

Acting Mayor OKs Extra Funds for S.F. State Trials

A request for \$37,000 needed by the Municipal Court to meet costs created by the trials of arrested San Francisco State College students has been approved by acting Mayor William C. Blake.

The request was sent to the Board of Supervisors for final approval.

Court officials said the supplemental appropriation is needed to pay jurors who are trying more than 400 persons arrested during the recent troubles on the campus.

The latest cost to the city rising from the college events is in addition to the \$822,704 which officials estimated several months ago was the cost of putting hundreds of city and out-of-town police on the campus.

Sat., May 3, 1969 S.F. State Is Denied \$11,500

San Francisco State College cannot have \$11,500 in Associated Student funds frozen by the State of California.

The college had sought the funds from the receiver, Bank of America, to combine with \$48,000 in federal aid to provide wages for needy students who are employed as tutors for school children and college students.

They also do clerical work and perform other jobs.

Superior Judge William A. O'Brien made his ruling yesterday after previously having placed the funds in receivership.

"The Attorney General has alleged serious charges which, if proved, will afford this court no opportunity to second-guess the wisdom of its determination here," the judge said.

Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas has alleged that the aid program paid students to demonstrate.

Judge O'Brien said a trial will be held soon to determine whether the student officers managed the funds.

Sat., May 3, 1969 Third World Protests Bail Refusal

Leaders of the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College protested yesterday that their on-campus coordinator, Roger Alvarado, is being held at the county jail without bail.

They said Alvarado—who was arrested with 449 other persons in the January 23 roundup at the college and convicted last Tuesday—was being held at the jail in San Bruno until the scheduled May 19 sentencing.

And they said the other six persons convicted at the same time as Alvarado—on charges of unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, and disturbing the peace—had been allowed to remain free on bail pending the sentencing.

Municipal Court Judge Lawrence S. Mana, who ordered Alvarado into custody without bail, gave no reason for his action at the time and was unavailable for comment yesterday. Court observers noted, however, that the judge may have been influenced by Alvarado's testimony that he had organized the rally that led to the mass arrest.

The latest group of defendants convicted in the State college mass arrests, found guilty Thursday in the court of Municipal Court Judge George E. Maloney, are Juanita K. Boles, Stephen J. Carrington, Cheryl M. Morrow, Michael P. Blaine, John M. Hansen and Carla M. Heynick.

They will be sentenced later.

Judge Won't Release State Student Funds

Superior Court Judge William A. O'Brien yesterday refused to release \$11,500 in San Francisco State College student funds earmarked for a student-aid program.

The funds were to be combined with \$48,000 in federal aid to pay the wages of needy students who work as tutors of schoolchildren and college students, and do clerical and other work.

The judge has power over student funds because they were placed in receivership after a suit by the Attorney General's office last February that charged that the student government had violated its trust and spent money for unauthorized purposes.

Six More Guilty In S.F. State Protest Trials

A Municipal Court jury last night found six defendants guilty on charges connected with their arrest, with 444 others, during demonstrations at San Francisco State College on January 23.

So far, 19 of the demonstrators have been found guilty and 18 found innocent of charges of unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace.

The latest cost to the city rising from the college events is in addition to the \$822,704 which officials estimated several months ago was the cost of putting hundreds of city and out-of-town police on the campus.

Sat., May 3, 1969 S.F. State's Big Plans Downtown

If San Francisco State College acquires the Old Mint building at Fifth and Mission streets for its new downtown campus, it will raise the Mint and probably build a high-rise, educational complex.

So said three college officials yesterday in talks before the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association.

The officials, vice president Glenn P. Smith and Dean Donald L. Gerrity and Dean of Educational Services Shepard Insel, represented State's acting president, S.I. Hayakawa.

Hayakawa was called to Washington, D.C., Monday night, Dean Insel said, to testify before a Senate committee investigating student disorders.

Last month, Hayakawa discussed with U.S. government officials the possibility of State's acquiring the building which has been declared government surplus.

State, said Vice President Smith, regards the Mint site as "gloriously attractive" for the college's new downtown campus and is concentrating much effort in convincing the government to part with it.

If the Mint is acquired, Smith continued, it will undoubtedly be razed. What will rise in its place will depend a great deal upon what programs are "finally defined for the downtown campus."

The officials said also that while the Mint site's 1.1 acres were sufficient for a campus building, future expansion of that building could go only one way—up.

The site is attractive, Smith said, because of its central, downtown location, nearby parking facilities and ready access to public transportation and the proposed Santa Buena Center development.

Dean Insel said present thinking about new programs include:

- A center for the performing arts.
- An outlet for the college's music department.
- An art museum.
- Courses designed for medical technology, and science engineering oriented programs.
- Courses dealing with urban affairs, including minority culture programs and poverty aids.

Also under consideration, Insel said, was a program for college drop-outs who would like to get back into some sort of extension program.

Smith said the Mint quest had been "propelled (of late) by President Hayakawa's acceptance by the general public and certain political figures."

al has alleged serious charges," said the judge, which, if proved, will afford this court no opportunity to second-guess the wisdom of its determination here."

He did not say if he was referring to allegations by Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas that the program may have paid student revolutionaries for demonstrating.

Judge O'Brien said a trial will be held to determine whether the student officers managed the funds wisely. If these funds are released now, he said, it would constitute a decision by the court that they did manage them wisely.

Judge O'Brien did approve, however, a \$600 appropriation to pay for a student body election at the college.

The San Diego Union

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1969

THE NEW CANADIAN

Tuesday, May 6, 1969

Hayakawa: TV Generation No Interac.

CHICAGO. — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, controversial acting president of San Francisco State College, said recently 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."

White radicals may use the same slogan, he told a news conference, but they have nothing but revolution and destruction on their mind."

Hayakawa, in Chicago for a speech before the Executives

Club, spoke of his stormy disputes with students 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."

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

Hayakawa said he rejects 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 said, "if police act rationally, they get no such break and this is a double standard."

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.

Chen. 5-6-4

Bomb Blast at S.F. State

A San Francisco State freshman was critically injured last night when a time bomb he allegedly was planting in the school's Creative Arts Building exploded in his hand.

Police said that Tim Peebles, 19, of 1910 Gardenia way, East Palo Alto, lost fingers from both hands, suffered burns and cuts over most of his body and might be permanently blinded.

Investigators said the blast came as Peebles was attaching a steel pipe filled with blasting powder to a bank of lockers in a room in the Creative Arts Building.

A little more than an hour

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Campus Militants Assailed By Cahill

By Lance Gilmore

Education Writer

ANAHEIM — Campus militants are criminals, not martyrs, San Francisco Police Chief Thomas Cahill told a higher education conference here yesterday.

Drawing heavily on disruptive events the past year at San Francisco State College, Cahill predicted the academic process will be sustained by "exposing the militant or revolutionary for what he is—a criminal, not a martyr."

Cahill told the annual California Conference on Higher Education that the nation has "seen a wave of terror on our college campuses—a wave punctuated by bombs and beatings."

There were 10 bombing incidents during the San Francisco State crisis, Cahill said, and "miraculously there was no loss of life."

—From Page 1

Cahill said campus militants "have launched a systematic attack against the police by calling them animal names and obscene hyphenated terms."

"But in spite of all these attacks . . . your police officers are dealing with the problems in a lawful and professional manner," he said.

Predicting that campus unrest will be a fact of life for a long time to come, Cahill said he is not pessimistic because, "I feel that we in professional police service can help restore to the campus an environment of intellect, learning and good will."

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 3

Seeking Change

Cahill said he did not mean to imply that the freshman student arrested for sitting in at a campus building is truly a criminal.

"I feel that many of the young people arrested honestly feel they are helping to bring about change by their actions," he said.

"I feel that each of these individuals should be judged accordingly; and if this act is a first offense, I would be inclined to recommend leniency."

Stricter Manner

"I do not, however, want to give a false impression that I feel any of the persons who are perpetrators of violence should be given any consideration, but rather I would be inclined to deal with these persons in the strictest manner possible under the law."

Acting President Trips Light Fantastic

STOMPIN' AT STAE — Dr. ing to Duke Ellington's music S. I. Hayakawa joins in dance at college concert.

WHAT THEY SAY

Dr. Hayakawa Is Human

By KATE KUNITSU

Kashu Matsui, L.A. LOS ANGELES — We in the vernacular press have been saying that between Dr. Hayakawa and Noguchi, we don't have to worry about our headline story. The former came like a whirlwind last Saturday to the Disneyland Hotel to address the district JACL banquet, and people who seldom come out for JACL gatherings, were out in force to see and hear this man for themselves.

A press conference was called for 8 p.m. before the banquet and my shiny pink police pass from the LAPD finally came in handy. A smug-eyed man, looking like an FBI agent inside a powder blue Disneyland Hotel jacket, was checking our press credentials very closely indeed. Of course he had never heard of me, but I was wearing my best mink-trimmed Helen Smith sweater like the member in good standing of the great American Middle Class that I am, the man gave me a fishy look as I handed him my credentials.

As he himself admits, Hayakawa now acknowledges that assimilation isn't the only life style, which makes him a more likeable man, as far as I'm concerned. How many men are big enough to admit sometimes that they were wrong? Not many, particularly among the militants.

Hayakawa-san appeared in a light blue-grey suit, with a blue shirt and bright yellow tie. Before he reached his present prominence, I used to resent this man without ever having met him because of his gratuitous lectures to us Japanese on how to be more integrated. Who is he, who made it in the hospitable groves of academia, to tell us to be more integrated, I used to wonder.

But obviously, my feelings about Hayakawa are not shared by the militant young people who demonstrated outside the hotel Saturday night. "Hayakawa is a banana, yellow outside, white inside," said one of the more clever picket signs. Others in Japanese called him "Reagan's dog" and "Puppet of the right wing," which I think was uncalled for.

Dr. Hayakawa is human, after all, and naturally this type of action would hurt his feelings. No man likes to be called names. It was understandable but regrettable that he gave in to his feeling and retaliated against the young people in kind.

In a voice dripping with sarcasm, he quoted from the Gilder, the local militant young people's newspaper, and dismissed it as "arrant nonsense." He referred to one author, a doctoral candidate from what I hear, as "this child," which certainly isn't conducive to mutual respect and understanding.

Hayakawa has a point in diagnosing the actions of the San Francisco militants as "imitating the Negro." Of course they are. However, if Dr. Hayakawa's inference here is that Sansei, who don't have it as bad as their black brothers, don't have anything to learn about, then Dr. Hayakawa is wrong. The militant Sansei are showing their empathy to the blacks. In a society in which we imitate the whites with a vengeance, a little imitating of the Negro is to the good.

But in imitating the militants of whatever color who have already given up on our system and who would like nothing better than to disrupt and destroy the Sansei are treading on dangerous ground. They should beware of slogans and catch, which can be as rigid on the left as on the right. Simplistic, hate-filled language of the type printed in the pseudo "wanted" leaflets distributed in copious quantities at the banquet do nothing except to antagonize open minds and massage the ego of the "in" group of rebels.

One other major impression Dr. Hayakawa's speech left me is that he doesn't know the Nisei and Sansei too well.

He sounded like a typical white "friend of the Japanese" when he commended the Issei and Nisei for their "decorum and dignity" in relocation camps. We may have been acquiescent victims of racism in that situation, but we don't want to be praised for going into relocation camps.

And Dr. Hayakawa has more faith in the goodness of human nature than we do when he flatly states that "it can never happen again." As long as we are a visible minority, we can never be sure.

As for urging the Negroes to imitate the Issei, Dr. Hayakawa is all wet. We may be fantastic successes in a white world, but only at white suffering. Middle-class Negroes who have already "made it" in terms of good jobs and more than adequate income still find that in many ways, they are still "nigger."

At this stage of the game it behooves us Nisei to consider just exactly what we applaud or condemn Dr. Hayakawa for.

Hayakawa Accepts Protested Plaque

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is "Man of the Year" at Oakland B'nai B'rith Lodge No. 252 but not to a raucous group of young Jewish dissidents.

The acting president of San Francisco State College was presented a plaque last night at the East Bay city's Jewish Community Center gymnasium before a crowd of 500 cheering adults and a mob of hooting youths calling themselves the Union of Jewish Students.

The meeting was punctuated by everything short of violence as speaker after speaker was hooted, jeered and shouted down by the howling pack.

Parade

Carrying placards calling Hayakawa a "racist pig," the dissidents paraded through the hall all evening and distributed circulars decrying the award as "irresponsible, unjust and wrong." The sheets also said

the lodge spoke "only for a small part of the Jewish community."

The speaking was opened by Rabbi Saul Berman of Berkeley's Beth Israel, who was not a Hayakawa man and expressed the thought that the administrator was not the right person for the lodge's Man of the Year award.

Words Of Praise

He was greeted with applause, however, when he asked that the speakers should be honored with "freedom of speech," and suggested that those who agreed with him on his Hayakawa position follow him from the hall. Only three or four left when he finished.

The meeting was presided over by Walton Goldman, the lodge president, who was heckled and booed constantly. He introduced Oscar Matthews of Sacramento, past grand president of the organization, who described Ha-

When Hayakawa took the rostrum, he was constantly disrupted by hooting and shouting but managed to say he was pleased to receive the award. Mrs. Hayakawa was presented with several books on civil rights and human relations.

The final speaker, William Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune and a former recipient of the award, was constantly taunted by the crowd but praised Hayakawa and deplored the disruptions.

"If you think people are going to take this sitting down," he said, "you got another thought coming."

"Hayakawa will long be remembered after this mob is forgotten here."

S.F. Examiner—Page 5
Tues., May 6, 1969



DUKE ELLINGTON, S. I. HAYAKAWA DANCE UP A STORM
Their partners are Sheila Xoregos and (partly hidden) Patricia Petremont

Duke Ellington

S.F. State Concert Quiet

A noontime concert by Duke Ellington went off without a hitch at San Francisco State College despite fears of possible disruption by black students.

A sign reading "Hayakawa Smells. He's the Racist not Duke" on the back of a student and boos when Acting President S. I. Hayakawa was introduced were the only

incongruous elements at an otherwise festive occasion.

The packed gymnasium was packed with spectators at yesterday's concert.

Hayakawa had earlier accused leaders of Ecumenical House, an off-campus religious institution, of creating an issue over the concert.

They had sent Ellington a telegram asserting that he was being used as a "political pawn to defeat the aspirations of the entire minority community in San Francisco."

But Ellington was cheered when he dedicated the concert to "those concerned with the Black Studies Program."

Hayakawa sat on the gym floor along with other spectators.

He later joined in the dancing at the end of the concert.

Hayakawa Receives Award As Hecklers Demonstrate

Shouting and booing demonstrators harassed a meeting of the Oakland lodge of B'nai B'rith last night when Dr. S. I. Hayakawa was presented the lodge's "Man of the Year" Award.

Although there were heated exchanges at times as hecklers marched around the hall carrying signs protesting the award, there was no physical violence. The heckling, however, continued throughout the program, which was sponsored by B'nai B'rith Lodge No. 1568. B'nai B'rith is a Jewish fraternal organization.

The meeting honoring the acting president of San Francisco State College was held at the Oakland Jewish Community Center at 3245 Sheffield Ave.

Lodge President Walton Goldman said the award was presented to Hayakawa for having "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 protesters were believed to be members and supporters of the Berkeley

Union of Jewish Students who claim Hayakawa "is symbolic of liberal racism in America."

Most of them walked out of the hall when the presentation began, but a small group stayed behind to heckle.

Saul W. Jacobs, the lodge's executive secretary, said the demonstrators were able to mingle with an overflow audience of more than 500 persons because "we didn't prevent anyone from coming in."

Oscar A. Matthews, past grand president, made the presentation to Hayakawa.

Mrs. Ann Glazier of the B'nai B'rith's Lake Merritt chapter in Oakland presented a collection of books to Mrs. Hayakawa for San Francisco State College's library.

Among the special guests were William F. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, and former Municipal Court Judge Herman Mintz, both previous recipients of the lodge's award.

Big Mix Up

A man driving a concrete mix truck dumped the contents of the truck into the wrong form. Get the hard facts in Potpourri in today's Tribune Shopping Center.

Trustees' Vote S.F. State Will Close Its Downtown Campus

San Luis Obispo
Trustees of the California State Colleges voted unanimously yesterday to get rid of San Francisco State College's downtown center as soon as possible.

New Editor CHRONICLE
3-27-69

S.F. State Gater Publishes Again

The San Francisco State College student newspaper, the Daily Gater, resumed publication yesterday with new editors and new sources of money.

At a press conference held at the Ecumenical House, across the street from the campus, Greg deGiere, 20, the new editor, announced that former editor Dikran Karaguesian and former managing editor Dave Richmond were resigning.

Both had come under heavy fire from the administration for what it called "unrepresentative" coverage on the student strike. The two indicated the reasons for resigning were purely personal.

Ken Jordan, assistant editor of the Spartan Daily at San Jose State, presented deGiere with \$286 in cash during the press conference.

deGiere conceded that the \$286 would not go far in meeting the \$175 cost of printing each edition of the daily paper.

But he indicated that the Gater would actively solicit funds from S.F. State students, and from other State college students, in an effort to meet printing costs.

The money, Jordan said, was collected from individual students at San Jose.

"We felt it would mean more if students themselves gave money to prevent what we consider the denial of freedom of the press."

S.F. State had ordered the funds of the Daily Gater frozen, along with the funds of all other Associated Student organizations, pending an investigation by the State Attorney General's office of alleged mis-use of student funds.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa had also ordered the Gater to suspend publication until a "legitimate" Board of Publications was established.

Rick Bebban, editor of the College of Marin Times, read a resolution passed by students attending a journalism conference held last week in Anaheim.

Termin Hayakawa's suspension of the Daily Gater "a direct violation of freedom of the press," the resolution "censured" the acting president.

In its first edition in a week, the Daily Gater charged Hayakawa with further "sabotage" of the student strike settlement.

The new editor promised the highly critical stance of the paper toward the Hayakawa administration would continue.

deGiere said that the now-independent paper would probably not be reorganized by the administration because the Gater is still being published under a Board of Publications not acceptable to Hayakawa. There was no one immediately available from the college administration to comment.

street, be used for the procurement and preparation of a new expanded center.

Acting president S. I. Hayakawa told the trustees he would like to use the money as the initial fund to start a new downtown "urban educational service center" in the Old Mint building at the corner of Fifth and Mission streets.

SURPLUS

He noted that the mint had been declared federal surplus property and he recalled that he had discussed its acquisition for the college with President Nixon on two occasions this month.

"The President was very receptive to the idea," Hayakawa said.

The old downtown center has been condemned by the State Fire Marshall, who ordered it vacated by September, 1970.

Hayakawa said the new downtown center should stress programs for minority groups, "who want to study for better jobs and should be able to."

NEGOTIATION

Hayakawa also reported that he has been in negotiation with the University of California on a joint project in case acquisition of the mint falls through.

The alternate proposal would be for shared facilities on Hyde street near the Hastings Law School where the university is proposing a new student union and library.

State Superintendent Max Rafferty called Hayakawa's mint plan "a very worthy cause" and offered any help he might be able to give.

In other action yesterday, the Trustees decided to hold all of their meetings for the next school year at their headquarters in Los Angeles, but turned down a request from Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke to hold only four meetings rather than the usual monthly meeting.

They also approved the academic aspects of a proposed satellite college ten miles from San Jose State and asked the finance and campus planning committees to investigate the merits of buying ready-made Guadalupe College for \$5 million.

Mistrial For Six at S.F. State

A mistrial was declared yesterday in the case of six persons accused in the recent violence on the San Francisco State College campus.

The six are among 38 whose trials are under way in Municipal Courtrooms here — the first batch of 450 arrested in connection with the strikes that hit the campus.

The mistrial was declared by Judge George E. Maloney. He declined to make public the reason for his decision on grounds it would preclude the other defendants facing parallel charges from "getting a fair trial."

The six defendants will appear again in Judge Maloney's courtroom Monday, for the new trial.

The four other similar trials under way moved along slowly yesterday. Nearly 700 prospective jurors have been used up so far in all five trials.

Warren's criticism, probably the strongest ever to be leveled at the board by anyone, continued with charges of politics and irrelevancy. "In the last three years," he said, "the credibility of the Board of Trustees has diminished among the students in the system. The reason for this is simple: Where at one time it was felt that the prime interest of this board was the colleges, it would now appear that the prime concern is trying to keep abreast of the political tenor of the times."

"It would appear... you have sold the birthright of this body for political expediency. Your responsibility to represent the nonpartisan needs of the colleges has been lost in the rhetoric over what to do with the dissident minority."

Warren urged the trustees then to "get off your seats and get out to the campuses" to talk to students and faculty members, and not just college presidents.

He claimed that trustees had not met for more than three years to consider "the subject of student affairs," and described their reception by alienated students as "the kind of respect that comes from a person who knows he should not get too close or else he will be hit over the head."

Warren interjected into his remarks his own strong belief in "a society of rational order and of reasoned progress" and added that if he believed otherwise, "I would be in Berkeley throwing stones at the police and National Guard instead of making this presentation to you."

Angry Student College Trustees Called 'Puppets'

Los Angeles

The trustees of the California State Colleges were called "puppets" of the governor of California yesterday, while the governor sat by, stone-faced.

The speaker was 22-year-old David Warren, past executive president of the California State College Student Presidents Association. His remarks came at the request of the outgoing chairman of the Board of Trustees, Theodore Meriam.

A silent and unsmiling Governor Ronald Reagan heard Warren inform the trustees that they are "simply not trusted" by students whose them as "puppets on the end of a string being pulled by the governor of the state of California."

CHARGES

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Berkeley Council Special Meeting To Be Televised

A special meeting of the Berkeley City Council, called by Berkeley Mayor Wallace Johnson, will be televised tonight on station KQED (Channel 9).

The meeting, at 7 p.m., has been called in hopes of averting violence during the proposed Memorial Day March in Berkeley.

Other California television stations carrying the hearing will be KVIE, Sacramento, KCET, Los Angeles, and KEYS, San Diego.

stronger, "truly representative" statewide Academic Senate, and also suggested a complete investigation of the faculty tenure system.

And finally, young Warren took a shot at the office of the chancellor, accusing its staff of "hiding behind stacks of paper... instead of getting out on the campus and finding out why the students are concerned."

NIXON; HAYAKAWA CONFERENCE ON PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI) — The acting president of San Francisco State College, which has been hard hit by student disorders, said after an hour at the White House today that President Nixon favored leaving campus disruptions to the local authorities, but that Federal education aid should not be given to convicted campus agitators.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa and the President talked about the situation at San Francisco State as Mr. Nixon was preparing a statement on the wave of campus disruptions.

Dr. Hayakawa said he left the White House meeting with the impression that Mr. Nixon favored leaving campus problems to the state and local authorities — particularly to college administrators, and that he and Mr. Nixon were in general agreement that Federal aid to students should be withheld if they are convicted of serious offenses involving campus violence, unlawful assembly, or obstruction of academic procedures.

Mr. Nixon said at his news conference on March 14 he would have a statement today or tomorrow concerning the Federal position on student unrest. He has scheduled a conference tomorrow on the subject with Robert H. Finch, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Scholars Disagree

Clash of Views On Campus Unrest

If universities are to preserve their integrity and independence, they must stand above the battle of day-to-day social struggles, a Berkeley law professor said yesterday.

David Louisell, on the faculty of the University of California's Boalt School of Law, told an annual gathering of foreign Fulbright scholars "there has been a lot of loose thinking about civil disobedience on the campus."

"Civil disobedience," he charged, "often is a mere euphemism for insurrection." He spoke too of the tendency on the part of a few people

"to propose reform but to present the issue so as to arouse vast numbers of students and create a state which amounts to revolution or insurrection."

Louisell was the main speaker at the opening session of the 14th West Coast Conference on Higher Education for Visiting Fulbright Scholars. More than 60 professors, teachers and researchers from Europe are attending the four-day meeting in Cunningham Hall on the Berkeley campus.

In commenting on Louisell's views, Religion Professor Charles McCoy of the Pacific School of Religion took a very different tack.

"The universities should be agents of change," he declared. "They should help solve the problems of war and peace rather than simply turn out better engines of war."

PROSTITUTE

He said further that "The university is not so much isolated from society as it is a prostitute of society," and he contended that at the root of campus unrest was the unwillingness of students to accept the university's involvement in a society they regard as evil and corrupt.

The scholars also heard from Rick Brown of the Center for Participant Education at Berkeley, a student group which initiates experimental courses. Among the common denominators of campus revolt, he said, is "the demand that the university take a bigger part in the struggle to help the oppressed."

Bruce Angell, head of the non-radical Committee for an Academic Environment at San Francisco State College, said student radicals "alienate the people they wish to reach to implement their progress," adding: "We think it's time to stop the rock-throwing and the violence."

Epstein said all of the 243 cases "are now pending before the State Personnel Board."

"Rehiring, when it has occurred, was entirely under the authority of the college concerned," he said.

In another action yesterday, the trustees:

• Postponed until June the debate on whether the trus-

A Legal Opinion

Striking Teachers And Their Tenure

Los Angeles

San Francisco and San Jose State College instructors who struck and were later rehired have lost their tenure or years of credit toward tenure, the chief legal counsel for the California state colleges ruled here yesterday.

In a legal opinion offered the trustees in a closed-door session, which newsmen obtained later, attorney Norman Epstein wrote:

"It is our position that all of the persons have lost tenure or years of credit toward tenure, as the case may be, by reason of their separation from employment pursuant to Education Code Section 24311.

PROCEDURE

"The same authority provides that they can regain tenure, or such credit toward tenure, only by State Personnel Board reinstatement to the positions they formerly held."

"Otherwise, their rehiring constitutes a new hire for tenure and other purposes."

The report then lists 216 persons who were absent from San Francisco State for more than five consecutive days. 167 of whom have been rehired, and 27 from San Jose State, 26 of whom have been rehired.

The section of the Education Code referred to makes it mandatory that a college automatically dismiss from the payroll instructors absent without excuse after five consecutive days.

CONTENTION

The faculty members affected have contended that they got back their tenure when rehired.

Epstein said all of the 243 cases "are now pending before the State Personnel Board."

"Rehiring, when it has occurred, was entirely under the authority of the college concerned," he said.

In another action yesterday, the trustees:

• Postponed until June the debate on whether the trus-

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Hayakawa wants another 3 weeks to test section on discipline as San Francisco State strike ends

SAN FRANCISCO—Parties to an agreement which apparently had ended the 4½-month student strike at San Francisco State College were thrown into confusion when acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa last week (Mar. 21) refused to accept the section on discipline.

The agreement was announced on Thursday between student strikers and the faculty committee to negotiate the settlement. It provided students who were arrested would receive relatively light penalties from the college.

And if found guilty by faculty disciplinary panels, students arrested for violent acts could be suspended for up to one year. Students guilty of disruptive acts would be suspended until June and those arrested for nonviolent or nondisruptive acts would be reprimanded by letter only. Most of those arrested are in the latter category.

But Friday morning, Hayakawa said he regarded the agreement as a recommendation only and would not agree prior to any hearings "what the limits of the penalty for a given offense would be."

Academic Section OK
Hayakawa did accept sections dealing with academic matters, such as formation of a black studies department and an ethnic studies school.

If striking groups, the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front, show that "peace has arrived" on campus by not demonstrating for the next three weeks, Hayakawa said then (April 11) he would review his position on disciplinary penalties.

The faculty negotiating Hayakawa for accepting the academic sections but were disappointed over his position on discipline.

Earlier in the week, Dr. Hayakawa met with President Nixon at the White House (Mar. 17) to discuss plan for securing federally-owned San Francisco Mint as a downtown branch of the college. The President offered to help.

"If my dreams materialize, such as a downtown center operating around the clock, full attention to cultural and vocational needs of the city can be paid," Hayakawa said.

Mason Wong, Chinese American representative with TWLF, said he didn't expect resumption of the strike. "We can now now work on the ethnic studies program," he added. Hayakawa made his amnesty decision "to keep up his image as a hard guy," Wong felt.

Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate studies and top Black administrator on campus, said Hayakawa's action may cause some form of protest but not necessarily a strike "as we have known it."

The fact that Dr. Hayakawa was invited here and those supporting the strike were not, he said, "gives the impression that the Japanese-American community is completely behind Dr. Hayakawa. This is an insult to us."

A co-chairman of the banquet, Steven Dol, countered that "about 5 percent... of

2-PACIFIC CITIZEN
Friday, March 28, 1969

Independent-Journal, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1969

S.F. State Unrest To Be Viewed

Two students and two professors at San Francisco State College, all Marin residents, will present their differing views of campus troubles on the KTIM radio Sounding Board program at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

On the program will be Dr. Joel Gustafson, associate dean of the school of biology, who supports acting college president S. I. Hayakawa, and Daniel G. Knapp, professor of English who is on strike.

Students who will speak are Marilyn Drath of San Rafael, in sympathy with student strikers, and Steve Diaz, a member of the Committee for an Academic Environment. Questions may be telephoned to the studio during the broadcast.

The program, moderated by Kitty Oppenheimer, will be rebroadcast at 10:05 a.m. Sunday.

Mixed Reception For Hayakawa

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa addressed several hundred Japanese-Americans at the Athletic Club last night while at least 100 other Japanese-Americans protested by picketing outside the club.

The acting president of the San Francisco State College spoke at the dinner banquet of the Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi, an ad hoc group.

A picket spokesman, Yori Wada, noted that "many Japanese-American students are involved in the strike at the college."

"The fact that Dr. Hayakawa was invited here and those supporting the strike were not," he said, "gives the impression that the Japanese-American community is completely behind Dr. Hayakawa. This is an insult to us."

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By Peter Benchley
Newsweek Service
It was just a year ago that the first major student revolt racked the slumbering bureaucracy of New York's Columbia University.

In the 12 months since a wave of youthful rebellion has swept the land, disrupting university life and claiming front-page headlines from Berkeley to Boston.

Now, suddenly, the headlines are changing:

• At Columbia, two clergymen who supported dissenting students are fired.

• At a number of other institutions, conservative students are forming vigilante groups to combat disorders on campus.

• At the White House, President Nixon officially condemns student disorders while the Department of Health, Education and Welfare works on a program for helping college administrators with the problem.

• Congress and a score of state capitals, legislators are drafting bills to suppress unrest and punish violators.

The mood of America is no longer one of the usual adult tolerance toward adolescent high-jinks.

Backlash Starts
A backlash against all the campus uprisings of the past year is setting in, and, in some instances, threatening to reach the same degree of blind excess that student extremists themselves have achieved.

"The revolt against the revolts is in full swing," notes educator and columnist Max Lerner.

The participants in this counterrevolt, of course, have varying goals; they range from moderate student and faculty groups that simply want the demonstrators to tone down their tactics to stern conservative elements that want to bear down with punitive laws and financial sanctions.

Testing Ground
If the mounting backlash movement has one symbolic figure, he is S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of embattled San Francisco State College. He is the unsettling image of a new college president — driving to work every day preceeded and followed by police cars.

Ten thousand Michigan State students have signed a petition against radical dissent.

Lawmakers, too, are jumping into the fray. There are already two Federal laws, passed last year, to curb disturbances. Neither has been enforced, but both hang threats over the heads of demonstrators.

One law directs a university to hold hearings for stu-



REV. T. HESBURGH
A plea for reason

Even so, some politicians have found it expedient to espouse the cause of student repression.

The most eloquent plea for reason comes, ironically, from Notre Dame's Hesburgh. The avalanche of attention accorded his threats of action buried his warning of what might be to come.

"We are about to witness a revolution on the part of the legislatures, state and national, benefactors, parents, alumni and the general public for much that is happening in higher education today," he wrote to his students.

"If I read the signs of the times correctly, this may very well lead to a suppression of the liberty and autonomy that are the life blood of a university community. It may very well lead to a rebirth of fascism, unless we ourselves are ready to take a stand for what is right for us."

The California Legislature is faced with 50 bills. One that was recently introduced would allow school administrators to ban loudspeakers from the campus and bar anyone they think might create a disturbance.

Many moderates are alarmed by the prospect of legislative crackdowns.

"New laws will just contribute to the polarization of left and right," predicts a UCLA student who has been trying to keep to the middle ground. "They force the middle-left and the middle-right to make a choice, and so depoluate the center of its buffers. This is where the danger lies."

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After Year of Rebellion, Campuses Face Backlash



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July 13, 1969
S. E. Sunday Examiner

Around the country, speed reading is fast becoming a major new fad — the latest in America's continuing series of self-improvement crazes. Pressured executives, harried teachers, beleaguered students and even ambitious housewives are spending \$25 million at spe-

Miss Wood, a 60-year-old former Utah school teacher, had devised a system of teaching fast reading by observing the skills of natural

Gradually the students learn to read at a glance a few lines, then full sentences and finally whole paragraphs. And because they are instructed to read thoughts, not just words,

The Wood empire has now grown to encompass 150 branches around the world.

Many experts pooch-pooch the programs. "Anybody who claims to be reading more than 1000 words a minute is fooling himself," argues an official of a New York remedial reading service. "He's not reading, he's skimming." But A. Bailey Chapin, the national education director for Wood, insists that skim-

To say nothing of the times it saves. Just think, if you were S. I. Hayakawa, you'd have most of this newspaper read by now.

"One of the great mistakes of the Democratic Party is to allow law and order to fall into right wing hands," he said.

Mentioned as a prospective 1970 candidate for state office or U.S. senator, Hayakawa said in an interview that "I am completely engrossed in my duties at San Francisco State College and have not given any thought to political office."

Hayakawa said he is flattered by the recent California Poll which gave him a high percentage of name recognition. But he quickly added that he had nothing to do with the fact that Mervyn Field, director of the California Poll, had coupled his name with two possible Democratic gubernatorial candidates.

The differences are bitter. "If WS doesn't take over SDS at this convention th

ent tactics divide politicians

Saturday, June 21, 1969 ◀

Last week in California Paul Glusman, former Berkeley student, told me how the PL-"new left" split has weakened the SL

made a full alliance with the Black Panther Party. The latter organization in turn is increasingly taking control of campus Black Student Unions.

Moreover, the faction that apparently has retained physical possession of SDS offices and records, and therefore of the SDS name, has now made a full alliance with the Black Panther Party. The latter organization in turn is increasingly taking control of campus Black Student Unions, following its first success in doing so at San Francisco State.

MAY 29 1969

Allen P.C.B. Est. 1888

The S.F. State Strike Firings

LOS ANGELES — San Francisco State did not rehire 49 persons dropped from faculty rolls as a result of the recent American Federation of Teachers strike, state colleges chancellor Glenn S. Dumka reported here.

Only one faculty member out of 26 dropped from the rolls at San Jose State was not rehired, Dumka reported. San Francisco State originally dropped 167 persons from the faculty but rehired all but the 49.

The "dismissals" were the

result of a State Education Code clause that says faculty members absent without reason for five consecutive days are presumed to have resigned.

Dumka also opined none of the persons rehired have tenure. They can only regain tenure if the State Personnel Board reinstates them to their previous status.

"Otherwise," he added, "their rehiring constitutes a new hire for tenure and other purposes."

The report was requested by state college trustee Dud-

ley Swim, outspoken critic of campus unrest.

The list of those not rehired by San Francisco State following the strike were:

Judy Alger, Michael Bentzen, Earnest Becker, Dorothy Bricker, Debra Cass, Robert Cayon, Jean Cirincione, Clyde Cumming, Johnnie Draper, Hugh Enochs, Vincent Fernandez, David Freeman, Patrick Gleason, Rich Gorringer, Janice Gulledge, George Hills, Victor Homig, Nancy Jackman, Edwin Kelly, Luis Kennetzer,

Douglas Kent, Tom King, M. V. Lambson, Albert Lavallee, Charles Levine, Leonard Lindquist, T. Mark New, Anita Munster, William Middleton, Gretchen Milne, Black Panther George Murray, Morgan Pinney, Frank Saunders, Milton Stewart, Jerry Varnado, D. F. Vasconcellos, William Wilson, Frank Zvolinski, "Annie" Arena, Annir, "Annie" Gaskin, S. A. Joseph Jackson, F. J. Kelly, Leonard Mordavona, M. M. Okpokar, "Lou" Pike, Maryanne, and S. Thurber.

San Jose State did not rehire Vernon Cope.

S.F. State Strike Ends as BSU OKs Faculty-Negotiated Terms

BY DARYL LEMBKE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — The 4½-month strike at San Francisco State College ended Thursday when the Black Students Union accepted a settlement negotiated by a faculty committee.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president, had agreed to provisions of the settlement package earlier in the week. He will hold a press conference this morning to announce the terms.

The BSU and its allies, the Third World Liberation Front and Students for a Democratic Society, had insisted since they began the strike Nov. 6 that their 15 demands on behalf of minority students were nonnegotiable.

In the end, however, they compromised. Of the 15 demands, three were met completely by the college, seven were agreed to in part and five were rejected.

BSU coordinator Benny Stewart announced the settlement in the crowded campus cafeteria at 1 p.m. Thursday after a two-hour membership meeting of his group.

"The strike is over, but to the people, the struggle ain't," he said. Stewart was cheered when he

warned: "We are dealing with a structure that has a history of breaking treaties. If the agreement is broken, you know what will happen."

BSU leader Jerry Varnado told the crowd: "We're trading time for some space to remobilize, because we're going to have to fight again anyway."

The strikers' demand that no disciplinary action be taken against them by the college was the big obstacle in reaching a settlement.

Hayakawa stood firm in his refusal to drop disciplinary action against about 600 students arrested during the strike. He did agree, however, to a degree of leniency in the penalties.

None of the strikers will be expelled. Those charged with non-violent violations such as trespassing, failure to disperse and illegal assembly will receive only written reprimands. An estimated 90 to 95% of those arrested are in this category.

About 30 of the strikers were arrested on charges of violent acts against persons or property. Many

Four-Month S.F. State Student Strike Ends

Continued from First Page

of them are BSU and TWLF leaders. Under Thursday's settlement, they will receive disciplinary hearings before faculty panels. If found guilty, they could be suspended from the college for up to one year.

Students found guilty of disrupting the instructional process could receive a maximum penalty of suspension for the remainder of the academic year ending in June.

All of those arrested still face charges in court. Mayor Joseph L. Alioto has agreed as part of the settlement, however, to ask the county for leniency toward students arrested in connection with non-violent acts.

A 15-member committee appointed by Alioto and headed by Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Mark Hurley played an important behind-the-scenes role in settling the strike.

The three strike demands granted in the settlement are:

- 1—Transfer of black studies courses scattered among various departments to the new black studies department.

- 2—Filling vacancies for black students in the Educational Opportunity Program, which waives entrance requirements for students from ghetto areas who are considered capable of college work despite low high school grades.

Other Admissions

- 3—Admitting other nonwhite "Third World" students to the same program within the limits of the openings available.

Turned down were the demands that Dr. Nathan Hare, acting chairman of the new black studies department, be given a full professorship; that Black Panther leader George Murray be retained as a part-time teacher and that he and other faculty members "chosen by nonwhite people" be retained.

Hayakawa recently notified Hare that his contract as acting chairman of the black studies department has not been renewed for next year.

Also rejected were demands for complete amnesty toward all strike participants, and for a pledge that the state college trustees will not dissolve "any black programs on or off San Francisco State campus."

The college agreed to continue organization of a degree-granting black studies department, but refused a demand that its chairman and faculty have final authority over its operation, including hiring of teachers.

An important element of the settlement is the college's agreement to appoint a board from black communities in the San Francisco Bay Area to play a strong advisory role in operating the black studies department. Non-white faculty members, students and community leaders would have veto power over appointments to the board.

Although the demand that all black students applying for entrance be admitted was not granted, the college agreed to recommend that the trustees

review admission standards so that more non-white students could be admitted.

The college agreed to provide formation by next fall of a school of ethnic studies which would offer courses on nonwhite culture. It refused to give autonomy to the school, but consented to establish a 12-member planning and advisory committee which would include four members appointed by the BSU and TWLF.

Conclusion of the strike must be considered a victory for Hayakawa, who took office Nov. 26 and shortly thereafter attracted wide attention when he turned the keys from a solid truck which strikers were using in an attempt to discourage students from entering the campus. His policy was consistently to avoid violence and class disruption, using as many police as necessary.

Emergency Declared

He immediately declared a state of emergency, which remains in effect. He banned rallies and picketing, but later relaxed these regulations slightly.

Sanctioning of a campus teachers' strike by the San Francisco Labor Council made it difficult for him to prohibit picketing without antagonizing organized labor, and the law was not enforced. He also announced that rallies could be held in the football stadium, but some distance from classroom buildings, but none was held there.

The strike seriously damaged the college's ability to function during January, when revealed clashes occurred between strikers and up to 600 policemen. Strikers broke windows during their marches around the campus and threw rocks at police, who gathered the strikers off the grounds and made numerous arrests.

On Jan. 23, police moved into a rally in the central quad and arrested 453 persons.

The new semester, which began in mid-February, has been relatively calm. Strikers lost their momentum and class attendance has climbed back to normal.

Settlement of the teachers' strike March 2 further weakened the student rebellion.

Squabbling broke out between the students for a Democratic Society and the Black Student Union, which was also increasingly divided over whether to continue the strike. Delicate negotiations by Bishop Hurley and the faculty committee, headed by Curtis Aller, an economics professor, finally convinced the strike leaders that they should settle.

CAMPUS COMMENT—A San Francisco State College student turns to look at a sign someone painted

Los Angeles, Calif.
Herald Examiner
(Cir. D. 721,397 - S. 708,047)

MAY 13 1969

Allen P.C.B. Est. 1888

Reacting to strong public pressure, California legislators of both parties are pushing new laws designed to curb student violence

CRACKDOWN ON CAMPUS DISORDERS

By PHIL HANNA
Herald-Examiner Political Writer

Since the California legislature convened in January, lawmakers have been deluged with letters, telegrams and telephone calls asking them to do something about violent unrest at the University of California and state colleges. Constituents have been "shocked," "appalled," "annoyed," and just plain "mad" about the whole campus scene.

"It wasn't like that when we went to school," they tell their legislators.

Lawmakers sense that if something isn't done now about the situation, voters may decide they want someone else in Sacramento who can do the job of bringing peace to the schools.

Senate President Pro Tem Hugh M. Burns (D-Fresno) said he had received more than 2500 letters about the problem.

Other legislators count the letters by the pound, and Gov. Ronald Reagan has a special investigating team which handles the campus mail to better study the problem.

Response to this from constituents, however, have intruded more than 80 bills, resolutions and amendments dealing with the subject in one form or another.

Burns' State Senate Un-American Activities Committee is investigating the problems on campus. It hopes to make its report public the first week of June.

University officials and college administrators probably won't like the report. They were "outraged" at a recent Burns committee report on activity at the University of California.

On the other side of the aisle, Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy) formed a Select Committee on Campus Disturbances made up of members of both the Assembly Criminal Procedures and Education committees.

The lower house body expects to file a report in about two weeks.

Some bills dealing with the subject have been approved by the State Senate, but they are stacked up in the Assembly awaiting the select committee report.

Some recommendations expected to be approved include:

- Authority to keep anarchists and violent dissenters off the campuses.
- Give campus administrators the right to declare an emergency should violent dissent erupt on any campus.
- Give campus police the same protection afforded other peace officers. Assault on a peace officer is a felony.
- Require permits for campus demonstrations.
- Punish students and faculty members severely for any on-campus violence in which they are involved.

But, on top on all of this, peaceful dissent will remain a privilege on all campuses. To try and rule this out, constitutional lawyers say, would be a violation of the right of free speech.

Gov. Reagan blames the violence on planning done by anarchists and revolutionary groups more than nine years ago. These groups, he said, are seeking to disrupt the American scene.

The message is clear, Reagan and lawmakers agree, "something must be done."

In his state-of-the-state speech in January, Reagan asked the Legislature to join him in "whatever it takes" to bring peace and drive anarchists off the campuses.

Specifically, the governor asked for laws to:

- Provide that any student suspended or expelled who returns to the campus be guilty of trespass.
- Provide that any student convicted of a crime in connection with a campus disturbance be dismissed and not considered for re-entry to the school for one year.

- Provide for dismissal of any faculty member or employer who is convicted of a crime in a campus disturbance.
- Ban loudspeakers on campuses without express permission of the school administration.

It would take a book to detail all the bills and resolutions introduced as a result of the governor's plea and the demands of the taxpayers.

Sen. John Harmer (R-Glendale) has received senate approval for five of his bills dealing with the subject. They include dismissal of students and faculty for crimes on campus, declaration of states of emergency by administrators, and protection of campus police.

Sen. Donald L. Grunsky (R-Watsonville), majority floor leader, has two bills approved by the upper house.

One would give campus police the same protection as other peace officers, and the other would give college administrators the right to withdraw consent for persons to remain on campus when it is determined they would interfere with normal campus procedure.

Other Senators who have had bills approved and are awaiting action in the State Assembly are Walter Stiern (D-Bakersfield), Robert Lagomarsino (R-Ojai), James Whitmore (R-La Habra), Alan Short (D-Stockton) and Lawrence Walsh (D-Huntington Park).

There is no doubt that campus unrest will continue to be an election issue next year.

In each of the special elections held this year (and there have been more than normal) the candidates have been called upon to account for their positions on the subject.

Reagan partly credits his firm stand on campus unrest for his wide margin of victory over Edmund G. Brown in 1966.

Public opinion polls indicate that three out of four Californians disapprove of youthful dissent and demonstrations whether on campus or not.

Some lawmakers, mostly liberal Democrats, believe there are enough laws already dealing with dissent. They want to see administrators apply these with force before adding any new statutes.

Campus disturbances have been called a "political football" by representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union. These liberals contend that some of the laws suggested might stifle free speech guaranteed by the constitution.

On the other hand, administrators have been taken to task when it was revealed that on 27 public college campuses with 350,000 students, only one student has been expelled for violation of the campus code of conduct.

Lawmakers pushing strong legislation say that taxpayers' money is not intended to finance public university and college campuses which have become a staging ground for anarchy and rebellion by students, faculty and non-students like.

Students who want an education and professors who want to teach must be protected, and professional anarchists must be ousted from the campuses, they say.



Campus disorders like this one at San Francisco State have prompted lawmakers to introduce some 80 new laws on the problem

San Jose, Calif. San Jose Mercury (Cir. D. 122,703) MAY 13 1969 Page 1 STRIKING PROFS 1368 Trustees Agree On Reinstatement

MERCURY SACRAMENTO BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — Legal counsel for the state college system and professors who staged January walkouts at San Jose State and San Francisco State College agreed Monday that a majority of the striking faculty members should be reinstated.

Norman Epstein, attorney for the state college board of trustees, said the board would back up college presidents who agreed to reinstate the strikers, most of them members of the American Federation of Teachers.

But Epstein warned that the trustees might not tolerate any such "deals" in future walkouts. "I want to make it clear we believe that a strike is very serious and warrants sanctions," Epstein said. "Should there ever be another strike here is every reason to believe that the strongest measures will be taken."

Despite the warning, they

were no strong measures taken Monday at a pre-trial conference of the State Personnel Board.

Hearing officer Robert Hill listened to Epstein and Victor Van Bourg, attorney for the faculty members, go over the list of 319 San Francisco State and 22 SJS strikers name-by-name.

Epstein said that the trustees had no objections to full reinstatement of 16 of the SJS strikers and 94 of the strikers at San Francisco State.

But no college sanctions are pending against many of the others even where the trustees have objections.

The WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

City Edition Wash. D.C. Saturday, June 7, 1969



Not Another Strike!

S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, besieged by bloody student strikes and riots recently, understood the umpire's word for this one. As any good sports semanticist knows, he whiffed, fanned, failed to connect, didn't hit the ball, and struck out. Dr. Hayakawa was on the losing team in the ball game for the benefit of the San Francisco Police Athletic League's youth fund.

The S.F. State Strike Firing

LOS ANGELES — San Francisco State College did not rehire 40 persons dropped from faculty rolls as a result of the recent American Federation of Teachers strike, state college chancellor Glenn S. Dumke reported here.

Only one faculty member out of 26 dropped from the rolls at San Jose State was not rehired, Dumke reported. San Francisco State originally dropped 167 persons from the faculty but rehired all but the 40.

The "dismissals" were the result of a State Education Code clause that says faculty members must be rehired for five consecutive years unless they are presumed to have resigned.

Dumke also opined some of the persons rehired have tenure. They can only regain tenure if the State Personnel Board reinstates them to their previous status.

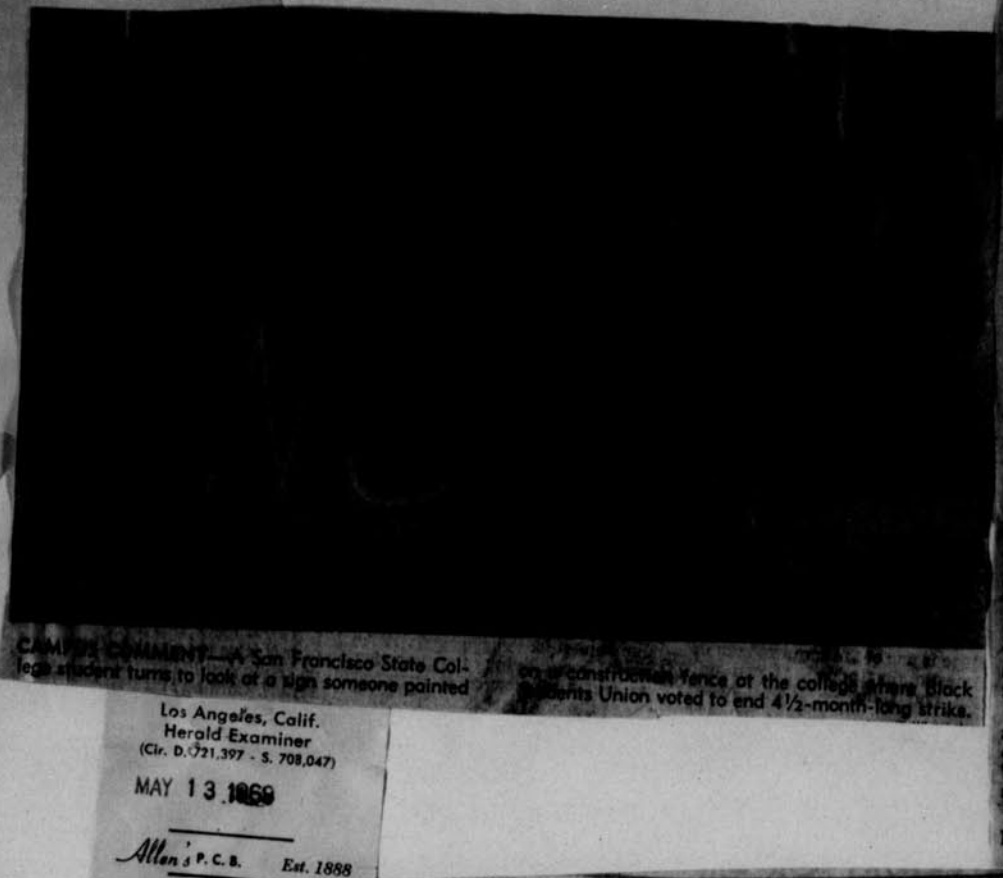
"Otherwise," he added, "their rehiring constitutes a new hire for tenure and other purposes."

The report was requested by state college trustee Dudley

Swain, outgoing director of campus affairs.

Not rehired by San Francisco State following the strike were:

Judy Alger, Michael Ben-
dix, Ernest Becker, Du-
thy Bricker, Debra Clark,
Robert Cayan, Jean Cir-
incio, Clyde Cummings, John-
nie Draper, Hugh Enche-
Vincent Fernandez, David
Freeman, Patrick Gleason,
Rich Gorringer, Janice Gul-
ledge, George Hills, Victor
Honig, Nancy Jackman, Er-
win Kelly, Luis Kemnitzer,



CAMPUS CHAOS — San Francisco State Col-
lege students turn to look at a sign someone painted
on a construction fence at the college during Black
Students Union voted to end 4 1/2-month-long strike.

S.F. State Strike Ends as BSU OKs Faculty-Negotiated Terms

BY DANIEL L. LORBER
San Francisco Times

SAN FRANCISCO — The 4 1/2-month strike at San Francisco State College ended Thursday when the Black Students Union accepted a settlement negotiated by a faculty committee.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president, had agreed to provisions of the settlement package earlier in the week. He will hold a press conference this morning to announce the terms.

The BSU and the faculty committee agreed to a settlement that includes:

1. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

2. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

3. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

4. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

5. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

6. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

7. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

8. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

9. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

10. The BSU will accept the faculty committee's recommendation that the college continue to operate on a non-racial basis.

San Jose State did not rehire Vernon Cope.

The college agreed to continue operation of a degree-granting black studies department, but re-
tained a demand that its chairman and faculty have final authority over its operation, including hiring of teachers.

An immediate element of the settlement was the college's agreement to appoint a board of black studies faculty members to advise the college on the operation of the black studies department.

2. Filling vacancies for black students in the college's general education program, which waives entrance requirements for students from ghetto areas who are considered capable of college work despite low high school grades.

Other Admissions

3-Admitting other nonwhite "Third World" students to the same program within the limits of the openings available.

On Jan. 28, police moved into a rally in the central quad, and arrested 433 persons.

The new semester, which began in mid-February, has been relatively calm. Strikers lost their momentum, and class attendance has climbed back to normal.

Settlement of the teachers' strike March 2 further weakened the student rebellion.

Squabbling broke out between the students for a Democratic Society and the Black Student Union, which was also increasingly divided over whether to continue the strike. Delicate negotiations by Bishop Hurley and the faculty committee, headed by Curtis Allen, an economics professor, finally convinced the strike leaders that they should settle.

Reacting to strong public pressure, California legislators of both parties are pushing new laws designed to curb student violence

CRACKDOWN ON CAMPUS DISORDERS

By PHIL HANNA
Herold-Examiner Political Writer

Since the California legislature convened in January, lawmakers have been deluged with letters, telegrams and telephone calls asking them to do something about violent unrest at the University of California and state colleges.

Constituents have been "shocked," "appalled," "annoyed," and just plain "mad" about the whole campus scene.

"It wasn't like that when we went to school," they tell their legislators.

Lawmakers sense that if something isn't done now about the situation, voters may decide they want someone else in Sacramento who can do the job of bringing peace to the schools.

Senate President Pro Tem Hugh M. Burns (D-Fresno) said he had received more than 250 letters about the problem.

Other legislators count the letters by the pound, and Gov. Ronald Reagan has a special investigation team which handles the campus "mail" to better study the problem.

In response to this "mail" from constituents, lawmakers have introduced more than 50 bills, resolutions and amendments dealing with the subject in one form or another.

Burns' State Senate Un-American Activities Committee is investigating the problems on campus. It hopes to make its report public the first week of June.

University officials and college administrators probably won't like the report. They were "outraged" at a recent Burns committee report on activity at the University of California.

On the other side of the aisle, Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy) formed a Select Committee on Campus Disturbances made up of members of both the Assembly Criminal Procedures and Education committees.

The lower house body expects to file a report in about two weeks.

Some bills dealing with the subject have been approved by the State Senate, but they are stalled up in the Assembly awaiting the select committee report.

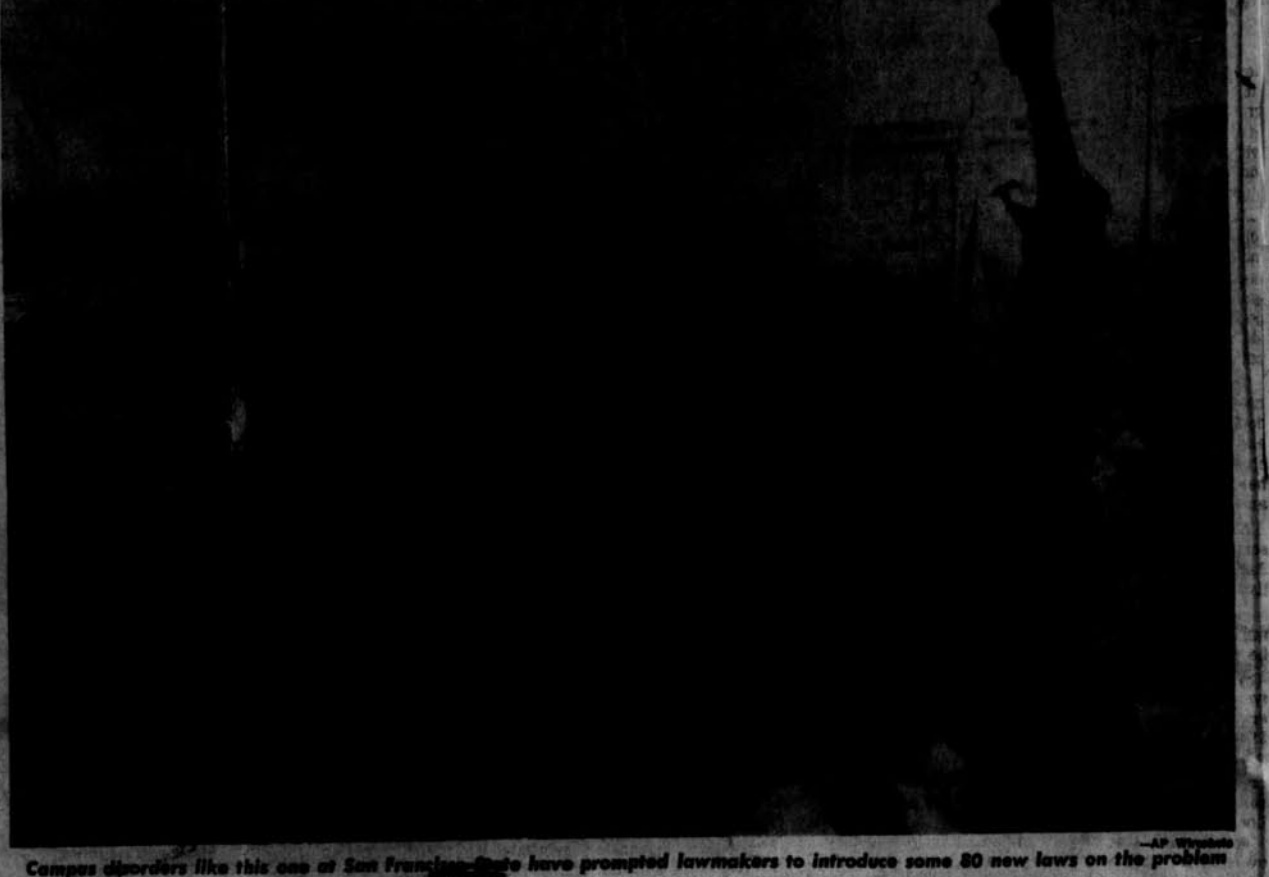
Some recommendations expected to be approved include:

- Authority to keep marshals and violent demonstrators off the campuses.
- Give campus administrators the right to declare an emergency should violent dissent erupt on any campus.
- Give campus police the same protection afforded other peace officers. Assault on a peace officer is a felony.
- Require permits for campus demonstrations.
- Punish students and faculty members severely for any on-campus violence in which they are involved.

But, on top of all of this, a special bill will exempt a privilege on all campuses. To try and take this one, constitutional lawyers say, would be a violation of the right of free speech.

Gov. Reagan blames the violence on the "hate" groups by communists and revolutionaries. He says these groups are "hate" groups, and he says they are "hate" groups.

The message is clear: The violence on campus is the result of "hate" groups. The violence on campus is the result of "hate" groups.



Campus disorders like this one at San Francisco State have prompted lawmakers to introduce some 50 new laws on the problem

STRIKING PROFS Trustees Agree On Reinstatement

SAN FRANCISCO — Legal were no strong measures taken Monday at a pre-trial conference of the State Personnel Board.

Hearing officer Robert Hill listened to Epstein and Victor Van Bourg, attorney for the faculty members, go over the list of 319 San Francisco State and 23 SJS strikers named by name.

Epstein said that the trustees had no objections to full reinstatement of 16 of the SJS strikers and 94 of the strikers at San Francisco State.

But no college sanctions are pending against many of the others even where the trustees have objections.

But Epstein warned that the trustees might not tolerate any such "deal" in future walkouts.

"I want to make it clear we believe that a strike is very serious and warrants sanctions," Epstein said. "Should there ever be another strike here is every reason to believe that the strongest measures will be taken."

Despite the warning, they

The Washington News

City Edition
Washington, D.C.
Saturday, June 7, 1969

Not Another Strike!

S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, besieged by bloody student strikes and riots recently, understood the umpire's word for this one. As any good sports semanticist knows, he whiffed, fanned, balked, and struck out. Dr. Hayakawa was on the losing team in the ball game for the benefit of the San Francisco Police Athletic League's youth fund.

Hayakawa Vote Draws Some Fire

By Lance Gilmore
Education Writer

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa was firmly in the saddle today as permanent president of San Francisco State College amid some faculty resentment over the way his reappointment came about.

The State Colleges Board of Trustees voted 16 to 2 yesterday at Los Angeles to make Hayakawa permanent president and ignored the recommendations of the San Francisco campus' faculty presidential selection committee.

Four members of the member selection committee yesterday urged the faculty to vote "no confidence" in Hayakawa.

But Hayakawa, who had been acting president of the troubled campus since last November, was unanimously reappointed by the faculty reaction.

The 62-year-old semantist labeled the reappointment a vote of confidence in his policies and disclosed that he has "not closed the door" on the possibility of entering politics.

Hayakawa, perhaps the most popular public figure in California because of his determined stand against campus violence, said he has "vaguely thought about running for everything from dog catcher to emperor, but I haven't had time lately to think about it."

The trustees' action in reappointing Hayakawa without a recommendation from local or statewide presidential selection committees also came under criticism from two major faculty organizations.

Method Attacked

Spokesmen for the Association of California State College Professors and the California Council of the American Federation of Teachers delivered vitriolic attacks on Hayakawa and the way he was reappointed.

"Hayakawa's presidency has been characterized by an over-reaction to student dissent and kangaroo courts," charged Prof. Dale Bush of Fresno State College, president of the ACSCP.

He said the board's action in naming Hayakawa to the presidency represents "a philosophy of repression and anti-intellectualism."

Bud Hutchinson, executive secretary of the faculty AFT union in the colleges, charged that "internal democracy is now dead in the California State Colleges."

"Aimed at Freedom"

Hayakawa, however, said his policies have been aimed at defending academic freedom.

"I shall continue my defense of that essential freedom on behalf of all the people of California," he stated.

State Colleges Chancellor Glenn Dumke was one of the first persons to jump on Hayakawa's bandwagon following his reappointment.

"From the day I recommended him (Hayakawa) for acting president, I have been in full support of his programs and policies," Dumke said.

'Order'

"Those policies brought order to that troubled campus," Governor Reagan heartily congratulated Hayakawa.

S.F. State Submits Detailed Report on Damages, Discipline

Chancellor's Staff Advises Trustees of Injuries, Arrests, Teacher Suspensions, Property Loss Since September

By JOHN DREYFUSS
Times Education Writer

Detailed reports of injuries, damage, arrests and teacher suspensions since September at San Francisco State College have been given to the state college trustees by the chancellor's staff.

Forty policemen were injured during disruption at the school, the report said. Two were hospitalized, one with a broken collarbone, the other a broken ankle.

Many Injuries Unreported

Five students or nonstudents were hospitalized for an "extended time" and 80 more injured. Police officials said many injuries remained unreported.

Arrests on campus totaled 384, including the mass arrest of 252 persons Jan. 23 for unlawful assembly. Other charges ranged from disturbing the peace to bomb possession.

Excluding the Jan. 23 arrests, about half the cases have been heard and eight of 10 persons tried have been convicted, the report said.

Damage to state property on campus cost \$24,976.06. Items ranged from \$20 to repair clogged toilets to \$3,100 for fire damage in the administration building.

The report said nine bombs exploded or were found on campus between Oct. 17 and Feb. 18.

In a separate report, the trustees learned that 216 teachers who went on strike at San Francisco State lost their jobs under a regulation requiring "automatic resignation" for missing five consecutive workdays without excuse.

Loss Credit for Tenure

However, all but 49 of the teachers have been rehired. Those rehired lost all credit toward achieving tenure.

The State Personnel Board can reinstate the lost tenure, or teachers can begin accumulating it again as of the date they were rehired, the report indicated.

At San Jose State College, 27 teachers "automatically resigned" due to participation in a strike. All but one were rehired under the same conditions as their colleagues at San Francisco State.

Handshake From Governor For Hayakawa
Appointed permanent president of S.F. State College

Trudeau, the only black member of the board, was one of two trustees who opposed the appointment.

Lee was one of three persons recommended for the presidency by the San Francisco State presidential selection committee.

The other candidates the committee recommended were Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr. and Franklin H. Williams, director of Columbia University's Center of Urban Affairs. They, too, are Negroes.

The trustees did not interview any of the three persons.

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- Mixed with all this is a sentimental idealization with the downy, golden. It resembles the idealization of the peasant among aristocratic Russian student revolutionaries early in the century. This sympathy with the underdog gives a fictitious moral base to justify their behavior.

Hayakawa points to elitist teachers who mold their students in this disrespect for the common man, for administrators, police government and who argue the "illegitimacy of contemporary authority."

The brutal question Hayakawa poses is: What are we teaching our children? What attitudes are we putting in their heads? Do we know?

According to IQ reports, there were brilliant men in Hitler's cabinet. But there was obvious something wrong with their education somewhere along the line.

Is what was wrong a combination of all?

How general are the student-professor attitudes to which Hayakawa refers? Are they widespread or limited to a small but active minority?

If Hayakawa is correct, what will happen when those youths enter government, business and education in ever-increasing numbers?

recommended for the San Francisco State presidency by a faculty presidential selection committee, but passed over by the rest of the trustees, it was to be taken with a grain of salt.

At any rate, the trustees' majority must have recognized that if they failed to choose Hayakawa they would have heard an unrelenting roar of public disapproval which no politically ambitious person would care to risk. Even though the ex officio trustees (there are five) may secretly be fearful, as politicians, of Hayakawa's Democratic potential, they are obliged to appear delighted at his success and zooming prestige. Probably their fondest hope would be that he remain totally attached to his job at 19th and Holloway and forget about that door opening onto Sacramento and Washington.

AS A STYLIST OF INSULT-TRADING, Dr. Hayakawa has scored a number of times. In a refreshingly unpolished way, spurning the cliches of educationese that ordinarily gush from State Colleges he quickly made a national name for himself—so successfully that one of the two trustees who voted against him on Wednesday said he was "spending more time trying to build an image than running the campus." Since, however, this complaint came from the one trustee who had been

Hayakawa

LOS ANGELES — (AP) — S. I. Hayakawa, the Japanese-American linguist expert who has ruled San Francisco State College with a firm hand as acting president, won permanent appointment yesterday.

California's state college trustees, in a closed session, voted him president. It is in a closed meeting.

SF State Dissidents Sentenced

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Sentences have been given 15 persons who pleaded guilty to charges growing out of the mass demonstration last Jan. 23 at San Francisco State College.

Municipal Court Judge Gerald J. O'Garra sentenced 14 to a 90-day suspended sentence, one year's probation and \$150 fine. The fifteenth drew the same sentence for a \$250 fine.

Judge O'Garra also issued a recommendation for shortening the trial process of 450 arrested at the demonstration. He suggested that some witnesses who have testified already be allowed to enter written testimony in other trials. He also said too much time is being wasted establishing the whereabouts of the buildings on campus, which nobody is challenging.

So far, four juries have convicted 25 demonstrators, two have acquitted 18, and one jury has deadlocked on six. Judge

Under Stull's proposal, local governments would become eligible for state reimbursement after they had spent \$100,000 in police costs because of state college or university disturbances.

They then would be reimbursed for one-half of the extra costs over the \$100,000 mark.

If Stull's bill is enacted — and Cahill's figures are accepted by state finance officials — the state would pay San Francisco one-half of \$632,573 — a welcome \$316,287.

Under the San Diego County lawmaker's proposal, the cost would be accumulative and there would be no specific time period in which they would have to be incurred to meet the \$100,000 eligibility mark.

The committee report showed that Berkeley had spent more than \$76,000 for campus-caused policing — but these figures do not include the costs of the recent "People's Park" rioting which conceivably would have pushed the total over the \$100,000 figure to make Berkeley eligible for state money.

Alameda County's costs, cited in the report include expenditures up to March 24 — before the heavy expenses of the "People's Park" rioting on and around the University of California's Berkeley Campus. The tab as of that date was almost \$60,000 for sheriff's officers and might now reach the \$100,000 level.

Other key features of the omnibus bill include:

- Revocation of state scholarships of students convicted of law violations in connection with campus disorders.
- Expulsion or firing of students and faculty members "after prompt hearing" for law violations.
- A requirement that UC regents, state college trustees and junior college boards adopt definite rules of conduct and specify the penalties for violations.

Hayakawa, a famed scholar before he became a college president, says he has faced that same problem within himself.

"I feel it very strongly . . . says Hayakawa, "because I have a Ph.D. in English and philosophy and used to feel (superior in this elitist) way until I got somewhat more democratized."

Perhaps, he says, it is harder to teach democracy than we ever imagined.

The ancient Chinese did not solve the problem. Their learned men, the Mandarins, became the privileged class. Plato believed philosophers should be kings, he said a philosopher.

Hayakawa's worry, of course, is occasioned by the attitudes he has observed in some American student and teacher groups:

- Those who do well in college entrance examinations and therefore populate the more prestigious colleges. Hayakawa says, have begun to look upon themselves as superior to other people.
- As an elite class, they do not feel themselves bound by conventions and restraints. They make a cult of hedonism. They despise the useful citizen. They find gratification in shocking the middle and lower classes by outrageous dress and behavior.
- They have a profound contempt for the democratic process, through which ordinary men have a voice equal to their own in the conduct of affairs.
- They find it tedious to discuss or argue matters with functionaries or bureaucrats. They are used to getting their own way when they want it. They impose their wishes on others by brushing aside or shouting down objections, by force if necessary.
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At

Disciplinary Board

Hayakawa Ouster Urged by Panel

The faculty disciplinary panel at San Francisco State College yesterday recommended that acting President S. I. Hayakawa be "severely reprimanded" and removed from his post.

The hearing panel of five faculty members made the recommendation after more than three months of intensive investigation and attempts at conciliation.

After investigating charges against the famous semantist by two faculty members, Professors Kay Boyle and Arthur Bierman, the faculty disciplinary panel voted 4 to 1 that Hayakawa should be reprimanded because:

- He accepted the position of acting president in violation of the normal procedures for such an appointment.
 - As a member of the Presidential Selection Committee, he broke an agreement of all committee members that none would accept the post without first notifying the entire committee.
 - He accepted the post without resigning from the Presidential Selection Committee.
 - On Dec. 2, 1968, he destroyed private property when he climbed onto an sound truck operated by student dissidents and ripped out the wires.
 - In the sound truck incident he committed physical aggression against individuals.
- In addition to recommending "severe reprimand" on all five charges, the faculty panel recommended that the

Presidential Selection Committee speed up the process of finding a replacement for Hayakawa.

APOLOGY

he hearing panel also recommended that Hayakawa apologize to those he allegedly attacked, and make restitution for any damage.

Normally the recommendations of a faculty hearing panel go to the president of the college for his action.

The president may either accept the recommendations or request further study by the panel.

Because the president, in this case, is both the accused and the judge, a proposal was approved by the faculty panel that their recommendations go to Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke for his action.

APPEAL

It is expected that Chancellor Dumke will receive the formal recommendations sometime today.

Under new appeal procedures approved by the Trustees earlier this year, a final appeal authority will be composed of faculty members from the State College system who are acceptable to the president of the statewide Academic Senate.

Hayakawa, who is already in Los Angeles to attend a Trustees' meeting, was not available for comment.

A top administration official at the college said yesterday "there is a definite possibility" that the Trustees will discuss Hayakawa's position as acting president.

Moderates Elected at S.F. State

Some 1800 students voted into office a moderate student government slate in San Francisco State College's official student government election, held Tuesday and Wednesday.

Voting with IBM cards, instead of the usual voting machines, students elected three students of the Satyagraha slate — which offered a platform of non-violent educational reform — to top positions on the student government.

Earlier, the present student government held elections ruled invalid by the administration, in which the top three offices went to student strike leaders. More than 2000 students voted in that election.

The three top offices in yesterday's election went to Harry V. Lehmann, president; Phil Miller, vice president; and Henry Isumasaka, treasurer.

There are some 16,000 students at the school.

Dumke Backs Hayakawa-- To Ignore Ouster Vote

By Ron Moskowitz

The faculty disciplinary panel at San Francisco State College that demanded President S. I. Hayakawa's removal had no right to investigate him in the first place, Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said yesterday.

The chancellor said he would therefore ignore the panel's demands that Hayakawa be "severely reprimanded" and removed from office.

Dumke's statement came as a reply to a request by Dr. Urban Whittaker, chairman of the college's various Grievance and Disciplinary Action panels, who asked the chancellor to review the charges.

Normally the president of a college reviews such charges and has final authority in a decision, but since the president was the object of the probe in this case, Whittaker had asked Dumke to do it.

In his reply, Dumke refused, saying any review by him would be "inappropriate and legally improper."

"The local procedures by which we never intended to apply to the president of the college," Dumke wrote.

"The responsibility to initiate a review and evaluation of their actions rests initially with the chancellor and ultimately with the Trustees," Dumke emphasized, however, that his objection stemmed from more than just a technical flaw, saying he felt Hayakawa had done an "outstanding" job "during a most trying period, and he continues to have my full support and that of the Trustees."

Dr. Whittaker said he "regrets very much" Dumke's decision and said the case will now have to go to Hayakawa, who will have to pass judgment on himself.

"It seems to me the impact of the decision is that the president, the most important

faculty member on the campus, is placed above the law which the faculty has developed to govern itself," Whittaker said.

"The case will have to be passed to the accused to review findings in his own case," Dumke wrote.

The five-man panel which had probed faculty charges of unprofessional conduct against Hayakawa had expressed a point of view opposite from Dumke.

The panel said he shouldn't have accepted the presidency while a member of the presidential selection committee, and that he committed physical aggression against individuals and damaged property when he climbed on a sound truck last December.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1969

EXAMINER

6-1-69

Hayakawa to Quit the Lecture Circuit

By Lynn Ludlow

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the most indefatigable lecturer since William Jennings Bryan, plans to drop out of the limelight and concentrate on solving problems at San Francisco State College.

Since becoming the acting

president in mid-crisis six months ago, Hayakawa has delivered at least 50 off-campus speeches, crossed the nation eight times and dined on banquet fare from Anaheim to the White House.

But his popularity doesn't extend to the college itself.

He has given but one

speech, which ended in disruption and bitterness. Once he crossed the campus, which was a news story in itself. And if he dines at the college, he brings a brown bag.

After the June 11 commencement exercises in the Cow Palace, Hayakawa will give one last speech (at Lockwood in Sunnyvale). Then he will quit making public appearances until October and devote the summer months to "reading, writing and reorganizing."

Next year his schedule of 15 to 17 off-campus speeches every month will be limited to three or four. He plans to do less talking and more solving.

Hayakawa, previously known as chief interpreter of the general semantics world, isn't a stranger to the lecture circuit. But when the part-time professor became full-time interim president, he scrapped most of his semantics schedule.

More than willing to explain and defend his hard-line approach to the campus confrontations, Hayakawa accepted almost all invitations, appeared on television programs from Chicago to Colorado.

He appeared before a Senate subcommittee and a House subcommittee in Washington, D.C., and he testified at an Assembly hearing in Sacramento. He went to church with President Nixon.

He spoke to every possible kind of group, from the United States Chamber of Commerce to the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association.

Appeared on TV In March alone he spoke at the University of Colorado (as the focus of that campus's most serious disturbance), the Secondary School Principals Association, the California Schoolmasters Club, the American Legion, the Board of Supervisors, the Gridiron Dinner of the White House Correspondents Association, the Republican Lincoln Day Dinner, the San

Diego Bar Association and Sigma Delta Chi.

He also appeared on a nationwide television panel, attended meetings of the State College Board of Trustees and, in mid-month, announced the end of the student strike.

Known to friends as "Don" because of his Oxford manner, Samuel I. Hayakawa has been spared the question of what makes Sammy run. But run he did, and the reaction of his staff was summed up by public affairs director Harvey Yorke.

"I'm dragging," he said. A typical weekend in May began on a Friday with work at his office at home in Mill Valley, a brief check with the campus and a plane trip to Long Beach.

He lunched at the Douglas plant and inspected the place with an eye to some kind of joint vocational-educational project.

After a long interview with editors of the Long Beach newspaper, he discussed campus problems in his hotel room for an hour, attended a lengthy dinner and gave the main speech to the Long Beach YMCA directors.

On Saturday, after breakfast with one of his trustees, he submitted to a half hour interview with a Cal Poly student and drove to Los Angeles for radio and television interviews. He was the speaker at a luncheon of the California Associated Press Radio and Television Association.

En route to the airport, he talked a different kind of shop with a director of the International Society for General Semantics.

Back To The Campus On Sunday, he went to Monterey for informal meetings and a dinner with the Pacific Coast Coffee Association. On Monday, he spoke to the group, then returned to the campus for four hours of work.

One of his staffers said, "He gets 50 to 60 invitations a week." All fees go into his contingency fund, now about \$5000.

Hayakawa, at 64, is a good deal more energetic than most men his age. He has the ability to catnap at any time, any place. On jet airliners, where some passengers are gripping the arm rests with sweaty palms, he is dozing.

Hayakawa usually works an hour or so in his office at home before driving to the Lake Merced campus. He no longer asks for a police escort.

Arriving at about 10 o'clock, he will meet continuously with key administrators, delegations, visitors and newsmen.

In college administration circles, some presidents are known as "inside men"; others as "outside men."

Hayakawa is trying both roles with the help of his administrators, but he has decided to change things.

He plans to go off for a little fishing trip after commencement, then plunge into plans for the 1970-71 year.

These plans do not apparently call the trustees to appoint a permanent president — unless it's Hayakawa himself.

EXAMINER

5-28-69

S.F. State

Protester

Motion

Arguments

Set on S.F.

State Trials

Mon., June 2, 1969

San Francisco Chronicle

Mon., June 2, 1969

Arguments

Set on S.F.

State Trials

Mon., June 2, 1969

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Mon., June 2, 1969

The Toll At College Campuses

Special to The Examiner

LOS ANGELES

Nine bomb incidents, scores of injuries, some 400 arrests and \$25,000 in property damage occurred at San Francisco State College this academic year, the State College Board of Trustees was told here yesterday.

The information was part of a report that indicated there were no disruptions this year on 13 of the 18 state college campuses.

San Jose State experienced 14 arrests, several fires and about \$6000 in property damage.

The report, detailing eruptions at five of the campuses, was requested by Trustee Dudley Swim of Carmel Valley.

"Am I correct that we have no insurance covering these property losses?" Swim asked yesterday.

"Yes," replied board attorney Norman Epstein. "The policy of the State of California is not to insure itself for anything with a few minor exceptions."

"What is the liability of a parent for a child's action?" Swim asked.

"If the child is a minor the liability is up to \$500, if there is malicious or intentional action involved," Epstein replied.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa plans to drop out of the speaking podium limelight and concentrate on solving problems at San Francisco State College, according to Lynn Ludlow writing in the San Francisco Examiner in his Sunday issue.

Ludlow described Hayakawa as "the most indefatigable lecturer since William Jennings Bryan," and wrote:

Since becoming the acting president in mid-crisis six months ago, Hayakawa has delivered at least 50 off-campus speeches, crossed the nation eight times and dined on banquet fare from Anaheim to the White House.

But his popularity doesn't extend to the college itself. He has given but one speech which ended in disruption and bitterness. Once he crossed the campus, which was a news story in itself. And if he dines at the college, he brings a brown bag.

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Next year his schedule of 15 to 17 off-campus speeches every month will be limited to three or four. He plans to do less talking and more solving.

Hayakawa, previously known as chief interpreter of the general semantics world, isn't a stranger to the lecture circuit. But when the part-time professor became full-time interim president, he scrapped most of his semantics schedule.

Hayakawa Supported By Dumke

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa held a fresh vote of confidence today from Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke of the California state colleges.

He said yesterday he would ignore a recommendation by a San Francisco State College faculty committee to dismiss the acting president.

Hayakawa, said Dumke, "continues to have my full support and that of the Trustees."

In a letter to Urban Whittaker, chairman of the grievance and disciplinary action panel at the college, Dumke said he believed it would be "inappropriate and legally improper" for him to review the committee's findings.

The group recommended Hayakawa's dismissal on grounds he had broken an agreement among members of the Faculty Presidential Selection Committee that none of them would accept the acting president post and had not resigned from the committee when he took the job.

In addition, the committee accused Hayakawa of destroying property when he pulled wires from a sound truck parked on the campus during a disturbance last winter.

Dumke said the responsibility for appointing campus presidents rests with the board of trustees, acting on the recommendation of the chancellor.

He said this procedure was followed in naming Dr. Hayakawa acting president.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1969

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

Tuesday, June 3, 1969

Arguments

Set on S.F.

State Trials

Mon., June 2, 1969

San Francisco Chronicle

Mon., June 2, 1969

Arguments

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Hayakawa to Cut Speech Circuit After June 11th

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Dr. H. Has Backing Of State Colleges Chancellor Dumke

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has rejected a faculty demand to remove Dr. S. I. Hayakawa from his post.

Dumke wrote to Urban Whittaker, chairman of the college's grievance and disciplinary action panel Thursday, that he would decline to review the findings of the committee, which urged Hayakawa be removed from his post.

The committee "intended Hayakawa a message," an agreement with one of the faculty's "preliminary" selection committee that none of them would accept the presidency. It alleged he had not resigned from the committee when he took the job.

It also accused Hayakawa of destroying property when he pulled the wires from a sound truck during a campus disturbance.

Dumke said the faculty group had no authority to urge the board of trustees to remove Hayakawa, noting such responsibility rested initially with the chancellor and ultimately with the board of trustees.

"To avoid any misinterpretation of my position on this letter," he wrote, "I point out that upon my recommendation Dr. Hayakawa was requested by the board of trustees to assume leadership immediately during a period of extreme emergency, and he had no authority to resign from the committee when he took the job."

Dumke said Hayakawa "continues to have my full support and that of the Trustees." Hayakawa received national attention for his tough handling of student disorders at the troubled college.

In the last editions of The "New Canadian" there was a column printed with regard to an address given by S.

Contradiction at State

Acting president S.I. Hayakawa declared yesterday that he was "less optimistic than before" about a black studies department being ready for San Francisco State College students.

He was, however, immediately contradicted by his own two lieutenants who are in charge of developing the controversial department.

Dr. Donald Garrity, the vice president for academic affairs, said flatly: "There will be a black studies department in the fall semester of 1969. As far as the black studies department is concerned, I do not know what Hayakawa is talking about when he said he is 'less optimistic.'"

PLANNING
Dean of undergraduate studies, added: "Dr. (Nathan) Hare and I, along with another black faculty member, Robert Christman, have been working consistently toward the establishment of a black studies department for the fall semester."

REASON
Both Dr. White and Dr. Garrity are disliking for the new department had proceeded far enough that faculty members for it were already being hired.

Hayakawa also said "there is very little chance that the

school of ethnic studies will be ready in time for student enrollment in the fall."

Hayakawa said both the school and the department would have been ready last February — but for the student strike and the lack of sufficient planning on the part of Dr. Hare, the black studies department acting chairman.

Dr. Hare, informed later of the opposing views of his own lieutenants, commented: "I'm just terribly glad to hear that Dr. Garrity is more optimistic than I about the black studies department this fall. I have talked with Dr. Garrity about the black studies department or several weeks and his optimism certainly increases my own."

He added that Dr. Garrity was "much closer" to the situation than he was.

ELECTIONS
Hayakawa's statements came yesterday during a press conference in which he assailed the school's Academic Senate for redemning by a 24 to 2 vote that both student body elections held last month be thrown out — and that a third election be held this fall, with the current student body government continuing in power until then.

The acting president said six new members had been

ly been elected to the Academic Senate — although not yet installed — and the passage of the resolution was therefore "a dying gasp of the old Senate."

He added: "I plan to ignore the resolution."

ACTION
He also said he believed that any court action would uphold the validity of the second student body election — which was sanctioned by the administration and which elected a slate of moderate students.

Hayakawa also said that the number of students enrolled in the college through the Educational Opportunity Program — an admissions program designed to aid minority group students — this fall because of lack of money.

Reginald Major, director of the program, said recently, however, that he had planned to ask for at least 500 enrolled students — an increase of 100 over those admitted last year.

Wed., Apr. 9, 1969

San Francisco Chronicle

Teacher Arbiter

By Ron Moskowitz

The man who successfully mediated the teacher strike at San Francisco State College predicted here yesterday that there will be a rash of public employee strikes "because we reward overt action and violence."

Ronald Haughton, the widely-known mediator who came from Michigan to help settle the long dispute, called for binding compulsory arbitration in all public employee and employer disputes.

His suggestion brought charges of "traitor" from George Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who represented the teachers in the dispute.

LIBERALS
He reminded Haughton that "back in the days when we were both considered liberals" we opposed compulsory arbitration, knowing it is the death of collective bargaining.

"Organized labor will never buy that, not even in the public sector," Johns said.

Louis Heilborn, a local attorney who at the time of the strike was a Trustee of the State Colleges and in effect represented management, called for a new state enabling law which would recognize collective bargaining for academic employees and outline employee organization and employer relationships.

All three men spoke to the Industrial Relations Research Association at a luncheon in the Executive Club of the Furniture Mart.

"Compulsory binding arbitration would inject a neutral factor into that situation and polls have shown the public would support arbitration even more than an injunction against a strike."

Haughton disclosed that if the final round of mediation had failed, there were plans to hold a "show cause hearing" in which each factor would be ordered to show cause why the strike cannot be settled.

Heilborn, in listing "lessons that can be drawn from this experience," urged colleges to have trained personnel to deal with grievances "at early and critical stages."

He also said it is "almost impossible" to solve such disputes "if conferences must be held in a fishbowl." He called for closed meetings.

Heilborn also urged that the Legislature participate at an early stage in the development of legislation concerning salaries, working conditions and fringe benefits.

Haughton, the main speaker, noted that public employee strikes had risen from 28 in 1962 to over 300 in 1967 and predicted the number would continue to soar.

"The Negroes in Detroit weren't paid much attention to until after the middle part of the city had been burned out and 43 persons had been killed," he said.

"And Negroes wouldn't be sitting at lunch counters in the South today if they hadn't violated trespass laws. We react to pressure on every level."

"Inexperienced people like the students at San Francisco State College simply don't know how to settle," he said.

"They may be nearly all the way home and don't know when to settle. They are so worried about going back to their inexperienced constituencies without the whole package that they hold out even when they're ahead."

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'Privileged Students Spark College Woes'

By Jack Welter
Examiner Capitol Bureau

SACRAMENTO — Privileged white students rather than disadvantaged blacks were spotlighted in the Senate Education Committee's record today as bearing major responsibility for disorder on California college and university campuses.

President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College noted the distinction yesterday in urging approval of legislation to set up a \$10.2 million educational opportunity program which would admit 6000 underqualified students to state colleges next year.

Two bills by Senator George R. Moscone (D-San Francisco) would appropriate \$3 million for academic phases of the program, open to both black and white students whose grades nominally would not permit them to enter college. Another \$7.2 million would provide \$1200 a year scholarships, grants and loans to permit them to stay in college.

Troublemakers
To congressmen, that large numbers of students enrolled under the present makeshift EOP program have been involved in campus turmoil, Hayakawa replied:

"The people giving the most difficulty are not the disadvantaged, but the privileged, white, upper middle-class students—they're the ones giving the most trouble."

Contrary to impressions, the committee was told repeatedly that all blacks are not members of the militant Black Students Union, and BSU cannot legitimately speak for all enrolled blacks.

Disaster
Hayakawa conceded that numbers of EOP beneficiaries may have been involved at San Francisco State, but "as followers, not as leaders."

Despite the teachers' strike, he said, "most just went on studying—I was very impressed with the record of EOP students."

"The subject of education—organized labor will never buy that, not even in the public sector," Johns said.

Louis Heilborn, a local attorney who at the time of the strike was a Trustee of the State Colleges and in effect represented management, called for a new state enabling law which would recognize collective bargaining for academic employees and outline employee organization and employer relationships.

All three men spoke to the Industrial Relations Research Association at a luncheon in the Executive Club of the Furniture Mart.

"Compulsory binding arbitration would inject a neutral factor into that situation and polls have shown the public would support arbitration even more than an injunction against a strike."

Haughton disclosed that if the final round of mediation had failed, there were plans to hold a "show cause hearing" in which each factor would be ordered to show cause why the strike cannot be settled.

Heilborn, in listing "lessons that can be drawn from this experience," urged colleges to have trained personnel to deal with grievances "at early and critical stages."

He also said it is "almost impossible" to solve such disputes "if conferences must be held in a fishbowl." He called for closed meetings.

Heilborn also urged that the Legislature participate at an early stage in the development of legislation concerning salaries, working conditions and fringe benefits.

Haughton, the main speaker, noted that public employee strikes had risen from 28 in 1962 to over 300 in 1967 and predicted the number would continue to soar.

"The Negroes in Detroit weren't paid much attention to until after the middle part of the city had been burned out and 43 persons had been killed," he said.

"And Negroes wouldn't be sitting at lunch counters in the South today if they hadn't violated trespass laws. We react to pressure on every level."

"Inexperienced people like the students at San Francisco State College simply don't know how to settle," he said.

"They may be nearly all the way home and don't know when to settle. They are so worried about going back to their inexperienced constituencies without the whole package that they hold out even when they're ahead."

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Hayakawa Wants Job Permanently

Examiner Capitol Bureau

SACRAMENTO — In the academic world, where one simply doesn't indicate publicly that one wants a certain job, S. I. Hayakawa has stunned them again.

He told reporters he wants to become president of San Francisco State College, not just acting president.

"That's the job I really want right now," he said in an impromptu hallway meeting with reporters yesterday. "I want to stay with it."

The Polls
The question arose because of polls that show the controversial semantics scholar committee at San Francisco State, which formerly included Hayakawa himself, has accused Dumke of "a breach of trust." The usual nominating committee consists entirely of professors.

Hayakawa doesn't want to be diverted by politics. "I don't think I should walk out now with it half done," he said.

Hayakawa, who was accompanied by his smiling wife, Marge, said he favors the presidential selection panel plan currently before Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

Lineup
It would include Dumke, two trustees, a member of the college advisory board, Dr. Mansel Keene of the Chancellor's staff and three faculty members.

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Friday, June 6, 1969
NICHU BEN TIMES

Wants to Retain Post...

DR. HAYAKAWA BACKS PLAN FOR \$10 MILLION ETHNIC STUDIES FUND

SACRAMENTO, June 5—(UPI)—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, said Wednesday he would like to become the permanent president of the school.

The peppery semantics professor-turned-college administrator disclosed his preference to remain as chief of the college during an impromptu hallway news conference in the Capitol.

Asked specifically if he would accept the permanent presidency at the college, Hayakawa replied crisply:

"That's the job I really want right now, and I want to stay with it."

He noted that since he assumed the job Nov. 26, 1968, he has accomplished some of the goals he set for himself when he agreed temporarily to take the reins of the then strike-torn campus.

"I don't think I should walk out now with it half done," Hayakawa said.

Backs Moscone Bill
Hayakawa's comments came after 45 minutes of testimony on a pair of bills by Sen. George O. Moscone, D., San Francisco, to appropriate \$10.2 million to help educationally disadvantaged students get a college education.

Hayakawa, who some public opinion polls show has voter appeal second only to Gov. Ronald Reagan, again declined to speculate whether he would enter politics.

"I haven't got the time to worry about things but education," said Hayakawa, a Democrat by voter registration.

Hayakawa strongly endorsed Moscone's plan to bring in 6,000 poor white, black and brown students into the state college system. The current program allows four per cent of a student body to consist of academically unqualified youngsters who have the potential for college work.

He said the measures would "avert social disaster in coming years" by permitting the poor to gain education.

Voices Caution
"I see special admission in the state colleges as an act of faith on the part of California citizens," he said.

However, he cautioned against admitting too great a number of the disadvantaged students until college faculties are tooled up to accommodate.

These programs must be "managed effectively," he said, adding that he feels that even the present program involving 428 students at San Francisco State is too large in relation to the number of qualified teachers, counselors and other special services available.

Blame for Riots
Under questioning by conservative members of the senate education committee, he denied that black students in economic opportunity programs have been ring leaders in campus disturbances.

"Privileged students of the white middle class" have generally led such revolts across the nation, he said.

Of 800 black students on his campus, only 100 participated in the recent strike there, he declared.

The Government Printing Office paper backs on the Senate study will sell for \$1.25 after release of the study tomorrow.

Washington

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence will issue a special policy statement today calling on universities to deal quickly and decisively with threats of campus violence.

At the same time, the statement — the first to carry the commission's policy seal — will note that the degree of force used to quell student rebellions has been excessive in many instances.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, chairman of the 11-member commission, will hold a press conference at 10 a.m. EDT today to release the 3600-word statement.

It is the first official statement to be issued by the presidential commission. Earlier studies by task forces of special interest groups, including the Senate Education Committee, have been released without comment by the commission itself.

In its statement, the commission will be critical of the way that most university officials have handled the recent wave of student unrest.

One reason, they point out sympathetically, is that powers are so diffuse in the university structure that administrators cannot move quickly enough to contain a disorder before it explodes.

Also, the statement notes that scholars have a habit of carefully weighing all sides of an issue — an admirable trait for scholarship but, one that can delay the quick response needed to meet a threat of naked power.

The commission's statement will recommend that university officials make it unmistakably clear in advance that they will not hesitate to call in out-campus police and civil authority if necessary to handle a disorder. But it adds that college authorities also should take the precaution of reviewing procedures with police in advance to minimize the danger of excessive force being used against students.

Another recommendation

Hayakawa testified in support of bills by Senator George Moscone (Dem-S.F.) which would appropriate a total of \$10.2 million for economic opportunity programs, including direct financial aid for 6000 students throughout the State College system.

Hayakawa said his position on such programs differs both from that of conservatives, many of whom don't approve at all, and militants, who want "unlimited enrollment of minorities and the disadvantaged."

These programs must be "managed effectively," he said, adding that he feels that even the present program involving 428 students at San Francisco State is too large in relation to the number of qualified teachers, counselors and other special services available.

QUESTION
Senator John G. Schmitz (Rep-Tustin) a member of the John Birch Society, asked why junior colleges shouldn't take all high school graduates not normally qualified for four-year institutions.

Hayakawa said he had wondered about that himself, but feels that it is better to provide some "mix" in the State Colleges and the University of California.

DENIAL
Senators Clark L. Bradley (Rep-San Jose) and James Q. Wentworth (Dem-Hawthorne) contended that students currently enrolled under special admissions programs, particularly blacks, had been major forces in campus disorders. Hayakawa denied it.

Hayakawa's possible political future had come up earlier when the Senate Education Committee was awaiting his appearance to testify on legislation regarding funds for disadvantaged students in State colleges.

Chairman Albert S. Rodda (Dem-Sacto.) inadvertently referred to "Senator Hayakawa."

Our Correspondent

1 to 5 Years

S.F. State Bomb Case Sentence

A San Francisco State College graduate student from Nigeria, convicted last month of having a bomb on the campus, received a one to five year prison term in Superior Court here yesterday.

PLANNING
The method of selecting a new president for San Francisco State College was still today "somewhere over the rainbow."

REASON
Dr. White and Dr. Dumke, a planning for the new department had proposed far enough that faculty members for it were already being hired.

Hayakawa also said "there is very little chance that the

method of selecting a new president for San Francisco State College was still today "somewhere over the rainbow."

In a report to the Academic Senate yesterday, the college's presidential selection committee made it known in no uncertain terms it was disenchanted with state college Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke's in silence on a "Rainbow Committee" to "work out an acceptable candidate."

"The members of this committee refuse to participate in a 'rainbow' selection procedure," the senate was told. "We have informed the chancellor of this fact. This would put more say in the hands of the state people."

The Academic Senate heard the report but took no action.

Dumke has suggested the first meeting of the proposed committee be held next Tuesday. He wants the special screening group to consist of himself; two state college trustees; Dr. Mansel Keene, special assistant to the chancellor's office; a member of the advisory board of the college, and three members of the faculty, the senate was advised.

The selection committee, which is the usual instrument for selecting new college

presidents and is part of the academic senate, said it considered Dumke's suggestion to be "an attempt to breach a trust."

A slate of candidates was submitted to Dumke on April 8. In response, the presidential selection committee received a letter from the chancellor stating he wished to introduce a rainbow committee into the selection process.

Dumke further stated that "all correspondence to or about potential candidates should be channeled through the chancellor's office," the senate was told.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa has declined to speculate on the possibility of his being named permanent president. When he was asked this week if he would be back on the job as acting president in the fall he replied:

"I have no intention of resigning."

Rules require that the selection committee submit from three to five names to Dumke, who may recommend one to the State College Board of Trustees.

They, in turn, may either accept or reject that recommendation, while Dumke, for his part, has the option of rejecting all names submitted to him.

One week later, the moderate opposition, the Satyagraha (non-violent) Party, won an election sanctioned as legal by Hayakawa.

The senate recommendation yesterday for a third election in the fall must still go to Hayakawa for approval.

In a separate action the senate appointed four faculty members to serve on the School of Ethnic Studies advisory committee. They are: Jacques Hymans, assistant professor of history; Diane Lewis, assistant professor of anthropology; Elmer Cooper, associate dean of student activities, and David Cahoon, assistant professor of second

ary education.

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Teacher Arbitration
The man who successfully mediated the teacher strike at San Francisco State College predicted here yesterday that there will be a rash of public employee strikes "because we reward overt action and violence."

Ronald Houghton, the widely-known mediator who came from Michigan to help settle the long dispute, called for binding compulsory arbitration in all public employee and "ghetto-versus-establishment" disputes.

His suggestions brought charges of "traitor" from George Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who represented the teachers in the dispute.

He reminded Houghton that "back in the days when we were both considered liberals" we opposed compulsory arbitration, knowing it is the death of collective bargaining.

"Organized labor will never buy that, not even in the public sector," Johns said.

Louis Heilbron, a local attorney who at the time of the strike was a Trustee of the State Colleges and in effect represented management, called for a new state enabling law which would recognize collective bargaining for academic employees and outline employee organization and employer relationships.

All three men spoke to the Industrial Relations Research Association at a luncheon in the Executive Club of the Furniture Mart.

"Compulsory binding arbitration would inject a neutral factor into that situation and polls have shown the public would support arbitration even more than an injunction against a strike."

Houghton disclosed that if the final round of mediation had failed, there were plans to hold a "show cause hearing" in which each factor would be ordered to show cause why the strike cannot be settled.

Heilbron, in listing "lessons that can be drawn from this experience," urged colleges to have trained personnel to deal with grievances.

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Stompin' at State

Duke Ellington, whose 70th birthday was honored last week at a White House party, yesterday gave a two-hour concert at San Francisco State College that was attended by 3000 students.

The concert was proclaimed "a fantastic success" by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, who personally invited Ellington and his 14-piece band to the campus.

"We needed some kind of happy event that everyone could enjoy after the months of disturbance and misery," Hayakawa said.

During the concert, Ellington announced that the program was being dedicated to those who want to see a better black studies program at the college.

This drew applause from many Black Student Union members present as well as from many white students. Toward the end of the concert, held in the college gym, many students danced, Hayakawa danced, too.

Ellington's appearance on the campus had one less than happy side effect.

He was sent a telegram by three spokesmen for Ecumenical House which questioned the political motives behind his being invited to play at San Francisco State.

The telegram stated in part:

"You are aware the attempt is being made to use you as a political pawn to defeat aspirations of the entire minority community in San Francisco."

"We, the campus ministry at Ecumenical House, representing the religious community at San Francisco State College, feel that this is an



President Hayakawa was moved to dance by the music of his old friend, Duke Ellington

entirely unethical and immoral use of your great talents.

"You are being asked in the traditional manner to be an instant Negro, whose purpose is to be a decoy, so as to confuse and obscure the real issues."

Hayakawa, when he learned of the telegram, Paul E. Jacobs, president of the Missouri Synod of the Lu-

theran Church, and Dr. J. Davis Dillingworth, senate executive of the United Presbyterian Church, denominated leaders of the Ecumenical House spokesmen.

Hayakawa said he was "outraged" by the message to Ellington and said the senders, Dr. Gerald Pedersen and Hannibal Williams, "have been at considerable pains for the past year or

ances" at San Francisco State.

He said Ecumenical House, under their direction, "has been used for the promotion of violence and revolution."

Hayakawa said the implication that Ellington, "who I have known as a friend for many years, could be duped into being made a tool of a racist political scheme" is an insult to his intelligence and character.

A Protest of Bnai Brith's Man of Year

A Man of the Year award to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa by the Oakland chapter of Bnai Brith has "revolted" a group of radical Jewish students at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

They plan a protest demonstration at tonight's award dinner at the Jewish Community Center, 3245 Sheffield Avenue, in East Oakland.

"Bnai Brith is a small group of bureaucrats owned by the rich. Jewish youths are revolted by their deeds," declared Howard Bloom, a senior in near-Eastern languages.

RADICAL

Bloom, a spokesman for the radical Union of Jewish Students, held a press conference yesterday, along with some dozen other Jewish students.

They said they were upset at the award because Dr. Hayakawa is "a racist who has gained national prominence for his tough line on law and order."

Bnai Brith, said Bloom, had "allied itself with the most reactionary figure in American education."

REPLY

Later, Walton Goldman, president of Oakland Lodge Number 252 of Bnai Brith, which is sponsoring the dinner for some 500 persons, commented: "We are not taking sides on any of the San Francisco State issues."

Dr. Hayakawa, he said, was being honored for his work as an "educator and administrator."

Goldman said Bnai Brith is a private organization which has previously similarly honored Chief Justice Earl Warren and former Senator William F. Knowland.

Hayakawa Accepts Protested Plaque

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is "Man of the Year" to Oakland's Bnai Brith Lodge No. 252 but not to a raucous group of young Jewish dissidents.

The acting president of San Francisco State College was presented a plaque last night at the East Bay city's Jewish Community Center gymnasium before a crowd of 500 cheering adults and a mob of shouting youths calling themselves the Union of Jewish Students.

The meeting was punctuated by everything short of violence as speaker after speaker was booed, jeered and shouted down by the howling pack.

Parade

Carrying placards calling Hayakawa a "racist pig," the dissidents paraded through the hall all evening and distributed circulars decrying the award as "irrevocable, unjust and wrong." The sheets also said

the lodge spoke "only for a small part of the Jewish community."

The speaking was opened by Rabbi Saul Berman of Berkeley's Beth Israel, who was not a Hayakawa man and expressed the thought that the administrator was not the right person for the lodge's Man of the Year award.

Words of Praise

He was greeted with applause, however, when he asked that the speakers "freedom of speech," and suggested that those who agreed with him on his Hayakawa position follow him from the hall. Only three or four left when he finished.

The meeting was presided over by Walton Goldman, the lodge president, who was heckled and booed constantly. He introduced Oscar Matthews of Sacramento, past grand president of the organization, who described Ha-

yakawa as a "man of remarkable administrative ability."

When a chorus of boos greeted his remarks, Matthews told the hecklers: "You can't scare me off this platform" and then he pointed out Hayakawa as a man "able to cope with the most frightening problems facing the nation today — turmoil on college campuses."

Also read was a telegram from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Robert Finch, who praised the award to the famed semantologist and said he was also speaking for President Nixon.

Disrupted

When Hayakawa took the rostrum, he was constantly disrupted by booing and shouting but managed to say he was pleased to receive the award. Mrs. Hayakawa was presented with several books on civil rights and human relations.

The final speaker, William Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune and a former recipient of the award, was constantly taunted by the crowd but praised Hayakawa and deplored the disruptions.

"If you think people are going to take this sitting down," he said, "you got another thought coming."

"Hayakawa will long be remembered after this mob is forgotten here."

Angry Jews Protest Honor for Hayakawa

By Steve Pelletiere

Some 200 angry Jewish students last night disrupted a testimonial dinner for Dr. S. I. Hayakawa at the Oakland Lodge of Bnai Brith.

The young people — mostly University of California students — named the acting-president of San Francisco State College as the lodge's "Man of the Year" was deliberately provocative.

This view was shared by Rabbi Paul Lademman of Temple Beth Jacob, Oakland, who advised his congregation to stay away from the award meeting at the Oakland Jewish Community Center, 3245 Sheffield Avenue.

Another rabbi, Samuel Oerman of Congregation Beth Israel, Berkeley, asked for and was given time to speak against the award — "to a man who is contrary to what the Jewish community identifies with."

The young people — many of them bearded and wearing yamulkas — heaped as much abuse on the elders of Bnai Brith as on the doctor. After the award was presented to Hayakawa, all of the dissidents, just slightly more than half the audience, filed past the executive board of Bnai Brith, calling: "Shame, shame."

SIGNS

The protesters carried signs, reading: "Jewish People Have You Forgotten?" and "Today Hayakawa. Tomorrow Dachau."

Hayakawa at all times attempted to present a cheerful face to the crowd. He entered wearing his traditional tam o'shanter.

And he had his supporters, elderly Jews for the most part, who looked on in horror as the youngsters confronted Hayakawa, yelling, "Siegel Heil, Siegel Heil!"

SHOUT

Immediately after a rabbi read the invocation, one young man rose and shouted a quotation in Hebrew from Isaiah: "Who requested you to come and defile my sanctuary?"

Rabbi Berman told the crowd that those who opposed the award would leave as it was given — and almost all of the protesters did get up and walk out. However, a small group remained to stamp their feet and call the doctor a "Fascist Pig."

Hayakawa's attempt to compare the behavior of the students to Nazi Hitler youth particularly rankled the students, members of Union of Jewish Students. "Remember the camps," they yelled. "Remember the camps — Where were you in World War II, Hayakawa?"

Walton Goldman, lodge president, said that the award was presented to Dr. Hayakawa for having "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."

Following Dr. Hayakawa to the rostrum was former United States Senator William Knowland, who, shouting to be heard, said he was sure the protesters did not represent the Jewish community.

Rabbi Arthur Abrams of Congregation Beth El, Berkeley, and president of the East Bay Council of Rabbis, said that the Oakland chapter's action of one local chapter.

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1969

One Fine Day at SF State, Students Cheer Hayakawa



DR. HAYAKAWA was moved to dance with a S.F. State coed by the music of his old friend, Duke Ellington, in the campus gym. A telegram to Ellington from the nearby Ecumenical House "outraged" the semantist college chief.

(Photo courtesy of S.F. Chronicle)

Ellington Receives "Outrageous" Telegram

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the gritty acting president of San Francisco State College, was cheered by his students Monday when he appeared before them at a program in the campus gymnasium.

Hayakawa performed an impromptu dance with a coed to a pre-rock jazz tune by Duke Ellington's band.

A group of campus militants had tried in vain to get the concert called off, but there were no disruptions during the program. When Hayakawa appeared and danced before the crowds of 1,000 students, a few boos were heard, but it was mostly cheering.

Hayakawa, a dedicated fan of jazz music, had invited Ellington to give the concert and had paid for it from private funds.

Ellington's appearance on the campus had one less than happy side effect.

He was sent a telegram by three spokesmen for Ecumenical House which questioned the political motives behind his being invited to play at San Francisco State.

The telegram stated in part: "You are aware that attempt is being made to use you as a political pawn to defeat aspirations of the entire minority community in San Francisco."

"We, the campus ministry at Ecumenical House, representing the religious community at San Francisco State College, feel that this is an entirely unethical and immoral use of your great talents."

"You are being asked in the traditional manner to be an instant Negro, whose purpose is to be a decoy, so as to confuse and obscure the real issues."

Hayakawa, when he learned of the telegram, fired off an angry letter to Paul E. Jacobs, president of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, and Dr. J. Davis Dillingworth, senate exe-

cutive of the United Presbyterian Church, denominated leaders of the Ecumenical House spokesmen.

Hayakawa said he was "outraged" by the message to Ellington and said the senders, Rev. Clinton Jones, Dr. Gerald Pedersen and Hannibal Williams "have been at considerable pains for the past year or more to escalate the disturbances" at San Francisco State.

He said Ecumenical House, under their direction, "has been used for the promotion of violence and revolution."

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NICHI BEI TIMES

Dr. Hayakawa Receives Jewish Award

(Continued from first page) San Francisco State college at a time when a cool head and steady hand were needed to restore stability where turmoil prevailed."

He introduced Oscar Matthews of Sacramento, past grand president of the organization, who described Hayakawa as a "man of remarkable administrative ability."

Met with Boos: When a chorus of boos greeted his remarks, Matthews told the hecklers:

"You can't scare me off this platform" and then he pointed out Hayakawa as a man "able to cope with the most frightening problems facing the nation today — turmoil on college campuses."

Also read was a telegram from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Robert Finch, who praised the lodge for presenting the award to the famed semantologist and said he was also speaking for President Nixon.

Following Dr. Hayakawa to the

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA LEAVES DOOR OPEN FOR CALIFORNIA POLITICS

SACRAMENTO, May 9—(UPI)—Acting President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College fed speculation that he might shed his academic robes and try for political office next year.

The jauntily dressed educator has been mentioned as a potential Democratic candidate for the post of governor.

The reply seemed to be a slight shift from his position early last month when he said he had "not given any thought" to running for office because he was "too absorbed in my present work."

"I'm not going to run for anything or seriously consider it for many months to come because I've got too much to do," he said.

"I haven't really put my mind on this problem, I've been so completely absorbed in the pressing problems of the college."

Hayakawa, under whose administration peace returned to the once strife-torn San Francisco campus, was asked if he was keeping his "options open."

"Yes," he answered. "It's fair to say that."

Hayakawa pressed for a more specific declaration of possible candidacy, jokingly brushed the question aside and said, "I want to be emperor of California."

Queried about whether he wanted to be appointed permanent San Francisco State president, he replied, "It doesn't matter."

He added, "It's tiring, man, tiring. I'd like to go back to scholarship. I'd like to read a book."

Nothing Definite . . .

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Thurs., May 8, 1969

San Francisco Chronicle

Students Lay It on Executives

A hip-talking San Francisco State Student gave advice on "stripping out" to 1300 steel industry executives and their wives here yesterday.

The student, Edward Illumin, was a Third World Liberation Front panel member discussing the campus and business community at the 60th convention of the Steel Service Center Institute.

The group earlier had heard Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the college, say students were "using the tactics of Nazis" when they disrupted a Bnai Brith meeting in Oakland Tuesday where Dr. Hayakawa was honored.

Hayakawa left before Illumin, Nesbit Crutcheff, Jesus Contreras and Al Wong arrived.

The Liberation front speakers stressed their concern with community involvement and urged business to contribute to minority-sponsored social action programs.

"If you want to trip out something phenomenal, go South of Market at 8 o'clock some morning," Illumin told

the group. "That's when the little Filipino kids come crawling out of the ghetto woodwork and are nearly being run over on their way to Bessie Carmichael School."

"There are no traffic services," Illumin complained. "Like, we have no bread."

Illumin charged the business community's essential concern with minority groups has been "to find out what's irritating the consumer."

Crutcheff, a Black Student Union member, said business has an "obligation" to invest in "nursing centers, day centers and convalescent

homes" for minority group members.

Raymond C. Carlen, an industry member of the panel, told the audience that "none of our firms has exceeded the allowable amount that we can give and less than 1 percent give the allowable amount. Take a look at minority-sponsored social programs," he asked.

Dr. Hayakawa had said "there is a taxpayers' revolt going on" because of campus disorders and he asked the group to support appropriations for public institutions of higher education.

Howard U. Shut By Faculty Vote

Washington

The Howard University faculty voted unanimously yesterday to shut down the school indefinitely until students vacate buildings that they have occupied, officials reported.

More students joined a campuswide boycott after university officials obtained a court order Tuesday night for dissidents to vacate two buildings, which the students

ignored. The next chapter in the simmering dispute may be a new court order against the students.

The long simmering demonstrations are in support of several student demands, including a 50 percent voice in policy decisions and a wide range of changes in curriculum which university officials rejected.

Associated Press

Furore at Presentation . . . B'NAI B'RITH PRIZE TO DR HAYAKAWA AROUSES IRE OF JEWISH SEGMENTS

Some 200 angry Jewish students last night disrupted a testimonial gathering for Dr. S. I. Hayakawa at the Oakland Lodge of Bnai Brith.

The young people — mostly University of California students — claimed the decision to name the acting president of San Francisco State College as the lodge's "Man of the Year" was deliberately provocative.

This view was shared by Rabbi Paul Lademman of Temple Beth Jacob, Oakland, who advised his congregation to stay away from the award meeting at the Oakland Jewish Community Center, 3245 Sheffield Ave.

Many Youths Present

Another rabbi, Samuel Oerman of Congregation Beth Israel, Berkeley, asked for and was given time to speak against the award — "to a man who is contrary to what the Jewish community identifies with."

The young people — many of them bearded and wearing yamulkas — heaped as much abuse on the elders of Bnai Brith as on the doctor. After the award was presented to Hayakawa, all of the dissidents, just slightly more than half the audience, filed past the executive board of Bnai Brith, calling: "Siegel Heil, Siegel Heil!"

Protesters Carry Signs

The protesters carried signs, reading: "Jewish People Have You Forgotten?" and "Today Hayakawa. Tomorrow Dachau."

Hayakawa at all times attempted to present a cheerful face to the crowd. He entered wearing his traditional tam o'shanter.

And he had his supporters, elderly Jews for the most part, who looked on in horror as the youngsters confronted Hayakawa, yelling, "Siegel Heil, Siegel Heil!"

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Hokubei Mainichi

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1969

DR. HAYAKAWA GETS \$25,000 FROM SWIG

By U.P.I.

Ben Swig, owner of San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel, took the occasion of Mayor Joseph Alioto's news conference last week to present a \$25,000 gift to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa for use at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa, president of the school, said it was "the first time, to my knowledge, that San Francisco businessman has affirmed his faith in our college with a substantial gift of money."

He said he could not detail the specific uses to which the money would be put "because we are still in the process of evaluating many programs and needs."

"However, I can assure you that the entire amount will support academically related programs," Hayakawa said.

He told newsmen that the money would not go to the ethnic studies or black studies programs because both are "funded adequately for this semester."

After accepting the check, Hayakawa presented Swig with a multi-colored Tam-O-Shanter such as the one Hayakawa frequently wears.

Hayakawa said he would leave as it was given — and almost all of the protesters did get up and walk out. However, a small group remained to stamp their feet and call the doctor a "Fascist Pig."

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HOKUBEI MAINICHI

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1969

Dr. Hayakawa Is "Tired" Of SF State Presidency

SACRAMENTO — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa finds being president of San Francisco State College tiring and he does not want to hold the post too long, according to Bill Stail of Associated Press.

"It's tiring, man, tiring. I'd like to go back to scholarship. I'd like to read a book," Hayakawa told reporters Wednesday after coming to the Capitol to appeal for an adequate budget for his strife-torn school in the coming year.

The semantist

WASHINGTON, May 13 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa told Senate investigators today that he believed wealthy white revolutionaries were deliberately recruiting Negroes as "cannon fodder" for campus insurrections.

"To use a phrase I detest but which is in this instance all too descriptive," the acting president of San Francisco State College said, "white revolutionaries by their largesse are making 'house niggers' of their black allies."

"And when the crackdown comes, as I am afraid it must, it will be the blacks who will go to prison, not the whites who fed them, taught them their Marxism and egged them on."

Asked by Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, what evidence he had of a campus conspiracy, Dr. Hayakawa conceded that "all the evidence I have is hearsay that would not hold up in a courtroom."

"There is enough of this kind of hearsay about the rich contributing to radical causes and bail bonds suddenly available for poor Negro kids," he said, "enough information, which is also passed on to me by Federal authorities, to make me sure this is an area that really needs examination."

The goal of Senator John L. McClellan, D-N.J., in his Subcommittee on Investigations, before which Dr. Hayakawa testified, is to establish whether the campus protests are products of a conspiracy, Dr. Hayakawa said, or whether many college students regarded themselves as "an elite, a kind of aristocracy of the intellect" and thus "do not feel themselves bound by the conventions and constraints of everyday life."

"They make a cult of hedonism, despise the useful citizen and find some of their greatest gratifications in shocking the middle and lower classes by outrageous speech, dress and behavior," he continued.

"They have a profound contempt for the democratic process through which the butcher, baker and candlestick maker have a voice equal to their own in the conduct of affairs."

The panel also heard Dr. Nathan Wright Jr., chairman of the Afro-American studies department at the State University of New York at Albany, contend that rebellious young people believe "they live in a world which is much like being in a psychotic ward where those who cannot accept reality are in control."

Dr. Wright addressed Senator McClellan as his "beautiful brother," which did not deter the Arkansas Democrat from taking sharp issue with the witness on the wisdom of sending the police into the slums to quell urban riots. Dr. Wright was against it.

When Dr. Hayakawa conceded that some of the demands made on him by San Francisco State militants had been reasonable, Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, asked why he had not met them while rejecting others.

"I was under the impression that I had done that," he replied. He added that the protesters had been more interested in disruption than in having their demands met so that his acceptance in part would have had no practical effect.

San Francisco Chronicle
Wed., May 14, 1969

Another S.F. State Jury Ruling

After two days of deliberations, a Municipal Court jury brought in a partial acquittal of nine San Francisco State College demonstrators yesterday.

The jury found the nine, arrested during the January 23 police roundup at the college, not guilty of disturbing the peace.

However, the jury could not agree on the verdict on charges of unlawful assembly and failure to disperse, and Judge Emmet Daly discharged the jurors.

It was the first jury in these cases to spend the night in a hotel; the others finished deliberations the day they began.

The defendants in this case were Michele Barmat, Eddie Chin, David Jewett, Terri Joslin, David Salner, Sandra Zeitman, Edward Lorente, John Mannick and Carolyn Ikeda.

They were defended by Lois Prentice and Herbert Donaldson. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy District Attorney Jerome Benson.

So far in these cases, four juries have convicted 25 persons; two have acquitted 18; one has acquitted nine on one charge and has been deadlocked on the others; and one has been deadlocked on all charges, involving six defendants.

'S.F. State May Not Recover'

A San Francisco State political science professor, writing for a national magazine, says the school "may never really recover" from its four month long strikes and riots.

Dr. John H. Bunzel, chairman of the department of political science, claimed "an arrogant minority" of campus radicals and faculty members caused the upheavals that put the school in the national spotlight.

"The striking teachers and student radicals keep saying they have been 'saving' State College," Bunzel said, in an article in the current "Look" magazine, "but they have only succeeded in galvanizing all conservative and reactionary forces in California so that today governor Reagan's support and popularity have never been higher."

The healing process at State, he said, could take up to 10 years.

"One thing is certain," he added, "The college will not survive if factions and power blocks continue claiming the right not merely to voice dissent but to impose on everyone else the duty to listen and accept the truth of their claims."

"Reasoned inquiry will quickly give way to mindlessness and muscle, ending with polarization and confrontation."

"The goal of Senator John L. McClellan's Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, before which Dr. Hayakawa testified, is to establish whether the campus protests are products of a conspiracy, Dr. Hayakawa said, or whether many college students regarded themselves as 'an elite, a kind of aristocracy of the intellect' and thus 'do not feel themselves bound by the conventions and constraints of everyday life.'"

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San Francisco Chronicle
Wed., May 14, 1969

1:1 Teachers Won't Return At S.F. State

At least 131 of the 319 listed at faculty members who went on strike at San Francisco State College will not return to their jobs, according to counsel for the State Colleges Board of Trustees.

But Attorney Norman Epstein indicated that many faculty members considered absent without leave during part of the 52 day strike may have their tenure reinstated.

Epstein and Attorney Victor van Bourg, the latter representing American Federation of Teachers Local 1532, appeared before State Personnel Board hearing officer Robert L. Hill here yesterday.

Hill advised both lawyers that unless the college trustees "stipulated" that permanent faculty members be restored to their full vested rights, the state board is likely to rule they are new employees with no prior rights.

Hearing Peril
The hearing officer cautioned that a full scale hearing of the appeal of faculty members for full reinstatement is likely to result in a board decision based on strict adherence to state law—that it is illegal to strike against the state.

Epstein explained the deletion of 131 names from his original list of "striking" faculty members in this way: Seventy-two were "never separated" (fired) and therefore "nothing is pending." Sixty-one were "separated by the college for various reasons and never returned" while "another 18 never worked for us and 52 were part time instructors with no tenure and were not reinstated."

Epstein said he planned to object to reinstatement to full rights of 16 of 22 San Jose State College faculty members also.

Due to Strike
"Except as indicated," Epstein said during the preliminary hearing at the State Building here, "all of the tenure faculty went back and were rehired at the same salaries. Their absence was due only to the strike."

Van Bourg accepted the "absence due to strike" stipulation.

Epstein made it clear that the college trustees and Chancellor Glenn Dumke consider that a "strike by professional employees is a very serious matter."

Hill gave both parties until June 2 to arrive at agreement under which the college trustees would agree to accept the striking faculty members with tenure for full reinstatement.

12 Are Injured In Disorders at Southern U.

By Bill Lynch
Special to The Washington Post

BATON ROUGE, La., May 13—At least ten students and two deputy sheriffs today were treated for wounds and tear gas inhalation after a series of running battles on the main campus of Southern University, a predominantly Negro institution here.

One deputy was hospitalized at Our Lady of the Lake Hospital for gas burns in his eyes and one student was believed wounded by shotgun pellets, not seriously.

Thirty persons, most of them students, were treated and released at the campus infirmary.

Seventeen students were arrested. Fourteen were charged with criminal mischief, a misdemeanor. Three were charged with aggravated battery, a felony.

Quiet returned to the sprawling campus toward midnight while a 600-member unit of the National Guard stood by at a nearby armory.

Gov. John J. McKeithen flew by helicopter to the campus, which lies north of the 34-story capital.

McKeithen conferred with the college president, Dr. Leon Netterville. A small group of students had agreed to meet with them again Wednesday morning in his office.

Students have been demonstrating at the campus for the past two days and threw up barricades of rocks, lumber and automobiles, blocking the main entrances.

The demonstrations here follow in the wake of similar demonstrations at a branch of Southern in New Orleans last week. The Governor called out the National Guard to quell the disturbances there.

State and local police units were withdrawn from the campus late this evening but remained on duty near the entrances, their weapons stacked on the grass.

The fighting between rock-throwing students and tear

gas-hurling police began while deputies were protecting firemen where a truck was burning on the campus. Police said students had set fire to the truck.

The deputies, eight Negroes who had been assigned to the campus at the request of the president, were surrounded and called for help over their radio.

A force of deputies and State police, who at that moment were meeting with Netterville and preparing to leave the campus immediately.

Police waded in, firing tear gas at knots of students who returned the fire with bottles, rocks and fire bombs.

Special riot units of the city and State police were pressed into duty and began chasing students around the campus.

Capt. William Pass, chief of campus security, who was with the eight deputies, said, "We were being pushed into revolution by white revolutionaries."

Hayakawa told the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee.

Hayakawa said his charges were based primarily on hearsay, but he indicated he believed that wealthy whites often aided protesting black students by giving them bail money to get out of jail.

He told a reporter later that it appeared the same outsiders also helped finance student protest newspapers. He said FBI agents had been on the campus since the state's campus had informed him of the same findings.

"To use a phrase I detest, but which is in this incidence all too descriptive, white revolutionaries, by their largesse, are making 'house niggers' of their black allies," he said.

The scrappy semanticalist sharply distinguished between student unrest among blacks and that among whites.

Many white students, he said, have come to feel themselves an elite, "a kind of aristocracy of the intellect" and do not feel bound by social constraints.

The comments by Hayakawa drew mixed reactions from the members of the subcommittee, in its second day of hearings on campus disorders.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) suggested that colleges often find themselves in trouble because administrators fail to deal with the moderates whose demands are legitimate and are thus forced later into a confrontation by the small number of radicals on campus.

But the Chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), said the failure of colleges to expel hard core radicals indicated they were "intimidated institutions."

Earlier, the subcommittee heard about Negro students' problems from Nathan Wright Jr., who organized the Newark Black Power Conference two years ago and now is chairman of the Afro-American Studies department at the State University of New York at Albany.

Wright, who appeared at the hearing wearing a long, blue African-style robe over a dark suit, love beads and a Malcolm X medallion, said the problem of blacks results from their "rootlessness." The fact that they often own nothing leads to the feeling that they have nothing to lose by rioting, he said.

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Hayakawa: Rich Aid Rebellion

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Staff Writer

S. I. Hayakawa yesterday told a Senate subcommittee investigating campus disorders that militant black students are being recruited "to be cannon fodder in a revolution planned by whites."

Hayakawa, the acting president of San Francisco State College, further requested that state and Federal investigating agencies take a closer look at possible outside forces that may be aiding and abetting campus unrest.

Some of the demands of black students are legitimate, especially their requests for black studies courses, but they are being "pushed into revolution by white revolutionaries," Hayakawa told the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee.

Hayakawa said his charges were based primarily on hearsay, but he indicated he believed that wealthy whites often aided protesting black students by giving them bail money to get out of jail.

He told a reporter later that it appeared the same outsiders also helped finance student protest newspapers. He said FBI agents had been on the campus since the state's campus had informed him of the same findings.

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S. I. Hayakawa, left, and Nathan Wright, center, testify before Sen. John L. McClellan, right, whose subcommittee is probing campus unrest.

L.I. Campus Boycotted After Narcotics Arrests

From New Dispatches

STONY BROOK, N.Y., May 13—Hundreds of State University students angered by a narcotics raid on campus boycotted classes today after a post-midnight riot that caused \$10,000 worth of property damage.

Police arrested 13 students on charges of possession of selling of narcotics in the raid and made two related arrests today, including that of a Bellport, N.Y., high school teacher. Four students still were being sought.

The three-hour riot by at least 600 students came hours before the state joint legislative committee on crime was to begin two days of hearings into drug use on the 6200-student Long Island campus.

Stony Brook has been notorious for narcotics, with as many as 50 to 70 per cent of the students estimated by police as users.

The rampaging students shattered 200 windows in campus buildings, set fire to a wooden gatehouse and three State-owned cars and overturned four police cars.

They also pelted police with rocks and other objects.

New York Arrests
In New York City, seventeen blacks and Puerto Ricans were arrested on felony charges for allegedly setting fires and causing riots during campus disorders at Brooklyn College earlier this month.

Authorities said it was one of the first, if not the first, such legal actions against campus demonstrators in the country involving felony charges.

Twenty persons were indicted by a Brooklyn grand jury in connection with the riot and three were still being sought, according to Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold. He said all but one of the indicted were students at the 20,000-student university.

Gold described two of those arrested at their homes in four boroughs as members of the Black Panther Party and he said all were members of a student group calling itself the Brooklyn League of Afro-American Collegians (BLAC).

'Repression' Charged
Mark Rudd and other students for a Democratic Society leaders said in New York that the Justice Department was beginning a "coordinated repression" of SDS leaders and other leftists.

At a news conference, Rudd said the Brooklyn indictments and the arrest of five SDS members in Chicago Monday was "no coincidence."

6 More Poles Abandon Ship
NARVIK, Norway, May 13—Six Polish passengers aboard the 4207-ton Polish cruise liner Batory abandoned the ship yesterday, police said today.

Three of them left for Sweden, and two asked police for political asylum. Police said they did not know the whereabouts of the third.

A total of 36 Poles have left the Norwegian coast in the last few weeks. Most of them have asked for political asylum in Norway, while the rest have gone to Sweden.

S.F. Meeting
San Francisco Chronicle
Mon., May 12, 1969

Silent Majority's Voice

By Bill Moore

Judith Sutherland's voice was as authoritative and ringing as any town crier's. And she seemed to be saying all was not well in 1969.

"We are the majority, and we remain silent no longer," the energetic redhead declared at a meeting here the other night of SMART.

That's the Silent Majority Against Revolutionary Tactics, an organization formed last December by a few students at San Francisco State College.

Now it reportedly has 2000 members, and—if its most recent meeting was representative—most of them are middle-aged and older.

About 60 were on hand at the Laguna Honda School auditorium listening attentively as Miss Sutherland, the San Francisco chairman, outlined SMART's goals.

Beliefs
"We believe in firm discipline on the campus, abandonment of the philosophy of leniency regarding persons arrested for violence, the individual dignity of each man regardless of race, and the free enterprise system," she said.

"We are," she added, "a non-partisan, non-political educational organization devoted to disseminating information."

Her listeners exuded that clean-cut, well-scrubbed respectability of Main street, U.S.A.

SPORTS
Most of the men wore well-worn sports jackets. Some of the women were attired in flowery, ruffled dresses, and there wasn't a mini-skirt in the house.

In the back of the auditorium an elderly lady was manning a "Crime Prevention" table. Piled in front of her was a huge stack of papers, each sheet labeled "True Report No. 2."

"State and Federal laws do not require integration quotas," the first line of the unsigned "True Report" said. It then detailed the "true facts" about the "dangers" of school cross-busing plans.

Glenn Graves, the bespectacled, intense chairman of SMART, rose to speak.

"All of us have witnessed the events in the city of the past few months—the murders, the gang control of the Mission and all the violence," he said. "Well, this is the product of our faulty educational system."

The audience applauded heartily.

"The left has taken over the schools," said a nattily dressed young man who identified himself as a leader of the Young Americans for Freedom. "Southern California is much more conservative than San Francisco, and you never hear about a campus being shut down in the Southland."

Miss Sutherland spoke again later.

"No doubt about it," she said happily. "SMART is on its way. We're starting chapters all over the Bay and are even opening some in Los Angeles and Orange counties."

'S.F. State Not Finished,' Says Hayakawa

By Sydney Kossin
Examiner Political Writer

WASHINGTON — San Francisco State's embattled college president had sat in the witness chair for about an hour.

The Senate hearing room was jammed with spectators and he perspired under the huge, hot television lights.

But Dr. S. I. Hayakawa wanted to make sure everyone heard his reply to longshore philosopher Eric Hoffer of San Francisco who told the same subcommittee last week that San Francisco State is "finished as a college."

"Hell, No," Did Hayakawa agree? asked a Senator.

"Hell, no," As for Hoffer's diagnosis of the student body, Hayakawa said, "There's no sick look in the eyes of our students."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) was more interested in Hayakawa's testimony that militant black students "are recruited to be cannon fodder in a revolution planned by whites."

What evidence did Hayakawa have of a revolutionary conspiracy?

"Only hearsay evidence, Senator. Not the kind that would hold up in court. But there's enough of that hearsay evidence to support this contention . . . the way black kids at San Francisco State are usually bailed out promptly and given expert legal help."

Hayakawa said information passed on to him from federal authorities "leads me to believe this is an area that really needs examination."

"Crackdowns" In his prepared testimony yesterday, the semantist said:

"To use a phrase I detest, but which is in this instance all too descriptive, white revolutionaries, by their largesse are making 'house niggers' of their black allies."

"And when the crackdown on a revolutionary activities comes, it will be the blacks who will go to prison, not the whites who fed them, taught them their Marxism, and egged them on."

McClellan and Sen. Karl Mundt, (R-S.D.), himself a former college teacher, complimented Hayakawa for his handling of student rebels.

Ribicoff However, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, (D-Conn.), who had just visited a number of campuses, took issue with Hayakawa's stewardship.

"If some of the black students' demands were legitimate, why didn't you accede to them?"

Hayakawa smiled.

"They said their demands were non-negotiable, so I didn't negotiate."

In a serious tone, he added that "You can grant all the demands in the world and it won't do any good."

"Why didn't you expel the hard core group?" McClellan asked.

"I'd love to expel them," said Hayakawa. "The faculty has a revolution toward expelling a student. They are afraid he will be drafted and sent to Vietnam. So they see expulsion as equivalent to a death sentence."

"Paranoid Rebels" Later yesterday Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, University of Chicago psychologist and expert on disturbed children, said many campus radicals are paranoid.

They rebel, he said, not because they hate themselves and feel useless. He recommended psychotherapy. He

agreed, however, that society should try harder to change and accommodate the needs of other youth.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), another member of the permanent investigating subcommittee, said last night the nation must "retain a sense of perspective and proportion over the current wave of campus disorders."

Javits told the Fordham

GRAFFITI by Leary



University Club of Washington that action by the universities themselves, rather than new punitive laws, is the "best way to deal with the problem."

Psychologists and the Negro IQ Issue

WASHINGTON

Five authoritative answers to an educational bombshell — the implication by a University of California professor that black Americans, on the average, are genetically inferior to whites in IQ — will be published tomorrow at Harvard University.

Most deeply disagree with Dr. Arthur R. Jensen that Negroes suffer this hereditary handicap.

Some also disagree with his argument that attempts at compensatory education, like project Head Start, "apparently" have failed. Others say educational failures to date only point out the urgent need for more research and effort in teaching the hard-to-teach.

DISAGREEMENT Even stronger disagreement with Jensen has been unanimously stated by 18 prominent psychologists who make up the Council of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. Among signers are Professor Martin Deutsch of New York University, the society's president, and Dr. George Albee of Case - Western Reserve University, president-elect of the American Psychological Association.

"The major failure in so-called compensatory education," these 18 social psychologists say, "has been in planning size and scope. We maintain that a variety of programs to teach specific skills have been effective — and a few well-designed programs which teach problem-solving and thinking have also been successful."

Such results, these men argue, "strongly suggest that continuous and carefully planned intervention" can improve the performance of disadvantaged children, black or white.

FIRST Their is the first scientific group to take specific issue with Berkeley educational psychologist Jensen, though the National Academy of Sciences last month refused to take the issue. The academy's president repeated its past view that no one can truly measure heredity's effect on Negro intelligence, while the Negro suffers social inequity.

There is agreement on this point both among the social psychologists and most of the contributors to Friday's spring issue of the Harvard Educational Review, published by a Harvard-based editorial board for the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

But it is important, say the social psychologists, that the point be far better understood.

"Comments concerning the Jensen article (in the Harvard Publications Winter issue) have appeared in all of the leading newspapers and magazines," Professor Deutsch pointed out in a letter to his society's members, and Jensen's view "is being cited by attorneys" resisting school integration in Greenville and Caroline counties, Virginia.

The social psychologists, in

arguments much like those in far more technical language in the Harvard publication — say:

• There is "no direct evidence" that supports the view that there is an inborn difference in heredity between blacks and whites, despite the long-known fact that Negroes lag by an average 15 IQ points.

• Racism and discrimination "impose an immeasurable burden" on black performance, and "prevent black and white people even of the same social class from leading comparable lives."

Present intelligence tests, moreover, "tend to be biased against black children."

There is general agreement among the experts that IQ tests do predict school performance. Most of the writers in the Harvard Review therefore stress the im-

portance of research on improving IQ, and enriching the lives of the deprived at home and school.

Dr. James Crow, University of Wisconsin geneticist, likewise agrees with Jensen on the basic inborn intelligence, but finds no solid evidence for blaming Negro IQ lag on heredity rather than environment.

Dr. J. McVicker Hunt, University of Illinois psychologist, finds Jensen's view both "a counsel of despair" and a wrong one in its main conclusion. But he agrees with Jen-

son that national welfare policies should be changed somehow to discourage high birth rates among the least intelligent.

Dr. Lee J. Cronbach, Stanford psychologist, agrees with Jensen that new kinds of teaching are needed to fit different ability patterns. And he counsels against discouragement: "Impossible things are happening every day."

The most emphatic statement on compensatory education — and education's failure to date to reach enough Negroes — comes from Dr. Jerome Kagan of Harvard.

"The value of Head Start or similar remedial programs has not yet been adequately assessed. It is not reasonable to assume compensatory education has failed merely because eight weeks of a Head Start program organized on a crash basis failed to produce stable increases in IQ — it may be that compensatory education is of little value, but this idea has not been tested in any adequate way up to now."

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Students--Partial Acquittal

After 19 hours of deliberations, a jury late yesterday found nine San Francisco State College demonstrators not guilty of disturbing the peace in the mass arrests last Jan. 23.

The jury of five men and seven women was deadlocked, however, on the charges of unlawful assembly and failure to disperse.

Municipal Judge Emmet Daly, who got the case last April 16, remanded the defendants to Presiding Municipal Judge Joseph G. Kennedy tomorrow for resetting of the case on the remaining charges.

Daly's jury went out at 9:45 a.m. Monday. It was the first in the eight concluded trials to be locked up for the night.

The defendants were Michele Barman, Eddie Chin,

David Jewett, Teri Joslin, David Sahner, Sandra Zeitman, Edward Llorente, John Mannick and Carolyn Ikeda.

Deputy District Attorney Jerome Benson was the prosecutor. The defense attor-

neys were Lois Prentice and Herbert Donaldson.

Previously, four juries convicted 23 demonstrators of all three charges, two juries acquitted 18 and one jury was deadlocked on six.

Suit Over Strike

A \$110,000 damage suit by a student whose economics education was disrupted by the San Francisco State College demonstration is on file today in Superior Court.

Michael G. Moberly says he enrolled last September but on Jan. 6 Vivian Green, the teacher, went out on strike.

Moberly charges he was required to take the same course at another college and was unable to register at

State for other courses for which his economics class is a prerequisite.

The suit filed by attorney Jerome Sapiro Jr., names the teacher and Local 1352 of the American Federation of Teachers and its president, Gary Hawkins, as defendants.

Also named are Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the acting president, and other college officials because they "failed to provide another instructor."

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Tells Senators

DR. HAYAKAWA CHARGES WHITE REVOLUTIONARIES USING NEGROES

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Hayakawa, who took over as acting president of San Francisco State in the midst of months of campus violence, advocated the use of force when necessary to put down campus riots.

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"I wanted Don to go into my business," Ichiro Hayakawa said, using the family nickname for his older son. "I had to travel a

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

"When Don started to fight those gangsters and wasn't afraid to take the wires off their loudspeakers, 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.

S. I. HAYAKAWA
Father Was Permissive.

parents here and teaches English classes for neighborhood children.

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

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

Los Angeles Times—Washington Post

S.F. State Conflict Rebounds on Board

By Bill Moore

The Battle of San Francisco State College echoed yesterday, strangely enough, in the leather-padded meeting room of the city's Recreation and Park Commission.

It began with a request by Local 1332 of the Federation of Teachers to stage a fundraising fair and carnival June 15 on the Marina Green. The union said it wanted to help defray the legal bills of students arrested during the State College strike.

The Commission finally voted to refer the matter to the city attorney's office—but only after debate.

"Maybe legally they'll tell us we will have to let you do this," said Walter Shorestein, Commission president. "But I'm appalled by what I see at State."

Willard Carpenter, a young spokesman for the teachers' local, paced briskly back and forth over the Commission's thick green wall-to-wall carpet.

"Surely, you don't deny our right to raise money to defend ourselves, do you?" Carpenter asked.

"You people deny every right of our society," snapped Shorestein.

Virginia Fusco, secretary of the Marina Civic Improvement and Property Owners Association, hopped to her feet.

"I could jump up and kiss you, Mr. Shorestein," she said. "Why should people like this who have violated the law be allowed to use our parks? The last time we had a group like that, they marched around with a red flag."

Move to Halt State Vote Fails

A petition to prevent the student election at San Francisco State College today is on file in Superior Court.

The action was brought by the Associated Students and names Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president, and Earl Jones, assistant executive vice president, as defendants.

However, presiding Superior Judge Edward F. O'Day refused to sign the requested injunction. This means the election will be held.

Russell Bass, AS president, and Ronald E. Quidachay, representative at large, were elected last week to the People Party by Hayakawa, acting under the State Education Code, intervened.

In a letter to the AS board of directors, Hayakawa said that "in the interests of fairness" a 24-hour filing period be declared for candidates to replace those disqualified by the AS elections committee.

"Defendants threaten to conduct their pseudo-election and unless restrained... will create an intolerable quality of purported lists of officers," the suit says.

At S.F. State Militants Continue 'Our Struggle'

Militant student feeling in the wake of the 44-month-long San Francisco State strike is that "the strike is over, but the struggle continues."

This is the way Nesbit Crutchfield, head of the Black Students Union at State expressed it yesterday at a day-long convocation called to inform students of progress in negotiating strike demands.

The biggest area of struggle, according to Crutchfield, will be over the question of who will head the Department of Black Studies scheduled to open this fall.

Black students say that if Dr. Nathan Hare is not the director, then no one will be," said Crutchfield.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa has repeatedly stated that the controversial professor's contract will not be renewed.

Parents in Japan . NICH BE TIMES

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The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1969

S.I. Hayakawa "Tired of Work" Ponders Running for Office

SACRAMENTO. — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa finds being president of San Francisco State College tiring and he does not want to hold the post too long, according to Bill Stall of Associated Press.

"It's tiring, man, tiring," Hayakawa told reporters yesterday after coming to the Capitol to appeal for an adequate budget for his strife-torn school in the coming year.

The semanticist who became nationally known through his handling of student and faculty strikers and demonstrations said he's months away from deciding whether to run for public office — as some have suggested.

"It seems such a remote idea at this moment," Hayakawa said. But he added he would not eliminate the possibility.

A reporter asked what post he might seek if he decided 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."

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."

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

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

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.

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

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.

Hayakawa Says Student 'Elitists' Cause Unrest

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa told a meeting of top management personnel at the St. Francis Hotel last night that his source of much campus furor is an "elitist" attitude on the part of professors and students.

"The well educated," said the acting president of San Francisco State College, "look on themselves as a cultural elite."

"They feel they're better than most people. (In fact) they have a contempt for democracy. They say, 'Why should an educated fella like me consult with the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker?'"

The problem therefore, according to Hayakawa, is "to give gifted young people an education without producing elitists who despise democracy."

Hayakawa was speaking to a meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Student Election

Crutchfield and Juan Martinez, associate professor in the Department of history, told some 200 students gathered in the Gallery Lounge that of the remaining demands put forward by black and third world students, some had been wholly implemented, others partially.

They said agreement had been reached with the administration that the proposed school of Ethnic Studies would offer 60 courses in black studies and 40 other courses.

Anti-Hayakawa Slate Is Elected

The anti-administration student government slate at San Francisco State College won the three top offices yesterday in a student body election that had been ruled invalid by acting president S. I. Hayakawa.

A total of 2084 students representing 13 per cent of the 16,053 enrollment, cast paper ballots in two days of voting.

The three top student government offices went to Ron Quidachay, president; Alex Forman, vice president; and Richard Bray, treasurer. All three, active supporters of the student strike, ran on the Power to the People slate.

AMENDMENTS

Six constitutional amendments also passed, each receiving the necessary two-thirds majority.

One of the amendments calls for the "immediate replacement" of acting president Hayakawa, and another calls for the removal of the Air Force ROTC program from the campus.

Dr. Hayakawa, in Los Angeles on a speaking engagement, had no comment, but executive vice president Frank Dollard said yesterday that "as far as the college is concerned, the election is invalid, and its results are meaningless."

DISAGREEMENT

The administration ruled that the election held this week was "not official" because the student government had not provided sufficient time to replace disqualified candidates.

The college has set next week for the "official" elections.

Attorney Franklin Brann, representing the present student government which went ahead with the elections, said yesterday he will seek an injunction to "prevent the administration from holding an illegal election."

Reagan View On the Call To Strike

Los Angeles

Governor Reagan said yesterday a statewide student strike planned for early next week "may come off, but if it does come off it may be for lack of information on the part of decent students."

The governor made the statement to newsmen before addressing a meeting here of representatives from independent colleges of Southern California.

If university administrators spent "less time deploring violence and worrying about police on campus and would tell the student body — the true facts of the situation in Berkeley, I doubt that this highly emotional atmosphere would prevail on these other campuses," Reagan said.

The governor referred to protests at the University of California after James Rector was killed during a demonstration at People's Park.

"I do not recall that the students became that emotional and lowered any flags to half mast when the janitor was blown up by a bomb on the campus at Santa Barbara," Reagan said.

Radicals Win 'Illegal' Vote

San Francisco State College radicals were in solid control of the student government today, but their tenure in office remained unclear.

The "Power to the People" slate won every office it sought in an election this week that saw a light turnout even for campus voting, always traditionally light.

The vote was held in defiance of an edict by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa who said the legal election will be held Tuesday and Wednesday.

He said the present government acted illegally when it changed eligibility requirements after the filing date ended, thus making the first election invalid.

Court Fight

The new officers, led by Third World Liberation Front Member Ronald E. Quidachay, elected president, plans to take office June 2.

The winner of the second election undoubtedly will have much to say about this, and the whole business is likely to end up in the courts.

Less than 2000 of the 16,000 student body voted. Quidachay, chairman this year of the student government finance committee, received 1228 votes to Harry Lehman's 562. Lehman was running on the liberal Satyagraha (an Indian word for non-violence) ticket.

Fees Ended

The issue is further confused by two constitutional amendments approved by the voters in the first election. One abolishes the \$10 compulsory semester student fee, the other a \$10 semester charge for a college union building still in the planning stage.

The radicals supported ending the fees, but where they plan to get the \$500,000 in fee money budgeted for student programs was unclear.

And the vote itself on the amendments was also in doubt.

Political observers on campus anticipate the Satyagraha slate will win next week's election.

The odds are these victors will be ruled the legal office holders as Hayakawa acted under a section of the Education Code giving him the final say in student elections.

Grade Hike

He acted after the election committee voted after the filing deadline to raise the minimum grade average for candidates from 2.0 to 2.5, eliminating four Satyagraha candidates.

Others elected yesterday included Alex Forman, a Students for a Democratic Society member, vice president; five representatives-at-large and four representatives to the College Foundation, the organ which operates the school bookstore and other campus facilities.

Mike Silva, president of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, won a fifth seat on the foundation board.

Hayakawa As A Rebel

Yamanashi, Japan

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa may not want his student adversaries to know about it, but he was a rebel himself at his 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 throughout western Canada, however, and every time I got back to Winnipeg, I'd find Don with his feet on the desk reading a book."

"He told me, 'Frankly, dad, I don't like business,'" the elder Hayakawa recalled. "So I let him go back to school."

Follows Son's Career

"He was always grateful. He tells me I gave him what he wanted. Lots of parents want children to obey their orders, but I never did. I said, 'You do what you like, because I have trust in you.'"

The 86-year-old Hayakawa follows his son's career with great interest and expressed concern about the San Francisco confrontation with "those gangsters," as he termed the campus militants.

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Interested in Literature

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.

(Editor's note—In his speech to a local news group here in February, Dr. Hayakawa said his father had translated the works of Thomas Carlyle, Scottish essayist and historian, while living in San Francisco and he had been named Samuel Johnson, author of "The Dictionary" because of his father's interest in English literature.)

S.F. State Vote Defies Hayakawa

Balloting for student officers at San Francisco State College began yesterday despite a declaration by acting President S. I. Hayakawa that the election results will be thrown out.

A few hours after the polls opened, some 1200 students had cast their votes for 29 candidates seeking 14 offices and on six referendum questions.

Hayakawa sent a letter to student body president Russell Bass which said "all aspects of this election are invalid and will not be recognized as official."

DELAY

Two days ago, Hayakawa ordered the elections postponed until next Tuesday and Wednesday because the student election committee had disqualified 15 candidates.

They were disqualified on grounds they were not carrying enough credits or didn't have the required 2.5 grade average.

In defying Hayakawa's order, the student government ignored his request that a 24-hour filing period be allowed to permit substitutes for the 15 to enter the race.

He ordered the 16 voting machines loaned by the city removed from the campus, forcing students to return to the traditional paper ballots.

ACTION

"If we took such action to prevent an election, we'd either be in jail or lying on the ground bleeding," Bass commented. Rival slates of radical and moderate candidates were on the three-page ballot.

Hayakawa's popularity 'Hard', surprising

SEATTLE. — Newscaster Bob Roberts on radio station KVI, commenting recently on the private poll showing Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as a top potential vote getter of the Democratic Party in California, said the results were "hardly surprising" with his no-nonsense insistence that a university remain true to its principles, whatever the storms and furies that swirl around him and want to make a place for him, if possible, in their highest councils.

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New Student Election At State

San Francisco State College students will go to the polls again today and tomorrow to vote in an "official" campus election sanctioned by acting president S. I. Hayakawa.

A student body election was held last Thursday and Friday, but Hayakawa ruled it was "invalid," and its results, "meaningless."

He said last week's election was not official because the student government had not allowed sufficient time for the replacement of disqualified candidates.

In last week's "unofficial" election, the anti-Hayakawa administration slate of student strike leaders won the three top offices.

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"When Don started to fight those gangsters and wasn't afraid to take the wires off their loudspeakers, it reminded me of an experience I had when I first went to Canada. I had recruited about 60 Japanese laborers to work on a sugarbeet farm in Raymond, Alberta, and they called me to a complaint meeting. In the crowd, I caught a glimpse of a man with a gun, so I stood up and said, 'All right, if you want to shoot me, shoot. If I'm dead you won't get anything at all.'"

The older Hayakawa was born in this valley east of 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 dollars 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 undertaking." He eventually settled on the import-export business and 40 years ago returned to Osaka, retiring only recently to his boyhood home.

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

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

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

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."

Times-Post Service

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, told a meeting of top management personnel at the St. Francis Hotel last night that his source of much campus furor is an "elitist" attitude on the part of professors and students.

"The well educated," said the acting president of San Francisco State College, "look on themselves as a cultural elite."

"They feel they're better than most people. (In fact) they have a contempt for democracy. They say, 'Why should an educated fellow like me consult with the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker?'"

The problem therefore, according to Hayakawa, is "to give gifted young people an education without producing elitists who despise democracy."

Hayakawa was speaking to a meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Hayakawa, who has been acting president of the college since last November, said that he was "tired of work" and was "tired of the whole thing."

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The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin
FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1969

S.I. Hayakawa "Tired of Work" Ponders Running for Office

SACRAMENTO. — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa finds being president of San Francisco State College tiring and he does not want to hold the post too long, according to Bill Stoll of Associated Press.

"It's tiring, man, tiring," Hayakawa told reporters recently after coming to the Capitol to appeal for his strike-torn school in the coming year.

The semantist who became nationally known through his handling of student and faculty strikers and demonstrations said he's months away from deciding whether to run for public office — as some have suggested.

"It seems such a remote idea at this moment," Hayakawa said. But he added he would not eliminate the possibility.

A reporter asked what post he might seek if he decided 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."

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."

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

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

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.

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

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.

Radicals Win 'Illegal' Vote

San Francisco State College radicals were in solid control of the student government today, but their tenure in office remained unclear.

The "Power to the People" slate won every office it sought in an election this week that saw a light turnout even for campus voting, always traditionally light.

The vote was held in defiance of an edict by Acting President S. I. Hayakawa who said the legal election will be held Tuesday and Wednesday.

He said the present government acted illegally when it changed eligibility requirements after the filing date ended, thus making the first election invalid.

The new officers, led by Third World Liberation Front Member Ronald E. Quidachay, elected president, plans to take office June 2.

The winner of the second election undoubtedly will have much to say about this, and the whole business is likely to end up in the courts.

Less than 2000 of the 16,000 student body voted, Quidachay, chairman this year of the student government finance committee, received 1228 votes to Harry Lehman's 562. Lehman was running on the liberal Satyagraha (an Indian word for non-violence) ticket.

The radicals supported ending the fees, but where they plan to get the \$500,000 in fee money budgeted for student programs was unclear.

And the vote itself on the amendments was also in doubt.

Political observers on campus anticipate the Satyagraha slate will win next week's election.

The odds are these victors will be ruled the legal office holders as Hayakawa acted under a section of the Education Code giving him the final say in student elections.

Grade hike

He acted after the election committee voted after the filing deadline to raise the minimum grade average for candidates from 2.0 to 2.5, eliminating four Satyagraha candidates.

Others elected yesterday included Alex Forman, a Students for a Democratic Society member, vice president; five representatives-at-large and four representatives to the College Foundation, the organ which operates the school bookstore and other campus facilities.

Mike Silva, president of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, won a fifth seat on the foundation board.

Hayakawa As A Rebel

Yamanashi, Japan
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa may not want his student adversaries to know about it, but he was a rebel himself at his 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," said his father, Ichiro Hayakawa, who had a family nickname for his older son.

"I had to travel a lot throughout western Canada, however, and every time I got back to Winnipeg, I'd find Don with his feet on the desk reading a book."

"He told me, 'Frankly, dad, I don't like business,'" the elder Hayakawa recalled. "So I let him go back to school."

Follower's Son's Career

"He was always grateful. He tells me I gave him what he wanted. Lots of parents want children to obey their orders, but I never did. I said, 'You do what you like, because I have trust in you.'"

The 36-year old Hayakawa follows his son's career with great interest and expressed concern about the San Francisco confrontation with "those gangsters," as he termed the campus militants.

"When Don started to fight those gangsters and wasn't afraid to take the wires off their loudspeakers, 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 sugar-beet farm in Raymond, Alberta, and they called me to a complaint meeting school."

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

Interested in Literature

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.

Editor's note: In his speech to a local mixer group here in February, Dr. Hayakawa said his father had translated the works of Thomas Carlyle, Scottish essayist and historian, while living in San Francisco and he had been named for Samuel Johnson, author of "The Dictionary" because of his father's interest in English literature.

Reagan View On the Call To Strike

Los Angeles
Governor Reagan said yesterday a statewide student strike planned for early next week "may come off, but if it does come off it may be for lack of information on the part of decent students."

The governor made the statement to newsmen before addressing a meeting here of representatives from independent colleges of Southern California.

If university administrators spent "less time deploring violence and worrying about police on campus... and would tell the student body... the true facts of the situation in Berkeley, I doubt that this highly emotional atmosphere would prevail on these other campuses," Reagan said.

The governor referred to protests at the University of California after James Rector was killed during a demonstration at Santa Barbara.

Reagan said.

Anti-Hayakawa Slate Is Elected

The anti-administration student government slate at San Francisco State College won the three top offices yesterday in a student body election that had been ruled invalid by acting president S. I. Hayakawa.

A total of 2084 students representing 13 per cent of the 16,033 enrollment, cast paper ballots in two days of voting.

The three top student government offices went to Ron Quidachay, president; Alex Forman, vice president; and Richard Bray, treasurer. All three, active supporters of the student strike, ran on the Power to the People slate.

AMENDMENTS

Six constitutional amendments also passed, each receiving the necessary two-thirds majority.

One of the amendments calls for the "immediate replacement" of acting president Hayakawa, and another calls for the removal of the Air Force ROTC program from the campus.

Dr. Hayakawa, in Los Angeles on a speaking engagement, had no comment, but executive vice president Frank Dollard said yesterday that "as far as the college is concerned, the election was invalid, and its results are meaningless."

DISAGREEMENT

The administration ruled that the election held this week was "not official" because the student government had not provided sufficient time to replace disqualified candidates.

The college has set next week for the "official" elections.

Attorney Franklin Brann, representing the present student government which went ahead with the elections, said yesterday he will seek an injunction to "prevent the administration from holding an illegal election."

Hayakawa's popularity 'Hard, surprising'

SEATTLE. — Newsmaster Bob Roberts on radio station KVI, commenting recently on the private poll showing Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as a top potential vote getter of the Democratic Party in California, said the results were "hardly surprising" with his on-campus insistence that a university remains true to its principles and not become an area for business.

While the roughly San Francisco State College acting president has no thoughts about running for public office, Roberts commented that Hayakawa's rise to prominence is not limited to California.

"This country has always admired men of courage and integrity. And the little semantist professor is now known in a lot of places where formerly his was only a name on textbooks..."

"Americans everywhere admire a man who stands true to his principles, whatever the storms and furies that swirl around him and want to make a place for him, if possible, in their highest councils."

"Obviously he has earned that consideration along with the gratitude of his state and nation," Roberts declared.

DUPLICATE FRAME

S.F. State Militants Continue 'Our Struggle'

Militant student feeling in the wake of the 44-month-long San Francisco State strike is that "the strike is over, but the struggle continues."

This is the way Nesbit Crutchfield, head of the Black Students Union at State expressed it yesterday at a day-long convocation called to inform students of progress in negotiating strike demands.

The highest area of struggle, according to Crutchfield, will be over the question of who will head the Department of Black Studies scheduled to open this fall.

Black students say that if Dr. Nathan Hare is not the director, then no one will be," said Crutchfield.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa has repeatedly stated that the controversial professor's contract will not be renewed.

200 Students

Crutchfield and Juan Martinez, associate professor in the Department of history, told some 200 students gathered in the Gallery Lounge that of the remaining demands put forward by black and third world students, some had been wholly implemented, others partially.

They said agreement had been reached with the administration that the proposed school of Ethnic Studies would offer 60 courses in black studies and 40 other courses.

Student Election

S.F. State Vote Defies Hayakawa

Balloting for student officers at San Francisco State College began yesterday despite a declaration by acting President S. I. Hayakawa that the election results will be thrown out.

A few hours after the polls opened, some 1200 students had cast their votes for 29 candidates seeking 14 offices and an six referendum questions.

Hayakawa sent a letter to student body president Russell Barr which said "All aspects of this election are invalid and will not be recognized as official."

DELAY

Two days ago, Hayakawa ordered the elections postponed until next Tuesday and Wednesday because the student election committee had disqualified 15 candidates.

They were disqualified on grounds they were not carrying enough credits or didn't meet the required 2.5 grade average.

In defying Hayakawa's order, the student government ignored his request that a 24-hour filing period be allowed to permit substitutes for the 15 to enter the race.

He ordered the 16 voting machines loaned by the city removed from the campus, leaving students to return to the traditional paper ballots.

ACTION

"If we took such action to prevent an election, we'd either be in jail or lying on the ground bleeding," Barr commented. "Detail of radical and moderate candidates were on the three-page ballot."

FRAUD

The left-leaning student government now in office was elected last year in balloting which saw only some 3000 of the 16,000 students on campus voting.

Unprecedented security surrounding the ballot boxes is guard against possible fraud.

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MEANWHILE

Meanwhile, some 250 students gathered in the Gallery Lounge for a day-long convocation held to discuss the state of the campus as seen through radical eyes.

THE NEW CANADIAN

Tuesday, May 27, 1969

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