

S.F. State Bomb Blast



Two men aided critically injured Tim Peebles after the time bomb which police said he was planting at San Francisco State College went off in his hands.

San Francisco Chronicle Mon., Mar. 17, 1969

Hayakawa To Confer With Nixon

Washington

S. I. Hayakawa will confer with President Nixon today about campus disorders.

The acting president of San Francisco State College was a guest at White House church services yesterday.

Mr. Nixon is expected to make a statement today or tomorrow about his administration's policy regarding campus disorders.

The President disclosed on Friday that he had ordered a Federal investigation of campus turmoil after a congressional report asserted that 122 of 340 persons arrested during the student strike at San Francisco State College "were direct recipients of Federal funds."

Hayakawa said he was looking forward to his talk with the President, adding, "I don't know if he needs any of my advice."

When asked if he would favor withholding Federal aid from students who foment riots or damage campus property, Hayakawa replied: "I think so."

Hayakawa said that disruptions at San Francisco State are "simmering down" but are not over "by a long shot."

Our Correspondent

Hayakawa Closes School's Newspaper

SAN FRANCISCO. — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College has ordered the school's daily newspaper to stop publishing, but the editor says he intends to keep putting the paper out.

Hayakawa's order and a demonstration recently ruffled the peaceful atmosphere that had prevailed on the campus for several days.

During the afternoon 150 students, nearly all Negroes marched across the campus and into the administration building.

An ashtray and a few chairs were overturned, but 10 policemen stationed inside the building prevented any personal confrontation.

The march was reportedly a demonstration of support for the campus leadership of the Black Students Union.

Hayakawa had earlier in the day taken his first stroll across campus without police escort, since being named acting president.

Hayakawa said he suspended publication of the student newspaper because the college's board of publications was not functioning.

Two faculty members on the board, which supervises student publications, later said it has been functioning and doing its job.

The militant teachers, said Hayakawa, believe it is "in" to be alienated from the culture of mass society. They soon regarded it as their "moral obligation to tear down, to be hostile to the draft, taxes and to everybody representing the establishment," he said.

Such attitudes were passed on to students, resulting in rebellion and violence, Hayakawa said.

He spoke at a luncheon of the California State College Foundation.

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Youth Critically Injured

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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.

Police later put out an alert for William Pulliam, 25, believed to be an accomplice in the bombing. Pulliam was described as a Negro, 25 years old, driving a red MG. He may be a student at State, police said.

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One of the first on the scene was Ronald Hanson, a music practice room supervisor who said the explosion "sounded like an arm-ramp."

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.

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.

Police investigators searched debris following the explosion in the college's Creative Arts Building

THE NEW CANADIAN MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1969

Friday, April 4, 1969

Hayakawa hits arrogant Profs. on SFS Campus

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — The man who kept San Francisco State College open during a student-faculty strike says America is run by lawyers and business — not liberal arts professors.

Acting SFS President S. I. Hayakawa recently blamed part of his college's troubles on "arrogant" members of the liberal arts faculty.

"There is the sinister role played by certain elements in the faculty," the semantacist said in an address to the San Diego County Bar Association. "At the heart of these dissidents is extreme arrogance," he added. "Hell hath no fury like the frustrated intellectual. It was Plato who said philosophers should be kings."

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 more 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 Japanese-American scholar compared current left wing disorders in colleges to right wing attacks from outside the campus in the 1950s.

NICH-DEI TIMES

In Oregon Talk . . .

Sunday, April 6, 1969

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA COMPARES 'NEW' LEFTWINGERS WITH NAZIS

EUGENE, Ore. (UPI) — S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, compared today's New Left tactics of disruption to the techniques that brought Hitler to power in Nazi Germany in a talk Friday before a University of Oregon campus audience.

The remark brought boos from some of the students in the audience and a further retort from the speaker.

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Hayakawa Wields Words

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa denounced student strike leaders at San Francisco State College as "goons, gangsters, con-men, neo-Nazi and common thieves" in an article published last week.

The attack, the most outspoken yet issued by Hayakawa, came in a brief article he prepared in mid-February for "Crisis," a book published by journalism students as an independent venture.

Although several stories and interviews in "Crisis" portray strikes in a sympathetic light, Hayakawa compared students to "the Nazis of the 1930's who attained power by disrupting and casting doubt upon German democratic institutions."

As for the Black Students Union, he described its leaders as "actuated by self-doubt and self-hatred" with this additional comment:

"The only way they can allay their anxieties about themselves is to scowl at people from behind dark glasses, play Black Panther and stalk around in gangs scaring little girls."

"All this behavior would simply be pathetic if knuckledrums and white did not take them seriously."

The book, which sells for a dollar at the College Bookstore, also includes an article by Hayakawa's predecessor, Dr. Robert Smith.

He saw the strike as part of a nationwide problem. "In one sense, it is every man's ink blot test," he wrote. "Angry, anxious and frightened people project into it their attitudes toward education, youth, race and ethnic relations, faculty, administrators, all shaped by their ideology."

Smith also said, "The power struggle has swamped efforts to adapt the college to emerging educational needs of minority groups and has seriously impaired development and reform of existing programs."

Another article by Tony Rogers, a graduate student and strike supporter, begins:

"If President S. I. Hayakawa is despised by many students at San Francisco State College, he has become an idol for a great many Americans who have long waited for a man who would stand up to dissident students on American campuses. Well over 10,000 letters and telegrams have poured into his office . . ."

NICH-DEI TIMES

2 Indicted In S.F. State Bomb Case

The Grand Jury voted last night to indict two San Francisco State students — one of them maimed and partially blinded — charged with planting bombs at the college.

Timothy Peebles, a 19-year-old student, was found bloody and semi-conscious on a locker room floor after a blast rocked the building the night of March 5. He was subsequently named in charges of conspiracy, possession of a destructive device, possessing an explosive in or near the 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 said that Peebles was maimed when the bomb — which he was planting — went off in his face. They said his accomplice, Pulliam, fled the scene after the explosion.

Taken to San Francisco General Hospital, Peebles is recovering after the loss of several fingers and the probable loss of sight in his right eye.

The only witnesses before the Grand Jury last night were Sergeant Arthur Hicks of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office, an explosives expert, and John William, a San Francisco Police Department chemist.

Associated Press

NICH-DEI TIMES

Thursday, April 10, 1969

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA TO BE P.S.W. JACL PARLEY SPEAKER AT ANAHEIM

LOS ANGELES, April 9 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, will be the main speaker at the 11th biennial Pacific Southwest JACL District Council convention banquet on Sunday, April 20.

Gordon Ikemori, banquet chairman who made the announcement this week, said that host Orange County JACL chapter is expecting a record attendance of over 700 at Disneyland hotel in Anaheim to hear the noted semantacist, now one of the most sought-after speakers in the country.

Hayakawa said the main purpose of the New Left is to convince its followers that the government cannot govern and administrators cannot administer.

He said the Hitler rousing of the people hammered at the Jew as being the major wrong in society, and that the New Left hammers at the "establishment" or the military.

He said the revolutionary student generating confusion and then attempting a takeover is precisely what happened at San Francisco State College — "and they damn near made it."

He added, "People look to the colleges and universities today with the hope that their children can become educated so they can solve our social problems with reason. And I will do everything I know how to keep the doors and classes at San Francisco State open."

Hayakawa said San Francisco State now has about 97 per cent of its students and faculty members attending classes, and is beginning the rebuilding job.

Scheer, a strong advocate of the New Left, opened his appearance by saying, "I hope you high school students here today will be more rebellious than the current college students."

He said that colleges and universities are controlled by boards of regents who represent big business, and will not tolerate teachings in the institutions which challenge the interests of the power structure.

He said the key issue is who will control what is taught and who teaches at the institutions.

"I want these decisions to be made by students and faculty members and not regents and administrators," Scheer said.

He said revolutionary movements do not employ violent tactics at the outset in attempting to make change, but only resort to violence after peaceful methods "have been rebuked by the establishment."

Scheer wanted a head-to-head debate with Hayakawa, but the high school students arranging the program set up one-half hour talks by each, followed by a 15-minute question-and-answer period from the floor.

It was when Scheer, a highly polished speaker and professional podium master, tried to move away from the format that Miss Herrmann made it clear that the high school students would run their own show.

Hayakawa was under heavy guard at the meeting because leaflets distributed earlier in the week on the UO campus called for his assassination.

Asked what he thought about the threatening leaflets, Hayakawa smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and said, "What am I supposed to think? I've never been given such prominence before."

During a pre-meeting press conference, Hayakawa paid homage to the life and goals of the late Martin Luther King Jr. — who was assassinated just one year ago. He added, "He was a symbol of nonviolence and we need him even more today."

Scheer had been scheduled to appear at the press conference, but did not.

He later explained that he did not appear "because I never really have seen much value to press conferences." He added that he had wanted a "head-to-head" dialogue press conference with Hayakawa, rather than each appearing separately for a half hour.

Improvement Sought

Hayakawa said he "has no idea" how long it will take to rebuild San Francisco State, "but I am determined to try and improve teaching at the institution."

He said some of the student charges about worthless courses and outdated professors are "legitimate complaints," but it is difficult to root out the ineffective teachers because of tenure and other job-security devices for faculty members.

He said charges of racism within the college are "among the 'illegitimate' charges made by student revolutionaries."

He stressed that "the Black Panther organization is doing 'maging' to the cause of the Negro community. 'But I respect an organization such as the Black Muslims.'"



ABOUT 7,000 HIGH SCHOOL and University of Oregon students crowded into McArthur Court Friday to hear S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College (seated), and Robert Scheer, editor of Ramparts Magazine (at podium), Program chairman Pam Herrmann (inset), Lincoln High student, kept meeting controlled.

School Girl 'Heroine' At Meeting

By JOHN GUERNSEY Education Writer, THE OREGONIAN

EUGENE (Special) — The cool head and stiff spine of a Lincoln High School senior did much to keep a meeting from getting out of hand Friday when S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, appeared on the same University of Oregon platform with Robert Scheer, editor of Ramparts magazine.

Hayakawa left the platform after his speech amid shouted comments seeking a debate between the two speakers. No debate was on the program.

Earlier in the day Hayakawa had conducted a news conference at which he said the disorders at San Francisco State had been a testing ground for revolutionaries.

Scheer tried desperately to gain control of the annual meeting of the Oregon High School International Relations League, and he had considerable activist support in the 7,000-student audience.

But Pam Herrmann, Lincoln senior and state president of the high school IRL, would have no part of it.

Scheer Squelched

The speakers were discussing "The Role of Revolution in the 20th Century" in MacArthur Court. About 600 high school students were there along with about 6,500 university students.

She had already permitted the speakers to go into overtime with their comments.

Hayakawa, who was heavily guarded by Eugene police as well as state and FBI officers, was much the same — breaking into classes so a teacher cannot teach, breaking into faculty meetings so they cannot conduct business, destroying campus buildings — etc."

4-5-69

THE OREGONIAN, SATURDAY

The Hayakawa Theory

Los Angeles

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, said yesterday that campus troubles at his school were caused by professors disappointed in themselves because they didn't land at Cal, Columbia or Harvard.

"Here they are, in a lousy State college," Hayakawa said, referring to the feeling of a dissident faculty minority.

He spoke at a luncheon of the California State College Foundation.

The militant teachers, said Hayakawa, believe it is "in" to be alienated from the culture of mass society. They soon regarded it as their "moral obligation to tear down, to be hostile to the draft, taxes and to everybody representing the establishment," he said.

Such attitudes were passed on to students, resulting in rebellion and violence, Hayakawa said.

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Youth Critically Injured

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after the 7:45 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 Kammato 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.

Police later put out an alert for William Pulliam, 25, believed to be an accomplice in the bombing. Pulliam was described as a Negro, 25 years old, driving a red MG. He may be a student at State, police said.

The force of the explosion tore the lockers from the wall, ripped a hole in the ceiling and scattered 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 arm-ramp."

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.

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.

Police investigators searched debris following the explosion in the college's Creative Arts Building.

THE NEW CANADIAN

Friday, April 4, 1969

HONOLULU MAIN

Tuesday, April 8, 1969

Hayakawa In Oregon Prof. at SFS Campus

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — The man who kept San Francisco State College open during a student-faculty strike says America is run by lawyers and businessmen — not liberal arts professors.

Acting SFSOC President S. I. Hayakawa recently blamed part of his college's troubles on "Arrogant" members of the liberal arts faculty.

"There is the winter role played by certain elements in the faculty," the statement said in an address to the San Diego County Bar Association. "It is the heart of this country's intellectual life."

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.

Hayakawa, who holds doctorates in philosophy and literature, said faculty members with advanced degrees "should not let it go to their heads."

The Japanese-American scholar compared current left wing disorders in colleges to right wing attacks from outside the campus in the 1930s.

Hayakawa Wields Words

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa was dismissed from his post at San Francisco State College as an independent member of the faculty.

Although several stories and interviews in "Crisis" portray Hayakawa as a sympathetic figure, Hayakawa compared students for a Democratic Society with "the Nazis of the 1930s."

As for the Black Students Union, he described its leaders as "acted by self-doubt and self-hatred" with this additional comment:

"The only way they can ease their anxieties about themselves is to accuse people from behind dark glasses, play Black Panther and talk around in gangs wearing little girls."

"All this behavior would simply be pathetic if it weren't so serious," he wrote.

The book, which sells for a dollar at the College Bookstore, also includes an article by Hayakawa's predecessor, Dr. Robert Smith.

He saw the strike as part of a nationwide problem. "In one sense, it is every little bit like the last," he wrote.

Another article by Tony Rogers, a graduate student and strike supporter, begins:

"If President S. I. Hayakawa is despised by many students at San Francisco State College, it is because he is a man who has waited for a man who stood up to student demands on American campuses. Well over 10,000 letters and telegrams have poured into his office."

San Francisco State College Strike Over

SAN FRANCISCO. — Student strike leaders at San Francisco State say they will not repudiate the ending of the 4½ month strike on the campus.

They declared recently that since they had signed a binding agreement they would honor it even though they again blasted acting president S. I. Hayakawa for allegedly reneging on part of their pact in regard to amnesty for those arrested on campus.

The leaders declared they would "disregard" Hayakawa and "begin to build San Francisco State College into the most profound and creative institution of higher learning in the country."

Much of their news conference was spent in potshots at Hayakawa. Spokesman Leroy Goodwin read a statement which said "the long hours the Third World Li-

beration Front 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 Hayakawa's hawkish political future."

Goodwin said student leaders would begin a program "to recruit students who are demanding a better education" — with emphasis on Black students.

Meanwhile, five persons among 454 charged with unlawful assembly in a mass arrest Jan. 23 pleaded guilty. Judge Joseph G. Kennedy set sentencing for them April 21. They were the first of the demonstrators to face municipal court hearing. Other defendants are scheduled to come in groups before various municipal judges.

Dr. Hayakawa

(Continued from first page)

Hayakawa arrived here wearing the dark-gray suit and bright-red blind necktie he had on during his White House meeting. He had made several TV and other public appearances during the weekend, and he looked tired.

Another report from Washington where Dr. Hayakawa was a guest at the annual Gridiron dinner last Saturday night and attended religious services at the White House Sunday said:

Living the conflict at San Francisco State is an invigorating to Hayakawa as "not being able to pay for a drink in a San Francisco bar. They just won't let me buy."

"I'm thriving on it. I am in great shape," he said. "I've never been a man of action before — I've been a scholar — and I've never had to make a decision that mattered before the day or the half-hour was out."

"President Nixon was particularly interested in that aspect — that I was feeling well in a situation of conflict. He wanted to know if that could be. I told him I was fine," Hayakawa said after visiting the President.

He returned to San Francisco Monday evening.

Hayakawa said the main purpose of the New Left is to convince its followers that the government cannot govern and administrators cannot administer.

He said the Hitler routing of the people hammered at the Jew as being the major wrong in society, and that the Jew, Left hammer at the "establishment" or the military.

He said the revolutionary student generating confusion and then attempting a takeover is precisely what happened at San Francisco State College — "and they damn near made it."

He added, "People look to the colleges and universities today with the hope that their children can become educated so they can solve our social problems with reason. And I will do everything I know how to keep the doors and classes at San Francisco State open."

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Our Correspondent

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA FOR 'MAN OF YEAR' AWARD

OAKLAND, April 28.—The 1969 "Man of the Year" award of Oakland's Final Birth Lodge will be given May 6 to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa for the way he handled the troubles at San Francisco State College as its acting president.

"It was the unanimous decision of our membership that Dr. Hayakawa should be our selection for this year," said Walton Goldman, lodge president.

"Dr. Hayakawa accepted the leadership of San Francisco State college at a time when a cool head and steady hand were needed to restore stability where turmoil prevailed."

The presentation will be made at the lodge's 96th anniversary by James Mathews, past president of the district, at the Oakland Jewish Community center, 3245 Schellfield av.

In Oregon Talk . . .

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The remark brought boos from some of the students in the audience and a further retort from the stocky educator. He said a tactic of the Hitler youth was also "to shout in the middle of other people's speeches instead of letting them finish."

Hayakawa and Robert Scheer, editor of the now bankrupt Ramparts Magazine, shared the platform as keynote speakers in the 22nd annual conference of the Oregon High School International Relations League.

Students Audience The meeting was open to university students and townspeople. More than 3,000 persons, according to one university estimate, attended the two addresses in MacArthur Court, the university's basketball pavilion.

Scheer, a spokesman of the New Left, got by far the most rousing applause from the predominantly student audience.

He is the editor of writings of Black Panther leader, Eldridge Cleaver and the diaries of the revolutionary Che Guevara.

Despite advanced threats of demonstrations and even an anonymous threat of assassination, Dr. Hayakawa's appearance was unmarred by violence.

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4569 THE OREGONIAN, SATURDAY

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April 3, '69

The Hayakawa Theory

Los Angeles Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, said yesterday that campus troubles at his school were caused by professors disappointed in themselves because they didn't land at Cal, Columbia or Harvard.

"Here they are, in a lovely State college," Hayakawa said, "sitting in the shadow of a dominant faculty situation."

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1969

Today's Radicals Remind Hayakawa of Yesterday's Nazis

EUGENE, Ore. (UPI) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of San Francisco State College, told students here Friday, today's radicals remind him of yesterday's Nazis.

"As I listen to the rhetoric of the New Left, I see nothing but the rhetoric of Hitler," Hayakawa said.

He spoke to the annual state conference of the Oregon High School Educational Relations League at the University of Oregon.

His speech was open to the public and a majority of his listeners were university students.

Hearing the speech was Robert Scheer, former editor of Ramparts magazine.

Hayakawa left the platform after his speech and showed no emotion when a debate between the two speakers. He did not win the argument.

School Girl 'Heroine' At Meeting

ABOUT 7,000 HIGH SCHOOL and University of Oregon students crowded into McArthur Court Friday to hear S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa, who was heavily guarded by Eugene police as he entered the court, said that he was "thriving on it."

When it appeared that Scheer might be able to involve the university students in a wide-open meeting, Miss Herrmann slammed down her hand and said, "This is a high school meeting and it is going to stay that way."

She adjourned the session for lunch.

She had already permitted the speakers to go into overtime with their comments.

(seated), and Robert Scheer, editor of Ramparts Magazine (at podium). Program chairman Pam Herrmann (in set), Lincoln High student, kept meeting controlled.

Hayakawa, New Left Advocate Swap Blows

By JOHN GUERNSEY
Education Writer, The Oregonian

EUGENE (Special) — The cool head and stiff spine of a Lincoln High School senior did much to keep a meeting from getting out of hand Friday when S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, appeared on the same University of Oregon platform with Robert Scheer, editor of Ramparts magazine.

Scheer tried to turn the meeting into a wide-open meeting, but Hayakawa, who was heavily guarded by Eugene police as he entered the court, said that he was "thriving on it."

Mon., Apr. 14, 1969

Hayakawa Lifts Ban On Rallies

From Our Correspondent
Sacramento

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College announced yesterday that his "emergency" rules banning outdoor rallies will be lifted today.

The number of police on the campus will be "diminished" as well, he said at a Democratic party conference discussion of higher education.

The liberalized rules will mean that "people can hold rallies in the central campus area instead of being limited to indoor rallies and rallies in the athletic stadium," he told a newsman. Permission must still be obtained, however.

Outdoor rallies have been banned since classes resumed at the strike-torn campus on January 6. Violent encounters with police occurred when rallies were held in defiance of the order.

POLICE
Hayakawa, who is believed to be considering running for State superintendent of public instruction against Max Rafferty, said he has no intention of withdrawing police.

"There will be police on campus," he said, "but in diminished numbers."

Hayakawa blamed black student militants for the delay in setting up a black studies program at the college.

He proposed such a program last December 8, but militants would have nothing to do with it. Since then, he has fired the man who was to head the department, Dr. Nathan Hare.

BRANCH
Hayakawa also said he is raising funds for a downtown branch of the college, in the South-of-Market area. One location that has been proposed is the Old Mint, at Fifth and Mission streets.

The five-month student strike at State ended March 20 when a tentative agreement was reached between representatives of the striking students and the college administration.

Although Hayakawa later rejected part of the agreement, the students elected not to resume the strike.

A press conference is scheduled at the college this afternoon. Dr. Hayakawa is expected at that time to reply formally to the list of guidelines agreed to by dissident students and a select six-man committee at the end of the strike.

See Back Page

Hayakawa Attends White House For Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau Dinner

WASHINGTON.—San Francisco State College acting president S. I. Hayakawa became the first Nisei to attend a White House state dinner of the Nixon administration for a foreign head of state recently.

Dr. and Mrs. Hayakawa were invited to dine with President Nixon at the White House function in honor of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

It was Hayakawa's second visit at the White

House in as many weeks. Earlier he had met with the President to report on campus disorder.

During the week, there were published reports that Dr. Hayakawa may run for the office of state superintendent of public instruction or for the Democratic nomination of U.S. senator.

At a San Francisco GOP dinner March 20 to hear and honor newly-appointed Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke (who was confined to bed in Sacramento with the flu) Hayakawa got a bigger ovation

than the Republican speakers billed on the program. The senator was intercepted outside the banquet room as he was heading toward the radio KGBS studios in the same hotel.

Responding to a standing ovation, Hayakawa said: "Thank you for making me feel the job I am trying to do is terribly important to you. It is terribly important to me, too. It makes me feel it is worth the headaches I have to go through."

Hayakawa 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."

Holsinger refused, saying he would not allow anyone to use the conference for "an expression of personal views."

Holsinger again refused, saying he would not allow anyone to use the conference for "an expression of personal views."

Hayakawa moved to the microphone and offered to "yield my three minutes" to Mrs. Commer. It was accepted.

Earlier, Hayakawa warned his fellow Democrats that if they continue to believe that "Ronald Reagan, Max Rafferty and I are the only ones interested in law and order on the campuses, we'll hand the election (in 1970) to the Republicans with a little ribbon tied around it."

'Compassion for Campus Violators'

Results of disciplinary procedures at San Francisco State College so far "seem to indicate a high degree of compassion for the people who violated campus rules," according to acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

Hayakawa said yesterday that only a portion of the 500 disciplinary cases stemming from the student strike had been adjudicated and that he would review all cases involving suspension, but not those resulting in probation or reprimand.

He said he still had hopes of setting up a minority studies program by fall. The bitter strike was centered around black and Third World student demands.

In announcing the reopening of the central campus area to rallies, he warned

that "freedom of speech does not mean freedom to incite riot."

He promised that "any attempt to use the rights of free speech to limit the free speech of others will be viewed with the utmost gravity."

And he implied that the BSU is much more willing to accept the administration's demands that instructors for the program be as qualified as instructors for any other program.

Even the tone of the BSU press conference was markedly different. There was no shouting or fist-bumping.

Leroy Goodwin, off-campus coordinator for BSU, said the organization has been divided into working committees, one of which is charged with helping to draw up a proposal for the Black Studies Program, which is due to begin in September.

Goodwin said flatly that Hare will head the program, despite the fact that Hayakawa announced several weeks ago that Hare would not be rehired after June.

Goodwin explained that the waving, and startled mem-administration was reassessing its position on Hare, but Hayakawa denied just as flatly that Hare was being reconsidered.

Asked the question before a speech to the Fibre Box Association at the Fairmont Hotel, Hayakawa, who had already received two standing ovations, said:

"Dr. Hare's contract expires in June."

GOALS
During the speech, however, he strongly defended the goals of black militants on the campus as being "for a better future, for better equal opportunity."

But he attacked white revolutionaries, such as students for a Democratic Society, saying they take the view that "the present system is hopelessly corrupt and (they want to) reject everything."

He said the BSU is now reassessing its "alliance of convenience" with white revolutionary students. Hayakawa also said he had been invited to attend a meeting next week of black faculty and that he has had increasing dialogue with BSU members at the campus.

He also predicted that the Black Studies Department will be established by fall, saying there was a much better chance of that than having a full School of Ethnic Studies by then.

Other defendants were: George A. Bigham, Gerard D. Desegur, Sandra E. Drake, Richard Gates, Ronald L. Gracia, and Charles S. Crank.

Although Hayakawa and the BSU did appear to be

Hayakawa Lifts Ban On Rallies

Peaceful outdoor rallies were legal again today at San Francisco State College, and police had nearly vanished from the campus.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who lifted his "emergency rules" against outdoor political gatherings, said the emergency is apparently over.

"I'm not really worried," he told The Examiner. "I've turned my mind to the very necessary constructive changes that have to be planned."

The ban on outdoor rallies — except in the football stadium — had been in effect since Jan. 6 at the height of tension in the five-month strike by the Third World Liberation Front and its allies.

"Thirty days ago I asked the student strike leadership to show leadership by maintaining peace," Hayakawa said. "It has been peaceful — and now it is my turn."

The strike, which at times led to violent confrontations between thousands of demonstrators and as many as 600 police officers, ended March 20 with few gains, if any, for the strikers. Since then, the campus has remained calm.

The ban on rallies actually began, in effect, on the day Hayakawa resumed classes Dec. 2 after his appointment. He then barred unauthorized rallies in the central campus area where a speakers' platform is equipped with microphone and loudspeakers.

500 Arrests
The ban was often violated, and in late January police surrounded one illegal rally and arrested nearly 500. Their trials are now in progress.

Hayakawa said police will remain available if needed but, he said, "in diminished numbers."

He said the ban will be reinstated "if there are further bombings, unauthorized demonstrations, bricks thrown through windows — you know, the usual."

Student groups wishing to conduct rallies at the speakers' platform will be required, as usual, to apply to the office of the dean of students.

Time of Calm
Hayakawa said he and his administrators hope to turn their attention, during this time of calm, to "changes in

student participation in decision making, directions of ethnic studies, expanding college services to education in downtown areas and in other areas of the community."

He said, "I have a very deep conviction that closer relationship and involvement with the life of The City is of great importance now."

Hayakawa hopes to begin planning of satellite extension centers in Hunters Point, Chinatown and elsewhere, including downtown.

Involvement
"If we were really involved in the life and problems and business of The City, we wouldn't have the kind of academic irresponsibility that has torn up our campus," he said.

"If the work we did at the college were more related to the community and less aloof, we wouldn't be so disposed to tear the place up. You know, it isn't accidental that much support for the strike comes from departments like philosophy and English, which are vocationally and professionally unconnected with The City."

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"Dr. Hare's contract expires in June."

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He also predicted that the Black Studies Department will be established by fall, saying there was a much better chance of that than having a full School of Ethnic Studies by then.

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Hayakawa's Stand On Student Cases

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa announced yesterday he will not review the cases of student demonstrators who are acquitted by campus disciplinary panels or receive probation for their part in San Francisco State College's long strike.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1969

A Tone of Moderation At S.F. State

By Ron Moskowitz

There were strong signs from both the administration and the students at San Francisco State College yesterday that the Black Students Union is on a moderation trip.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa told a convention audience that "the BSU at State is undergoing serious reconsideration" and is becoming more moderate.

At the same time on campus at its own press conference, the BSU announced it had reorganized and that the organization had moderated its stand on several facets of the controversial Black Studies Program.

BSU spokesman Jack Alex said BSU was no longer demanding the program be open only to blacks — either as students or faculty.

COURSE
He also reiterated strongly that the Black Studies Program was never meant to be — and is still not — planned as a pro-separatist course of study.

And he implied that the BSU is much more willing to accept the administration's demands that instructors for the program be as qualified as instructors for any other program.

Even the tone of the BSU press conference was markedly different. There was no shouting or fist-bumping.

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Although Hayakawa and the BSU did appear to be

"During the strike, when the campus was wracked by conflict, Hayakawa made daily press statements to the effect that the campus was functioning as 'normal.'"

"And now that the strike has been settled, and the students are working on constructive education programs, Hayakawa alleges that the campus is not operating as normal."

"We now understand what normal means to Hayakawa — an atmosphere of rivalry so that attention will be generated toward himself from his loyal right-wing constituency, and play on the paranoia of the confused masses."

But he promised to review personally every case in which the panels have recommended suspension or expulsion. Hayakawa told a press conference audience.

Settlement of the strike was announced on March 20 but Hayakawa said at the time that he would wait until April 11 before deciding whether to follow a list of recommendations for disciplining students arrested or cited by college officials during the strike.

QUIET
The feeling at the time was that the acting president would follow the recommendations if the campus remained quiet — which it has.

His decision not to change penalties in the less serious cases indicated he was going along with part of the amnesty agreement which brought an end to the student strike last month.

Hayakawa has not budged, however, from his position opposing blanket amnesty or from refusing to intervene in any criminal cases resulting from the strike.

Of the 500 disciplinary cases arising from the strike, only a small number have been decided, he said, and of these, only ten ended with a recommendation for ousting the student.

COMPASSION
"The results seem to indicate a high degree of compassion for the people who violated campus rules," he said.

"I stated before and repeat now that I shall review each case (where ouster is recommended) and judge it on individual merits."

The review will begin immediately, he said, and he would announce the results "to the individuals concerned."

The acting president also officially lifted the ban on outdoor rallies in the central campus area but warned that "freedom of speech does not mean freedom to incite riot."

He warned that any attempt "to use the rights of free speech to limit the freedom of speech of others will be viewed with the utmost gravity."

POLICE
He also announced that police had been removed from the campus and expressed the hope there would be no need for them to return.

"But I shall not hesitate to request their help if the need should arise in the future," he warned. "However, I do not believe the need will arise. I believe we have learned enough as a campus community to be able to manage our own affairs without outside police help."

Hayakawa denied that he

desired transportation home.

Eight jurors accepted. Judge Welsh, however, had "no comment" concerning his offer.

He instructed the five male and two female bailiffs to take the traveling jurors to the Van Ness Avenue side of City Hall to pick up their transportation, rather than the front entrance at Polk Street.

But still he had "no comment."

Sentencing
The jury went out at 11 a.m. and after three and a half hours of deliberation returned with the verdict. Judge Welsh set May 19 for probation reports, sentencing and motions for a new trial.

Monday, Superior Judge Carl H. Allen, sitting as a Municipal Judge under assignment by the State Judicial Council, closed his trial with a hung jury. He, too, had six defendants.

Thursday, a jury hearing another case in the courtroom of Municipal Judge Gerald J. O'Gara, found the 10 defendants not guilty on all three charges.

Other Cases
Cases still are in process before Superior Judges Lawrence S. Mana and Byron Arnold and Municipal Judges Harry Low, George Maloney and Emmet Daly. Additional cases will be assigned by Presiding Municipal Judge Joseph G. Kennedy next Monday.

Yesterday's defendants were Frank S. Alvarado, Ernest Brill, Connie J. Brozic, Carl J. Butz, Benjamin M. Cavanaugh and Lauren Chew.

Hayakawa, Youths Trade Shouts at 'Unity' Meeting

By Earl C. Behrens

Political Editor
Sacramento

A Democratic "unity" meeting here yesterday turned into a shouting match involving Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

Angry militant blacks and Mexican-Americans lashed the acting president of San Francisco State during a panel discussion on campus unrest.

For his part, Hayakawa warned that dissidents could hand the 1970 election to the

San Francisco Chronicle

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See Back Page

10 Acquitted In S.F. State Mass Arrest

By Mike Mahoney

The first verdict in the San Francisco State College mass-arrest case was returned yesterday — not guilty.

The jury of seven women and five men acquitted all ten defendants of three charges — unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, and disturbing the peace.

When the clerk read the verdict in Municipal Court Judge Gerald J. O'Gara's courtroom, the assembled spectators and defendants let out a joyful whoop. When court was dismissed, they clustered together, talking excitedly and hugging each other in glee.

These ten defendants were one batch of several being tried in City Hall, but their jury was the first to reach a verdict.

One trial has ended in a hung jury, and six are still in progress, including two that began only yesterday morning.

The mass arrest was made on the college campus January 23, during a rally called in support of the student strike there. The police read over loudspeakers an announcement that the rally was an unlawful assembly, then moved in and arrested 456 persons.

Since then, some have pleaded guilty and the rest are being tried in batches of half-a-dozen or so.

The trial before Judge O'Gara began March 24. The jury began deliberation yesterday about 11 a.m. and, with time out for lunch, reached its verdict shortly after five.

EVIDENCE
Members of the jury, when questioned afterward, had little to say about how they decided, except to say that they thought "the evidence wasn't sufficient to support a verdict of guilty."

One of the defense attorneys, Anthony Karachale, of the Public Defender's office, said, "The arrest came awfully quickly after the police announcement. Maybe that had something to do with it."

The other defense attorney was Stephen Arlan, also of the Public Defender's office. The prosecution was conducted

ed by Assistant District Attorney William Biene.

Among the defendants were: Salvatore R. Cordova, a real estate dealer in his fifties; Edward G. Ilinin, a leader in the city's Philippine community; Matsuo Furuyama, a San Jose State College student; and Don Q. Griffin, a San Francisco State assistant professor.

Other defendants were: George A. Bigham, Gerard D. Desegur, Sandra E. Drake, Richard Gates, Ronald L. Gracia, and Charles S. Crank.

Although Hayakawa and the BSU did appear to be

1st Conviction In S.F. State Protest Cases

Assistant District Attorney John Dwyer won the first San Francisco State College case growing out of a Jan. 23 demonstration in which 450 were arrested.

A jury of six men and six women found all six defendants guilty yesterday of each of three counts — disturbing the peace, failure to disperse and unlawful assembly.

The only reaction from the jammed courtroom of spectators was a stunned silence.

Free Cabs
Municipal Judge James J. Welsh, who has presided over the case since March 24, ordered the courtroom and the corridors cleared before he dismissed the jurors.

Then he offered "taxi free on the City and County of

San Francisco" to those who desired transportation home.

Eight jurors accepted. Judge Welsh, however, had "no comment" concerning his offer.

He instructed the five male and two female bailiffs to take the traveling jurors to the Van Ness Avenue side of City Hall to pick up their transportation, rather than the front entrance at Polk Street.

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S. I. HAYAKAWA TALKS IN LONG BEACH OF STUDENT UPRISINGS
In Town for Concert by Mahalia Jackson, Long Time Friend
—Staff photo by TOM SHAW

FOR DR. HAYAKAWA

Strike End Was A 'Big Surprise'

By WALT MURRAY
Staff Writer

As the controversial college president spoke, combined choirs of three Southland Baptist churches were warming up downstairs for their stage appearance with Miss Jackson.

When Hayakawa first assumed his job, he asked the state college board of trustees to have Miss Jackson sing on campus to soothe strikers' souls, but the plan never materialized.

Hayakawa said his violence-torn tenure at the northern college had "in no profound way" influenced his basic beliefs or espousal of general semantics as an approach to communication.

"It could have gone on indefinitely," he said. "I don't care. Students have a right to cut classes if they want to."

THE STRIKE settlement, reached after a long series of talks with negotiators, is still endangered by disagreements over amnesty for student strikers.

"My position is quite clear," Hayakawa said. "I said March 11 that if students show good faith by keeping the campus open and violence free for a month, I'll review all the severe sentences, such as expulsion."

"I never promised amnesty," he said.

HAYAKAWA, who arrived with his wife by plane, said he was flying to the White House later for another meeting with President Nixon.

50 S.F. STUDENTS ON TRIAL TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Fifty San Francisco State College students stand trial in municipal court today after warnings that an agreement ending the student strike does not guarantee amnesty.

Five separate trials are slated to begin the prosecution of nearly 500 persons arrested at a mass rally Jan. 23 at the height of the four-½ month strike which ended last week.

Strike leaders, who made amnesty one of their key demands, last week signed an agreement to end the strike with a select committee of six faculty members and administrators.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa announced Saturday, however, that "there were no deals or understandings made that the recommendations (of the committee) would be accepted by me."

"THERE WAS NO promise of amnesty involved or the withdrawal of police from campus," Hayakawa said. "I didn't promise to alter disciplinary procedures. I intend to carry forward with disciplinary hearings."

Strike leaders said they were under the impression when they signed the agreement ending the strike they had Hayakawa's approval of its recommendations, including that for amnesty.

The agreement, which has not been signed by Hayakawa, 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 and rallies on campus.

Hare Confident of Heading Department at S.F. State

Dr. Nathan Hare said today he expects to head the black studies department at San Francisco State next year despite his firing by acting president S. I. Hayakawa.

"I'm not going anywhere," Hare said. "I will be head of the black studies department next fall, regardless of what Hayakawa says."

Hayakawa suspended Hare for 90 days on Feb. 17 after the Negro militant climbed onto the stage and tried to shout the school president down during a faculty meeting. Hayakawa later announced Hare's contract would not be renewed next fall.

Hare, 35, a sociologist who has headed the black studies program for the past year and a half, said he turned down

had remained unorganized and not opposed strikers "because the majority of us are individuals in a democratic society."

"IN A DEMOCRACY, the unorganized majority can't get organized and respond unless questions can be submitted on a ballot. For that reason, I want future decisions at the college to be made by secret ballot as much as possible, rather than by the tactics of confrontation and mob rule the troublemakers call participatory democracy."

He said he didn't know if a "harder line" with striking faculty would have brought campus peace. "An administrator has to assess the feeling of the whole community, and the faculty felt their 200 striking colleagues had to be brought back to the fold," he said.

He said he fired Dr. Nathan Hare, head of the black studies department, because Hare "didn't do his work. He had the responsibility of putting together the program but I never received one piece of paper or one telephone reply from him. He said he was on strike with the students, but he still drew his paycheck."

HE ALSO CHARGED that Dr. Joseph White, who left the Cal-State Long Beach administration last year to become dean of undergraduate studies at the northern college, was "one of several who marched with the students but always returned in time to pick up his paycheck."

"But it's white people who are giving us most of the trouble," the Japanese-American semantist joked. "They always have been troublesome. The great majority of arrests were white people."

Does Hayakawa expect to stay as permanent college president?

"I don't know," he said. "I'm living from day to day."

San Francisco, Calif. (UPI) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, has been selected by Oakland Lodge B'nai B'rith for its 1969 Man of the Year award.

Announcement of the selection was made by Walton Goldman, president-elect of the lodge, who stated that the presentation will be made in connection with the celebration of the lodge's 95th birthday, to be held this year on May 6.

In selecting Dr. Hayakawa, Goldman stated, "This award is presented by our organization to outstanding Americans who have dedicated themselves to the continued preservation of the basic freedoms of our democracy as promulgated by our nation's founding fathers. It was the unanimous decision of our membership that Dr. Hayakawa should be our selection for this year. Dr. Hayakawa accepted the leadership of San Francisco State College at a time when a cool head and steady hand were needed to restore stability where turmoil prevailed. In all the trying months since assumption of this responsibility he has endeavored with all the means at his command to restore the type of atmosphere necessary for a successful academic community. We believe his efforts will be so successful that it will serve as a guideline for other institutions of higher learning to follow."

The presentation will be made at a program which will be held at the Oakland Jewish Community Center, and will be open to the public. Ralph Nathanson, local attorney, who is a past president of Oakland Lodge, will introduce Dr. Hayakawa. The award will be made by Oscar Matthews, past president of District No. 4 of the B'nai B'rith Grand Lodge.

B'nai B'rith is now in its 126th year as a worldwide service organization, and is the oldest and largest organization of its kind. Since its inception it has grown to include an international Women's organization, and has one of the most progressive Youth Organizations in the world, encompassing boys and girls from ages 13 to 21, as well as young adults.

Similar awards, for Man of the Year, have been given by Oakland Lodge to former Senator William F. Knowland, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren, and President Richard M. Nixon, among many other distinguished Americans.

SAYS TV SHARES BLAME

Hayakawa Assails Revolutionary Forces

SAN FRANCISCO (NC) — People have to prepare themselves to correct the injustices of society rather than to tear down the fabric of the society," Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the San Francisco State college, said in an interview here.

He blamed television for the mounting disillusionment with the democratic process young people are experiencing.

DR. HAYAKAWA said the group of people stirring the status quo "is a very small minority. They perform a useful function in many areas. Somehow they've identified themselves so completely as the underdog that they are peculiarly hostile to the establishment."

He explained that it is not good for the leaders of these disturbances "to have such an emotional alienation from the establishment. It is both a danger to their future and that of our country."

"There are many imperfections in this country, many injustices to be repaired. People have to prepare themselves to repair them rather than to tear down fabric of the society."

SAN FRANCISCO State college, which Dr. Hayakawa heads, is one of a number of campuses experiencing student revolt. He said the cause of these disturbances cannot be pinpointed, but he "guessed" that the influence of television is one of the factors.

"The messages of television are very peculiar," Dr. Hayakawa said. "Commercials tell you that there is an instant solution to everything. 'Quite unconsciously,' he explained, 'many young people absorb the idea that racial injustices ought to be cured within a week or two and the war in Vietnam ought to stop by an instant remedy of some kind. There is a fantastic impatience for solutions to problems.'

"ACTUALLY," Dr. Hayakawa continued, "most have accepted the fact that problems take decades or many years to solve sometimes. Where does this impatience come from? Television."

He said young people are not acquainted with the process of democracy. "Many young people say they are disillusioned with the democratic process," he said. "I think this is not the answer. They are not acquainted with it."

Dr. Hayakawa does not like the expression "revolutionary society."

"We have to be careful not to use the word revolution when we mean something like rapidly developing society," he said. "We are not having a revolution if we can help it. We can have rapid evolution at any time we want it. Actually our society is rapidly involved in social changes going on around us."

"AND THE AIM of higher education," Dr. Hayakawa continued, "is to make that change in an intelligent, fruitful, non-revolutionary way. There is always change going on. Those changes bring social maladjustments, inadequacy in school systems, unemployment in unexpected quarters, strains on the political in all directions."

"Schools must produce trained, flexible, well-informed, intelligent men and women who can solve these problems of social change," he said.

Dr. Hayakawa, saying that a campus church center "is a very nice thing to have," described what he thought



Dr. Hayakawa
★ ★ ★
should be the role of a college chaplain.

"COLLEGE ministry should do its best to exercise a moderating influence upon those who want to seek social change by a violent action. The Church, especially the Catholic Church, is one of the great institutions which helps to keep order in the country."

"To add to disorder would be very contrary to the function of any established church," he pointed out. "To ignore the demands of social justice would also be contrary to the requirement of churches."

"To channel demand for the cure of injustice and social order in a rational and constructive way — this is the direction the church chaplain should take," Hayakawa said.

Four cheerleaders, a three-member pep band and maybe a student journalist are due to arrive here today by plane despite the fact California's attorney general, reacting to

Don - Thanks you night like I have the attached from Howard Univ.

Don - Here it is. It was in yesterday's and Sunday's Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1969

Hayakawa Delays Penalties at San Francisco State

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, today gave the Black Student Union and its allies until April 11 "to demonstrate their leadership in establishing peaceful conditions on campus."

He served notice at a news conference that he was waiting until then to decide whether to invoke major disciplinary penalties in the aftermath of the turbulent strike that began on the campus on Nov. 5. It ended with an agreement announced yesterday after a winter during which more than 600 arrests were made.

Dr. Hayakawa, a semantist, won nationwide attention with his "hard line" handling of the strike. Today he refused to withdraw the police pending developments.

When asked whether he looked upon the campus as still in a state of emergency, he replied, "I certainly do."

Dr. Hayakawa said that immediately after an agreement had been announced "misunderstandings and misinterpretations began to appear."

The president resulted from many discussions between his own committee of faculty members and administrators and negotiators representing the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front, a generally non-white or minority group alliance with which the union cooperates.

Discipline Issue Open

Dr. Hayakawa's own select committee which bargained with the strike leaders made the agreement text public this afternoon with the observation that the committee members were "both pleased and disappointed by the president's statement."

"We especially urge his reconsideration of our recommendation concerning student discipline," they said. "It seems to us that, with the administration and students working together to plan and build the new school of ethnic studies, there will be neither need nor time for violence or disruption."

He said his decisions with respect to two faculty members still stood. One was that Dr. Nathan Hare, a black mill-



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the acting president of San Francisco State College, discussing the agreement that ended strike.

I can confirm that our faculty as disciplinary panel members are extraordinarily considerate. I shall follow their example by tempering justice with mercy."

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ity groups and its adult working and professional people."

A questioner asked Dr. Hayakawa, "Did you win the strike?"

"I don't know," he replied with a grin.

Lane Boycott Reimposed

JACKSON, Tenn., March 21 (AP) — A black militant group reimposed a boycott of classes at troubled Lane College today, a few hours after the school's two-story science building was swept by a \$600,000 fire.

The group, the Black Liberation Front, renewed the boycott. School authorities said about 50 per cent of the school's 1,100 students attended morning classes.

The president of the predominantly Negro school, Dr. C. A. Kirkendall, closed the college for 10 days earlier this month after disorders, vandalism and a rash of fires erupted on the campus.

The school reopened last week and the school administration said members of the B.L.F. had agreed to a truce during an adjustment period.

Protest at Mills College

Oakland, Calif., March 21 (Reuters) — More than 100 co-

eds at Mills College, an exclusive women's school, angrily crowded into the president's office today, sat on his desk and held him prisoner for 90 minutes.

The fiery protest at the normally sedate college broke out after Kathleen Cleaver, wife of the fugitive Black Panther leader, Eldridge Cleaver, told the girls that Mills must "move into the 20th century."

Accepting the challenge, demonstrators led by members of the fledgling Black Students Union stormed into the office of the president, Robert J. Werk, and pressed into his hands a list of demands for involving minorities more in college affairs.

About 30 Negro women are enrolled at Mills, a liberal arts college of 800 students where President Nixon, whom he former Secretary of State Dean Rusk was once Dean of Students, visited the college to obtain the

San Francisco Mint as the site for a downtown campus. "To a meeting of the entire campus reach (the central city's) minor-community."

Right to express any opinion and debate any subject.

But the campus protest makers have long ago abandoned discussion and debate, he said, and have turned to gun-toting, arson, window-breaking and other acts of violence which are more the tactics of political or industrial revolution.

Use of Force Defended

In such cases, Hayakawa said, he would have no objection to putting federal troops on campus to enforce peace. He pointed out that the same militants who profess such use of force do not object in the least when they were used in Southern states to enforce desegregation in public schools.

"I think it is a fair inference," he said, "that if a person, participating in cases where the students are non-violent, have a vested stake in the peaceful purpose of creating campus riots."

Hayakawa was treated to a post-dinner gag. Each man in the crowd wore a placard identifying himself to the anti-communist sentiment. One carried by the chairman, his name was a symbol of resistance when he pointed into a group of rioting students at San Francisco State College last fall to which he had pulled it off his head.

"There is no basis for assuming any change with respect to Dr. Hare and his employment..."

Boosting the San Francisco State University's basketball team and their school's public image are, from left, Jean Hintermann, Mariawether Mason, Michael Ward, Peggy Clayton, Sue Ortega, Jacque Harvey, and Peggy Han-

sen. They are wearing tam-o'-shanters which were gifts of their beleaguered school's acting president S. I. Hayakawa. The tam has become Hayakawa's trademark. (Staff Photo by Dave Lucas)

Funds for Trip Frozen

Small Frisco State Party Coming Anyway

By MEL RUNGE

San Francisco State, the West Coast college disrupted by recent student disorders, scraped together enough money to send a small delegation of students to the NCAA basketball tournament here this week "to show the world we have some good students."

Four cheerleaders, a three-member pep band and maybe a student journalist are due to arrive here today by plane despite the fact California's attorney general, reacting to

Sam Goldman, sports information director at San Francisco State College, says the basketball team is "hanging tough" despite campus protests, reports of which he labels exaggerated and misleading. Page 23.

the disorders, has obtained a court order freezing funds that would have financed the trip.

They will cheer on the school's basketball team in

the opening game of the national tourney this afternoon at Roberts Stadium.

"We have to make the trip as cheaply as possible," explained the school's embattled acting president, S. I. Hayakawa, during a telephone interview yesterday.

Hayakawa himself arranged housing for the cheerleaders with Mr. and Mrs. James Margendant, 428 S. Alford. "Would you like to host the pep band?" he asked the reporter. "We need another host."

Hayakawa and Margendant, who is the editor of the Sunday Courier and Press, are related by marriage. Margendant's cousin, the daughter of Fred Romer Peters, the first editor of The Press, is Hayakawa's wife.

The acting president explained that funds for the Associated Students of San Francisco State College were put into receivership by the attorney general. These funds would normally pay such costs as the trip. The action was taken after some students charged the funds were being mismanaged.

Hayakawa said he encouraged the action.

The funds are from student fees collected by the school but are handled by students, who were some of the radical leaders," Hayakawa explained. "All last year the pep band and photography club were not being financed by the fund," he noted.

Hayakawa said he is using money from a contingency fund for the president's office to send the students to Evansville and, hopefully, brush up his school's image. "But that fund is limited and I cannot be sure it will be paid back."

Hayakawa said the school has mostly returned to normal. "Classes are operating near 100 per cent. A few teachers are still striking, though I have yet to find out why."

As the protesters marched, Hayakawa was telling the Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL) the "great stride for progress" the organization has made for the Japanese-American community in the United States.

Alvin Nishio, a student at University of Southern California, was described here as a spokesman for the JACL-American Citizens League, explained that some of the protesters were students at San Francisco State, and all were from Southern California.

He said these were some of the group's leaders in the green, but refused to name any of them. Later, he said, he himself had been born in Germany.

Nishio accused Hayakawa of trying to pass himself off as a "leader of the Oriental community" but he is not and never has been.

"We delivered an ultimatum to him demanding a public account with him here tonight so that we could discuss our views," said Nishio.

He said the group he represents has never picketed Hayakawa before.

At a press conference prior to the banquet, Hayakawa charged that the television news media at times acts in collusion with dissent students and activists. He said students have demonstrated "fantastic ability" in using the TV news media for their self-promotion.

He said, for instance, students will call a TV station to announce a protest meeting at 11 a.m., but that the TV station might request them to postpone it until a later time such as 2 p.m., because of conflicting assignments.

More than 600 Japanese-Americans from the Southland have been attending the three-day conference which ends today. The league is the largest Japanese-American organization in the nation.

Santa Ana, Calif. (Evening Ed.) Register (Ch. 8, 94, 95 - 3, 136, 137)

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S. I. HAYAKAWA TALKS IN LONG BEACH OF STUDENT UPRIISINGS
In Town for Concert by Mahalia Jackson, Long Time Friend

FOR DR. HAYAKAWA

Strike End Was A 'Big Surprise'

By WALT MURRAY
Staff Writer

It came as "a great surprise" when student rebels called off their 4½-month strike at San Francisco State College, acting president S. I. Hayakawa said in Long Beach Sunday.

The soft-spoken semantist, in Long Beach to attend a concert by long-time friend Mahalia Jackson, said he didn't know why the Black Students Union had chosen last Thursday afternoon to call off the strike.

"It could have gone on indefinitely," he said. "I don't care. Students have a right to cut classes if they want to."

THE STRIKE settlement, reached after a long series of talks with negotiators, is still endangered by disagreements over amnesty for student strikers. "My position is quite clear," Hayakawa said. "I said March 11 that if students show good faith by keeping the campus open and violence free for a month, I'll review all the severe sentences, such as expulsion."

"I never promised amnesty," he said. HAYAKAWA, who arrived with his wife by plane, said he was flying to the White House later for another meeting with President Nixon.

As the controversial college president spoke, combined choirs of three Southland Baptist churches were warming up downstairs for their stage appearance with Miss Jackson.

When Hayakawa first assumed his job, he asked the state college Board of Trustees to have Miss Jackson sing on campus to soothe strikers' souls, but the plan never materialized.

Hayakawa said his violence-torn tenure at the northern college had "in no profound way" influenced his basic beliefs or espousal of general semantics as an approach to communication.

THERE ARE certain times when you have to stand pat and cease trying to communicate," Hayakawa said.

He said he had been successful in keeping the campus open—"classes are going on, the academic departments are doing wonderful things and San Francisco is all the things a college ought to be."

"The campus hasn't gone down the drain," he said. "But I can't offer a formula for other colleges," he said. "I know what I had to do at San Francisco State and did it. Other campuses are other people's problems."

He said a so-called "silent majority" of students

had remained unorganized and not opposed strikers "because the majority of us are individuals in a democratic society."

"IN A DEMOCRACY, the unorganized majority can't get organized and respond unless questions can be submitted on a ballot. For that reason, I want future decisions at the college to be made by secret ballot as much as possible, rather than by the tactics of confrontation and mob rule the troublemakers call participatory democracy."

He said he didn't know if a "harder line" with striking faculty would have brought campus peace. "An administrator has to assess the feeling of the whole community, and the faculty felt their 200 striking colleagues had to be brought back to the fold," he said.

He said he fired Dr. Nathan Hare, head of the black studies department, because Hare "didn't do his work. He had the responsibility of putting together the program but I never received one piece of paper or one telephone reply from him. He said he was on strike with the students, but he still drew his paycheck."

HE ALSO CHARGED that Dr. Joseph White, who left the Cal-State Long Beach administration last year to become dean of undergraduate studies at the northern college, was "one of several who marched with the students but always returned in time to pick up his paycheck."

"But it's white people who are giving us most of the trouble," the Japanese-American semantist joked. "They always have been troublesome. The great majority of arrests were white people."

Does Hayakawa expect to stay as permanent college president?

"I don't know," he said. "I'm living from day to day."

San Leandro, Calif.
News
(Cir. D. 9,200)

APR 27 1969
Allan's P.C.B. Est. 1988

"Man of the Year"

B'nai B'rith Honor For Dr. Hayakawa

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, has been selected by Oakland Lodge B'nai B'rith for its 1960 Man of the Year award.

Announcement of the selection was made by Walton Goldman, president-elect of the lodge, who stated that the presentation will be made in connection with the celebration of the lodge's 95th Birthday, to be held this year on May 6.

In selecting Dr. Hayakawa, Goldman stated, "This award is presented by our organization to outstanding Americans who have dedicated themselves to the continued preservation of the basic freedoms of our democracy as promulgated by our nation's founding fathers. It was the unanimous decision of our membership that Dr. Hayakawa should be our selection for this year. Dr. Hayakawa accepted the leadership of San Francisco State College at a time when a cool head and steady hand were needed to restore stability where turmoil prevailed. In all the trying months since assumption of this responsibility he has endeavored with all the means at his command to restore the type of atmosphere necessary for a successful academic community. We believe his efforts will be so successful that it will serve as a guideline for other institutions of higher learning to follow."

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Funds for Trip Frozen Small Frisco State Party Coming Anyway

By MEL RUNGE

San Francisco State, the West Coast college disrupted by recent student disorders, scraped together enough money to send a small delegation of students to the NCAA basketball tournament here this week "to show the world we have good students."

Cheerleaders, a three-piece band and maybe a few journalists are due to arrive here today by plane despite the fact California's attorney general, reacting to

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the opening game of the national tournament this afternoon at the San Francisco Convention Center.

"We have to make the trip as cheaply as possible," explained the school's embattled acting president, S. I. Hayakawa, during a telephone interview yesterday.

Hayakawa himself arranged housing for the delegation with his wife, Mrs. James Margaretson, 43, S. Alameda. "Would you like to host the party?" he asked the reporter. "We need another host."

Hayakawa and Margaretson, who in the aftermath of the San Francisco State disorders, are related by marriage. Margaretson is the daughter of Fred Bremer Peters, the first editor of The Press, is Hayakawa's wife.

The acting president explained that funds for the delegation were frozen by the attorney general. These funds would normally pay such costs as the trip. The action was taken after some students charged the funds were being misappropriated.

Hayakawa said he encouraged the action. The funds are from student fees collected by the school but are handled by students, who were some of the radical leaders," Hayakawa explained. "All last year the pep band and photography club were not being financed by the fund," he noted.

Hayakawa said he is using money from a contingency fund for the president's office to send the students to Evanston, and hopefully, brush up his school's image. "But that fund is limited and I cannot be sure it will be paid back."

Hayakawa said the school has mostly returned to normal. "Classes are operating near 100 per cent. A few teachers are still striking, though I have yet to find out why."

He said there were some Orange County residents in the group, but refused to name any of them. Later, he said, he himself had been born in Orange County.

Nishio accused Hayakawa of trying to pass himself off as a "leader of the Oriental community" but he is not and never has been.

"We delivered an ultimatum to him demanding a public forum with him here tonight so that we could discuss our views," said Nishio.

He said the group he represents has never picketed Hayakawa before.

At a press conference prior to the banquet, Hayakawa charged that the television news media at times acts in collusion with dissident students and activists. He said students have demonstrated "fantastic ability" in using the TV news media for their self-promotion.

He said, for instance, students will call a TV station to announce a protest meeting at 11 a.m., but that the TV station might request them to postpone it until a later time such as 2 p.m. because of conflicting assignments.

More than 600 Japanese-Americans from the Southland have been attending the three-day conference which ends today. The league is the largest Japanese-American organization in the nation.

"There is no basis for assuming any change with respect to Dr. Hare and his employment,"

DUPLICATE FRAME

Don - Thanks you night like I have this all the time from Howard Weiss.
Don - Here it is. It was a duplicate of the one I had. I was a student at San Francisco State College.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1969

Hayakawa Delays Penalties at San Francisco State

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

San Francisco, March 21 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, today gave the Black Students Union and the Black Liberation Front a reprieve from disciplinary action.

Dr. Hayakawa said he would not recommend the suspension of the two groups, which had been charged with the disruption of classes last week. He said he would recommend that the groups be placed on probation for 10 days.

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60% Say Violence Hurts Blacks' Cause on Campus

GREENWICH (Conn.) — Black student violence on college campuses is hurting the cause of black students, most college students feel, according to the College Poll.

While most students still back black demands for Afro-American studies and other black-oriented programs, the outbreak of violence by blacks across the country has weakened the black movement.

Nearly nine out of ten students felt blacks "were not justified" in using violence. Moreover students were virtually unanimous in rejecting the possession of guns by "either side" in demonstrations.

College students feel the subject of black studies deserves scrutiny and that black-oriented courses should not "become a career major."

There is evidence that all students are becoming tired of the constant campus turmoil, and that "black demands" have been overplayed far beyond the importance warranted by the size of the black student population.

In personal interviews on over 100 campuses representing a cross-section of colleges the poll reports a growing disaffection with militancy on campus in general, and a concern for the extreme militancy of the black groups.

Students feel the situation with Negroes on campus has visibly improved and that moderation might prove more effective in the long run.

Fear More Riots

The poll also reveals a growing belief on the campus that conservative militants will take a hard line against blacks if confrontations continue and that campus peace will be threatened by inter-student fighting.

Most feel prejudices on campus have been decreasing. Students were asked: "Do you think black students are better treated on campus than they were when you first came to this school?" Sixty percent of all students said "yes"; 25 percent said "no" and the balance, 15 percent, said "no difference" or "no opinion."

Nearly eight out of ten students felt Afro-American studies should be included in the curriculum. But most were not in favor of their being treated as a major subject and given a degree status. Students were asked: "Do you think a degree in Afro-American studies should be offered?"

Nearly 60 percent of the

students said "no."

"Afro-American studies are good for the black student to give him a feeling of relevancy in his courses — but he should learn other subjects as well," said a Harvard junior.

"Black studies shouldn't be all black," said a Columbia sophomore. "Black studies should get a rounded education, not a ghetto-oriented education."

Mistake

"We're making a mistake bringing in black studies and reworking the university for them," felt a Georgetown senior. "The university's role to the blacks should be to make them fit into society in general."

"The black study program will split the university into a black and white society — and perpetuate that idea in life."

"First they wanted integration — and they should have it," commented a Princeton sophomore. "Now they want separation. The fact is they don't know what they want — and black separatism is a way out of facing the problems of the world about them."

Many students expressed concern at the priority given black programs.

"There are only a few black students on this campus," said a Cornell sophomore. "Yet we're pulling the place apart to appease them."

There are in fact about 300,000 black students among the nation's 7 million college population. Over one-third of these are in all-black colleges, principally in the South.

However, black recruiting is increasing. It is expected that 20 percent of all Ivy League students admitted this year will be blacks.

Students generally are sympathetic toward the black and his problems, the poll shows. Students feel

deeply that the civil rights movements, anti-discrimination laws and similar legislation are both necessary and reasonable.

Confusion

Where the black students cause confusion on the campus is in their militancy and change from the demand to integrate to one of separation. To most students, this appears to be undemocratic and a step backwards in race relations.

On campuses there are growing hard-line conservative groups which are objecting to the militancy of black groups and liberal radicals.

For the most part, black groups do not seek the support of campus radical groups like the SDS. Black groups are not for change of the university generally; they demand special programs and black-oriented courses and facilities, and show little interest in the student demands of white groups.

It is this self-isolation of the blacks that presents a growing disaffection with the black cause on campuses where both black and white students reside.

Students agree special rules are appropriate to get blacks into the school, but are against lowering academic standards in granting a degree.

"A Wisconsin degree has to stand for something," said a Madison coed. "If we start

Black Holiday Indorsed

GREENWICH (Conn.) — Most college students indorse a suggestion that a black holiday be held, and that it be called "Martin Luther King Day," in honor of the late black leader.

The College Poll asked: "Should there be a black holiday?"

When asked, "Should it be called 'Martin Luther King Day'?" 70 percent of those who voted for the holiday backed the designation.

giving out cut-rate degrees, they won't mean anything."

"This demand to have special courses shows the black people on the campus don't understand the purpose of a college education," said a Northwestern senior. "It's not a diploma, it's what you learn that makes an education worthwhile."

The "non-negotiable" demands of the blacks are causing many white conservative groups to object to "surrender" tactics which they claim is the attitude of many college officials.

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(Distributed by Columbia Features, Inc.)

Hayakawa Tells Businessmen College Not Sanctuary; Defends Administrators' Right to Enlist Police Aid

College administrators have every right to call in police to maintain order when necessary, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who rode out months as the beleaguered acting president of San Francisco State College, declared in an address here, April 21.

The university in modern times cannot be a "sanctuary" because the reasons which once conferred this status have worn away with the centuries, sealed with the coup de grace of today's violent confrontations, Dr. Hayakawa said.

The acting college president and renowned professional semiotist spoke at a scholarship awards dinner sponsored by the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers Association of Los Angeles. Students from some 60 public and parochial high schools entered essay contest papers on the urban crisis, with six finalists receiving scholarship monetary awards at the dinner.

Receptive Audience

Dr. Hayakawa had before him an obviously enthusiastic audience which gave him a standing ovation at the start of his address. Since the San Francisco State College strike was settled some weeks ago on terms generally considered to be less than a victory for the campus militants, Hayakawa has been touted as a possible Democratic candidate for U.S. Senator here next year against incumbent Republican George Murphy.

The educator has avoided a flur "yes" or "no" on political ambitions, telling reporters at the April 21 dinner, for example that "I've never been a politician in my life." In any case, he would face a formidable battle for the Senatorial nomination against such a probable primary opponent as Congressman John V. Tunney of San Diego, a friend of the Kennedy forces and one of the town's "world heavyweight champions."

"The concept that police cannot be called to a college campus rests on the idea of the medieval university and the cathedral school," Dr. Hayakawa told his dinner audience.

"These were dedicated to the study and contemplation of God and were not involved in the military or political activities of the world. The modern university is not altogether devoted to the contemplation of God," the educator observed.

"If you want to make the university a staging area for revolution, a battleground for anarchy, you have no right to call it a sanctuary," he continued. "You've taken the world into the university. Then the police and troops belong there because they're part of what the world is like."

Violence Brings Need

"If you take up the tactics of the non-contemplative life, of violence and destruction and goon squads, and if you are going to bring these tactics onto the campus, then you have to have the police on campus first, ahead of time," Hayakawa declared.

Some might quarrel with the educator's assertion that medieval universities were so peaceful and their students so wrapped up in religious contemplation, since the records show some notable town - and - gown riots occurred in even such dignified places as Oxford and the Sorbonne, but it was readily apparent that Dr. Hayakawa had his listeners with him all the way.

In another Los Angeles address two days later, this time at a luncheon of the California State College Foundation, hosted by Chancellor Glenn S. Dunbar, Hayakawa said part of the San Francisco State College unrest can be laid at the door of a minority of professors who are alienated from society and disappointed at not making the faculties of Harvard, Columbia or the University of California.

Not Basic Solution

Reiterating his belief that police must be called in promptly when trouble threatens on the campus, Dr. Hayakawa cautioned, however, that this is but a necessary method of restoring order and does not solve the basic problems provoking upheavals in the first place.

The educator has consistently maintained that black students and their white allies have legitimate as well as ill-fated grievances, and has continued with plans to inaugurate "black studies" at San Francisco State.

San Diego, Calif.
Evening Tribune
(Ch. D. 118 449)

MAY 8 1969

Allen's P.C. 2

College Fund Needs Told By Hayakawa

Educator Says

Job Is Tiring,

Hints Resignation

EVENING TRIBUNE News Report

SACRAMENTO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa told State legislators here yesterday more money is needed to calm the troubled campuses in California, including San Francisco State College, where he is acting president.

Hayakawa said he finds the job tiring and he does not want to hold it too long.

"It's tiring, man, tiring," he told reporters.

Public Office Eyed

He said he would not eliminate the possibility that he may run for public office next year but right now it "seems a remote idea."

A reporter asked what post he might seek if he did decide to run and Hayakawa joked, "emperor of California."

Hayakawa, a Democrat, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the U.S. Senate or state superintendent of public instruction in 1970. He said he would not consider the possibility for "many, many months because I have too much to do."

Question Posed

How long does he plan to hold his present post as acting president?

"Not too long," he said, then paused.

"It's tiring, man, tiring. I'd like to go back to scholarship. I'd like to have time to read a book. Do you know that I have not read more than one and a half books since I became president and that's five months ago?"

Hayakawa met privately and informally for an hour with members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee to tell them that San Francisco State "naturally is very much in need of funds."

1964 Action Cited

The committee is working on Gov. Reagan's budget and Hayakawa said California colleges and universities have suffered financially ever since the Free Speech movement at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964.

"From the point of view of education budgets, the turning point I guess is Berkeley, fall 1964."

"Ever since that happened, we've had one disaster after another for educational financing from one end of the country to the other, have we not?"

Special Program Needed

He appealed particularly for money to carry on the economic opportunities program to admit disadvantaged students who do not meet the usual entrance requirements.

He told the lawmakers that San Francisco State faces further disturbances if such programs are cut because of budget restrictions.

"The students will have every right to feel that we have gone back on our word" if that happened, he said.

Responsibility to Meet

But he added, "We realize we have an educational responsibility whether there are disturbances or not."

Hayakawa declined to say whether he supports some of the scores of bills in the legislature to crack down on college demonstrators and disrupters.

But he said he felt inadequate in several ways to cope with the strikes and sometimes violent demonstrations on his campus this past year.

He had particular problems, he said, in keeping chronic troublemakers off a campus, making certain faculty members were doing their jobs, and keeping troublesome non-students off campus.

Newsman Discuss Nixon's '100 Days'

A half-hour NBC correspondence, a panel group on the Nixon centennial, the former and current president of the California State College Foundation, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, discussed Nixon's "100 Days."

Hayakawa said he had been in the White House for 100 days and he had seen Nixon in person. He said he had seen Nixon in person and he had seen Nixon in person.

At the moment, he added, representatives from the justice department are not in the White House.

But he emphasized that the Nixon Administration has been relentless in its pursuit of civil rights suits, and he documented impressive evidence.

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Scattered Posts

The panelists, who are on a network-sponsored trip up and down the West Coast, represented widely scattered posts: Frank Bourkeholder from Paris, leaving H. Levine from Boston, leaving H. Levine from Boston, leaving H. Levine from Boston.

The most stunning remark came from correspondent Stern, who expressed the Supreme Court and other capital courts.

During a question-and-answer period, he made the original remark that "the administration seems willing to back some legislation that would water down the anti-Americanism."

After the panel, he told The Times that the administration is open to proposals that would make easier the police apprehension of criminals. The White House, he said, through subtle inference, had indicated it is not opposed to legislation that would affect the Constitution.

changed qualifications at the last moment — mainly increasing the required grade point average from 2.0 to 2.5 — without setting a new filing period.

Hayakawa said his action was aimed at giving all parties in the election — mainly the Power to the People party and the Satyagraha (Gandhi's word for "force") party — a chance to complete their states.

Gives No Amnesty to Rebels

Combined News Services

SAN FRANCISCO — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa today rejected the key amnesty provision of an agreement to end the four-month student strike at San Francisco State College.

The school's top Negro administrator immediately raised the possibility of further student protests. Students seemed disappointed and puzzled.

Agreement was reached Thursday between representatives of students who have been on strike since Nov. 6 and five members of a select committee appointed to negotiate with them by Hayakawa.

Leaders of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front claimed to have won all 15 of their "non-negotiable" demands, including partial amnesty for students among the 678 persons arrested during the class boycott.

BUT HAYAKAWA told a news conference the seven limitations on discipline agreed to by administration negotiators were merely recommendations and he had rejected them.

Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies, said student strikers believed the committee's signature made the college responsible for provisions of the agreement.

White, the school's top black administrator, said Hayakawa's action "may cause some form of protest on the campus, not necessarily a strike as we have known it."

Mason Wong, representing the Chinese-American alliance within the TWLF, said he didn't expect resumption of the strike.

"We can now go to work on the ethnic studies program," he said.

WONG SAID Hayakawa made his amnesty decision because he "has to keep up his image as a hard guy."

Hayakawa also seemed to reject a portion of the agreement which student strikers believed would allow retention of control.

than Hare and George Murray on the faculty. The acting president said his decisions dismissing both men would stand.

Earlier, Hayakawa declared that Hare and 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 that "student abstention from classes is not and never has been a strike in any proper sense of the term."

THE STUDENT boycott, with repeated outbreaks of violence, arson, vandalism and bombings, brought 700 arrests. Regardless of college disciplinary actions, those arrested will face criminal court trials.

Hayakawa, who opened the closed college Dec. 2, called for new financing to activate a black studies department demanded by the Black Students Union. Hayakawa made no mention of a settlement with students.

Two leaders of the Black Students Union announced Thursday that such a settlement had been reached.

Hayakawa said in his statement: "With every encouragement from the administration, with adequate staff for planning, and with all of us — faculty, administration and students — actuated by a strong sense of purpose, we have every reason to expect that in the fall a black studies department with a program that is thoroughly acceptable academically and thoroughly responsive to the social needs it is designed to serve."

HE CALLED for help from Negro community leaders and more, but unspecified, financing from the Legislature.

One of the strikers' unmet demands was the admission of any non-white student, regardless of

number, or educational background.

Of instructor Hare and part-time instructor George Murray, Black Panther militant, Hayakawa said, "Dr. Hare's contract expires in June, as already announced. George Murray's contract has already expired." Murray is in jail as a parole violator and is charged with possessing concealed weapons.

San Francisco, Calif.
Chico Daily
(Ch. D. 41 279)

Allen's P.C. 2

Hayakawa Sets New Voting Dates

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa intervened yesterday in the Associated Students election at San Francisco State College.

He ordered that there be a new filing period for candidates and scheduled it from noon yesterday to 5 p.m. today.

He scheduled the election — which was to have been held today and tomorrow — for next Tuesday and Wednesday.

And he directed Professor Earl Jones, the college's assistant executive vice president, to "constitute an election committee and supervise the election."

Hayakawa said he was intervening because of "my responsibility to the entire student body" and "in the interests of a fair election."

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'Mistake'
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"The black study program will split the university into a black and white society — and perpetuate that idea in life."

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Many students expressed concern at the priority given black programs.

"There are only a few black students on this campus," said a Cornell sophomore. "Yet, we're pulling the place apart to appease them."

There are in fact about 300,000 black students among the nation's 7 million college population. Over one-third of these are in all-black colleges, principally in the South.

However, black recruiting is increasing. It is expected that 20 percent of all Ivy League students admitted this year will be blacks.

Students generally are sympathetic toward the black and his problems, the poll shows. Students feel

deeply that the civil rights movements, anti-discrimination laws and similar legislation are both necessary and reasonable.

Confusion
Where the black students cause confusion on the campus is in their militancy and change from the demand to integrate to one of separation. To most students, this appears to be undemocratic and a step backwards in race relations.

On campuses there are growing hard-line conservative groups which are objecting to the militancy of black groups and liberal radicals.

For the most part, black groups do not seek the support of campus radical groups like the SDS. Black groups are not for change of the university generally; they demand special programs and black-oriented courses and facilities, and show little interest in the student demands of white groups.

It is this self-isolation of the blacks that presents a growing disaffection with the black cause on campuses where both black and white students reside.

Students agree special rules are appropriate to get blacks into the school, but are against lowering academic standards in granting a degree.

"A Wisconsin degree has to stand for something," said a Madison coed. "If we start

Black Holiday Indorsed

GREENWICH (Conn.) — Most college students indorse a suggestion that a black holiday be held, and that it be called "Martin Luther King Day," in honor of the late black leader.

The College Poll asked: "Should there be a black holiday?" When asked, "Should it be called 'Martin Luther King Day?'" 70 percent of those who voted for the holiday backed the designation.

giving out cut-rate degrees, they won't mean anything."

"This demand to have special courses shows the black people on the campus don't understand the purpose of a college education," said a Northwestern senior. "It's not a diploma, it's what you learn that makes an education worthwhile."

The "non-negotiable" demands of the blacks are causing many white conservative groups to object to "surrender" tactics which they claim is the attitude of many college officials.

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Hayakawa Tells Businessmen College Not Sanctuary; Defends Administrators' Right to Enlist Police Aid

College administrators have every right to call in police to maintain order when necessary, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who rode out months as the beleaguered acting president of San Francisco State College, declared in an address here, April 21.

The university in modern times cannot be a "sanctuary" because the reasons which once conferred this status have worn away with the centuries, sealed with the coup de grace of today's violent confrontations, Dr. Hayakawa said.

Los Angeles, Calif., Daily Journal (Cir. 5-W, 3,850)

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The acting college president and renowned professional sematist spoke at a scholarship awards dinner sponsored by the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers Association of Los Angeles. Students from some 60 public and parochial high schools entered essay contests on the "Urban Crisis," with six finalists receiving scholarship monetary awards at the dinner.

Receptive Audience
Dr. Hayakawa had before him an obviously enthusiastic audience which gave him a standing ovation at the start of his address. Since the San Francisco State College strike was settled some weeks ago on terms generally considered to be less than a victory for the campus militants, Hayakawa has been touted as a possible Democratic candidate for U.S. Senator here next year against incumbent Republican George Murphy.

The educator has avoided a flat "yes" or "no" on political ambitions, telling reporters at the April 21 dinner, for example that "I've never been a politician in my life." In any case, he would face a formidable battle for the Senatorial nomination against such a probable primary opponent as Congressman John V. Tunney of San Diego, a friend of the Kennedy forces and son of the former world heavyweight champion.

Such dignified places as Oxford and the Sorbonne, but it was readily apparent that Dr. Hayakawa had his listeners with him all the way.

In another Los Angeles address two days later, this time at a luncheon of the California State College Foundation hosted by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke, Hayakawa said part of the San Francisco State College unrest can be laid at the door of a minority of professors who are alienated from society and disappointed at not making the faculties of Harvard, Columbia or the University of California.

Not Basic Solution
Reiterating his belief that police must be called in promptly when trouble threatens on the campus, Dr. Hayakawa cautioned, however that this is, but a necessary method of restoring order and does not solve the basic problems provoking upheavals in the first place.

The educator has consistently maintained that Black students and their white allies have legitimate as well as illicit grievances, and has continued with plans to inaugurate "Black studies" at San Francisco State.

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"The concept that police cannot be called to a college campus rests on the idea of the medieval university and the cathedral school," Dr. Hayakawa told his dinner audience.

"These were dedicated to the study and contemplation of God and were not involved in the military or political activities of the world. The modern university is not altogether devoted to the contemplation of God," the educator observed.

"If you want to make the university a staging area for revolution, a battleground for anarchy, you have no right to call it a sanctuary," he continued. "You've taken the world into the university. Then the police and troops belong there because they're part of what the world is like."

Violence Brings Need
"If you take up the tactics of the non-contemplative life of violence and destruction and goon squads, and if you are going to bring these tactics onto the campus, then you have to have the police on campus first, ahead of time," Hayakawa declared.

Some might quarrel with the educator's assertion that medieval universities were so peaceful and their students so wrapped up in religious contemplation, since the records show some notable town- and -gonia riots occurred in even

such dignified places as Oxford and the Sorbonne, but it was readily apparent that Dr. Hayakawa had his listeners with him all the way.

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San Diego, Calif., Evening Tribune (Cir. D, 118,445)

MAY 8 1969

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10 S.F. State Defendants Freed by Jury

Ten persons arrested in the Jan. 23 mass demonstration at San Francisco State College were free today.

A jury of seven women and five men found each of them not guilty yesterday of three separate charges — unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace.

At the announcement of the verdict, the defendants and spectators cheered and later, in the corridor, congratulated each other.

The jury went out at 11 a.m. and conferred for only four hours.

Only Monday, the first State case went to the jury from the courtroom of Superior Judge Carl H. Allen. The jury of seven women and five men could not agree after nine and a half hours of deliberation. The case will be reassigned June 23.

In yesterday's case, which was heard before Municipal Judge Gerald J. O'Gara, the jurors said they believed "the evidence wasn't sufficient enough to support a verdict of guilty."

The defendants were among the some 450 arrested during the demonstrations.

Among them were Salvador R. Cordova, a real estate man in his 50s; Don Q. Griffin, a State assistant professor; Edward G. Illumin, a leader in the Filipino community; and Matsuo Furuyama, a San Jose State student.

The other defendants were George A. Bigham, Gerard R. Desegur, Sandra E. Drake, Richard Gates, Ronald L. Gracia and Charles S. Crank.

The trial before Judge O'Gara began March 24, as did the trial before Judge Allen. Under orders of the State Judicial Council, Superior Court judges can act as

This World, Sunday, April 13, 1969

BAY AREA

The Big Wait

All along the watchtower, in Bob Dylan's phrase, the students were leaning on the ramparts and waiting. The old season had ended, the new spring season was blooming. At San Francisco State College, they were waiting for the Decision of April 11; at the University of California, they were waiting for something to happen to the CPE.

The student-run CPE, which stands for Center for Participant Education, was in charge of offering courses to students, outside of or supplementing the programs of academic departments, which the students themselves seemed to want. Whether the courses got academic credit or not was up to the Board of Educational Development (BED), which was faculty-run.

The CPE was the organization which made the initial moves in what was to become the great Eldridge Cleaver flap last fall. And this spring, the CPE again had a sizable line-up of potentially controversial courses.

Happiness and Astrology

Among the 53 courses offered by the CPE were "New American Revolution," featuring (among others) Tom Hayden, founder of the Students for a Democratic Society; "Pursuit of Happiness: Explorations in Morality and Responsibility," with Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman and LSD prophet Timothy Leary scheduled to speak; "Can Astrology Be Scientifically Tested?," taught by Dr. Eugene Schoenfeld, the Berkeley Barb's "Dr. Hippocrates," and "Soviet Social Thought," taught by William Mandel, who has often been criticized as a Soviet apologist.

The faculty of the University of California was currently engaged in a death struggle with certain elements, led by Governor Ronald Reagan, of the UC Board of Regents.

The issue was control of faculty appointments and promotions. The faculty at the several campuses currently had that power, but the regents wanted it back — because, said those opposed to the move, the regents wanted to be able to prevent

professors with left-wing views (but otherwise unimpeachable academic credentials) from getting jobs with the university.

So what the UC faculty did not need was another case celebre involving a radical professor. It was felt that another mobilization of conservative public opinion would tip the balance to the regents and wrest academic control away from the faculty.

Conservatives, Too

But, in fact, the CPE was not exclusively devoted to expanding the limits of education to the left. Dr. Max Rafferty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was offered the chance to teach a course in "The Conservative Tradition in America," but he turned the invitation down, saying he didn't have enough time. And the Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative campus group, was going ahead with plans to initiate an entire series of courses through the CPE.

A week ago, it was announced that UC President Charles Hitch had approved an Ethnic Studies Department, which would hopefully begin operation in the fall. The creation of the new department had been one of the goals of the student strike organized by the Third World Liberation Front.

Decision of 11

Meanwhile, at San Francisco State, everything seemed to hang on what President S. I. Hayakawa would say on April 11, last Friday. It was on that date that Hayakawa had promised to decide whether or not to accept the recommendations of the faculty-student Select Committee concerning discipline of students who participated in the student strike.

Earlier news stories had indicated that Hayakawa had gone back on decisions reached by the Select Committee concerning disciplinary matters, but that was not the case. All decisions (which concerned academic matters) were accepted by Hayakawa, but he reserved the right to accept the committee's recommendations (clearly labeled as such in the agreement) until April 11.

Essentially, the committee was recommending a "rose-water" plan which would, it hoped, facilitate a reconciliation between the feuding elements on campus. Hayakawa hinted that he would be more likely to accept the recommendations if the campus was quiet, as the campus has in fact been ever since that announcement.

Meanwhile, the feisty president was basking in the glow of increasing public esteem. A poll financed by California Democrats showed that Democrat Hayakawa could beat any likely candidate except Governor Ronald Reagan for the Governor's chair — and

Says BSU 'Moderate'

Acting President S.I. Hayakawa says the Black Students Union at San Francisco State College is becoming more moderate.

A news conference held late yesterday by BSU leaders appeared to confirm Hayakawa's comment.

The black students declared they are no longer demanding a black studies program restricted to blacks. They said their proposals were never meant to be and are not now planned as separatist courses of study.

The San Francisco State College president drew applause as he spoke in the Palmer House under a tight security guard set up by uniformed Chicago police.

Hayakawa in a speech to the Fibre Board Association convention said the BSU was reexamining "some of their ganster tactics" and he defended campus black militants as seekers of a "better America."

But he attacked white revolutionaries such as Students for a Democratic Society, saying "often you feel that these white kids are truly anarchists, are truly revolutionaries and want to tear down the country."

Despite the seeming change in attitude, the BSU and Hayakawa obviously had no love affair going.

The students said a BSU committee was working under the guidance of Dr. Nathan Hare to build "one of the most meaningful Black Studies departments in the country." They said Hare definitely will head the program.

Hayakawa announced several weeks ago Hare will not be rehired when his contract ends in June and he repeated that statement yesterday.

The BSU also charged Hayakawa with "political connivance," creating an atmosphere of rivalry to generate attention toward himself "from his loyal right wing constituency."

he would give Reagan a hard fight.

And a resolution passed by an assembly subcommittee "saluted" Hayakawa "for his wisdom and conspicuous gallantry in defense of higher education in California," calling him a "modern-day samurai in tam-o'-shanter."

Six Guilty In S.F. State Mass Arrest

Fri., Apr. 18, 1969

Six Guilty In S.F. State Mass Arrest

By Mike Mahoney

The second jury to reach a verdict in the San Francisco State College cases convicted all the defendants yesterday.

Verdicts of guilty were returned against the six defendants of misdemeanor counts of unlawful assembly, failing to disperse and disturbing the peace.

After a 3½-hour deliberation, the jury returned shortly before 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon, just 24 hours after a jury in another courtroom had acquitted ten defendants of the same charges.

After yesterday's verdict, Municipal Judge James J. Welsh ordered the courtroom and corridors cleared of all spectators before he discharged the jury of six men and six women and three alternate jurors.

Furthermore, he offered the jurors free taxi rides home. Eight accepted.

The jurors then went out of City Hall in the custody of seven bailiffs.

Judge Welsh refused to explain these unusual precautions. There was no unruly behavior from the spectators at the time the verdict was read; on the contrary, they sat in shocked silence.

The six defendants were: Frank S. Alvarado, Ernest Brill, Connie J. Brozicevic, Carl J. Butz, Benjamin M. Cavanaugh and Laureen Chew.

Judge Welsh set May 19 as the date for sentencing and hearing of motions for a new trial.

The six, together with 450 others, were arrested January 23 during a rally at the college which the police branded illegal.

The trial record for the demonstrators now stands as: won one, lost one and tied one. So far, ten have been acquitted, six have been convicted and six have had their trial end in a hung jury.

Student radicals No. 1 threat, Hayakawa says in talks here

By Henry De Zutter

S. I. Hayakawa told an overflow gathering of the Executives Club Friday that student "destructivists" constitute the largest threat to freedom on U.S. college campuses.

The San Francisco State College president drew applause as he spoke in the Palmer House under a tight security guard set up by uniformed Chicago police.

Hayakawa, 62, said campus radicals who resort to force are violating the right of all others to dissent and disagree. In a press conference before the speech, he blamed the increase in campus disorders on the television-watching habits of the young.

The college generation, he said, has been raised in homes that watch an average of three hours of television daily, and therefore "they don't get experience in the use of persuasion and intelligent discourse."

"If they don't get their way, they are likely to throw a tantrum and resort to force rather than use persuasion."



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa before Executives Club: "TV is to blame for campus disorders."

than use persuasion."

He also defended a college's right to engage in research in advanced weapons and germ warfare.

"Is not a university there to serve the needs of the people of the United States?" Hayakawa asked. "If people want things done in the name

of national defense, shouldn't universities try to do it?"

AMERICA TODAY, he said, represents "a thoroughly democratic system that functions beautifully if people give it a chance."

"It is the kind of system that permits striking milk farmers, unionized auto workers and Southern Negroes to dramatize their grievances."

He was critical of white radical students and liberal faculty members, but more tolerant toward black radicals.

"The blacks want a more just future, while the whites just want revolution and destruction," he said.

Liberal faculty members, he added, are "biased against the use of force by police and they criticize it, but they try to find reasons and explanations for violent force used by radical students."

THE controversial educator, normally is guarded by police on his speaking tour. He was met by Chicago police when he arrived Thursday night at O'Hare Airport.

Editors Are Cool to 'The Student Revolt'

WASHINGTON — (UPI) —

Student leaders at San Francisco State College and Harvard University brought the case for student revolution to the nation's newspaper editors yesterday and sadly saw it founder at the generation gap.

"I sense a certain patronizing attitude," Joel Kramer, a Harvard Crimson editorial writer, said near the end of a long and loud panel discussion on "campus revolt" before the American society of Newspaper Editors.

Russell Bass, president of the Associated Students of San Francisco State, accused newspapers of inventing "The Student Revolt," said reporters never quoted his "many thoughtful statements" and warned that institutions that "oppress people" constitute the nation's real danger.

Challenge

He was challenged by Brady Black, vice president and editor of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer. "I thought he talked in a jargon," Black said of Bass's speech. He asked the youth to outline his prescription for the world's ills.

"I have only thought of one-half of one percent of it," Bass replied, "and even that would take too long." But he said free enterprise is dying because a man so long has much chance to start his own business.

The nation also is suffering from a "centralization of information dispersal," Bass said, because of newspaper and broadcast station groups.

Moyers Presides

Kramer's long hair touched his shoulders and Bass wore a Fu Manchu mustache. They sat in a panel with two college presidents, including a former nun who advocated cutting the apron strings at 18 so youths can grow up faster, and a Negro college professor who co-authored "Black Power" with Stokely Carmichael.

Bill D. Moyers, White

House press secretary at 30 and now publisher of the Long Island daily, Newsday, presided.

Their audience of more than 500 newspaper editors from throughout the nation were almost entirely white, gray-haired and conventionally dressed. Many were accompanied by their wives and the room was jammed.

Applause for Elders

The older panelists drew the most applause.

Morris Abram, president of Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., praised student idealism but said campus revolts are "an attack on the procedures of democracy."

"... So many of the student extremists say, 'What I need, I need, so I take,'"

Abram said. "Student strikes are different from any other strikes in history in that the students are not hurt," Kramer said. He said at Harvard no one minded missing classes.

The drive to abolish Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard, he said, was not to deny any youth's right to join the military but only to stop programs through which students can train for a military career at Harvard.

"We don't train people for plumbing either," Kramer said.

Jacqueline Grennan, former nun and president of Webster College in Webster Groves, Mo., said the modern system of keeping youths in school through college and graduate school is producing "psychological and sociological adolescents."

She said the government should give everyone an income at the age of 18 so teen-agers can be divorced from dependence on their parents and learn to act grown up.

Maturity?

"One has to decide whether maturity comes only from making a living," Kramer replied. He said youths "are far more politicized and far more active" than people who come home tired from a day of work.

Charles Hamilton, director of the graduate urban studies program at Roosevelt University, Chicago, and co-author of "Black Power," said demands of Negro students for black studies programs "are some of the best innovations to hit the campus since Sputnik."

"Even the demand for separate living quarters is a very serious academic demand," Hamilton said.

He said it is time to study whether the school integration produced by the Supreme Court's 1954 decision was good or bad.

Many black students, he said, told him "they just couldn't study in the artificially integrated classes" to which they were assigned.

'Revolution'

"This country is in the middle of a revolution," Bass said. "The American press actively perpetuates the use of force and the difficulty of resolving conflict ... Violent incidents ... sell papers."

He said during San Francisco State's troubles he often made "many thoughtful statements" to reporters but they always wrote about strikes, picketing and violence rather than the issues he discussed.



STOCK NUMBER 215



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa addresses Executives Club luncheon. (Sun-Times Photo)

ADVICE TO ACADEMIA

Accept police help: Hayakawa

By Jon Anderson

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, urged Friday that college faculties overcome what he said was prejudice against policemen and support the use of police to quell campus disorders.

The quiet-spoken semantist drew applause with a statement that many professors attack violence by police but condone violent actions by students.

He said many professors seem to have a class prejudice against policemen, most of whom do not have college degrees.

Speaking of student disorders, he said, "If they did the same things in airports or in hotel lobbies, they'd be thrown in jail. Why, in universities, can they disrupt the lives of others?"

Dr. Hayakawa addressed a luncheon meeting of the Executives Club of Chicago in the

Palmer House and used most of his time to talk of academic freedom.

"Academic freedom is in terrible jeopardy from within the academic community, from radical faculty and radical students," he said.

"The central issue in colleges and universities is academic freedom. Disagreement and dissent are always legitimate, but disorder and destruction are not protected by the university community and cannot be."

During the 1950s, threats to academic freedom came from outside the university, from right-wing groups and elite classes, he said.

The present threat, he said, is from "inside, the left and below."

He said he rejected a double standard applied by some students and faculty members in thinking about campus confrontations.

Large numbers of teachers and students look for any excuse to "make irrational student behavior seem rational," he said.

But, he added, "If the police act rationally, they get no such break and this is a double standard."

The Canadian-born educator said he was bewildered at being thrust into national prominence as a result of his get-tough handling of student demonstrators at San Francisco State.

"I come back with a sense of bewilderment at meeting all these big shots I used to read about in The Sun-Times when I was an assistant professor at the Illinois Institute of Technology," he told the overflow crowd of 1,700 persons who had gathered to hear him.

He said a similar "bewilderment in a changing society" affected many Americans when they read of campus disorders.

Much of his mail, generally favorable, came from persons who had not gone to college themselves, he said.

To these people, who have placed great faith in universities as world problem-solving institutions, "it seems especially distressing that colleges are in the turmoil they are," he observed.

Hayakawa said he wished to distinguish between "suppression of disorder" (which he favored) and "suppression of dissent" (which he did not favor).

He also discussed what he said was "a very important difference between the aims of white revolutionaries and the aims of black revolutionaries."

Black activists have very definite goals, for a more just society in the future, he said. White radicals may use the same slogans, but they "speak only in terms of destroying America," he maintained.

Student Rebels Stunned by TV, Hayakawa Says

Many radical student protesters seem to be suffering from arrested emotional development — and TV may be to blame.

That was asserted at a press conference here today by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, which for 4½ months last winter was racked by violent student disorders.

Hayakawa was here to address the Executives club. He told newsmen in the Palmer House that he "strongly" agreed with the appraisal of Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, the university of Chicago psychologist who suggested that many protesting students really are throwing childish "tantrums."

Hits "TV Generation"

Hayakawa said this is the first college generation "brought up with a TV set as a baby-sitter."

"It is just possible, I think, that excessive TV watching may be to blame for their arrested emotional development. After all, 4 to 5 hours of TV watching a day means these students have been deprived of 22,000 to 25,000 hours of human interaction by the time they reach college."

"You can't argue with a TV set the way you talk back to friends or playmates, so perhaps these youngsters never learned how to go about achieving their desires in the proper way. If they want something, they throw a tantrum."

No-Nonsense Approach

Hayakawa defended his no-nonsense approach to dealing with student troublemakers. He would "act exactly the same way" if a similar situation arose in the future, he said.

He said "the central issue of our times" is academic freedom.

"Disagreement and dissent must be protected, but disorder and disruption and violence — such things as student 'goon squads' rushing into classes and halting them and beating up other students — cannot be permitted."

Blast at S. D. S.

Contrary to what many people believe, he said, it was not police violence but student violence that presented the problem at his school. He accused student radicals, particularly Students for a Democratic Society, of "having nothing but revolution and destruction on their minds." He said they profess to desire a better America, "they do not work toward it," he said.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA IN CONFERENCE HERE Sees student unrest as "arrested development."

JOSEPH ALSOP April 18(2), '69

Ronald Reagan's San Juan Hill

BERKELEY, Calif. — For Ronald Reagan, this university is what San Juan Hill was for Teddy Roosevelt. If the leaving students just give him the excuse, he'll bellow, "charge!" And then he can count on picking up another half million votes.

The fact is that Gov. Reagan has bellowed "Charge!" once already, during the last student strike at Berkeley. It was he who declared a state of emergency and saturated the university campus with the forces of law and order. And by so doing, there is no doubt he enhanced his credit with the California voters.

The Field Poll showed Reagan's statewide support abruptly rising by a massive 12 points in the aftermath of the invasion of the Berkeley campus. Furthermore, the new political hero in California, almost as popular as Reagan as the polls also testify, is the tough-willed new president of San Francisco State College, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

IT IS FASHIONABLE in most academic circles to be patronizing about Hayakawa. The fact is he found education actually grinding to a halt at San Francisco State, with nonstop disorders in the classrooms as well as on the campus.

It is hard to see how Hayakawa could have dealt with the black militants and the Students for a Democratic Society except by using the police. He showed guts to do so. Yet it says something about present trends in our society, and about all in our politics, that a man can become a potential candidate for high office by summoning an army of police—there were 600 of them at the peak—to put down student disorders.

Except that Hayakawa is a different and probably more interesting sort of man, all this reminds you of the wonderful effect of the Boston police strike of 1920 on the fortunes of the obscure Calvin Coolidge. His handling of that strike put Coolidge on the road to the presidency; and the SDS and the black militants may yet make Hayakawa into a major political figure.

THE FACT IS that Hayakawa is being approached by leading California Democrats, who want him to stand for the governorship against Reagan in 1970. So the student dissidents' greatest success may perhaps be a Reagan-Hayakawa race for California's highest office.

Mervin Field, of the Field Poll, feels there is no question about the debt owed to the students by Hayakawa and Reagan. The governor's gain in public support after his tough anti-student stand was almost without precedent in Field's experience.

"And in 20 years," says Field, "we've not had anything like the clear 50 per cent of vigorous approval that we get, when we ask about being tough with student militants."

Mercifully, this sharp and angry anti-student reaction in California has no real tinge, at least as yet, of ugly racist feeling. The black militant ultras may manage to inject that factor, to be sure, before all is over. But the whites of the SDS, bearded and frenetic, nightly screaming obscenities and indulging in violence on TV prime time, seem to have had the greatest impact thus far.

Freed by Jury

Ten persons arrested in the Jan. 25 mass demonstration at San Francisco State College were free today.

A jury of seven women and five men found each of them not guilty yesterday of three separate charges — unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace.

At the announcement of the verdict, the defendants and spectators cheered and later, in the corridor, congratulated each other.

The jury went out at 11 a.m. and conferred for only four hours.

Only Monday, the first State case went to the jury from the courtroom of Superior Judge Carl H. Allen. The jury of seven women and five men could not agree after nine and a half hours of deliberation. The case will be reassigned June 23.

In yesterday's case, which was heard before Municipal Judge Gerald J. O'Garra, the jurors said they believed "the evidence wasn't sufficient enough to support a verdict of guilty."

The defendants were among the some 450 arrested during the demonstrations.

Among them were Salvador R. Cordova, a real estate man in his 50s; Don Q. Griffin, a State assistant professor; Edward G. Illumin, a leader in the Filipino community; and Matsuo Furuyama, a San Jose State student.

The other defendants were George A. Bigham, Gerard R. Desegur, Sandra E. Drake, Richard Gates, Ronald L. Gracia and Charles S. Crank.

The trial before Judge O'Garra began March 24, as did the trial before Judge Allen. Under orders of the State Judicial Council, Superior Court judges can act as

Municipal Judges when the calendar is clogged, as it is now.

Cases still are pending before Superior Judges Lawrence B. Mana and Byron Arnold and Municipal Judges Harry Law, Emmet Daly, George J. Maloney, and James J. Welch.

Welch's case was to go to the jury today.

Presiding Municipal Judge Joseph G. Kennedy assigned the two new cases to Judges Arnold and Daly yesterday.

The black students declared they are no longer demanding a black studies program restricted to blacks. They said their objectives were never meant to be and are not now planned as separatist courses of study.

Hayakawa in a speech to the Fibre Board Association convention said the BSU was reexamining "some of their former tactics" and he defended campus black militants as seekers of a "better America."

But he attacked white revolutionaries such as Students for a Democratic Society, saying "when you feel that these white kids are truly anarchists, are truly revolutionaries and want to tear down the country."

Despite the seeming change in attitude, the BSU and Hayakawa obviously had no love affair going.

The students said a BSU committee was working under the guidance of Dr. Nathan Hare to build "one of the most meaningful Black Studies departments in the country." They said Hare definitely will head the program.

Hayakawa announced several weeks ago Hare will not be rehired when his contract ends in June and he repeated that statement yesterday.

The BSU also charged Hayakawa with "political connivance," creating an atmosphere of rivalry to generate attention toward himself "from his loyal right wing constituency."

The San Francisco State College president drew applause as he spoke in the Palace Room under a high security guard as he was escorted to Chicago today.

Hayakawa, 39, said campus radicals who resort to force are violating the right of all others to dissent and disagree. In a FREE Press conference before the speech, he blamed the increase in campus disorders on the television-watching habits of the young.

The college generation, he said, has been raised to homes that watch an average of three hours of television daily, and therefore "they don't get experience in the use of persuasion and intelligent discourse."

"If they don't get their way, they are likely to throw a tantrum and resort to force rather than use persuasion."

He also defended a college's right to engage in research in advanced weapons and germ warfare.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa before Executive Club: "TV is to blame for campus disorders."

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"This country is in the middle of the beginning stages of a revolution," Bass said. "The American press actively perpetuates the use of force and the difficulty of resolving conflict... Violent incidents... sell papers."

He said during San Francisco State's troubles he often made "many thoughtful statements" to reporters but they always wrote about strikes, picketing and violence rather than the issues he discussed.

He said the government should give everyone an income at the age of 18 so teenagers can be divorced from dependence on their parents and learn to act grown up.

Maturity? "One has to decide whether maturity comes only from making a living," Kramer replied. He said youths "are far more politicized and far more active" than people who come home tired from a day of work.

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"The blacks want a more just future, while the whites just want revolution and destruction," he said.

Liberal faculty members, he added, are "blamed against the use of force by police and they criticize it, but they try to find reasons and explanations for violent force used by radical students."

THE controversial educator, normally is guarded by police on his speaking tour.

He was met by Chicago police when he arrived Thursday night at O'Hare Airport.

Hayakawa Blasts White Radicals

Chicago 4-19-69

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, controversial acting president of San Francisco State College, said yesterday black student militants tend to have definite goals but many white campus radicals "have nothing but revolution and destruction on their minds."

Hayakawa told newsmen, "I'd like to make a sharp distinction between white radicals and black radicals."

"Black radical revolutionaries, such as the Black Students Union, have very definite goals if and when they create a disturbance," Hayakawa said. "The goal is for a more just society in the future."

SLOGANS
White radicals may use the same slogans, he told a news conference, but they have nothing but revolution and destruction on their minds.

Hayakawa, in Chicago for a speech before the Executive Club, spoke of his stormy disputes with student and faculty demonstrators at San Francisco State.

"Academic freedom is in terrible jeopardy from within the academic community from radical faculty and radical students," he said. "The central issue in colleges and universities is academic freedom. Disagreement and dissent are always legitimate... but disorder and destruction are not protected by the university community and cannot be."

DISORDERS
The disturbance and disorders are coming from a core of less than 2 per cent of the student body, he said. They may be supported by another 15 per cent of students "who don't really understand the issues," he added.

Hayakawa, whose special field is semantics, said today's youth represents "the first generation to be brought up with TV as a babysitter. TV gives no practice in interaction" and excessive exposure to television has resulted in the loss of the ability to interact among modern youth, he said. As a result, they developed no talent for persuasion except a tantrum.

Hayakawa Urges Order on Campuses

BY MICHAEL KILIAN

America must restore order to its college campuses or face the loss of its academic freedom and its right to freedom of speech, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, said here yesterday.

Hayakawa, who received world-wide attention when he put down disorders on his own campus last December, said American academic institutions are being challenged as never before by an irrational, destructive force of malcontented students and faculty sympathizers.

Afraid to Take Stand
Because they seek violence in the name of legitimate dissent, many college faculties and administrators are afraid to defend themselves against student revolutionaries, Hayakawa said. In reality, the students are destroying that right to dissent which has been a cherished tradition of colleges and universities, he said.

Hayakawa, one of the world's leading experts in the field of semantics, spoke before a record crowd of 1,800 persons at a luncheon of the Executives' Club at the Palmer House.

The speech was the highlight of a three-day visit to Chicago, where he had taught at the Illinois Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago in the 1940s.

Protected by Police
Because militant Negro and student groups had threatened to disrupt his talk, a 30-man police contingent led by Central district Commander James Riordan was on hand, but no trouble was reported.



(Tribune Staff Photo)

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa replies to question at press conference.

Central district Commander James Riordan was on hand, but no trouble was reported. Hayakawa compared the universities' present plight to the "red scare" days of the early 1950s, when colleges came under attack from right-wing pressure groups outside the academic sphere.

Today, the attack is coming from the left and from within the academic community, which makes it all the more dangerous, he said. Where faculty members would have reacted strongly against pressure to oust a professor because of his leftist teachings, they now tolerate or sympathize with those who destroy property or "beat up" other students merely because they

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Order on Campuses Urged by Hayakawa

[Continued from first page]

pretend to represent the left, he said.

Faculty Meeting Held

"Students were rampaging thru classrooms, destroying things and attacking other students," he said. "We had a faculty meeting to decide what to do. The faculty decided to pass resolutions condemning the board of trustees and the governor of the state."

Drawing frequent applause and cheers, Hayakawa complained that many college faculties today have a "class prejudice" against policemen and the lower middle class, and tend to think that college students are a superior group who are acting rationally in whatever they do.

"They are willing to go thru any kind of intellectual contortions to convince themselves that students must be understood and excused," he said.

"The moment you bring in police to restore order, they are horrified at the violence the policemen use, but they don't say a damn thing about the violence of the students."

Defends Use of Police
Attacking this "double standard," Hayakawa credited his use of police with restoring order to San Francisco State and permitting the peaceful majority of students to go about its business.

Bringing in large numbers of police before further troubles could start halted the violence inside classroom buildings and drove the dissidents outside, he said.

After Jan. 23, when police broke up an illegal outdoor rally and arrested 407 persons in one day, student disruption on his campus was ended, he said.

Hayakawa took over administration of the college after two predecessors had tried to end disorders and failed. He was catapulted into world-wide attention Dec. 2, 1968, when he leaped upon a student sound truck and pulled out its loud-speaker wires during a disorderly rally.

Hayakawa: Restore Order on Campus or Lose Free Speech

BY MICHAEL KILIAN

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The Harvard Story—Page 5

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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1969



His Famous Helmet

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State college, lifts "tam o' shanter" at press conference here. The jaunty tam became famous last year in campus rebellion.

Faculty Meeting Held

"Students were rampaging thru classrooms, destroying things and attacking other students," he said. "We had a faculty meeting to decide what to do. The faculty decided to pass resolutions condemning the board of trustees and the governor of the state."

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Page 22—S.F. Examiner
Mon., Apr. 21, 1969

Praise For Girl Rebels

By Mildred Hamilton

"Girls' college sit-ins are generally less vehement and lack guerrilla tactics but the girls are true activists making major contributions to today's student revolt."

Cheering them on is Dr. Harold Taylor, who was president of Sarah Lawrence College for 14 years. He prophesied the student revolution 10 years ago and has helped it along "as the healthiest thing that could have happened."

In San Francisco for a day's check on San Francisco State, UC, Stanford, Mills and other eruption points, the unorthodox educator traced the present serious equality of men and women in the movement to the civil rights program and the new "emancipated relationship between the sexes."

Service in VISTA and the Peace Corps legitimized the role of women acting on their own and at Sarah Lawrence, Radcliffe, Mills their "startling but polite demonstrations have had results."

Dr. Taylor, who was a college president at age 30 and who now at 54 has pioneered a variety of educational experiments, is a tall, lean relaxed academician with a shock of wavy gray hair, amused blue eyes and the habit of punctuating his remarks with his pipe.

"The protest movement is perfectly natural — it parallels the labor movement in tactics and reaction," he pointed out. "As you expand the student body, you create problems. The GIs who returned to college after World War II changed the universities. Then the civil rights movement changed the climate of the country. The University of California Berkeley movement in 1964 made the entire nation of students realize they had rights."

"The next phase was unity to protest against all social disorders. In the form of sit-ins this is a dramatic way to raise questions and demand answers. It sharpens the issues and shortens the time for action. Look at Stanford. In my view, secret military research has no place on campus!"

Questions which a "stagnant and complacent society" has failed to ask include what is the university's contribution to society, what is its function in the bigger world, how can its knowledge be applied to solve social problems and help the human community.

Dr. Taylor, closely associated with several San Francisco State College programs, rapped Governor Reagan's "repressive attitude toward education which tears up the fabric of society... dampens... damages society."

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa, he charged, by following the governor's forced opening of the school, "inflicted 134 days of turmoil" when former president Robert Smith was "within days of solving the school problems."

The educator, whose latest book, "Students Without Teachers: The Crisis in the University," will be published in May by McGraw-Hill, said, "Students are entirely capable of organizing their own education. They've been doing it at Sarah Lawrence and some other colleges for years. They are keen judges of good teaching, and bad."

Administration blindness, he said, assumes students don't know what is good for them and instead wants to go on giving them "canned knowledge."

He pointed to the University of Colorado, where he just spent a week, and where a smoothly functioning revolution is under way without bitterness.

It was launched with a Day of Conscience after the Martin Luther King slaying, then expanded into greater student roles in the university government, and course planning. Students took to the stump around the state to present their case, ran their own candidate for the elective board of regents, regularly defend and explain their position to the Legislature.

"The universities have failed and the students are turning to each other for leadership."

year until the academic turmoil at San Francisco State changed his plans.

"He's too busy to write, but Marge (wife) and his secretary give us all the information, so I'm well posted," Hayakawa said.

In a place of honor near the entry of the traditional-style house is a photograph taken during the crisis at San Francisco.

"I don't know where that tam o' shanter came from," he said of his son's trademark headgear. "I never saw him wearing that before."

If it had been possible, the elder Hayakawa said, he would have been a scholar himself. On the wall of his study is a specimen of classic Japanese calligraphy which says, "Extra strength should be devoted to literature." A motto his son undoubtedly wishes would be adopted by U.S. college students.

TELEVISION

'The Crisis of The Spirit'

HOW WHITE "dominant" American society in 1969 is meeting the "Crisis of the Spirit" will be examined by NBC News in the third program in its TV series "White Paper: The Ordeal of the American City."

A 90-minute program, it will be broadcast Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. on Channels 4, 3, 8.

Frank McGee will be the reporter both on-screen and off. Charles V. Hamilton, Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University, Chicago, is a program consultant.

Executive producer for this special is Fred Freed.

As outlined by Freed, the new program examines how the "larger society" in a specific case is learning to cope.

The case study is San Francisco State College. "There," Freed said, "what began as a minor incident with a Negro teacher has widened into a crisis which now involves all the segments of the society of an entire city. It tests beliefs, it divides, it unites. In microcosm it is a picture of what President Nixon has called the 'crisis of the spirit' in the cities."

"It involves the black community, including the Panthers; the unions, including the longshoremen in the most liberal integrated union in the country; the church, with the bishop as would-be peacemaker; a liberal intellectual community, which suddenly feels caught in the middle; a shocked middle class at

school closed down early for the holidays to avoid threatened year-end disturbances. The catalogue of disorders is a long one, and the campus at one time resembled an high armed camp.

Hayakawa, whose special field is semantics, said today's youth represents "the first generation to be brought up with TV as a babysitter. TV gives no practice in interaction" and excessive exposure to television has resulted in the loss of the ability to interact among modern youth, he said. As a result, they developed no talent for persuasion except a tantrum.

United Press

down the school for a week in November. In December the

Datebook, Sunday, April 20, 1969



STUDENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE
It tested beliefs, it divided, it united

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Saturday, April 19, 1969

Businessmen here applaud

Hayakawa defends use of police

By Henry DeZutter

S. I. Hayakawa says there is a "tremendous prejudice against the use of police on college campuses" that "must be overcome."

The acting president of San Francisco State College drew a standing ovation from Chicago businessmen Friday when he accused liberal college faculty members of having a "class prejudice against police."

He addressed 1,700 businessmen and their wives at a luncheon meeting of the Executives Club in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House.

HAYAKAWA SAID liberal faculty members are eager to ascribe rational motives to students who use violence on the campus, but police—perhaps because they are usually not college graduates—are treated as irrational brutes.

"If students were destructive in airports and around hotel lobbies, they would be thrown in jail," Hayakawa said. "Why should they be permitted to get away with it on college campuses?"

The 62-year-old educator and former Chicagoan lauded San Francisco police for their actions in recent student and faculty strikes. He said there was "a perceptible improvement" in the way police handled disorders and rallies at the college.

HAYAKAWA SAID the most effective action he took at the college was "bringing police into every classroom building before they were needed."



S. I. Hayakawa
Chicago visitor

"A wonderful thing happened then," he said. "When students went into their classes the police greeted them in the halls with 'good mornings.' It was a real public relations job."

Hayakawa denounced leftist students—particularly "white revolutionaries"—accusing them of being the "greatest

single threat to academic freedom on our college campuses."

He said liberal professors have been slow to respond to this "threat" because "they have their guns trained on the right wing, where they expect attacks on academic freedom."

HAYAKAWA CHARGED that white radicals—unlike black radicals—are not concerned with building a "more just society" but with revolution for revolution's sake.

"They (white radicals) are in many ways more morally deplorable than Communists because even Communists have a vague blueprint for the future."

Hayakawa urged the executives to turn their attention and support away from "prestigious Ivy League universities that you may have attended" to junior colleges and state colleges—like his own—which are on the "front line of social change."

He said the smaller state

colleges and junior colleges need more aid because they are trying to reach the disadvantaged and aspiring working-class youths who in the past have been denied a college education.

"It's up to you," he told the businessmen, "to see that these colleges make education more realistic and more responsive to the real needs of working people."

HAYAKAWA SAID his "get-tough" methods are attracting support not only from businessmen but from working-class people.

"It moves me when taxi drivers, truck drivers and shipping clerks stop me in the alley and say 'you're doing a great job, Doc,'" he said. "It's those who don't get to college for whom the turmoil on campus is a special disaster."

April 20, 1969
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

**Fund Freeze
Hit S. F. State
'Activists'**

FRESNO—Activists in the recent strike at San Francisco State "deserted it like rats deserting a sinking ship" after \$400,000 in student funds were placed in receivership, the school's director of public affairs said yesterday.

Harvey Yorke told the annual California Intercollegiate Press Association at Fresno State College that the activists had been out to gain control of the student body government in order to control the money.

But, Yorke said, firm and swift action by acting President S. I. Hayakawa, including removal of disruptions from the campus to the streets, made the strike unprofitable.

Hayakawa, whose college has been disturbed by frequent disorders, came to Chicago to speak before the Executives Club. A detail of 10 policemen was assigned to the Palmer House, where the club met.

Handbills urging a confrontation with Hayakawa had been distributed in Chicago in advance. The flyers carried the names of such organizations as the Young Socialist Alliance and the Black Panther Party.

At the news conference Dr. Hayakawa was told that he had been quoted by the Boston Globe as saying President Nathan M. Pusey, of Harvard, "was double-crossed by his faculty."

and expressed concern about the San Francisco confrontation with "those gangsters," as he termed the campus militants.

"When Don started to fight those gangsters and wasn't afraid to take the wires off their loudspeaker, it reminded me of an experience I had when I first went to Canada. I had recruited about 60 Japanese laborers to work on a sugarbeet farm in Raymond, Alberta, and they called me to a complaint

meeting. In the crowd, I caught a glimpse of a man with a gun, so I stood up and said, 'All right, if you want to shoot me, shoot. If I die you won't get anything at all.'"

The older Hayakawa was born in this valley east of Mt. Fuji, but left at the age of 18 to seek his fortune in the New World as a mess attendant in the U.S. Navy. He came back to Japan to marry two years later and wanted to return to San Francisco, but U.S. immigration authorities barred his wife

because she once had trachoma, so the Hayakawas went to Canada instead. He opened a real estate office in Vancouver to try to cash in on a land boom.

Two days before Don was born, I made \$70 on the sale of a lot in North Vancouver and we were all right," he said.

After the sugarbeet venture—the crop failed—the young immigrant tried his hand at "almost everything but underlining." He eventually settled on the import-export business and 40 years ago returned to Osaka, retiring only recently to his boyhood home.

All three of the older Hayakawa children stayed behind; the second son, Fred, now is a Montreal businessman; a daughter married an American and lives in Detroit. The younger daughter, Emiko, lives with her parents here and teaches English classes for neighborhood children.

"Don" hasn't visited Japan for four years and his parents were looking forward to his arrival this year until the academic turmoil at San Francisco State changed his plans.

"He's too busy to write, but Marge (wife) and his secretary give us all the information, so I'm well posted," Hayakawa said.

In a place of honor near the entry of the traditional-style house is a photograph taken during the crisis at San Francisco.

"I don't know where that tam o' shanter came from," he said of his son's trademark headgear. "I never saw him wearing that before."

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AS FATHER RECALLS

Hayakawa Was
Bit of a Rebel
in Early Years

BY DON SHANNON
Times Staff Writer

YAMANASHI, Japan—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa may not want his student adversaries to know about it, but he was a rebel himself at their age.

Not only that, he had permissive parents.

But young Hayakawa defied his elders' wishes in order to get into a university, not to overturn one, the father of the San Francisco State College president disclosed in an interview at his home here at the foot of Mt. Fuji.

"I wanted Don to go into my business," Ichiro Hayakawa said, using the family nickname for his older son. "I had to travel a lot

however, and every time I got back to Yamanashi, I'd find Don with his feet on the desk reading a book.

"He told me, 'Frankly, dad, I don't like business,'" the elder Hayakawa recalled. "So I let him go back to school."

"He was always grateful," he tells me I gave him what he wanted. Lots of parents want children to obey their orders, but never did I. I said, 'You do what you like, because I have trust in you.'"

The 62-year-old Hayakawa follows his son's career with great interest

Hayakawa Called Strikers 'Goonies, etc.'

SAN FRANCISCO. — Acting President S. I. Hayakawa denounced student strike leaders at San Francisco State College as "goonies, gangsters, con-men, neo-Nazis and common thieves" in an article published last week.

The attack, the most outspoken yet issued by Hayakawa, came in a brief article he prepared in mid-February for "Crisis," a book published by Journalism students as an independent venture.

Although several stories and interviews in a sympathetic light, Hayakawa compared students to a Democratic Society with "the Nazis of the 1930's" who attained power by "distorting and casting doubt upon German democratic institutions."

As for the Black Students Union, he described its leaders as "actuated by self-doubt and self-hatred" with this additional comment:

"The only way they can allay their anxieties about themselves is to scowl at people from behind dark glasses, play Black Panther and stalk around in gangs scaring little girls."

"All this behavior would simply be pathetic if knuckled-headed."

Page 4-S.F. Examiner ★ Tues., Apr. 22, 1969

State Readies For Possible ROTC Strife

By Phil Garlington Jr.

The San Francisco State College administration under Acting President S. I. Hayakawa is preparing to head off possible renewed opposition to the campus Reserve Officer Training Corps, program.

San Francisco Chronicle ★ Sat., Apr. 26, 1969

S.F. State's New Policy On Discipline

Students at San Francisco State College who were charged with "minor infractions" during the student strike may choose to receive a written reprimand as their only penalty.

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa announced that he had accepted a faculty Select Committee recommendation that "in the case of minor infractions which occurred between Nov. 7, 1968, and March 12, 1969, the students should be allowed to accept a written reprimand or to face a student disciplinary hearing as their choice."

"If they decide to accept such a reprimand, that will be the only penalty," the letter stated.

The recommendation also stated that if the student behaves himself for a six-month period, the written reprimand would be taken out of the student's file and destroyed.

According to executive vice president Frank Dolard, "minor infractions" would include the charges of trespassing, refusing to disperse, and illegal assembly.

Some 300 to 350 students arrested at State during the 4½ month period were charged with these offenses.

Dolard added, however, that charges such as assault were not considered a "minor infraction."

The college disciplinary hearing panels, which have been hearing cases of students charged with "minor infractions," came under fire from a Federal District Judge last Wednesday.

Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli ruled in the cases of two State students arrested in a police sweep in January and disciplined by the panels, that there was "no substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action."

First indications yesterday, however, showed that students preferred to choose the hearing rather than the written reprimand.

Defense attorneys maintain that the school does not have the "substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action" required by Judge Zirpoli's ruling.

Hayakawa has refused to grant student demands for amnesty, saying that as mature persons, "they should be fully prepared to face the consequences of their action."

Speaking before the Peace Officers Administrative Institute in Los Angeles, the acting president said that student dissidents were like "small children" and "gangsters."

He said the students were "good psychologists" who use tantrums and uproars for gain.

Students at the campus yesterday milled around the Commons area, but an expected picket line to demand amnesty failed to materialize.

Ruling Clears Two Disciplined by S.F. State

Two students disciplined after a big campus disturbance, by San Francisco State college had their records cleared by a Federal District Judge here yesterday.

Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli ruled that the records of Mason Wong and Patricia Woolman be cleared by the college administration "because there was no substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action."

There was a mass arrest at S.F. State on January 23 — Wong and Miss Woolman were among some 252 students named at the end of a police report as having been arrested.

The S.F. State disciplinary panels, basing their decision solely upon that police report, gave Wong six months' probation at the college and

gave Miss Woolman a written reprimand.

The two, maintaining that the college had no right to discipline them on such flimsy evidence as the mere police report, sought redress in federal court. They based their suit on a 19th Century federal Civil Rights Act.

Judge Zirpoli said about his ruling that "this judgment is in no way intended to reflect upon the character of the demonstration. It is merely an indication on the part of the court that there was no substantial evidence at the hearing to justify disciplinary action."

"This does not preclude authorities from conducting further disciplinary action for these plaintiffs. It merely means the student must be identified as participating in some manner in the equivalent of unlawful assembly, or as a student who failed to disperse when properly ordered to do so."

Judge Zirpoli emphasized that his ruling was not a "class ruling," applicable to all other students in the same position, but attorneys from the Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation took a different view.

"The judge said that the college must have substantial evidence, and we know that the college does not have that kind of evidence," said Michael Sorgan, one of the attorneys who represented Wong and Miss Woolman.

"The effect of the ruling," Sorgan said, "is that the 252 students arrested January 23 cannot be disciplined by the school."

Some 150 students at San Francisco State college marched on the administration building yesterday demanding amnesty for students charged with campus disruption during the student strike.

The march, called by the Students for a Democratic Society, took place after a brief noon rally at the speakers platform in the central campus area.

But they left quietly after Hayakawa spoke to them.

"HAPPY"

Greeted by an occasional boo, Hayakawa told the students "I am glad to receive this peaceful protest. I am always happy to do business this way," as he waved the piece of paper containing the demands.

After noting that the list was signed by the Student Strikers Against Racism, Hayakawa said, "I am not a racist either." Students greeted this statement with more boos and an occasional obscenity.

The protesters were met on the steps of the administration building by acting president S. I. Hayakawa who told them he would respond to their demands within 24 hours.

Shortly before 7 p.m., Hayakawa issued a statement, addressed to the entire campus community, denying amnesty because he wanted "to treat all students as grown up people."

"RESPONSIBILITY"

"Mature men and women accept full responsibility for their actions," he said. "If they violate regulations or laws for the sake of a cause they believe in, they do so fully prepared to face the consequences of that violation."

To insist that there be no consequences after committing violations is "childish and morally frivolous," Hayakawa said. He called for due process "Only in this way can the innocent be acquitted and their names cleared."

The list of demands had been presented to the acting president by Bridges Randall, a member of the Black Students Union and the Progressive Labor Party.

BASICALLY, the students asked the college to drop charges against several hundred students accused of a variety of offenses on the campus.

Currently, such disciplinary cases are heard by a disciplinary panel set up by the administration. Only a few of the hundreds of students charged with campus offenses have so far appeared before the hearing panels.

The peace on the campus was disrupted again shortly after the march broke up when two San Francisco policemen chased Randall from 18th and Holloway avenues into the student cafeteria.

ESCORTE

Randall was immediately surrounded by other students, and the police did not attempt to go in and get him. He was later escorted off campus by one group of students, while another group served as a decoy.

The Tactical Squad was alerted for possible trouble on the campus, but it was not called onto the campus and remained out of sight.

Randall said the police were trying to serve a bench warrant which was issued when he failed to appear for one of two court appearances on the same day. He also charged that he was being harassed because of his prominent position in the BSU during the student strike.

PREACHER

Protesting for amnesty was not the only issue which attracted students at State yesterday afternoon.

Some 400 students, and a few faculty members, were ordained in the science building by Rev. Kirby Hensley, the "mail-order" preacher from Modesto.

Dan Moore, a student who can now call himself Rev. Moore, said that "before I knew what was happening, zip, I was a minister of the Universal Life Church."

The Rev. Mr. Hensley presently faces a suit filed in Santa Clara county charging he was illegally issuing mail order degrees from a non-accredited institution.

He was also arrested in February on the same charge by San Jose officials.

Another demonstration at San Francisco State College was set for today by the Student Strikers Against Racism.

The return to demonstrations on the campus started yesterday with an authorized rally that developed into a march of some 150 students to the Administration Building.

The orderly, low-keyed demonstration, in direct contrast to the often-violent tactics used in the recent strike, was lauded by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa as a "peaceful protest."

Hayakawa was presented with a scribbled demand by the demonstrators for "amnesty for all students arrested in the San Francisco State rebellion."

Answer

Hayakawa, who had rejected the agreement ending the strike, told the protest lead-

ers he would give them a written answer today.

Then, standing on the steps of the building, he addressed the crowd.

"I want to tell you all that I am glad to receive this peaceful protest and a written statement of your demands. I am always happy to do business this way."

Hayakawa and his statement were both greeted with a chorus of boos and impolite epithets. He returned to his office after telling the crowd, "I want you to know I am against racism, too."

A tennis ball was lobbed up onto the steps, but it bounced harmlessly away.

An Incident

The only incident involving police yesterday was when some 50 demonstrators formed a protective circle around Bridges Randall, a Progressive Labor Party member, and thwarted two officers from arresting him.

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Police Show 'Deep Prejudice on Militants,' Hayakawa Says

BY LEONARD GREENWOOD

2nd Los Angeles Times Mon., Apr. 28, 1969—Part 3

Police dealing with bearded students can show the "deepest prejudice," Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, told 300 California peace officers at a conference here Friday.

Officers, he said, should work to improve their educational standards and their understanding of the communities they serve; they should update their training to cope with the tactics of student militants and hire professional public relations men "to get their side of the story to the public first."

Hayakawa devoted several minutes of his address to the California Peace Officers Assn. at the International Hotel to the shortcomings of police and to his ideas about how to improve their ability and community relations.

When he finished his otherwise sympathetic speech, the audience rose to give him a standing ovation lasting almost a minute.

Prejudice against police, said Hayakawa, is "worse than any racial prejudice I ever saw," and he added with a smile:

"The police? You hate them until you need them."

He advised police to seek out their "inadequacies" and correct them.

Regents' Veto Power of Faculty Seen as 'Bomb'

Explosion Could Come if the Board Ever Rejects Appointment on Basis of Politics

BY JOHN DREYFUS

When the University of California regents recently reassured control of faculty appointments, the board split itself down the middle and set a delicately fused bomb between the two sides.

On one side is a contingent led by Gov. Reagan, most of which responds strongly to public opinion and wants to hold a loose but ready rein on the UC president and chancellors.

On the other side is a group which in general would sooner divorce itself from academic matters if feels poorly qualified to judge—specifically, who is fit to teach.

The bomb could go off the first time the regents veto a proposed faculty appointment if the veto were based in part on the applicant's political philosophy.

Such a veto could result in resignations among chancellors, some chancellors indicated privately.

Its effect on faculty would be uncertain, but there is no question as to whether there would be an effect.

"The faculty is not going to react strongly until the first time the regents veto an appointment on political grounds, and then all hell will break loose," said Dr. Randolph Wedding, head of UC's statewide academic council and chairman of the biochemistry department at UC Riverside.

It is ironic that the two principal events at the foundation of the current situation can in no way be affected by it.

One was the reappointment for a year of Marxist philosopher Herbert Marcuse at UC San Diego, and the other was an invitation to Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver to lecture 10 times in a UC Berkeley class.

Veto Power Established

Marcuse's appointment falls in a special category because he is past the official retirement age, and Cleaver was never asked to be a professor.

But the public furor and the soul-searching among regents which developed from the Marcuse and Cleaver affairs led the regents on April 18 to establish veto power over chancellors' appointments of professors and assistant professors.

It is a poorly kept secret that in the last few months some regents have in closed session strongly opposed hiring at least two teachers because of their political associations.

One is a renowned mathematician and the other a liberal young attorney.

Gov. Reagan last month advocated considering teacher applicants' political philosophies in an effort to get more conservatives on faculties.

"So I told them before they went out there 'Look, keep smiling. Try to avoid trouble. But if it becomes necessary to arrest a student, keep smiling even when you are dragging the son-of-a-bitch away.'"

Hayakawa said he had learned a lot in a short time about handling student disturbances.

He had learned that the only way to deal with student violence on campus is to have more police there than you need—and then you won't need them.

Cites TV's Effect

The effect of television on disturbances was tremendous, said Hayakawa. "If you watched television, you'd think students at San Francisco State never do any work. But most of the protests are between noon and 1 p.m."

No more than 40% of classes were disrupted at the peak, he said, and many students had told him they had not lost an hour of class.

Student militants had learned quickly how to use television, said Hayakawa. Some girls had "fantastic skill" in provoking police. In one case, while police were moving a bunch of students off campus, he saw one girl deliberately dawdling and trying to irritate a policeman. If he had lost his temper and pushed too hard just once, she would have fallen over and started screaming about police brutality, Hayakawa said.

Learning Needed

Student protest and violence were new things, said Hayakawa, and police had to learn how to cope with them. "In December and January, we had hundreds of police on the campus. It was a sort of on-the-job training, and it was fantastically successful."

On one day, Jan. 23, we had 400 arrests. In a peaceful, orderly way and that day really broke the back of it. I do not think it could have been done any other way. San Francisco State has remained open every day since I took over, damn it."

This month he modified his stand by saying all he objected to was the possibility of teachers using classrooms politically to indoctrinate students.

No chancellor or professor would argue with the governor's modified stand.

Tacked to the motion for regental control of faculty appointments was an amendment providing that "no political test shall ever be considered in any appointment and promotion of any faculty member or employee."

Interpretation of that amendment is the key to the problem. It will be a major issue at the next regents' meeting on May 16, though the veto authority does not become effective until July 1.

"If it is interpreted rather broadly I can't see the situation arising where an appointment would make will be turned down by the regents," said UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young.

By "rather broadly," Young said he meant political backgrounds would not be considered at all.

Carried by One Vote

Regent William B. Coblentz of San Francisco does not think the "no political test" amendment will restrain regents from considering applicants' political philosophies.

"I think the amendment is going to be a guideline, but it's not going to be very meaningful because no one is going to pay any attention to it," Coblentz said.

Only 13 of the 24 regents voted to reestablish their control over faculty appointments. One less vote and the motion would have failed.

Three years ago the regents delegated their authority to appoint faculty to the university president, and through him to the chancellors, and the vote to do so was 13 to 0 with two abstentions.

Lines were clearly drawn for this month's vote. The only regents in question were Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy) and Joseph A. Moore Jr., a new regent.

Both cast their ballots in favor of the new veto power.

Monagan is considered by the UC administration to be a friend and supporter of the university.

He is much his own man, as illustrated by his vote last January to appoint Dr. Philip R. Lee as chancellor of UC Medical Center.

In a closed session Monagan opposed the governor and other conservative regents and voted for appointment of the liberal physician. The appointment carried by a single vote.

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Continued from Third Page

It was public opinion which finally caused Monagan to back reestablishing regents' power over faculty appointments.

"These are hard times for the university, and I would rather the whole matter had not come up. I was instrumental in postponing it last month," he told The Times.

"But this month the motion was on the floor, and defeating it would have been bad because the public would have said the regents are not doing anything."

"In today's climate, it would be terribly harmful to the university to create a false impression that the regents are a do-nothing group."

Moore is the new president of Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco, and therefore an ex-officio regent. On April 18 he was attending his first meeting as a regent.

Many other regents thought Moore would abstain on the faculty appointment issue since he had not participated in previous meetings on the subject.

Moore admitted that his background information was shaky, but told The Times, "I think you have to vote as you see the issue and that's the way I voted."

He declined to comment on just how he did see the issue. When asked why, he said, "There's no reason at all except that I don't care to comment on it."

Other regents supporting the new power over faculty appointments were Gov. Reagan, Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty, State Board of Agriculture President Alan Grant, Edwin W. Pauley of Los Angeles, Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst of Hillsborough, John E. Canaday of Burbank, Glenn Campbell of Stanford, William French Smith of San Marino, Robert O. Reynolds of Los Angeles and Dean A. Watkins of Palo Alto.

Those Opposed

Opposing the motion were UC Alumni Assn. President Roger C. Pettitt, of Los Angeles, UC President Charles J. Hitch, Philip L. Boyd of Riverside, Norton Simon of Fullerton, William E. Forbes of Los Angeles, William M. Roth of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Edward H. Heller of Atherton, Frederick G. Dutton of Sausalito, William K. Coblentz of San Francisco, and Regents' Chairman DeWitt A. Higgs of San Diego.

Regent Edward W. Carter of Los Angeles abstained.

Before the regents delegated their faculty hiring authority three years ago they had all but automatically approved appointments recommended by the chancellors and UC president.

Hayakawa went on to explain why he took on his present job as acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State, a job he described as "one of the silliest jobs in the world" in view of the fact that harassed predecessors had been resigning right and left.

"Academic freedom is a very dear and precious thing to me. But just as it is not academic freedom for white radicals to disrupt an English literature class taught by a black professor and say 'How can a black man teach white literature?' neither is it academic freedom for black radicals to break up a class in black history taught by a white professor, simply because he is white," Hayakawa explained.

He had written his doctoral thesis on semantics because of the twisted use of language made by the Nazis in their propaganda, he said, and he saw the same "climate of unreason" threatening the colleges today.

Hayakawa pointed out that tactics of disruption and confrontation are being used at the moment by liberal colleges because "they are the easiest targets. You don't see the same students going out after the Ku Klux Klan or some of the more stuffy, conservative colleges."

Hayakawa then touched on his own background, describing his childhood growing up among books, an English literature, of his struggle to find a job after being graduated from McGill University and getting his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in the 1930s, of his classification as an "enemy alien" during World War II ("We're not at war with Canada!"), of his identification with the Negro community as a columnist for six years for the Chicago Defender.

When he was teaching at the Illinois Institute of Technology, a "streetwise" college attended by many students with immigrant parents, he did a lot of thinking on minorities in America.

The Japanese-Americans, he concluded, were unique. "The assimilation of Issei and Nisei is one of the great stories of America," he said, adding that the

Dr. Welling, who has been at UC for 20 years, can't remember the regents ever reversing an appointment. "Certainly if they did it never became known, and I think it would have been impossible to hide," he told The Times.

Many regents who voted for the new veto power gave the same reason for doing so as Regent William French Smith, who proposed the motion which finally passed.

"As a matter of principle I think it is both unwise and unsound for a body charged with total responsibility as the board of regents is to abandon its final authority."

Regardless of why the new regulation passed, UC administrators fear it will have detrimental effects even if political criteria are never applied to an appointment.

"We'll lose good people and fail to get others. It won't be the numbers, it will be the quality of the people," said UC Berkeley Chancellor Roger W. Heyns.

He and other administrators fear that the increased time needed for regental consideration of applicants will result in those applicants taking other positions.

Fear Expressed

The minimum time lag would be 10 days, according to the new regulation, but it could drag on for months since some regents' meetings are two months apart and further delays could result from postponing consideration of an applicant.

And it is feared by some that the mere possibility of an applicant being considered on a political basis may drive away good people.

"I think this is a real blow to effective recruiting on the campus," said Dr. Lowell Paige, professor of mathematics at UCLA and chairman of the campus division of the academic senate.

"It seems clear to me the regents' action was politically oriented. Either they are going to look at a man's political leanings or I see no reason for them to look at him at all," he added.

But no matter how much fault or favor is found in the new ruling, it will become part of UC's operating procedure.

How the regents use their newly regained power over faculty appointments will determine its impact.

San Francisco State College student disciplinary hearings, whose validity has been put in some doubt by a Federal Court ruling, are going on nonetheless.

Frank Dollard, executive vice president of the college, said yesterday, "The hearings will continue, but we certainly have to give serious consideration to the court ruling."

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa said at a brief press conference later that he will go to the chancellor's office in Los Angeles today to discuss the question of continuing the disciplinary hearings in the face of the court ruling.

On Wednesday, Federal District Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli ruled—in the case of two San Francisco State students arrested during a demonstration in January—that the college cannot discipline them solely on the basis of a police report.

The students, Mason Wong and Patricia Woolman, were cleared of college charges by the court order, but so far college officials have not taken any action in their case.

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Some 130 students demanding amnesty again marched to the administration building yesterday, chanting, "Jail Hayakawa, not the students."

After picketing outside the building for half an hour, the students dispersed quietly. Student spokesman Pat Forman announced that, on Monday, students will stage a classroom walkout to demand amnesty.

Washington Post, April 28, '69

FBI Aide Says Firms Face Radicals' Attack

By David Boldt

Businessmen are next on the list of Marxist-oriented extremist groups, the head of the FBI's domestic intelligence division told the 57th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

William C. Sullivan, an assistant director of the Bureau, spoke to 2500 members and wives at "The Uplight Generation" in the grand ballroom of the Washington Hilton.

He commented: "The issue isn't reform, but whether we in this country can have freedom under law."

Sullivan said New Left and black extremist groups sought disruption or violence for its own sake. He said they were subject to foreign influence and Marx, Fidel Castro and Ho Chi Minh were among their "idols."

While the attack of these groups currently focuses largely on campuses, "it is a total challenge to the economic, political, military and sociological aspects of American society as well, he said. "This summer they intend to test you."

Rate recruiters on campus was the beginning of the attack's spread to the industrial sector, he said, adding:

"This summer they intend to test you."

He concluded by urging businessmen to eradicate the grievances on which revolutionary forces feed.

"Inequities must fall before social justice... oppression before freedom... the germs of fascism before tolerance, good will, and democratic values..." he said, stirring prolonged applause.

By Frank Johnston—The Washington Post

S. I. Hayakawa defends stern measures he took against campus radicals in speech to U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The acting president of San Francisco State College also urged businessmen to wipe out the social ills "that lead blacks to think there is no hope."

Fri., Apr. 25, 1969

San Francisco Chronicle

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Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, condemned Harvard University faculty members for their failure to support Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey in his decision to use police against campus demonstrators.

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Rustin Hits Students' Demands

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)

Negro civil rights strategist Bayard Rustin urged college officials today to "stop capitulating to the stupid demands of Negro students..." and see that they get the remedial training that they need."

Rustin, organizer of the 1963 March on Washington, said Negro students are "suffering from the shock of integration" and are looking for "an easy way out of their problems" by demanding separate dormitories and study programs.

"What the hell are soul courses worth in the real world?" Rustin asked. "In the real world, no one gives a damn if you've taken soul courses. They want to know if you can do mathematics and write a correct sentence."

Rustin spoke to newsmen before addressing a luncheon of the American Jewish Committee.

He said he favors bringing Negro and Puerto Rican youths into the Nation's colleges and universities, "if it is done with the understanding that you're going to do remedial work for them."

Some white professors, he said, desire a "revolution by proxy," and are using unwitting Negro students toward this end.

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He said last week their attitude is typical of the "deep-rooted prejudice" many intellectuals harbor against those less educated.

In an interview with a Times-Picayune correspondent, the plain-spoken semantist, who kept pushing his case for four months this winter to handle student and faculty strikes, said:

"Pusey was doing the right thing, but he was double-crossed by his faculty."

"A bunch of kids come in and bodily carry out the dean," he said, in a reference to last week's takeover of Harvard's University hall by students for a Democratic Society.

Noting that Harvard's student body faculty has used the student strike to pressure Pusey for some demands of their own, Hayakawa said "it's exactly the same thing" his own college went through.

He offered "the beginning of an answer" to what he called "one of the real psychological puzzles of our time": the tendency of some faculty members to condone student violence but to condemn it on the part of police.

"Professors, in a way, love their students," he said, "so they want earnestly to believe that whatever their students do is rationally motivated."

"They're willing to condone anything, because, after all, they've been devoting their lives to teaching students rational behavior."

"So if the students violate the common courtesies and even resort to violence, they sit around agonizing and say there must be something terribly wrong with the world if the students feel that way."

But, Hayakawa continued, such faculty members "are not willing to give the police that much of a break. If the police get rattled and start striking out, then that's damn police brutality. That's the nature of the dirty job."

"There's an unconscious cultural snobbery on the part of the college-educated, those who are not college-educated, a deep-rooted prejudice among some intellectuals that they are a superior order of being because they are intellectuals."

"Some of them believe the world has no damn business being run by politicians, generals and businessmen. They think it should be run by literary critics and philosophers."

With a wry grin, Hayakawa said Plato, who propounded the theory of philosopher-kings, was "the first and most brilliant example of the disgruntled intellectual."

"If he were alive now, he'd have been president of our campus chapter of the AFT," referring to the American Federation of Teachers union which led the San Francisco State faculty strike.

"Until the crisis is over," he said, "every decision made by the faculty should be by secret ballot distributed to the entire faculty. Don't let anything be decided in a meeting. The radical faculty packs the meeting."

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"They bring the tactics
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said Hayakawa.
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The tactics militant
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are placed in college build
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around the campus."
"The old strength of
academic freedom was
that it was academic," said
Hayakawa. "But the se
new tactics are not in the
style of the old monaste
ry."
Hayakawa posed the
question, "At what point
should the police be called
on campus?" Then he ex
plained how he had solved
this problem.
"I worked out a way
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which every classroom
had police stationed there
before the disruption be
gan. I thought of it as a
public relations job be
cause there is a deep
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KASHU MAINICHI

CALIFORNIA DAILY NEWS

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1969

Hayakawa praises Nisei as Sansei picket talk

by Kats Kunitenaru

ANAHEIM—Aware that Nisei and Sansei demonstrators were picketing him outside the Disneyland Hotel, but dismissing them with an airy "Asian Americans are not immune to naughtiness," Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, told some 800 persons gathered for the recognition banquet of the Pacific Southwest District Council of JACL that he had changed his mind about integration and assimilation being

the only life style of minority groups in the U.S.

Closely tied with the ethnic community from which one comes is as "equally valid, equally important, equally legitimate" as going out into the larger community and keeping only the most tenuous ties with one's ethnic origin ("Would you call them 'Sansei Bar Japanese' like 'Integrated Jews'"), Hayakawa said. "They are not mutually exclusive. This duo nature is an asset," he pointed out.

Hayakawa went on to explain why he took on his present job as acting president of strife-torn San Francisco State, a job he described as "one of the silliest jobs in the world" in view of the fact that harassed predecessors had been resigning right and left.

"Academic freedom is a very dear and precious thing to me. But just as it is not academic freedom for white radicals to disrupt an English literature class taught by a black professor and say 'How can a black man teach white literature?' neither is it academic freedom for black radicals to break up a class in black history taught by a white professor, simply because he is white," Hayakawa explained.

He had written his doctoral thesis on semantics because of the twisted use of language made by the Nazis in their propaganda, he said, and he saw the same "climate of unreason" threatening the colleges today.

Hayakawa pointed out that tactics of disruption and confrontation are being used at the moment by liberal colleges because "they are the easiest targets. You don't see the same students going out after the Ku Klux Klan or some of the more stuffy, conservative colleges."

Hayakawa then touched on his own background, describing his childhood growing up among books, an English literature, of his struggle to find a job after being graduated from McGill University and getting his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in the 1930s, of his classification as an "enemy alien" during World War II ("We're not at war with Canada!"), of his identification with the Negro community as a columnist for six years for the Chicago Defender.

When he was teaching at the Illinois Institute of Technology, a "streetwise" college attended by many students with immigrant parents, he did a lot of thinking on minorities in America.

The Japanese-Americans, he concluded, were unique. "The assimilation of Issei and Nisei is one of the great stories of America," he said, adding that the

While anti-climactic following Hayakawa's hour-long talk, awards were presented by various PSWDC chapters to non-Japanese who they wished to honor, and the Nisei Relya Queen, chosen from among 11 candidates, was announced as Joyce Uyeda of Gardena. Laurie Yamashita was named first runner-up.

Colaps were presented at the beginning of the banquet by members of the Kazuo Muraishi Memorial Post 3670, VFW, Inglewood and benefactors were pronounced by the Rev. S. Ken Ikeda.

Baritone Michel Bell entertained with several songs.

Jerry Enomoto, national JACL president, extended greetings, as did Alfred Kato, PSWDC governor, and James Okazaki, Orange County JACL chapter president. Jim Kunita, former mayor of Fontana Valley, was master of ceremonies.

Liking up a copy of Gidra, a new publication by students of Oriental origin in Los Angeles, Hayakawa quoted from its article on yellow power and said, "It's hard to imagine more ardent nonsense."

He said the Sansei were imitating Negroes and role-playing being Negro.

He said the Issei and Nisei had worked out their problems with "fantastic success," and he would urge Negroes to imitate the Nisei. "Go to school and get high grades, save \$1 out of every \$10 you earn to capitalize your business..." he advised.

He said the American culture is not as racist as the Japanese are toward Koreans. "Americans reject obvious differences of an external nature but we respect accomplishment. As a nation, we are learning," he concluded.

Then in a by-now-familiar gesture, he put on a tam-o-shanter and said, "As we say in the Scottish Highlands, 'Bannai!'"

His speech was greeted with a standing ovation.

Hotel officials escorted him out of the hall as soon as his speech was concluded. Hayakawa explained that he had to catch a plane.

Hayakawa went on to say that the radicals' charge of "racism" is a loose use of the word—that what they call "racism" is "only absent-mindedness."

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Real Enemies of Black Studies Are Its Backers

BY RAYMOND MOLEY

It's a pity that the introduction of black studies in so many institutions should come at a moment when militancy among both white and black students is rampant and when those dissidents have so many and such diverse objectives. For long ago there should have been a place in the curriculum for courses in Negro history and culture.

The purpose of such studies should have been twofold: first, to put the subject into the context of American history and culture; more significantly, to provide for Negroes that pride in their race and its contributions so essential to their self-respect. Like every ethnic group in our society, this one seeks identification with and understanding of its past.

There is no problem about materials for a course or two because there is a considerable and growing body of literature available to every college and university.

Moreover, there is nothing incompatible in seeking at the same time two objectives: first, to provide for the assimilation of the Negro in our common life; second, to encourage him to learn more about his own heritage. America is a melting pot and in the Americanization movement of a generation ago there was such a twofold purpose in educational work among European immigrants.

But in our history books and in the content of our teaching in the past

scribed in a letter I have received from a professorial friend in one of our large universities who himself attempted to work with his students in giving a course in black history and culture. He says in part:

"No, I shall certainly not participate further in the black studies field simply because it has become too militant and too political. Most militant young blacks today will not accept anything on the subject from a white person on the grounds that it is not valid. The question of race relations in the United States is a painful one. On the other hand, it is humiliating and demeaning to fine black scholars to be told that they are wanted to teach black history rather than to utilize their talents in all the fields of interest in which any normally good scholar may wish to operate."

"Some of these courses could be of special value to idealistic young blacks and to white students as well."

But, he continues, "These young people are as badly in need of a general education covering the whole range of human culture as are many other students. The setting up of large black studies programs, including many courses, perhaps a separate department or college, can have two unfortunate consequences at the present time."

"First, if students take large numbers of specialized courses, they will not acquire the general education they so greatly need. Second, as you have suggested, I doubt if there is enough material to justify thorough and sound treatment beyond a very few courses. No student, black or white, is going to finish with what appears to be a second-class program or a second-class degree."

"Finally, there are not enough first-rate black scholars to man many such courses, and it would be a disaster for the prestigious universities suddenly to pull these few qualified teachers away from positions in less attractive institutions."

The fact is that the whole movement has become so entangled with militancy that there is grave danger that such courses, so hastily contrived and taught, will be nothing but means of propaganda, political action and methods of revolutionary coercion generally. There can be little free inquiry in such an atmosphere as prevails on many campuses at the present time.

In short, the enemies of black studies are not the college authorities, who hasten to find peace in compliance, but the very people who are so vociferous in demanding such instruction.



there was plenty of attention among the states before it was abolished. But only scant attention was given to the slaves themselves and the part they have played since their emancipation. This, as we see now, was a grave omission.

But there are serious practical problems in launching such courses now in the context of the many troubles that beset our educational system. These problems are de-

...and Africans Are Very Cool

BY ROY WILKINS

To the chagrin of students of authentic Negro American history, some of the more vocal among the so-called black militants have gone over, lock, stock and barrel, to the history of black people in Africa. In what their idea men call the "search for identity," they have hurriedly borrowed Africans; they study African dialects rather than English grammar.

This is understandable, but does not fit in with the fairly well-known black African ideas on the closeness of the kinship between them and their American cousins—if we go back that is, for 350 years. Black Africans, engrossed in their new problems, have not thrown their arms wide in unreserved welcome to Negro Americans. They sympathize, but have felt that Negro Americans not only belong in America, but in the thick of the fight for their place in American life.

They extend a friendly welcome to Negro Americans of skill and talent as visitors, consultants and helpers, but not as automatic citizens. President Leopold S. Senghor of Senegal declares: "The United States is the most powerful nation in the world. It is necessary that Negroes be in that nation... they must fight for integration."

This sentiment was echoed more bluntly by Uganda's president: "A separate state will not solve the Negro's basic problem. Nor is the solution in running away. American Negroes are Americans and have as much right as whites to live and work in America as citizens of equal status." Dahomey's president welcomes American Negroes, but says they must have a change in mentality because they are now "100% American."

Cold water has come from Tom Mboya, Kenya minister for economic planning and development. He told Ebony magazine that American Negroes should not accept defeat in their struggle for civil rights. But, he declared, "The American Negro

who comes here has only one thing in common with Kenyans: his color. Beyond that, he will be in a totally foreign and strange community... Minister Mboya touched upon a current practice among black Americans:

"Some people think that to identify as an African one has to wear some cheap textiles (not made in Africa—Ed.), wear a shaggy beard or... wear one's hair natural." He added that poverty and other conditions imposed circumstances upon the African, but "these must not be confused with culture."

Apparently, the few genuine black separatists here may not count on an African red carpet, except in a few instances. In two and a half centuries, the total Negro migration from America to Africa has been less than a thousand.

The heroes of black young people, then, ought not be only the inspirational men and women of the past 20 years (what a second of time in the life of a people!), but those who have fought and survived the most massive and pervasive group persecution in modern history. Harriet Tubman, a conductor on the underground railroad that ran from slavery to freedom, was only one of thousands who deserve not to be overlooked in the scramble to discover a wrought iron pot in Africa. Black Americans have been slandered in a contrived way and therefore need to establish black civilization. But this necessary task does not require the contemptuous dismissal of all black American history prior to 1956.

Negro Americans will overcome, not with rhetoric and postures, but like the black Israelis who left Chicago for Liberia. They paid for 300 acres, hacked away the bush, built homes to replace their tents, dug a well and installed a generator for electricity. "Come back in a couple of years," said one, "and you won't know this place." In plain language, the formula is work.

Industry Called Next Target of Radicals

By Sydney Kossen

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation believes college radicals plan to attack the business community this summer.

"They intend to do to you what they have done on campus," Assistant FBI Director William Sullivan told 4500 delegates to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce convention. Sullivan shared the platform yesterday with acting President S.I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College. Their topic: "The Uptight Generation."

Hayakawa identified himself as a liberal and drew a laugh referring to his audience as the "white power structure."

Not Children

They applauded his reason for denying amnesty to student rebels: "To commit violations and expect no punishment is childish. They are not children, and they have rightly said so."

The nation's business leaders stood and cheered at the end of his half hour address. The applause grew even more thunderous when Hayakawa broke out his familiar tam-o'-shanter. The noted semantist walked across the stage and presented the colorful headgear to Chamber President Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Tulsa editor and publisher, who wore it during a question and answer period.

Hayakawa bore down heavily on the "land of opportunity" theme, saying, "It bothers me that so many Negroes believe the situation is hopeless and have joined the Black Panthers."

Sullivan, in charge of FBI domestic intelligence, rated the rift totting Panthers as the most dangerous of more than 100 Negro extremist organizations.

"Less than a year ago, the

S. I. HAYAKAWA
In Washington talk

Black Panther Party had 125 members in Oakland, Calif.," Sullivan said. "Today, with a phenomenally expanding membership it is operating in some 24 cities with over 60,000 sympathizers."

He pointed out that Panther literature describes the movement as "the armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution."

Sullivan said the Panthers are "reaching into the academic community... They are dedicated to violence and the killing of police officers if they get in their way."

Left and Right

He cited a disturbing parallel between the black extremist movement and such far-out white groups as the Ku Klux Klan, Nazi cells and the National States Rights Party.

"One of the principal movements responsible for the current wave of lawlessness and violence on the campus has been the New Left," he said.

Sullivan called this an undisciplined collection of political and social malcontents, many with emotional problems.

He said the New Left grew out of legitimate widespread student participation in the civil rights struggles in the South in the late '50s.

"The Students for a Democratic Society forms the very core of the New Left today and has instigated much of the unrest on our campuses."

He accused the SDS of acts of naked terror — bombings, burnings, killings. Since Sept. 1, 1968, he said, damage to college facilities has amounted to more than \$2 million.

"Extremist professors and students take the position that the order is corrupt; it must be destroyed," Sullivan said.

The FBI has found that the New Left receives money from two foundations, Sullivan said without naming them.

"Other angels of the New Left," he said, "are a wealthy individual in Ohio, an heiress in Illinois and a member of a banking family in New York."

Stopgap Arrests

He conceded that campus turmoil would not be solved by arrests and prosecutions alone but "it's a stopgap that will give us time" to come to grips with the roots of the problem.

"I admire Dr. Hayakawa's fearlessness, professional ability and integrity," Sullivan said. "If we had more college presidents like him, we would have fewer problems in the academic community."

Asked what he considered the "most legitimate student gripe," Hayakawa replied that it's the "sometimes indifference and incompetence of tenured faculty: professors who are bored... We don't know what to do about this sheltered irresponsibility."

7 Guilty in S. F. State Protests

The District Attorney's office has won its second group of convictions in the cases arising out of the Jan. 23 demonstrations on the San Francisco State College campus.

After five hours of deliberations, a jury of seven men and five women found six of seven defendants guilty of unlawful assembly, disturbing the peace and failure to disperse.

The seventh, Alan H. Zepa, was found guilty only of failure to disperse.

Superior Judge Lawrence S. Mana immediately ordered Roger T. Alvarado, bushy haired leader of the Third World Liberation Front and an admitted organizer of the demonstration, into custody.

He denied Defense Attorney George Walker's motion for bail, saying that Alvarado would have to remain in jail until the pre-sentencing report is heard May 19.

Deputy District Attorney Charles Breyer was elated at the verdict.

The jury went out at 10:45 a.m. and returned with its verdict at 4:45 p.m. Judge Mana immediately dismissed the jurors and offered them cash home. Most accepted.

Others convicted yesterday were Rita Totondi, Jose L. Safont, Theodore E. Weisgal, Donna C. West and Preston W. Burris.

Thus far in the trials, two juries have convicted 13 students, two have acquitted 18 and one jury was undecided about the guilt of six.

S.F. Examiner-1
Thurs., May 1, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI Sansei Picket Lines Greet Dr. Hayakawa in Southland Appearance

By HENRY MORI

ANAHEIM — While Sansei picket lines bulged outside the Hotel Berkeley, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as a "racist" and "White Man's Uncle Tom," the noted semantist Saturday delivered a long dissertation on campus riots inside before a jam-packed audience of nearly 1000 attending the JACL convention banquet, sponsored by the Pacific Southwest District Council.

In an atmosphere typical of a Hayakawa appearance, Sansei student militants, holding placards, paraded in front of the hotel. There was no violence. The demonstrators circled peacefully while several passed out pamphlets, charging the Canadian-born linguist for his "establishment" role.

Some of the delegates were cornered by the picket leaders for a "bull session."

Dr. Hayakawa admitted his thinking of the early 1950s on the subject of assimilation "has changed" since meeting with some of the minority members in the midwest.

It was Dr. Hayakawa who uttered at one of the JACL meetings early in the 1950s that the "organization of such a kind merely served as a social ladder in which Nisei joined to feel the protective shelter."

His views were a complete reversal, although he took a compromise stand in which he said the minority members can either completely forget he is of an ethnic race and get out of the ghetto, professionally, or remain among his colleagues and develop a community he can prize and be proud of.

Dr. Hayakawa said it is impossible to cut off entirely from one's parental heritage. "The Jews will always like kosher pickles and unless a Japanese American family stays entirely away from an Oriental menu, there will be times when one misses sashimi."

The naturalized U.S. citizen answered to a question why he decided to serve as acting president of San Francisco State College after two previous heads had failed in their attempt to quell the campus unrest.

"The central problem is academic freedom. It is important that the students are given an opportunity for intellectual life. The colleges and the universities are the places where one receives such a chance. One does not find intellectual existence in private business or at an airline company."

"The militants, while in the small minority, find that the more intellectual the college is the more vulnerable they become to targets of radicalism."

In the guise of educational freedom, they actually are enemies of academic freedom since their violence and property destruction halt the normal course of studies, the speaker explained. He listed Columbia, Wisconsin, Harvard and Cornell as among those the radicals "find easy picking."

Dr. Hayakawa wrote "Language in Action" in 1941 which started his career as a professor in English. He said his father, once a houseboy in San Francisco during the time of the big earthquake, was a book-worm. He later went to Canada where the Ph.D. tutor in American Literature was born.

Dr. Hayakawa spent his war-time years in Chicago, trying to get a job as a teacher in English.

He sprang a chuckle among his listeners when he said one college executive said lamently, "A Japanese teaching English? How can that be...?" But we are not at war with Canada," Dr. Hayakawa said he retorted. Soon, of course, he was accepted.

At one time, he said he wanted to volunteer in the Canadian Army but he had already been classified as an "enemy alien." He later became a J.A.

The speaker lauded the Issei and Nisei as having the spirit of the Tokugawa era: "giri." Though a hard word to translate, the meaning was still deep with the alien Japanese in this country and their offspring. He said other racial minorities lack the "giri" and that is one of the reasons why they need to be more feeling of "mutual aid" in combating racial discrimination. The onetime columnist for the Chicago Defender for seven years said the Nisei should not be misled by belief in the philosophy of "giri," an art which spells success for all who practice in daily life.

S.F. Examiner
Fri., May 2, 1969

6 More Are Convicted in Mass Arrest

Six more persons were convicted yesterday of charges arising from the mass arrests Jan. 23 at San Francisco State College.

A jury of 10 women and two men returned the verdict in the court of Municipal Judge George E. Maloney, after nearly 12 hours of deliberation.

The defendants were among a total of 450 demonstrators arrested at the campus rally on charges of unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace.

The jury found them guilty of all three counts.

In previous trials, two juries convicted 13 students, two acquitted 18 students, while one failed to reach a verdict involving six students. Five more cases are on trial.

Found guilty yesterday were Juanita K. Boles, Stephen J. Canright, Cheryl M. Morrow, Michael P. Blaine, John M. Hansen and Carla M. Heynick.

On campus after campus, students have risen up under banner of blacks banding together in confrontations with school administrators.

The Changing Composition of Black Power

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Black student uprisings at campuses across the country point up a trend toward decentralization of the black power movement.

New positions have been thrust into recent months as such black power advocates as Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown and Floyd McKissick dropped from public view.

The old faces haven't just disappeared from television news programs or newspaper articles.

Carmichael, for example, has been out of the country since early this year traveling in Europe and Africa, where he and Miriam Makeba, his African-born wife, may eventually decide to stay.

Brown is living quietly in New York City, making only an occasional appearance. He has just published a book, "Die Nigger, Die."

'Soul City'

McKissick, who quit as national director of the Congress of Racial Equality last year, is hard at work on his black "Soul City" project.

These were the people who took it on themselves to spread the gospel when the words "black power" were a fearful-sounding slogan that sowed confusion among most who heard it, black and white.

The new faces don't do the kind of coast-to-coast preaching that Carmichael did, but they may feel they don't need to — Black Power has become a household word.

For example, when Carmichael was preaching black power in the heart of the ghettos in the summer of 1966, only the most aware Negroes recognized the book "Wretched of the Earth," by black psychologist Franz Fanon.

Stock Item

Today, however, that bitterly written treatise on how nonwhites must rebel against white oppression is a stock item in any ghetto bookstore along with such other stock items as the Black Panther philosophy, collections of the writings of Mao Tse Tung, the writings of Ho Chi Minh, posters of Malcolm X, Che Guevara and Fidel Castro, and buttons bearing anti-police slogans.

On campus after campus, students have risen up under banner of blacks banding together in confrontations with school administrators.

The situation appears to be making a prophet of Carmichael, who told a black audience at San Francisco State College last November: "If you can set the attitude of San Francisco State, it will be duplicated across this country overnight."

"It will save us a lot of trouble just running around telling each black student union — there are thousands of them in this country — what to do. Because you will have already done it. You will have elevated the struggle from the specific to the general."

Growing List

With considerable local variation, that is just what happened, and when Carmichael abandoned his speech-making activities for a sojourn overseas the list of colleges facing confrontations with black students was swelling.

With few exceptions, the student activists who appear most influential in directing these confrontations were involved in them many months before disputes made headlines.

Their names aren't well known outside their schools — Benny Stewart and Jerry Varnado at San Francisco State, Jimmy Garrett at Federal City College in Washington, D.C., Edward Whitfield at Cornell, Leslie Griffin at Harvard, and a number of students in the different protests going on simultaneously at Howard University.

'Ego Trips'

Whether these newly prominent student activists will later get involved in off-campus issues remains to be seen. Many of the black students' groups tend to frown on the personal glorification of any of their members, a state of affairs often dubbed "ego trips."

Some, like Washington's Garrett, do considerable traveling and hold seminars with other activists. But they stay away from the kind of public exposure gathered by Carmichael and Brown.

Others feed their ideas to a variety of black and underground weekly newspapers, ranging from one published by the Black Panthers to the Washington, D.C. Free Press, a hippie newspaper that combines essays on black power with instructions for making your own "poor man's phosphorous grenade" from hardware-store materials.

Poll Indicates Hayakawa Top Potential Democratic Vote Getter

SAN FRANCISCO.—A private statewide poll taken by a group of Democratic leaders shows Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is the party's top potential vote getter, the San Francisco Chronicle said recently.

The poll showed Hayakawa could win just about any contest scheduled for the 1970 elections if voting were held now.

The exception was the governor's race, where incumbent Ronald Reagan had a very slight edge.

Wednesday, April 30, 1969

Hayakawa Calls Amnesty Demands 'Childish and Morally Frivolous'

Amnesty demands are "childish and morally frivolous," Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president, said Thursday at San Francisco State College.

"This was his answer to a new group, Student Strikers Against Racism, which held a peaceful rally for the second day in a row outside the Administration building."

A picket line of about 150 students chanted "Smash the KKK, Smash the Courts" and "Hell, No. No Suspensions" without much enthusiasm, then broke up in half an hour.

On mimeographed bulletins posted around the Lake Merced campus during the night, Hayakawa said:

"My reason for refusing amnesty is that I want to treat all students as grownup people. Mature men and women accept full responsibility for their actions."

"If they violate regulations or laws for the sake of a cause they believe in, they do so fully prepared to face the consequences of that violation."

"To commit the violations and then to insist that there be no consequences is childish and morally frivolous."

The demands called for amnes-

the Democrats said.

The private poll showed the acting president of San Francisco State College would trounce Sen. George Murphy or State Supt. of Public Instruction Max Rafferty, both incumbent Republicans.

The survey, conducted by a professional opinion-sampling group, showed Hayakawa would also beat Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco or Assemblyman Jess Unruh (D-Inglewood) in a Democratic primary for governor.

Hayakawa said he had nothing to do with the sampling.

"I have no idea why the poll was taken," he said. "I have not thought about running for public office and can't think about it because I am too busy here."

At a news conference in Eugene, Ore., Hayakawa said result of the poll indicates "progress of higher education is more important to more people than we expected."

The newspaper did not identify the Democrats who ordered the poll on the prospects of Hayakawa, a 62-year-old registered Democrat who rocked into prominence in recent months by taking a hard line against student agitators at the college. The number polled was not disclosed.

Hayakawa, who had rejected amnesty provisions in the agreement that ended the strike, emerged from his office Wednesday to face 75 demonstrators.

"I want to tell you all that I am glad to receive this peaceful protest and a written statement of your demands. I am always happy to do business this way."

He returned to his office after telling the crowd, "I want you to know I am against racism, too."

NICH BEI TIMES
1375 Eddy Street
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ON THE COVER
DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA is surrounded by newsmen moments after recovering his tam o'shanter. It was snatched from his head the day he took over at San Francisco State College.



NICH BEI TIMES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Hayakawa Picketed at Anaheim

(Continued from first page)

Hayakawa pointed out that tactics of disruption and confrontation are being used at the most liberal colleges because "they are the easiest targets. You don't see the same students going out after what they call 'racism' is 'only absent-mindedness.'"

Hayakawa then touched on his own background, describing his childhood growing up among books in English literature, of his struggle to find a job after being graduated from McGill university and getting his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in the 1930s, of his classification as an "enemy alien" during World War II ("Why? We're not at war with Canada"), of his identification with the Negro community as a columnist for six years for the Chicago Defender.

When he was teaching at the Illinois Institute of Technology, a "streeted" college attended by many students with immigrant parents, he did a lot of thinking on minorities in America.

The Japanese Americans, he concluded, were unique. "The assimilation of Issei and Nisei is one of the great stories of America," he said, adding that the sansei criticism of the Issei on their attempts at assimilation was not justified.

He said he thought the mutual sense of obligation — "giri" — and the inherited tradition of courtesy and understanding in all human relationships helped the Japanese attain their present position in American society.

"A person must pay his place in society. The Japanese go conducted themselves with dignity and decorum in the relocation centers that they made other Americans ashamed of themselves. It will

never happen again," he stated on the evacuation experience. Hayakawa, living in Chicago at the time of the evacuation, was exempt from relocation camp life.

Hayakawa went on to say that the radicals' charge of "racism" is a loose use of the word — that what they call "racism" is "only absent-mindedness."

Picking up a copy of Gidra, a new publication by students of Oriental origin in Los Angeles, Hayakawa quoted from its article on yellow power and said, "It's hard to imagine more arrant nonsense!"

He said the sansei were imitating Negroes and role-playing being Negroes.

He said the Issei and Nisei had worked out their problems with "fantastic success," and he would urge Negroes to imitate the Nisei. "Go to school and get high grades. Save \$1 out of every \$10 you earn to capitalize your business..." he advised.

He said the American culture is not as racist as the Japanese are toward Koreans. "Americans respect obvious differences of an external nature but we respect accomplishment. As a nation, we are learning," he concluded.

Then in a by-now-familiar gesture, he put on a tam-o'shanter and said, "As we say in the Scottish Highlands, 'Banail!'"

His speech was greeted with a standing ovation.

Hotel officials escorted him out of the hall as soon as his speech was concluded. Hayakawa explained that he had to catch a plane.

