

Panel's Campus Findings Revealed

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, was scheduled to hold a press conference this morning to release the 3,600-word statement.

It is the first official statement to be issued by the presidential commission. Earlier studies by task forces or special investigatory teams, including the controversial report on the Chicago Democratic national convention street tur-

The Honolulu Advertiser Global

moil, were released without comment by the commission itself.

In its statement today, 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 adminis-

trators 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, again, 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 off-campus police and civil authority if necessary to handle a disorder. But it adds that college authorities also should take a precaution to review procedures with police in advance to minimize the danger of excessive force being used against students.

Another recommendation is that students should be given a meaningful role in formulating university policies but with the proviso that the faculty remain paramount.

The statement was approved at a commission meeting over the weekend. Telegrams were sent to those absent from the meeting. While there was not unanimous agreement on all points, no member disassociated himself from the statement.

At least two members of the commission have close ties with the university world. Eisenhower is president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, and Patricia Harris stepped aside this year as dean of Howard University Law School. Mrs. Harris accused the administration of not keeping her informed at a time of student protest.

Verdicts for 15 in S.F. State Protest

Two juries returned verdicts yesterday in the trials of 15 San Francisco State College demonstrators.

The first jury found five defendants guilty of unlawful assembly and disturbing the peace, but acquitted them of a charge of refusing to disperse.

The jury deliberated almost a full day before reaching the verdict in the case heard by Superior Court Judge Francis McCarthy, sitting as a municipal judge for the case.

FIVE

The defendants were: Ab-bass Bozorg, Sheila Sakamoto, Ellen Zebrowski, Simon S. D. Waters, and Cathie A. Stratton.

All were released on bond except Waters, who was held pending a hearing on bail, apparently because he is a non-student and a citizen of another country, Great Britain.

The second jury returned a verdict of not guilty on all three counts in the court of Municipal Judge Gerald J. O'Gara, after having deliberated most of the afternoon.

The 10 defendants were: Margie C. McMurray, Helen Meyers, Peter G. Millbury, Susan R. Molloy, Patricia K. Morton, William G. Morrissey, Jaime R. Muniz, Eric C. Nelson, Dennis O'Neal, and Moieice L. Palladino.

ARRESTS

Among the defendants were all 450 demonstrators arrested in a mass police action during a January 23 rally on the campus.

So far in these cases, four juries have convicted 25 persons; three juries have ac-

quitted 28; one has convicted five on two charges and acquitted them on the other; one has acquitted nine on one charge and been deadlocked on the others; and one has been deadlocked on all charges, involving six defendants.

In the case before Judge McCarthy, the prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney William Beire and the defense by Deputy Public Defender Charles Warner and Malcolm Burnstein.

The five who pleaded before Kennedy yesterday were Dorothy L. Lamont, Richard J. Cronin, Robert E. Delaney, Penny Hetherington and Sandra Ledbetter.

Separate Trials

Yesterday, too, Judge Kennedy ruled that eight demonstrators arrested last Dec. 2 should have separate trials because, he said, there was

no evidence they were involved in a joint operation at the time of their alleged offenses.

Among other charges against them are inciting to riot.

They are Hari Dillon, John Levin, Roger Alvarado who already has been convicted in the Jan. 23 incidents, John H. Alexis, Anthony Miranda, Jerry Varnado, Bridge Randall and George M. Murray.

The five who pleaded before Kennedy yesterday were Dorothy L. Lamont, Richard J. Cronin, Robert E. Delaney, Penny Hetherington and Sandra Ledbetter.

Judge Merrill set July 30 for sentencing.

A case on trial before Municipal Judge Fitz-Gerald



Hayakawa Power

Wearing that tam-o-shanter of his, acting president S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College takes a swing but fails to connect with the ball during charity game at Cow Palace.

26-S.F. Examiner
Thurs., June 19, 1969

S. F. State Students Sentenced

Five persons have pleaded no contest to charges growing out of the mass arrests last Jan. 23 at San Francisco State College.

Presiding Municipal Judge Joseph G. Kennedy sentenced them, as he did nine others earlier in the week, to 45 day suspended sentences, one year probation and \$75 fines.

The sentences were for disturbing the peace. Charges of refusal to disperse and unlawful assembly were dismissed.

8 Acquitted

Earlier yesterday, a jury of five women and seven men found eight demonstrators not guilty of the three charges.

The students, defended by attorney Jack Morgan, are Steven L. Harris, Susan C. Hano, William J. Helmer,

Douglas W. Helleppie, Michael D. Huber, Frederick T. Kearney, Frank D. Kee and Nancy L. Koenig.

Assistant District Attorney John Cruickshank was the prosecutor.

A jury of seven women and five men deliberated for 12 hours to bring in guilty verdicts on all three counts involving five defendants in the court of Municipal Judge Robert W. Merrill last night.

Sentence Date

Found guilty on charges of disturbing the peace, refusal to disperse and unlawful assembly were Sadie Vialpando, Janet Wells, Patricia Wilson, Harold Wong and Jerry Wong.

Judge Merrill set July 30 for sentencing.

A case on trial before Municipal Judge Fitz-Gerald

Few Incidents at S.F. State Rites

Graduates Polite At Hayakawa Talk

By Harold Streeter

The first commencement, gree in spite of everything, accomplished.

The 68th commencement's speaker, Salvador P. Lopez, president of the University of the Philippines congratulated San Francisco State for plans to set up a black studies program; noted there also were plans for Asian-American studies.

At yesterday's Cow Palace ceremonies:

- Fifteen of the more than 1000 faculty members stood and turned their backs on Dr. Hayakawa during his opening remarks.

- A blonde girl graduate in the school of natural sciences wore a white crash helmet instead of the black mortarboard with tassel—but she taped a tassel on the riot headgear.

- Another girl graduate, a brunette, taped a peace symbol atop her mortarboard.

But that was all.

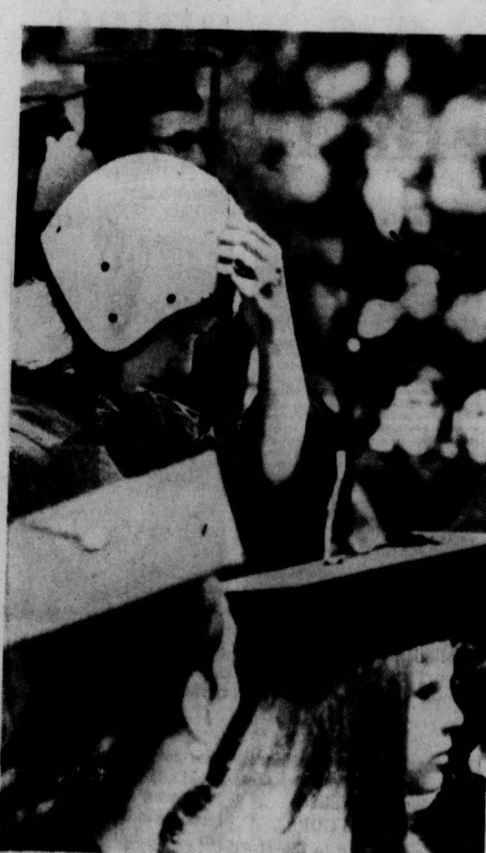
Most Polite

The audience of more than 4000 and the nearly 1500 gowned graduates present among the record total of 4658 earners of diplomas listened politely as Dr. Hayakawa recalled the year of turmoil.

"It was a tragic one in many ways," he said.

"For most of our students it was also a year of triumph," he added, noting:

"All of the things the college set out to accomplish we have, to a considerable de-



THE TRADITIONAL SWITCH OF THE TASSEL

But blonde's headgear was far from traditional

—AP Photo

"perambulatory protest."

The ceremony set records. The 4658 students earning degrees exceeded by 120 the 1968 total.

Among the 167 honor students was Pravidhya Kotimansuwanij of Bangkok, Thailand, a School of Business major in accounting.

Mrs. Ludmila Ershov, 36, of San Francisco, who was born in Shanghai of Russian parents, was chosen to repre-

sent the record 1259 candidates for the master's degree. She is among the first seven students to get that degree in the college's Russian program.

Discontented Leaving S.F. State

The Faculty Dropouts

By Rob Haeseler

Faculty resignations and requests for leave from San Francisco State College have increased during the past year, and there is evidence that the college will be losing some of its best teachers.

It is not an exodus by any means. And the number of empty faculty desks cannot be counted accurately, of course, until the new semester begins in the fall.

Not all who are leaving have stated their reasons, but discontent with the administration of acting president S. I. Hayakawa would appear to be driving some of those leaving to the edge and over.

REASON

Their decision to leave, they say, is based not so much on the tumultuous student and faculty strikes last winter as on the administration's blunt response to the strikes: police on campus.

"Frustration" with the system—which means, in this case, the new college administration and the State college trustees—is a common complaint. So is "repression."

Despair is evident on the part of a few who feel they could stay and build a better college—if only someone would listen. Others are outspokenly bitter. The time for constructive change has past, they say. Now is the time to get out. And they are.

RESIGNATIONS

By the end of last week, the college reported having processed the "resignations" of 38 faculty members—14 of them tenured—out of a total faculty of about 1200.

(Five of the 38 are retiring, and two are transferring to other State college campuses.)

According to the college, this reflects an increase in departures of approximately 25 per cent over the preceding year.

To date, 39 requests for unpaid leaves of absence have been submitted and approved; by the early part of June, 1968, 34 such requests had been received.

MORE

"The feeling seems to be that we're going to lose a lot more, but the pipeline is rather long," said one administrator.

An independent survey by Professor Kai-yu Hsu, chairman of the World Literature Department, turned up quite another set of figures, however.

Three weeks ago Professor Hsu polled department secretaries—who, by tradition, know all the secrets—and he learned that some 80 faculty members were preparing letters of resignation and another 60 were going to ask for leaves of absence.

"But I can't vouchsafe for their accuracy," he said.

LEAVES

So are leaves of absence because they often give faculty members the chance to look around without committing themselves.

Among those taking leaves next year are two prominent professors who express little interest in returning.

Philosophy Professor Jordan Churchill, who has been at the college for 21 years and has served as dean of humanities and as chairman of the Philosophy Department, said he has "no intention of coming back unless something radical happens."

"The decision to leave or stay is a pretty personal one with me," he said. "I was very disturbed at the whole state and the college system standing behind 600 police and not standing with the students and dealing with the ethnic problem."

Academic vice president Donald L. Garrity said that "the figures right now (don't) represent the situation one way or another."



JORDAN CHURCHILL
'Very disturbed'



JAMES SCHEVILL
'Petty harassment'

"We won't have the full picture until well after the end of the semester," he said. "With departing faculty, there are always a number of factors involved such as finding better jobs, responding to conditions at the college, or merely leaving for personal preferences."

"We always have a substantial number of young people who are passing through the system on their way up."

Such bread-and-butter resignations are common.

'INDIFFERENCE'

Churchill, who did not participate in the student and faculty strikes last winter, discovered "an indifference on the part of the state to deal with the issues."

"I feel I'm moving to a college and to a faculty who want my point of view, and I'm not taking what would be financially a wonderful job for me."

Biology Professor Donald W. Fletcher, the former dean of the graduate division and a member of the college community for the past ten years, gave his reason for requesting leave as "a breakdown of trust (among the faculty) and an inability to reason with one's colleagues."

Fletcher did not strike. Like Churchill, he remarked that something "radical" would have to happen to make him return.

SCARS

"The scars that have resulted from the division of the faculty are so deep and so lasting that they will tend to create an untenable situation on this campus for years and years," Fletcher said.

He placed part of the blame for "the misery on our campus" on the faculty. "Until we're willing to make hard decisions and hard choices, we're going to continue to wallow in this festering mediocrity."

"This institution has virtually become nothing to nobody."

Varying degrees of disaffection were demonstrated by other faculty members who have chosen to resign rather than request leave.

Charles A. Watkins, an as-

istiveness that exacerbates the old anti-intellectualism at the college, and I believe no department can remain unharmed."

George Armstrong and his wife, Arlin J. Hiken, both associate professors of drama, mentioned "frustration" and "repressive policies" among their reasons for resigning.

When asked what they could—or would—do immediately to improve conditions at the college and prevent a repetition of the violence and intimidation that marked the student strike, departing faculty members offered a variety of responses.

Some, like Miss Cohn, said "nothing—that's why we are leaving."

CONVOCATION

Others skirted the aspect of immediacy and dealt with the question on historical grounds, responding, "we had our chance, or so it seemed, with the convocation on campus"—the meeting proposed by the faculty during the early days of the strike to discuss the black students' "non-negotiable" demands. The convocation was short-lived.

Churchill's suggestion that the faculty "get together a group of people and start publishing papers" provoked a favorable reaction from some of the others.

"I was thinking of things topical," he said. "Obviously there is a diversity of things that (the public) are interested in. The strike was due to blindness at least on the part of half the people in the State."

WARNING

Professor Hsu, who is not leaving but who has given up the chairmanship of the World Literature Department because he now finds it "repugnant to remain a part of the administration, however marginally," insisted the college get to work on implementing the Ethnic Studies School.

"There is not much time left," he warned.

"Now is the time to assign full-time people to deal with and work with the students—people who are devoted to them and who will support them," Professor Hsu said.

Those interviewed about their resignations or leaves of absence were generally reluctant to divulge where they are going.

Some who are disenchanted with their present positions are also—as author Kay Boyle observed—"somewhat paranoid about revealing their futures."

Miss Boyle, who is currently on leave from the college, spoke for those who had been involved in the faculty strike:

"You have no idea of the hate mail we've received."

Thurs., June 12, 1969 / S.F. Examiner—Page 3

10 More Freed In State Trials

Ten San Francisco State College demonstrators picked up in the mass arrests last Jan. 23 were acquitted late yesterday in the 10th trial at City Hall.

At the same time, Presiding Municipal Judge Joseph G. Kennedy announced that a proposal has been submitted to him by the various participating attorneys to have some of the 350 remaining defendants accept one year probation and a \$75 fine.

"But," he said, "that would include only those where no violence was involved and there were no prior arrests or convictions. It would be a welcome event if it could be done."

Kennedy said that since the cases began, only a handful have pleaded guilty.

Into Winter

"If the remainder demand jury trials, it could very well take us to late November or December," he said.

"We have to consider the direct cost to the City and County—perhaps more than \$300,000. But if you include counsel on the other side and public defenders, it could amount to more than \$1 million."

Kennedy said the average cost per court is \$2000 a week, excluding any payment to witnesses or overtime paid to police officers.

At the same time, Kennedy set over until June 18 arguments on his motion to sever the cases of eight demonstrators, the "so-called ringleaders" of a Dec. 2 confrontation at the college Administration Building.

The eight are charged with inciting a riot, disturbing the peace and failure to disperse.

Yesterday's defendants were freed by a jury of eight women and four men on charges of disturbing the peace, failure to disperse and unlawful assembly.

Assistant Public Defender Charles Warner represented Margie McMurray, Patricia Morton, Jaime Muniz, Eric Nelson and Dennis O'Neal.

Malcolm Burnstein, who handled the 1964 Palace Hotel sit-ins and defended Helen Meyers, Peter Millbury, Susan Molloy, William Morrissey and Moieice Palladino.

In Custody

Earlier yesterday, a jury of seven men and five women—after being locked up overnight—found five demonstrators guilty of unlawful assembly and disturbing the peace and guilty of failure to disperse.

Of the five, Superior Judge Francis McCarthy, sitting under order of the State Judicial Council as a Municipal Judge, ordered Simon S. D. Waters into custody for consideration of bail.

McCarthy explained that Waters is not a student and is a subject of Great Britain.

Thus far, four juries have convicted 25 students of the three charges, three have found 23 not guilty, one acquitted nine on one charge and was deadlocked on two charges, one found five guilty on two charges and not guilty on one charge and one was deadlocked on all charges in the case of six.

Cases still are continuing before Municipal Judges Emmet Daly, Fitz-Gerald Ames Sr., James J. Welsh, Harry W. Low and Robert W. Merrill.



PEACE AT END OF A STORMY SCHOOL YEAR
Symbol adorned mortarboard of Dixie Mertie

—Examiner photos by Paul Glines

Austere Ceremony For S.F. State

A stormy and sometimes violent year on the campus of San Francisco State College came to a bloodless and solemn end yesterday in the echoing expanse of the Cow Palace.

The college conferred degrees on 4658 candidates, but only 1000 or so of the graduates, in their traditional caps and gowns, were present to accept their diplomas personally.

They were joined — in the audience — by approximately 3000 family members and well-wishers.

S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial acting president of the college, presided over the one and a half hour ceremony but did not deliver an address.

Nor did a single student rise to speak. As in the past few years, there was no valedictory address.

The Commencement Day speaker was Salvador P. Lopez, president of the University of the Philippines and former ambassador both to the United States and to the United Nations.

His subject — "The Role of



DIXIE MERTIE
Symbolism

the Ethnic Minorities in American Life" — was topical. First he discussed his own experiences in the Philippines.

"The problem, in short," he said, "is how to reconcile the minorities' inherent right to cultural identity with the principles of national integration."

"This problem, in a more acute and massive form, exists in America today."

Observing that the United States has historically been called a "melting pot," Lopez noted that "America has failed to achieve such a tradition in regard to native American Indians, and the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

He told the students that they belonged to "the most candid, impatient, and irreverent generation ever."

It is "candid about the follies of its elders, impatient with their hypocrisies, irreverent toward false and often inhuman values," he said.

The ceremony was uneventful except for a silent, standing protest staged by 15 gowned teachers as Hayakawa delivered a few introductory remarks.

They stood, turned their backs on the acting president, and stared out over the audience. They sat down as soon as he had finished speaking. Most of them were members of the Teachers Union which struck last winter.

A spokesman for the group said afterward, "This seemed to be a dignified way, and we thought it appropriate at this time. We are here to honor the students but not to honor Hayakawa."

As the students filed forward to receive their degrees, some waved the "V" sign for peace. A few raised clenched fists.

An otherwise demure blonde stepped forward wearing a white crash helmet with a tassel glued to the top.

As the ceremonies drew to an end, the audience and the new graduates were called upon to sing the college hymn. Only a few knew the words. The others moved their lips and glanced around the audience looking for familiar faces.

Outside, on the Cow Palace marquee, the following words appeared:

Congratulations Graduating Class San Francisco State

Murray was identified in testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in Washington, D.C. yesterday as having made a radio broadcast from Havana calling on blacks to murder whites and destroy airports, factories and other public facilities.

Murray is serving a six-month sentence in the county jail here as a probation violator. He was contacted yesterday as he appeared for a hearing in Municipal Court on charges of inciting to riot.

He calmly denied the charge that he had made a Havana radio broadcast during a visit there last summer.

"I've had a very deep religious experience with God," he told the surprised reporter. "I feel a call from God to go back into the world and to begin working in his church."

He said he has been offered a job "working with the ministry" at a church in East Oakland, and added that he Oakland.

But obviously, his feelings about Hayakawa are not shared by the militant young people who demonstrated outside the hotel. "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 uncalculated.

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 feelings and retaliated against the young people in kind.

In a voice dripping with sarcasm, he quoted from the Gidra, 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 Sansei 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 demonstrate 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 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 chant, 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 Nisei and Nisei for their "decorum and digni-



A San Francisco State graduate gave the peace signal from the Cow Palace stage

Sat., June 14, 1969 San Francisco Chronicle

Hard Lessons of Campus Turmoil

Chicago

Katharine Graham, publisher of the Washington Post, said last night that it has become clear from experience that outside intervention into a campus in turmoil compounds the difficulty a hundredfold.

That is one lesson Americans can take "now and for all time" from this year's events, she said, even though too little has been learned from the campus revolution.

For this "ignorance" she blamed newspapers which she said have failed to answer — or even ask — the questions raised by events in which great freedoms are at stake.

Mrs. Graham made her observations in an address to the 13th annual communications dinner of the University of Chicago Alumni Association.



KATHARINE GRAHAM
No Reagan 'bludgeon'

tion, which gave her its 1968 "Communicator of the Year" award.

The events at San Francisco State College and at Berkeley in the past year "should have told us now and for all time that whatever difficulties students create for their colleges, those difficulties become a hundred times worse when they are compounded by political intervention," she said.

"Where there's an act of physical violence or law-breaking, at this point — of course — outside force may become necessary," she said.

"But dealing with student protesters requires the wisdom, patience, care and subtlety of an Edward Levi, not the bludgeoning tactics of a Ronald Reagan," Levi is president of the University of Chicago. Reagan is governor of California.

Mrs. Graham contended that newspapers and wire services have been so "transfixed by the daily ritual of 'confrontation'" that they have missed the meaning of the campus revolution and have permitted rumor to do damage on and off the campus.

Americans are ignorant about the behavior and motives of the young partly because newspapers have trouble writing about these college students for the same reasons parents have trouble talking to children. They are talking about things we don't want to hear about or write about," she declared.

But the issues are crucial and this means "that we have to listen most attentively when we hear what we like least," she said.

"If we stuff our ears with contempt — against all student outcry, we shall be the losers. And they may be the losers."

"If their goals and purposes often seem to us unclear, we must remember this does not make them unreal."

"And if the temperate and moderate dissenters get driven, suddenly or slowly, toward the most radical positions, we must quickly ask ourselves, who and what outlaws has shown that the drove them?"

Mrs. Graham said the revolution has shown that the "enemies of freedom" are the "dogmatic perfectionists" on both sides.

"On the side of reaction, they will be satisfied with nothing but docility. They will confuse the teaching of students with the training of stations. And they will think their very fury is holy."

"On the side of rebellion, they will be content with nothing short of unconditional surrender. They will confuse the launching of the new with the libeling of the old... and they will think their very wrath is sacred."

United Press

Tues., July 15, 1969 S.F. Examiner

Murray Gets 6 Months in Jail

Former Panther minister of education George Murray sentenced today to six months in jail and ordered to pay \$1000 fine.

Former San Francisco College teaching assistant George Murray pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace and failure to disperse in connection with demonstrations Dec. 2 on the campus.

Municipal Judge Fitzgerald Ames sentenced Murray to three months in jail with one month suspended on the disturbing the peace charge. On the failure to disperse charge, Judge Ames sen-

tenced Murray to six months in jail with two months suspended.

The two sentences are to run consecutively so that Murray faces a total of six months in jail.

Murray's attorney Ben Dreyfus asked that his client be given credit for the time

he has served in jail since last March when his probation was revoked on a previous conviction for attack on the office to the campus newspaper.

Judge Ames refused the request.

Murray had been asking for leniency because, he said, "I have had a reawakening of religious conviction. Judge Ames sought today to put the defendant on the stand to question him about this spiritual renewal, but after conferring with Dreyfus, Murray refused on grounds that the prosecution would not grant immunity in connection with the questions which might be asked.

Dreyfus attempted to withdraw Murray's guilty pleas, but Ames refused and asked if Murray would accept the terms of probation.

These terms called for Murray to resign from the Panthers and Black Students Union, to refrain from appearing on any college or high school campus without permission and not to enroll in any college without the department's consent.

Declaration

In addition, Ames stipulated that the defendant was not to be admitted to any jail work furlough program without the supervision of the court.

Murray said he agreed to the terms of the probation.

He then, haltingly at first, made an eloquent declaration of his reawakened religious convictions.

"I've made mistakes, lots of mistakes," Murray said while his mother, wife and baby listened in the court-

room. "All the mistakes I've made I sincerely regret."

"If I have done any damage or harm to citizens of San Francisco or elsewhere I regret that too. My faith in God was not forced upon me. It came about because I felt I needed God in my heart."

"My father is a minister and he visited me in jail here," Murray continued. "I have not retained any of the ideas that were considered harmful before."

"I am anxious to rejoin my wife and my daughter and to lead a Christian life."

Deal Denied

Murray added that he was very surprised at the amount of time he would be required to serve under Judge Ames' sentence.

"I hadn't any idea I would do more time," he said. "I thought I was going to get credit for time served. If I had had any idea I wouldn't have made the pleas I made June 30," he said, referring to his guilty pleas.

Assistant District Attorney Steve Guralnick immediately denied that any deal had been made in exchange for Murray's guilty pleas.

Murray said that he no longer was a member of the Black Panthers and that he would accept the conditions of probation.

Refusing Murray's request for leniency Judge Ames sternly reviewed the black militant's conduct.

"You stirred up a lot of violence with your utterances and your actions," he said. "You also stirred up a lot of people. The thing this court wanted to find out by putting you on the stand is are you repentant?"

Immediately after the sentencing, Murray turned to wave goodbye to his mother, wife and daughter and then was hustled off to jail.

2-PACIFIC CITIZEN

Friday, June 20, 1969

Nisei Found Guilty

SAN FRANCISCO—Four San Francisco State College students, including Sheila Sakamoto, were found guilty last week (June 11) on two of three charges by a jury for their part in the Jan. 24 demonstration on campus.

They were found guilty of disturbing the peace and unlawful assembly. The third charge — failure to disperse — was dismissed.

THE NEW CANADIAN

Sunday, June 10, 1969

For the Nisei

S. I. Question a Problem

By KATS KUNITSU

LOS ANGELES. — We in the vernacular press have been saying recently that between Drs. Hayakawa and Noguchi, we don't have to worry about our headline story.

The former came like a whirlwind 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 from 6 p.m. before the banquet and my shiny pink police pass from the LAPD finally came in handy. A gimlet-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 the Kashu Mainichi, and even though 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 though I had manufactured my pass in a dark basement somewhere, that once inside, I would fling off my disguise and emerge a militant radical intent on heckling and harassing Hayakawa.

Hayakawa-san appeared in a light blue-gray 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 academe, to tell us to be more integrated, I used to fume.

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.

But obviously, my feelings about Hayakawa are not shared by the militant young people who demonstrated outside the hotel. "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 uncalculated.

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 feelings and retaliated against the young people in kind.

In a voice dripping with sarcasm, he quoted from the Gidra, 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 Sansei 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 demonstrate 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 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 chant, 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 Nisei and Nisei for their "decorum and digni-

San Francisco Chronicle

Thurs., June 19, 1969

Murray's Denial of Cuba Speech

George Murray, the fiery black militant who played a key role in the violent student strike at San Francisco State College, yesterday quietly denied, over speaking on Havana Radio, and said he wants to become a preacher.

Murray was identified in testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in Washington, D.C. yesterday as having made a radio broadcast from Havana calling on blacks to murder whites and destroy airports, factories and other public facilities.

Murray is serving a six-month sentence in the county jail here as a probation violator. He was contacted yesterday as he appeared for a hearing in Municipal Court on charges of inciting to riot.

He calmly denied the charge that he had made a Havana radio broadcast during a visit there last summer.

"I've had a very deep religious experience with God," he told the surprised reporter. "I feel a call from God to go back into the world and to begin working in his church."

He said he has been offered a job "working with the ministry" at a church in East Oakland, and added that he Oakland.

But obviously, his feelings about Hayakawa are not shared by the militant young people who demonstrated outside the hotel. "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 uncalculated.

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 feelings and retaliated against the young people in kind.

In a voice dripping with sarcasm, he quoted from the Gidra, 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 Sansei 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 demonstrate 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 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 chant, 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 Nisei and Nisei for their "decorum and digni-

Calif. Student Arrests Highest in the Nation

By Paul A. Driscoll

Associated Press

Students arrested and brought into court on charges stemming from campus demonstrations during the academic year have been fined or jailed in about the same number as those against whom charges were dismissed.

Canvass of colleges and universities throughout the nation showed that 3747 on-campus student arrests were made at 60 schools in 23 states and the District of Columbia with a combined enrollment of about 755,000 men and women.

The arrest figure does not include an undetermined mixture of more than 900 students and nonstudents arrested in disorders centering on the Peoples Park in Berkeley.

Nor does it include hundreds of students who came under varying degrees of campus discipline but not in civil courts.

More than half of the campus arrests—2275—have yet to come to trial.

Of those students who have appeared in court, 534 have paid fines or have served jail sentences or both; in 574 cases, the charges were dismissed or prosecution was dropped; 5 persons were acquitted; 107 defendants were given suspended sentences or fines; and 252 students received reprimands from the court.

Charges

Students were brought into the nation's courts on such charges as disorderly conduct, loitering, malicious mischief, unlawful assembly, trespassing, assault, curfew violations, violation of city

ordinances, contempt of court by violation of injunction and conspiracy.

Judges assessed the maximum penalty in some cases. This frequently amounted to a few days in jail or fines amounting to \$20 or \$25. The majority of fines were less than \$100. Most were in the \$20-\$25 bracket. Jail sentences seldom amounted to more than 10 days.

In two instances jail terms exceeded 60 days. One 21 year old student at Washington University in St. Louis was given five years in prison for attempting to set an ROTC building ablaze. A Harvard University graduate student was sentenced to a year in jail for assaulting a university dean.

In one instance a judge deferred judgment so the students could apply for jobs without court records.

Cases Continued

Judge Luke F. Ryan of U.S. District Court in Northampton, Mass., continued the cases of 33 University of Massachusetts students, telling them that they were "clearly guilty" but that to find them so would be to "hang a millstone around their necks for the rest of their lives."

There were arrested during a sit-in to protest a job recruiter from the Dow Chemical Co., a producer of napalm.

If the number of arrests is any indication, California leads the rest of them with student troubles.

Police there have made more than 1000 student arrests, not including those during the People's Park episodes. Most student cases have not come to trial.

Four months of turmoil at San Francisco State College brought 683 arrests, including 454 in one day, Jan. 23 for holding an allegedly illegal assembly on campus. Enrollment is 16,053.

Suspended Sentences

Complete figures are not available on the disorders at the University of California at Berkeley. However, various sources say that about 400 students have been fined, some apparently for off-campus activities. More than 100 students have been given suspended sentences and 76 others received 10 days in jail.

Total arrests for school-related protests on and around the 27,267-student campus are put at 1250 persons.

In one of the more striking instances of campus disorders, 17 Negro students at Cornell University have been charged with criminal trespass. They were among nearly 100 Negroes who occupied the student union building and emerged later armed with rifles, shotguns and knife-tipped sticks. Cornell, with an enrollment of about 12,000 students, has had 100 arrests during the year.

One of the most violent campus disruptions produced no arrests.

One student was killed by gunfire at North Carolina A&T State University in Greensboro. Windows were smashed. Gunfire raked the campus. The National Guard was called out and eventually the Negro school with an enrollment of 3940 was closed.

Authorities took 200 persons into protective custody for a time, but there were no arrests.

Bruce M. Germand are the four students. The non-students are Brian Arbogast, Christine B. Arbogast, George H. Ewart, Donald A. Laughland, Stanley L. Roberts and Phillip A. Robertson.

The trial was the 12th completed thus far. In the 11 previous trials, there were a to-

10 More Guilty in S.F. State Protests

Ten persons were found guilty by a Municipal Court jury of charges stemming from last January's San Francisco State College demonstrations.

The jury of seven women and five men in Judge Harry Low's court returned with its verdict at 9:20 last night after deliberating since 11 a.m.

All but one of the 10 were found guilty of disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly and failure to disperse.

In addition, the six non-students among the 10 were found guilty of trespassing along with the other three convictions.

Wilson, Dennis O. Hunting-

ton, Walter B. Turner and

tal of 80 defendants—among whom 25 were convicted on all three charges, 29 found not guilty on all three, 20 received mixed verdicts and six had a deadlocked jury.

In another court action yesterday, 11 students appeared before Presiding Municipal Judge Joseph G. Ken-

neddy and pleaded "nolo contendere" (no contest) to the charges. Each was found guilty of disturbing the peace and the other two charges were dismissed.

They were given five days suspended sentences, one year probation and fined \$75. They are Emily Killebrew, George Ferrentinos, John Chambers, Harold Riley, Jeni Levine, David Perry, Glen Thom, Mark Beaudoin, Gregg Durell, Dharm Paul and David Denton.

Set free by the move were Michele Barman, Eddie Chin, David Jewett, Teri Joslin, David Salmer, Sandra Zeitman, John Mannick and Carolyn Ikeda.

They were defended by attorneys Lois Prentice and Herbert Donaldson.

Judge Kennedy also sentenced four persons who pleaded no contest to the charges growing out of the mass arrests at the college last Jan. 13.

David R. Kurooka, Gerald

Jury Acquits Eight In S.F. State Case

Hayakawa Scolds Self in Letter

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, opened his mail this morning and found a stern letter of reprimand from Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

The acting president informed himself that he was a "cad," that he should quit,

and that he was guilty of "unprofessional conduct" in ever accepting the leadership of a riot-torn campus.

"I feel terribly put down," sighed the educator after re-reading his own poker-face humor and what must be termed the only bright

note in the drawn out college controversy.

The letter stems from the acting president being found guilty by a board of his academic underlings of doing things disapproved of by two teachers, Kay Boyle, part time instructor in creative

writing, and Arthur Bierman, professor of philosophy.

The president's penance, according to the five member disciplinary board, was to sit down and write himself a critical letter. The letter speaks both for itself and

charges against the famed semantacist:

June 19, 1969

Acting President
S. I. Hayakawa
San Francisco State College
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco,
California 94132

Dear Dr. Hayakawa:

It is my painful duty to inform you that the Grievance and Disciplinary Panel has found you guilty of unprofessional conduct. I am therefore compelled to write you this letter of reprimand, much as it grieves me to do so in the

light of your many years of service to this college.

The Panel found you guilty of grave procedural errors in accepting the Acting Presidency. It is the task of the Presidential Selection Com-

—Turn to Page 6, Col.

Educational Boosts Cut at S.F. State

San Francisco State College has been forced to cut its Educational Opportunity Program to 150 students because of lack of funds.

Four hundred students were registered under the program last year and Director Reginald Major had hoped to increase the enrollment to 500 next year.

Harvey F. Yorke, the college's public affairs director, said the state did not give the college the funds for the program last year.

Late in Year
"It cost us \$250,000," he said.

"This late in the year, we must assume that the funds for this year are not to be forthcoming."

The state college trustees provided for the program to admit students whose academic records would normally exclude them in last year's budget.

"But, somewhere between the chancellor's office and the Legislature it disappeared," said Yorke.

Better
He said 50 freshmen will be admitted to the college this year, plus 100 lower division transfers.

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa said earlier he feels a smaller EOP program handled well was better than a large one with no money to provide proper counseling and tutoring available.

He said the program was necessary and "something that must be done, although, perhaps, better done by the junior colleges. But we must do our part and gain insight into these students' problems."

There are several bills in the Legislature to provide funds for the state-wide program next year.

Some Sunshine

Low overcast through tomorrow except mostly sunny inland afternoons. Low tonight upper 50s, high tomorrow near 80 along coast, low 60s inland. Westerly wind 10-20 mph. Small craft warning Suisun bay.

Full

Hayakawa Scolds Himself in Letter

—From Page 1

investigation has shown that it was. Regardless of the rights and wrongs of these questions, however, it is clear that you acted with unseemly haste in climbing on the sound truck in an attempt to silence it.

What you should have done is first to establish clearly that you had the legal right to forbid the use of amplifying equipment on college property, and secondly that the truck was actually on college property. These facts could easily have been ascertained by consultation with the office of the Attorney General of California, the legal counsel of the California State Colleges, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. If these inquiries had shown you to be right in your assumptions, you could then have gone to the Academic Senate to secure their approval of your order.

Then, if your order had not been heeded, you should have gone to court to obtain an injunction against the operators of the sound truck from using it on campus. By omitting these steps, you have shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president.

If you had had any decent regard for correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the Presidential Selection Committee, but also the Academic Senate, the Students for a Democratic Society, Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Alpine Club. Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the Education Code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why, you didn't even consult your wife!

Sound Truck
Your behavior in the sound truck incident of the morning of December 2 is another matter that gives me cause for grave concern. While it is true that the suit brought against you by the owners of the sound truck for alleged damage to their equipment was thrown out of court as being without substance, there is no doubt that your action was precipitate and impetuous.

It has been argued that your order forbidding the use of amplifying equipment on campus was unjust interference with the rights of freedom of speech. It has also been argued that the sound truck was not on college property, although later in-

vestigation has shown that it was. Regardless of the rights and wrongs of these questions, however, it is clear that you acted with unseemly haste in climbing on the sound truck in an attempt to silence it.

What you should have done is first to establish clearly that you had the legal right to forbid the use of amplifying equipment on college property, and secondly that the truck was actually on college property. These facts could easily have been ascertained by consultation with the office of the Attorney General of California, the legal counsel of the California State Colleges, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. If these inquiries had shown you to be right in your assumptions, you could then have gone to the Academic Senate to secure their approval of your order.

Then, if your order had not been heeded, you should have gone to court to obtain an injunction against the operators of the sound truck from using it on campus. By omitting these steps, you have shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president.

If you had had any decent regard for correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the Presidential Selection Committee, but also the Academic Senate, the Students for a Democratic Society, Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Alpine Club. Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the Education Code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why, you didn't even consult your wife!

Sound Truck
Your behavior in the sound truck incident of the morning of December 2 is another matter that gives me cause for grave concern. While it is true that the suit brought against you by the owners of the sound truck for alleged damage to their equipment was thrown out of court as being without substance, there is no doubt that your action was precipitate and impetuous.

It has been argued that your order forbidding the use of amplifying equipment on campus was unjust interference with the rights of freedom of speech. It has also been argued that the sound truck was not on college property, although later in-

vestigation has shown that it was. Regardless of the rights and wrongs of these questions, however, it is clear that you acted with unseemly haste in climbing on the sound truck in an attempt to silence it.

What you should have done is first to establish clearly that you had the legal right to forbid the use of amplifying equipment on college property, and secondly that the truck was actually on college property. These facts could easily have been ascertained by consultation with the office of the Attorney General of California, the legal counsel of the California State Colleges, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. If these inquiries had shown you to be right in your assumptions, you could then have gone to the Academic Senate to secure their approval of your order.

Then, if your order had not been heeded, you should have gone to court to obtain an injunction against the operators of the sound truck from using it on campus. By omitting these steps, you have shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president.

If you had had any decent regard for correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the Presidential Selection Committee, but also the Academic Senate, the Students for a Democratic Society, Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Alpine Club. Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the Education Code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why, you didn't even consult your wife!

It has been argued that your order forbidding the use of amplifying equipment on campus was unjust interference with the rights of freedom of speech. It has also been argued that the sound truck was not on college property, although later in-

CITES OUTCOME OF ELECTIONS

Hayakawa Predicts College Changes

By DAVID DIETZ

SAN FRANCISCO — The only commotion at San Francisco State College now is the rat-a-tat of construction on new facilities. At the eastern fringe of the campus, a new life biology-science building and an addition to the library are being erected, while at the opposite end new residence halls are going up.

Elsewhere, the scene is peaceful. A miniskirted coed waits alone for a street car outside the main college entrance on 18th Avenue. In a faculty parking lot, a pipe-smoking campus policeman leisurely tickets an illegally

parked car. A music student crosses Holloway Avenue steadily, a cumbersome bass in his arms.

The only vivid reminders of the riotous campus scene seven months ago are militant exhortations scrawled in green spray paint on a wooden fence outside the administration building. Gone are the blue-helmeted police and the bustling knots of demonstrators, the fights with fists, clubs and stones, the bombings and the struck classes.

The violent student strike ended in a negotiated truce last April. San Francisco State has been quiet since then — and Mill Valley's S. I. Hayakawa,

acting college president, believes it will stay that way.

"It looks now as if the college will be considerably deradicalized," he said, looking ahead to a new term in the fall. "I think we'll have a quieter campus and a firmer sense of purpose."

Hayakawa explained that moderates had won control of the Academic Senate and that representatives of "nonviolent and independent" parties had defeated all militant corners in the May student body elections.

"For three administrations before mine, the Academic Senate had reduced the president's powers to the point where the college had almost become a

rudderless ship," Hayakawa said. "Now the majority of the faculty that believes the central administration should have the power to guide the ship as established a majority in the senate."

"Also, for the first time in years, we've had student body elections of unimpeachable honesty supervised by outside, professional poll watchers. This resulted in a complete sweep for the SAT (nonviolent) and independent parties with not one Power to the People candidate being elected to student office."

Hayakawa said about 12 to 15 per cent of the student body voted — which he considered an average turnout.

If Hayakawa and the militant Black Student Union and Third World Liberation Front groups are to clash again this fall, it probably will be over one of these issues: rehiring of Nathan Hare, controversial sociologist who was to have headed the black studies department; admittance of more minority students and elimination of the Air

Continued on page 4

Hayakawa's Essay In Self-Criticism

San Francisco State College Acting President S. I. Hayakawa wrote an ironic letter of reprimand to himself yesterday in which he jokingly advised immediate resignation by way of atonement.

The mocking 864-word self-lecture — delivered in the lackluster academicese favored by faculty committees — presumably was Hayakawa's last word on the storm of faculty criticism he stirred during the college's dark days last fall and spring.

During the course of what could best be described as a message to me, Hayakawa humbly agreed he was guilty of unprofessional conduct, ill-temper and unpardonable rudeness to a lady.

REPROACH
"If you had any sense, you'd quit this minute," Hayakawa said in the letter, which was signed "reproachfully yours."

These literary hijinks elicited a smile from Hayakawa's faculty critics, many of whom chose to take the sportive advice to resign seriously.

"His good faith will be shown when he gives us word on the date of his resignation," sourly remarked philosophy professor Arthur Bierman, one of the faculty's foremost Hayakawa critics.

RESIGNATION
"I will resign as acting president when I am appointed permanent president," the nimble Hayakawa replied.

This latest clash with the faculty was the result of a procedural nightmare that arose when the faculty grievance and disciplinary panel censured Hayakawa and demanded his removal on May 27.

HOPE
"Many had hoped we could increase the program to 500 persons."

"But under the circumstances, we cannot do an outstanding job or even a responsible job with 400, let alone 500 students. We could not let anything like 400 in Hayakawa said.

Hayakawa noted, however, that 300 of last year's 400 EOP students would continue on at the college. He said this year's EOP crop would include 100 transfer students (from junior colleges) and 50 freshmen.

Hayakawa characterized the EOP program as "something necessary and something that must be done, although, perhaps, better done by the junior colleges. But we must do our part and gain insight into these students' problems."

He said students selected for the EOP program have the intelligence and motivation to attend college but their preparation for college has been substandard.

Inasmuch as the college president normally rules on recommendations by such faculty panels, the Academic Senate sought — and received — Hayakawa's permission to take the matter to State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

JURISDICTION
Dumke said in effect, however, that college presidents are not subject to the jurisdiction of faculty disciplinary bodies, thereby dropping the ball back in Hayakawa's lap.

Hayakawa said he chose to make a straight-faced reply to the committee to "expose the preposterousness of the whole grievance and disciplinary system, which really had been devised in such a way as to be unworkable."

In his letter, Hayakawa ("Everyone is going to have one helluva good laugh") confessed to the following sins:

• "Seriously unprofessional" behavior in accepting the acting presidency with such alacrity "when the campus was in dangerous turmoil."

(He listed seven organizations, including the Alpine Club, he should have first consulted.)

• Ripping the wires from a sound truck manned by militant students on December 2. "There is no doubt that your action was precipitate and impetuous."

(Hayakawa said he should have met with the Attorney General, the State college legal counsel, the superintendent of buildings and grounds and the faculty before going to court to get an injunction against the sound truck.)

• Describing English professor Kay Boyle as "a fool" after climbing down from the sound truck and allegedly

threatening to fire her for her objections.

"To attempt to terminate Miss Boyle's employment is understandable and possibly within your rights as an administrator. But to call public attention to a lady's imperfections, whether of character or intelligence, is unpardonably rude. You are a cad, sir!"

REACTION
"I think it's, let's say, a subtle way of showing contempt for normal faculty procedures," former Academic Senate chairman Leo McClatchey said of Hayakawa's letter.

Sunday, June 22, 1969
of doing things disapproved of by two teachers, Kay Boyle, part time instructor in creative writing, and Arthur Bierman, professor of philosophy.

Letter Required
The president's penance, according to the five member disciplinary board, was to sit down and write himself a critical letter. The letter speaks both for itself and charges against the famed semantacist:

June 19, 1969

Acting President S. I. Hayakawa,
San Francisco State College,
1600 Holloway av.,
San Francisco CA 94132.

Dear Dr. Hayakawa:

It is my painful duty to inform you that the Grievance and Disciplinary Panel has found you guilty of unprofessional conduct. I am therefore compelled to write you this letter of reprimand, much as it grieves me to do so in the light of your many years of service to this college.

The Panel found you guilty of grave procedural errors in accepting the Acting Presidency. It is the task of the Presidential Selection Committee, of which you were a member, to submit names of possible candidates for the presidency to the Chancellor and Trustees for their selection and action. You are said to have accepted the Acting Presidency in violation of a "solemn agreement" not to be a candidate for the position while a member of the committee.

The charge that you violated such an agreement turns out to be without foundation, according to Professor Franklin Sheehan, chairman of the committee, on the basis of his memory as well as a thorough examination of the minutes of the committee.

However, there is no question that your hasty acceptance of the position was seriously unprofessional. True, you were asked by members of the committee to accept the Acting Presidency in an emergency caused by the sudden and unexpected resignation of Dr. Robert R. Smith at a time when the campus was in dangerous turmoil. But it was presumptuous and ill-advised of you to accept it.

If you had any decent regard for correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the Presidential Selection Committee, but also the Academic Senate, Students for a Democratic Society, Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Alpine Club. Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the Education Code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why, you didn't even consult your wife!

Your behavior in the sound truck incident of the morning of December 2 is another matter that gives me cause for grave concern. While it is true that the suit brought against you by the owners of the sound truck for alleged damage to their equipment was thrown out of court as being without substance, there is no doubt that your action was precipitate and impetuous.

It has been argued that your order forbidding the use of amplifying equipment on campus was unjust interference with the rights of freedom of speech. It has also been argued that the sound truck was not on college property, although later in-

Hayakawa Reflects On College's Future

Continued from page 1

Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

Hayakawa informed Hare in April that his one-year contract as an associate professor of sociology would not be renewed after Hare disrupted the college president's spring semester talk to the faculty. Hayakawa remains adamant about Hare's status.

Creation of an autonomous black studies department with faculty and accreditation were at the top of the ten "non-negotiable" demands presented to the college administration by the BSU last fall. When the demands weren't met, the militants struck, to be joined later by members of the American Federation of Teachers.

Hayakawa asserted that a black studies program would have begun with the spring semester and an ethnic studies curriculum would have started this fall if it were not for the strikers.

"Nothing so dramatically illustrates the self-defeating characteristics of the tactics of confrontation and violence than the fact that black and ethnic studies have been delayed at least a year as a result of the student and faculty strikes," Hayakawa said.

He hoped, however, that black studies would begin on a "modest scale" in the fall.

Hayakawa also said the program under which 428 under-qualified minority students were admitted last year would have to be reduced this fall because of a lack of funds and special tutors and counselors.

He added that the "strike so upset what should have been a carefully conducted program we don't know if it has been successful so far. Many of the special students were being taught by teachers who went on strike. As a result, they gave many of the students As. We don't know which are authentic and which are not."

The militant Students for a Democratic Society seeks to end the ROTC program. Last May, students and the Academic Senate voted to end the ROTC contract. A vote by the faculty, however, favored retaining the program.

Hayakawa also dismisses as "pure poppycock" complaints by minority students that the college program is not relevant to the community.

Citing contributions by the college nursing, physical education and business programs, he said, "The place is full of relevant things."

"No college serves the community more conscientiously than San Francisco State and City College," he contended. "It's because we serve the community so conscientiously that we can be pushed into doing more."

"The better we serve the City of San Francisco and its people and its needs, the better college we're going to be," he said. This could not be achieved by believing "radical rhetoric."

"Let them see what we do before they decide whether it's relevant or not," he said.

While Hayakawa's resistance to militant demands has made him unpopular among some students and faculty, his popularity has soared with the public. A recent poll indicated he would be a strong candidate for high political office.

But the vigorous, 62-year-old Hayakawa wants to remain at San Francisco State and has indicated he would like the "acting" dropped from his title.

"It would be a vote of confidence in behalf of the students and faculty who have stayed loyal to their jobs and my policy," he said.

Reproachfully, (Signed)
S. I. Hayakawa
Acting President

San Francisco Chronicle Sat., June 21, 1969



JOE JOJOLA
Flushed by a dog

CLARENCE GALINDO
A quiet surrender

One-Year Terms For State Protest

By Mike Mahoney

A municipal court judge yesterday read a harsh lecture from the bench to two convicted San Francisco State College demonstrators, then gave them the maximum sentence—one year in jail.

Previously, the longest sentence to be given to anyone convicted after the January 23 demonstration at the college was 100 days, given to strike leader Roger T. Alvarado.

Judge Fitz-Gerald Ames Sr. sentenced Clarence Larson, 28, of 380 Sanchez street, and Susan Bethel, 25, of 125 Steiner street to two consecutive terms of six months on counts of unlawful assembly and refusal to disperse. An additional sentence, of 90 days, on a count of disturbing the peace, will be concurrent with the others.

Speaking of Larson, Judge Ames said, "It is abundantly clear that this defendant did on January 23, 1969, willfully and with premeditated malice set about to disturb the peace at San Francisco State College and to create a riot, and unlawful assembly designed to permanently shut down the campus."

"This defendant is not a starchy-eyed idealist but by his own admission an admitted dedicated revolutionist, a member of the Progressive Labor party, described by him as Communist-oriented organization dedicated to the overthrow of the government of the United States by any means possible, including force and violence if necessary."

The judge said that Larson's conduct during the trial "convinces me that no amount of probation or supervision by the probation department will do any good."

Judge Ames later released to the press a selection of pages from the trial transcript that, he said, formed the basis for his remarks.

At one point in the trial, Larson said he stood for "smashing the entire system, which depends upon the exploitation and oppression of the people, by any means necessary."

Violence?
"Including violence, yes, those people who hold power will use any means necessary to hold that power, just as they use any means necessary to destroy that power," he said.

A witness, Bridges Randle, said the strike leaders had chosen large-size picket sticks for their signs because "we were aware that to hold a rally on campus on January 23 might cause the brutal beating of a lot of students, and we felt that it was necessary to have something to defend ourselves with."

Judge Ames asked Randle if the strikers "meant to shut down the college until such time as all of your demands were met; right?"

Randle replied, "Yes."

Judge Ames asked, "Now, did that mean to shut it down even to those students who wished to get an education

San Francisco Chronicle Sat., June 21, 1969

S.F. State Minorities Program Cut

By Scott Blakey

Lack of funds has forced San Francisco State College to cut its Educational Opportunity Program to 150 students, The Chronicle learned yesterday.

The program, called EOP, had 400 students at the college during the 1968-1969 school year and the program's director, Reginald Major, had hoped to increase enrollment next year to 500.

EOP — which differs slightly at each college — is a state-wide project designed to admit students whose academic record would normally exclude them from going to a state college.

While the program was designed to aid minority persons, it is not limited to them exclusively.

ENROLLMENT
There are approximately 2500 students now enrolled in EOP at 17 State colleges. More than 1000 of these are enrolled in the program at the four Bay Area State colleges — Hayward, San Jose,

Sonoma and San Francisco State.

Possible curtailment of the program was signaled last month when Bay Area colleges — Major among them — warned that unless enough money was authorized by the State Legislature, the entire project would be jeopardized.

Their fears have come true at San Francisco State.

San Francisco State's public relations director, Harvey Yorke, said yesterday, "this late in the year, we must assume that the funds are not to be forthcoming."

"And the funds which were promised for the program last year were not forthcoming, either. It cost us \$250,000 des."

CUT

In considering the 1968-1969 budget for the state college system, Governor Ronald Reagan had eliminated the item for financing such programs as EOP.

There are several bills currently pending in the Legislature that would provide for the programs next year.

"But we have no assurances, of course, that these items will not be vetoed too," Yorke remarked.

San Francisco State's acting president, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, said the decision to admit only 150 EOP students was based on the college's ability to administer the

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA REPRIMANDS SELF

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, opened his mail this morning and found a stern letter of reprimand from Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

The acting president informed himself that he was a "cad," that he should quit,

and that he was guilty of "unprofessional conduct" in ever accepting the leadership of a riot-torn campus.

"I feel terribly put down," sighed the educator after re-reading his own poker-face humor and what must be termed the only bright

note in the drawn out college controversy.

The letter stems from the acting president being found guilty by a board of his academic underlings of doing things disapproved of by two teachers, Kay Boyle, part time instructor in creative

writing, and Arthur Bierman, professor of philosophy.

The president's penance, according to the five member disciplinary board, was to sit down and write himself a critical letter. The letter speaks both for itself and charges against the famed semantacist:

June 19, 1969

Acting President
S. I. Hayakawa
San Francisco State College
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco,
California 94132

Dear Dr. Hayakawa:

It is my painful duty to inform you that the Grievance and Disciplinary Panel has found you guilty of unprofessional conduct. I am therefore compelled to write you this letter of reprimand, much as it grieves me to do so in the light of your many years of service to this college.

The Panel found you guilty of grave procedural errors in accepting the Acting Presidency. It is the task of the Presidential Selection Committee, of which you were a member, to submit names of possible candidates for the presidency to the Chancellor and Trustees for their selection and action. You are said to have accepted the Acting Presidency in violation of a "solemn agreement" not to be a candidate for the position while a member of the committee.

The charge that you violated such an agreement turns out to be without foundation, according to Professor Franklin Sheehan, chairman of the committee, on the basis of his memory as well as a thorough examination of the minutes of the committee.

However, there is no question that your hasty acceptance of the position was seriously unprofessional. True, you were asked by members of the committee to accept the Acting Presidency in an emergency caused by the sudden and unexpected resignation of Dr. Robert R. Smith at a time when the campus was in dangerous turmoil. But it was presumptuous and ill-advised of you to accept it.

If you had any decent regard for correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the Presidential Selection Committee, but also the Academic Senate, Students for a Democratic Society, Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Alpine Club. Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the Education Code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why, you didn't even consult your wife!

Your behavior in the sound truck incident of the morning of December 2 is another matter that gives me cause for grave concern. While it is true that the suit brought against you by the owners of the sound truck for alleged damage to their equipment was thrown out of court as being without substance, there is no doubt that your action was precipitate and impetuous.

Disciplining on Campus Tougher Than Believed

Colleges Have Been Far From Soft in Dealing With Some Dissident Students

BY JOHN KENDALL and GEORGE KANNAR

From the cradle of the student movement, UC Berkeley, to the nation's oldest university, Harvard, scores of campus disturbances this school year have prompted the question:

"Why don't they just throw the troublemakers out?"

The question implies an easy answer; get tough. The implication is that nothing is being done.

But the fact is, universities and colleges have disciplined scores, probably hundreds, with more than clucks of disapproval and slaps on the wrist. During the last school year, for example:

—UC Berkeley dismissed 15, suspended 35, placed 160 on disciplinary probation in three disturbances and collected some \$20,000 in fines for property damage. Those totals do not include possible action against 272 students involved in the "people's park" incident.

Harvard Takes Action

—Harvard dismissed 3, "separated" 13 for periods up to two years, placed 20 on probation and warned 49 against future misconduct after 400 policemen were called to clear University Hall of protesters.

—Stanford University suspended 14, placed 77 on probation and levied fines totaling \$5,425 after demonstrators disrupted the Jan. 14 board of trustees meeting and occupied Encina Hall on May 1.

—University of Chicago expelled 43 and suspended 81 for periods up to six quarters for a two-week building sit-in and an invasion of the Faculty Club. Police were never called.

—Dartmouth obtained a court order to clear a seized building. When it was violated, 40 undergraduates were arrested by police. Thirty-six of them were sentenced to 30 days in jail. Campus disciplinary hearings were under way at the end of the school term.

42 Suspended at Occidental

—Occidental College suspended 42 students for the remainder of the spring term after they sat in the placement office to protest on-campus military recruiting.

—San Francisco State College expelled 1, suspended 27, placed 10 on probation and issued letters of reprimand to 97 students in a tumultuous period marked by repeated use of police on campus.

—San Fernando Valley State College placed 46 students on disciplinary probation after the take-over of the upper floors of the Administration Building Nov. 4. The college has reserved the right to review the cases of 27 of the students waiting trial on felony charges.

Expulsion, dismissal or suspension may seem minor to angry citizens. But to a student who may lose his 2-

\$ draft status or financial support, or who may fail to graduate, these are not small matters.

What's happened at UC Berkeley illustrates the effectiveness of university discipline, in the opinion of Chancellor Roger W. Heyns.

He told the Comstock Club in Sacramento recently that in the past two years only 32 of more than 350 disciplined students have committed a second violation and five have committed a third.

Heyns said the impression that UC Berkeley ignores discipline and enforcement of rules among its students is a "myth" which survives outside the campus.

In the four years prior to 1969, the chancellor reported, more than 350 Cal students were disciplined for rules violations, not including what he termed "beer, sex and cheating" cases. (There have been only two of this traditional type at Berkeley since Jan. 1.)

Today political activity is the principal reason for rule-breaking, not party raids, and just as the reasons have changed, so have the university's methods in dealing with violators.

Going—if not gone—are the days when the dean of students handled each discipline case like a parent, judging the students internally with a minimum of rules.

Become Specific

Lately, rules have proliferated along with statements of the rights and responsibilities of students. Instead of vague commands about misbehavior, many colleges and universities have become specific in spelling out offenses, punishment and procedures.

Last month, the Board of Trustees of the California state college system amended general rules which said any student may be placed on probation, suspended or expelled for:

A—Disorderly, unethical, vicious or immoral conduct.

B—Misuse, abuse, theft or destruction of state property.

The board would prepare cases, supply advisors to students brought before the courts and assist the courts in resolving legal issues.

The commission's stated objective was to provide for a judiciary independent of executive or prosecuting functions and to create judicial and rule-making machinery which is broadly representative of all campus interests.

So far, nothing has been done about the recommendations.

With one exception, UC Berkeley's disciplinary machinery remained largely the same through the university's recent troubles. A difference is the appointment of a coordinator of rules and facilities, separate from Dean of Students.

Students Arleigh Williams' office, whose task is to initiate cases according to the time, place and manner of rules infractions.

Cases which Dean Williams thinks are serious enough are heard by the Committee on Student Conduct, composed of five faculty and four student members.

Williams admits that the volume of cases has had a "serious impact" on the university's disciplinary machinery, but he says the Committee on Student Conduct continues "to meet the calendar."

"I feel our system is fair and a very wise system," he says. "I think it has handled discipline in a very capable manner. It is not lenient, nor is it repressive. It is a system that is able to provide proper justice for persons accused of violating the rules."

Not so, says Charles Palmer, UC Berkeley's student body president this year.

"I think there are tremendous problems here," he says. "Many of the structures are irrelevant. Discipline often appears arbitrary and not terribly consistent. Lots of people are tried for what they couldn't be tried for in court. It has become a political thing. Some people are disciplined and some are not."

In Palmer's opinion, the system is not representative. He says it is run by faculty members appointed by the chancellor and by students who are "not our peers."

Palmer's view is strikingly different from that of Pat Shea, a member of the Council of Presidents at neighboring Stanford.

"I think Stanford has made tremendous steps in community government and community respect for its own laws," the political science major said.

Stanford's new president, Kenneth S. Pitzer, agrees.

At his recent inauguration, Pitzer said the university's new system is intact but "seriously overburdened." But, he said, "We are going to be rather than losing in this area. I hope for further progress next year."

"We are moving forward in rebuilding the understanding and confidence among the constituencies at Stanford."

Stanford has attempted to involve the entire campus community in determining what constitutes a community disruption, then engage each element further in solving the problem and applying disciplinary measures.

To accomplish this, a Committee of 15 last year recommended a new legislative and judicial charter.

The charter, approved by faculty, student and administration members, places primary responsibility for enforcing campus rules in the Stanford Judicial Council, composed of four students and five faculty members.

Two other new groups were formed: a 65-member Academic Senate, small enough to discuss major topics, and a five-member Faculty Consultative Group for Campus Disruptions to provide a continuous link with the faculty during crises.

Then, last fall, acting President Robert J. Glaser promulgated a new policy on campus disruptions. Generally, it makes it a violation of university regulations for a faculty member, staff member or student to prevent or disrupt normal university functions or obstruct the legitimate movements of individuals on campus.

The policy was approved by the student legislature and Academic Senate.

Thus, by the end of 1968, Stanford faced the new year with a policy on disruption, a community-approved judicial process to enforce that policy and new means for student-faculty participation.

How well the new system worked is pointed out in a recent report by Gerald Gunther, a nationally prominent professor of constitutional law at Stanford and a member of the university's Faculty Consultative Group.

They called for formation of a legal services board, an agency composed of law-trained faculty members and students.

Gunther recalled that in May, 1968, students occupied the Old Student Union building to gain amnesty for seven students disciplined for attempting to disrupt CIA recruiting. Subsequently, the Academic Council voted in favor of amnesty for students involved both in the original disruption and the sit-in.

Last month—a year later—when students occupied Encina Hall the new machinery began to work. Within an hour of the 1 a.m. occupation, the Dean of Students and 15 faculty members had entered the building to certify that a disruption existed and to ask demonstrators both to leave and to identify themselves. Identification was begun, and after consultation with the Faculty Consultative Group, a decision was made to call police.

At 7:30 a.m. more than 100 Santa Clara County sheriff's deputies arrived. As previously planned, faculty members entered the building with each arrest team.

Their purpose, according to Gunther, was to encourage students to leave, to prevent fear of police attack, to prevent misunderstanding after the fact and to "give pause to those demonstrators who had hoped to follow the policy of radicalizing more students by provoking actual or apparent police brutality."

The sit-in protesters chose to leave Encina Hall voluntarily. Seventy-eight demonstrators were identified and placed on immediate temporary suspension and Stanford obtained a court order to restrain further disruptions.

The Judicial Council has recommended, and President Pitzer approved, suspension for 14 of the demonstrators and probation for 43 others. The suspensions are the first such mass penalty at Stanford in more than 20 years.

Action Endorsed

The day after the Encina Hall sit-in the Academic Council virtually unanimously endorsed the action of Pitzer and the provost.

Gunther says it would be "utter foolishness" to imply that Stanford has arrived at permanent campus peace.

"But," he says, "the important thing to see is that the administrative methods used and the attitudes of the Stanford community have undergone fundamental and pervasive changes."

"While no one is happy with the resort to police force—least of all the president and provost—the contrast in community support with the earlier sit-in and with results of many other campuses is marked."

"The university has learned new and more effective procedures for dealing with disruptions and the university community, while far from united on the issue, has worked together in enforcing its policy."

Van Alstyne of the American Assn. of University Professors, who recently taught at Stanford, says he knows of no other institution that "has done as much as Stanford to make its internal processes work."

He estimates, however, that perhaps a hundred universities and colleges have revised or are revising their disciplinary procedures because the volume and gravity of student disruptions have disclosed the weakness and arbitrariness of their machinery.

One school, Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., found its traditional disciplinary procedure painfully inadequate this year. In fact, the issue at Cornell which prompted disruptive student action was the disciplinary system itself.

In April black students, armed with shotguns, occupied an administration building to protest alleged arbitrariness of Cornell's all-white disciplinary structure, which had just recommended punishment for five black students involved in an earlier incident.

James Perkins, Cornell's president, agreed to drop the charges if the students would leave the occupied building peacefully. They did, but two days later the faculty repudiated Perkins' compromise and continued proceedings against the five students.

Two days later, with the specter of armed violence hanging over the campus, and with a member of the Black Students Union declaring over national television that "Cornell University has just three hours to live," the faculty changed its mind and stopped proceedings against the students.

In the end, no one was punished for anything by the university, although a handful of white SDS members face civil trespassing charges.

Cornell has decided not to discipline its students until it has a comprehensive plan for revision of the disciplinary system. A special committee set up to study the problem is expected to release its report soon. Meanwhile, only routine "beer, sex and cheating" cases are being handled.

At Harvard, the Faculty of Arts and Science approved the university's recent penalties for seizure of University Hall by a 342 to 23 vote, and adopted a resolution which said:

"We recognize the need to formulate, in the near future, a document that will emerge from the widest discussion within and will reflect a wide consensus of all members of the Harvard community."

"This statement shall apply equally to students, to officers of instruction and to officers of administration."

In an interim statement, the Faculty of Arts and Science listed activities regarded as incompatible with the purpose of the academic community. They included:

—Violence against any member or guest of the university community.

—Deliberate interference with academic freedom and freedom of speech (including not only disruptions of a class but also interference with the freedom of any speaker invited by any section of the university community to express his views).

—Theft or willful destruction of university property or of the property of members of the university.

The faculty members recommended appropriate discipline including expulsion, dismissal, separation or requirements to withdraw.

Dartmouth has taken a similar approach during the past 18 months to establish college guidelines by community consensus.

If any campus community is reluctant to deal with disciplinary problems, there are plenty of legislators from the state capitals to Washington, D.C., to prompt action.

Colorado has a new law providing penalties of up to \$500 in fines and jail sentences up to a year, or both, for anyone interfering with the normal functioning of a college or university.

Ohio requires colleges and universities receiving state support funds to adopt regulations for the conduct of students, faculty members, staff members and visitors.

Between 80 and 100 proposals to deal with campus disturbances were introduced this session in the California Legislature.

Knowledgeable observers expect the proposals will be winnowed to two compromise bills—one dealing with changes in the penal code and one with the education code.

Perhaps the most striking provision in the penal code bill may be a proposal requiring a 10-day mandatory jail sentence for the second conviction of an unlawful act during a campus disturbance. A third conviction would bring a mandatory 90-day jail term.

Participants in the exercises included acting president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who conferred degrees, and Bishop Kenryu T. Tsuji of the BCA, who led the invocation and benediction.

Outstanding nisei students were June graduates: Marjorie L. Kaga, summa cum laude in earning a bachelor of science degree; and Vickie Ann Kasal and Shirley Yoshie Matsuihori, both cum laude in earning bachelor of arts degrees.

Other nisei conferred degrees were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS (August)

Suzanne Teruko Hironaka, Daniel Sonny Hironaka, Lawrence Y. Hironaka, Carol Jane Ono and Gerald Hiroshi Yamada.

(January)

Grace E. Akiyama, Chuck Toshio Aoki, Carolyn Eiko Idekura, Sharon Yonoko Imura, Carolyn Miyuki Ishida, John Hiroshi Kaga, Linda Yoshiko Kakei, Joanne Miyoko Kaga, Roger K. Kusama, Donald Masuda, Carol Tomoe Matsumoto, Shirley Midori Nakai, Phillip Yoshimichi Nishimoto, Ruth Nakai, Laureen Aiko Oyama, Eileen Hideo Sakamoto, Linda Eiko Satomi, Elaine C. Shimizu, Geraldine Rei Ueda, Elise E. Ueki, Theodore Tetsuo Uyemoto, Judy Satoru Yoshida, Joyce Sumie Yoshida and Jiro Yoshida.

(June)

Judith Shimoko Akaba, Francis Y. Arashiro, Edna Yukiko Baitani, Daryl Yutaka Dobashi, Dennis Makoto Emoto, Carolyn Takako Fernandez, Richard M. Fujii, Kenneth Hishaka, Ray Katsumi Hori, Lynn Asaye Ichimaru, Tom Steven Ichihara, Kazumoto Ishida, Marilyn Sarah Kageyama, Vicki Ann Kasal, Noriko Kawai, Rosalee Tadashi Kobayashi, June Yoshiko Kubota, Shirley Yoshie Miyake, David Masami Minamide, Hideo Nakai, Yoko Morita, Joe M. Nakabayashi, Howard Kikihiko Nakagawa, Janice Yukiko Nakagawa, Wayne Saffi Nishikata, Naohiko Noguchi, Kay Kimi Nomura, Nadine Setuho Obata, Gregory H. Ogawa, Robert Noboru Ogawa, Dorothy Tomiko Okamoto, Karlene Eiko Okamura, Joanne Sumi Okazaki, Martha Ann Onomura, Keane Orimoto, Milton Dale Saito, Linda Aiko Sakoda, Carolyn Jenie Sugawara, Larry Carlton Suzuki, Janet Takashiro, Wallace Masao Takayama, Gerald Uchida, Marsha Lynn Utsumi, Kinaburo Ken Yagi, Dana Yamagata, Linda Kimiko Yamamoto, Stanley Tadayuki Yamamoto, Myra Masako Yamamoto, Konishi Yamauchi, Jeff Yoshida.

(Continued on last page)

Wednesday, June 23, 1969

S.F. State College

(Continued from first page)

Ray Yamashita, Steven Takashi Yasuda, John Fosse Tazaki and Charles Tazaki Yoshida, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (January)

Hiroshi Y. Sakamoto (June)

Takashi Hiroshi, Marjorie L. Kaga and Joanne Jusko Takaki.

MASTER OF ARTS

Gloria Yoshiko Hironaka, Marjorie L. Kaga, Alice T. Kishirogi, Yutaka Tama Nakamoto, Marjorie Kageyama, Christine Kimiko Yamauchi and Diana Kamiko Yashita.

(January)

Abigail Asako Abo, Dennis Yutaka Hirobe and Kay Setuho Ueda.

(June)

Mitsuko S. Durr, Eiji Inamura, Yoko Tazaki, Sachiko Eileen Kageyama, Takako Matsuda, Marilyn Mitsuo Mikami, Kathleen Omura, Mikako Tanaka, Patricia Yoshimoto Waring, Michiko Yamaguchi, Haruyo Yamazaki and Yoshiko Yamauchi.

MASTER OF SCIENCE (June)

Yutaka Doi.

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Sachiko Yashita.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

Sue S. Hayashi.

So far, 63 defendants have pleaded either guilty or nolo contendere.

They are: Betty Bishop, Rosemary Romer, Gary Voss, Helen Cook, Robert Llamas, Robert S. Levy, John Peebles, Alice Petassil, John Taylor, Rose Tracy, Mary Weisand, Patricia Woolman, Pat Bradford, Alaraz Torshizi, Betty Hudson, Jose Wheelock, and Norman Sturdevant.

Dr. Hayakawa Pens "Self-Criticism" on State Affairs With Tongue in Cheek

By Ron Moskowitz

San Francisco State College is in danger of becoming a "screened and guarded camp, an institution of higher education in name only," the National Violence Commission warned in a report released yesterday.

This ominous outlook will be the fate of the campus, and all other major colleges and universities, unless they are able to set up machinery to solve the deeply-rooted social and educational problems which caused the violence here last fall and winter, the report predicted.

Colleges, the report says, are especially vulnerable to violence and are virtually helpless to deal with it.

"If San Francisco State is to fulfill this mission (of education) for its students, it cannot function, nor can any college, in an atmosphere of turmoil and fear," it said.

"So it must balance detachment with involvement, procedures with results, dialogue with action. Otherwise San Francisco State will again be subjected to disruption and violence."

The report called for "a thorough review of the whole spectrum of present educational policy, especially as to admission qualifications and content of curriculum."

CONFIDENCE

This should be done, it says, to "restore a great measure of public and student confidence in our educational process."

"The extent to which San Francisco State and others are able to act decisively and swiftly needs examination, and steps must be taken to bring the president, faculty, and students truly together in critical periods," the report said.

In a spoofing answer to the committee's charge that he acted unprofessionally by taking the job of acting president in the first place, Hayakawa wrote:

"If you had decent regard for the correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the presidential committee, but also the academic senate, Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers and the College Ski Club."

"Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the educational code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why 'you didn't even consult your wife'."

The acting-president then "apologized" for ripping the wires from a sound truck manned by militant students on Dec. 2, and for calling author-teacher and strike supporter Kay Boyle a "fool" during that same incident.

Dr. Hayakawa Pens "Self-Criticism" on State Affairs With Tongue in Cheek

By Ron Moskowitz

San Francisco State College is in danger of becoming a "screened and guarded camp, an institution of higher education in name only," the National Violence Commission warned in a report released yesterday.

This ominous outlook will be the fate of the campus, and all other major colleges and universities, unless they are able to set up machinery to solve the deeply-rooted social and educational problems which caused the violence here last fall and winter, the report predicted.

Colleges, the report says, are especially vulnerable to violence and are virtually helpless to deal with it.

"If San Francisco State is to fulfill this mission (of education) for its students, it cannot function, nor can any college, in an atmosphere of turmoil and fear," it said.

"So it must balance detachment with involvement, procedures with results, dialogue with action. Otherwise San Francisco State will again be subjected to disruption and violence."

The report called for "a thorough review of the whole spectrum of present educational policy, especially as to admission qualifications and content of curriculum."

CONFIDENCE

This should be done, it says, to "restore a great measure of public and student confidence in our educational process."

"The extent to which San Francisco State and others are able to act decisively and swiftly needs examination, and steps must be taken to bring the president, faculty, and students truly together in critical periods," the report said.

In a spoofing answer to the committee's charge that he acted unprofessionally by taking the job of acting president in the first place, Hayakawa wrote:

"If you had decent regard for the correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the presidential committee, but also the academic senate, Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers and the College Ski Club."

"Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the educational code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why 'you didn't even consult your wife'."

The acting-president then "apologized" for ripping the wires from a sound truck manned by militant students on Dec. 2, and for calling author-teacher and strike supporter Kay Boyle a "fool" during that same incident.

Dr. Hayakawa Pens "Self-Criticism" on State Affairs With Tongue in Cheek

By Ron Moskowitz

San Francisco State College is in danger of becoming a "screened and guarded camp, an institution of higher education in name only," the National Violence Commission warned in a report released yesterday.

This ominous outlook will be the fate of the campus, and all other major colleges and universities, unless they are able to set up machinery to solve the deeply-rooted social and educational problems which caused the violence here last fall and winter, the report predicted.

Colleges, the report says, are especially vulnerable to violence and are virtually helpless to deal with it.

"If San Francisco State is to fulfill this mission (of education) for its students, it cannot function, nor can any college, in an atmosphere of turmoil and fear," it said.

"So it must balance detachment with involvement, procedures with results, dialogue with action. Otherwise San Francisco State will again be subjected to disruption and violence."

The report called for "a thorough review of the whole spectrum of present educational policy, especially as to admission qualifications and content of curriculum."

CONFIDENCE

This should be done, it says, to "restore a great measure of public and student confidence in our educational process."

"The extent to which San Francisco State and others are able to act decisively and swiftly needs examination, and steps must be taken to bring the president, faculty, and students truly together in critical periods," the report said.

In a spoofing answer to the committee's charge that he acted unprofessionally by taking the job of acting president in the first place, Hayakawa wrote:

"If you had decent regard for the correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the presidential committee, but also the academic senate, Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers and the College Ski Club."

"Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the educational code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why 'you didn't even consult your wife'."

The acting-president then "apologized" for ripping the wires from a sound truck manned by militant students on Dec. 2, and for calling author-teacher and strike supporter Kay Boyle a "fool" during that same incident.

Dr. Hayakawa Pens "Self-Criticism" on State Affairs With Tongue in Cheek

By Ron Moskowitz

San Francisco State College is in danger of becoming a "screened and guarded camp, an institution of higher education in name only," the National Violence Commission warned in a report released yesterday.

This ominous outlook will be the fate of the campus, and all other major colleges and universities, unless they are able to set up machinery to solve the deeply-rooted social and educational problems which caused the violence here last fall and winter, the report predicted.

Colleges, the report says, are especially vulnerable to violence and are virtually helpless to deal with it.

"If San Francisco State is to fulfill this mission (of education) for its students, it cannot function, nor can any college, in an atmosphere of turmoil and fear," it said.

"So it must balance detachment with involvement, procedures with results, dialogue with action. Otherwise San Francisco State will again be subjected to disruption and violence."

The report called for "a thorough review of the whole spectrum of present educational policy, especially as to admission qualifications and content of curriculum."

CONFIDENCE

This should be done, it says, to "restore a great measure of public and student confidence in our educational process."

"The extent to which San Francisco State and others are able to act decisively and swiftly needs examination, and steps must be taken to bring the president, faculty, and students truly together in critical periods," the report said.

In a spoofing answer to the committee's charge that he acted unprofessionally by taking the job of acting president in the first place, Hayakawa wrote:

"If you had decent regard for the correct procedure, you would have consulted with and awaited the approval of all concerned parties, not only the presidential committee, but also the academic senate, Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, the American Federation of Teachers and the College Ski Club."

"Your failure to consult all those concerned shows on your part a shocking willingness to be governed by the educational code of the State of California instead of by existing faculty traditions. Why 'you didn't even consult your wife'."

The acting-president then "apologized" for ripping the wires from a sound truck manned by militant students on Dec. 2, and for calling author-teacher and strike supporter Kay Boyle a "fool" during that same incident.

Dr. Hayakawa Pens "Self-Criticism" on State Affairs With Tongue in Cheek

By Ron Moskowitz

San Francisco State College is in danger of becoming a "screened and guarded camp, an institution of higher education in name only," the National Violence Commission warned in a report released yesterday.

This ominous outlook will be the fate of the campus, and all other major colleges and universities, unless they are able to set up machinery to solve the deeply-rooted social and educational problems which caused the violence here last fall and winter, the report predicted.

Colleges, the report says, are especially vulnerable to violence and are virtually helpless to deal with it.

"If San Francisco State is to fulfill this mission (of education) for its students, it cannot function, nor can any college, in an atmosphere of turmoil and fear," it said.

"So it must balance detachment with involvement, procedures with results, dialogue with action. Otherwise San Francisco State will again be subjected to disruption and violence."

The report called for "a thorough review of the whole spectrum of present educational policy, especially as to admission qualifications and content of curriculum."

CONFIDENCE

This should be done, it says, to "restore a great measure of public and student confidence in our educational process."

<

REFOUNDING

Santa Barbara 'Think Tank' Alters Course

BY LARRY KAGGWA
and KENNETH REICH
Times Staff Writers

SANTA BARBARA—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, an educator, turned 70 in January. In September, his Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions will be 10 years old.

"As I told our group," Hutchins said last week, "anniversaries, like the prospect of immediate hanging, tend to powerfully concentrate the mind."

Disclosing plans to resign his administrative functions "at the earliest possible moment," Hutchins said he is first determined to "refound" the center—bringing it closer to the true, independent community of scholars he has dreamed of most of his life.

This is the background of the recent reorganization of the renowned "think tank" located in a graceful home in the hills overlooking Santa Barbara.

5 Senior Fellows Dropped

Five of 18 senior fellows were dropped, asked to resign effective Aug. 31 and vacate their offices by July 5. Four others were relegated to administrative duties only. The status of two others remains to be decided. Seven were retained as senior fellows.

A large number of part-time "consultants" to the center also were dropped.

Plans are to add five to seven new fellows in the next year. Ten scholars—mainly from abroad—will come to Santa Barbara next month to look to the center over for a week and give the remaining senior fellows a chance to look them over.

New financial resources—particularly a \$5 million bequest from the estate of the late Xerox millionaire Chester Carlson—and dramatic circulation gains, from 17,000 to 96,000 in 18 months, for the center's magazine provided an opportunity for Hutchins to act.

Now that the years of shoe-string financing are over and the center's continued existence seems assured, he believes he can better attract the scholars he wants.

And, various sources agree, there had been difficulties at the center, disagreements of approach among the senior fellows, and troubles with the dialog that formed a focus for the group's activities.

Dialogs Edited and Published

The dialogs—among the fellows themselves and frequently with outside visitors—were edited and then published, frequently in the magazine. Hutchins believes dialogs are one of the most effective means of intellectual inquiry, especially in the sense of clarifying issues.

But the fellows had been finding there were too many people around the table for true dialog. The sessions frequently became a series of set speeches, or developed into interviews or sometimes gossip, and not all the fellows were contributing adequately. It was felt the number of those around the table had to be reduced.

Furthermore, some of the fellows—generally paid from \$18,000 to \$25,000 a year—were more active in center activities than others. The consultant concept of part-time participation, for its part, had not worked out very well.

So, according to virtually all sources, there were many reasons for a reorganization—but primarily it was Hutchins' desire to act before he got much older.

"Father sat back for 18 months and listened to the quibbling," said one man closely associated with the center. "Finally, father said, 'This is the way it's going to be.'"

After more than a year of inconclusive Wednesday afternoon meetings among the fellows, Hutchins said, "we had reached the point where the question was, who were to be the senior fellows" in the reorganized center. This decision could not be reached by a group with members who would have to be excluded.

"Some initiative had to be taken by somebody," Hutchins explained.

Rapid Acceptance

There was rapid acceptance of his proposal that he appoint himself the first senior fellow and then select a second, that the two select a third and the three select a fourth and so on until a limit was reached where no further fellow could be agreed upon by those selected.

"There is no doubt that the Wednesday afternoon discussions had come to an impasse," said Hallett Hoffman, son of Marshall Plan Administrator Paul G. Hoffman and one of the fellows dropped. "We clearly recognized that not everyone should stay, but that decision was beyond the group."

In a memo to his friends describing what had happened to him, Hoffman recalled that "Bob (Hutchins) suggested and most of us applauded the idea of making the work of the center more global, making it less restricted to institutional studies and adding several great thinkers from other countries, luminous minds whose scholarship, intellectual capacity and ability in the

dialog would be outstanding."

The selection process suggested by Hutchins resulted in the selection of seven senior fellows. He selected Harvey Wheeler, author of the book "Fall Safe" and a Harvard Ph.D. Thayer chose Rexford Guy Tugwell, a brain-truster in the Roosevelt Administration.

The three selected John Cogley, former religion editor of the New York Times. The four chose Harry S. Ashmore, a Pulitzer prize-winning newspaperman who had become executive vice-president of the center. The five picked physicist John Wilkinson, seventh choice; Elizabeth Mann Borgese, daughter of German novelist Thomas Mann and a scholar of international affairs.

Asked to resign were Hoffman; W. H. Ferry, a center vice president; John R. Seeley, a former

Brandeis University sociologist who is dean of the center; Dr. James A. Pike, former Episcopal bishop of California, and Dr. William Gorman, a philosopher.

Transferred to administrative positions—without rights to participate in the dialogue—were Edward Reed, Donald MacDonald, Stanley K. Shenbaum and Frank K. Kelly.

The status of educator Stringfellow Barr and Nobel chemist and peace prize-winner Dr. Linus Pauling was left up in the air. Dr. Pauling has been on leave the last two years to do research.

With the exception of Ferry and Seeley those dismissed accepted their fate with reserve.

Ferry, who learned of the decision while vacationing in Scotland, said that for a while he was "desolate." He added, "for the first time in my life I spent a sleepless night. After all, I had spent 10 years and had expected to spend the rest of my days here and the intimation that I will not be able to do so was shattering."

Some sources at the center said Ferry had been critical of Hutchins in many respects over an eight-year period, and there was a reference in Ferry's remarks to personal discord.

Seeley, who had given up a chair at Brandeis for what he regarded as a promise of a permanent fellowship from Hutchins, declined public comment except to say he had

placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys.

Dr. Pike—perhaps the best known of those dismissed—accepted it with equanimity. He recently became involved in a new foundation of his own in Santa Barbara, the Foundation of Religious Transition, established to help former priests and nuns.

"I take this on its face," Pike said. "Hutchins had a dream here and saw a chance to fulfill it. . . . I bring about more pure thought and science, make it more international."

"Some of us were very active in the anti-Vietnam war movement. . . . I think there will be more of academe, more of a think tank here now, as less activist group."

This interpretation is denied by Hutchins, who said there were "no ideological connotations at any point" in selecting the fellows who remain.

"The only question," he said, "was the kind of people who will contribute most to the kind of institution we're dreaming about."

However, from some sources came suggestions there had been a split of sorts between the traditional, liberal scholars at the center and those involved in multiple outside activities, or those advocating a more emotional, sensory approach to intellectual inquiry.

In Hoffman's memo, he declares: "I have been struggling for some time to import more emotional and psychological qualities into our center community. I believe I have lost this struggle. I am pleased that the new fellows are a compatible group. If I had been the only additional one chosen, I would have hesitated to accept the invitation."

Hints of Dispute

Hints of the dispute also can be seen in an article entitled "Where Have All the Liberals Gone?" written for the current center magazine by Ashmore.

In this paper, Ashmore comments, "It is evident that Marx, and all the other radical philosophers who approached their analytic and dialectic task with the tools of scholarship and the standards of science, have given way to Freud as the godhead of liberation. A new sensibility has been proclaimed, in

which the rational, major is admitted at all, is subordinate to the sensory."

Ashmore said the Wednesday afternoon session had been complicated because there was a group arguing against the use of any authority and committed to solving all problems by consensus. Since, as one other center official put it, those participating in the discussions "could hardly decide what to have for lunch," this proved impractical.

Some Resistance

The new senior fellowship is meant to share responsibility for administration of the center, in contrast to Hutchins' traditional primacy. Evidently, there was some resistance to this concept. Pike commented that he had come to the center "to do my own thing" and was bored by administration.

In a background statement prepared for the scholars who will visit the center next month, Hutchins promises that the fellows "will be autonomous. That is, they will select their own colleagues and determine their own program."

"They would also be free to decide whether or not they wanted students," he writes. "The seven senior fellows now in residence believe that young people should be admitted as assistants or junior partners. What should emerge would be a true university, one in which all the members were helping to educate one another."

"Everything seems to turn on whether qualified persons are willing to make the organization their major interest," Hutchins adds.

"The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions has seldom been able to deal successfully with persons whose major interest is in something else. This may have been our own fault."

"Still, our experience suggests that the central problem is the ability of the organization to attract qualified people who will commit themselves to it. . . . The kind of men they should be is fairly clear: they should be masters of their disciplines and at the same time philosophers, in the original sense of the word."

Hutchins also gives assurances that "all limitations resulting from the American background of the center and from the inclusion in its name of democratic institutions should be removed. The members should regard themselves as professors in a world university."

The panel of five teachers decided that Hutchins was "guilty of unprofessional conduct" and recommended his resignation and appointment of a permanent president as soon as possible. The vote was 4-1.

The panel specifically said Hutchins should reprimand himself. This, Hutchins did by writing a letter of reprimand to himself and making it public. Among other things, Hutchins acknowledged in his letter that he had "shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president."

Kelly's long announcement pointed to the tongue-in-cheek letter and a host of other complaints.

'Reprisals'

Hutchins, in Los Angeles yesterday, declared: "Last February the AFT strike was settled, and the AFT promised to go back to work in good faith. Both the college and the AFT agreed to a policy of no reprisals over past agreements."

"The college has observed

LA Times 6.28.69

4 Blacks on S.F. State Staff Quit, Blast Hayakawa

Officials Charge Their Roles Have Been Reduced to Powerless Advisers

BY PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Four key black administrators at San Francisco State College announced their resignations Friday, bitterly denouncing Acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

They said Hayakawa had crippled programs designed to help nonwhite students and reduced their own roles from administrators to powerless advisers, on hand only to quell student unrest.

"It's the only thing we can do," said Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities. "I was the first placed

ing the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

"The idea is to gag it up, a fun night, the fellows laughing at themselves," said a high-ranking policeman.

Plans for the party seeped out of the Hall of Justice along with word that the Second Platoon now has grown from 72 to 300 members because of a district station recruitment program.

Although Police Chief Thomas Cahill denied last

week that the Second Platoon is an official unit, the victory celebration could mark its formal debut as a recognized police outfit.

The party is scheduled for July 7 at the Italian American Club, a popular Ingleside restaurant at 25 Russia street, about a mile from San Francisco State.

Part of the evening's festivities, The Chronicle was told, will include presentations of colorful "battle" streamers to various Second Platoon squads for their successful campus battle actions—much in the fashion of the ancient practice of awarding pennants to victorious army units.

consideration is his deep pessimism about the coming state of political affairs in the United States. He sees many signs of a new McCarthyism.

At one point, the educator, after a lengthy exchange on the U.S. situation, read his visitor a short story passed along to him by Russell Davenport, the late editor of Fortune.

"There was a dark day in New England in 1780 when the sun scarcely appeared at all," it began. "Thousands of people took it for the end of the world. Among them were many in the Connecticut Assembly in which Col. Abraham Davenport was sitting. It was proposed that the assembly adjourn."

Chon. 6-27-69

Cops to Celebrate 'Victory'

By Birney Jarvis

The secretly formed Second Platoon of the Tactical Squad is planning a big victory party in celebration of its successful field maneuvers at San Francisco State College, The Chronicle learned yesterday.

The dinner affair—with special heraldic touches—will honor S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the college during the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

Page 6—S.F. Examiner

Fri., June 27, 1969

Hayakawa Hits Teachers' Bid To Oust Him

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa returned to his role as semantist to blast the San Francisco State College teachers' group which threatens a lawsuit to oust him as the college's acting president if he doesn't resign voluntarily.

This again shows the extraordinary vindictiveness of the AFT (American Federation of Teachers) campus local 1352 and its determination never to let the campus be peaceful again," Hayakawa said.

The remark—and many more—was in response to the AFT local's announcement yesterday that its executive committee had asked union attorney Victor Van Bourg to take "appropriate legal" action.

Professor Erwin Kelly, the local's president, said the action would enforce the college's Grievance and Disciplinary Panel's recent action against Hayakawa.

Urge Resignation

The panel of five teachers decided that Hayakawa was "guilty of unprofessional conduct" and recommended his resignation and appointment of a permanent president as soon as possible. The vote was 4-1.

The panel specifically said Hayakawa should reprimand himself. This, Hayakawa did by writing a letter of reprimand to himself and making it public. Among other things, Hutchins acknowledged in his letter that he had "shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president."

Kelly's long announcement pointed to the tongue-in-cheek letter and a host of other complaints.

'Reprisals'

Hutchins, in Los Angeles yesterday, declared: "Last February the AFT strike was settled, and the AFT promised to go back to work in good faith. Both the college and the AFT agreed to a policy of no reprisals over past agreements."

"The college has observed

LA Times 6.28.69

4 Blacks on S.F. State Staff Quit, Blast Hayakawa

Officials Charge Their Roles Have Been Reduced to Powerless Advisers

BY PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Four key black administrators at San Francisco State College announced their resignations Friday, bitterly denouncing Acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

They said Hayakawa had crippled programs designed to help nonwhite students and reduced their own roles from administrators to powerless advisers, on hand only to quell student unrest.

"It's the only thing we can do," said Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities. "I was the first placed

ing the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

"The idea is to gag it up, a fun night, the fellows laughing at themselves," said a high-ranking policeman.

Plans for the party seeped out of the Hall of Justice along with word that the Second Platoon now has grown from 72 to 300 members because of a district station recruitment program.

Although Police Chief Thomas Cahill denied last

week that the Second Platoon is an official unit, the victory celebration could mark its formal debut as a recognized police outfit.

The party is scheduled for July 7 at the Italian American Club, a popular Ingleside restaurant at 25 Russia street, about a mile from San Francisco State.

2★ Los Angeles Times 27 Wed., June 25, 1969—Part 1

"Col. Davenport said, 'The day of judgment is either approaching or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment. If it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore, that candles may be brought.'"

Speaking with great seriousness, Hutchins drew the moral in these terms: "There is some precedent in times like these to light a few candles—small illuminations—like we're trying to do here, and perhaps they will be kept burning in darker days. If we get a number of small candles burning, they might carry through."

Chon. 6-27-69

Cops to Celebrate 'Victory'

By Birney Jarvis

The secretly formed Second Platoon of the Tactical Squad is planning a big victory party in celebration of its successful field maneuvers at San Francisco State College, The Chronicle learned yesterday.

The dinner affair—with special heraldic touches—will honor S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the college during the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

Page 6—S.F. Examiner

Fri., June 27, 1969

Hayakawa Hits Teachers' Bid To Oust Him

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa returned to his role as semantist to blast the San Francisco State College teachers' group which threatens a lawsuit to oust him as the college's acting president if he doesn't resign voluntarily.

This again shows the extraordinary vindictiveness of the AFT (American Federation of Teachers) campus local 1352 and its determination never to let the campus be peaceful again," Hayakawa said.

The remark—and many more—was in response to the AFT local's announcement yesterday that its executive committee had asked union attorney Victor Van Bourg to take "appropriate legal" action.

Professor Erwin Kelly, the local's president, said the action would enforce the college's Grievance and Disciplinary Panel's recent action against Hayakawa.

Urge Resignation

The panel of five teachers decided that Hayakawa was "guilty of unprofessional conduct" and recommended his resignation and appointment of a permanent president as soon as possible. The vote was 4-1.

The panel specifically said Hayakawa should reprimand himself. This, Hayakawa did by writing a letter of reprimand to himself and making it public. Among other things, Hutchins acknowledged in his letter that he had "shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president."

Kelly's long announcement pointed to the tongue-in-cheek letter and a host of other complaints.

'Reprisals'

Hutchins, in Los Angeles yesterday, declared: "Last February the AFT strike was settled, and the AFT promised to go back to work in good faith. Both the college and the AFT agreed to a policy of no reprisals over past agreements."

"The college has observed

LA Times 6.28.69

4 Blacks on S.F. State Staff Quit, Blast Hayakawa

Officials Charge Their Roles Have Been Reduced to Powerless Advisers

BY PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Four key black administrators at San Francisco State College announced their resignations Friday, bitterly denouncing Acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

They said Hayakawa had crippled programs designed to help nonwhite students and reduced their own roles from administrators to powerless advisers, on hand only to quell student unrest.

"It's the only thing we can do," said Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities. "I was the first placed

ing the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

"The idea is to gag it up, a fun night, the fellows laughing at themselves," said a high-ranking policeman.

Plans for the party seeped out of the Hall of Justice along with word that the Second Platoon now has grown from 72 to 300 members because of a district station recruitment program.

Although Police Chief Thomas Cahill denied last

week that the Second Platoon is an official unit, the victory celebration could mark its formal debut as a recognized police outfit.

The party is scheduled for July 7 at the Italian American Club, a popular Ingleside restaurant at 25 Russia street, about a mile from San Francisco State.

2★ Los Angeles Times 27 Wed., June 25, 1969—Part 1

"Col. Davenport said, 'The day of judgment is either approaching or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment. If it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore, that candles may be brought.'"

Speaking with great seriousness, Hutchins drew the moral in these terms: "There is some precedent in times like these to light a few candles—small illuminations—like we're trying to do here, and perhaps they will be kept burning in darker days. If we get a number of small candles burning, they might carry through."

Chon. 6-27-69

Cops to Celebrate 'Victory'

By Birney Jarvis

The secretly formed Second Platoon of the Tactical Squad is planning a big victory party in celebration of its successful field maneuvers at San Francisco State College, The Chronicle learned yesterday.

The dinner affair—with special heraldic touches—will honor S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of the college during the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

Page 6—S.F. Examiner

Fri., June 27, 1969

Hayakawa Hits Teachers' Bid To Oust Him

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa returned to his role as semantist to blast the San Francisco State College teachers' group which threatens a lawsuit to oust him as the college's acting president if he doesn't resign voluntarily.

This again shows the extraordinary vindictiveness of the AFT (American Federation of Teachers) campus local 1352 and its determination never to let the campus be peaceful again," Hayakawa said.

The remark—and many more—was in response to the AFT local's announcement yesterday that its executive committee had asked union attorney Victor Van Bourg to take "appropriate legal" action.

Professor Erwin Kelly, the local's president, said the action would enforce the college's Grievance and Disciplinary Panel's recent action against Hayakawa.

Urge Resignation

The panel of five teachers decided that Hayakawa was "guilty of unprofessional conduct" and recommended his resignation and appointment of a permanent president as soon as possible. The vote was 4-1.

The panel specifically said Hayakawa should reprimand himself. This, Hayakawa did by writing a letter of reprimand to himself and making it public. Among other things, Hutchins acknowledged in his letter that he had "shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming a college president."

Kelly's long announcement pointed to the tongue-in-cheek letter and a host of other complaints.

'Reprisals'

Hutchins, in Los Angeles yesterday, declared: "Last February the AFT strike was settled, and the AFT promised to go back to work in good faith. Both the college and the AFT agreed to a policy of no reprisals over past agreements."

"The college has observed

LA Times 6.28.69

4 Blacks on S.F. State Staff Quit, Blast Hayakawa

Officials Charge Their Roles Have Been Reduced to Powerless Advisers

BY PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Four key black administrators at San Francisco State College announced their resignations Friday, bitterly denouncing Acting President S. I. Hayakawa.

They said Hayakawa had crippled programs designed to help nonwhite students and reduced their own roles from administrators to powerless advisers, on hand only to quell student unrest.

"It's the only thing we can do," said Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities. "I was the first placed

ing the worst of last winter's campus turmoil.

"The idea is to gag it up, a fun night, the fellows laughing at themselves," said a high-ranking policeman.

Plans for the party seeped out of the Hall of Justice along with word that the Second Platoon now has grown from 72 to 300 members because of a district station recruitment program.

Although Police Chief Thomas Cahill denied last

week that the Second Platoon is an official unit, the victory celebration could mark its formal debut as a recognized police outfit.

The party is scheduled for July 7 at the Italian American Club, a popular Ingleside restaurant at 25 Russia street, about a mile from San Francisco State.

Pride in S.F. State Response Fri., June 27, 1969

Alioto Challenges State on UC

Anahelm

Mayor Joseph L. Alioto came to this center of California conservatism yesterday to take the State administration to task for its handling of college problems.

In a speech laced with criticism—but never mentioning Governor Ronald Reagan by name—the mayor warned that "firm, tough-minded action is needed to prevent the disintegration of California's fine university and college system."

Alioto seemed to be setting the tone for a political confrontation of his own when he charged that the State has failed to deal effectively with college and university problems.

"If the response is solely bayonets, buckshot and aerial gas attack, then history will look into a continuing clash of confrontation and repression," he said.

"If the response is gutless and soft, then anarchy will flourish."

What is needed on the campuses, he added, is "swift control of violence and full respect for student viewpoints."

Alioto told a luncheon meeting of Town Hall of California that his administration stressed those two points in resolving conflicts at San Francisco State College.

"The most significant agreement was the establishment of a black studies program," he said. "but the State has shown little alertness."

Jobs rise SDS sees gains for 'work-in'

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members at their national convention in Chicago saw the summer "work-in" in the factories through far different glasses than labor leaders and manufacturers.

Despite the precautions reportedly being taken by the latter to prevent "infiltrators" into factories and warehouses, SDS hopes to far out-distance in numbers the 350 students who took part in last summer's work-in.

Although SDS now has split into two factions, both nominally support the work-in concept of having students employed in the factories to break through their "middle-class isolation" from workers.

Basically, the idea originated with the Progressive Labor/Worker Student Alliance faction of SDS which stresses more heavily the concept of militant "class struggle" and the role of workers in the hoped-for revolution.

The SDS "regulars" support the work-in idea but intend to concentrate more heavily on trying to build a revolutionary youth movement including young workers.

Some already working

Despite precautions reportedly being taken by manufacturers, many delegates to the SDS national convention said they already were working in summer jobs; some were even planning to drop out and do factory work for a year or longer, or to continue part-time work during the year and engage in a "year-round work-in."

While manufacturers say that American workers are too "well-off" and "conservative" to listen to SDS politics the students see it differently.

One dark-haired girl, striking in a purple skirt and fuchsia scarf, electrified the "regulars" when she shouted: "My father is 50 years old, works a 12-hour day for \$1.60 an hour, commutes two hours each way, has \$30 taken out of his pay in taxes, and takes time to go to work on bad things! Do you consider him privileged?"

SDS members are convinced that over the past two years, the "contradictions" of capitalism have begun to show through in growing working class discontent. They feel the Vietnam war has led to higher taxes, lower real wages, a growing discontent with American foreign policy, and an increasing



Associated Press Wirephoto

Martin County Conservation Club members use a net to catch fish trapped in a cornfield north of Fairmont, Minn., after spring floodwaters in the area receded. More than 1,000 northern pike fingerlings were picked up and transferred to Fairmont lakes.

Rescue mission

cynicism towards the political and economic power structure. "The workers know they are getting a raw deal," said one delegate from New York. "What we have to do is show them who's giving it to them."

Strikes seen as aids

One way SDS members feel they can bridge the worker-student gap is by participating in strikes. Although a recent Associated Press survey found SDS had participated only in "three labor strikes," in random conversations with SDS delegates this correspondence heard of additional efforts in a plant strike in Milwaukee, a strike against an oil refinery in Richmond, Calif., and a strike against a clothing outlet in Providence, R.I.

"When we came they thought we were scabs," said a participant in the Providence strike. "When they learned we had come to help, they couldn't believe it. We became great friends."

In the Richmond strike, the local union chief publicly endorsed student strikes and demands at the University of California at Berkeley and at San Francisco State.

In Milwaukee, according to a student striker, the workers began by referring unpleasantly to "student troublemakers" but ended up by saying "We could use more of those troublemakers right here."

But the purpose of the work-in is to get middle-class students out of the university cloister into the world of the working man. In a seminar on work-ins some participants spoke of timidity in discussing politics in the factory. Many were unable to overcome their self-consciousness at their role.

Some easy connections

Others found the political connections easier to make. "We often talk about baby-sitting," explained one.

Small Maine college plans Muslim program

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Houlton, Maine

Ricker College is this year celebrating its 20th anniversary as a four-year liberal-arts institution. It traces its academic beginnings back an additional 101 years to the founding of Houlton Academy, a preparatory school. But instead of commemorating the past, Ricker officials are looking eagerly and busily toward the future, initiating new programs keyed to the changing needs on campus and in the community.

Major developments include:

• Muslim-world studies, with a degree program scheduled to begin in two years.

• A 1968-70 black-studies course, growing out of a black-culture seminar held on campus this spring.

• Plans for leadership training among local Indians.

• Student involvement in formulating long-term college policy.

In time, Ricker officials expect the Muslim-world studies program to give the Baptist-related institution a distinctive academic appeal. Dr. C. Worth Howard, president of the college, explains the rationale behind the program:

"Here is a people—500 million of them—with a culture developed under a strong religious influence and clearly represented by language, a culture standing in contrast to many of the values of the Western world. This is a worthwhile area of knowledge to introduce to students, leading to a degree of understanding of a non-Western civilization."

Dr. Howard goes on to emphasize the necessity for an intimate knowledge of the Muslim culture and language for those who intend to become scholars in the field, businessmen working in Muslim areas, and government officials serving in Muslim countries or dealing with their governments.

The Ricker president's conviction on the importance of fostering a better understanding of the Muslim world have their roots in his own experience. He served over a period of 32 years at the American University in Cairo, ending his service with a lengthy term as dean of the institution.

Dr. Howard draws a distinction between Muslim studies offered in most colleges and universities and the program as envisioned at Ricker.

"Other programs are Middle East-oriented," he explains. "Our concept is broader. We will place great emphasis on the Middle East, of course. But we will cover the whole range of Muslim countries from Morocco through Pakistan to Indonesia."

At present the program is limited to two interdisciplinary courses in Muslim-world civilization—a functional comparative approach—that combines political science, history, philosophy, religion, sociology, and economics—and elementary and intermediate Arabic language.

Beginning in the fall, Ricker students who are social science majors will be required to take the two courses in Muslim civilization. Two years later a program will be instituted leading to the bachelor of arts degree in Muslim-world studies.

The scholar responsible for drawing up the program, in addition to teaching present Muslim-civilization and Arabic-language courses at Ricker, is Egyptian-born Dr. Abdulmunim Shakir. He sees the college as a future leader in international studies.

Dr. Shakir's plan for Muslim studies anticipates 30 semester hours in the social science division and 20 hours (Arabic language) in the humanities division.

He describes a typical program for a degree in Muslim studies as including the following specialized courses:

Freshman year—Muslim-world civilization (two semesters); now offered.

Sophomore year—Arabic language and Muslim-world history (two semesters each).

Junior year—Arabic language and Muslim-world political thought (two semesters each).

Senior year—Arabic language and Muslim-world political systems (two semesters each); Muslim-world economic geography and Muslim-world international politics (one semester each).

The program will grow as rapidly as student interest develops and financial support becomes available. A \$50,000 grant from the Saudi Arabian Government has been announced. Dr. Howard expects other nations, groups interested in Arabic-American relations, and American corporations involved in the Middle East to lend support to the Ricker program.

The new black-studies course, like the present Muslim-world civilization studies, will utilize the interdisciplinary approach. Known as Black Culture in America, it will "survey the significant aspects of the Negro in America as they are reflected in literature, music, and art," according to Leon Coleman of the humanities department, who will teach it. "The course will draw upon faculty members of other departments, particularly in the fields of history and sociology."

The faculty unanimously approved the black-studies course. Both the administration and staff agree with Mr. Coleman that "an understanding of the Negro's cultural heritage is essential in order for both races to cope with increasing racial tensions."

The course grew out of general campus concern for black studies. No confrontation or demonstration was involved.

Students are also participating in the work of the Cooperative Planning Committee, which is taking a close look at Ricker in terms of its long-range needs and opportunities.

Thirty-five representatives were elected from the student body to sit as voting members on the 87-member overall committee which will receive reports from and act on the recommendations of seven subcommittees. Students are included on the subcommittees and on the coordinating committee.

Areas for discussion and activities are educational philosophy, student body, faculty, curriculum, physical facilities, budget, and fund raising.

Four Black Aides Quit At S.F. State

By Jack Viets

Four of the six black administrators at troubled San Francisco State College quit yesterday, saying they were sick of being "niggers in residence."

"I am glad to see them go," said acting S.F. State president S. I. Hayakawa. "We can do without them."

The four called a press conference in the auditorium of the college's Creative Arts building to say there is "no way" they can stay at State "and maintain our respect for ourselves and our usefulness to the educational aspirations of non-white people."

"We refuse to condone racism in education by participating in this administration," said Joseph White, dean of undergraduate curriculum.

Dr. White charged that the administration of Dr. Hayakawa has crippled programs originally conceived to help minority-group students and has done nothing to resolve the seething problems of the campus.

"And it's really going to explode again," White said that black administrators at the college "function in an atmosphere of racism," and have been reduced from administrators to powerless advisers, kept around to help quell student unrest.

Joining White in the announced walkout were Elmer Cooper, the \$16,000-a-year dean of student activities; Edward Reavis, a \$14,000-a-year assistant dean of students; and Reginald Major, the \$10,000-a-year director of S.F. State's educational opportunity program for minority-group students. All of them have been on the staff at S.F. State for some 18 months.

White—who reportedly is leaving for a post at the University of California at Irvine—was paid some \$15,000 per year at State.

Another black administrator, Dr. Nathan Hare, the controversial Director of Black Studies, was informed by Hayakawa during the long S.F. State strike that the contract for his \$16,000 job would not be renewed when

4 Black Officials Quit at S.F. State

From Page 1

It runs out June 30. That action followed Hare's disruption of a speech by Hayakawa.

Only a single black administrator will be left on the State campus after Hare leaves. He is Ron Boyd, deputy director of student financial aid.

He agrees completely with his departing colleagues, he said, "but if I leave, I'll just have to fight somewhere else."

"My fight is here."

REASON

Reavis told the press conference the "straw that broke the camel's back" was the president's announcement last week that only 150 students would enter State's Educational Opportunity Program this fall. Some 400 entered the college through the program for disadvantaged students last fall.

"Whatever the stated reasons," the disenchanted black administrators said, "there is one and only one purpose to reducing EOP: to prevent non-white students from enrolling in the college."

When Hayakawa arrived at S.F. State from Los Angeles and was informed of the walkout, he mounted a curb in the Administration Building's parking lot and said the resignations were a "shabby grandstand play."

"Each of them already knew he was going somewhere else," he said.

"RHETORIC"

The departing black administrators "got caught up in revolutionary rhetoric" during the S.F. State strike, he said, and instead of aiding the cause of blacks and other minority group students, became "obstructionists."

Black studies at State will be "enriched" by their departure, Hayakawa said. "We'll get administrators who take an attitude of responsibility to the entire campus, not just black revolutionaries."

The resigning black administrators would have nothing to do with "even black moderates," Hayakawa said. And he is not cutting back the Educational Opportunity Program, he said.

ENTRANTS

More than 300 of the 400 students who entered State through the program last year will be returning, he said, and there will be 150 new EOP entrants in the fall, making a total of 450.

The decision to admit 150 EOP students next fall instead of a higher number was based on the fact the college "can do a better job with 150," and because no new funds for the program have yet been approved by Governor Ronald Reagan or the Legislature, he added.

On Friday, four of San Francisco State's six black administrators handed in their resignations saying they were sick of being "niggers in residence."

A 5th Resignation At S.F. State

By Jerry Carroll

The flight of minority administrators from San Francisco State College continued yesterday with the resignation of the associate director of the Educational Opportunity Program.

"I can no longer serve in this administration with its callous attitudes," said Anthony J. Salamanca, 27, who has occupied the \$9000-a-year post since September.

On Friday, four of San Francisco State's six black administrators handed in their resignations saying they were sick of being "niggers in residence."

"LACKEY"

Salamanca said he regretted not being able to resign at the same time as the black administrators. "We are strictly in a lackey type position here," he declared at a press conference.

He announced his resignation after emerging from a closed-door meeting between acting President S. I. Hayakawa and 26 Mexican-American students and community leaders.

The meeting was called to try to persuade Hayakawa to use his growing prestige in Sacramento to raise the ceiling on the admission of new minority students in the fall from 150 to 400.

BUDGET

Hayakawa announced last month that in light of tightening budget pressures, the EOP enrollment would have to be trimmed back to 150 new students. Some 300 students currently enrolled under the program are expected to return in September.

Sal Cordova, a member of the Mission Coalition's educational committee described yesterday's low-key meeting as "an educational process" for Hayakawa.

"It was among the most peaceful and productive meetings I've seen around here," agreed a member of the administration who attended. "There was no screaming, hollering or vulgarity."

DILEMMA

Cordova said the Latinos attending the session appreciated the dilemma in which Hayakawa—who reportedly entertains running for higher office—finds himself.

"Everytime we get an administrator sympathetic to the needs of minorities, he gets fired or laid off," Cordova said. He added he was referring to former S.F. State presidents John Summerskill and Robert Smith.

Hayakawa acknowledged after the meeting that "they were not happy because I wouldn't commit myself." But he did say he doesn't regard the 150 figure as "permanently fixed."

"We're mad that he will not put himself on the line and go to Sacramento and say, 'Damn it, this is what we need and this is what we want,'" Salamanca declared.

Ad administration spokesmen later pointed out that Hayakawa had testified before the Senate Education Committee, urging more money for the EOP program.

"He assured them that he would continue to make efforts on their behalf," said the spokesman who attended the meeting.

Salamanca said he is one of four Chicano administrators at San Francisco State and added he expects two of the remaining three—including financial aid officer Rita Regan—to add their resignations to the growing pile shortly.

The black administrators who quit last week were Dr. Joseph White, dean of undergraduate curriculum; Elmer Cooper, dean of student activities; Howard Reavis, assistant dean of students; and Reginald Major, director of the EOP.

A fifth black administrator is Dr. Nathan Hare, the controversial sociologist whose contract as acting chairman of black studies expired on Monday.

Hayakawa has repeatedly said Hare won't be rehired and the latter has stubbornly insisted he will be back in the fall.

Hayakawa sent a telegram to the State Department yesterday asking it to inform U.S. embassies in Africa and officials of the Pan African Conference that Hare is no longer connected with the state college.

The telegram was in response to Hare's disclosure that he will attend next month's Pan African conference in Algiers to recruit teachers and faculty for San Francisco State's proposed black studies department.

Hare termed Hayakawa's telegram as "ludicrous" and said salaries are so poor in the state colleges, the only

Dr. Hayakawa Sound-Off Against AFT's Suit to Remove Him from Office

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa returned to his role as semantist to blast the San Francisco State College teachers' group which threatens a lawsuit to oust him as the college's acting president if he doesn't resign voluntarily.

"This again shows the extraordinary vindictiveness of the AFT (American Federation of Teachers campus local 1352) and its determination never to let the campus be peaceful again," Hayakawa said.

The remark—and many more and was in response to the AFT local's announcement Thursday that its executive committee had asked union attorney Victor Van Bourg to take "appropriate legal" action.

Professor Erwin Kelly, the local's president, said the action would enforce the college's Grievance and Disciplinary Panels' recent action against Hayakawa.

Urges Resignation

The panel of five teachers decided that Hayakawa was "guilty of unprofessional conduct" and recommended his resignation and appointment of a permanent president as soon as possible. The vote was 4-1.

The panel specifically said Hayakawa should reprimand himself. This Hayakawa did by writing a letter of reprimand to himself and making it public. Among other things, Hayakawa acknowledged in the letter that he had "shown a disdain for administrative procedure that is unbecoming of a college president."

Kelly's long announcement pointed to the tongue-in-cheek letter and a host of other complaints.

Reprisals

Hayakawa, in Los Angeles, declared: "Last February the AFT strike was settled, and the AFT promised to go back to work 'in good faith.' Both the college and the AFT agreed to a policy of no reprisals over past agreements."

"The college has observed this, but an AFT faction continues to persist in stirring up and keeping alive old quarrels."

In response to the grievance and disciplinary panel's action, Hayakawa said:

"The Chancellor (Glenn S. Dumke) has made it clear that the hiring and firing of presidents is entirely a matter for the chancellor and the trustees of the State College to decide. It is not the business of the panel."

"Incorrect"

One of the AFT's charges was that Hayakawa had broken the agreement, in the settling of the students strike, by cutting back

the Educational Opportunity Program, which the AFT said would have enabled a number of minority students to enroll at the college next year.

The charge, declared Hayakawa, was "incorrect."

"The college is fulfilling its commitment to seek funding for the EOP. There is no agreement to admit a specific number of students."

"We want to handle this program well and if possible with distinction. We cannot hope to do so if we enter into it with inadequate financial or academic resources. If money is forthcoming from the legislature, as I hope it is, we may be able to revise the figure."

Contempt

The AFT also charged Hayakawa has repeatedly "shown contempt" for his faculty and has "repeatedly cursed" in public.

Kelly said if Hayakawa doesn't resign before the July 6 meeting of the State College trustees the AFT will file its suit.

Teachers Union Wires Opposition to Hayakawa

Union teachers at San Francisco State college Tuesday warned of further conflict at the college if the state college board of trustees extends the reign of S. I. Hayakawa as acting president of the campus.

American Federation of Teachers local 1352 telegraphed the board meeting in Los Angeles that it will interpret the appointment of Hayakawa as interim or permanent president "as a provocative act guaranteeing further conflict at S.F. State."

The matter of extending Hayakawa's term is not on the board's agenda but is expected to arise during the meeting.

Asks for Change

In their telegram, the union teachers decried the "continuous administrative turnover" at the college, and called for a "young and vigorous person as its leader."

They said State needs "a person whose educational philosophy is (Continued on last page)

Ouster Disputed

Leaders of the Black Students Union at San Francisco State said yesterday they said it is difficult to determine. He said membership "has been cut in the interest of discipline."

Stewart did not elaborate on whether this means there has been a purge within the militant campus group.

The BSU issued a news release that called Hayakawa a "swine," "a sick alcoholic" and "a fascist."

Hired

Asked how Hare can be kept on campus if he is not hired by the college administration, Stewart replied: "The people will determine that."

Hare said seven of 11 teachers planned for the new department have been hired. All, including three in the Bay Area, are uncertain about their status, he added.

Hare said he had to convince the three local teachers, including Dr. Lucille Jones, a former professor of speech and abnormal psychology, not to quit before they started.

He said he was dismissed by Hayakawa despite clearance by "two all-white moderate-conservative committees packed with Hayakawa appointees" that looked into charges of unprofessional conduct against Hare.

The black educator said a telegram sent by the college administration to the U.S. State Department also defamed his character "and ruined my good name."

No Authority

The telegram advised the State Department that Hare has no authority to recruit personnel for the college on an upcoming visit to Algiers for a Pan African Cultural Conference.

Hare said the Algerian government is paying the expenses for the sojourn, in which he expects to talk to black scholars and intellectuals.

BSU leader Stewart, at a conference called to explain the organization's fall plans, expressed "solidarity with the Black Panther Party in a united front against fascism."

He can think of finding teachers is to recruit where there is a lower standard of living.

Later, there was a brief flareup by a weary Hayakawa when he was pressed by television reporters for a reaction to Dr. Hare's remarks.

"I told you I didn't want to talk about Dr. Hare, goddammit," Hayakawa angrily exclaimed. He later apologized to the reporters.

Administration spokesman Harvey Porke said: "He felt they were trying to push him into a corner into saying something uncomplimentary about Hare. He wanted to be gentlemanly about it and avoid the subject."