for the striking students, said the settlement provides for a

maximum of a two-semester suspension for students convicted of bombing or setting fires on campus.

For those students found guilty of physical disruption of classes, the penalty will be a suspension for the two-month balance of the semester, Brann said.

And for those students—comprising 95 per cent of all disciplinary cases—who have been arrested for failure to disperse, unlawful assembly and disturbing the peace, the penalty will be a written reprimand.

All the students who have been arrested since the student strike began November 6 must, however, face court trials on charges filed against them.

ARRESTED

Since November, 673 persons have been arrested on the campus, 60 per cent of them students. Of this total, only 116 have been of minority races. The median age was 21.4 years, with a range from 14 to 47 years.

"Nobody will be expelled," Stewart said with satisfaction in his cafeteria talk. "The hardest penalty will be suspension for those who are guilty of violence."

Rumors circulated yesterday that students will ask Mayor Joseph A. Alioto to seek amnesty in the court trials of those students arrested.

Doubts about the settlement arose because it was apparent that at least some key administrators were upset by terms of the agreement settling the strike.

Edwin Duerr, who is in charge of student discipline hearings for the administration, was heard to say he was "not happy" with the agreement.

One of the two administrators on the committee did not even attend the signing session, and the other did not

Students Seek Aid in Suit

Two students at San Francisco State College announced today they have

asked the federal court here to halt the school's disciplinary procedures against persons arrested in campus demonstrations.

Mason Wong and Patricia Woolman sought subpoenas requiring acting President S. I. Hayakawa and Edwin Duerr, coordinator of internal affairs for the college, to appear in court March 28.

5th Amendment

They argued that the only evidence against them and other defendants in current college disciplinary proceedings was a police record showing their names as among 454 persons arrested during an outlandish campus

sign the agreement. Bishop Mark Hurley, who has worked tirelessly behind the scenes to try to end the strikes and restore calm to the campus significantly declined comment when asked if the strike was over.

Governor Ronald Reagan also was cautious. Asked in Sacramento for a comment on the agreement, Reagan replied:

"Well, not until I have a chance to hear the nature of it. I don't know a single detail as yet. Of course, I would be delighted if those who have been destroying the peace have come to their senses."

BELIEVE

The news of the strike's end spread quickly across the campus, but both students for and against the strike said they won't believe it until they hear it confirmed by Hayakawa today.

Gary Hawkins, head of the Teachers Union local which launched an eight-week strike of its own January said: "I don't know what the students accept is acceptable to us."

An illegal noon rally by white students who support the strike was abruptly canceled at the strong urging of minority students and there were some indications that Students for a Democratic Society members were angered by the decision.

Report San Francisco State College Settlement Is Reached

San Francisco, March 20 (UPI) — The long and often violent San Francisco State student strike, which had died down in recent weeks to occasional vandalism, was settled today.

S. I. Hayakawa, acting college president, called a news conference for tomorrow to make a position statement "based on resolution of student problems."

Benny Stewart and Jerry Varnado, student strike leaders, told an impromptu rally in the student commons a settlement had been reached in the four-month class boycott.

Agreement on Amnesty They said an agreement on amnesty, a major stumbling block, would be signed. The students said the settlement called for suspensions of some students, but no expulsions.

The administration announcement came one day after Hayakawa met for two hours with four leaders of the striking

Black Students union and nine representatives of the city's Negro community.

The strike began last Nov. 6 when the B. S. U. boycotted classes to back 10 nonnegotiable demands, most of them concerned with black studies and enrollment programs. The Third World Liberation front issued five more demands a few days later.

Violence broke out the first day of the strike and continued through November, with then President Robert Smith closing the campus for eight days because of student-police clashes.

Seize Dean's Office S. I. Hayakawa, N. J., March 20 (Special) — Four hundred students seized the office of George Barton, dean of student affairs at Essex County Community college, here today and promised to remain until he is fired. The seizure was spearheaded by a biracial, but mostly black, group which has

charged Barton, who is white, with a "biased attitude" toward black students.

Clash in Denver Denver, March 20 (AP) — Three persons were injured and more than two dozen arrested today in a clash between police and about 300 persons, many of them students, at Denver West High school.

Among those arrested was Rodolfo (Corky) Gonzales, leader of the militant Mexican-American Crusade for Justice.

200 Run Riot

Forrest City, Ark., March 20 (AP) — Students at the all-Negro Lincoln Junior and Senior High schools here rampaged through the complex knocking out windows, destroying furniture, and breaking into vending machines today.

Forrest City police said some students tried to set the building afire.

Two hundred students were involved. Mayor Robert L. Ford ordered a night-time curfew for the town of 13,000. To-

Hayakawa May Not Waive Penalties

By Phil Garlington Jr.
Acting President S. I. Hayakawa cast a shadow of confusion today over the "agreement" that brought an end to the bitter four-month strike of students at San Francisco State College. He told reporters that the

agreement, worked out by a select committee he appointed and representatives of the Third World Liberation Front and the Black Students Union, was essentially in the form of recommendations to him. And he made it clear that while he accepts "the main

conclusions concerning academic matters" as administration policy, he is not ready to do so in connection with the amnesty clauses. "I think I should make it clear," he said, "that I have considered each of these recommendations with great

care and can only say that I cannot agree prior to any hearing what the limits of the penalty for a given offense will be." Hayakawa — who refused without explanation to make the text of the agreement public — said he did agree

that a review of current disciplinary procedures should commence at once. The president tempered his comments on amnesty with a promise of general leniency. "Among the cases that have come to me for review," he said, "I can con-

fess that our faculty as disciplinary panel members are extraordinarily considerate. "I shall follow their example by tempering justice with mercy." He also said that he has veto power over any recommendations that may be

made by a community panel for hiring of heads and personnel of the new School of Ethnic Studies and Black Studies Department. The committee, composed of six administrators and faculty, was empowered by —Turn to Page 4, Col. 4

S.F. State Settlement

—From Page 1

continuation of efforts by minority students to improve their status." Hayakawa said he would reveal tomorrow what he termed "the resolution of problems."

That resolution was arrived at, his office said, "through the joint efforts of the president's select committee and leaders of the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front."

Harvey Yorke, press officer for the campus, issued a formal statement at 11:30 a.m. but there had been rumors through the day that a settlement "was really close."

Picketing Ends

Those words were used by Gary Hawkins, head of the campus American Federation of Teachers, when he called off picketing by the AFT at mid-morning.

Teachers, who had ended their strike but announced they would hold an informational picket line, called off their plans, too, and said they would make a statement later.

Student strike leaders earlier had called off their plans for another illegal mass rally on the campus.

The campus was wet with rain and free of the turmoil that has torn students and faculty since the TWLF and the BSU first called their strike Nov. 6.

Yorke said Hayakawa will make a detailed statement of the college's commitment at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Black Studies

He added that Hayakawa, who took over the presidency in the middle of the strike, will announce "specific plans for establishing a school of ethnic studies, to include the

black studies department, and for obtaining financing beyond normal budget allocations."

Hayakawa's optimism was seen yesterday at the close of a two-hour meeting with leaders in the City's black community and four leaders of the BSU and TWLF.

He said then: "The meeting established a base of trust between the members of the black community and myself."

Others in the meeting declined comment. They included Assemblyman Willie Brown Jr. (D-San Francisco), the Rev. A. Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial Methodist Church, Janet West of the Bay Area Urban League and jazz musician John Handy, an alumnus and part-time faculty member.

The cancelled rally was called by White Students Supporting the Strike to protest the manner of disciplinary proceedings against students accused of violating campus rules during the 23-week strike.

The AFT pickets were to have protested the failure of by White Students Supporting the Strike to protest the manner of disciplinary proceedings against students accused of violating campus rules during the 23-week strike.

The School of Business to reinstate Morgan Pinney, an assistant professor of management.

Nazi era parallel seen

Washington

Psychologist Bruno Bettelheim says there are striking similarities between student disorders in the United States and the upheaval in German universities that preceded the rise of Adolf Hitler.

Professor Bettelheim, a survivor of Hitler's concentration camps, says a determination to bring down the establishment is the same motive in both cases, but the great danger now is to the universities, not the nation.

In testimony prepared for House Education subcommittee hearings on student unrest, Professor Bettelheim said a further parallel between today and pre-Nazi Germany is a prevailing attitude that the disorderly youths are idealists concerned with the real issues of society. "Then as now," he said, "the rebellious students were pictured as a new generation disgusted with the complacency of their parents and fighting courageously for a better world."

Dr. Bettelheim, a professor of psychology at the University of Chicago, said many modern student rebels are in fact overwrought adolescents pushed unwillingly into college.

Murray on the faculty, Hayakawa said his decision to dismiss them would stand.

Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, said strikers did not agree with Hayakawa's view that amnesty provisions were merely recommendations. White, the school's top Negro administrator, said students considered the committee's action binding on the school.

Rejection "may cause some form of protest on campus, not necessarily a strike as we have known it," White said.

Mason Wong, leader of the Chinese-American Alliance in the TWLF, said he did not expect resumption of the strike. "We can now go to work on the ethnic studies program," he said.

HAILED BY REAGAN Gov. Reagan, attending a University of California regents meeting in Los Angeles, hailed the agreement as "a victory for the people of California."

He said it showed what could be done when a college administrator takes a firm stand. Leaders of the striking groups claimed Thursday they had won all 15 of their demands, but there appeared to be little substantive difference between the settlement and proposals on minority studies and enrollment offered by Hayakawa in December.

The major differences were the abrogated amnesty clause and the creation of a community panel to oversee creation of the Black studies department.

San Francisco Examiner

HOME Final Stocks

Pickets, Rally Set At State

—From Page 1

student strike had not been settled and reported he may have an announcement to make in a few days.

A more optimistic note was sounded when he added, "The meeting established a base of trust between the members of the black community and myself."

Others in the meeting declined comment. They included Assemblyman Willie Brown Jr. (D-San Francisco), the Rev. A. Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial Methodist Church, Janet West of the Bay Area Urban League and jazz musician John Handy, an alumnus and part-time faculty member.

The strike was launched with 10 "non-negotiable" demands by the Black Student Union on Nov. 6, and the Third World Liberation Front added another five demands a few days later. In weeks of turbulence that followed, more than 700 persons were arrested.

Discipline

The cancelled rally was called by White Students Supporting the Strike to protest the manner of disciplinary proceedings against students accused of violating campus rules during the 23-week strike.

The college unit of the American Federation of Teachers, which was on strike five weeks, announced that an informational picket line would march outside the Business and Social Sciences Building starting late this morning.

The pickets will protest the failure of the School of Business to reinstate its only striker, Morgan Pinney, an assistant professor of management.

AFT President Gary Hawkins said the college had agreed informally to reinstate any striking professor who showed up by last Wednesday, but when Pinney appeared he was asked to leave by the acting dean, Bernard Alpert.

Alpert, who said the deadline for returning to class was 5 p.m. March 4, said he hired two teaching assistants to replace Pinney — and

couldn't change his position when Pinney telephoned about two hours later.

Hawkins accused Alpert of calling police to arrest Pinney in his classroom the following day.

Alpert, a critic of the strike, said Pinney had been accompanied by two AFT leaders, professors Arthur Bierman and Henry McGuckin, and had been abusive to the substitute teacher. He said he asked police only to remove Pinney from the building.

Hawkins: "Simple justice, not to mention some feeling of flexibility and human kindness, would have solved this problem."

Alpert: "It's the AFT which should be angry with Pinney. The AFT voted to go back on Monday (March 2), and Pinney vacillated."

Hayakawa issued mimeographed leaflets which reminded students and faculty members that all gatherings are banned, but nothing was done to stop a brief performance by the Agit Prop Theater outside the commons at noon yesterday.

In the meeting with Hayakawa were Jerry Varnado, Donald S. Mothers, Nesbit Crutchfield and Jack Alexis of the BSU, which in yesterday's leaflet did not refer to him as a "puppet." He was "emperor."

Others included Harold B. Brooks Jr., chairman of the Bayview-Hunters Point Model Neighborhood Agency; John Dowd, Economic Opportunity Council; Bill Middleton and Hannibal Williams, Western Addition Community Organization; Leonard R. Myers, president of the Central City NAACP; and Ronald J. Temple, University of Cincinnati.

Amnesty Bid Rejected By Hayakawa

Most Provisions Of Pact Accepted By S.F. President

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa rejected yesterday the amnesty provision of an agreement to end the 4½-month student strike at San Francisco State College.

The agreement was signed Thursday by representatives of the striking Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front and by five members of a select committee appointed by Hayakawa to negotiate a settlement.

However, the college president told a news conference yesterday he could not accept the partial amnesty agreement, which would have prevented expulsion of students arrested during campus strike.

The maximum penalty under the agreement would have been a year's suspension.

TO ABIDE BY PACT Hayakawa said, however, the administration would live up to "all essential parts of the agreement" — those concerning establishment of a Black studies department and planning for a school of ethnic studies.

The administration negotiators said later they were both "pleased and disappointed" by Hayakawa's actions. They commended his acceptance of their academic decisions, but urged reconsideration of his position on amnesty.

Hayakawa also rejected the strikers' interpretation of the agreement which would have allowed retention of Black militants Nathan Pure and George

Hayakawa Blames Profs For Revolts

Asserts Frustrated Intellectuals Pass On Alienation To Students

By HOMER CLANCE

"Intellectual arrogance" and "intellectual alienation" of social science professors are at the heart of student revolts, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said here yesterday.

The acting president of San Francisco State College told members of the San Diego County Bar Association that these intellectuals "pass on their alienation to students."

And the students are going out, throwing bricks, disrupting other classes, and getting an A from their professor, Hayakawa said.

So "most colleges fill up with teachers who pride themselves on alienation," he added.

"STUDENTS EGGED ON" "Students themselves would not have the nerve to do this unless they were egged on by the faculty," he said.

"Almost all of the disagreeable leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society are philosophy majors — or were," he also said.

Plato, Hayakawa told the group, started this trend and "hell hath no fury like a frustrated philosopher."

"It's okay to get a doctorate in literature or philosophy, but hell, don't let it go to your head," said Hayakawa, whose own doctorate is in liberal arts.

DEANS STAYED LOYAL "The really disturbing thing at San Francisco State was that a number of department heads went on strike and others collaborated with them," he told the group. Fortunately, he added, the deans of the college remained loyal.

Later, in a session with newsmen, Hayakawa said there were 22 different courses available in Black studies in various departments of the college before the student strike last November.

Things are different now, since all Black studies courses have been placed in one department, he said. However, Hayakawa emphasized that there no longer are 22 such courses offered at the college.

The college president read a statement he had issued at an earlier San Francisco press conference on the end of the student boycott. He also gave some of the history centering on the boycott, which he said was a strike "only in a metaphorical sense, because the student is only hurting himself."

"To remain ignorant is also a constitutional right," he said.

FINDS JOB IMPORTANT Hayakawa said the warm welcome he has received from persons in all walks of life since "I took this difficult and crazy job" continues to "give me the feeling the job is more important than I realized."

"There is a kind of universal concern, as if suddenly the whole system of education was the ultimate hope of salvation," he said.

He compared the feelings expressed to him to "what the church was in the 13th Century."

"There is the feeling that concentrated intellectual power can

ning and advisory committee which would include four members appointed by the BSU and TWLF.

Conclusion of the strike must be considered a victory for Hayakawa, who took office Nov. 28 and shortly thereafter attracted wide attention when he ripped the wires from a sound truck which strikers were using in an attempt to discourage students from entering the campus. His policy was consistently to avoid violence and class disruptions, using as many police as necessary.

Emergency Declared He immediately declared a state of emergency, which remains in effect. He banned rallies and picketing, but later relaxed these regulations slightly.

Sanctioning of a campus teachers' strike by the San Francisco Labor Council made it difficult for him to prohibit picketing without antagonizing organized labor, and the ban was not enforced. He also announced that rallies could be held in the football stadium, located some distance from classroom buildings, but none was held there.

The strike seriously damaged the college's ability to function during January, when repeated clashes occurred between strikers and up to 600 policemen. Strikers broke windows during their marches around the campus and threw rocks at police, who pushed the strikers off the grounds and made numerous arrests.

On Jan. 23, police moved into a rally in the central quad and arrested 453 persons.

The new semester, which began in mid-February, has been relatively calm. Strikers lost their momentum and class attendance has climbed back to normal.

Settlement of the teachers' strike March 2 further weakened the student rebellion.

Squabbling broke out between the Students for a Democratic Society and the Black Student Union, which was also increasingly divided over whether to continue the strike. Delicate negotiations by Bishop Hurley and the faculty committee, headed by Curtis Aller, an economics professor, finally convinced the strike leaders that they should settle.

Although the demand that all black students applying for entrance be admitted was not granted, the college agreed to recommend that the trustees revise admission standards so that more non-white students could be admitted.

The college agreed to attempt formation by next fall of a school of ethnic studies which would offer courses on nonwhite cultures. It refused to give autonomy to the school, but consented to establish for it a 12-member plan-

Hurley played an important role in settling the strike. The three strike demands granted in the settlement are:

1—Transfer of black studies courses scattered among various departments to the new black studies department.

2—Filling vacancies for black students in the Educational Opportunity Program, which waives entrance requirements for students from ghetto areas who are considered capable of college work despite low high school grades.

Other Admissions 3—Admitting other nonwhite "Third World" students to the same program within the limits of the openings available.

Turned down were demands that Dr. Nathan Hare, acting chairman of the new black studies department, be given a full professorship; that Black Panther leader George Murray be retained as a part-time teacher and that he and other faculty members "chosen by nonwhite people" be retained.

Hayakawa recently notified Hare that his contract as acting chairman of the black studies department has not been renewed for next year.

Also rejected were demands for complete amnesty toward all strike participants and for a pledge that the state college trustees will not dissolve "any black programs on or off San Francisco State campus."

The college agreed to continue organization of a degree-granting black studies department, but refused a demand that its chairman and faculty have final authority over its operation, including hiring of teachers.

An important element of the settlement is the college's agreement to appoint a board from black communities in the San Francisco Bay Area to play a strong advisory role in operating the black studies department.

Non-white faculty members, students and community leaders would have veto power over appointments to the board.

Although the demand that all black students applying for entrance be admitted was not granted, the college agreed to recommend that the trustees revise admission standards so that more non-white students could be admitted.

The college agreed to attempt formation by next fall of a school of ethnic studies which would offer courses on nonwhite cultures. It refused to give autonomy to the school, but consented to establish for it a 12-member plan-

S.F. State Strike Ends as BSU OKs Faculty-Negotiated Terms

BY DARYL LEMBEKE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — The 4½-month strike at San Francisco State College ended Thursday when the Black Students Union accepted a settlement negotiated by a faculty committee.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president, had agreed to provisions of the settlement package earlier in the week. He will hold a press conference this morning to announce the terms.

The BSU and its allies, the Third World Liberation Front and Students for a Democratic Society, had insisted since they began the strike Nov. 6 that their 15 demands on behalf of minority students were nonnegotiable.

In the end, however, they compromised. Of the 15 demands, three were met completely by the college, seven were agreed to in part and five were rejected.

BSU coordinator Benny Stewart announced the settlement in the crowded campus cafeteria at 1 p.m. Thursday after a two-hour membership meeting of his group.

"The strike is over, but to the people, the struggle ain't," he said. Stewart was cheered when he

warned: "We are dealing with a structure that has a history of breaking treaties. If the agreement is broken, you know what will happen."

BSU leader Jerry Varnado told the crowd: "We're trading time for some space to remobilize, because we're going to have to fight again anyway."

The strikers' demand that no disciplinary action be taken against them by the college was the big obstacle in reaching a settlement.

Hayakawa stood firm in his refusal to drop disciplinary action against about 600 students arrested during the strike. He did agree, however, to a degree of leniency in the penalties.

None of the strikers will be expelled. Those charged with non-violent violations such as trespassing, failure to disperse and illegal assembly will receive only written reprimands. An estimated 90 to 95% of those arrested are in this category.

About 30 of the strikers were arrested on charges of violent acts against persons or property. Many of them are BSU and TWLF leaders. Under Thursday's settlement, they will receive disciplinary hearings before faculty panels. If found guilty, they could be suspended from the college for up to one year.

Students found guilty of disrupting the instructional process could receive a maximum penalty of suspension for the remainder of the academic year ending in June.

All of those arrested still face charges in court. Mayor Joseph L. Alioto has agreed as part of the settlement, however, to ask the courts for leniency toward students arrested in connection with nonviolent acts.

A citizens' committee appointed by Alioto and headed by Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Mark

Fair Skies

Fair through tomorrow, slightly warmer days. Low tonight upper 30s to low 40s, high tomorrow upper 50s to low 60s. Northwest wind 5-15 mph

Full Report on Page 30

4th Year No. 227

Fri., Mar. 21, 1969

Los Angeles Times 2

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1969

SAN DIEGO UNION
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1969



CAMPUS COMMENT—A San Francisco State College student turns to look at a sign someone painted

on a construction fence at the college where Black Students Union voted to end 4½-month-long strike.

Alec Cory, left, state college trustee, and William Yale, county Bar Association president, greet Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, at association meeting.

S.F. State Strike Accord Hits Snag

Hayakawa Balks at Section on Light Penalties

BY DARYL LEMBEKE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Parties to an agreement which apparently had ended the student strike at San Francisco State College were thrown into confusion Friday when acting President S. I. Hayakawa refused to accept the section on discipline.

The agreement was announced Thursday between strikers and a faculty committee named by Hayakawa to negotiate a settlement of the 4½-month conflict. It provides that students who were arrested would receive relatively light penalties from the college.

Possible One-Year Suspension
If found guilty by faculty disciplinary panels, students arrested for violent acts could be suspended for up to one year.

Those found guilty of disruptive acts could be suspended until the end of the academic year in June. Those arrested for nonviolent and nondisruptive acts would merely receive letters of reprimand.

Most of those arrested are in the latter category.

"I cannot agree prior to any hearing what the limits of the penalty for a given offense will be," Hayakawa said at a press conference Friday morning.

He said he regards the agreement reached by the faculty committee and the striking Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front only as a recommendation.

He did, however, accept sections dealing with academic matters, such as formation of a black studies department and an ethnic studies school.

He gave the strike groups three weeks to demonstrate that "peace has arrived" on the campus. He said that if no new disruptions occur during that time, he will review his position on disciplinary penalties April 11, taking into account recommendations of the faculty hearing panels.

Joseph White, a Negro who is dean of undergraduate studies and who has worked closely with the BSU and the TWLF during the strike, expressed disappointment at Hayakawa's position on disciplinary penalties.

White said the BSU was under the impression that the faculty negotiat-

S.F. STATE STRIKE

Continued from First Page
ing committee had the authority to speak for Hayakawa. The president's refusal to accept the disciplinary section will leave non-white students "somewhat concerned," White commented.

"It may cause some form of protest, not necessarily a strike," said White.

A source close to the faculty negotiating committee said Hayakawa left the impression, in a meeting Wednesday with committee members and the Council of Academic Deans, that he would accept all of the agreement without reservations.

Hayakawa reportedly said at the meeting that he would need 48 hours to consider whether he would sign the settlement document. He ended up not signing it.

He rose mercurially out of a bottle by being tough and he feels he may plummet back down by being soft," one official at the college said Friday of Hayakawa.

Faculty Statements
The committee of six faculty members which negotiated the agreement issued a statement Friday afternoon commending Hayakawa for accepting its academic provisions, but expressing disappointment over his position on discipline.

He was urged by the committee to place the agreement's disciplinary guidelines into effect April 11, at the end of the trial period he set for students to show that they do not intend to stage further disruptions.

TIME, MAY 23, 1969

Hayakawa said his representatives have already approached legislators about obtaining funds to start an ethnic studies school at the college next fall.

He also emphasized that he will try to obtain additional financing to expand the Educational Opportunities Program under which entrance requirements were waived to enroll 423 minority students from ghetto areas this year.

Former U.S. Mint
He disclosed that during his meeting with President Nixon last week, the President offered to help San Francisco State acquire a federally owned downtown San Francisco building which was once a mint. Mayor Joseph L. Alioto withdrew the city's application to acquire the old mint Thursday, clearing the way for Hayakawa to develop his plan for locating a downtown branch of the college in the old structure.

"If my dreams materialize, such a downtown center will operate around the clock, night and day, with full attention to the cultural as well as vocational needs of the city," Hayakawa said.

Hayakawa added that police will remain on the San Francisco State campus and restrictions on rallies will remain in effect "until we are certain of peace."

Hayakawa said he would like to see a group of 85 antiwar pickets march outside the San Clemente home where the Nixons were staying, but police kept them away from the Nixon party.

In his statement, the President called the withholding of federal funds moderate and justified and said it followed the traditional concept of withholding privileges from students who break rules.

Mr. Nixon cautioned the nation, however, against shunning the leg-

islative branch.

He said such reforms—and he included ethnic studies among them—must be fashioned within the schools themselves, without interference from the outside.

"The independence and competence of the faculty, the commitment and equally the competence of the student body, are not matters to be compromised," Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Nixon disclosed that Robert H. Finch, secretary of health, education and welfare, has sent letters to the heads of the nation's college-level institutions informing them of the recently enacted legislation.

Finch did this, Mr. Nixon said, in the exercise of his responsibility as the Cabinet officer charged with routine enforcement of federal laws pertaining to education.

'To Protect Dissent'
Finch told the presidents and board chairmen of the institutions that while the law must be enforced, they should review policies and regulations with regard to student participation in campus affairs. "... in order to guarantee that in maintaining order on the campus, the right of legitimate and responsible dissent is fully protected."

"I would suggest that these provisions be fully discussed by all parties at your institution—trustees, administrators, faculty members, students and, where possible, parents."

In his statement, Mr. Nixon said: "Students today point to many wrongs, which must be made right."

"We have seen a depersonalization of the educational experience. Our institutions must reshape themselves lest this turns to total alienation."

"Student unrest does not exist in a vacuum but reflects a deep and growing social unrest affecting much of our world today. Self-righteous indignation by society will solve none of this. We must resolve the internal contradictions of our communities."

"There must be university reform, including new experimentation in curricula such as ethnic studies, student involvement in the decision-making process and a new emphasis on faculty teaching."

Mr. Nixon's reference to ethnic studies appeared to be a recognition of the validity of claims by black students that courses and books dealing with their racial history and achievements have been largely ignored in curricula.

Referring to the new federal legislation, the President said:

"It is one of the oldest practices of universities and colleges that privileges of various kinds are withdrawn from students judged to have violated the rules and regulations of their institution."

The singular fact of the fact which very likely distinguishes us most markedly from any other nation on earth—is that in the untroubled pursuit of and application of this principle, we have created the largest, most democratic, most open system of higher learning in history.

"None need fear the continued application of these principles, but all must dread their erosion. The second principle—and I would argue the only other—is that violence or the threat of violence may never be permitted to influence the actions or judgments of the university community. Once it does, the community, al-

most by definition, ceases to be a university.

"It is for this reason that from time immemorial expulsion has been the primary instrument of university discipline. Those who would not abide the rules of the community of learning have simply been required to leave it, for any other form of coercion would cause that community to change its fundamental nature."

"The difficulty of this moment, as of most times when fundamental principles are challenged, is that many of those posing the challenges, and even more those supporting them, are responding to very basic problems."

Declares His Policy
"To reassert, in the face of student protest, the first principles of academic freedom, while ignoring the issues that foremost in the minds of those students, is less than glorious; it is slothful and dishonest, an affront to those principles and in the end futile."

Indicating that the Administration's attitude will in part be ameliorated, the President concluded by saying that:

"This Administration will always be receptive to suggestions for constructive reform. But the forces of separation and nonreason must be replaced by vigorous, persuasive and

lawful efforts for constructive change."

Finch, in his letter, acknowledged that "the implementation of the enforcement procedures established by Congress will require a reasonable amount of time, and that we are involved in areas fraught with tension and emotion."

He said that while the burden of administration of the laws falls on the institutions, HEW will do its best "to work with you in this difficult area."

Saturday's statement by Mr. Nixon marked the first time that an American President has found it necessary to express himself so forcefully about what he believes to be the threat to untrammelled learning in upper-level educational institutions.

It was learned that Mr. Nixon met in Washington last Tuesday with Finch and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, at which time it was decided that the President was not yet ready to make the statement which had been expected early last week.

At this meeting, it was decided that there would be two statements, one by Finch on legal aspects, the other by the President dealing with the philosophical and moral aspects of the problems confronting educators.

When the bitter rhetoric finally dies away, it will become clear that the college has taken several strides toward bringing that much heralded relevant education within reach of larger numbers of non-white students.

Indorsed in its main conclusions by acting President S. I. Hayakawa, the settlement is mild, liberal and reasonable, in the recognized academic tradition.

Most of the provisions were drawn up by a select committee of six members, faculty and administration, and presented to the BSU and TWLF.

These provisions were pretty much accepted by the BSU and TWLF, but they insisted on mitigation of penalties for those arrested in disturbances.

Hayakawa, however, who declined to sign the agreement, has not committed himself as yet to the so-called "amnesty" recommendations.

He said he will wait until April 11 to make any final decision regarding penalties, in accordance with an agreement with the BSU on March 11 that there would be a cooling off period.

The agreement states that police will be withdrawn immediately on the restoration of peace, and that the state of emergency will be rescinded immediately upon settlement of the strike, together with the emergency regulations restricting assemblies, rallies, etc.

By not signing the agreement and by making public his reservations about the amnesty recommendations, Hayakawa retains the integrity of his original headline position against student unrest.

Getting a healthy minority curriculum started quickly has become mandatory because of one far reaching provision of the agreement—and one which Hayakawa did seem to agree to.

This centers on BSU demand number five: "That all black students wishing to do so, be admitted in Fall, 1969."

For openness, the administration agreed to try to get the law changed so that the college can waive the usual admission requirements for 10 percent of the yearly applicants rather than the present four percent.

That could mean as many as 1800 non-white students—unqualified under the present rules—could attend the college yearly.

More immediately, the college pledged to "actively recruit" non-white students. This fall, 1000 of the expected 4670 new students will be non-white, meaning there will be 4750 non-white students out of a total enrollment of 17,700—26 percent.

In agreeing to set up a School of Ethnic Studies (part of which will be the Black Studies Department) the administration approved a community board to oversee development, but did not specify what form this board will take.

Appointments on this board must be agreeable to the college, to the Third World faculty, "involved" Third World students and the Third World communities.

Hayakawa, however, will retain final authority over hiring.

On personnel matters the situation is still obscure.

Hayakawa says his decision to fire Nathan Hare as chairman of the Black Studies Department still stands. Likewise for George Murray, Black Panther ex-English teacher serving six months for parole violation.

Hare, however, says he thinks he will be chairman "because the black community" wants him.

Other agreements in the pact include:

Staffing and admission policies on the School of Ethnic Studies shall be non-discriminatory, meaning that whites can be teachers and students in the school.

Differences in interpretation are to be worked out by a three man panel, one member chosen by the president, one by the Dean of the School of Ethnic Studies, and the third by the first two.

President Assails Campus Violence

Says Students Will Lose U.S. Financial Aid

BY CARL GREENBERG
Times Political Writer

President Nixon declared Saturday that campus violence had endangered intellectual freedom in America and warned that student lawbreakers would lose federal financial aid.

"The nature and content of that danger is as clear as any one thing could be," Mr. Nixon said. "Violence—physical violence, physical intimidation—is seemingly on its way to becoming an accepted, or at all

events, a normal and not to be avoided element in the clash of opinion within university confines."

The role of the federal government in meeting this danger, he said, will be through enforcement of recently enacted legislation calling for the withholding of federal funds from students convicted of violating the law.

The President expressed his views in a statement released simultaneously in Washington and at Mr. Nixon's weekend retreat in San Clemente.

Mr. Nixon and his party spent part of Saturday touring the coast. They paid an unscheduled visit to Camp Pendleton, where the President chatted with a Marine work crew repairing a flood-damaged road.

At one point he climbed aboard a muddy tractor to talk to a group of enlisted men.

Later the President and Mrs. Nixon visited one of the settings for their courtship, Mission San Juan Capistrano. About 3,000 persons were there to greet them, and a welcome was extended by James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop of the Los Angeles archdiocese.

A group of 85 antiwar pickets marched outside the San Clemente home where the Nixons were staying, but police kept them away from the Nixon party.

In his statement, the President called the withholding of federal funds moderate and justified and said it followed the traditional concept of withholding privileges from students who break rules.

Mr. Nixon cautioned the nation, however, against shunning the leg-

islative branch.

He said such reforms—and he included ethnic studies among them—must be fashioned within the schools themselves, without interference from the outside.

"The independence and competence of the faculty, the commitment and equally the competence of the student body, are not matters to be compromised," Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Nixon disclosed that Robert H. Finch, secretary of health, education and welfare, has sent letters to the heads of the nation's college-level institutions informing them of the recently enacted legislation.

Finch did this, Mr. Nixon said, in the exercise of his responsibility as the Cabinet officer charged with routine enforcement of federal laws pertaining to education.

'To Protect Dissent'
Finch told the presidents and board chairmen of the institutions that while the law must be enforced, they should review policies and regulations with regard to student participation in campus affairs. "... in order to guarantee that in maintaining order on the campus, the right of legitimate and responsible dissent is fully protected."

"I would suggest that these provisions be fully discussed by all parties at your institution—trustees, administrators, faculty members, students and, where possible, parents."

In his statement, Mr. Nixon said: "Students today point to many wrongs, which must be made right."

"We have seen a depersonalization of the educational experience. Our institutions must reshape themselves lest this turns to total alienation."

"Student unrest does not exist in a vacuum but reflects a deep and growing social unrest affecting much of our world today. Self-righteous indignation by society will solve none of this. We must resolve the internal contradictions of our communities."

"There must be university reform, including new experimentation in curricula such as ethnic studies, student involvement in the decision-making process and a new emphasis on faculty teaching."

Mr. Nixon's reference to ethnic studies appeared to be a recognition of the validity of claims by black students that courses and books dealing with their racial history and achievements have been largely ignored in curricula.

Referring to the new federal legislation, the President said:

"It is one of the oldest practices of universities and colleges that privileges of various kinds are withdrawn from students judged to have violated the rules and regulations of their institution."

The singular fact of the fact which very likely distinguishes us most markedly from any other nation on earth—is that in the untroubled pursuit of and application of this principle, we have created the largest, most democratic, most open system of higher learning in history.

"None need fear the continued application of these principles, but all must dread their erosion. The second principle—and I would argue the only other—is that violence or the threat of violence may never be permitted to influence the actions or judgments of the university community. Once it does, the community, al-

most by definition, ceases to be a university.

"It is for this reason that from time immemorial expulsion has been the primary instrument of university discipline. Those who would not abide the rules of the community of learning have simply been required to leave it, for any other form of coercion would cause that community to change its fundamental nature."

"The difficulty of this moment, as of most times when fundamental principles are challenged, is that many of those posing the challenges, and even more those supporting them, are responding to very basic problems."

Declares His Policy
"To reassert, in the face of student protest, the first principles of academic freedom, while ignoring the issues that foremost in the minds of those students, is less than glorious; it is slothful and dishonest, an affront to those principles and in the end futile."

Indicating that the Administration's attitude will in part be ameliorated, the President concluded by saying that:

"This Administration will always be receptive to suggestions for constructive reform. But the forces of separation and nonreason must be replaced by vigorous, persuasive and

lawful efforts for constructive change."

Finch, in his letter, acknowledged that "the implementation of the enforcement procedures established by Congress will require a reasonable amount of time, and that we are involved in areas fraught with tension and emotion."

He said that while the burden of administration of the laws falls on the institutions, HEW will do its best "to work with you in this difficult area."

Saturday's statement by Mr. Nixon marked the first time that an American President has found it necessary to express himself so forcefully about what he believes to be the threat to untrammelled learning in upper-level educational institutions.

It was learned that Mr. Nixon met in Washington last Tuesday with Finch and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, at which time it was decided that the President was not yet ready to make the statement which had been expected early last week.

At this meeting, it was decided that there would be two statements, one by Finch on legal aspects, the other by the President dealing with the philosophical and moral aspects of the problems confronting educators.

When the bitter rhetoric finally dies away, it will become clear that the college has taken several strides toward bringing that much heralded relevant education within reach of larger numbers of non-white students.

Indorsed in its main conclusions by acting President S. I. Hayakawa, the settlement is mild, liberal and reasonable, in the recognized academic tradition.

Most of the provisions were drawn up by a select committee of six members, faculty and administration, and presented to the BSU and TWLF.

These provisions were pretty much accepted by the BSU and TWLF, but they insisted on mitigation of penalties for those arrested in disturbances.

Hayakawa, however, who declined to sign the agreement, has not committed himself as yet to the so-called "amnesty" recommendations.

He said he will wait until April 11 to make any final decision regarding penalties, in accordance with an agreement with the BSU on March 11 that there would be a cooling off period.

The agreement states that police will be withdrawn immediately on the restoration of peace, and that the state of emergency will be rescinded immediately upon settlement of the strike, together with the emergency regulations restricting assemblies, rallies, etc.

By not signing the agreement and by making public his reservations about the amnesty recommendations, Hayakawa retains the integrity of his original headline position against student unrest.

Getting a healthy minority curriculum started quickly has become mandatory because of one far reaching provision of the agreement—and one which Hayakawa did seem to agree to.

This centers on BSU demand number five: "That all black students wishing to do so, be admitted in Fall, 1969."

For openness, the administration agreed to try to get the law changed so that the college can waive the usual admission requirements for 10 percent of the yearly applicants rather than the present four percent.

That could mean as many as 1800 non-white students—unqualified under the present rules—could attend the college yearly.

More immediately, the college pledged to "actively recruit" non-white students. This fall, 1000 of the expected 4670 new students will be non-white, meaning there will be 4750 non-white students out of a total enrollment of 17,700—26 percent.

In agreeing to set up a School of Ethnic Studies (part of which will be the Black Studies Department) the administration approved a community board to oversee development, but did not specify what form this board will take.

Appointments on this board must be agreeable to the college, to the Third World faculty, "involved" Third World students and the Third World communities.

Hayakawa, however, will retain final authority over hiring.

On personnel matters the situation is still obscure.

Hayakawa says his decision to fire Nathan Hare as chairman of the Black Studies Department still stands. Likewise for George Murray, Black Panther ex-English teacher serving six months for parole violation.

Hare, however, says he thinks he will be chairman "because the black community" wants him.

Other agreements in the pact include:

Staffing and admission policies on the School of Ethnic Studies shall be non-discriminatory, meaning that whites can be teachers and students in the school.

Differences in interpretation are to be worked out by a three man panel, one member chosen by the president, one by the Dean of the School of Ethnic Studies, and the third by the first two.

Guided by Courts

"Congress has done no more than to withdraw federal assistance from those students judged, not by university regulations, but by courts of law, to have violated criminal statutes."

"Almost by definition, given the present tactics of disruption, anyone so convicted may fairly be assumed to have been assaulting the processes of free inquiry which are the very life of learning."

"Any society that will not protect itself against such assaults exhibits precious little respect for intellect, compared to which the issue of public order is very near to being minimal."

There is a second issue, far greater concern to me, and as I believe to the Congress, to the American people generally and the faculty and students of American colleges and universities especially.

"That is the preservation of the integrity, the independence and the creativity of our institutions of higher learning."

"Freedom—intellectual freedom—is in danger in America. The nature and content of that danger is as clear as any one thing could be."

"Violence—physical violence, physical intimidation—is seemingly on its way to becoming an accepted, or at all events a normal and not to be avoided element in the clash of opinion within university confines."

"Increasingly it is clear that this violence is directed to a clearly perceived and altogether too conceivable objective: not only to politicize the student bodies of our educational institutions, but to politicize the institutions as well."

Declares Danger
"Anyone who is the least understanding of the history of freedom will know that this has invariably meant not only political disaster to those nations that have submitted to such forces of obfuscation and repression, but cultural calamity as well. It is not too strong a statement to declare that this is the way that civilizations begin to die."

The President quoted from Yeats: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold."

"None of us has the right to suppose it cannot happen here," said the President.

"Universities and colleges are places of excellence in which men are judged by achievement and merit in defined areas. The independence and competence of the faculty, the commitment and equally the competence of the student body are matters not to be compromised."

"The singular fact of the fact which very likely distinguishes us most markedly from any other nation on earth—is that in the untroubled pursuit of and application of this principle, we have created the largest, most democratic, most open system of higher learning in history."

"None need fear the continued application of these principles, but all must dread their erosion. The second principle—and I would argue the only other—is that violence or the threat of violence may never be permitted to influence the actions or judgments of the university community. Once it does, the community, al-

most by definition, ceases to be a university.

"It is for this reason that from time immemorial expulsion has been the primary instrument of university discipline. Those who would not abide the rules of the community of learning have simply been required to leave it, for any other form of coercion would cause that community to change its fundamental nature."

"The difficulty of this moment, as of most times when fundamental principles are challenged, is that many of those posing the challenges, and even more those supporting them, are responding to very basic problems."

Declares His Policy
"To reassert, in the face of student protest, the first principles of academic freedom, while ignoring the issues that foremost in the minds of those students, is less than glorious; it is slothful and dishonest, an affront to those principles and in the end futile."

Indicating that the Administration's attitude will in part be ameliorated, the President concluded by saying that:

"This Administration will always be receptive to suggestions for constructive reform. But the forces of separation and nonreason must be replaced by vigorous, persuasive and

lawful efforts for constructive change."

Finch, in his letter, acknowledged that "the implementation of the enforcement procedures established by Congress will require a reasonable amount of time, and that we are involved in areas fraught with tension and emotion."

He said that while the burden of administration of the laws falls on the institutions, HEW will do its best "to work with you in this difficult area."

Saturday's statement by Mr. Nixon marked the first time that an American President has found it necessary to express himself so forcefully about what he believes to be the threat to untrammelled learning in upper-level educational institutions.

It was learned that Mr. Nixon met in Washington last Tuesday with Finch and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, at which time it was decided that the President was not yet ready to make the statement which had been expected early last week.

At this meeting, it was decided that there would be two statements, one by Finch on legal aspects, the other by the President dealing with the philosophical and moral aspects of the problems confronting educators.

When the bitter rhetoric finally dies away, it will become clear that the college has taken several strides toward bringing that much heralded relevant education within reach of larger numbers of non-white students.

Indorsed in its main conclusions by acting President S. I. Hayakawa, the settlement is mild, liberal and reasonable, in the recognized academic tradition.

Most of the provisions were drawn up by a select committee of six members, faculty and administration, and presented to the BSU and

Hayakawa Talks of Section on Light Penalties

BY DANIEL LEVINE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Parties to an agreement which apparently had ended the student strike at San Francisco State College were thrown into confusion Friday when acting President S. I. Hayakawa refused to accept the section on discipline.

The agreement was announced last week by the faculty and a committee named by Hayakawa to negotiate a settlement of the six-month conflict. It provides that students who were arrested for disruptive acts would receive relatively light penalties from the college.

Those found guilty of disruptive acts could be suspended until the end of the academic year in June. Those arrested for nonviolent and nondisruptive acts would merely receive letters of reprimand.

Most of those arrested are in the latter category.

"I cannot agree prior to any hearing what the limits of the penalty for a given offense will be," Hayakawa said at a press conference Friday morning.

He said he regards the agreement reached by the faculty committee and the striking Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front only as a recommendation.

He did, however, accept sections dealing with academic matters, such as termination of a black studies department and an ethnic studies school.

He gave the strike groups three weeks to demonstrate that "peace has arrived" on the campus. He said that if no new disruptions occur during that time, he will review his position on disciplinary penalties April 11, taking into account recommendations of the faculty hearing panels.

Joseph White, a Negro who is dean of undergraduate studies and who has worked closely with the BSU and TWLF during the strike, expressed disappointment at Hayakawa's position on disciplinary penalties.

White said the BSU was under the impression that the faculty negoti-

Please Turn to Page 15, Col. 1

POLICY ON HIRING FACULTY DEBATED BY REAGAN, HITCH

BY ERIC MALNIC
Times Staff Writer

The possibility that politics might play a role in the selection of University of California faculty members was suggested Friday at a meeting of the UC Board of Regents.

Principal opponents in a two-hour debate on the UCLA campus were UC President Charles Hitch and Gov. Reagan.

The regents were considering a proposal (which eventually was referred to a committee) by Regent Edwin W. Pauley that they regain control over the hiring of faculty members. Four years ago they delegated much of that authority to the UC chancellors.

Pauley, a strong opponent of the faculty proposal, expressed concern over the standards regents might set in selecting faculty members and about:

"Do the regents who support this change believe they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

change the way they can and should

STRIKE Says Students Will Lose U.S. Financial Aid

BY CARL GREENBERG
Times Political Writer

President Nixon declared Saturday that campus violence had endangered intellectual freedom in America and warned that student lawbreakers would lose federal financial aid.

"The nature and content of that danger is as clear as any one thing could be," Mr. Nixon said. "Violence—physical violence, physical intimidation—is seemingly on its way to becoming an accepted, or at all

Other stories and picture on Page 11.

events, a normal and not to be avoided element in the clash of opinion within university confines."

The role of the federal government in meeting this danger, he said, will be through enforcement of recently enacted legislation calling for the withholding of federal funds from students convicted of violating the law.

The President expressed his views in a statement released simultaneously in Washington and at Mr. Nixon's weekend retreat in San Clemente.

Mr. Nixon and his party spent part of Saturday touring the coast. They paid an unscheduled visit to Camp Pendleton, where the President chatted with a Marine work crew repairing a flood-damaged road.

At one point he climbed aboard a muddy tractor to talk to a group of enlisted men.

Later the President and Mrs. Nixon visited one of the settings for their courtship, Mission San Juan Capistrano. About 3,000 persons

were there to greet them, and a welcome was extended by James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop of the Los Angeles archdiocese.

A group of 85 antiwar pickets marched outside the San Clemente home where the Nixons were staying, but police kept them away from the Nixon party.

In his statement, the President called the withholding of federal funds moderate and justified and said it followed the traditional campus concept of withholding privileges from students who break rules.

Mr. Nixon cautioned the nation, however, against shunning the legi-

Please Turn to Page 24, Col. 1

The Japan Times Sunday, March 23, 1969

Students Quit
Boycotting
'Frisco State

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Black students' union has called quits on a strike which disrupted San Francisco State College for 4 1/2 months, acting college president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said Friday.

Hayakawa declared that two firebrand Negro instructors, Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray, are through teaching at the college.

He held out a tentative hope of amnesty for strike agitators if they behave until April 11.

In a lengthy statement, Hayakawa told a news conference: "Student abstention from classes is not and never has been a strike in any proper sense of the term."

The student boycott, with repeated outbursts of violence, arson, vandalism and bombings, brought on arrests. Regardless of college disciplinary actions, those arrested will face criminal court trials.

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa Raps Students Quit Boycotting 'Frisco State

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Black students' union has called quits on a strike which disrupted San Francisco State College for 4 1/2 months, acting college president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said Friday.

Hayakawa declared that two firebrand Negro instructors, Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray, are through teaching at the college.

He held out a tentative hope of amnesty for strike agitators if they behave until April 11.

In a lengthy statement, Hayakawa told a news conference: "Student abstention from classes is not and never has been a strike in any proper sense of the term."

The student boycott, with repeated outbursts of violence, arson, vandalism and bombings, brought on arrests. Regardless of college disciplinary actions, those arrested will face criminal court trials.

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa Raps Students Quit Boycotting 'Frisco State

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Black students' union has called quits on a strike which disrupted San Francisco State College for 4 1/2 months, acting college president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said Friday.

Hayakawa declared that two firebrand Negro instructors, Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray, are through teaching at the college.

He held out a tentative hope of amnesty for strike agitators if they behave until April 11.

In a lengthy statement, Hayakawa told a news conference: "Student abstention from classes is not and never has been a strike in any proper sense of the term."

The student boycott, with repeated outbursts of violence, arson, vandalism and bombings, brought on arrests. Regardless of college disciplinary actions, those arrested will face criminal court trials.

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or "somewhat favorable" to what they have seen of the diminutive

Hayakawa said he was "strongly favorable" or

Hayakawa at CU— what took place?

Tension was in the air
in Macky Auditorium as
heated words were traded

Nineteen days ago, students and non-students created an uproar in Macky Auditorium on the University of Colorado campus. They delayed the formal presentation of a speech by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College for about an hour, and when Hayakawa finally was able to be heard, he discarded his intended speech, came up with a changed title and delivered a shorter discourse dictated by the events which had taken place in the auditorium.

Since that time, the episode has become a focal point of controversy in Colorado and there has been extensive disagreement about what actually took place.

In an effort to clarify the situation, The Denver Post assigned a group of staff members to reconstruct the Hayakawa story from start to finish.

The account that follows is based in part on the personal observations of Post reporters and photographers in Macky Auditorium. But the authors also heard eyewitness reports from others who were there, listened to tapes, viewed still photographs and TV film and obtained information about events before the meeting and after from a large number of persons.

The invitation

THE STORY begins with a telephone call early in February to the first-floor office of Acting President Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa at San Francisco State College. A secretary informed Dr. Hayakawa that Professor Sidney Hook of New York University was calling long distance from the East and would like to speak to him.

Professor Hook, a well-known philosopher, is a friend of Hayakawa and an associate of his in a new organization Hook has taken the lead in forming called the Democratic Center for Rational Alternatives on American Campuses.

Hook told Hayakawa that he was calling on behalf of another friend and member of the organization, Professor Edward J. Rozeck of the University of Colorado. Rozeck, he said, was looking for a speaker to appear at the W. F. Dyde Forum at CU on March 3 and would like to know if Hayakawa would be willing to come.

Rozeck and Hook had discussed the matter a few days earlier at the Flying Carpet Motel in Pittsburgh where they were attending a conference on campus disorders, sponsored by the Committee on Freedom Under Law of the American Bar Association.

The two are old friends, known for years for their militant anti-communism and more recently for their hostility to New Left activism on American college campuses. Hook gave a speech in Washington last November almost entirely devoted to the problems raised by the CU chapter of Students for a Democratic Society.

Rozeck had received word just before coming to Pittsburgh that former Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois would not be able to keep a scheduled date at the Dyde Forum on March 3. He was looking for a new speaker and had Hayakawa very much in mind.

A few weeks before, Rozeck had asked Jon Hillson, a member of SDS in Boulder, if he believed strongly enough in free speech to approve an invitation to Hayakawa to speak at CU. Hillson said he would approve if Rozeck would also invite George Murray, minister of education of the Black Panthers who had been fired from the faculty at San Francisco State.

Rozeck had heard by the time he reached Pittsburgh that Murray and Dr. Nathan Hare of the San Francisco State black studies program were scheduled to speak at CU during Black Awareness Week, Feb. 9-15. (The two were later arrested in San Francisco and did not appear in Boulder.)

In any case, Hook agreed to call Hayakawa and open the way for a formal invitation from Rozeck later on, if Hayakawa showed any interest. Hayakawa accepted over the phone. He advised that the formal invitation be sent to his personal office in Mill Valley, Calif., rather than to San Francisco State, where he was receiving about 2,000 letters a week commenting on his handling of the SFSC campus disruption.

In the second week of February—probably on Feb. 10—Don Marturano, president of the Associated Students of the University of Colorado, visited Rozeck in his office and asked if he would write a letter of recommendation to help him get into law school.

Rozeck agreed. Then he asked Marturano what he thought of the idea of inviting Hayakawa to CU and whether he thought ASUC would be willing to supply half of the \$1,000 it would cost. The ASUC had cosponsored earlier speeches at the Dyde Forum, and Marturano thought it could share ex-

penses for the Hayakawa speech. He approved of inviting Hayakawa but said he did not think Hayakawa would accept. Rozeck did not tell him that Hayakawa had already accepted through Hook.

Rozeck wrote to Hayakawa on Feb. 10 at Mill Valley, saying: "This is to confirm what our mutual friend and your admirer, Sidney Hook, told you over the phone. He also said that you were kind enough to accept the invitation."

Rozeck wrote that the honorarium would be \$750, plus expenses. He offered to meet Hayakawa's plane and to organize a dinner a few hours before the speech, to which he would invite the regents and other officials.

As the faculty member in charge of the W. F. Dyde Forum, Rozeck has authority to invite whomever he wants. He meets each spring with a committee of students, whose members he chooses himself, to discuss a list of possible speakers for the ensuing academic year. If some speakers on the list refuse the invitation, Rozeck can choose substitutes without consulting the students again. (He himself manages the Forum budget of \$5,000 a year.)

He consulted Marturano, partly to observe a new policy of coordinating campus speaking events and partly because he needed extra money. Marturano consulted with other ASUC officers and made the extra funds available.

Hayakawa's letter of acceptance was dated Feb. 17. Rozeck sent word to the campus news service on Feb. 21 that Hayakawa was coming; and on Feb. 25 the news service sent out a release with the news which was to be published on the following day. The Boulder Daily Camera learned independently that Hayakawa was coming and published the story on Feb. 25.

The SDS reaction

Until the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 26, five days before the Hayakawa speech was scheduled, it is doubtful that many students on the campus knew of the coming event.

On that morning, a few hours before the Colorado Daily was to appear with a large picture of Hayakawa on the front page, Ruth Plant, one of the office volunteers of SDS, stopped by to see Mrs. Lucille Norway at the hostess desk in the University Memorial Center to talk about arranging a UMC meeting room for SDS.

During the conversation, Miss Plant learned that a meeting of the W. F. Dyde Forum scheduled for the UMC ballroom for March 3 had been canceled, that the meeting would be held instead in Macky Auditorium and that the speaker would be S. I. Hayakawa instead of Paul Douglas.

Miss Plant went up to the SDS office on the third floor of the UMC to spread the word. For SDS, the word came at a bad time. Two of its most active and experienced leaders, John Buttny and Bruce Goldberg, were already in Otero County where they were to address the sophomore class at Otero Junior College in La Junta and later to take part in a radio broadcast from Rocky Ford. Buttny and Goldberg did not learn that Hayakawa was coming until they returned to Boulder on Thursday, Feb. 27.

SDS is used to acting without formal leadership, however. After talking with a few of the members, Miss Plant and others got on the telephone and began checking with SDS chapters at Colorado State University in Fort Collins and with the chapter at the University of Denver to see if money could be raised to bring a rival speaker from San Francisco State College to counteract the influence of Hayakawa.

The first choice was Dr. Nathan Hare. Both chapters suggested they could obtain some student funds set aside to bring speakers to their campuses if Dr. Hare could visit Fort Collins and DU as well as Boulder. The telephoners also checked with

some other organizations, and there was also talk of bringing Murray in addition to Hare.

While the telephoning was going on, copies of the Colorado Daily were distributed on the campus. Under a prominent picture of Hayakawa was an announcement that he would speak on "SDS and Academic Freedom" in Macky on Monday night. The caption pointed out that Hayakawa, "an internationally known semanticist, has assumed an increasingly militant stance in his struggle against striking SFSC students and faculty."

The black grapevine

It was from the Colorado Daily that black students on campus learned for the first time about the Hayakawa speech. There are about 80 blacks at Boulder, and almost all of them touch base at one time or another during the day in the grill of the UMC. From Wednesday through Monday, at the tables of blacks at the UMC there was a good deal of serious talk about the Hayakawa visit and what should be done about it.

The black students in Boulder are a close-knit group and they maintain a grapevine system of communications which works fast and effectively. It has been said that if a black student

at one end of the campus sneezes, another black student at the other end is in a position to say "gesundheit" in about 10 minutes.

The discussions in the grill were tied by the grapevine to discussions in the dormitories, and within a few days the news was passed along the grapevine that a consensus was developing on what ought to be done.

During those days, black leaders on the campus were in touch with Lauren Watson of the Black Panthers in Denver, and Watson had a chance to express his views on the plans that were developing. Black students at other Colorado schools were also informed of the discussions going on in Boulder.

At first, there was talk of a boycott, but the blacks quickly recognized that the absence of 80 blacks from an auditorium holding 2,500 would not even be noticed. What they wanted to do was express in a conspicuous way their solidarity with the striking black students at San Francisco State. They finally decided they could do that best by standing up when Hayakawa was introduced and simply walking out as a group. They planned to walk to the United Protestant Center near the campus and hold their regular Monday night meeting.

According to the blacks, they never held a formal meeting on Hayakawa strategy, although some of them met with SDS leaders after the decision to walk out had already been reached. Lauren Watson of the Panthers says he concurred in the decision although he might have favored a more militant approach if the black students had had as much militant experience as the Panthers.

While the blacks talked among themselves, informal groups of SDS members discussed the Hayakawa problem at parties and other evening gatherings in the houses in Boulder where they live. One early suggestion was that a pie ought to be thrown in Hayakawa's face.

The first meeting

By Friday, members of the organization had decided to hold an open meeting in Room 157B of the UMC. This was to be, not an SDS meeting,

but a meeting of an "ad hoc" or special committee on the Hayakawa problem made up of the people at the meeting. SDS sometimes uses the "ad hoc" device so that the SDS chapter itself cannot be held responsible for the decisions taken at the meeting.

Posters announcing the meeting were put up Friday morning, and by 4 p.m. about 40 students—some SDS members, some not—assembled in room 157B to discuss strategy. Goldberg, who had returned from Otero County the day before, served as chairman. This was the first formal meeting held on the campus to make plans for the Hayakawa visit.

Persons who attended the meeting have reported that there was no talk of preventing Hayakawa from speaking. On the contrary, there were warnings that a new campus disorder law had been passed by the legislature, that there was danger of being "busted" by the police, that the police and the people of the state were "out to get" SDS anyway and were just looking for an excuse and that an attempt to silence Hayakawa would not be worth the risk. Even booing would be dangerous.

Some students at the meeting talked about a "guerrilla theatre skit" which would have involved leading a student in chains from the audience with a San Francisco State College sign on his back. Finally, there was agreement that the best thing to do was simply walk out and that two bare-chested students in chains should lead the way. After the walkout, there was to be a rally on the lawn near Macky.

Some students pointed out that SDS has a bad name in the state and would be blamed if things got out of hand, whether SDS was guilty or not. A 14-year old junior high school student at the meeting suggested that SDS print in capital letters at the bottom of the leaflet it planned to distribute: "SDS IS NOT PLANNING TO DISRUPT THIS MEETING."

Before the meeting broke up, Chairman Goldberg asked if they were all agreed on the walkout, and no one dissented.

The faculty role

A few hours later, a second meeting was held on campus, not of students, but of faculty members on the executive and policy committee of the CU local of the American Federation of Teachers. The AFT committee met to select an AFT slate for the committee to choose a new CU president to succeed the departing President Joseph R. Smiley.

After the slate was chosen, the faculty members discussed a plan to picket outside Macky Auditorium while Hayakawa was speaking in order to express solidarity with striking AFT members at San Francisco State. There was no formal action, but some of the committee members said they would prepare posters or leaflets for the picketing. Over the weekend, posters and leaflets were,



in fact, prepared.

Weekend encounter

Over the weekend, the student anti-Hayakawa strategists were relatively inactive. SDS learned that Dr. Hare was unable to come and agreed to accept in his place three San Francisco State students to make the case against Hayakawa. They were to speak at CSU and DU as well as in Boulder; and CSU funds were to be used to pay round trip fares for two of them. The third had his round trip fare paid, one-half by DU funds and one-half by funds raised by SDS at CU.

On Sunday, SDS leaders spent a full day in a house in Boulder conducting the second in a series of "encounter groups," designed to explore and improve their personal relationships through a kind of group therapy process.

There had been tensions and frictions between some of the leaders, and by spending a full day tearing down each others' defenses and confronting each other bluntly they hoped to be able to understand the sources of the trouble.

Encounter groups have become popular among CU students, although some psychologists warn that they can be dangerous when conducted without the presence of trained professionals.

One SDS leader commented later that the encounter group of Sunday did far less to pull the SDS leadership together than the common experience of confronting Hayakawa and the police on Monday at the stage of Macky Auditorium.

A day of hard work

If Monday, March 3, was to be the day of confrontation and drama for the anti-Hayakawa forces, it was also a day of hard work and nervous strain.

An SDS delegation had to be at Stapleton Airport by mid-morning to greet the three students from San Francisco State: Clarence Thomas of the Third World Liberation Front, Danny Glover of the Black Students Union and Bruce Hartford of the San Francisco State strike steering committee.

Black leaders at San Francisco State had asked that the Black Panthers in Denver provide security for the two black students, Thomas and Glover; and a Panther group was waiting at the airport along with SDS when the plane arrived.

The Panthers drove the two black students to Boulder in their car, while the SDS delegation drove Hartford in theirs. The three were scheduled to speak at noon at a rally in the fountain area outside the UMC; but the weather was cold, the crowd was smaller than anticipated and the rally was moved into the UMC grill.

Before the crowd in the grill—estimated at 350 by the Colorado Daily—were the three San Francisco State students mounted a vigorous attack on Hayakawa, describing him as a racist and an enemy of freedom.

Glover told the audience: "If you're really radicals, you'll put Hayakawa off the stage tonight." But Hartford, speaking of the San Francisco State struggle in another context, said Hayakawa "is only a tool. We are really fighting the trustees."

Watson of the Panthers and Rodolfo (Corky) Gonzales, head of the Denver-based Crusade for Justice, also spoke briefly at the meeting. Then a series of arguments broke out in the grill, involving—among others—some students who had not come for the rally. The atmosphere became tense, and at one point a quarrel between blacks and whites threatened to break out—break into violence.

Sometime after 1 p.m., the three SFSC students, a few CU black students, some SDS leaders and Watson of the Panthers met informally in the United Protestant Center near the campus to talk more about the situation at San Francisco State and discuss plans for the evening.

One of the CU black students argued that the blacks had already made plans for a walkout that night and there was no point in coordinating their plans with SDS. He said blacks couldn't trust white people and ought to work by themselves.

But the blacks from San Francisco State said that attitude was wrong. They said cooperation between blacks and whites had proved useful and successful in the San Francisco situation and that blacks who refused to take advantage of white cooperation would only be hurting themselves.

Rally at DU

At that stage, someone remembered that the SFSC students were scheduled to address a rally at DU and the meeting came to an end. There was agreement for blacks and SDS leaders to meet again at 5 p.m. at the United Protestant Center.

The blacks from San Francisco traveled to DU with Watson and Hartford was driven by members of SDS.

Four nights before, the SDS chapter at DU had discussed the Hayakawa visit and decided to travel to Boulder for the speech in a motorcade. Those who had been in touch with the Boulder chapter reported at the meeting that Boulder SDS had decided to stage a walkout—not a disruption—and that it would be useful for the Denver chapter to join in walking out.

When word later arrived from Boulder that speakers from San Francisco State College would be available Monday afternoon, SDS leaders at DU conferred with officers of the All University Student Association. The AUSA leaders agreed that AUSA would sponsor a rally in the student union building lounge before the motorcade took off.

Both SDS and non-SDS students were at the DU rally. After the SFSC visitors spoke, the chairman of the meeting asked the audience to choose one of three courses of action to be followed at the Hayakawa speech. The DU students could: 1) sit quietly and listen; 2) join Boulder SDS in a walkout; 3) try to disrupt the meeting.

There were only one or two votes for sitting quietly and listening. Less than half voted for a walkout. A majority voted to disrupt the speech. Some SDS members at the meeting said they didn't think DU students should be bound by what the Boulder SDS chapter was going to do but should be free to "do their own thing."

After the meeting, about 50 students, including a few blacks, rode to Boulder in the motorcade. In Macky, the DU students did not sit as a bloc. Though some of them joined in the hooting and heckling, none of them was identified later as an active participant in the disruption near the stage.

Faculty cancels

As soon as the black students from San Francisco left the United Protestant Center for the DU rally Monday afternoon, Bruce Goldberg of SDS went to visit Associate Prof. James Frank of the Philosophy Department to find out whether the CU local of the American Federation of Teachers intended to carry out the earlier proposal to picket the Hayakawa speech.

Goldberg had heard about the proposal from another faculty member and he had later heard that the picketing scheme had been canceled. Professor Frank explained that the San Francisco local of the AFT had voted to call off the strike and that Boulder members of the union had decided it was no longer appropriate to picket in sympathy.

Goldberg walked out of Frank's office in a huff and went to see Prof. Richard B. Wilson of the political science department, another AFT member. Frank joined the two of them in Wilson's office a few minutes later. When Wilson defended the local AFT decision to call off the picketing, Goldberg charged that the two professors and their AFT colleagues were representative of liberal intellectuals who always back down when it's time to act.

No one, including Goldberg, is sure now whether he actually called the professors "a bunch of finks," but that appeared to be the general import of his remarks. Later, he calmed down and told the professors SDS intended to stage a walkout that evening but had decided not to disrupt the Hayakawa speech.

The leaflet

When Goldberg left Wilson's office, he went to the SDS office on the third floor of the UMC and wrote the text of a leaflet that was to be handed out that evening at the doors of Macky. When he finished, he showed the draft to Almitra Cleaver, one of the black students who came up from the UMC grill to the SDS office to see it. Miss Cleaver said she thought the blacks on campus would approve.

This was the text of the leaflet: "Tonight many of us are planning a walkout in protest against Hayakawa and the racist policies he represents. The purpose of this walkout is not to disrupt Hayakawa's right of 'free speech,' the same right which Hayakawa has already denied students and faculty at San Francisco State. Instead the purpose of the walkout is 1) to demonstrate our opposition to a man obviously not qualified to speak on 'academic freedom' and 2) to show our solidarity with the San Francisco State students and faculty who recognize the racist policies Hayakawa defends."

"After the walkout (which will be led by the black students here at CU) there will be a rally at which people actively engaged in the SF State strike will speak. The rally will start outside Macky."

"We MUST show Hayakawa that there are a substantial number of people who are in solidarity with the majority of our brothers and sisters in San Francisco."

Whites and blacks

At 5 p.m., there took place in the United Protestant Center the first formal joint meeting SDS and the black students organization, the Afro-American Student Alliance, have ever had on the CU campus. Previously the blacks had refused, not only to work with SDS, but even to meet with it as a group.

The whites—about 15 SDS members—arrived first. Then the blacks came in a few at a time and sat together on one side of the room. After about 40 blacks arrived, the room became crowded and the meeting was shifted to a larger room.

The leaders of both groups were late. The blacks and whites in the room felt awkward and uncomfortable while they waited for them. Most of the blacks and whites did not know each other, and there was little conversation between members of the two groups. The atmosphere was stiff until the meeting got under way, more than a half hour late.

After the long delay, the meeting only lasted about five minutes. Yusuf Hassan Kaurouma, who was then president of the Afro-American Alliance but has since resigned, began the proceedings with a short speech that went something like this:

"We black students have already decided what we're going to do. We're going to walk out. We understand that SDS has decided to walk out too, and we'd be glad to have you join us. We will lead the way."

Goldberg then rose and endorsed what Kaurouma had proposed. He presented copies of the leaflet, which had already been mimeographed, and the blacks said they approved of it. One SDS member said that since the blacks would lead, SDS would abandon its plan to have the walkout led by the white students in chains.

The meeting then ended abruptly, and the blacks and whites went their own ways. The whites went to meet again in Macky. The blacks went to assemble at 7:15 p.m. in the UMC grill and walk to Macky in a group.

Hayakawa naps

While his enemies were completing their plans on the CU campus, S. I. Hayakawa, the center of all their effort, was napping quietly in the Boulder home of Professor Rozeck. Hayakawa had arrived by plane at 12:50 p.m., had held a press conference at the airport and then had ridden with Rozeck to Boulder.

At Rozeck's home, he had lunch and then rested from about 3 to 5:30 p.m. At 6 p.m., he arrived with Rozeck at a dinner arranged in his honor at the Harvest House. The guests included three regents—Dale Atkins, Robert Gilbert and Harry Carlson—about 15 students, State Sen. Joseph Shoemaker, R-Denver, Dr. Walter Orr Roberts of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, CU attorney John Holloway, Asst. Prof. Julio Fernandez of the Political Science Department and Editorial Writer James Corriell of the Boulder Daily Camera.

Hayakawa chatted informally with the guests but did not give a speech. After the dinner, Hayakawa, Rozeck and some of the others went to Macky. A section of seats had been roped off for the dinner guests in the front rows of Macky at Rozeck's request.

The scene in Macky

About the time Hayakawa and the others at the Harvest House finished their drinks and sat down to dinner, students began to arrive in the auditorium on the campus. By 6:45 p.m. about one-third of the seats on the main floor of Macky had been filled and all of the 2,486 seats in the auditorium were filled before 7:30 p.m. After 7:30, students began sitting and standing in the aisles.

The SDS members arrived singly or in small groups at about 7:15 and some of them went to work hanging an anti-Hayakawa sign from the rail of the balcony. A short time later, the black delegation arrived from the UMC grill and took over the seats roped off in the front rows on the right-facing stage—for Professor Rozeck's guests.

But 40 seats were not enough for the blacks, and they asked the whites sitting behind the roped off section if they would be willing to move so that all the blacks could sit together. The whites had been in their seats a half hour, but some of them quickly moved. Others put up an argument. During the argument, John Buttny of SDS walked to the microphone and asked the whites to let the blacks have their seats.

Some of the whites left under protest. At least one was lifted from his seat and forced out of the row. On his way out, he turned to the crowd, spread his arms and asked: "Is this fair? Is this fair?" Several rows were soon cleared, and the blacks—students and nonstudents—sat as a group on the right in the front. It was one of the largest groups of blacks ever to assemble on the CU campus.



Bruce Hartford: Reasons for the strike were racism.

One elderly white couple remained in the black section and was not forced to move. Some blacks couldn't find seats with the main group and sat in other parts of the auditorium.

The ousting of whites from their seats by blacks had a disturbing effect on many of the other spectators. Some of them shouted protests or jeered at the blacks, and there were some racial insults. The blacks, an enclave in a sea of white faces, felt the hostility and became tense and defensive.

Makeup of the crowd

Among the blacks were about 70 CU students and as many as 50 who came from other schools and from Denver. Of these, about 15 were Black Panthers from Denver, including their leader, Lauren Watson. Watson says the blacks had heard rumors that a group of "cowboys" from Wyoming was coming to Boulder to attack them, and the Panthers were there for protection.

About half of the 15 Panthers took seats and later joined in the noise-making. The others stood in the aisle beside the black group as a kind of security patrol and did not become actively involved. Watson himself stood in the aisle and kept in touch with his patrol.

As the hour of the speech approached, the audience included these groups among others:

• About 120 blacks in front on the right.

• About 75 SDS members and supporters sitting in small groups and singly. Buttny, Goldberg and other leaders standing in the aisle near the blacks on the right.

• About 50 students—mostly SDS members—from DU scattered around the audience wherever they could find seats.

• About 30 students from CSU and smaller groups from some of the Colorado colleges.

The audience also included some townspeople from Boulder, some students in various grades of the Boulder public schools and some visitors from Denver. As the crowd waited for Hayakawa to appear, watched the blacks and listened to some of the taunting, there was tension in the air.

Some of the SDS members discussed rumors that high school students were planning to throw eggs at the speaker, and they feared that SDS would be blamed. Both white and black leaders began to sense that things might not go according to plan.

The introduction

Applause, boos and cheers greeted Professor Rozeck as he stepped to the rostrum and smiled benignly. "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen," said the Polish-born educator, known for his conservative political views. "Welcome to the free marketplace of ideas."

The professor's smile tightened as verbal volleys came from the group of black students and nonstudents. "Shut up, honky!" the blacks yelled. "We're tired of you honkies! We're tired of your bull—"

Impatient for the meeting to proceed, many members of the audience booed and shouted at the demonstrators. Viewing the growing clamor with apprehension from where they stood at the sides of the stage were 11 police officers—four uniformed officers and three plainclothesmen from the CU Security Department; and four plainclothesmen, including Chief Donald Vendel, from the Boulder Police Department.

In the foyer of the auditorium was Richard Stratton, chief of CU Security Police, who said he had been alerted to possible violence against members of the audience planning a walkout to protest Hayakawa's appearance. When the tide of raucous sound within the auditorium began to subside, Rozeck asked the protesters, "This is what you mean by freedom of speech, yes?"

As the blacks resumed their derisive shouting, he warned grimly, "I think it very useful for the rest of you to learn what some individuals mean by freedom of speech."

Again the black militants hurled vituperation at the speaker, some of the blacks springing to their feet, shaking clenched fists and gesturing obscenely.

His words coming forth in a measured, rising tone, Rozeck admonished, "This is not a behavior of people who believe in democracy! If someone did this to you, you would shout bloody murder because you wouldn't be allowed to speak! This is a typical hypocrisy of individuals who are talking about freedom and freedom of speech."

At about this time, Homer Ball, CU business manager who also is in charge of security at the university, left his seat at the back of the audi-

torium and went backstage. He later explained that he wanted to locate a "neutral person," other than the police, to intercede.

Clapping, laughing and smiling, the members of the black group broke into a spirited, rhythmic chant: "The revolution has come. Off the pig! Time to pick up the gun. Off the pig!"

Exasperation began to edge Rozeck's voice as he called out, "I'm sorry for you, I'm sorry for you. I give you five minutes to express yourself and then..."

To the podium

His remark trailed off as Hayakawa left his seat on the stage and stepped to the podium. The two men conferred briefly and then Rozeck relinquished the rostrum to the former semanticist professor.

Shouts of "white boy! white boy!" and other derisive calls ricocheted steadily against a great walling of cheers and boos from the audience.

Hayakawa smiled steadily at his detractors and, in a gesture of determination, solidly gripped the sides of the lectern, waiting patiently for the outburst to end.

After acknowledging the "tumultuous welcome," he started reading from the leaflet which Goldberg had prepared a few hours earlier.

"Tonight," Hayakawa read, "many of us are planning a walkout against Hayakawa and the racist policies he represents."

Again the black group chanted, "The revolution has come. Off the pig! Time to pick up the gun. Off the pig!" Prevailing over the now-spontaneous shouting, Hayakawa continued to read the notice:

A strange chorus of dissidents arose...

Continued from page 5.

"How about starting the walkout, boys?" Hayakawa asked. "What's the matter, you guys. Walk out! Walk out!"

"Racist pig!" the militants shot back, punctuating their sharp cries with obscenities and sparking bitter verbal exchanges between opposing factions in the audience.

(In explaining their response at this point in the meeting, blacks and other militants have insisted that Hayakawa used the word "boys" as an insult directed specifically to the blacks.)

"I'm very impressed by the eloquence and elegance of the language around here," Hayakawa observed. To the black girl, who kept up her shrill abuse, he called, "Girl, you're going to have a sore throat in the morning."

As shouting matches erupted between the militants and members of the audience who were growing weary of the disruption, Rozek conferred near the podium with Hayakawa.

Heard faintly on the tape recording of the meeting is Hayakawa's remark, "I can handle it."

Now the black group started chanting "off the pig! off the pig!"

The dance

For a moment, Hayakawa clapped in rhythm with the chant. Then, smiling and laughing, he stepped from the podium and launched into a dance.

Relief was evident in the audience's answering cheers and applause. Obliviously, Hayakawa prolonged the dance for the host of lenses who rushed onto the stage to record the scene.

"You cats really swing, don't you," he called cheerily to the black group, as he concluded his dance and the chanting ended.

If the tension had been eased, it began mounting immediately as a tall, long-haired youth standing at the front of the auditorium near the stage shook his fist at Hayakawa and shouted, "You owe me four quarts of blood for what you did to my roommate!"

Another fist-shaking youth insisted that Hayakawa be held accountable for "the blood he spilled at San Francisco State College."

More sharp exchanges between opposing groups and individuals in the audience peppered the air and were terminated only as Hayakawa said, "Ladies, gentlemen and demonstrators. What is going on around here (boos and catcalls) demonstrates more eloquently than any speech I can give the problems that confront higher education in America."

Their voices mounting vehemently, the militants chanted, "Bull----! Bull----! Bull----!"

"The vocabulary learned here," Hayakawa said wryly, "seems limited but expressive."

After once again urging the militants to begin their walkout, he observed, "The look of wild fanaticism you see on certain faces around here indicates more clearly than anything else the state of mind to which some of our friends have been reduced."

He then urged the militants, who were milling about the front of the auditorium, to hold a strategy meeting to determine what they wanted to do next.

In answer, the militants edged closer to the stage, continuing their verbal barrage, which now came in the form of individual comments, rather than group responses.

Taking a firm grip on the podium and leveling his gaze at the militants, Hayakawa said with a measured emphasis, "I can outstay any of you bastards!"

Angry shouts from the militants were overwhelmed by cheering, clapping and whistling. The applause continued as Hayakawa donned the tan he wore when photographed by the news media recently during disruptions at San Francisco State College.

As a swarm of photographers snapped pictures on the Macky stage, they were urged by Hayakawa to "take pictures of those guys, too (the demonstrators). They're so handsome."

Back to microphone

He then moved closer to the microphone and his more even tone commanded attention.

"In 1938," he said, "at the time when Hitler and Mussolini were rising to power, I became increasingly impressed with the techniques of disruption of the democratic process undertaken by the Nazis in order to gain power."

"One of the basic techniques of the Hitler youth and the brownshirts was to disrupt the democratic processes—lectures in the courthouses, they upset the German Reichstag (parliament)... little bands... little bands of brownshirts..."

Again the militants took up the chant, "Off the pig! Off the pig!"

"Mother----er!" one youth shouted hoarsely.

"Aw, shut up, you can't scare me!" Hayakawa responded, definite annoyance in his voice. "Drop dead! I can outstay any of you!"

Then in a more temperate tone, he said, "The fundamental fact about the 1930s was the fact that the democratic processes were upset (boos) and destroyed by groups of people just like this (boos) who would not permit the democratic processes to go on."

Now the militants, in a strange use of a cheer ordinarily heard at sports events, chanted, "Hit him again! Hit him again! Harder! Harder!"

At this point, Ball conferred at the rostrum with Hayakawa, who indicated again that he would continue,

noting, "they're not throwing anything."

Hayakawa paused as he stepped back to the rostrum, as if considering what he might say next. At this moment, a lighted cigarette, tossed by one of the militants, landed on top of the rostrum.

Flipping the cigarette disdainfully to the floor, he commented, "And when reduced to the ultimate intellectual bankruptcy of running out of ideas, they begin to throw things."

Members of the black group were intensely absorbed in a strategy conference in the aisle near the front of the auditorium. There was much forceful gesturing as the blacks argued about the course of action to be adopted.

Hayakawa's scholarly tone returned as he said, "So in protest against the techniques of racism and disruption of the democratic processes authorized by Hitler, I dedicated my life to the study of the semantics of the democratic process."

"The basic technique of the Nazis," he said, "was to prevent the democratic process from working and thereby creating distrust in the ability of governments to govern and administrations to administer."

Raising his voice over the epithets shouted at him, Hayakawa said, "This is exactly what the SDS is trying to do today! You can see this process at work right this minute!"

Now his voice took on a new urgency as he charged, "The SDS stands morally convicted as hand-in-hand with neonazism. There's not a technique they use that's not known to the Nazis."

A woman in the audience inspired loud applause as she told a youth coldly and in an effectively clipped tone to "shut up!" after he shouted "siege hell!" at the speaker.

Hayakawa's voice was charged with rising emotion and power as he said, "Again we see the rise of a new Hitlerism. And this new Hitlerism must be crushed!"

By way of answering cheers, Hayakawa seemed not to hear cries of "Fascist pig!" and "honky!"

"Right here," he continued, "you are seeing a demonstration of the denial of free speech which is fundamental to the techniques of Nazism."

"Fascist pig! You owe me four quarts of blood!" the youth with the long hair shouted again.

"Man you've got pretty hair," Hayakawa answered, looking directly at the youth.

Apparently, this was another remark misinterpreted by some of the black militants, who thought it was directed at a black girl with a natural hair style.

Short conference

In a conference not heard by the audience, but recorded on tape, Hayakawa asked Rozek as they stood near the podium, "Has your institution and police taken enough pictures now of all these student disrupters to be able to get them?... Will you ask them?"

Another voice, which Rozek said is not his, replied that someone (the tape is garbled at this point) "wants to use troops to take care of this thing. You want them to do it?"

"Not yet, no," Hayakawa said. "We've got lots of time. Lots of time."

Questioned after the meeting, Hayakawa confirmed this exchange and acknowledged that he was anxious for the university to have photographs of the disrupters so that appropriate action might be taken.

Also questioned later about this exchange, Rozek said that Hayakawa's inquiry at the rostrum about the photographs was a "legitimate request" arising from the violation of university rules by some of the militants. He denied that there was any conspiracy to arrange Hayakawa's appearance at CU to entrap the militants and have the photographs taken.

After this conference at the podium, Hayakawa again addressed the audience:

"I am permitting this meeting to go on, despite difficulties (heckling begins again), because I want the rest of you who belong to the democratic majority to see what you're up against and so (his voice rising) you can organize yourself against these people!"

A thunderous cheering and wave of applause rolled through the auditorium as Hayakawa exhorted, "Stand up, dammit! Organize yourself! Organize yourself! This is what the problem is!"

Many persons in the audience were now on their feet, shouting their support or derision at the speaker. The militants surged forward to the edge of the stage, on either side of which police stood blocking the stairways. Waves of sound crashed shudderingly in the cavernous auditorium.

At about this time, a soda pop bottle came flying out of the front section of the auditorium, sailed over Hayakawa's head, hit the arm of Rozek's chair and shattered on the floor of the stage.

Officer struck

Struck in the mouth at about this time by the fist of one of the militants was John Stewart, a uniformed member of the CU Security Police.

To one of the militants who rushed onto the stage and tried to wrest the microphone from him, Hayakawa said, "Get off the platform!"

"This is freedom," the militant responded uncertainly.

"As soon as I finish, you can have the platform," Hayakawa answered. "Pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!" the militants chanted. A woman's scream rent the air.

A metal folding chair from the press section at the front of the auditorium was hurled by one of the militants on-

to the stage, landing with a brittle clatter in an open area.

The crowd seemed to draw in its breath audibly, as one person, registering disbelief and amazement. The frenzy and clamor rose to an ear-splitting pitch. Young militants surged to the front of the auditorium, their faces contorted with unrestrained rage, their voices shrill and strident as they let loose a torrent of filth and abuse. A field of clenched fists sprang up behind the militants at the edge of the stage. Two student policemen of the CU security force stood tensed in front of the podium.

Slowly coming into the consciousness of the audience was the even, almost hypnotic call for order by Ball, who stood at the rostrum.

"May I have your attention please! Please be quiet for a moment!" Ball appealed over and over again for several minutes, until he managed to gain a semblance of order.

"People of all political spectrums, from the Bulgarian ambassador to the late George Lincoln Rockwell (head of the American Nazi party) have spoken in this auditorium without disruption," Ball said. "Lauren Watson has spoken here. The SDS had its national convention (here) without disruption."

The militants responded by stamping on the floor, screaming and shouting.

Noting that the student government at CU had invited Hayakawa to speak, Ball appealed, "If he is wrong, let his own words defeat him. Do you fear him so much (cheers) that you won't let him speak?"

Also supporting Hayakawa's right to speak was Pat McGraw, editor of the Colorado Daily, who was on stage and was offered the microphone.

"I was at San Francisco State College," McGraw said, "and there never has been a more deplorable campus in the world. I disagree with him (Hayakawa), but how low can we go to insist we can't hear the poor fellow?"

As the clamor rose again and a militant shouted, "---- you!" a second chair was hurled onto the stage, striking the head of CU senior, Bill Kowalski, 21, who later described his injury as minor. The same chair hit the shoulder of Bob Jackson, a photographer for The Denver Post.

Police again rushed onto the stage, grappling with militants who tried to storm the platform. Some of the militants who managed to climb halfway onto the stage were hurled back by the two student patrolmen in plainclothes. Impassioned exchanges broke out at the edge of the stage between individual CU security patrolmen and protesters.

Another speaker

Charles Biggers, who had been among those in Macky planning strategy for the Afro-American group,



S. I. Hayakawa—center of controversy at Macky Auditorium

spoke over the microphone in measured tones.

"It seems we've come to an impasse. It seems it is a matter of whether Hayakawa speaks or black people protest that speech (boos down out cheers). It is not in the best interest of black people that Hayakawa speak (boos). Whatever you have to do and whatever has to happen, let it happen (his voice rising) because it has to happen!"

Two more metal chairs were hurled onto the stage. Grazed on the top of the head by one of the chairs was Howard Brock, photographer for the Rocky Mountain News.

"Out! Out! Out!" the militants shouted in a wild chorus as Ball again appealed for order so that Hayakawa might speak.

"He will not speak!" the militants cried repeatedly, making the floor at the front of the auditorium vibrate with their concerted stamping.

As Hayakawa stood at one side of the stage, Ball repeated his earlier appeals and members of the black group held another strategy conference in the aisle near the front of the auditorium. Surfacing as the leaders of the blacks conferred were such remarks as "We shouldn't let the mother----er open his mouth!" and, in answer, "But it could end up in mass chaos!"

Quite suddenly, shortly before 9 p.m. and almost three-quarters of an hour after the disruption had begun, the blacks in the group at the front of the auditorium started their walkout.

"---- you! White racist!" some of the blacks shouted as they moved up



John Buttny offered to explain the Hayakawa demonstration.

the aisle toward the back of the auditorium. Filing in behind the blacks were white sympathizers from throughout the auditorium.

The number of persons participating in the walkout has been estimated at between 500 and 600 by the militants themselves, and at no more than 300 by other observers.

The number of persons taking part in the various demonstrations has been estimated by Homer Ball at between 100 and 140. A Denver Post reporter on the scene estimated about 200 took part.

Even as the protesters clogged the exits at the back of the auditorium, a black woman reportedly involved in a dispute with two white women was carried screaming from the center section near the back of the auditorium by a member of the black group and then escorted to the foyer.

Separate ways

After the walkout, the blacks and whites went their separate ways, the blacks to the United Protestant Center, about four blocks from Macky Auditorium, and the whites to the University Memorial Center Ballroom.

Meeting for about five minutes, an estimated 200 white students and non-students decided to return to Macky Auditorium to hear what Hayakawa might say, but not for the purpose of disrupting the meeting, according to Buttny of the SDS.

Watson, leader of the Denver Black

book, "Language in Action," a study of "the irresponsible use of language in exciting mob actions."

Continuing in this mild and even tone, he spoke of Nazism, which he said was "known for its wild and irresponsible and often incantatory use of language."

Chant begins

He stressed the word, incantatory, and warned that incantation serves the purpose of getting mobs worked up for political purposes, suspending the individual's critical mental apparatus and persuading him to go along with the mob.

Now scattered about the auditorium, the militants began chanting, "On strike! Shut down!" and "Pigs off campus!"

Resuming his speech, Hayakawa told of the processional caterpillar, which has no will of its own, but follows the one in front.

"If you put many of these caterpillars together, he observed, you have an endless chain that goes around and around forever. "That's what the strikers at San Francisco State College look like."

"Democracy demands a certain degree of individual thinking for ourselves, freedom of thought and action," he said. "You cannot permit the mob to take over the wonderful, glorious machinery up here that you came to the university to train even further."

"When this is reversed and you use the university as an instrument of propaganda and mindless activism, then you are reversing the process for which a university exists."

"I want all of you who are serious students and interested in improving yourselves, and therefore this nation and the amount of justice to be found in it, to resist with all your might this kind of absorption in mindless incantation, which can only lead to the kind of scene you saw this evening."

"And it can lead to much worse," he warned. "The Hitler youth and brownshirts cast discredit and doubt on the ability of schools, courts of justice, churches and the Reichstag, creating in the minds of the German people the idea of the inability of governments to govern and administrations to administer."

"When you create this doubt, what can you do? You turn to a strong man who promises to lead to a Germanic promised land and glory for all Germans."

"What we have here is a recurrence of this same thing," he insisted.

Speaking of his post as acting president of San Francisco State College, he said, "It's a lousy job, I tell you. The pay isn't bad, but the overtime is fantastic!"

"I got into this job largely as a result of the reawakening in me of all the concern, fear and anxiety I felt in the period from 1937 to 1941 when I saw Hitler rising from one clash to another and no one knowing what the hell to do about it until we had to have the second world war—the bloodiest in history—to put a stop to it."

"And so this matter of mindless millions being led by a demagogue is not a trivial matter, as all of you who know European history know."

"I took the job at San Francisco State College because I'd seen the rise of this kind of mindlessness at Berkeley (University of California) in the FSM (Free Speech Movement)," whose leaders, he said, advocated "having a revolution first and finding out what it's for afterward."

Excitements

Hayakawa noted that there are "certain excitements" involved in this kind of mindlessness—marching in a demonstration, experiencing a wonderful moral catharsis because you're supporting thousands marching for social justice and the regeneration of mankind.

"A parade doesn't settle anything either," he said, "for ultimately if the communication intended by that parade gets through, you've got to sit down, think, argue, discuss, negotiate to solve the problems that led to the necessity of this parade."

Hayakawa recalled the years he lived in Chicago during World War II, when the U.S. Draft Board classified him as an enemy alien because he was a Canadian citizen.

To do his job on the home front, he said, he became editor of the Review of General Semantics and early in 1942 was invited to become a col-

umnist for the Chicago Defender, a newspaper for Negroes.

His job as a columnist took him into a wide spectrum of Negro homes, where he said he acquired "an emotional identity with the black world... which I haven't lost to this day."

Because of these and other experiences, Hayakawa said, he could "sympathize profoundly" with the black students' insistence on a black studies program.

"I also have tremendous sympathy at the present time," he said, "with the young black man's demand that he assert his manhood and be recognized as a man, because the whole long history of slavery and the 100 years of the caste system following slavery denied the Negro male his masculinity." During slavery, Hayakawa said, the Negro was made to defer constantly to the white man. "So growing up of the Negro boy involved necessarily the denial of his manhood as a way of surviving."

"One of the great, great achievements of the civil rights movement," he noted, "is that the young black man feels it's now at last possible to assert his manhood."

However, he insisted that the ideals of manhood have nothing to do with the aggressive, quick-to-the-draw, assertive men depicted on television, in comic strips and fiction.

The test of manhood, he said, is whether we can reason together; treat each other as full human beings; become what we want—a doctor, lawyer, salesman, negotiator; and interact with others in constructive community service.

"So many young people have a limited notion of what manhood is," he said. "They think of it as exhibiting violence or intimidating others."

"No one tells them it takes a real man to be a good psychiatrist, a good teacher, a tender father, a conciliator in labor relations to bring peace."

"And so with these primitive notions of manhood, then you have on the part of the Black Panthers and other such people excessively aggressive behavior as a sort of elementary manifestation of manhood."

Militant challenge

A young militant, rising from his seat in the front of the auditorium and walking to the edge of the stage, yelled at Hayakawa, "You haven't the most elementary manifestation of manhood!"

In no mood now for interruptions, many in the audience shouted the youth down.

"You're the only man not allowed to speak here," another militant called out.

Hayakawa was cheered loudly by the audience as he coldly told the youth, "You're invited to speak after I'm through."

Continuing his speech, he said, "The Negroes, unlike other minorities, have no homeland because of the experience of slavery and being cut off from it." The Negro also has no continuity of culture, such as the Japanese, the Chinese and the Jews, he added.

"Hey, pig!" a militant youth shouted. "Don't use my religion in your talk."

"Mine, either," a girl called out. A strange chorus of dissidents arose, with the general clamor topped by militants' cries of "I will not speak from the same platform!" and "You owe me four quarts of blood!"

Obviously annoyed, Hayakawa said quietly, "I ask that these people either sit quietly and let me finish my speech or leave... If they interrupt me again, I'm going to, with the consent of this audience—and I'm asking that consent now—to ask the police to come and take them away."

This response came in the form of sustained applause.

"Because of the cutting off of this previous culture," Hayakawa continued, "the American Negro needs more than anything else a black studies program that assures him of his culture, the strength of his sub-culture, and the powerful drive that enabled him to survive under almost inhuman conditions in this country."

New protest

The militants' shrill, disparaging, cries greeted Hayakawa's assertion that since becoming acting president of San Francisco State College, he has systematically urged development of a black studies program.

"The program is stymied and does not exist," he said, "because of the inability of our Negro professors and administrators to implement that program and because of their stubborn resistance in siding with the strike in order to sabotage the whole development of the black studies program."

"I assure you here and now that my interest in ethnic minorities—black, Mexican-American, Japanese-American and so on—is going to continue and neither powerful forces from the Left nor Right will stop us from implementing those programs. Because we are a powerful and liberal institution (hoots and catcalls) and will remain such if we are permitted to go ahead with our program, and if we are not destroyed by elements such as these," he said, nodding toward the militants near the stage.

"I don't need to give a speech about what you need here," he said, ignoring the shouts of the militants.

"You have before you the clear example of the attempt to overthrow the democratic processes right here."

Against a background of catcalls and shouting, the militants began singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Hayakawa listened for a moment, then shaking his head remarked sadly, "The hypocrisy of people like this singing 'The Star Spangled Ban-

Continued on page 7.

ner" makes you sick at the stomach, doesn't it?"

As the song trailed away, Hayakawa appeared to be stepping up the tempo of his speech.

"Academic freedom is a very, very great and important value that is being threatened," he warned.

Derisive shouts rang out.

His voice gained a new strength and urgency as he issued a final appeal:

"And I want all of you students and faculty at CU to unite and protect those academic freedoms which are so deeply threatened at this moment!"

The departure

When the cheering and applause subsided, he invited those who disagreed with him to come and share the platform. "I myself am leaving the auditorium..."

As Hayakawa left the stage and was accompanied by two detectives of the Boulder Police Department to a car waiting outside the auditorium, angry shouts rang forth from among the militants, some of whom vaulted onto the stage, scuffling with police as they surged toward the speaker's rostrum.

First to speak over the microphone was Buttny, who was asked by Ball to try to calm the crowd.

Directing his high-pitched wrath at one of the student members of the CU Security Department who stood nearby, he shouted, "Show 'em the gun, you mother----er!"

One of the youths on stage grabbed the bottom of the policeman's sweater, pulling it up to reveal a gun in a holster.

Buttny then was asked by an unidentified person if he were ready to call a riot.

In a curiously flat and almost weary response, Buttny replied, "I'd like to call a riot."

Railing again at the young policemen, Buttny charged, "It's people like that guy who turns in people. Don't let that guy out of the building! We've got a whole police force up here and they've all got on civilian clothes, just like you and I. That's what's happening at San Francisco State College (boos)."

Clenched fists shot up almost like a protecting tent around Buttny as he said that Hayakawa "represents the people who are oppressing a large majority of people in this world."

"You people," he chided the audience, "are all upset because a minority of people in this room interfered with the rights and freedoms of a majority of people in this room."

His voice rising to an ecstatic pitch, he exulted, "People up in front here identify with the non-white majority of people in this world the United States is oppressing!"

Hayakawa, Buttny declared, denied freedom of speech and banished the free marketplace of ideas when he declared speeches illegal and had 500 persons arrested for participating in a rally on the campus of San Francisco State College.

"As long as there is no freedom of speech on one campus, there is no freedom on my campus!" he insisted. Again, the clenched fists shot upward.

The taxpayer

Pushing through the crowd onstage was a woman who shouted into the microphone, "I'm a taxpayer!"

The woman was later identified as Miss Elizabeth A. Kucera, of Denver, a former student at the University of Colorado, where she was a member of Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative political group.

Directing her remarks mainly at Buttny, who stood nearby, she said:

"Rabble like you belong in the prison!" she said. "We have law and order to protect the rights and properties of all—not the rights of anybody to destroy!"

"I've seen you year after year—all you people do is try to make trouble everywhere you can. I've seen you blockade last year when I was a senior here."

A youth nearby began pouring water from a pitcher on Miss Kucera's head.

"That's what I mean about their mentality and everything they do!" she snapped. "Freedom of speech they call it! What's your answer to your friend's action right now?" she asked Buttny.

S.F. State Mass Arrest Trials Open

By John Leaning

The first wave of the more than 450 people arrested in the mass demonstration at San Francisco State College last January finally hit the courts as 47 cases were brought to trial yesterday in City Hall.

Six of the 47 immediately changed their pleas to guilty on the charge of unlawful assembly. Municipal Court Judge Joseph Kennedy set April 21 for sentencing.

Judge Kennedy then split up the remaining 41 cases into five smaller groups, and assigned each group to another municipal court. With all the defendants requesting trials by jury, more than 500 prospective jurors flooded the already crowded third and fourth floors.

Judge Kennedy indicated that the sudden influx of these cases could set back the civil court calendar 2 or 3 months, but added "There are many overtures that are coming in now for a large number of these kids to change their pleas. If they do, that could ease the situation."

Ordinarily such cases are heard in criminal court in the Hall of Justice, but because of the numbers involved, and because the court calendar of the civil court at City Hall was virtually current, the cases were transferred.

The students on trial yesterday made few concessions to the courts. For the most part, they were dressed as on any other day on campus — boots, jeans, open shirts — and of course the longer-than-average hair.

There were no disruptions during the afternoon trials, which were confined to jury selection although the students expressed dissatisfaction with some of the rulings of the judge.

COUNSEL
The students also received some unofficial legal counsel from a man who handed out a 3-page paper entitled, "Trial Tactics or What You Face in Court."

"The best thing going for a witness is the identification the jury has with the person in the box as an underdog," the paper read.

The writer, George Price, advised students against bringing in a cheering section "sympathetic to the accused," but added certain support, such as a "grey-haired lady or a stoic mother, a square-dressed wife or husband, or a friend who 'dresses like a banker' would be useful."

The paper also cautioned against such lapses by the accused as "insulting the police. They are police officers, not cops, 'fuzz,' or 'pigs.'"

PLEAS
The six who changed their pleas yesterday, all students, were Thomas M. Bell, Brent A. Colwell, Linda Dahl, Sharon K. LaMotte, William Mayer, and Karen E. Pfeiffer. One defendant, Edward G. Hlum, will be tried "in absentia."

Their attorney, Ronald Grassi, indicated that the six felt that they could not meet their responsibilities as students if they were required to appear in a lengthy trial. Two other charges against them will be dropped by the District Attorney.

Attempts by the defense to get a one-week continuance from Judge Kennedy were denied, as they were by all the five judges hearing the cases.

Public Defender Charles Warner argued for the motion charging that the District Attorney's office had not made a complete list of prosecution witnesses available until last Wednesday.

Judge Kennedy denied the motion, saying that continuances could be granted when necessary in the course of the trials.

Attorney Ricardo Callejo made an unusual motion calling for an end to the exclusion of jurors who do not speak English. Judge Kennedy did not rule on the motion, and Callejo indicated he would introduce the motion again.

PRESENT
One of the judges hearing a batch of cases, Judge George E. Maloney, denied a defense motion for continuance, but granted a prosecution motion calling for defendants to be present during all phases of their trial.

Students on trial may find it difficult to meet their classes and attend their trials at the same time, especially since the trials might drag on for three weeks or more, one defense attorney said.

The 41 cases will be tried in the Municipal courts of Judges Emmet Daly, George E. Maloney, James J. Welsh, Gerald J. O'Garra, and in the court of Superior Court Judge Carl H. Allen.

All 41 defendants face charges of unlawful assembly, disturbing the peace, and refusing to disperse, which carry penalties of up to six months imprisonment on each charge and a fine or both.

In addition, S.F. State students who are among the 41 will face college disciplinary action.

The remainder of the 456 arrested in the mass arrest and the more than 250 arrested on other occasions at State College, will be tried at a later date.

The 41 cases which went to trial yesterday were part of the massive police roundup of demonstrators January 23 at State College which stunned both students and observers.

More Guilty Pleas in S.F. State Trials

Efforts to select jurors continued yesterday in the trials of the 41 persons arrested in the January 23 450-person bust at San Francisco State College.

A few jurors were dismissed peremptorily in the five City Hall courtrooms while dozens were excused for cause.

The main causes seemed to be either that the prospective juror had formed an opinion about the disturbances at the college, or that a lengthy trial—estimated by the lawyers as running five or six weeks—would work a hardship.

Three more defendants took the course of six previous ones and pleaded guilty to unlawful assembly. The prosecution then moved for dismissal of the other two charges, refusing to disperse and disturbing the peace, against them.

They were Julio E. Alvarado, Boyd D. Barnett, and Gordon L. Bowen.

A total of 38 cases now remain to be tried.

At a brief, noon press conference on the City Hall steps, Roger Alvarado, leader of the Third World Liberation Front at the college, said: "At the present time it is impossible, because of the publicity concerning the strike, for anyone arrested at San Francisco State to get a fair and impartial trial."

"The 450 people arrested in the mass arrests on January 23 are being run through the courts without adequate and individual counsel being allowed."

The writer, George Price, advised students against bringing in a cheering section "sympathetic to the accused," but added certain support, such as a "grey-haired lady or a stoic mother, a square-dressed wife or husband, or a friend who 'dresses like a banker' would be useful."

The paper also cautioned against such lapses by the accused as "insulting the police. They are police officers, not cops, 'fuzz,' or 'pigs.'"

PLEAS
The six who changed their pleas yesterday, all students, were Thomas M. Bell, Brent A. Colwell, Linda Dahl, Sharon K. LaMotte, William Mayer, and Karen E. Pfeiffer. One defendant, Edward G. Hlum, will be tried "in absentia."

Their attorney, Ronald Grassi, indicated that the six felt that they could not meet their responsibilities as students if they were required to appear in a lengthy trial. Two other charges against them will be dropped by the District Attorney.

Attempts by the defense to get a one-week continuance from Judge Kennedy were denied, as they were by all the five judges hearing the cases.

Public Defender Charles Warner argued for the motion charging that the District Attorney's office had not made a complete list of prosecution witnesses available until last Wednesday.

Judge Kennedy denied the motion, saying that continuances could be granted when necessary in the course of the trials.

Attorney Ricardo Callejo made an unusual motion calling for an end to the exclusion of jurors who do not speak English. Judge Kennedy did not rule on the motion, and Callejo indicated he would introduce the motion again.

PRESENT
One of the judges hearing a batch of cases, Judge George E. Maloney, denied a defense motion for continuance, but granted a prosecution motion calling for defendants to be present during all phases of their trial.

Students on trial may find it difficult to meet their classes and attend their trials at the same time, especially since the trials might drag on for three weeks or more, one defense attorney said.

The 41 cases will be tried in the Municipal courts of Judges Emmet Daly, George E. Maloney, James J. Welsh, Gerald J. O'Garra, and in the court of Superior Court Judge Carl H. Allen.

All 41 defendants face charges of unlawful assembly, disturbing the peace, and refusing to disperse, which carry penalties of up to six months imprisonment on each charge and a fine or both.

In addition, S.F. State students who are among the 41 will face college disciplinary action.

Ban on Drugs, Insults, Obscenity

New State College Rules

By Ron Moskowitz
Chronicle Correspondent

San Luis Obispo
California State College

Trustees reworked student disciplinary rules here yesterday to make drug possession and lewd or obscene conduct on campus punishable by suspension or expulsion.

The Trustees then ordered the staff to make the already tough regulations still tougher by imposing penalties for students who make insulting remarks to teachers or who "aid, abet, advise or encourage" others to violate rules.

The latter suggestion came from William O. Weissich, former Marin County District Attorney, who attended his first meeting as a new trustee yesterday.

If the regulations are reworked to the satisfaction of the Board at the April meeting, they will be brought back in May for final approval. At that time they will become law, included as part of Title Five in the California Education Code.

The Trustees' Chief Counsel, Norman Epstein, contended that the regulations, which cover everything from cheating to pushing marijuana, are simply a spelling out of more vague regulations already on the books.

But Steve Lieurance, Executive Secretary of the State College Student Presidents Association, charged the new regulations "go much further" than existing rules and urged the Trustees to drop the matter.

Lieurance said that the Trustees were "only reacting" to student unrest instead of looking for its causes and doing something about them.

Addition of the drug and obscene conduct portions of the regulations also drew the criticism of Dr. Ernest Becker, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs. He advised against including possession of drugs as an offense.

"If the objective is to duplicate the law in our campus rules of conduct, then we also make actionable the mere presence of a student in a room where marijuana is used," he said. "This would seriously question."

Student strike leaders at San Francisco State College criticized acting president S. I. Hayakawa yesterday, but said they would not, epitomize the ending of the 41-month strike since they had signed a binding agreement.

They declared they would "disregard" the acting president "and begin to build San Francisco State College into the most profound and creative institution of higher learning in the country."

Their spokesman, Leroy Goodwin, off-campus coordinator of the Black Students Union and a member of the Third World Liberation Front, read a statement which said "the long hours the TWLF and the Select Committee (of faculty and administration) spent together to reach a binding agreement were spent in vain because of the grandiose dreams of his (Hayakawa's) hawkish political future."

Before he left, he declared in a radio interview that he would "love to go back to academic obscurity. It's a nice peaceful life."

Hayakawa added that "there is a certain advantage in being acting president rather than president... I can behave as if I didn't care whether I kept the presidency or not; and in a sense I don't, because I really haven't decided I like this line of work."

But administrators now say ill will is ebbing at Swarthmore. Younger faculty members say the crisis has spurred long-overdue reforms. Alumni donations are running about \$18,700 ahead of last year. "We're getting support from people we haven't heard from in years," says Joseph Shane, vice president for alumni affairs. "They want to show us they're behind the school."

The continuing alumni support sets Brandeis and Swarthmore off from other schools that have experienced turmoil. A survey of about 30 schools conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education following outbreaks of violence earlier this year found that alumni giving generally was running behind last year's levels.

Many Brandeis alumni, in contrast, believe the school didn't go far enough toward making concessions to the discontented students. They have pledged to raise money for a scholarship to honor the late black radical Malcolm X.

Both Brandeis and Swarthmore are noted for high academic standards as well as liberal.

It would compel student governments or other groups, before undertaking any new program, to get prior approval of the chief fiscal officer on campus, then the college president, then the trustees.

An attempt by trustee William Norris of Los Angeles to make the rules, which now become part of the State Education Code, more flexible was defeated 6 to 4 in committee.

It will be the chief fiscal officer who makes the first official determination as to whether existing or proposed new programs conform or not.

Steve Lieurance, Executive Secretary of the State College Student Presidents Association, said the fiscal officer "is the least desirable man on the campus to be making policy decisions about social oriented programs, which are usually not sound in a business sort of way."

He also complained that there is no appeal available from the fiscal officer's decision except the president of the college "who 90 per cent of the time comes in staff recommendations anyway."

Student government funds, collected from mandatory

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

AMBIGUITY

As for the phrase "Lewd, indecent or obscene conduct or expression," Becker said "its very ambiguity may well create more disruptive problems than even the wisest of campus presidents can resolve."

Trustee James Thacher of San Francisco agreed, at least to the ambiguity of the word "expression."

"I don't think it is wise for colleges to be pushing right up against the limits of the First Amendment," he said. "Art, literature and drama on a campus might be lewd or indecent without being legally obscene because it contains redeeming social value."

Epstein finally agreed to remove the word "expression" and said he would try to find a less offensive substitute.

Last November the Trustees passed what have since become known as "the Ten Commandments on Discipline." But the offenses listed cannot be used as grounds for suspension until they are part of the Education Code, Epstein said, thus necessitating the May action.

Police charge the two were in the process of planting four bombs when a crude bomb fashioned with blasting powder and a piece of pipe exploded in Peebles' face.

Pulliam fled after the blast, police said.

The badly injured Peebles, 19 Gardenia Court, East Palo Alto, was taken to San Francisco General Hospital where he is recovering from the loss of several fingers, burns, and the probable loss of sight in his right eye.

During the 11-day crisis, professors deplored the use of coercion in an academic setting. But, importantly, they refused to ask that police be called. With student prodding, they also approved formation of an Afro-American Studies department and speeded other concessions. Administrators say these concessions had been in the works, but were more than a year distant.

Authorities trace the relatively benign results of agitation at Brandeis to the singular nature of the small school, where long-standing liberal proclivities give demonstrators a built-in advantage. At the same time, they say, the manageable size of the university (2,100 undergraduates, 75% of whom are Jewish), enables the total community to be intensely involved for a short period of time to settle conflicts.

Thus disputes take on the aura of family squabbles rather than confrontations between implacable power blocs.

Another small school where differences seem to have been resolved with the same unusual goodwill is Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., with 1,030 students. There, black students extracted concessions after seizing the administration offices in January. Faculty members met in almost continuous session for three days, and finally agreed to raise Negro enrollment. They also agreed to accept a number of "risk" black students who wouldn't ordinarily qualify for admission.

"Black students made gains inside the power structure," says Robert Savage, an assistant professor of biology. "We'll now have to be considerably aware of the sensitivities of blacks in our decision-making."

But though the two schools have avoided the violence that has torn larger institutions, they haven't emerged altogether unscathed. And there is concern for the future. Tensions continue at both campuses. Earlier this month 125 white students staged a sit-in at Brandeis to protest alleged slowness in implementing black demands. Many Brandeis professors who earlier backed Negro protests now say they will resist provocative tactics in the future.

An unexpected tragedy affected all the participants' attitudes during the Swarthmore negotiations. Courtney Smith, the school's highly regarded president of 15 years, died of a heart attack in the midst of the crisis. Some signs of "backlash" appeared among alumni. One disgruntled graduate wrote to a local newspaper that the president's death was a "black lynching." Others threatened to end their support of the school on grounds that it had "coddled" militants.

Contributions Booming
But administrators now say ill will is ebbing at Swarthmore. Younger faculty members say the crisis has spurred long-overdue reforms. Alumni donations are running about \$18,700 ahead of last year. "We're getting support from people we haven't heard from in years," says Joseph Shane, vice president for alumni affairs. "They want to show us they're behind the school."

The continuing alumni support sets Brandeis and Swarthmore off from other schools that have experienced turmoil. A survey of about 30 schools conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education following outbreaks of violence earlier this year found that alumni giving generally was running behind last year's levels.

Many Brandeis alumni, in contrast, believe the school didn't go far enough toward making concessions to the discontented students. They have pledged to raise money for a scholarship to honor the late black radical Malcolm X.

Both Brandeis and Swarthmore are noted for high academic standards as well as liberal.

It would compel student governments or other groups, before undertaking any new program, to get prior approval of the chief fiscal officer on campus, then the college president, then the trustees.

An attempt by trustee William Norris of Los Angeles to make the rules, which now become part of the State Education Code, more flexible was defeated 6 to 4 in committee.

It will be the chief fiscal officer who makes the first official determination as to whether existing or proposed new programs conform or not.

Steve Lieurance, Executive Secretary of the State College Student Presidents Association, said the fiscal officer "is the least desirable man on the campus to be making policy decisions about social oriented programs, which are usually not sound in a business sort of way."

He also complained that there is no appeal available from the fiscal officer's decision except the president of the college "who 90 per cent of the time comes in staff recommendations anyway."

Student government funds, collected from mandatory

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

Jury Delays

On S.F. State Bombing

The Grand Jury last night began hearing the case against two S.F. State students—one of them maimed and partially blinded—charged with planting bombs at the college.

But when the case had not been completed by midnight, jurors decided to hear the rest of the case Thursday.

Timothy Peebles, a 19-year-old student who was found bloody and semi-conscious on a locker room floor after a blast rocked the building the night of March 5, was named in charges of conspiracy, possession of a destructive device, possessing an explosive in or near a college, and maliciously placing explosives with intent to destroy a schoolhouse or building.

William Pulliam, 25, of 1460 Golden Gate avenue, a State junior who surrendered March 12, was named in identical charges.

Police charge the two were in the process of planting four bombs when a crude bomb fashioned with blasting powder and a piece of pipe exploded in Peebles' face.

Pulliam fled after the blast, police said.

The badly injured Peebles, 19 Gardenia Court, East Palo Alto, was taken to San Francisco General Hospital where he is recovering from the loss of several fingers, burns, and the probable loss of sight in his right eye.

During the 11-day crisis, professors deplored the use of coercion in an academic setting. But, importantly, they refused to ask that police be called. With student prodding, they also approved formation of an Afro-American Studies department and speeded other concessions. Administrators say these concessions had been in the works, but were more than a year distant.

Authorities trace the relatively benign results of agitation at Brandeis to the singular nature of the small school, where long-standing liberal proclivities give demonstrators a built-in advantage. At the same time, they say, the manageable size of the university (2,100 undergraduates, 75% of whom are Jewish), enables the total community to be intensely involved for a short period of time to settle conflicts.

Thus disputes take on the aura of family squabbles rather than confrontations between implacable power blocs.

Another small school where differences seem to have been resolved with the same unusual goodwill is Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., with 1,030 students. There, black students extracted concessions after seizing the administration offices in January. Faculty members met in almost continuous session for three days, and finally agreed to raise Negro enrollment. They also agreed to accept a number of "risk" black students who wouldn't ordinarily qualify for admission.

"Black students made gains inside the power structure," says Robert Savage, an assistant professor of biology. "We'll now have to be considerably aware of the sensitivities of blacks in our decision-making."

But though the two schools have avoided the violence that has torn larger institutions, they haven't emerged altogether unscathed. And there is concern for the future. Tensions continue at both campuses. Earlier this month 125 white students staged a sit-in at Brandeis to protest alleged slowness in implementing black demands. Many Brandeis professors who earlier backed Negro protests now say they will resist provocative tactics in the future.

An unexpected tragedy affected all the participants' attitudes during the Swarthmore negotiations. Courtney Smith, the school's highly regarded president of 15 years, died of a heart attack in the midst of the crisis. Some signs of "backlash" appeared among alumni. One disgruntled graduate wrote to a local newspaper that the president's death was a "black lynching." Others threatened to end their support of the school on grounds that it had "coddled" militants.

Contributions Booming
But administrators now say ill will is ebbing at Swarthmore. Younger faculty members say the crisis has spurred long-overdue reforms. Alumni donations are running about \$18,700 ahead of last year. "We're getting support from people we haven't heard from in years," says Joseph Shane, vice president for alumni affairs. "They want to show us they're behind the school."

The continuing alumni support sets Brandeis and Swarthmore off from other schools that have experienced turmoil. A survey of about 30 schools conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education following outbreaks of violence earlier this year found that alumni giving generally was running behind last year's levels.

Many Brandeis alumni, in contrast, believe the school didn't go far enough toward making concessions to the discontented students. They have pledged to raise money for a scholarship to honor the late black radical Malcolm X.

Both Brandeis and Swarthmore are noted for high academic standards as well as liberal.

It would compel student governments or other groups, before undertaking any new program, to get prior approval of the chief fiscal officer on campus, then the college president, then the trustees.

An attempt by trustee William Norris of Los Angeles to make the rules, which now become part of the State Education Code, more flexible was defeated 6 to 4 in committee.

It will be the chief fiscal officer who makes the first official determination as to whether existing or proposed new programs conform or not.

Steve Lieurance, Executive Secretary of the State College Student Presidents Association, said the fiscal officer "is the least desirable man on the campus to be making policy decisions about social oriented programs, which are usually not sound in a business sort of way."

He also complained that there is no appeal available from the fiscal officer's decision except the president of the college "who 90 per cent of the time comes in staff recommendations anyway."

Student government funds, collected from mandatory

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

Pol Colleges Two Liberal Schools Decide Campus Turmoil Was Worth the Trouble

Brandeis, Swarthmore Say
Reforms Were Overdue;
Close Ranks After Crisis
But Stiffer Resistance Seen

By ELLIOT CARLSON
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WALTHAM, Mass.—Professor Robert Manners' pet project has been torpedoed. But he isn't really angry.

Mr. Manners, a Brandeis University anthropologist, had for years been trying to enlist support for an experimental course called "Ideology and Action in the Black Community." Students were to design the course completely.

Last year, he finally got students to participate. But then turmoil came to Brandeis. Black students seized the university's communication center in a dispute with the administration. Later, they decided to boycott any course on black problems conducted by a white man—like Mr. Manners. The course collapsed.

But the professor insists he isn't irritated. "Sure, I'm disappointed," says Mr. Manners, who sports a snappy goatee. "But these tactics do get things done."

That kind of attitude toward campus ferment isn't at all unusual at this small liberal college, where a startling number of faculty members, administration officials and students believe that turmoil has produced unexpected dividends.

Elsewhere, it hasn't been thus. Clashes at such big schools as San Francisco State and the University of California at Berkeley have bitterly fragmented students, faculty and alumni. The Brandeis crisis seems to have unified these groups behind the school despite some professional bickering. A case in point: In a post-crisis drive Brandeis alumni in a few weeks over-pledged a fund-raising goal of \$100,000 set for all 1968. The school estimates that additional contributions may double that amount.

The black students' revolt manifestly mobilized a great deal of white support. "The effect of the seizure was increased recognition of the legitimacy of black demands," says Eric Yoffe, president of the student council. But at the same time, he asserts, "Brandeis wasn't radicalized—students wanted to preserve the university."

During the 11-day crisis, professors deplored the use of coercion in an academic setting. But, importantly, they refused to ask that police be called. With student prodding, they also approved formation of an Afro-American Studies department and speeded other concessions. Administrators say these concessions had been in the works, but were more than a year distant.

Authorities trace the relatively benign results of agitation at Brandeis to the singular nature of the small school, where long-standing liberal proclivities give demonstrators a built-in advantage. At the same time, they say, the manageable size of the university (2,100 undergraduates, 75% of whom are Jewish), enables the total community to be intensely involved for a short period of time to settle conflicts.

Thus disputes take on the aura of family squabbles rather than confrontations between implacable power blocs.

Another small school where differences seem to have been resolved with the same unusual goodwill is Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., with 1,030 students. There, black students extracted concessions after seizing the administration offices in January. Faculty members met in almost continuous session for three days, and finally agreed to raise Negro enrollment. They also agreed to accept a number of "risk" black students who wouldn't ordinarily qualify for admission.

"Black students made gains inside the power structure," says Robert Savage, an assistant professor of biology. "We'll now have to be considerably aware of the sensitivities of blacks in our decision-making."

But though the two schools have avoided the violence that has torn larger institutions, they haven't emerged altogether unscathed. And there is concern for the future. Tensions continue at both campuses. Earlier this month 125 white students staged a sit-in at Brandeis to protest alleged slowness in implementing black demands. Many Brandeis professors who earlier backed Negro protests now say they will resist provocative tactics in the future.

An unexpected tragedy affected all the participants' attitudes during the Swarthmore negotiations. Courtney Smith, the school's highly regarded president of 15 years, died of a heart attack in the midst of the crisis. Some signs of "backlash" appeared among alumni. One disgruntled graduate wrote to a local newspaper that the president's death was a "black lynching." Others threatened to end their support of the school on grounds that it had "coddled" militants.

Contributions Booming
But administrators now say ill will is ebbing at Swarthmore. Younger faculty members say the crisis has spurred long-overdue reforms. Alumni donations are running about \$18,700 ahead of last year. "We're getting support from people we haven't heard from in years," says Joseph Shane, vice president for alumni affairs. "They want to show us they're behind the school."

The continuing alumni support sets Brandeis and Swarthmore off from other schools that have experienced turmoil. A survey of about 30 schools conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education following outbreaks of violence earlier this year found that alumni giving generally was running behind last year's levels.

Many Brandeis alumni, in contrast, believe the school didn't go far enough toward making concessions to the discontented students. They have pledged to raise money for a scholarship to honor the late black radical Malcolm X.

Both Brandeis and Swarthmore are noted for high academic standards as well as liberal.

It would compel student governments or other groups, before undertaking any new program, to get prior approval of the chief fiscal officer on campus, then the college president, then the trustees.

An attempt by trustee William Norris of Los Angeles to make the rules, which now become part of the State Education Code, more flexible was defeated 6 to 4 in committee.

It will be the chief fiscal officer who makes the first official determination as to whether existing or proposed new programs conform or not.

Steve Lieurance, Executive Secretary of the State College Student Presidents Association, said the fiscal officer "is the least desirable man on the campus to be making policy decisions about social oriented programs, which are usually not sound in a business sort of way."

He also complained that there is no appeal available from the fiscal officer's decision except the president of the college "who 90 per cent of the time comes in staff recommendations anyway."

Student government funds, collected from mandatory

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

See Back Page

Trustees Come Up With a New No-No