

'Hell No. W  
FRESNO BEE  
JAN 1, 1970



## AROUND HERE

By Woody Laughnan

**WILL THE REAL DR. S. I. Hayakawa please stand up.**

Or will he at least attend Oakland Raider football and San Francisco Giant baseball games so Thomas Setsuo Sakamoto of Fresno can devote full attention to the action in the arena instead of being interrupted every few moments by people who think him to be Hayakawa, slap him on the back, shake his hand, pat his shoulder or rub their fingers over his tam for good luck.

Does Sakamoto, operator of Fresno Tokyo Gardens and a lifelong resident of the San Joaquin Valley, really look that much like Hayakawa, the controversial president of San Francisco State College? Well, can the several hundred people be wrong who gave him an ovation and yelled, "We love you, Doc" when he walked into Candlestick Park to attend a Giants baseball game last summer?

Maybe it is the moustache, the glasses and some similar physical and facial characteristics which cause people to mistake Sakamoto for Hayakawa. (Although on the other hand, to Sakamoto's knowledge, nobody has ever yet walked up to Hayakawa and said, "Hi ya, Thomas Setsuo Sakamoto.")

**PERHAPS, TOO, THE RESEMBLANCE** is magnified by the tams they wear. Both have worn them for years.

Here lately Sakamoto says he has been mistaken for Hayakawa by so many people so many times he has taken to wearing long sideburns and even venturing outside with a felt hat rather than a tam.

On a charter bus trip to Oakland in November to watch the Raiders, Sakamoto says he was almost mobbed by a worshipful crowd when the bus made a Modesto breakfast stop.

Some people came over to shake hands. Others hollered, "You're doin' a great job up there, Doc."

"I attempted to explain I was really not Dr. Hayakawa but nobody paid any attention. They just kept shaking my hand and sayin' to each other 'There's good old S. I. Hayakawa!' In fact, lately my friends in Fresno are even kidding me about the resemblance by calling me S.I."

**"WHEN THE BUS** pulled into the Oakland-Alameda Coliseum, one young man rushed over to me as I got off and started shaking my hand while his companion took pictures. Then the guy with the camera came over and shook my hand while the first guy took pictures. Some other people asked for my autograph. Three youngsters about college age kept saying, "Gee Doc, you're sure doin' a good job. We love you Doc." One fellow yelled, "You're A-number-one with me, your honor!"

You get the idea right away that Sakamoto, who was raised on a farm near Visalia and has been a Fresno restaurant operator for the last 14 years, is flattered by the whole thing.

"I finally got into the stands and then here comes this elderly couple limping over to my seat. The woman could just barely walk and she had tears in her eyes. She tugged warmly at my hand and said, 'Dr. Hayakawa, we are very proud of what you are doing.'

**"I WANTED TO TELL HER** that I wasn't really Dr. Hayakawa," Sakamoto said, "but seeing those tears in her eyes and the smile on her face I just couldn't tell her."

Moments later a girl in her late teens ran up, planted a kiss on Sakamoto's cheek and screeched in delight.

(Did Sakamoto tell her he was not really Hayakawa? In answer he just smiles.)

"Dr. Hayakawa is doing a tremendous job up there in San Francisco," Sakamoto says proudly. "And people know it, too. But I didn't have any idea of how popular he is. Of the hundreds of people who mistook me for him, not a single one had anything bad to say. Dr. Hayakawa is a man with many friends."

"But I figure things have gone far enough, so I grew the sideburns."

(Oh! In case you have not figured out from the pictures which is Hayakawa and which is Sakamoto. Well, the picture at upper left is that of . . . no, that is . . . or is that . . . ?)



# CHANGE WAS OUR DESTINY IN THE 60s

By Hubert J. Bernhard

The ten years that ended with the stroke of midnight last Wednesday were a time of turmoil for the nation and the world, and much of it was mirrored in the microcosm that centers around San Francisco.

Throughout the United States and in many other nations, it was a decade of dissent — and that was reflected here.

Everywhere, it was a period of social change, and shifting emphasis — and that was reflected here.

In the nation and the world, it was an era changing modes in politics, economics, race relationships, and the environment — and that was reflected here.

Indeed, in some respects — dissent, the spreading use of drugs, the phenomenon of the hippies and social dropouts, and the general relaxation of sexual mores — San Francisco was, if not a leader then surely a major focal point.

## DISSENT: The City was a focal point for demonstrations



The often-violent demonstrations that played such a major role in shaping the Sixties were ushered in at the start of the decade by a confrontation between young demonstrators and police inside City Hall itself.

Pickets were protesting a three-day series of meetings here of the old House Committee on Un-American Activities in May, 1960, and the proceedings were peaceful enough at the beginning.

But demonstrators were convinced that invitations to the spectators' section were being given to favored groups, and angry shouts degenerated into a violent scene of pushing and shoving.

It ended when police turned fire hoses on the pickets, washing them down the rotunda steps and out of the building.

Four years later, in March of 1964, the civil rights movement, the style of demonstrations yet to come, and student participation were all combined in a series of spectacular clashes.

The targets were the Sheraton-Palace Hotel and Auto Row, the charge was racial discrimination in hiring, and the style was the sit-in. Police responded with mass arrests — about 500 in all — and the courts were jammed for more than a year afterward as the cases were disposed of in small groups.

The method and the response spread to the campus of the University of California that autumn with the uprising of the Free Speech Movement.

Students and non-students, under the banner of freedom of political expression, staged sit-ins in Sproul Hall on Oct. 2 and 3, and more massively on Dec. 2 and 3. In the space of only 12 hours on the night of Dec. 2, a total of 773 persons were arrested.

That was the start of a continuing period of unrest on the Berkeley campus and, by general agreement, the mold in which the shape of demonstrations on campuses around the country was cast.

For San Francisco, the pigeons of student unrest came home to roost in the most spectacular manner at San Francisco State College.

There was a student invasion of the Administration Building in December of 1967, followed by a strike of the Black Students Union that started on Dec. 6, 1968, and ultimately involved members of the American Federation of Teachers.

A noted semanticist but a relatively obscure member of the faculty emerged from the demonstrations, bombings, and window smashings as the new president of the college. And S. I. Hayakawa became a household name around the nation.

It was 1967, the same year in which the State College crisis began, that saw mass demonstrations and violent police reaction outside the Oakland Armed Forces Induction Center. Hundreds were arrested, and suddenly "Mace," too, was a household word.

Revolt was not restricted to the Vietnam war, campuses, or civil rights. In the stockade of San Francisco's Presidio, 27 soldiers staged a sit-in to protest the fatal shooting of a fellow prisoner — and the Presidio mutiny court martials were launched.

Dissent returned to the Berkeley campus with a strike of student-members of the Third World Liberation Front late in 1968. The strike carried over into 1969, but it paled completely before the violence of

the People's Park confrontations in May of that year.

One man was shot to death, many were injured, hundreds were arrested, and so much bitterness was generated that People's Park today is a parking lot and still picketed by the students and street people of Berkeley.

World, Sunday, January 4, 1970



S.F. STATE PICKETS

Two Look Alike . . .

## Fresno Nisei Wears Tam-O'-Shanter, Often Mistaken for Dr. S. I. Hayakawa



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA  
S.F. State President



THOMAS S. SAKAMOTO  
Fresno Restaurantier

"Will the real Dr. S. I. Hayakawa please stand up?" wrote Woody Laughnan of the Fresno Bee last week in his column "Around Here."

In his New Year's Day column, Laughnan said:

Or will he, at least, attend Oakland Raider football and San Francisco Giant baseball games so Thomas Setsuo Sakamoto of Fresno can devote full attention to the action in the arena instead of being interrupted every few moments by people who think him to be Hayakawa, shake his hand, pat his shoulder or rub their fingers over his tam for good luck.

Does Sakamoto, operator of Fresno Tokyo Gardens and a lifelong resident of the San Joaquin Valley, really look that much like Hayakawa, the controversial president of San Francisco State college?

**Praised by Many**

Well, can the several hundred people be wrong who gave him an ovation and yelled, "We love you, Doc" when he walked into Candlestick park to attend a Giants baseball game last summer?

Maybe it is the moustache, the glasses and some similar physical and facial characteristics which cause people to mistake Sakamoto for Hayakawa. (Although on the other hand, to Sakamoto's knowledge, nobody has ever yet walked up to Hayakawa and said, "Hiya, Thomas Setsuo Sakamoto.")

Perhaps, too, the resemblance is magnified by the tams they wear. Both have worn them for years.

**Sideburn Disguise**

Here lately Sakamoto says he has been mistaken for Hayakawa by so many people so many times he has taken to wearing long sideburns and even venturing outside with a felt hat rather than a tam.

On a charter bus trip to Oakland in November to watch the Raiders, Sakamoto says he was almost mobbed by a worshipful Modesto breakfast stop.

Some people came over to shake hands. Others hollered, "You're doin' a great job up there, Doc."

"I attempted to explain I was really not Dr. Hayakawa but nobody paid any attention. They just kept shaking my hand and sayin' to each other 'There's good old S. I. Hayakawa!' In fact, lately my friends in Fresno are even kidding me about the resemblance by calling me S.I."

"When the bus pulled into the Oakland-Alameda Coliseum, one young man rushed over to me as I got off and started shaking my hand while his companion took pictures."

"Then the guy with the camera came over and shook my hand while the first guy took pictures. Some other people asked for my autograph."

"Three youngsters about college age kept saying, 'Gee Doc, you're sure doin' a good job. We love you Doc.' One fellow yelled, 'You're A-number-one with me, your honor!'"

(You get the idea right away that Sakamoto, who was raised on a farm near Visalia and has been a Fresno restaurant operator for the last 14 years, is flattered by the whole thing.)

"I finally got into the stands and then here comes this elderly couple limping over to my seat. The woman could just barely walk and she had tears in her eyes. She tugged warmly at my hand and said, 'Dr. Hayakawa, we are very proud of what you are doing.'

"I wanted to tell her that I wasn't really Dr. Hayakawa," Sakamoto said, "but seeing those tears in her eyes and the smile on her face I just couldn't tell her."

Moments later a girl in her late teens ran up, planted a kiss on Sakamoto's cheek and screeched in delight.

(Did Sakamoto tell her he was not really Hayakawa? In answer he just smiles.)

"Dr. Hayakawa is doing a tremendous job up there in San Francisco," Sakamoto says proudly. "And people know it, too. But I didn't have any idea of how popular he is."

"Of the hundreds of people who mistook me for him, not a single one had anything bad to say. Dr. Hayakawa is a man with many friends."

"But I figure things have gone far enough, so I grew the sideburns."

(Oh! In case you have not figured out from the pictures which is Hayakawa and which is Sakamoto. Well, the picture at upper right is that of . . . no, that is . . . or is that . . . ?)

## Campus Capers

**SAN FRANCISCO STATE** began 1969 as it ended 1968 — with a campus in turmoil. Members of the American Federation of Teachers joined militant students in a campus-wide strike on picket lines. The students were demanding the institution of a black studies program, while the teachers wanted better wages, hours and working conditions.

Violence gradually decreased and by mid-February S.F. State President S. I. Hayakawa and militant opponents had contented themselves with verbal skirmishes.

Other campuses soon filled the void. At Madison, Wisc., National Guard troops had to be called in after anti-draft disorders rocked the University of Wisconsin in February.

At about the same time, police with tear gas fought militant members of the Third World Liberation Front in Berkeley. Tear gas and clubs were used, but there were no serious injuries.

Cambridge, Mass., saw two campus uprisings, one at Harvard in April, where more than 50 students seized a university building in protest over the campus ROTC program and held it until expelled by police, the other at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in November, where demonstrators blocked the entrance to a building involved in war-related research and had to be dispersed by police.

At Cornell, militant blacks with guns held a building until their demand for a black studies program was met and other campuses hit by violence during 1969 included Dartmouth, Oberlin, Tulane, Princeton, Chicago and City College of New York.



# Hayakawa May Quit for Senate Race

By Larry Dum

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa plans to resign as president of San Francisco State College if he seeks the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, The Examiner learned today.

Whether he will run is still a big if. But sources close to Hayakawa said he will announce his decision some-

time in February, probably early in the month, and no later than the middle of the month.

Hayakawa has been huddling with various Democratic leaders, associates and friends for at least three weeks, discussing his prospects as a senatorial candi-

date.

Rep. John V. Tunney, (D-Riverside) is expected to formally announce his candidacy tomorrow. The seat is now held by Republican Sen. George Murphy.

Hayakawa was in Los Angeles today.

However, a spokesman for the 63 year old educator, denied that he will make his decision public at a Feb. 4 testimonial dinner at the Fairmont sponsored by the San Francisco State alumni. He will make the announcement at a special press conference, the spokesman said.

He also denied a report that Hayakawa was having a private poll conducted on his chances for the nomination.

It is known, however, that Hayakawa's advisers have been watching regular political polls around the state with close interest.

Hayakawa was relatively

unknown to the general public until a little over 13 months ago, when he took over as president at San Francisco State during the student strike. Since then he has emerged as a potent political force. He also has been mentioned as a candidate for Governor.

His only public comment on the possibility of seeking political office was a joking one last spring. Asked if he would try for the Governor's office, he smiled and replied: "No, I think I'll run for Emperor of California."

Should Hayakawa decide to

go for the Senate, one likely result would be to create administrative confusion on the college campus.

His supporters on campus have made it clear that they would not continue to support him and his college policies if he continued as president while also running for the Senate nomination. Thus, apparently, he has decided to resign if he does seek the nomination.

His closest campus confidante is his executive vice president, Earl Jones, who might be a logical successor. Jones, however, does not hold a Ph.D., and while no law requires state college presidents to have a doctorate, all of the current presidents do have the degree.

Tunney, a Representative from Riverside since 1965, will hold news conferences tomorrow in six cities — Riverside, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno and San Diego.

The congressman's Los Angeles campaign headquarters yesterday flatly said he would announce his candidacy.

"We didn't see any point in playing games," said a spokesman.

The candidate is the son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, who fought Jack Dempsey twice and beat him both times.

Their final bout, in 1927, involved the famous "long count," when Dempsey knocked down Tunney, the referee delayed starting the count and the latter regained his feet.

The elder Tunney, now 72, lives in Connecticut.

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆☆ Thurs., Jan. 8, 1970

## Hayakawa's Political Deadline

S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday he is still wrestling with the possibility of running for either State Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate this June.

If he seeks either post, Hayakawa said, he will resign his \$30,000-a-year job as president of San Francisco State College.

"I don't believe it is fair to the college to have a leave of any kind," Hayakawa said.

Some deans at the college already are reported to be cooperating with the effect of building up a political appeal.

Conceding time is short, the 63-year-old, faculty-turned-administrator said he would make a decision "by the end of the month."

Hayakawa said he would review his own desire to "start a new career" in the interim.

Hayakawa zoomed into the public eye last winter when his hard line with student militants restored some normalcy to the disrupted school. Since then he has been mentioned as a popular candidate for governor, senator and superintendent of schools.

He said yesterday he has ruled out only the governorship.

### SCHOOLS

Either of the remaining two involve the June election. The schools post, now held by Max Rafferty, a Republican, is non-partisan and normally settled in the primaries.

Congressman John V. Tunney, 35-year-old Riverside Democrat, announced yesterday he will seek his party's U.S. Senate nomination.

Hayakawa denied knowledge of any private opinion poll which might be a factor in this decision. United Press had reported the poll is the same one assessing the voter strength of Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, all but announced as a candidate for governor.

### NAMES

"What's holding me back," Hayakawa said, "are two things: Introspection — am I the kind of guy who wants public office — and the fact I find this job (college presidency) so absorbing."

"I do have a philosophy of society and of the needs of education so that society might be brought into being," Hayakawa said in explanation of what he feels

Mon., Jan. 12, 1970

San Francisco Chronicle

## 'Fairness to City'

# Call to Reverse Mint Hearings

By Scott Blakey

Supervisor Robert H. Mendelsohn suggested yesterday that the seven-member committee recently appointed by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch to decide the fate of the Old Mint reverse its hearing procedure.

The committee announced last week it will hold two hearings on the mint, one January 22 for those who wish the historic structure retained, and the second February 10 for those proposing to replace the mint with a downtown campus for San Francisco State College.

"It is my understanding," said Mendelsohn, a preservation proponent, "that what the committee wants are specific, economically sound proposals for use of the mint."

### PLANS

"I think to expect that the proponents of preservation, already backed by the decision of a national commission, to prepare these detailed types of plans is sheer fancy."

"This panel," Mendelsohn said, "is a most distinguished one headed by an able civic leader, Francis M. Barnes. It would be most unfortunate if the public were to receive the impression that the committee was not established to give all possible opportunities to save the mint."

### PROPOSAL

"State already has its proposal. In fairness to the city and in the light of the gravity of the situation, I believe

they should testify first. Give those who wish to save the mint all the time they need. More hearings than just two should be held.

"This historic building has existed at Fifth and Mission streets for nearly 100 years. It would be a great disservice to the city and its citizens to rush it out in the period of a few weeks," Mendelsohn said.

Committee president Barnes, a senior vice president with Crown Zellerbach, said the group would make its decision by the end of February.

The hearings are scheduled to start at 9 a.m. in room 19414 of the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue.

Mendelsohn said the Board of Supervisors had wanted to hold similar hearings, but did not, waiting five months as it turned out—for Secretary Finch to make a decision in the matter.

Instead of making a decision, however, Finch appointed the seven-man committee—which includes not only the architect of the state college's proposals, but a representative of the California State College System.

The Supervisors, and other preservationists, expected Finch would abide by the decision of the National Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation which said the Mint should be preserved.

### HEARINGS

The national commission held its hearings in Washington, D.C., in August, and all sides of the question were heard. Among those testifying were San Francisco State President S. I. Hayakawa and Dr. Frank Sheehan, a vice-president, architect of the downtown campus plan and now a member of the seven-man committee.

Those who wish to save the mint are desperately trying to organize themselves and draw up some type of feasible plan.

## Hayakawa Problems At State

By Larry Dum

President S. I. Hayakawa says he must deal directly with several major problems on the San Francisco State College campus before making the ultimate decision on his own political future.

For one thing, the problems of the volatile state college just won't wait. For another, any proposed solutions he engineers before announcing for office could backfire, possibly causing serious political difficulties should he leave the college presidency in February.

At a staff meeting this morning, Hayakawa and his top campus advisors took up the chief issues at the school:

- The administrative confusion over the new Black Studies Department.

- The next step in correcting the grading scandal which saw all student grades jump above a "B" average last year.

- Personnel changes upcoming in the college's English Department, where Hayakawa personally moved to fire seven instructors earlier in the year.

- And the college's accreditation crisis which was created last spring after the Western Association of Schools and Colleges placed S. F. State on academic probation.

### Three Races

The 63 year old educator has been mentioned for three possible political races — the governorship, the U.S. Senate race and the race for su-

perintendent of public instruction.

Though he still appears most interested in seeking the democratic nomination for the Senate seat now held by Republican Sen. George Murphy, Hayakawa said today that the governorship is the only race he has definitely decided against.

"What's holding me back are two things," he said. "Introspection: Am I the kind of guy who wants public office? And the fact that I find this job (S.F. State's presidency) so absorbing."

### Income Cited

Like most men involved in education — and most other fields — Hayakawa feels he has much insight to bring to the public political arena in terms of society's needs and problems.

NICHI BEI TIMES

At S. F. State College . . .

Sunday, January 11, 1970

## DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA MEET WITH STORMY DEMANDS BY BLACKS

More than 100 black students have had an emotional confrontation with San Francisco State President Dr. S. I. Hayakawa regarding the black studies department at the school.

The meeting Friday was scheduled for the president's office but

shifted to a classroom because of the number of participants.

The hour-long session frequently produced shouting and salty language.

The students called for financial aid, a "black library," the rehiring of 10 fired student aides, an end to "racism on the campus" and other grievances.

When Dr. Hayakawa declined to have the press banned from the meeting, leaders of the Black Student Union (BSU) bluntly accused television news in order to help Dr. Hayakawa of trying to get on television news in order to help his political plans.

The educator protested that the charge was "absolutely false."

### Student's Accusation

Other students hit even lower below the belt when they accused Hayakawa, 63, who was born in Canada of Japanese parents, of "selling out his own race" and of "hiding in the ghetto during World War II."

BSU leaders asserted that educational opportunity program students at the school were "going hungry," "had no books" or were being "kicked out of their dormitories" because the college had not come through with promised jobs.

Dr. Hayakawa left no doubt he will not rehire the 10 aides, assertedly BSU-nominated militants. He also warned that a list of more than 100 students who face criminal charges may be "reactivated" in which case they could not get work at the college.

### Promises Action

But he promised to investigate the complaints about finances and said "something will be done."

Dr. Hayakawa mildly voiced the hope that he would continue to engage in smaller meetings in the future with black students, "without the shouting."

The meeting ended with Dr. Hayakawa promising to try to get some more "discretionary funds" from the legislature and to meet again with black leaders.

San Francisco Examiner ☆☆☆ Mon., Jan. 12, 1970

## Hayakawa Defends Use of Police

HOUSTON (Tex.) —(AP) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said today the first responsibility of a college president is to protect and preserve the teaching process even if it requires the use of police.

"There is no university unless it is open and functioning," said the president of San Francisco State College, whose own campus was the scene of prolonged disorder last year.

Hayakawa said campus demonstrations ostensibly staged to obtain black studies courses and greater student voice in college affairs actually were power grabs.

"Protest leaders, at least on the San Francisco State College campus, eventually revealed themselves to be striving for the imposition of their brand of authoritarian control," he told a meeting of college administrators.

### Command Change

"In other words, they were not interested in just an improvement, merely a change in command from the freedom established by the State of California to the revolutionary leadership of the masses for whom, without prior consultation, they presumed to speak."

"Had we all recognized the actual intent of protest leaders soon enough, much of the damage to the reputation of educators might have been avoided."

His remarks were in a prepared address.

### Freedom Forum

Hayakawa participated in a "Freedom and Order on Campus" forum at the opening business session of the 56th meeting of the Association of American Colleges. Presidents and deans of about 900 colleges were in attendance.



MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1970

## Dr. Hayakawa Has Emotional Clash With 100 Blacks

By UPI

More than 100 black students have had an emotional confrontation with San Francisco State President S. I. Hayakawa regarding the Black Studies Department at the school.

Friday's meeting was scheduled for the president's office but shifted to a classroom because of the number of participants.

The hour-long session frequently produced shouting and salty language.

The students called for financial aid, a "Black library," the rehiring of 10 fired student aides, an end to "racism on the campus" and other grievances.

When Hayakawa declined to have the press barred from the meeting leaders of the Black Student Union (BSU) bluntly accused Hayakawa of trying to get on television news in order to help his political plans.

BSU leaders asserted that educational opportunity program students at the school were "going hungry," "had no books" or were being "kicked out of their dormitories" because the college had not come through with promised jobs.

Hayakawa left no doubt he will not rehire the 10 aides, assertedly BSU-nominated militants. He also warned that a list of more than 100 students who face criminal charges may be "reactivated" in which case they could not get work at the college.

But he promised to investigate the complaints about finances and said "something will be done."

"The money!" shouted Bernard Stringer at one point, banging his fist on the podium. "When are you going to up the money for students. Answer that and nothing else or go back to your office!"

Hayakawa mildly voiced the hope that he would continue to engage in smaller meetings in the future with black students, "without the shouting."

"The money!" Stringer and the others cried.

Hayakawa said that the college's problems "couldn't possibly be solved, even with millions of dollars, with everybody hollering at once."

The meeting ended with Hayakawa promising to try to get some more "discretionary funds" from the legislature and to meet again with black leaders.

Hayakawa complained that the student questions all were designed to make him prove he was "not a racist."

He said "for 25 years I have been seriously dedicated to the advancement of black people."

Page 12—S.F. Examiner  
Tues., Jan. 13, 1970 ☆☆☆

## Hayakawa May Decide Not to Run

### Decision Due On Thursday

Reports persisted today that Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, has decided against a bid for the U.S. Senate seat occupied by George Murphy.

An announcement is planned Thursday.

On the Lake Merced campus, a top aide neither confirmed nor denied a United Press International report that Hayakawa will keep his tam o'shanter out of the political ring.

The aide said only that Hayakawa's decision has not yet been confirmed to anyone.

"He has made up his mind, but he won't make any announcement until Thursday at a 9:30 a.m. conference on the campus."

Nothing Definite

UPI quoted a "source" as saying that Hayakawa, a 63 year old semanticist and scholar, also has decided against a bid for governor or superintendent of public instruction.

Hayakawa's spokesman wouldn't say yes or no. He also took exception to the UPI's report that the semanticist made his decision after a private poll.

"He (Hayakawa) didn't know anything about a poll," he said. "He has been wrestling with a decision on the basis of two things—one, whether he wants to hold public office, even if he could be elected, and, two, whether it would suit his temperament and plans."

Hayakawa, a Democrat, had been urged to run against Republican U.S. Senator George Murphy and said he would make up his mind this month.

Urging

Meanwhile, numerous top Democratic leaders in the state had urged him last week to run against Rafferty for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

These included Roger Kent, who sent Hayakawa a two-page telegram urging him to run against Rafferty "for the good of the Democratic Party and education in the state" and at the same time urging him not to run for the Senate because it would "only cause divisiveness" in the party.

Kent is Tunney's Northern California campaign co-chairman.

To Stay at S.F. State . . .

Tues., Jan. 13, 1970

San Francisco Chronicle

## Hayakawa Sets Big Decision

By Dale Champion

President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College said yesterday he will announce his political plans here on Thursday.

Hayakawa attended a meeting in Houston of about 1000 college presidents and academic deans, and returned to San Francisco last night.

All indications were that he would say whether he will be a Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate or for the non-partisan post of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Observers thought it more likely he would declare for the Senate seat now held by Republican George Murphy, if indeed he does enter the political field.

The 63-year-old Hayakawa, who steered San Francisco State through its long season of open campus rebellion, which ended last spring, has been taking political soundings for months.

He has already said he will resign his \$30,000-a-year job as president if he seeks political office.

Campus informants said yesterday the betting was about 50-50 that Hayakawa would decide to declare himself a candidate.

Hayakawa has made it clear that he is not interested in running for governor.

Announcement of his plans will be made at a campus press conference at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday.

In the event Hayakawa does become a political candidate and resigns his presidency, Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke of the State college system would appoint an acting president, pending selection of a permanent replacement.

Vice Chancellor Mansel Keene said yesterday the process of picking a permanent president could take six months to a year.

In the first step, an advisory presidential selection committee would be formed on the campus by the faculty Academic Senate.

After receiving nominations and screening presidential candidates, the committee would propose three to five names to Dumke.

Dumke, in consultation with an advisory committee including two trustees and one president within the college system, would then submit two candidates to the Board of Trustees for the final appointment decision.

## Hayakawa's Tough Talk to Educators

Houston

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday the first responsibility of a college president is to protect and preserve the teaching process even if it requires the use of police.

"There is no university unless it is open and functioning," said the president of San Francisco State College, whose own campus was the scene of prolonged disorder last year.

"When you've got a problem with swine you've got to call in the pigs," he said in an allusion to his decision to

call in police to clear the campus of demonstrators.

Hayakawa said campus demonstrations ostensibly staged to obtain black studies courses and greater student voice in college affairs actually were power grabs.

"Protest leaders, at least on the San Francisco State College campus, eventually revealed themselves to be striving for the imposition of their brand of authoritarian control," he told a meeting of college administrators.

"In other words, they were not interested in justice and improvement, merely a change in command from the freedom established by the State of California to the revolutionary leadership of the masses from whom, without prior consultation, they presumed to speak."

"Had we all recognized the actual intent of protest leaders soon enough, much of the damage to the reputation of educators might have been avoided."

Hayakawa participated in a "Freedom and Order on Campus" forum at the opening business session of the 56th meeting of the Association of American Colleges. Presidents and deans of about 900 colleges were in attendance.

Hayakawa said a good administrator must recognize danger in advance and plan accordingly.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Dem-Maine), advised the presidents and deans that they must be leaders of reform.

"Reform is the only possible role for America," he said.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1970

UPI Reports

## Hayakawa Decides NOT To Run for ANY Office

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UPI) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa has decided to remain as president of San Francisco State College and not run for public office this year.

The 63-year-old educator and semanticist has ruled himself out of not only a senate race but also any other contest — including governor or superintendent of public instruction.

Hayakawa intends to publicly announce his decision Thursday at a news conference in San Francisco.

The college president concluded last weekend, a source told UPI, that he wanted to stay at San Francisco State and work toward improving and implementing programs he has initiated.

The decision leaves Rep. John Tunney of Riverside as the only announced candidate for the democratic Senate nomination.

Rep. George Brown of Monterey Park has said he plans to run but has not made an official announcement.

U.S. Sen. George Murphy is expected to be unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Last weekend, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and Hayakawa separately analyzed the results of a private poll and decided not to run for office this year. Alioto had been campaigning unofficially for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.



DR. HAYAKAWA  
UPI Scoop

Thurs., Jan. 15, 1970

☆☆☆ S.F. Examiner

**San Francisco Examiner**  
EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum  
★ ★ ★



**ETERNAL WIFE:** A friend said to Marge Hayakawa last night he was happy S. I. had finally decided to forego politics and stay at State. Responded Marge: "I don't know what's so surprising. I could have told you weeks ago he would not run — even before he knew it." . . . Recalling that some of Mayor Alioto's closest associates didn't know his decision almost until he announced it. At a New Year's Eve party Herb Michelson, a top aide, bet \$10 the Mayor would run.

Ben Levin leased out his Avenue Theater years ago but still keeps a small, inactive checking account at a nearby bank. The other day he received his monthly statement and was startled to see a fresh deposit of \$34,123.36. He wondered if some old friend had remembered him in a will or something — until the next mail. A corrected statement with a debit of \$34,123.36.

**San Francisco Examiner**

Friday, January 16, 1970

## Hayakawa's 'No'

WE ARE GLAD that Dr. S. I. Hayakawa has foresworn elective office to remain at the helm of San Francisco State College.

The attraction of the U.S. Senate for him is understandable, particularly in view of his Japanese racial origin, as he pointed out. He would have made a formidable candidate.

But the task that made him a popular public figure and thus a formidable candidate — the rescue and restoration of San Francisco State — has not been finished. We know of no educator equally suited to finish it.

What his task really consists of, basically, is the defense of a free and orderly society. As he himself perceived, few public duties today are more important than that. His decision to stay will enhance even more the considerable public respect for him.

Friday, January 16, 1970

NICHI BEI TIMES

Makes It Official . . .

**DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA**  
**DEFINITELY OUT OF**  
**CALIFORNIA POLITICAL**  
**RACES**

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist turned college president who has become a symbol of hard-line resistance to student militancy, Thursday declared himself officially out of the races for the U.S. senate and the post of state superintendent of public education.

Dr. Hayakawa, 63, said he would instead continue the fight for "academic freedom" as head of San Francisco State.

UPI had reported Dr. Hayakawa's decision earlier this week and his potential opposition already had admitted relief at not having to face Dr. Hayakawa, whom polls showed to be one of the state's most popular figures. Rep. John V. Tunney, only announced state Democratic hopeful, admitted "it removes a major roadblock from my path to winning the nomination."

**Formidable Candidate**  
And Dr. Max Rafferty said, "I certainly would not want to run against him." He called Dr. Hayakawa a "fine scholar and gentleman who would have been a formidable candidate."

Dr. Hayakawa said that pressures had been strong on him to run for office.

But he insisted his present job "is as challenging as either of the other possibilities."

Dr. Hayakawa lashed out at student radical activists.

"Despite the avowed aims — peace or racial justice or whatever — of the violent activists, wherever they have left their mark there has been a diminution of freedom," he said.

"The assault on freedom has been so successful that at the most prestigious universities in the U.S. at the present time, it is impossible to invite the president of the United States himself to lecture because of predictable disruptions of his speech, to say nothing of threats to his personal

"I am therefore not going to run for a seat in the U.S. senate," he said. "I am not going to go after Dr. Rafferty's job (as state superintendent)."

"I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life in the one place where I am beginning to learn how complex the problems are and how to go about solving them."

**Far from Completion**  
"What I am saying, then, is that I see my work at San Francisco State as begun but far from completed."

Dr. Hayakawa became president of San Francisco State in the fall of 1968 after six months of turmoil in which three presidents came and went. Before his administration restored order, 731 persons were arrested and 120 were injured.

**DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA WILL NOT BE CALIFORNIA SENATOR CANDIDATE**

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 13—UPI — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa has decided to remain as president of San Francisco State college and not run for public office this year.

The 63-year old educator and semanticist has ruled himself out of not only a senate race but also

any other contest — including governor or superintendent of public instruction.

Dr. Hayakawa intends to publicly announce his decision Thursday at a news conference in San Francisco.

The college president concluded last weekend, a source told UPI, that he wanted to stay at San Francisco State and work toward improving and implementing programs he has initiated.

**Only One Challenger**  
The decision leaves Rep. John Tunney of Riverside as the only announced candidate for the Democratic senate nomination.

U.S. Sen. George Murphy is expected to be unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Last weekend, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and Dr. Hayakawa separately analyzed the results of a private poll and decided not to run for office this year. Alioto had been campaigning unofficially for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.



# Hayakawa 'Tempted' But Shuns Politics

By Larry Dum

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, widely touted as one of the state's hottest prospects for public office, bowed out of the political picture today — with regrets.

It was tempting and flattering to be mentioned as a potential U.S. senator or state superintendent of public instruction, he said.

But he's going to remain as president of San Francisco State College, where he won his spurs and first attracted

wide public attention.

"I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life in the one place where I am beginning to learn how complex the problems are and how to go about solving them," he told reporters.

Hayakawa dwelt at length on both of the offices for which he had been prominently mentioned, saying it was "difficult" to pass up

such an opportunity as a Senate seat.

It meant more to him, he explained, because only 25 years have passed since Japanese-Americans were relocated from concentration camps at the end of World War II and "little more than a generation since the last Chinese was lynched in a California mining town."

"You can imagine what it would mean . . . to have this state represented in the U.S. Senate by a birthright mem-

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 6

HOKUBEI MAINICHI FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1970

Dr. Hayakawa to Remain at SF State

## It's Official: Will Not Run

By U.P.I.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist turned college president who has become a symbol of hard-line resistance to student militancy, Thursday declared himself officially out of the races for the U.S. Senate and the post of State Superintendent of Public Education.

Hayakawa, 63, said he would instead continue the fight for "academic freedom" as head of San Francisco State.

"I am therefore not going to run for a seat in the U.S. Senate," he said. "I am not going to go after Dr. Rafferty's job (as state superintendent). I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life in the one place where I am beginning to learn how complex the problems are and how to go about solving them."

"What I am saying, then, is that I see my work at San Francisco State as begun but far from completed."

Hayakawa became president of San Francisco State in the fall of 1968 after six months of turmoil in which three presidents came and went. Before his administration restored order, 731 persons were arrested and 120 were injured.

UPI had reported Hayakawa's

decision earlier this week and his potential opposition already had admitted relief at not having to face Hayakawa, whom polls showed to be one of the state's most popular figures.

Rep. John V. Tunney, only announced State Democratic hopeful, admitted "it removes a major roadblock from my path to winning the nomination."

And Dr. Max Rafferty said, "I certainly would not want to run against him." He called Hayakawa a "fine scholar and gentleman who would have been a formidable candidate."

Hayakawa said that pressures had been strong on him to run for office.

But he insisted his present job "is as challenging as either of the other possibilities."

Hayakawa lashed out at student radical activists.

"Despite the avowed aims — peace or racial justice or whatever — of the violent activists, wherever they have left their mark there has been a diminution of freedom," he said.

"The assault on freedom has been so successful that at the most prestigious universities in the U.S. at the present time, it is impossible to invite the President of the United States himself to lecture because of predictable disruptions of his speech, to say nothing to threats to his personal safety."

Statement Today San Francisco Chronicle

Thurs., Jan. 15, 1970

## Hayakawa Won't Run for Office

By Carolyn Ansbacher

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa will announce today that he will not run for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate or for State Superintendent of Schools.

The 63-year-old semanticist-turned-administrator told friends yesterday that he is not prepared at this time to enter the political arena. He said he is anxious to proceed with his job as president of San Francisco State College where countless problems remain to be solved.

For months Hayakawa has been rumored the leading contender against the incumbent Republican senior Senator, George Murphy. Almost all public opinion polls have shown Hayakawa to be one of the most popular figures in the State and, potentially, a top-vote getter.

There has been enormous speculation that Hayakawa would probably announce his candidacy for the Democratic Senatorial nomination at

his 9:30 a.m. press conference this morning on the S.F. State campus.

BETTING

As late as Tuesday a campus informant said the betting was about 50-50 that Hayakawa would declare himself a candidate. And it seemed certain that the feisty little educator would have no trouble finding unlimited financial support.

His decision not to leave his \$30,000-a-year post at San

See Back Page

## 'Tempted,' But Hayakawa Decides to Shun Politics

—From Page 1

ber of the Yellow Peril," he declared.

In addition, Hayakawa said, there was the factor of racial discrimination on a broad scale. In some countries, it is built into the law, and in others it is the product of ages-old religious beliefs, he pointed out.

"I almost owe it to my fellow Americans to become a U.S. Senator if I can in order to demonstrate again . . . that racial discrimination in America has merely the sanction of custom—and that in this rapidly changing nation, customs change from generation to generation, even from decade to decade, so that the unthinkable becomes the actual in a matter of a few years."

Hayakawa lingered, too, on the prospect of running against Dr. Max Rafferty for the superintendency of public instruction. Many people have urged him to do so, he said.

"Dr. Rafferty, in his capacity as a Trustee of the State College system, has shown me many courtesies and kindnesses," he observed.

Educational Liberal

"Nevertheless, I am educationally a liberal and he is an avowed conservative. Since so much that affects the future of education in California is at stake, I am very much tempted by the thought of challenging him at the polls."

But it was the third alternative—that of staying where

he is—that finally won out, he concluded.

"Some may feel that there is little social prestige to attending a streetcar college like San Francisco State," Hayakawa observed.

"Others may feel that there is not much intellectual prestige, either—our admission standards are not all that high."

Never Bored

"But our college offers pre-eminently the prestige of being the place where exciting new things are always happening—some good, some deplorable, some inspired, some silly."

"It is possible to go crazy at San Francisco State, and many of us do. But at least we are never bored."

He recalled briefly the events since he was catapulted into the presidency 13 months ago in the midst of a strike by militant black students and members of the American Federation of Teachers.

Avowed Aims

"I have learned to admire and love my colleagues in the administration who have somehow or other held the college together despite almost insuperable obstacles — and I have been proud to share their burdens," he said.

Then he turned to campus dissension in general, declar-

ing that whatever the avowed aims of "the violent activists," their effective result has always been "a diminution of freedom."

Even the President of the United States cannot appear at "the most prestigious universities" today because of "predictable disruptions of his speech, to say nothing of threats to his personal safety," Hayakawa said.

"I ask you, what kind of free country has this become?"

"Academic freedom is central to the life of the university, and the free university is central to a free society. To dedicate oneself to the defense of academic freedom, then, when you find yourself in a position to do so, is perhaps the most important thing an educator can do."

2 San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆

Fri., Jan. 16, 1970

He See-Sawed on Senate Decision

## Hayakawa Says 'No' to Politics

"Some may feel that there is little social prestige to attending a street-car college like San Francisco State," he said.

"Others may feel that there is not much intellectual prestige either — our admission standards are not all that high. But our college offers pre-eminently the prestige of being the place where exciting new things are always happening — some good, some deplorable, some inspired, some silly. It is possible to go crazy at San Francisco State, and many of us do. But at least we are never bored."

Underscoring his reasons for staying at the campus, he said he has learned that

"there is a vast public outside the college, not only in California but all over this nation and abroad, who care intensely about what happens to higher education and especially to academic freedom."

DISTRUBED

People everywhere, those who have been to college as well as those who have not, are deeply disturbed, Hayakawa said, by the assaults of "student fanatics" on "the free play of ideas characteristic of university life."

"Academic freedom is central to the life of the university, and the free university is central to a free society," he said. "To dedicate oneself to the defense of academic freedom, then, when you find yourself in a position to do so, is perhaps the most important thing an educator can do."

Hayakawa said he had see-sawed "six or seven times" between running and not running for political office before finally deciding not to. He may in time endorse other candidates, he said, but he hasn't yet made a decision on that subject.

COLUMNIST

He disclosed that he is about to make an excursion into journalism. He has signed a contract with the Register-Tribune Syndicate, based in New York, to write a weekly column that will start February 1.

His move away from the political arena leaves Representative John Tunney of Riverside as the only announced candidate for the

Democratic nomination for the Senate. Representative George Brown of Monterey Park has said he plans to run, but has not made an official announcement. Murphy is expected to be unopposed for the Republican nomination.



Hayakawa said he will 'continue with my task of defending academic freedom'

quires such intimate technical knowledge."

The Canadian-born educator of Japanese descent said his first preference for political office would have been the Senate, declaring:

"You can imagine what it would mean less than a generation since the Japanese relocation, only a little more than a generation since the last Chinese was lynched in a California mining town, to have this State represented

in the U.S. Senate by a birthright member of the Yellow Peril."

Hayakawa himself was never interned. He spent the World War II years in Chicago. He became an American citizen in 1954.

The diminutive college president, always a snappy dresser, showed up for his political bow-out in a Navy blue blazer with brass buttons, blue shirt and tie. A symbolic tam o'shanter, a sartorial fixture since he took charge of the campus in 1968 during some of its most tumultuous troubles, was perched on his head.

WORK

Hayakawa said he sees his work at San Francisco State "as barely begun, far from completed."

## Hayakawa Won't Run

From Page 1

Francisco State leaves Congressman John V. Tunney of Riverside as the only announced Democratic candidate for the Senatorial nomination.

Hayakawa had sought initially to postpone his decision until the end of this month but pressures for an immediate announcement became so

keen that he could no longer delay.

Last week he ruled out the possibility he might run against Ronald Reagan for the California governorship, noting at the time that he was hesitant about running for any political post because of "introspection," and because he finds his job as college president "so absorbing."

Hayakawa was catapulted into the national spotlight when his hard line with student militants restored order to the strife-torn campus of S.F. State. His law-and-order philosophy did little to endear him to school dissidents or to certain factions of the faculty, but for months there have been no major disruptions at the college and classes are proceeding on a "normal" basis.



1-5-70

## Men Americans Admire

By George Gallup

Princeton, N.J.

Three prominent spokesmen for "middle America"—President Richard Nixon, Billy Graham and Vice President Spiro Agnew—win the top three positions on the Gallup Poll's 1969 "Most Admired Man" list.

President Nixon, with top honors, wins nearly three times as many votes as the man with the next greatest number of votes, Billy Graham. The famous evangelist and Vice President Agnew, third on the list, are close in the balloting.

With only four exceptions during the 22 years of the Gallup Poll's annual "most admired" lists, a Chief Executive has won the top position. The exceptions were in 1946, 1947, and 1951, when General Douglas MacArthur was number one, and again in 1968, when Dwight D. Eisenhower topped Lyndon Johnson.

Evangelist Graham has appeared among the top ten for 15 consecutive years, but prior to 1969 never ranked higher than fourth, his position on the 1968 list.

Vice President Agnew, in third place, has the distinction of ranking higher than any other incumbent vice president during the last 22 years.

### JOHNSON

Former President Lyndon Johnson is in fourth place, only one vote ahead of Sen. Edward Kennedy. Mr. Johnson was number two behind General Eisenhower last year, while Kennedy was number three on the list.

In sixth place, this year as well as last, is former Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Rounding out the top ten are former President Harry S. Truman (ninth last year), George Wallace in eighth

place (he was one place higher last year), Pope Paul VI and Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Muskie appears among the top ten for the first time. He is number ten on the list, a position held by Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota on the 1968 list.

### MAMIE

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower heads the 1969 "Most Admired Woman" list. In second and third place are Indira Gandhi and Mrs. Richard Nixon.

To determine the list of most admired men reported today, a total of 1511 adults of both sexes were interviewed in a survey conducted in late November. These two questions were asked of each person to determine first and second choices:

What man that you have heard or read about, living

See Back Page

From Page 1

today in any part of the world, do you admire the MOST? — and — "Who is your SECOND CHOICE?"

Following are the top ten in the voting, with first and second choices combined:

### MOST ADMIRABLE MAN 1969

1. Richard Nixon ..... 347
2. Billy Graham ..... 127
3. Spiro Agnew ..... 115
4. Lyndon Johnson ..... 81
5. Edward Kennedy ..... 80
6. Hubert Humphrey ..... 68
7. Harry Truman ..... 55
8. George Wallace ..... 40
9. Pope Paul VI ..... 38
10. Edmund Muskie ..... 33

For comparison, here is last year's top ten:

### MOST ADMIRABLE MAN 1968

1. Dwight Eisenhower
2. Lyndon Johnson
3. Edward Kennedy
4. Billy Graham
5. Richard Nixon
6. Hubert Humphrey
7. George Wallace
8. Pope Paul VI
9. Harry Truman
10. Eugene McCarthy

The following men received honorable mention in this year's audit: Bob Hope,

Barry Goldwater, John Lindsay, Ronald Reagan, Neil Armstrong, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Eugene McCarthy, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, U Thant, Nelson Rockefeller, George McGovern.

Others receiving mention are: Dr. Christian Barnard, Willy Brandt, William F. Buckley, Ralph Bunche, Johnny Carson, Ramsey Clark, Jacques Cousteau, Walter Cronkite, Bing Crosby, John Daly, Moshe Dayan, Charles de Gaulle, Alexander Dubcek, Abba Eban, J. William Fulbright, James Garrison, Arthur Goldberg, Sen. Charles Goodell.

Also W. Averell Harriman, Paul Harvey, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., J. Edgar Hoover, Howard Hughes, Chet Huntley, Chiang Kai-shek, David Lawrence.

Also, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Prince Philip, Premier Georges Pompidou, Abraham Ribicoff, Rev. Oral Roberts, Dean Rusk, Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Carl Stokes, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, and William Westmoreland.

Copyright, 1970  
American Institute of Public Opinion

## The Big Three



RICHARD NIXON



BILLY GRAHAM



SPIRO AGNEW

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, in the 1969 poll of the most-admired Americans

San Francisco Chronicle

Mon., Jan. 5, 1970

# Some Lessons From S. F. State Trials

By Mike Mahoney

This year's nicest Christmas present to Municipal Court officials here was the end of the 11-month siege that began last January 23 on the San Francisco State College campus.

The noontime arrests of 435 demonstrators were made when militants staged a forbidden rally in support of a student and faculty strike.

Some 300 police moved in on the commons area in front of the cafeteria after strikers were given a warning over loudspeakers to disperse. When they refused, virtually all the youthful leaders of the 79-day-old student strike were taken into custody along with more than 15 Teachers Union pickets.

The effect on the courts was staggering. Ordinary civil lawsuits nearly stopped while the legal system tried to swallow, in a lump, the trials of the 172 defendants who chose to plead not guilty.

### Backlog

According to Municipal Court Clerk James M. Cannon, the backlog of 233 civil jury cases waiting to be tried at the beginning of 1969 grew to 900 at the end. The backlog of non-jury cases also grew.

The Jury Commissioner's office had to cope with a stream of persons who poured into court, announced that they could not be objective in a case involving San Francisco State, and were excused from jury duty — thereby necessitating replacements.

The Adult Probation Department spent hundreds of man-hours preparing presentencing reports. Several lawyers from the Public Defender's office, aided by private volunteer attorneys, conducted the defense, which would have cost more than \$250,000 if it had been done by court-appointed lawyers at the legal rates.

### Work

Prosecutors, judges, court officials and others worked equally hard in the multi-defendant 24 trials, each of which ran five to eight weeks.

Nearly all the demonstrators were charged with unlawful assembly, refusal to disperse, and disturbing the peace. When it was all over, 109 had been convicted on one or more charges, 51 had been acquitted of all



This rock-throwing scene preceded the violence that led to the mass arrests at S.F. State

charges, and 12 had had the charges against them dismissed. (Their first trials ended in hung juries and outgoing Presiding Municipal Court Judge Joseph G. Kennedy dismissed the charges rather than put them through another).

In addition, 242 pleaded either guilty or no-contest.

If the multiple arrests were designed to end the student strike and bring peace to the campus, they succeeded. One lawyer who defended a group of demonstrators said recently, "Judging from the kids I dealt with, it was a grueling experience. The arrest, the jailing, the four to six-week trial, the knowledge that sentences were going to be meted out — it was just too much."

"Many of the kids told me, 'I support the strike. But I'm never going to stick my neck out and let this thing happen again.'"

But Judge Kennedy recently commented, "It cost the City and County at least \$250,000 to conduct those trials. . . . I hardly think the candle's worth the light."

At issue in all the trials was the legality of the mass assembly on campus.

An illegal assembly can be gathered together for an unlawful purpose, such as violence; or it can be an assembly gathered together for a lawful purpose which becomes "violent, boisterous, or tumultuous."

The prosecution said both reasons applied. It charged that some of the demonstrators came armed with sticks and stones, spoiling for a fight.

And it charged that the rally got so noisy that nonstriking teachers couldn't conduct their classes.

The defense replied that "It wasn't unusual for that time of day and that place to have that type of rally," as Deputy Public Defender Charles G. Warner put it.

As for the weapons the police picked up, Warner said, "I told the jury, 'The prosecution hasn't connected any of those weapons with any of these defendants. They haven't because they can't.'"

### Inherent

Another reason to consider the assembly unlawful was the order that Acting President S. I. Hayakawa had issued, forbidding campus demonstrations without prior permission. However, the prosecution decided not to press this point because there was no law allowing State College presidents to make such rulings. (The Legislature later enacted one).

"I don't think you would need a law," Judge Kennedy commented. "It just seems to me to inhere in the nature of the position of president, that you have a right to protect the institution. However, the District Attorney decided not to do it that way."

The defendants, their lawyers, and some observers made several serious charges. The sheer number of defendants was so great, they said, that justice was abused.

In particular, they said:

## A News Analysis

• When the demonstrators were arraigned, they had no chance to be released on their own recognizance, but had to post bail, at great expense.

• The prosecution arranged things so that one or two hard-core leftists were in each group that was tried, thus prejudicing the juries against the more moderate demonstrators.

• The Probation Department gave strict orders that no convicted defendant was to be considered eligible for probation — in an attempt to coerce the rest into pleading guilty.

On the night of the arrest, the O. R. (own recognizance) project interviewed scores of demonstrators to determine their eligibility for release without bail. But Municipal Court Judges Lawrence S. Mana and Walter F. Calcano, who presided over the arraignment on the 24th, did not consider these applications.

### Premiums

Consequently, the movement and its supporters had to put up bondsmen's premiums totaling over 20,000 non-refundable dollars. Leaders of the strike later admitted that their efforts at State were badly damaged by the loss of this cash.

Judges Mana and Calcano recently said that, at the mass arraignment, it would have taken far too long to consider applications for O. R.

And by the next hearing, a week later, everyone had been bailed out.

Apparently the sheer numbers of the demonstrators were against them. And yet they could have probably been released on O. R. if they had been willing to sit in jail for a few days.

### Affirmative

The hard-core demonstrators, members of Students for a Democratic Society and the Progressive Labor party, took a tough line at the trials: "revolutionary honesty," as a more moderate student pamphlet drily called it.

They told the court, Yes, I carried a stick in hopes of hitting a few policemen. Yes, I heard and ignored the order to disperse.

Since there were one or two of these militants in most groups of defendants, the rest, who were pleading peaceable intentions, had a hard time.

"Put the imperialists' courts on trial," read an SDS leaflet. "The law and the courts neither serve nor protect the masses of people, but function to suppress any collective struggle waged against the corporate elite."

But Public Defender Warner said he didn't think there was a prosecution plot to plant the militants. It was just accidental, he said, in the way the defendants were divided up for trial.

Judge Kennedy remarked, "In those cases in which it

could be clearly pointed out that the presence of some defendants might cause prejudice, I would grant a severance."

"But the SDS cadre was committed to a type of disruptive technique, and this was not always clear beforehand."

Every demonstrator was offered "the deal," as it was called. The deal was this: plead guilty and you won't have to go to jail.

Deals are common in our courts, although many judges have been a little reluctant to recognize their existence. This deal saved the State substantial expense, since nearly 250 availed themselves of it.

But those who did not, complained that probation officers were not allowed to recommend that convicted demonstrators be put on probation. They were required to recommend some jail time.

Warren Jenkins, acting head of the Probation Department, while denying any flat ruling, said that the charge was generally true.

### 'Practicality'

"Knowing the practicality of what goes on in the courts," he said, "we had to do it. If you offer people a deal of no jail for a guilty plea, then you have to give them jail if they don't take it. Otherwise the deal's no good. You can't negotiate pleas and save the courts the expense of lengthy trials."

He conceded that "it was kind of embarrassing, because I could see that it was arbitrary. But justice is a two-sided street."

The defendants now face the problem of appeals. Being students, they are neither poor enough to be entitled to legal help at no charge nor rich enough to afford it. The main expense is the transcript of the trial — upwards of \$5000 for a trial of that length.

Judge Andrew J. Eyman, refusing a motion for a free transcript, noted, "One defendant, Danny Glover, owns a 1963 Volvo automobile on which he places his own evaluation of \$800. . . . Each defendant has a demonstrated earning power and earning capacity; and each defendant is able to marshal assets sufficient to attend college."

Public Defender Warner remarked, "They're between the devil and the deep. If they raise the money for the transcript, then they can't be called indigent any more, and the Public Defender's office would have to drop them."

But he said the appeals are going forward. "There are serious Constitutional issues in this case. These people were exercising their right to free speech."

### Settlements

Perhaps the appeals will settle some of the questions about the fairness, or rightness, of the arrest and the trials. They will certainly not settle the question of whether the arrest was a wise idea.

"I would assume that we have learned from this," said Judge Kennedy. "If there is another demonstration like this one, even though there may be grounds to justify an arrest, there ought to be a culling out of those who were there with malicious intent."

"Prosecute the ringleaders, and let the rest go. At the moment, you will have brought to an end what appeared to be developing into a violent demonstration. That's what they did in Berkeley, during the People's Park episode, and Alameda county saved itself a whole lot of money."

He was asked if such a tactic would encourage further demonstrations.

"I doubt very seriously whether they would have returned to the battle line again. These things are the product of many factors. In Berkeley none of them went back and engaged in another demonstration."

But in San Francisco, he said, "The system of justice has been on the precipice of failure."



# Mint Decision by End of February

By Donald Canter  
 Urban Affairs Writer

A seven member committee appointed by U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch to decide the fate of the Old Mint at Fifth and Mission Streets is expected to make its recommendations by the end of next month.

Before making up its collective mind, the group, headed by Francis M. Barnes, senior vice president of Crown Zellerbach, will conduct two public hearings here to sound out community sentiment.

Those advocating preservation of the structure will get their say Jan. 22, proponents of the San Francisco State College plan to replace the Mint with a downtown campus on Feb. 10.

## The Invited

Congressman Phillip Burton, landscape architect Lawrence Halprin, Supervisor Robert H. Mendelsohn and Gardiner Johnson, president of the California Historical Society, are among those invited to testify at the first hearing starting at 9 a.m. in Room 19414 of the Federal Building.

The City's Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board yesterday decided to urge all of its members to show up at the Jan. 22 hearing.

The board, unable to designate the Old Mint a historical landmark because it's federal property over which it has

no jurisdiction, is a staunch advocate of saving the building for posterity.

Board members will challenge the \$5 million estimate which the State Office of Architecture and Construction has placed on the rehabilitation of the building.

Thus, while the fate of the Old Mint is still up in the air, the landmark guardians moved frantically to save at least San Francisco's Old, Old Mint.

## To Be Sold

That one, at 608 Commercial Street, was built by a group of private assayers who melted and minted gold from the mines and was purchased by the U.S. in 1852 as the first Mint branch in the City.

The board decided to speed up its action to designate this building as a landmark after learning it's about to be sold to the Blank of Canton which may not want to keep it the way it is.

Mayor Alioto has named the Rev. John McGloin, a Jesuit teaching California history at the University of San Francisco as the ninth member of the board.

Another change is the stepping down of Dr. Charles Albert Shumate, as president of the board.

Succeeding him is architect Don E. Stover with Charles A. Fraachia as vice president.

# 'New Social Contract' Urged for College Heads

By ROBERT REINHOLD  
 Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 12—A convention of 1,100 college presidents and deans was urged today to adopt a "new academic social contract" to bail the schools out of turmoil.

Under the terms of this "contract," said Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, president of Bennington College in Vermont, college presidents would be freed from commitment to the dominant values of society to militate for social and political change, students and faculty would be given a greatly enhanced but not necessarily equal role in governing the schools, and the president would represent the full range of interests embodied in his institution.

"Administering a college today is like playing chess on the open deck of the sinking Titanic," he said. "To make matters worse, the chess rules seem to be changing as the game proceeds."

## 'Lost Faith in Us'

With such shaky conditions, he continued, the present academic social contract no longer stands intact "because our young have lost faith in us and in the institutions, social and academic, which we represent."

He defined the academic social contract as "a new set of shared assumptions about the nature and purpose of the academic community" designed for the "peaceable accommodation" of the diverse interests of that community.

Dr. Bloustein addressed a general session of the 56th annual meeting of the 900-member Association of American Colleges. The theme of the meeting is "College and Society: Repression or Reform?"

The Bennington College president shared the platform with two other presidents, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College and Dr. Samuel E. Stumpf of Cornell College in Iowa.

The remarks of Dr. Hayakawa, whose college was rocked by student violence in



United Press International  
 Dr. Edward J. Bloustein

December, 1968, clashed with Dr. Bloustein's statements.

"What we are really dealing with," Dr. Hayakawa said of student violence, "is Nazi-type techniques." He added: "I am not going to take it. I am not going to stand for it."

Dr. Hayakawa denounced what he called "intellectually arrogant" upper middle-class radicals who "simply want their own way at once, and by force if necessary."

"When you've got a problem with swine you've got to call in the pigs," he said in an allusion to his decision to call in the police to clear his campus of demonstrators.

Dr. Stumpf called for a return to "well-defined segments" of responsibility in universities.

But he did not suggest how this could be achieved with large numbers of radical students who see their role as something beyond simple learning.

The remarks of the three men evoked a mixture of enthusi-

asm, irritation and skepticism. "It's like three blind men trying to describe an elephant," remarked Dr. Marshall Buckalew, president of Morris Harvey College in West Virginia.

In arguing for a new "social contract" on campus, Dr. Bloustein said that the academic world required "more representative leaders." "Gentlemen," he told his colleagues at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel here, "we college presidents are illegitimate in a constitutional sense."

Noting that a college president has no constitutional tie to either the faculty or the students, he said that the president's "moral claim to leadership is diminished by the very narrow base of his accountability."

But he eschewed a "one-man, one-vote" system and said that the role of each must be weighted according to its specific interest in the institution.

## Political Stands

The suggestion that roused much comment here, however, was that college leaders should feel free to take political stands.

"Unless administrators are free to oppose an unjust war" and "to attack social injustice," Dr. Bloustein said, "they cannot maintain the allegiance of their academic community."

By this, he added, college leaders could not remain neutral without leaving themselves open to the "charge of hypocrisy or, worse yet, the charge of being morally and politically wed to the status quo."

Dr. Hayakawa was much more critical of student unrest. "The protest movements that were so carefully cloaked in humanitarian terms — black studies courses, ethnic studies, greater student voice in college affairs, etc. — were really simple power grabs," he said.

"Had we all recognized the actual intent of protest leaders soon enough," he added, "much of the damage to the reputation of educators might have been avoided."

# 'Idea Was Tempting, But...'

1-13-70  
 No Justification To Leave School

By Larry Dum

With a totally scrutable stroke of glibness, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa whisked his Tam O'Shanter from the political ring today, declining to run for public office.

The idea had been tempting, the 63 year old college president told reporters at a campus news conference.

"You can imagine what it would mean less than a generation since the Japanese relocation, (and) only a little more than a generation since the last Chinese was lynched in a California mining town to have this state represented in the U.S. Senate by a birthright member of the Yellow Peril."

## Racial Overtones

With these words, Hayakawa expounded on the racial overtones of what might have been a political campaign by the Canadian-born son of Japanese parents.

"I almost owe it to my fellow Americans," he said, "to become a U.S. Senator, if I can, in order to demonstrate again what we need to be reminded of: Namely, that racial discrimination in America has merely the sanction of custom — and that in this rapidly changing nation, customs change from generation to generation, even from decade to decade, so that the unthinkable becomes the actual in a matter of a few years."

Since his meteoric rise to national fame 14 months ago, Hayakawa has been men-

Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

tioned prominently in the major political polls and was one of the most sought after banquet speakers in California.

## Rating Zoomed

From the day he ripped the wires from striking students' soundtruck at San Francisco State, Hayakawa's public identification rating zoomed.

It was not until last Saturday that he finally decided against running. He told close friends that he had been unable to find "compelling moral justification" for leaving the college to run.

On the suggested possibility that he might have opposed Max Rafferty for the job as state superintendent of public instruction, Hayakawa said that this, too, was a tempting proposition.

## Educational Liberal

"Dr. Rafferty — in his capacity as a trustee of the State College System — has shown me many courtesies and kindnesses," Hayakawa began.

"Nevertheless I am educationally a liberal and he is an avowed conservative."

"Since so much that affects the future of education in California is at stake, I am very much tempted by the thought of challenging him at the polls, especially since so many conservatives as well as liberals have been urging me to run."

15, 1970, DALLAS TIMES HERALD

# Hayakawa Won't Run For Office

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the San Francisco State College president who gained national attention with a hard-line policy on student demands, said today he has decided not to run for public office this year.

"To dedicate oneself to the defense of academic freedom is perhaps the most important thing an educator can do," Hayakawa said in an announcement prepared for a news conference.

"I am therefore not going to run for a seat in the U.S. Senate. I am not going to go after Dr. Rafferty's job," he said, referring to Max Rafferty, state superintendent of public instruction.

"I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life in the one place where I am beginning to learn how complex the problems are and how to go about solving them."

The diminutive semantist, who could be spotted on campus by a Tam O'Shanter perched on the side of his head, gained attention a year ago when he took a hard-line policy on student-teacher strike demands.

The campus, scene of arson, window breaking and mass marches during the strike, has been generally peaceful this year.

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆☆ Sat., Jan. 10, 1970

# Blast at Hayakawa



San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa met with students on a half-dozen black grievances

# Bitter Taunts by Blacks At S.F. State Meeting

By Maitland Zane

More than 100 black students jeered and taunted President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College in an hour-long meeting over their many grievances yesterday.

It was an emotional confrontation in a crowded little classroom, and one liberally salted with the language of the gutter and the ghetto.

While the atmosphere was never explosive, a rational, reasonable dialogue among equals it was not.

It was the first time the black students had met with Hayakawa since last month when he got tough with what he claimed is a "revolutionary" Black Studies Department. Just before Christmas he fired ten student aides and threatened to cut off the pay of 18 faculty members unless they drop their policy of "non-cooperation" and their refusal to meet with the college administration.

The students, who had half-a-dozen grievances to discuss — including financial aid, a "black library," the firings of the 10 "teaching assistants," — wanted the press barred from the gripe session.

Hayakawa said no, the press is "perfectly welcome to be here — it's one of our Constitutional protections."

This prompted Black Students Union leaders like

Clarence Thomas to accuse Hayakawa of staging the meeting to further his political ambitions — he is expected to announce later this month whether he is a Democratic candidate for U.S. Senator or will run for Max Rafferty's job as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"What is this s—t!" jeered BSU on-campus coordinator Leroy Goodwin, who had requested the meeting with Hayakawa.

"You just want to get on the TV news, mother—!"

Other students hit even lower below the belt when they accused Hayakawa, 63, who was born in Canada of Japanese parents, of "selling out his own race" and of "hiding in the ghetto during World War II."

Amid a storm of shouts and derisive laughter, the educator protested that the charge was "absolutely false."

Later he said, "For 25 years I have been seriously dedicated to the advancement of black people."

BSU leaders like Goodwin, Wade Woods, Raymond Tompkins, Arnold Townes and Walter Edwards claimed that Educational Opportunity Program students were "going hungry," "had no books" or were being "kicked out of their dormitories" because the college had not come through with promised jobs.

Money from a \$200,000 contingency fund was being spent, they shouted angrily, on "Ping-Pong tables" rather than books or emergency help for students.

Hayakawa's response was that he would try to make amends if it came to him through the proper channels.

"If students don't have enough to eat, isn't that an emergency!" cried a youthful-looking grandmother, Coretta Read, whose daughter recently graduated from the University of California in Berkeley.

Hayakawa left no doubt he isn't about to re-hire the 10 teaching assistants he fired last month — assistants supposedly nominated by the BSU and Black Panther-oriented.

He also warned that a so-called "Outlaw List" of more than 100 students may be "re-activated." This list named students whom the college would not employ because they faced criminal charges arising out of the troubles at the college in the past two years.

Several times Hayakawa complained about the "adversary tone" of the meeting and how difficult it was for him to communicate.

The students' questions were all designed to make him prove he was "not a racist son of a bitch," he protested.

"The money!" shouted Bernard Stringer, banging his fist on the podium. "When are you gonna up the money for students? Answer that and nothing else or go on back to your office!"

Mildly, Hayakawa said he hoped to engage in smaller meetings in the future with black students, "without the shouting."

"The money!" Stringer and others cried.

Hayakawa said that all the college's problems "couldn't possibly be solved, even with millions of dollars, with everybody hollering at once."

That was how the meeting ended — with Hayakawa promising to try to get some more "discretionary funds" from the Legislature and to meet again with the black students.

89<sup>00</sup>



# Hayakawa Up for Dumke's Post?

By Lance Gilmore  
Education Writer

Several indicators point to the possibility that Dr. S. I. Hayakawa may eventually succeed Dr. Glenn S. Dumke as chancellor of the state college system.

eral wing and in more recent months the conservative wing, too — have become increasingly disenchanted with Dumke.

Dumke's departure is considered by many board members and most outside observers to be inevitable, with

the question of timing all that remains in doubt.

Two or three conservative Republican trustees have indicated privately they would like to see Hayakawa — who considers himself a liberal Democrat — assume leadership of the system.

When Hayakawa ruled himself out of politics recently in favor of his commitment to the presidency of San Francisco State and the field of higher education, he stressed a desire to rebuild confidence in public higher education in the state.

Those close to the famed semanticist laugh at a current rumor that Hayakawa might be tapped to replace Dr. Charles J. Hitch as president of the University of California.

But they are much less skeptical of rumors that Ha-

yakawa might succeed Dumke, although they consider such a possibility some distance down the road rather than a likelihood in the near future.

Hayakawa himself has indicated he knows of no im-

minent moves by the trustees to offer him the chancellorship of the college.

Neither has he said he would turn down such an offer.

Supporters of Hayakawa who were close to his recent

decision to opt out of politics insist no deals were made.

"When it was suggested to Dr. Hayakawa by some people that he might be in a good position to negotiate, he replied: 'That's just not my style of life,'" one aide reported.

Their thinking is that Hayakawa wants at least the coming academic year to help rebuild San Francisco State before considering other possibilities in the field of higher education.

His decision to reject politics in favor of higher education is a permanent one, they insist. Hayakawa is 63 and feels he could be more effective in his lifelong career in higher education, according to this thinking. Dumke is 52.

## Reagan Relieved

Governor Reagan is reported to be enormously relieved and pleased at Hayakawa's decision to stay out of politics.

Some observers, including leaders of the American Federation of Teachers, a faculty union that normally is the first group to trumpet rumors of Dumke's departure, doubt that Hayakawa would be tapped as a successor.

The AFT reasons that Reagan would be reluctant to give a strong potential gubernatorial opponent a wider and more prestigious forum.

## Key Question

But Hayakawa already has assured Reagan he is not interested in politics and wants to stay in higher education.

A key question is whether the shrinking liberal wing of the trustees would support Hayakawa, whose reputation was made with a hard line against campus disruptions.

Dumke, who himself went to the chancellorship from the presidency of San Francisco State College, has shown an amazing ability to survive in the post despite lack of support from his faculty or from liberal trustees.

But only recently have conservatives on the board turned against him. They were upset by what they consider to be a number of blunders, including the shoddy bookkeeping at Sacramento State that brought state auditors onto that campus and eventually others.

Hayakawa, unlike Dumke, commands wide support among legislators and the public at large.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1970 PRICE 10 CENTS

## 18 hurt in Boston campus clash over Hayakawa talk

BOSTON (AP) — Demonstrators shouting obscenities and waving Viet Cong flags smashed windows at Northeastern University where San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa spoke Thursday night.

Police cleared the area and Hayakawa delivered his speech. Some 1,300 persons were in the auditorium, and 3,000 more were outside.

At least 31 demonstrators were arrested. Fourteen policemen and four demonstrators suffered minor injuries.

Members of the university's chapter of Students for a Democratic Society had said

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Fri., Jan. 30, 1970

Hayakawa would not be allowed to speak, and the university had obtained a court order preventing demonstrations.

Fighting broke out on the steps of the building which houses administrative offices and the auditorium. Forty policemen moved forward, pushing the crowd from the steps. Policemen were the targets of rocks, bricks and other missiles.

As the police moved forward, some in the front ranks of the crowd fell. They were picked up bodily by the police. The building's lounge was littered with glass from broken windows.

THE EVENING STAR  
Washington, D. C., Friday, January 30, 1970



San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa is surrounded by Boston detectives and police before making a speech at Northeastern University.

## Militants Smash Windows, Heckle Hayakawa in Boston

BOSTON (AP) — Police with nightsticks twice routed some 200 rock-throwing militants who attempted to prevent a speech by President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College last night at Northeastern University.

The demonstrators, waving Viet Cong flags and shouting obscenities, left the lounge floor of an auditorium littered with glass from broken windows. Rocks smashed windows in other university buildings.

Thirty-one demonstrators arrested; 14 policemen

were treated at hospitals for minor injuries.

Hayakawa, who took a hard line with demonstrators at his college last year, endured steady heckling from militants in his audience of 1,300. He was shouted down frequently by hecklers and then interrupted as others told the hecklers to "shut up."

"You're self-defeating," Hayakawa told the hecklers. "When you heckle, the media—especially television—pay that much more attention to me and I become all that more famous and all that more influential."

Police said many of the demonstrators were non-students who participated in earlier dis-

turbances at Boston University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hayakawa, speaking in the university's Distinguished Lecture Series, discussed "Can American Colleges Survive the 20th Century?"

He departed from his text at one point to recall that in the 1930s "the brown shirts (Nazis) in Germany would go through colleges throwing out professors and disrupting learning."

"It was the brown-shirted youth then; today it is the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society)," he said.

Northeastern, a private institution, has an enrollment of about 35,000.

## Demonstrators Disrupt Hayakawa Boston Talk

BOSTON (UPI) — More than 25 persons were injured and 30 arrested last night when hundreds of demonstrators, blocked from entering a Northeastern University building where educator S. I. Hayakawa was speaking, clashed with police and went on a rock-throwing spree.

At least 13 police and more than a dozen youths were injured in the clash that spread into a business district.

Police said at least 30 of the demonstrators were arrested in the protest over the San Francisco State College president's appearance.

### Part of Series

The turmoil started when more than 1,000 persons tried to force their way into the Ell Student Center where Hayakawa was delivering a speech entitled "Can the University Survive in the 20th

Century?" as part of the university's Distinguished Lecture Series.

A force of nearly 100 police officers aided by trained dogs barred entrance to the demonstrators when school officials announced the 1,300-seat auditorium was filled and no more people would be allowed inside.

Shouting "people in, pigs out," and "rush the door," the youths attempted to battle their way past the officers who beat them back with nightsticks.

### Rocks, Ice Thrown

The demonstrators hurled rocks, chunks of ice and snowballs, breaking several windows in the student center. The doors to the center were smashed.

Eventually, police cordoned off Huntington Avenue and the youths disappeared into dormitories that line the street. Demonstrators continued to throw objects out of windows for a time before things quieted down.

Hayakawa's speech was repeatedly interrupted by hecklers who shouted and clapped. An equal number in the audience shouted approval.

Hayakawa generally reacted in good humor, but at one point he snapped, "shut up for a moment, will you."

Northeastern University, Boston, as he was introduced to audience. Demonstrators stormed building, breaking windows and cursing.—AP

### Left For Airport

Immediately after his speech, Hayakawa left for Logan International Airport where he caught a flight to California.

Northeastern, with 35,000 students, is the largest private university in the country.



# THE TAMPA TRIBUNE

Published by THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Kennedy Blvd. and Morgan St., Tampa, Fla.

J. C. Council, Chairman of the Editorial Board  
James A. Clendinen, Editor Robert L. Hudson, Managing Editor

GREAT VOICES — The best of prophets of the future is the past. — Sir William Henry Maule

Page 10-A

Saturday, January 17, 1970

## The Hayakawa Formula

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the tough San Francisco State College president who put down rebellions of students and faculty members, has decided not to run for the U. S. Senate. He will remain at the school.

Polls showed Hayakawa to be the strongest potential Democratic candidate in California against incumbent Senator George Murphy, a Republican.

The 63-year-old semanticist said he will remain at San Francisco State to "continue the task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life."

Hayakawa has exhibited the strength and common sense to make a good Senator but he also can make valuable contributions to the nation's campuses by helping to inject some backbone into college officials. He never hesitated to confront militant students and faculty members nor to call in police when they were needed to control demonstrations.

We would suggest that he might render a useful service to education by conducting seminars for college administrators on

how to deal with campus anarchists.

An ideal place to hold the first such conference would be Cambridge, Mass. On the day Hayakawa closed the door to politics a gang of Students for a Democratic Society battered open the office door of Howard Johnson, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The students took over the office, scrawled signs on the walls, rejected orders to leave, slammed the door in the face of the dean of students.

And how did the MIT faculty react to this? It met in a lengthy session to decide what to do and wound up doing nothing. Later some faculty members yanked from the college president's door an official who tried to reason with the students.

So long as college administrations surrender to outrageous demands from student and faculty rebels and take no action against campus disorders, just so long will they continue to have trouble. The solution, as Hayakawa showed at San Francisco State, is a simple formula: Brains plus backbone equals campus peace.

Sat., Jan. 31, 1970 ★★ San Francisco Chronicle

## Hayakawa Finds Peace in Roanoke

Roanoke, Va.

S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday the Nation's colleges haven't failed their students.

"In some ways they have done their work too well," the San Francisco State College president said.

He said most of the campus militants and anti-war recalcitrants are liberal arts students "who feel scorn of vocationalism-minded fellows. They think they are an intellectual aristocracy or an elite class and they begin to act like one."

He spoke at the Virginia Governor's Conference.

Hayakawa rose to national prominence for his firm handling of the 1968-69 riots that nearly paralyzed San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa's quiet reception in Roanoke was in sharp contrast to the one he received the night before in Boston, where 1000 young persons tried to force their way into the student center at Northeastern University where he was speaking.

Thirty demonstrators were injured and 30 were jailed in a melee that police broke up after a battle.

Northeastern president Asa S. Knowles yesterday blamed "outsiders" for the violence.

"Some of these outsiders came to incite trouble as they had publicly stated before that they would and even brought with them their own supply of rocks and first-aid kits," Knowles said in a statement.

He also claimed that a majority of the youths arrested "had no affiliation with Northeastern University," where enrollment is about 35,000.

NEW YORK TIMES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1970

## HAYAKAWA BARS RACE FOR SENATE

Says Work as College Head Remains Uncompleted

By EARL CALDWELL  
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, chose today to remain at the troubled school rather than embark on a new career in politics.

In recent months there had been widespread speculation that he would leave the college to become a Democratic candidate for the Senate.

Contributing to the speculation were recent statewide polls that showed Dr. Hayakawa to be the strongest potential candidate in a race against the incumbent, George Murphy, a Republican.

But in a news conference on the campus this morning, the 63-year-old semanticist said he had no intention of leaving San Francisco State.

He said that he would stay on and "continue the task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life."

In addition to the senatorial race, Dr. Hayakawa had been mentioned as a possible candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elective office in California.

### More Work to Do

In his news conference, Dr. Hayakawa admitted that he had been tempted by the opportunity to enter politics. But, in the final analysis, he said, he came to the conclusion that his work at the college was not yet completed.

Dr. Hayakawa was appointed

acting president of San Francisco State in late 1968 when student protests had the campus in turmoil. In dealing with militant students, he followed a hard line.

At the height of a student strike, he once jumped onto a truck and yanked the wires from a sound system operated by rebellious students. And he repeatedly brought the police onto the campus to break up unsanctioned demonstrations and rallies.

His actions in dealing with student protests brought him national fame and immense popularity throughout California.

Although opposed by many faculty members, he was appointed permanent president of the college last year. One of his most vocal supporters was Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Republican.

### An 'Emotional Issue'

The surge of popularity led many observers to believe that Dr. Hayakawa would make the nomination.

The Dallas Times Herald - Jan. 15, 1970

## Two Sides Has a Barricade

DOWN HOUSTON WAY a couple of days ago, you could hear a striking diversity of views on what to do about radical college students.

The occasion was the 56th annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges, where a panel discussion had been scheduled involving Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, victor of the San Francisco State College disorders, and Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, president of Bennington College in Vermont.

Dr. Bloustein, to put it mildly, blew his academic cool. What the gentleman said is needed in American higher edu-

cation is a new "social contract" freeing college presidents from responsibility to middle-class views. Thus they would be able to "oppose an unjust war" and "attack social injustice." Failing this, they will forfeit "the allegiance of their academic community," who, by the way, students and faculty alike, are deserving of a much larger role in governing the colleges.

In short: to the barricades, all you college presidents; join your students instead of opposing them.

Fortunately, President Hayakawa was on hand to restore a measure of common sense to the debate. Hayakawa, who knows first hand a thing or two about student violence, told his colleagues that "What we are really dealing with is Nazi-type techniques. I am not going to take it. I am not going to stand for it."

A good start, to be sure. Then he denounced what he called "intellectually arrogant" upper middle-class radicals who "simply want their own way at once, and by force if necessary."

"The protest movements that were so carefully cloaked in humanitarian terms—black studies courses, ethnic studies, greater student voice in college affairs, etc.—were really simple power grabs," Hayakawa was quick to point out.

Well—there you have it. You can hard-line it with Hayakawa or bend under with Bloustein. Just how much of the latter line the college presidents bought is hard to say. But there's one comforting thing about it: when Bloustein springs to the barricades, there'll be at least one face glowering at him from the other side. Fellow by the name of Hayakawa.

Fri., Jan. 16, 1970

## He See-Sawed on Senate Decision

San Francisco Chronicle

# Hayakawa Says 'No' to Politics

By Dale Champion

S. I. Hayakawa formally turned his back yesterday on the tantalizing temptations of a venture into California politics.

The 63-year-old semanticist-turned-president of San Francisco State College did the expected and announced that he would not be a Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate or run for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"I am going to continue with my task of defending the extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life in the one place where I am beginning to learn how complex the problems are and how to go about solving them," Hayakawa told a campus news conference.

### MILITANTS

His decision ended months of speculation that he would capitalize on his hard-line policy against student and faculty militants by seeking political office.

Public opinion polls have regularly shown him as powerful potential contender against Republican Senator George Murphy and Max Rafferty, the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hayakawa said he had "never seriously thought" of running against Governor Ronald Reagan because that post is so "complex and requires such intimate technical knowledge."

The Canadian-born educator of Japanese descent said his first preference for political office would have been the Senate, declaring:

"You can imagine what it would mean less than a generation since the Japanese relocation, only a little more



Hayakawa said he will 'continue with my task of defending academic freedom'

than a generation since the last Chinese was lynched in a California mining town, to have this State represented in the U.S. Senate by a birthright member of the Yellow Peril."

Hayakawa himself was never interned. He spent the World War II years in Chicago. He became an American citizen in 1954.

The diminutive college president, always a snappy dresser, showed up for his political bow-out in a Navy

blue blazer with brass buttons, blue shirt and tie. A symbolic tam o'shanter, a sartorial fixture since he took charge of the campus in 1968 during some of its most tumultuous troubles, was perched on his head.

### WORK

Hayakawa said he sees his work at San Francisco State "as barely begun, far from completed."

"Some may feel that there is little social prestige to attending a street-car college like San Francisco State," he said.

"Others may feel that there is not much intellectual prestige either — our admission standards are not all that high. But our college offers pre-eminently the prestige of being the place where exciting new things are always happening — some good, some deplorable, some inspired, some silly. It is possible to go crazy at San Francisco State, and many of us do. But at least we are never bored."

Underscoring his reasons for staying at the campus, he said he has learned that

"there is a vast public outside the college, not only in California but all over this nation and abroad, who care intensely about what happens to higher education and especially to academic freedom."

### DISTURBED

People everywhere, those who have been to college as well as those who have not, are deeply disturbed, Hayakawa said, by the assaults of "student fanatics" on "the free play of ideas characteristic of university life."

"Academic freedom is central to the life of the university, and the free university is central to a free society," he said. "To dedicate oneself to the defense of academic freedom, then, when you find yourself in a position to do so, is perhaps the most important thing an educator can do."

Hayakawa said he had see-sawed "six or seven times" between running and not running for political office before finally deciding not to. He may in time endorse other candidates, he said, but he hasn't yet made a decision on that subject.

### COLUMNIST

He disclosed that he is about to make an excursion into journalism. He has signed a contract with the Register-Tribune Syndicate, based in New York, to write a weekly column that will start February 1.

His move away from the political arena leaves Representative John Tunney of Riverside as the only announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Senate. Representative George Brown of Monterey Park has said he plans to run, but has not made an official announcement.

Murphy is expected to be unopposed for the Republican nomination.



# HERB CAEN



Hello, Out There 2-16-70

**SCOOPS DU JOUR:** Move to Oakland! Earn big money! Harry Caray, who left St. Louis to become the A's new announcer, will draw a \$90,000 salary from Charlie Finley this season. . . . Chilling comment from an authority on Indian affairs after visiting Alcatraz: "It's getting scary over there. Young Indian toughs running wild, doing anything they want. It's turning into 'Lord of the Flies'." . . . Suddenly rich young man lunching at Rocca's Thursday: Bob Ruiz, a handsome Stockton longshoreman. A few minutes earlier, a Superior Court jury had awarded him \$250,000 (tax-free) for a leg injury suffered when a freighter's hatch cover fell on him. Celebrating with him: his lawyer, Ed Kay. . . . The Hayakawa testimonial dinner at the F'mont netted \$10,000 for certain campus activities that don't include rioting. . . . Joe Conforte, Nevada's baby giant panderer, is so civic-minded he gives passes to his house of prostitution to members of U. of Nevada athletic teams. "The coach said I was contributing to the well-being of the teams," he bragged to the campus newspaper.

Fri., Apr. 17, 1970

San Francisco Chronicle

# HERB CAEN



## The Friday Letdown

**FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK JR.,** President of Security National Bank of Oakland, publishes a newsletter whose current issue is acidulous, to say the least, about a certain struggling oil company. "Standard," writes the Bankprez, "boasts that 'F-310 is a significant step toward solving one of today's major problems.' There is evidence that these claims are grossly misleading, if not plain untrue. Tests indicate that other companies' detergent gasolines will clean up exhaust as well as or better than F-310"—and so on at some length. But what I want to know is: what's happening to the Establishment? When we have bankers firing away at oil companies, the radicals will soon have no place to turn except on each other.

**ADD DIALOGUES** I'd like to have overheard: State Sen. George Moscone explaining That Auto Accident in Sacramento (after midnight, with a strange girl aboard) to his wife the next morning. . . . Tempers are short on all fronts these days. What started out as an elegant dinner at Ernie's, honoring Henry Anatole Grunwald, managing editor of Time, ended in a shambles. Chief shambler: Dr. Price Cobbs, co-author of "Black Rage," who allowed his black rage to get out of hand—and he a psychiatrist, too. . . . Another famously blown top: Dr. S. I. Hayakawa's, at what began as a routine meeting of the S.F. State College Advisory Committee. Thoroughly chewed up, down and out, by the white-hot Hayakawa: George Johns, Secty. of the S.F. Labor Council, whose pro-Teachers Union remarks provoked semantical skyrockets. . . . Over in Oakland, it's the militant ladies who are angry. Object of their wrath: the new for-men-only grill, Jesters' Court, in Hotel Leamington, which the women are picketing with such signs as "Where Clowns Meet But Women Can't Eat" and (oh, nasty-nasty!) "Men Who Prefer Men Eat Here."

February 1, 1970 \*\*\*\*\* Section B Page 1  
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa aims to please, even inadvertently. The head of the alumni committee throwing a testimonial for the S.F. State president at the Fairmont groaned the other day, "If only S. I. could get into headlines between now and next Wednesday to boost those ticket sales." Next day there it was out of Boston: "Hayakawa Talk Riot."

Fifth Market Traffic Stopper: Two BART

# San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

4-30-70

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



## Thieves' Market

On his way out, a regular customer of the Dublin Inn asked bartender Tommy Burke, "Loan me a couple of bucks. If I'm held up on the way home I'd get shot if I'm broke."

Mike Bruno, the Bay Area liquor chain store owner, returned from a brief Hawaiian holiday and discovered his Lincoln stripped of everything in the trunk at S.F. Airport. He reached his Moraga home and it was thoroughly burglarized, even to carpets.

**NAMES** . . . Carl Rowan, the syndicated Examiner columnist, former head of the U.S. Information Agency and ambassador to Finland, will be commencement speaker at S.F. State June 4. The famed black journalist was on a N.Y. panel with State President Hayakawa last week and readily accepted the invitation. . . . Speaking of Hayakawa, when he torpedoed Assemblyman Leo Ryan's teacher credential bill as the key witness, it strained an old friendship. Ryan was a student of Hayakawa's, who spoke at a Ryan fund-raiser last October.

Enrico Banducci owns the Coffeehouse on Broadway and his brother Elmer has Mike's Pool Hall across the street, but don't invite them to the same barbecue. They came to a financial settlement in a long family feud yesterday in Sup. Judge Donald Constine's court but it wasn't exactly amicable.

George Stevens was the hit at a St. Francis Hotel party last night with his modern attire. He never let on that the double-breasted suit and bright wide tie were the first clothes he bought after his discharge from the Marines in 1946—and had just stumbled upon them in the attic.

# HERB CAEN



**JO ANN HENDRICKS**, Pres. of the S.F. State Alumni Assoc., was driving along Bayshore with Dr. S. I. Hayakawa (Jo Ann at the wheel) when Sam said "How about a little music?" "Sure," said Jo Ann, thinking he meant the radio, but instead, he pulled a harmonica out of his pocket and began playing "White Christmas." "Not so bad," said Jo Ann. "Maybe you can get Bing Crosby to sing it with you at your banquet February 4" (that's the plug). "Well," replied the Doc glumly, "he'd better be able to sing it in the key of C—that's the only one I can play."

**SINGER GLENN** Yarbrough, making one of his rare night club appearances, opens March 12 in the F'mont's Venetian Room in place of Anthony Newley, a dropout. . . . Hey, there's a reneger in the woodpile—and his name is Bob Hope. After promising to emcee the dinner honoring Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Feb. 4 at the F'mont, he is now hemming an' hawing about "prior commitments," like maybe a golf tournament. . . . International Banker Evelyn Rothschild of THE Rothschilds, wkending here en route to Tokyo, was shown the local sights by Model Judy Bissonette, a pretty fair sight herself. . . . Add newsguys I can't get out of my mind: Caresse Crosby, the lady who invented the brassiere, dying of double pneumonia. . . . Darius Balcon II, walking along Geary, was stopped (cold) by a hippie panhandler who pitched: "Mister, that change in your pocket is making you sterile—get rid of it!"

Thurs., May 7, 1970 \* S.F. Examiner

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



**NO MORAL** or preaching intended, but at a six-couple dinner party at the Hilton last night all the women were smoking at one time but none of the men. . . . A local men's club drew a crowd with this come-on: "A message from S.F. State President S. I. Hayakawa." But oh, the grumbling when the "message" didn't turn out to be Hayakawa in person but a "thank you" note in response to the club's letter of support.

Back in my student days at UC—when the president ruled the campus—we had a dean who quickly gained a reputation among freshmen as tough. He'd leave you standing for five minutes, then frown: "Well?" You made your request and he'd growl: "What do you think we're running, a kindergarten? I'll OK it this time but don't let it happen again." Only later did you realize it was an easy victory. Why this recollection? Friends will toast the stern old softie, Prof. Charles Gilman Hyde, on his 96th birthday today in Belvedere.

June 7, 1970 \*\*\*\*\* Section B Page 1  
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



## Double Play

Seventh and Market Scene: A shaggy man snatched an elderly woman's purse and took off with the victim in feeble pursuit. Along came three young men, shouted, "We'll get him, lady!" They cornered their man, recovered the purse, then, reports eyewitness Art Fry—kept right on running.

Feisty President S. I. Hayakawa at the S.F. State commencement exercises: "It gives me great pleasure to greet those faculty members who didn't think I'd be here this long." . . . A visiting L.A. newsman spotted a handsome twosome: Edmund Brown Jr., the Demo candidate for secty of state, and actress Patricia Morrow.

I read in a Hollywood trade paper that Tom Jones has sold out his 29-city tour and his take will be \$2 million. Could be, but right now the 15,000 seat Cow Palace is only half sold for his July 31 appearance. Which ain't bad for a house scaled from \$5 to \$25.

# San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



**NEXT FOREIGN VIP** dde here is the president of El Salvador. The presidential party will occupy 15 rooms at the Hilton this weekend. . . . Bob Hope will headline at the \$100 a plate CYO summer camp benefit at the Fairmont Oct. 3.

Pete Scott, a standup comic at the Purple Onion 10 years ago, is the new KSFO program director. . . . S.F. State President Hayakawa, at an Ingleside neighborhood gathering (along with Supt. of Schools Thomas Shaheen and City College head Louis Batmale) revealed that the average age of his students is between 24 and 25, and 30 percent are married. Hardly "kids." . . . Sign on Woodside estate: "Rancho Grande Mortgage."

Thurs., Nov. 19, 1970 \* San Francisco Chronicle

# HERB CAEN



**SCOOPS DU JOUR:** Here I thought that the Dept. of Motor Vehicles had weeded out all dirty words on its new personalized license plates—but wrong! Joe Armin has applied for, and is getting, "FRISCO" . . . Ach, small towns: The B'lingame police and the FBI staked out a Wells Fargo branch the other day to nail a bandit—and word got around so fast that the bank's parking lot was soon filled with eager gawkers in their cars, waiting to see the shootout! Which never happened, of course. The bandit got suspicious, tried to hold up a neighboring bank and was nabbed without benefit of audience. . . . And that was a miserable scene in Union Square around 7:30 Tues. night: four tuffians and a fat girl, flailing away with clubs (sawed-off canoe paddles) at everybody in sight. They soon emptied the Square, but nobody could be bothered to call police. . . . Unflash: Tullah "Skin Is No Sin" Hanley is more popular than Dr. S.I. Hayakawa. That is, at the Marin Symphony auction Tues. night, "An evening with Tullah" went for \$375 (to Stanley Gilbert, the gallery owner), whereas Doc Hayakawa drew only a \$200 bid (loser unidentified).

# San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



## Red-Faced Exit

Back on the beat. . .

Party Crashers: The hostess at an Atherton affair will be interested to know that the two women who came in the other night, enjoyed a drink and hors d'oeuvres, then hastily left, were the wives of former Gov. Pat Brown and State Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk. They discovered they were at the wrong party and were too embarrassed to explain.

You think Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is busy running S.F. State, writing a weekly newspaper column and traveling the national lecture circuit? In February he'll also return to teaching semantics. . . . In Oakland they call George Blanda "The Raiders' Edge." The 49ers hope they'll be sharp Sunday and he'll be bland-a.

# San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



## Family Reunion

Social Note: The S. I. Hayakawas are hosting a small New Year's Eve party that will be large in prestige. Due tonight from Phoenix for the affair are Mrs. Hayakawa's brother, noted architect William Wesley Peters, and his bride, attractive Svetlana Alliluyeva, Josef Stalin's daughter. The Peters' first child arrives in May.



# HERB CAEN

**CAENFETTI:** Now that it's No-for-Joe, you may make a small wager that Doc Hayakawa will announce shortly that he won't run for the Senate for approximately the same reason: the Mayor has a job to do at City Hall, Sam'l a ditto at S.F. State . . . Insider: It was Alioto's financial backers who at last convinced him that his probable defeat in a campaign for Governor would hurt his "credibility" as Mayor and further damage the Democratic party. Will these same backers now throw their thousands behind Unruh? Don't bet on it. Northern California blood is thicker than Southern California water . . . Eldridge Cleaver's announcement that he'll return to S.F. rings false, somehow. "He hasn't asked MY advice," says Charles Garry, the Panther lawyer. "If he does, I'll tell him to stay where he is, doing his thing. I think you may safely say that his return will coincide with the Second Coming of Christ" . . . Horace Stoneham's son, Pete, is in line to inherit Chub Feeney's job as Vice-Pres. of the Giants, but this isn't nepotism. Peter has worked for it . . . Bob Hope had a few laughs after presiding at the testimonial banquet for Sen. George Murphy: showed up at Finocchio's with a lovely blonde in tow and stayed for two performances, laughing all the while.

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

**BEING MISTAKEN** for a famous San Franciscan has changed the traveling habits of restaurateur Tom Sakamoto, owner of Fresno's Tokyo Gardens. He can't walk a block in our city without someone offering a hand and a compliment, "You're doing a great job, Doc." Sakamoto, with his mustache, glasses — and tam — is, of course, a look-alike for Dr. S. I. Hayakawa. He attended a Giants game at Candlestick last fall and got a standing ovation. He saw the Raiders in Oakland Coliseum and was nearly mobbed. A woman rushed up, gave him a bear hug and a kiss. "Luckily," he said last night, "everybody I've met so far loves the guy." But Sakamoto isn't gambling. He now has sideburns and on visits here sheds a lifelong tam for a felt hat.

# HERB CAEN

**THAT'S ME ALL OVER:** Lana Turner's date for the Academy Awards will be S.F.'s Phil Sinclair, who is taking milk baths in preparation . . . Those recent newlyweds whose romance was splashed all over the society pages must be on the shorts, although her mama is loaded; they're trying to hire themselves out as a "couple"—she cooking, he butting . . . The invocation at Doc Hayakawa's banquet tomorrow at the F'mont will be delivered by Buddhist Bishop Kenryu Takashi Tsuji—in Sanskrit . . . After shopping around town to no avail, Tommy Smothers bought himself a pad in Mill Valley . . . Bluesinger Charlie Musselwhite not only entertained the Indians on Alcatraz last week, he presented them with a generator to help light up the dark corners . . . In Letterman Hosp. for a checkup: Ben Swig . . . Lunching a deux at Trader Vic's yesterday: Cecil Beaton, Whitney Warren . . . John Huston and Billy Pearson, the S.F. art dealer, chartered a plane and are flying all over the Mexican backlands, looking for pre-Columbian digs that don't contain old Kahlua bottles.

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

**GOVERNOR REAGAN**, in letters to S.F. State president Hayakawa, addresses him, "Dear Samurai." No record, however, of S.I. writing "Dear Dutch," Ronnie's nickname . . . Talk of major changes in the Port Commission. One report has the Republican commissioners eager to bring back S.F.'s Miriam Wolff from her new managing director's job with the Federal Maritime Commission to a top spot in the Port.

A testimonial banquet in mid-February for Chub Feeney, new National Baseball League president, may be held aboard a 747 jumbo jet, in flight. One way to make sure nobody ducks the after-dinner speeches . . . Jim Stephens, involved in a collision on Geary Blvd. during the rainstorm, explains: He thought the car in front was double parked and cut in front of it. He didn't know it was a dual control driver-training car and the only occupant was on the passenger side.

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

**Dr. S. I. Hayakawa aims to please, even inadvertently.** The head of the alumni committee throwing a testimonial for the S.F. State president at the Fairmont groaned the other day, "If only S.I. could get into headlines between now and next Wednesday to boost those ticket sales." Next day there it was out of Boston. "Hayakawa Talk Riot."

## San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

Mar. 9, 1970

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

**THE HAPPIEST** Muni bus in town must be the No. 21 operated by Harry Burke. Before starting his day's run he loads up on candy and gum. Sometimes he solicits a case of oranges or apples from a rancher friend for his kid passengers . . . One newsman who does more than "observe" is The Examiner's Malcolm Glover. Marin's Coleman School P-TA has awarded him a life membership for organizing and supervising the school's safety patrol.

I acquired a fascinating relative last night. Dr. S. I. Hayakawa and I are now cousins. When the Dong Family gathered at the Sun Hung Heung restaurant for their annual reunion, Dr. Collin Dong announced that every new guest was now an honorary member of the family. So I reached across the table and shook hands with my new cousin, S. I. . . . The chipper S.F. State president, incidentally, said he never felt healthier. "I always feel good before a possible confrontation," he said. Like tomorrow's militant threat?

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

## She's No Dummy

**Traffic stopper** at Ghirardelli Square: Pedestrians passing the Paraphernalia dress shop are doing double takes at a life-like mannikin in the window. Hate to spoil the act, but the model is very much alive. Judy Harper gets her kicks during coffee breaks watching puzzled passersby watching her.

Within moments of each other retired Chief Justice Earl Warren, Mayor Alioto and Dr. S. I. Hayakawa entered the Fairmont Hotel and a bystander cracked, "There go three dropouts."

Alvin Duskin, the knitwear manufacturer who successfully led the fight against the sale of Alcatraz, is on a new kick — ecology. He sent out 7000 cards urging attendance to a state hearing tomorrow to protest the proposed southern crossing because it would bring more blight and pollution. A monumental traffic jam if all show up. The hearing room in the State Building holds 200.

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

**THE RETIREMENT** banquet Saturday for Robert Pitts, area boss of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will be the most unusual of the year. Among those present will be Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, and, wonder of wonders, he's not listed to speak. He bought a pair of tickets just like any ordinary Sam.

A local mortician was a mighty flustered fellow yesterday. A hearse broke down en route to Holy Cross Cemetery, another hearse was summoned, and mourners climbed out of limousines on the highway to transfer the casket . . . A surprise birthday party hosted by investigator Warren Maloney for his wife, Jean, looked like an Ice Follies reunion. Thirty-six former performers who live in the Bay Area greeted their fellow skater . . . Brand new lawyer Richard Carpeneti, son of Sup. Judge Walter Carpeneti, has joined Nate Cohn's staff.

## San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

MARCH 11, 1970

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

Donald Garrity and Glenn Smith, vice-presidents at S.F. State, are now tooling around in Japanese autos, a Datsun and Toyota. Their boss, Sam Hayakawa, drives an Alfa-Romeo . . . The Mission Switchboard, a volunteer group that helps people with problems, is fighting a deadline. The Levi Strauss Foundation is matching any sum raised by the Switchboard in 30 days, ending Friday. As of last night they had collected less than \$200.

Says S.F. State President Hayakawa: "Things are so nice and quiet on the campus former faculty trouble makers have nothing to do but teach—and they like it."







# Text of Hayakawa Statement on Political Withdrawal Printed Here

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, colorful president of San Francisco State College, withdrew Thursday from the political stage where his hard-line opposition to student disorders had thrust him as a possible U.S. Senate candidate.

"I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life," Hayakawa told a news conference. The 63-year-old semantics professor has become one of the

best-known figures in California since he took over at the violence-torn college 13 months ago.

He had been considered a possible candidate for the democratic nomination to oppose Sen. George Murphy, R-Calif., or for California Superintendent of Instruction to oppose Dr. Rafferty.

Dr. Hayakawa's statement at the Thursday news conference is printed here in its entirety as follows:

## Exciting Campus

There remains a third possibility, namely, staying at my present job. Some may be surprised when I say that this is in many ways quite as challenging as either of the other possibilities. Some may feel that there is little social prestige to attending a street-car college like San Francisco State. Others may feel that there is not much intellectual prestige either — our admission standards are not all that high. But our college offers pre-eminently the prestige of being the place where exciting new things are always happening — some good, some deplorable, some inspired, some silly. It is possible to go crazy at San Francisco State, and many of us do. But at least we are never bored.

Much has happened since I was thrust suddenly into this job a little over thirteen months ago. I have met a fascinating student body of all ages from sixteen to sixty, of all shapes and sizes, and of all shades of skin color and political opinion. I have met talented and dedicated teachers, bewildered by the anarchy and confusion created by the violent and insolent tactics of both faculty and student strike leaders — tactics that our profession, neither in its traditions of empathy and reasoned discourse nor in its administrative traditions of laissez-faire, was at all prepared to cope with. I have seen these teachers courageously march through picket lines, braving the insults and curses of their striking colleagues, in order to carry out their obligations to their students. I have learned to admire and love my colleagues in the administration who have somehow or other held the college together despite almost insuperable obstacles — and I have been proud to share their burdens.

## Academic Freedom

But most of all I have learned that there is a vast public outside the college, not only in California but all over the nation and abroad, who care intensely about what happens to higher education and especially to academic freedom. The idea that the free play of ideas characteristic of university life in all free countries might be destroyed by student fanatics such as the Zengakuren in Japan, the German and American versions of the SDS, and black militants under the influence of Black Panther ideology, arouses deep anxieties everywhere, no less among those who have never gone to college than among those who have. Despite the avowed aims — peace or racial justice or whatever — of the violent activists, wherever they have left their mark there has been a diminution of freedom. The assault on freedom has been so successful that at the most prestigious universities in the U.S. at the present time, it is impossible to invite the President of the United States himself to lecture because of predictable disruptions of his speech, to say nothing of threats to his personal safety. I ask you, what kind of free country has this become.

Academic freedom is central to the life at the university, and the free university is central to a free society. To dedicate oneself to the defense of academic freedom, then, when you find yourself in a position to do so, is perhaps the most important thing an educator can do.

I am therefore not going to run for a seat in the U.S. Senate. I am not going to go after Dr. Rafferty's job. I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life in the one place where I am beginning to learn how complex the problems are and how to go about solving them.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA  
To Protect Intellectual Integrity, Academic Life

## Opportunities

What I am saying, then, is that I see my work at San Francisco State as begun, but far from completed. In addition to stilling the uproar and violence of a year ago, there are dozens of constructive actions to be taken such as supporting the educational work being done in such areas as child development, teacher training, drama, film, urban studies, recreation, and the development of minority business opportunity. Ethnic studies programs, initiated only last September, are a promising area of growth, in which failures as well as successes are to be expected. Because of the wide influence these programs are bound to exert, they must be watched, nurtured, and supported with special care to insure their scholarly and educational integrity. There is therefore no end to the important work to be done here.

I implore the cooperation and support of my colleagues and friends in making San Francisco State the best teaching institution of its kind in the United States. We have far to go, but thanks to the tribulations of our recent past, we have, I believe, a clearer idea of our purposes and potentialities than we have ever had. What we accomplish here matters, not only to ourselves and our students and the Bay Area community, but to all of higher education — and therefore to civilization itself. It is a pleasure and an honor to share these responsibilities with you.

San Francisco Chronicle 5  
Thurs Jan 22 1970

## Old Mint Hearing Starts Today

A seven-member panel appointed to decide the fate of San Francisco's Old Mint — and under a t t a c k from two preservation groups who claim the panel is packed — holds its first hearing this morning.

The session begins at 9 a.m. in room 1914 of the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate avenue.

The panel was appointed in November by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch despite the advice of the national Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation which, in August, called for retention of the historic structure.

The central issue is whether the mint, completed at Fifth and Mission streets in 1874, should be preserved or razed to make way for a high-rise building to house the downtown campus of San Francisco State College.

## NIXON

Protests have been sent to President Nixon and Secretary Finch by the city's

## Dumke Happy With Hayakawa Decision

Glenn S. Dumke, former president of San Francisco State College and currently chancellor of state colleges, was the first to congratulate Dr. S. I. Hayakawa on his decision to remain as President of San Francisco State College. In his congratulatory telegram Thursday to Dr. Hayakawa, Chancellor Dumke said:

Your decision to remain as President of San Francisco State College is very pleasing to me and to thousands of Californians who admire the positions you have adopted and implemented in the administration of the college. You have recognized that, although much has been accomplished, more remains to be done. My congratulations as you continue in the task of helping to build San Francisco State College and strengthen the California State Colleges.

## NICHI BEI TIMES

Tuesday, January 20, 1970

## By Alumni Assn. . . .

## TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO HONOR DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA HERE FEB. 4

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who announced last Thursday that he is not planning to run for a political office and is remaining as president of San Francisco State College will be honored at a \$50 per plate testimonial dinner early next month.

The SFSC Alumni assn. is sponsoring "An Evening with S. I. Hayakawa and Friends" on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the Fairmont

Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board and the California Heritage Council.

Landmarks board president Don E. Stover wrote Finch that Frank Sheehan of San Francisco State College, Harry Harmon of the California State College System and Kirk West of the State Department of Finance should quit the panel.

"However," Stover added, "if their presence is inexplicably valuable to the Committee, the Committee must be enlarged to include individuals whose judgment and motives cannot be questioned."

"Because of the Mint's great importance to the history and architectural heritage of San Francisco, and the nation, its disposition must not be politically oriented. Instead, reason and knowledge must prevail."

## BEWILDERED

Heritage Council president James W. Lenhoff wrote Mr. Nixon:

"It was with a great wave of bewilderment that (the Council) learned Secretary Finch had refused to take the recommendation of the (National Advisory Council). Of even more concern is the fact that several members of the committee (Finch) has appointed to decide the fate

# The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

THURSDAY JANUARY 20, 1970

## Democratic Leaders Expect Former Van. Nisei To Run For Senate

SACRAMENTO.—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa privately has told key San Francisco State officials he will resign as college president if he enters the race for the U.S. Senate, it was reported recently. Hayakawa is coming under increasing pressure from San Francisco State College vice presidents and deans to decide once and for all whether he will run for the seat held by U.S. Sen. George Murphy. He has promised to make up his mind this month.

"He is being pressured by two forces: The calendar and the college," said Harvey Yorke, Hayakawa's public information officer.

"Some deans would be reluctant to cooperate on college programs if they felt the purpose was to build him into a political power. They have urged him to declare his decision and make it known. It has come up several times."

Yorke, in a telephone interview, said Hayakawa has informed major college officials that if he does run for the Democratic nomination he will resign as president.

"One of the decisions he has made is that if he decides to run he will resign outright and not take a leave of absence," said Yorke.

Yorke said Hayakawa now "is in the process" of deciding whether to enter the race. He estimated the decision probably will be reached at the end of this month.

Democratic leaders privately said they expected Hayakawa to become a candidate.

The 63-year-old college president, whose public popularity rose because of his tough handling of student militants, reportedly would like to run. But he has delayed a final decision until a private public opinion poll has been completed.

The same survey is assessing the voter strength of San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, who publicly has indicated he plans to run for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination but still has not formally announced his candidacy.

Hayakawa is stepping up his formal political activity next month with two campaign fund raising dinners for Assemblymen Leroy Greene, D-Sacramento, on Feb. 13, and John P. Quimby, D-Rialto, on Feb. 20.

The formal filing period for candidates is Feb. 23-March 20.

Page 10—S.F. Examiner  
Fri., Jan. 23, 1970

## Assorted Ideas for Old Mint All Purpose Center Asked

By Alan Cline

The Old Mint, that granite edifice at Fifth and Mission Streets, may not look like much, but devoted friends it has.

They came before a committee named by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch yesterday to advocate rehabilitation for a variety of uses.

Significantly, few talked of finances — where the money would come from. Congress repeatedly has refused to provide dollars for refurbishing the structure, now 96 years old and more than showing its age.

San Francisco Chronicle ☆ Tues., Jan. 20, 1970

## The Silent Semanticist

### Sacramento

President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College met privately with Governor Ronald Reagan yesterday but refused to disclose what they discussed.

"There's really nothing to announce yet," Hayakawa told a handful of reporters as he left the governor's capitol office suite through a side

door. "So let's just skip it," he added.

Under further questioning, Hayakawa, who announced last week he will not seek elective office this year, said the conversation with Reagan dealt with "problems at the college and its future prospects."

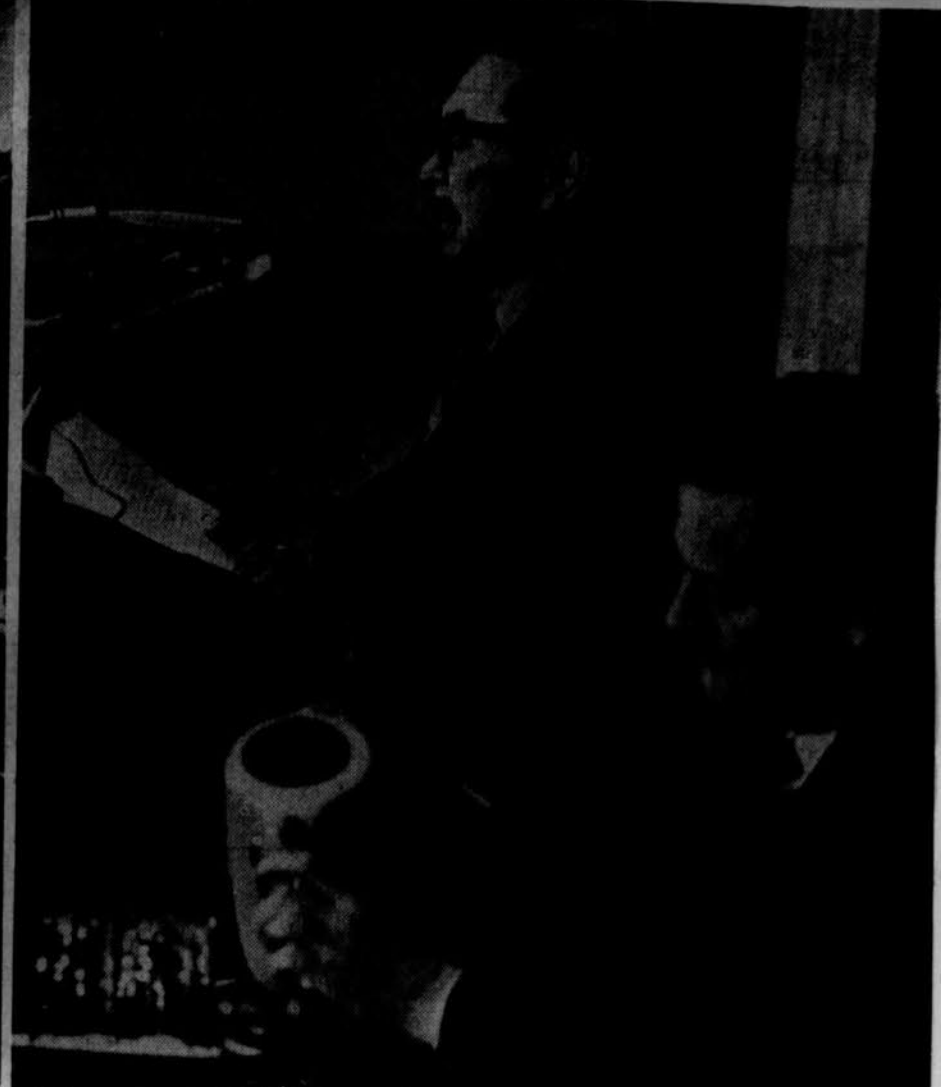
He refused to elaborate. A Reagan press spokesman

said the hour-long meeting "concerned itself with the general subject of higher education in the United States and at San Francisco State."

He said Hayakawa requested the meeting with Reagan and that it was attended by Dr. Alex Sherriffs, the governor's education adviser. The aide described the session as "amiable and thoughtful."

United Press





Dr. Joyce Brothers Addresses Women's Session at Virginia Governor's Conference

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Talks As Holton Pours Glass of Water

# Long-Range Planning Vital, Holton Says

By BEN BEAGLE  
Times Staff Writer

Gov. Linwood Holton—holding out the hope that the state can take over some expenses from the localities in the 1970s—called here Friday for development of goals which will go beyond his four-year term in Richmond.

Holton, keynoting the opening of the first Virginia governor's Conference at Hotel Roanoke, called on professional, business and industrial leaders to join in framing the program. He also called for the inclusion of the academic community, youth and garden club women in the planning process.

Holton said his administration hopes "to create the machinery" by which Virginians "can help the politicians establish some goals."

And the governor said he hopes that the state will be able to take over welfare costs from the localities by 1972 and the cost of roads by 1976.

Holton said he wouldn't promise that the state can do this, "but I hope we can." The proposals that the state take over such expenses from localities were in the 1968 report of the Metropolitan Areas Study Commission, Holton said.

He said the planning districts, which grew out of the commission report to the 1968 General Assembly, are the key to the solving of regional and local problems around the state.

The state, he said, must "seek to induce the residents of the localities to realize that their problems are not local" but regional and statewide as well.

Holton said that the two Dem-

ocrats who came before him as governor had accomplished gains in the industrial development of their state and in education. Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., he added, keyed his administration to industrial development and Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. pushed for education.

"Let's get away from this four-year interval," Holton told the conference of business, professional and industrial leaders, and establish "a community of Virginia with great goals."

The planning, the governor said, should concern itself with such state problems as the James River Basin, development of mountainous areas into recreation spots and to the development of highways.

Such long-range planning, he said, "can make sure that Vir-

ginia's great past was only prologue to an even greater future."

The governor predicted increases during the 70s in Virginia's personal and per capita income in the state and he said that projections from the Division of Industrial Development forecast that Virginia's manufacturing employment will grow at 2.5 per cent each year in this decade.

The 1970s, the governor said, will see fewer farm boys leaving rural areas for jobs in the cities. He said 50 per cent of new industries locating in the state in the 1960s went to rural areas and that 68 per cent of the new locations in the past four years went to the country.

"It looks pretty rosy," the governor said but he noted that about 30 per cent of the stu-

dents who will enter the eighth grade in the 70s will not go on to get a high school diploma.

These dropouts will "pose a serious hazard for all of us," the governor said. They may later, he said, become "labor force dropouts."

These dropouts, the governor said, will have to be motivated and upgraded or they will cause crime and welfare problems.

Federal and state job training programs can prevent this, Holton said, and business and industry must aid such efforts. Remediation of such youngsters, the governor said, is "a social responsibility as well as economic justification."

But, he told the businessmen, the economic value of such youngsters is more important and that their rehabilitation

"incidentally meets a social" value.

Holton, as he did in his first address to the General Assembly, said he thinks one of the state's critical problems in the 1970s will be pollution of the environment.

He said he thinks the General Assembly is willing to get up \$6.8 million so that the state can aid localities in building sewage treatment facilities.

"Never have the public and private sectors . . . been so willing to work together" to fight air and water pollution, the governor said.

Holton said the state must also look to further development of its Tidewater ports and that all Virginians must realize the significance of these facilities to the entire state.

The governor also stressed the theme of better racial rela-

tions in the state — the key-stone of his inaugural address earlier this month.

"It is not so much our laws that need changing now as our habits and hearts," Holton said. He urged those attending the conference to help his administration, adding that "our non-white population is most seriously in need of better education, jobs and health."

Private capital can help, for example, in helping replace thousands of substandard houses now being occupied, the governor said.

Holton recalled that a racial relations committee in Roanoke several years ago "created an atmosphere of acceptance" and headed off racial problems.

"It requires your dedicated participation," the governor told the business, professional and industrial men.



## San Francisco Examiner

EDITORIALS OPINIONS COMICS  
CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES

### OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum



Patients in the City employes Ward 45 at S.F. General have dubbed one breakfast dish "frozen fried eggs." The heat's on! . . . S.F. State President Hayakawa is flattered, he says, at one angle of that Northeastern University disturbance. Many Harvard "troublemakers" used phony Northeastern registration cards to get in "and I'm flattered they would go to all that bother."

Sign on Army Street used car lot: "Foreign cars repaired. English spoken."

Associated Press

BOSTON MELÉE—Police scuffle with militants protesting appearance at Northeastern University by San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa, who has taken a hard line with student activists. The protesters smashed windows in university buildings and nearby stores. Thirty-one were arrested.





SOME OF 100 MEMBERS AT "NICHIGO" PARTY

## Dr. Hayakawa Comes to Nichigo Party

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, accompanied by Mrs. Hayakawa from Mill Valley attended the annual New Year's dinner of the Japanese Speaking Society of America last Saturday night at the Ryotei Nikko restaurant.

The Canadian-born semantologist turned college administrator spoke few words in Japanese to greet the society members. Later in the evening, during the entertainment portion of the program, the scholar-president sang a Japanese song, "Moshi Moshi Anone," made famous by American military personnel during the Occupation.

It was the first time, Hayakawa said, that he had ever heard of his presidential title in Japanese: SOKO SHUDAI GAKUCHO.

Among the guests also were Consul General Eikichi Hara, Isao Yamasaki of the Sumitomo Bank



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA Sings "Moshi, Moshi"

and Susumu Onoda of the Bank of Tokyo.

They were introduced by Archbishop Nitten Ishida, president of the society, whose 100 members were present at the party.

Photos by S. Onodera

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1970

## Hayakawa Emcees at Japan Society "Shinnen Omedeto" Buffet Dinner



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA, president of San Francisco State College, acted as master of ceremonies of the "SHINNEN OMEDETO GOZAIMASU" New Year's dinner of the Japan Society of San Francisco. Looks like the good doctor is saying, "Look, Ma, no shoes!" (Photo by H. Shimaoka)

The Japan Society of San Francisco held its New Year's party Monday night at the Yamato Sukiyaki restaurant with Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College acting as master of ceremonies. About 200 members and guests were present to enjoy the evening.

This was the SFSC president's first chore as emcee, he said, and added: "And it is the first time in my life appearing before a crowd and speaking like this without shoes!"

He and 75 per cent of the party makers sat in Yamato's tatami room, as shown in the accompanying picture.

Honored guests of the evening were introduced by W.F. Branstetter, president of the society. Consul General Eikichi Hara made a brief remark after which

Dr. Hayakawa stood up to emcee the entertainment program.

Guests were entertained by Japanese classical dances performed by Madame Michiya Hanayagi and her daughter, Michiyo Hanayagi; popular Japanese songs presented by Michiko Kondo with Johnny Taniguchi accompanying the singer on the accordion. Dr. Hayakawa sang, too: "Moshi, Moshi, Anone."

Dr. Hayakawa also commented on the kimono worn by wives of the society members.

The evening's buffet dinner included: sushi bar, teppanyaki bar, sunomono, tempura, beef teriyaki, chicken teriyaki, nishime, sukiyaki, sashimi, salmon teriyaki, kushi-katsu, makunouchi, sake and beer: which, everyone thought, was enough to sustain oneself for the evening and a couple of more evenings.

## S.F. State's Plan For Ethnic Chief

By Ron Moskowitz  
Education Correspondent

### Sacramento

A plan has been devised which will give San Francisco State College's troubled ethnic studies program its first permanent chairman by the end of this week, president S. I. Hayakawa disclosed here yesterday.

Hayakawa, here for a meeting of the trustees of the California State colleges, said the new arrangement was devised by the Council of Academic Deans last week and he has approved it.

It proposes that each ethnic subdivision in the program — Black, Latin-American, Asian and Indian — would select one faculty member to serve on a four-man committee. This committee would, in turn, select one of its members to serve as chairman of ethnic studies.

### PERSON

Although this person would have the rank and privileges of dean, he would not have the equivalent title of salary. Hayakawa said. The trustees have never officially approved establishment of a separate School of Ethnic Studies for the campus; only a school may have a dean.

The present black studies department and programs in the three other ethnic studies areas, which have been operating without departmental status, have, however, been separated administratively from the established schools on the campus.

Under the new arrangement, the chairman would serve on the Council of Academic Deans on campus. Hayakawa said he hopes this will help bring the troublesome program into line.

He has frequently charged that militant black students were trying to take control of

the black studies department by intimidating its faculty.

Hayakawa said that Randolph Simms and Jesse Taylor, who are now sharing responsibility for running the Department of Black Studies, have tentatively agreed to the selection arrangement.

So has Dr. Urban Whitaker, dean of undergraduate studies, who has been doubling as acting dean of ethnic studies since the controversial program started last September.

The deadline for the selection of the new chairman is Friday, Hayakawa said.

Asked if he thought the arrangement would be successful, the president said he approved the plan.

### RESOLUTE

"But I think it is simply postponing a resolute facing of the problem," he added.

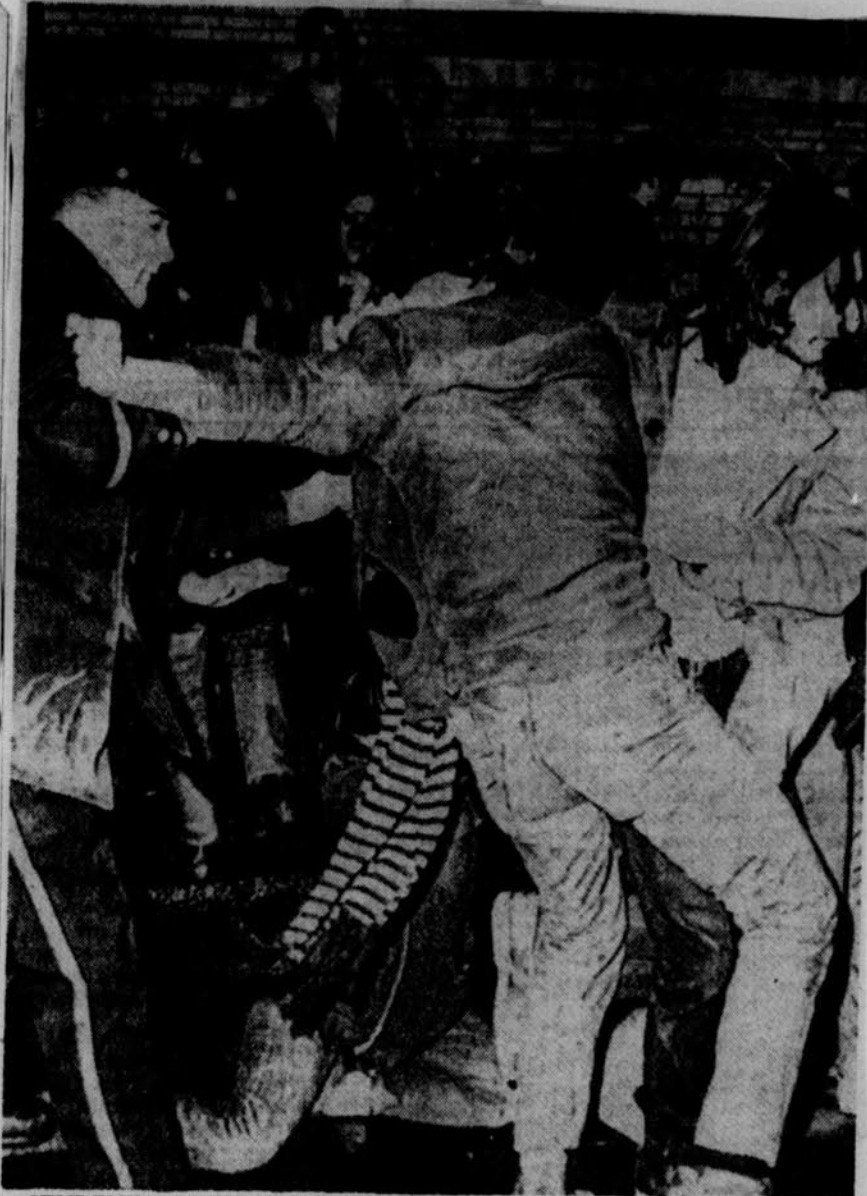
Asked what he considered a resolute facing of the problem would consist of, he replied:

"If the faculty is not able to control the students under this new arrangement, then we will simply have to break up the department and scatter the courses throughout the various departments of the campus."

### GOOD

"There is very good teaching in the department (of black studies), but the faculty is being harassed by the students. In order to protect the integrity of the courses, we may have to put them back into the psychology, philosophy, literature and other departments."

He added, however, that he hopes this will not be necessary and that the new arrangement, which "puts the responsibility for faculty and student control in the hands of a single administrator" will work out.



**STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE** — This was the scene outside Ell Student Center at Northeastern University in Boston where students were turned back at the door in a planned protest of a talk by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, who is from Mill Valley. Police arrested 30 students during the outbreak which spread into an adjoining business district. (AP Wirephoto)

a w a, president of San Francisco State College, who is from Mill Valley. Police arrested 30 students during the outbreak which spread into an adjoining business district. (AP Wirephoto)

## Melee At Hayakawa Talk

BOSTON (UPI)—More than 25 persons were injured and 30 arrested Thursday night when hundreds of youthful demonstrators blocked from entering a Northeastern University building where Dr. S. I. Hayakawa was speaking, clashed with police and went on a rock-throwing spree.

At least 13 police and more than a dozen youths were injured in the clash that spread into a business district. Police said at least 30 of the demonstrators were arrested in the protest over the San Francisco State University president's appearance.

The turmoil started when more than 1,000 persons tried to force their way into the Ell Student Center where the

controversial Hayakawa was delivering a speech entitled "Can the University Survive in the 20th Century?" as part of the university's Distinguished Lecture Series.

A force of nearly 100 police officers aided by trained dogs barred entrance to the demonstrators when school officials announced the 1,300-seat auditorium was filled and no more people would be allowed inside.

Shouting "People in, pigs out," "Rush the door," the youths attempted to battle their way

past the officers who beat them back with nightsticks.

The demonstrators hurled rocks, chunks of ice and snowballs, breaking several windows in the student center. The doors to the center were smashed.

About 45 minutes later, the youths again attempted to get into the building, but police drove them into the university quadrangle and onto busy Huntington Avenue. The demonstrators ran down the street breaking windows in stores and cars.

### THE NEW CANADIAN

Friday, January 30, 1970

## Opponents of Hayakawa relieved to hear decision not to run for pub. office

SAN FRANCISCO.—Trustees of the state college system of Calif. were told recently that Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, has decided not to run for public office, an authoritative source disclosed.

In recent weeks, the renowned expert in the use of words and language has told friends his job at the San Francisco campus was too important to him to desert it for a career in politics. Hayakawa was described as wanting to be a part of the "rebuilding" of the 17,500-student campus a year after it was torn by violent demonstrations.

SACRAMENTO.—Rep. John V. Tunney and Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty faced upcoming state-wide elections recently were grateful to San Francisco College President S. I. Hayakawa for not opposing them.

"If it is true that President Hayakawa will not seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate, then I feel it removes a major roadblock from my path to winning the nomination," said Tunney, a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination. "I certainly would not want to run against him," added Rafferty, who plans to seek re-election.

Hayakawa had been considered a possible candidate for both positions but sources said he has decided to remain president of San Francisco State College and not seek public office this year. Hayakawa scheduled a news conference to announce his plans.

Asked what he felt now that Hayakawa has decided not to seek public office, Rafferty replied: "Relief." He said Hayakawa is a "fine scholar and gentleman" and would have been "a formidable candidate."

## Hayakawa Finds Peace in Roanoke

### Roanoke, Va.

S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday the Nation's colleges haven't failed their students.

"In some ways they have done their work too well," the San Francisco State College president said.

He said most of the campus militants and anti-war recalcitrants are liberal arts students "who feel scorn of vocationalism-minded fellows. They think they are an intellectual aristocracy or an elite class and they begin to act like one."

He spoke at the Virginia Governor's Conference.

Hayakawa rose to national prominence for his firm handling of the 1968-69 riots that nearly paralyzed San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa's quiet reception in Roanoke was in sharp contrast to the one he received the night before in Boston, where 1000 young persons tried to force their way into the student center at Northeastern University where he was speaking.

Thirty demonstrators were injured and 30 were jailed in a melee that police broke up after a battle.

Northeastern president Asa S. Knowles yesterday blamed "outsiders" for the violence.

"Some of these outsiders came to incite trouble as they had publicly stated before that they would and even brought with them their own supply of rocks and first-aid kits," Knowles said in a statement.

He also claimed that a majority of the youths arrested "had no affiliation with Northeastern University," where enrollment is about 35,000.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1970

## Dr. Hayakawa Gets Rough Treatment at Boston Engagement

BOSTON (Mass.) — A bloody clash between police and demonstrators, in which at least 28 persons were injured and 31 arrested, erupted on the Northeastern University campus as more than 2000 student radicals tried to stop Dr. S. I. Hayakawa from delivering a speech.

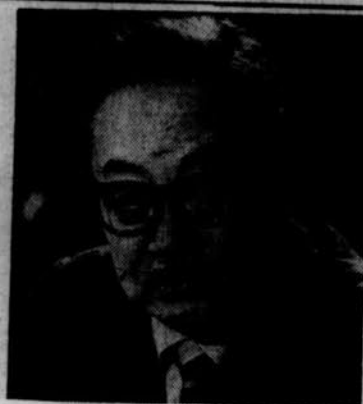
Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, calmly delivered his scheduled speech — "Can American College Survive the 20th Century?" — Thursday night while the full-scale riot swirled outside Northeastern's Alumni Hall. After the speech, the start of which was delayed about 30 minutes because of the riot, the controversial semantologist was spirited away from the campus under heavy guard.

or had broadcasting... Reached at the county seat... of Quincy, Fla., yesterday, for... mer sheriff Otha W. Edwards... he wa... what... years...





## dr. hayakawa on education's goals: ecology, understanding, esthetics, living, evaluation



By LLOYD D. LEWIS  
Five goals for education were set forth by Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, who lectured to an audience which filled Old Main Auditorium during a Marshall University Community Forum Friday night.

The widely known educator has gained much attention during the past year for his successful efforts to keep San Francisco State open despite student demonstrations.

The goals were:  
—First, "We must learn to understand and take care of the natural world we live in. You have your problems right here in this state," he said, probably referring to the present controversies concerning

clear-cutting in the Monongahela National Forest and dam-building on the New River.  
—Second, "We must understand and appreciate the people who live on this tiny globe—and respect the differences in their cultures."  
—Third, "We must all have an area of esthetic experience in which we search for the

creation of order, such as in the contemplation of the arts. This makes us unique as individuals."  
—Fourth, "We must be able to make a living, so that someone other than the welfare department will care enough to keep us alive."  
—Fifth, "and most important, we must learn to critically evaluate the world and

(Continued From Page 1)

be able to evaluate our own evaluations. This means we must know who and what to believe and to what degree."

During a question and answer period following the speech, Dr. Hayakawa said the talk was basically the same one he had tried to give Thursday night at Northeastern University in Boston, when police with nightsticks

dispersed about 200 rock-throwing militants who attempted to prevent delivery of the speech.

"I was able to elaborate a bit more tonight," Dr. Hayakawa said Friday, "for the simple reason that I'm dealing with ladies and gentlemen tonight."

There was only one incident Friday night, when Kenneth

Gallagher of Huntington, a Marshall senior majoring in English, rose to his feet after the speech and asked to make some comments on the talk. Dr. Hayakawa invited Mr. Gallagher to the stand, where the student disagreed for five minutes on "implicit applications" of the college president's speech.

(See Demonstrations, P. 5)

the situation at Marshall University as far as student unrest is concerned.

After reporters agreed the campus here is "relatively quiet," Dr. Hayakawa exclaimed, "Congratulations!"

Noting that he is "all in favor of peaceful demonstrations," Dr. Hayakawa referred to the march on Washington led by Dr. Martin Luther King in August, 1963, as "one of the greatest times in U.S. history. It really touched everyone."

Asked about the effect of student demonstrations on the growth of education, the speaker said, "It hasn't done a darn bit of good."

On black studies programs, Dr. Hayakawa is "all in favor of them" but, at least at San Francisco State, "they aren't having the desired effect because of the disruptions of radicals."

"I see no reason to believe that I would not handle student violence in the same way I did before if it should occur again. What we have to do is anticipate the possibilities of violence in advance and prepare for them," he added.

On police brutality, he said, "There must have been some times when police have overreacted. My feeling is that when you have police brutality in a fascist society, the police are too well trained; when you have police brutality in a democratic society, the police are not trained well enough."

"I believe there is a certain element of 'faddism' in these student demonstrations and, therefore, they will eventually pass away primarily because they are fads. Some students participate merely for the excitement."

On students taking part in the campaign against environmental pollution, Dr. Hayakawa said that "no new arguments have been brought forth in the last 30 or 40 years and, unfortunately, this may become another fad."

"What we have to remember is that although Commonwealth Edison pollutes the New York City air, there would be no electricity in the homes without Consolidated Edison."

Dr. Hayakawa decried the necessity for the use of policemen during his and others' speeches on college campuses. He said it is not safe for many people to speak on campuses.

Referring to himself, he asked, "What kind of America do we have when hundreds of police are necessary to protect the right of a school teacher to speak at a college?"

Dr. Hayakawa called for the reestablishment of safer conditions "which existed in this country five or six years ago."

"I suppose I am hated by the radicals because I stand up to their demands and take them at their word—that the demands are non-negotiable," he said.

He asked newsmen about



Mrs. S. I. Hayakawa (left) Talks With Dr. Joyce Brothers

## Wife Joins Educator For Chance To Talk

By ANN TRUSLER  
Times Women's Writer

Mrs. S. I. Hayakawa, wife of the controversial president of San Francisco State College, accompanied her husband to Roanoke Friday to get a chance to talk to him.

"I don't usually go along with him on trips, but we have such small snatches of time to talk now. It's one of the reasons I'm with him on this trip, which is longer because we are between semesters," Mrs. Hayakawa said.

The interview itself was conducted in a "small snatch of time" found in a cramped limousine between Woodrum Airport and Hotel Roanoke where Dr. Hayakawa addressed the Virginia Governor's Conference '70.

Dressed in a conservative brown tweed costume with matching long scarf, Mrs.

Hayakawa was gracious and charming despite the inconvenience of a late arrival due to a canceled flight. Wearing brown low-heeled shoes, she stood several inches taller than her 5 foot, 6 inch husband.

"Height is one of those unimportant matters. Fortunately, I didn't let it stand in my way and he didn't either. We would have missed a great deal," Mrs. Hayakawa said, a smile lighting her blue eyes.

"We communicate like people to each other, about news, ideas, education, any number of things. I have my own ideas, but I don't really know how much I influence him," she added.

Born in Evansville, Ind., the daughter of a newspaper editor, Mrs. Hayakawa met her husband when she was an undergraduate at the University of Wisconsin and he was

working on his doctorate there. They were married in 1937 and have two sons, Alan, 23, and Mark, 21, and an 18-year-old daughter, Wynne.

Although her husband is known for his hard-line disciplinary tactics in dealing with student demonstrators, Mrs. Hayakawa presents a different picture of him as husband and father.

"He is most warm and wise. We've never had a discipline problem at home because he is a communicator and a listener. When one provides a warm atmosphere and your own values are set, no problem arises," she said.

Since Dr. Hayakawa became San Francisco State's president in November of 1968, his wife has managed a household operating on an erratic time schedule. "His working hours are very long and our dinner hours quite irregular, but it's more normal than last year. The household manages to be very comfortable, I hope," she said.

In her few snatches of free time, Mrs. Hayakawa enjoys gardening and horticulture and grows ferns, rhododendron, and camellias. "The temptation for anyone living in California is to try to grow too many things," she said.

She also is a full-time volunteer in a consumer cooperative movement and a member of a mentally retarded children's organization. The Hayakawa's middle child, Mark, is mentally retarded.

The usual role of a college president's wife as homemaker and entertainer is unknown to Mrs. Hayakawa. "We haven't had any normal times at San Francisco State thus far, but I presume my role would be something of that pattern."



# Hayakawa Talk Riot—28 Injured



S. I. Hayakawa is bracketed by police as he waits in wings to deliver his speech

—AP Photo



Boston police haul one of student demonstrators from the university auditorium

—UPI Photo

## Boston Row Laid To SDS

Special to The Examiner

BOSTON (Mass.) — A bloody clash between police and demonstrators, in which at least 28 persons were injured and 31 arrested, erupted on the Northeastern University campus as more than 2000 student radicals tried to stop Dr. S. I. Hayakawa from delivering a speech.

Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, calmly delivered his scheduled speech — "Can American Colleges Survive the 20th Century?" — last night while the full-scale riot swirled outside Northeastern's Alumni Hall. After the speech, the start of which was delayed about 30 minutes because of the riot, the controversial semantacist was spirited away from the campus under heavy guard.

### 400 Issued

The demonstration, apparently organized by Students for a Democratic Society which had vowed it would not allow Hayakawa to appear, started with many demonstrators packing the auditorium, carrying counterfeit tickets, according to a university spokesman.

Only 400 tickets were issued for the speech, but a capacity crowd of 1300 people, many without tickets, was allowed to attend.

The university earlier obtained a court order barring any demonstrations.

### Counterattack

The initial fighting broke out on steps of the university's administration building where slogan-chanting demonstrators had massed. At the command from a police sergeant, 40 club-wielding patrolmen rushed the steps and pushed the demonstrators off.

This brought a counterattack of hurled rocks, bricks and other missiles at the police which caused many head and face injuries and resulted in large numbers of broken windows.

Boston and campus police pushed into the crowd and some demonstrators in the front ranks fell, only to be clubbed or picked up bodily by police men and thrown back into the crowd. At one point, the police line nearly buckled in front of the huge wave of demonstrators but riot control tactics succeeded in pushing the lines back.

During the melee, which spilled over into neighboring areas near the Back Bay campus, demonstrators chanted slogans like "Pigs

out, people in," "Two, four, six, eight, organize to smash the state," and "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, the NLF is going to win."

### Windows Smashed

Car windows and store windows were smashed along Huntington Avenue which borders the campus. At one point, photographers John Landers of the Boston Record-American and Abe Mallof of the Associated Press were targets of rocks when a campus security guard held open a door for them to take a crowd picture. Neither was injured.

### Boston hospitals reported

that most of the 21 injured policemen suffered teeth knocked out and at least one policeman was treated for a chemical spray in his face. The police did not use gas in the melee.

Of the seven civilians injured who required hospitalization, most injuries were to the head, hospitals reported.

### Arrests

The 31 persons arrested were booked for assault and battery and/or disorderly conduct.

While the rioting went on outside, Hayakawa continued his speech despite a number of catcalls from within the auditorium. At one point, he said, apparently from his text, "You people ask why we brought police into higher institutions? When the youth act as swine, that is the time to bring the police in."

This brought calls from the audience of "Bring in the pigs, bring in the pigs." The baffled Hayakawa smiled and finished the speech, which was part of the university's distinguished lecturer series.

## HAYAKAWA BARS RACE FOR SENATE

Says Work as College Head  
Remains Uncompleted

26/5 JAN 16 1970

By EARL CALDWELL

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, chose today to remain at the troubled school rather than embark on a new career in politics.

In recent months there had been widespread speculation that he would leave the college to become a Democratic candidate for the Senate.

Contributing to the speculation were recent statewide polls that showed Dr. Hayakawa to be the strongest potential candidate in a race against the incumbent, George Murphy, a Republican.

But in a news conference on the campus this morning, the 63-year-old semantacist said he had no intention of leaving San Francisco State.

He said that he would stay on and "continue the task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life."

In addition to the senatorial race, Dr. Hayakawa had been mentioned as a possible candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elective office in California.

### More Work to Do

In his news conference, Dr. Hayakawa admitted that he had been tempted by the opportunity to enter politics. But, in the final analysis, he said, he came to the conclusion that his work at the college was not yet completed.

Dr. Hayakawa was appointed acting president of San Francisco State in late 1968 when student protests had the campus in turmoil. In dealing with militant students, he followed a hard line.

At the height of a student strike, he once jumped onto a truck and yanked the wires from a sound system operated by rebellious students. And he repeatedly brought the police onto the campus to break up unsanctioned demonstrations and rallies.

His actions in dealing with student protests brought him national fame and immense popularity throughout California.

Although opposed by many faculty members, he was appointed permanent president of the college last year. One of his most vocal supporters was Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Republican.

### An 'Emotional Issue'

The surge of popularity led many observers to believe that Dr. Hayakawa would make the race against Senator Murphy.

Dr. Hayakawa, a Japanese-American who was born in Canada, said today that for him there would be more involved in the prospect of a Senate seat than for the average person.

"To Japanese-Americans, as well as to other Americans of Asian ancestry, the possibility of my being elected to the United States Senate from the state of California is a deeply emotional issue," he said.

"You can imagine what it would mean less than a generation since the Japanese relocation, only a little more than a generation since the last Chinese was lynched in a California mining town, to have this state represented in the U.S. Senate by a birthright member of the yellow peril," he said.

Dr. Hayakawa's decision leaves Representative John V. Tunney, a son of Gene Tunney, the former heavyweight boxing champion, as the only declared candidate for the Democratic nomination.



# Hayakawa Outspoken on Many Issues

## ON WHY HE TOOK THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY:

"I have been deeply disturbed by the rising anti-intellectualism of the intellectual classes. Why is it that people in the liberal arts are so quick 'to lay their bodies on the line' rather than engage in strenuous intellectual discussion?"

"Why is it that at Berkeley and at my school, for example, a person who supports the draft or sees a reason to support the war in Vietnam gets shouted down?"

"Anti-intellectualism is a kind of disease poisoning our colleges. I thought about all these situations, and when the trustees offered me this job I felt it was my duty to plunge in."—Jan. 13, 1969.

## ON HIS POLITICS:

"I am a liberal Democrat. I supported Humphrey. I haven't changed."—Jan. 13, 1969.

## ON ABSTRACT ART:

"What we have to learn is to say nothing that keeps us from seeing. The abstract artist approaches this problem by trying to remove all temptation to say anything. Needless to remark, he has not always been successful in this endeavor."—May 2, 1947.

## ON COMMUNICATING WITH THE RUSSIANS

(after proposing that the way be paid for thousands of Russian lecturers to the United States) is to debate with them as a means of reducing international tensions: "We could do that for the price of one medium-sized bomber, and it might work better than a bomber."

"Let us invite them, at our own expense and with no strings attached, to join the perpetual town meeting in which we are all engaged in a free society to lay their ideas alongside ours for comparison and discussion."



S. I. Hayakawa

"The funny thing about human beings, including you and me and the Russians, is that we tend to respect the intelligence of, and eventually to be able to get along with, those who listen attentively to our ideas even if they continue to disagree with us."—April 14, 1961.

## ON SOME COLLEGE MISFITS:

"They are still in search of an identity. They are as bored with their existence as they are unsure of the reason for their existence."—Feb. 2, 1970.

\* \* \*

These quotations are from issues of The Plain Dealer on the dates shown.



SLH — Editorial

Cleveland THE PLAIN DEALER, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1970

# HAYAKAWA

By NORMAN MELNICK

SAN FRANCISCO — Three out of every nine professors are opposed to him, one out of every nine wants his head for a chopping block, but S. I. Hayakawa loses not a wink of sleep.

If he cares, he doesn't let on. If ever he worries—meaning, down to the roots—there is not a line on his forehead to show for it. If ever a man prevailed by just plain guts and supreme self-confidence, he is this man.

On Thursday he will observe an anniversary—his first as president of San Francisco State College—once the most activist college in the land and today, according to Hayakawa, "a haven of serenity."

To a San Franciscan, "serenity" and San Francisco State do not immediately connect—it's not to be believed—until it is

Norman Melnick, formerly a reporter for The Plain Dealer, is now a reporter and assistant city editor on the San Francisco Examiner.

remembered that in all the last school year not a fire was set, not a bomb went off and only one window was broken.

CONTRAST THIS with the year before, scarcely a day passed without some incident on campus, when as many as 600 policemen were around, when Hayakawa was under heavy guard and terror was real and not imagined. It's serene today, all right.

The 1969-1970 campus year?

"It was beautiful," Hayakawa says.

It's just this kind of remark that nettles

a lot of professors who, although grateful to Hayakawa for being able to teach in a peaceful atmosphere, go nearly ape when they hear what they regard as self-serving witticisms by the president.

In May one third of the 940 faculty members charged him with "attempting to abridge academic freedom" on campus by barring classroom discussion of the war in Southeast Asia and asked the California Legislature (largely pro-Hayakawa) to investigate.

Hayakawa shrugs it off. He smiles. He says something funny to underscore his lack of concern.

HOW HE REACTS gets in the newspapers, and conservatives up and down the state, including Gov. Ronald Reagan, a close friend of Hayakawa though of the opposite political party, send him congratulatory messages.

And Hayakawa, through his personal publicity man, Harvey Yorke, a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel, sees that these items also get published.

Ironically, Hayakawa insists that he is preserving academic freedom on campus by barring war talk. "There is a great danger of politicizing our universities and a great many people who want to politicize them," he says. "And I'm not going to abet either side—for or against the war."

His own view on the war is "somewhere in between," though he has steadfastly declined to elaborate. Many on the State campus—faculty and students—regard him as pro war.

HAYAKAWA, of Japanese ancestry, will be 64 years old on July 18. For most of his career he quietly taught and wrote books about semantics, his specialty, and

achieved fame in a limited circle, mostly among academicians.

He emerged as a public figure in November 1968, when San Francisco State was in charge of its sixth president in seven years, when the supermilitant Black Students Union called a campuswide strike and enforced it with terrorist tactics, transforming the urban campus with more than 18,000 students into a battleground of arson, fire bombings and violent police sweeps.

Hayakawa exhorted his colleagues on the faculty to fight back—his voice seemingly alone in the wilderness—and harried, conservative-oriented trustees of the state college system picked him as acting president and dumped his liberal predecessor. Hayakawa restored order on campus by what a national news magazine, Time, depicted as a "gut reaction" to events.

One morning he leaped on a sound truck run by student strikers and ripped out the wires. He called in police freely and without qualms, causing many professors to swallow hard. He railed against "alienated intellectuals" who "egged on student rebels." He shut down the student newspaper for editorializing against him. He compared student militants with Hitler's Brownshirts and boasted, "I have become some kind of hatred symbol to them."

WHATEVER HE did, he did out in the open, and rallied to his side a good many taxpayers fed up with campus disorders and the sub rosa techniques of some public officials.

Hayakawa welcomed a big check from Chicago multimillionaire W. Clement Stone, an old friend, for public relations assistance, and outraged liberals by forming what seemed to them an alliance with Gov. Reagan.

(Typically, he jokes about his relation-

ship with Reagan: "Some of my best friends are Republicans. But seriously, he has been very helpful and encouraging to me.")

His success, his public relations man says, can be put down to this: "A quiet but firm policy that goes—rallies, yes; disruptions, no. And everybody on campus knows that he'll enforce it."

Like his boss, Yorke is also candid. "Dr. Hayakawa isn't winning any popularity contests around here," he says, but "he has earned the respect of a majority of faculty and students."

The mass confrontation as an activist weapon is seemingly dead at San Francisco State and Yorke adds, "which is pretty typical all over." Many people credit Hayakawa with putting the sword to it.

TODAY THE sprawling campus with its warehouse-like buildings is quiet, though no one believes anything like sweetness and light have been attained.

Hayakawa says it will take "another two years" before all wounds have been healed and the more serious divisions have been overcome.

He has conducted what his administration calls a "quiet house cleaning" of the faculty, and now many professorial voices are new and in agreement with the president, though strident ones still remain. They must go, he believes, before lasting peace can be achieved.

Some teachers at State have called the turnover in faculty a "purge." Nothing of the sort, the administration says: Only those teachers who would not "accept responsibility" or showed "professional weakness" have been let go, wherever possible. And there has been no wholesale flight of

professors to other, more tolerable campuses, the administration says.

AT THE SAME time, the faculty organization on campus, called the Academic Senate, has been weakened. Over the years it gained enormous power, passing resolutions and laying down dicta eagerly seized upon by presidents in need of a rationale for certain actions.

Hayakawa changed all that. He reminded the Senate that it was only an advisory group, that final decisions belonged to him and that he did not have to accept any advice from members. It was, as it turned out, the supreme put-down.

Coming to terms with disaffected faculty members who are on tenure and plan to stay at State is one problem. Another problem Hayakawa faces is the recently elapsed Black Studies program, which he is committed toward reviving and which, in the present mood, may be spiked with the most thorns.

HAYAKAWA appears to be in no hurry to revive the program. "I'd like to have it going again in the fall," he says, "but there are real difficulties. There may be considerable research and development work involved to get it going again."

Peace is beautiful. Hayakawa, who receives \$30,000 a year, has become a syndicated newspaper columnist. He has donned a catcher's mask and mitt for a benefit softball game. In February he wore a lei of red flowers for a \$50-a-plate testimonial for him at the Fairmont Hotel atop Nob Hill. He has put away his tam-o'-shanter.

Whereas once he returned all fees from speaking engagements to the college for good works—he gets up to \$2,000 an engagement—he now pockets them. But basically he is the same man as during all the turmoil: relaxed, highly visible, ready to joke his way through a crisis, and gutty as hell.



July 12, 1970  
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack  
Rosenbaum



### Playing Tag

Salesman Bill Hunter sheepishly tells it on himself. Driving on the Bayshore Freeway in the fast lane he gave an impatient horn to the motorist in front. The other fellow dutifully swung over as Hunter shot by at 80 miles an hour. A minute later it was Hunter's turn to pull over. The obliging driver he had just passed was a cop in an undercover car, complete with siren and tag book.

S.F. State's S. I. Hayakawa will tour Japanese universities in August as guest of the government, which also gives him an opportunity to visit his parents. But the famed semanticist faces one problem. Japanese is a foreign language to Vancouver-born Hayakawa. To an anti-Hayakawa prof who advised colleagues to "wait him out, he can't last forever," the feisty S. I. snaps: "My parents are both 86, in excellent health, and I take after them."

*Synapse North Standard  
March 28, 1969*

Drew Pearson

## Unrest Sours Voters

**SAN FRANCISCO** — San Francisco State College is a cluster of modern buildings surrounded by patches of golden marigolds in a residential part of San Francisco. It was built up by former Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown as part of his very considerable contribution to education, including 10 branches of the University of California and 60 community colleges.

Pat was proud of San Francisco State College. It gave, he felt, an opportunity to young Negroes, Mexican-Americans, the Chinese and the sons of other underprivileged families who could not get into Berkeley or Stanford a chance for a real education.

Today Brown is not proud. His college has been the scene of as many as 50 bombings in one day, threats against faculty members, some professors punched, at least one set of offices ravaged by fire, together with a prolonged teachers strike, and a student strike which saw 550 arrested, some of them outsiders.

**PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT**, what's happened at San Francisco State, together with the unrest at nearby Berkeley, has given education such a sour taste that the people of California have revolted. A recent bond issue of \$350 million for education was voted down, together with a proposal whereby teachers' funds set aside for pensions would be non-taxable.

The question is: Why the turmoil at San Francisco State College? Why the unrest at other college campuses in California?

**THE EASY ANSWER** to the first, given by members of the San Francisco College faculty, is that the college has had eight presidents in eight years. The turnover was too fast. The presidents were too weak. Some members of the faculty were too independent, too interested in outside activities rather than classes. Not enough attention was given to revamping and revitalizing the curriculum. Studies had become out of date. In addition, graduate students not much older than undergraduates had become assistant teachers, some of them as vigorous as student strikers.

None of these things, however, really seem to give the basic answer as to why the tragic violence at SFSC. So I asked some of these questions of the tough tam-o'-shanter-wearing acting president, S. I. Hayakawa, whose courage has made him anathema to striking students but a hero to most of California.

"Is student violence prompted by frustration over what they see the establishment getting away with?" I asked. "When they see the oil companies polluting the coast of California and lumber companies cutting down the redwoods, does this have a direct effect on the student revolt?"

"Students of history don't revolt," was Hayakawa's reply. "They know that every generation has its problems and its setbacks. They know that we make progress slowly, but we do make it. They know history. It's the students who study English or art who have been unreasonable. They don't understand history."

**PRESIDENT HAYAKAWA** said he had been ready to grant black studies even before the student strike demanded them.

"However, we also have a lot of Mexican-Americans in the student body. What are we going to do about Spanish-American studies? And what do we do about Chinese studies? Are we going to splinter the campus up into a lot of ethnic groups studying the history of each period? What we need in modern colleges are studies that will equip young men and women to make a living and improve themselves and their country. I have no objection to black studies, but this should be only a part of the curriculum, not monopolize it." They definitely do not represent the great majority of students.

F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, July 19, 1970

**ONCE A TEACHER:** S.F. State president Hayakawa was given a 63rd birthday luncheon last Friday by his staff, and the noted semanticist was the first to discover an error in the inscription on the cake: "Happy Birthday, Don, Your the Greatest." Yep, "your."

If you've been sweating out those long lines at the DMV, it won't get better. The new budget is eliminating 95 clerks and 45 analysts and is sure to affect the check on negligent drivers... Playboy defines a transvestite: Drag addict.

★ ★ ★

Carl Rowan

## Roadblock on 18-Year Vote

**WASHINGTON** — You would think that any issue backed by Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson, Barry Goldwater and Edward Kennedy, Ramsey Clark and S. I. Hayakawa would have smooth sailing in Congress.

But not so for the issue of lowering the voting age to 18.

It has had two decades of tough sledding, precisely because of a political fact-of-life: one benighted chairman of an important congressional committee remains able to forestall justice, railroad through injustice, or otherwise frustrate the will of the majority.

**EFFORTS** to lower the voting age have not made much headway because measure after measure has been buried in the judiciary committees of the House and Senate.

Finally the Senate broke through. Then the same old question arose: would or could one 81-year-old member of the House kill this proposal?

Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee boasted that he would block the measure "come hell or high water."

Celler thinks the under-21 crowd is mostly a bunch of bearded hooligans more at home battering down a dean's door than pulling levers in a polling place.

The attitude of Celler and others like him toward lowering the voting age tells us a lot about the origins of "the generation gap." It would seem to arise less from the arrogance of youngsters who think anyone over 30 is an immoral, crooked ignoramus than from the fact that too many adults are inclined to regard 18 year olds as unkempt bomb-throwers.

The Eisenhower Violence Commission has told us that fewer than 2 percent of American youth are "militants" or "radicals." Where there have been student flareups the leaders have generally ranged in age from 21 to 30 and thus already have the vote.

Hayakawa has testified that only 1000 of the 18,000 students took active part in the disorders at San Francisco State and that the average age of the 700 arrested was 23.

The over-21 revolutionary often arouses the under-21 crowd by telling it that it has no real power, no real stake in "the establishment."

It would be naive to assume that allowing 18, 19, and 20-year-olds to vote would end the youth revolt by giving young people the feeling that finally they can achieve whatever changes they wish in "the system." There would still be thousands of malcontents who would thumb their noses at the electoral process and go on making homemade bombs.

**BUT NOT TO** give them the vote, primarily because one 81-year-old man is able to clog up the congressional machinery, would surely deepen the feeling of millions of Americans that there are no effective, orderly ways in which to alter the status quo.

Today's 18-year-old is generally a mature individual, better informed on most issues of the day than his parents and grandparents — with the added advantage that he may still have a bit of the idealism that is the leavening factor in any just society.

### the small society



JAMES J. KILPATRICK

## Press Not Only Covers News, It Also Makes It

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, tam-o'-shanter and all, turned up in New York the other day to address the newspaper publishers in convention assembled. All such consistories are affected these days by the hair-shirt syndrome. It is part of the penance one pays for a Waldorf room. It was thus no surprise to hear Dr. Hayakawa assail his hosts, but he performed his labors with good humor and a sharp knife, and he fetched them with some exceedingly provocative insights.

His theme was the second most familiar theme that gets drubbed into publishers' ears. The most familiar theme, of course, is the howl from Indignant Subscriber that the carrier boy has tramped down her azaleas again. In second place is the complaint that newspapers rarely publish any "good" news: It is Page 1 for Eldridge Cleaver but Page 18 for the Eagle Scout.

Translated to San Francisco State College, the point was that until Dr. Hayakawa made

himself famous, the student militants were grabbing all the headlines. These militants were always a small minority; the silent majority, which did nothing, seldom was even acknowledged. Dr. Hayakawa was reproachful. By overplaying the story, he felt, the press had contributed to his problems.

If he had stopped here, the publishers might have gone back to sleep. There simply is no effective way of explaining the nature of news, and every publisher has heard all this ten thousand times before. But Dr. Hayakawa went on to speculate on the why of liberal bias in our communications media, and here he had their ears.

That such bias exists is hardly to be doubted. If a poll could be taken of all reporters, deskmen and sub-editors on papers of 150,000 circulation and up, the probabilities are strong that the findings would disclose a conspicuous leaning to the political left. Our city's young men and women who are, well, overflowing; they

rooms are overflowing with yearning; and these yearnings, however restrained by objectivity, tend to creep into their copy.

Why is this? Why are there so few conservative writers and commentators? Dr. Hayakawa's explanation, drawn from his years as an educator, is that journalists tend to arrive at their jobs by way of an education in the liberal arts. Such an education is materially different from the "servile" course pursued by students who propose to be dentists, pharmacists or mining engineers.

Students in this latter group tend to think in terms of working; intellectually speaking, they are ag majors, plowing straight furrows. But their liberal arts cousins, by contrast, tend to think in terms of learning or teaching. Working is not beneath them, exactly, but it is off to one side. Just as Mr. Agnew said, they constitute an intellectual elite; and like the young Russian aristocrats of 1910, says Dr. Hayakawa, they

identify with whatever serfs are handy.

Skip the psychological reasons. The theory is plausible; it explains the phenomenon. Now, suppose that publishers would like to reverse the philosophical balance in their city rooms. Suppose that the owners of TV stations would like to see someone besides a Black Panther being interviewed. What should they do? Dr. Hayakawa's advice was plain: Get thee to the Ag School! Instead of recruiting reporters from journalism schools, where their heads have been stuffed with liberal notions, try the College of Engineering instead.

The Hayakawa doctrine has its appealing aspects. If his advice is not to be taken literally, at least it should be taken seriously. We of the press do not only cover news; inevitably we also make it, through the generative process of editorial selection. And in this regard, Dr. Hayakawa and Mr. Agnew are right: We ought to do better than we do.

## Hayakawa and Aliota: a lesson?

By Carl T. Rowan

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Imagine arriving at the Cow Palace for a commencement speech and being warned that some co-eds, on stage to receive their diplomas, might open their gowns and reveal total nakedness to the vast audience!

But there the police were, just offstage with blankets to drape around any rebellious young thing who sought to embarrass the Establishment by showing how well she was established.

As it turned out, the 69th commencement at San Francisco State College was a model of peace and decorum.

**A TIRED**, middle-aged speaker poked a little fun at El Spiro, and while the graduates were laughing, the speaker slipped in a needle of truth:

A million college kids politicking with zeal and skill this fall would truly shake up the gendarmes of the status quo; they could set the stage for some staggering reforms in this society. But a mere 1,000 students locking up deans and burning buildings will supercharge the climate of tension to the point that liberty and justice will be ground into the dust.

How intoxicating it was to see bearded campus liberals and supposedly cynical professors get up to shout "Right on!"

Could it be that after Kent State and Jackson State students and professors have used that when their opponents have all the guns and is, a massive movement within the political system could be effective whereas rock attacks in the streets can never achieve worthwhile goals?

**MAYBE THIS** year's tranquility at San Francisco State proves nothing so sweeping as that. It may only show that people — even students — come to respect toughness mixed with wisdom and fairness.

Rowan

San Francisco State was on the verge of chaos a couple of years ago as a small band of protesters almost closed it down completely. Along came Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, son of a Japanese immigrant to Canada.

He turned out to be as tough as the hardest-core "revolutionary," but a darn sight smarter. He let the dissenters speak, exhort, damn, curse — but when it came to physical disruption and destruction, Hayakawa drew the line.

At commencement 1970 maybe a dozen students uttered nasty little hisses as President Hayakawa marched by. Many times more students applauded when he spoke of "parting in friendship."

It appeared that guts and reason had triumphed again.

**THEN, AS** you sit in the airport, waiting to return home, you read about Joseph Aliota, the San Francisco mayor who once was high on Hubert H. Humphrey's list of possible vice presidential candidates.

San Francisco's Board of Education has devised a bus plan to achieve integration. The plan has aroused the wrath of many white parents, but school officials are moving ahead because, as Supt. Robert E. Jenkins puts it, the board is "sensitive to its legal and moral commitments."

Aliota, it turns out, is sensitive mostly to the howl of the mob. So he has repudiated the bus plan and resorted to hurling demagoguery at "bus nuts" whom he accuses of "kamikaze tactics" and "incredible fanaticism."

Aliota's political star has plummeted like a wounded sparrow recently: so it is no really startling that he would count the votes and run with the crowd on the controversial school issue.

But I can't help believing that the men who like Hayakawa stand against the temporary tide come out winners. But politicians who seek shelter in timidity and expediency never run out of troubles, as Aliota will discover.

THE EVENING STAR  
Washington, D. C., Thursday, April 30, 1970

A-1

\*\*



## OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack Rosenbaum

### Playing Tag

Salesman Bill Hunter sheepishly tells it on himself. Driving on the Bayshore Freeway in the fast lane he gave an impatient horn to the motorist in front. The other fellow dutifully swung over as Hunter shot by at 80 miles an hour. A minute later it was Hunter's turn to pull over. The obliging driver he had just passed was a cop in an undercover car, complete with siren and tag book.

S.F. State's S. I. Hayakawa will tour Japanese universities in August as guest of the government, which also gives him an opportunity to visit his parents. But the famed semanticist faces one problem. Japanese is a foreign language to Vancouver-born Hayakawa. . . . To an anti-Hayakawa prof who advised colleagues to "wait him out, he can't last forever," the feisty S. I. snaps: "My parents are both 86, in excellent health, and I take after them."

*Signature: Drew Pearson  
March 28, 1969*

Drew Pearson

## Unrest Sours Voters

SAN FRANCISCO — San Francisco State College is a cluster of modern buildings surrounded by patches of golden marigolds in a residential part of San Francisco. It was built up by former Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown as part of his very considerable contribution to education, including 10 branches of the University of California and 60 community colleges.

Pat was proud of San Francisco State College. It gave, he felt, an opportunity to young Negroes, Mexican-Americans, the Chinese and the sons of other underprivileged families who could not get into Berkeley or Stanford a chance for a real education.

Today Brown is not proud. His college has been the scene of as many as 50 bombings in one day, threats against faculty members, some professors punched, at least one set of offices ravaged by fire, together with a prolonged teachers strike, and a student strike which saw 550 arrested, some of them outsiders.

Pearson

PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT, what's happened at San Francisco State, together with the unrest at nearby Berkeley, has given education such a sour taste that the people of California have revolted. A recent bond issue of \$350 million for education was voted down, together with a proposal whereby teachers' funds set aside for pensions would be non-taxable.

The question is: Why the turmoil at San Francisco State College? Why the unrest at other college campuses in California?

THE EASY ANSWER to the first, given by members of the San Francisco College faculty, is that the college has had eight presidents in eight years. The turnover was too fast. The president were too weak. Some members of the faculty were too independent, too interested in outside activities rather than classes. Not enough attention was given to revamping and revitalizing the curriculum. Studies had become out of date. In addition, graduate students not much older than undergraduates had become assistant teachers, some of them as vigorous as student strikers.

None of these things, however, really seem to give the basic answer as to why the tragic violence at SFSC. So I asked some of these questions of the tough tam-o'-shanter-wearing acting president, S. I. Hayakawa, whose courage has made him anathema to striking students but a hero to most of California.

"Is student violence prompted by frustration over what they see the establishment getting away with?" I asked. "When they see the oil companies polluting the coast of California and lumber companies cutting down the redwoods, does this have a direct effect on the student revolt?"

"Students of history don't revolt," was Hayakawa's reply. "They know that every generation has its problems and its setbacks. They know that we make progress slowly, but we do make it. They know history. It's the students who study English or art who have been unreasonable. They don't understand history."

PRESIDENT HAYAKAWA said he had been ready to grant black studies even before the student strike demanded them.

"However, we also have a lot of Mexican-Americans in the student body. What are we going to do about Spanish-American studies? And what do we do about Chinese studies? Are we going to splinter the campus up into a lot of ethnic groups studying the history of each period? What we need in modern colleges are studies that will equip young men and women to make a living and improve themselves and their country. I have no objection to black studies, but this should be only a part of the curriculum, not monopolize it." They definitely do not represent the great majority of students.

ONCE A TEACHER: S.F. State president Hayakawa was given a 63rd birthday luncheon last Friday by his staff, and the noted semanticist was the first to discover an error in the inscription on the cake: "Happy Birthday, Don, Your the Greatest." Yep, "your."

If you've been sweating out these long lines at the DMV, it won't get better. The new budget is eliminating 95 clerks and 45 analysts and is sure to affect the check on negligent drivers. . . . Playboy defines a transvestite: Drag addict.

Carl Rowan

## Roadblock on 18-Year Vote

WASHINGTON — You would think that any issue backed by Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson, Barry Goldwater and Edward Kennedy, Ramsey Clark and S. I. Hayakawa would have smooth sailing in Congress.

But not so for the issue of lowering the voting age to 18.

It has had two decades of tough sledding, precisely because of a political fact-of-life: one benighted chairman of an important congressional committee remains able to forestall justice, railroad through injustice, or otherwise frustrate the will of the majority.

EFFORTS to lower the voting age have not made much headway because measure after measure has been buried in the judiciary committees of the House and Senate.

Finally the Senate broke through. Then the same old question arose: would or could one 81-year-old member of the House kill this proposal?

Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee boasted that he would block the measure "come hell or high water."

Celler thinks the under-21 crowd is mostly a bunch of bearded hooligans more at home battering down a dean's door than pulling levers in a polling place.

The attitude of Celler and others like him toward lowering the voting age tells us a lot about the origins of "the generation gap." It would seem to arise less from the arrogance of youngsters who think anyone over 30 is an immoral, crooked ignoramus than from the fact that too many adults are inclined to regard 18 year olds as unkempt bomb-throwers.

The Eisenhower Violence Commission has told us that fewer than 2 percent of American youth are "militants" or "radicals." Where there have been student flareups the leaders have generally ranged in age from 21 to 30 and thus already have the vote.

Hayakawa has testified that only 1000 of the 18,000 students took active part in the disorders at San Francisco State and that the average age of the 700 arrested was 23.

The over-21 revolutionary often arouses the under-21 crowd by telling it that it has no real power, no real stake in "the establishment."

It would be naive to assume that allowing 18, 19, and 20-year-olds to vote would end the youth revolt by giving young people the feeling that finally they can achieve whatever changes they wish in "the system." There would still be thousands of malcontents who would thumb their noses at the electoral process and go on making homemade bombs.

BUT NOT TO give them the vote, primarily because one 81-year-old man is able to clog up the congressional machinery, would surely deepen the feeling of millions of Americans that there are no effective, orderly ways in which to alter the status quo.

Today's 18-year-old is generally a mature individual, better informed on most issues of the day than his parents and grandparents — with the added advantage that he may still have a bit of the idealism that is the leavening factor in any just society.

### the small society



JAMES J. KILPATRICK

## Press Not Only Covers News, It Also Makes It

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, tam-o'-shanter and all, turned up in New York the other day to address the newspaper publishers in convention assembled. All such consistories are affected these days by the hair-shirt syndrome. It is part of the penance one pays for a Waldorf room. It was thus no surprise to hear Dr. Hayakawa assail his hosts, but he performed his labors with good humor and a sharp knife, and he latched them with some exceedingly provocative insights.

His theme was the second most familiar theme that gets discussed into publishers' ears. The most familiar theme, of course, is the howl from indignant subscribers that the carrier boy has trampled down her mailbox again. In second place is the complaint that newspapers rarely publish any "good" news: It is Page 1 for Eldridge Cleaver but Page 18 for the Eagle Scout.

Translated to San Francisco State College, the point was that until Dr. Hayakawa made

himself famous, the student militants were grabbing all the headlines. These militants were always a small minority; the silent majority, which did nothing, seldom was even acknowledged. Dr. Hayakawa was reproachful. By overplaying the story, he felt, the press had contributed to his problems.

If he had stopped here, the publishers might have gone back to sleep. There simply is no effective way of explaining the nature of news, and every publisher has heard all this ten thousand times before. But Dr. Hayakawa went on to speculate on the why of liberal bias in our communications media, and here he had their ears.

That such bias exists is hardly to be doubted. If a poll could be taken of all reporters, deskmen and sub-editors on papers of 150,000 circulation and up, the probabilities are strong that the findings would disclose a conspicuous leaning to the political left. Our city's young men and women who are, well, overflowing; they

rooms are overflowing with yearn; and these yearnings, however restrained by objectivity, tend to creep into their copy.

Why is this? Why are there so few conservative writers and commentators? Dr. Hayakawa's explanation, drawn from his years as an educator, is that journalists tend to arrive at their jobs by way of an education in the liberal arts. Such an education is materially different from the "servile" course pursued by students who propose to be dentists, pharmacists or mining engineers.

Students in this latter group tend to think in terms of working; intellectually speaking, they are ag majors, plowing straight furrows. But their liberal arts cousins, by contrast, tend to think in terms of learning or teaching. Working is not beneath them, exactly, but it is off to one side. Just as Mr. Agnew said, they constitute an intellectual elite; and like the young Russian aristocrats of 1910, says Dr. Hayakawa, they

identify with whatever serfs are handy.

Skip the psychological reasons. The theory is plausible; it explains the phenomenon. Now, suppose that publishers would like to reverse the philosophical balance in their city rooms. Suppose that the owners of TV stations would like to see someone besides a Black Panther being interviewed. What should they do?

Dr. Hayakawa's advice was plain: Get thee to the Ag School! Instead of recruiting reporters from journalism schools, where their heads have been stuffed with liberal notions, try the College of Engineering instead.

The Hayakawa doctrine has its appealing aspects. If his advice is not to be taken literally, at least it should be taken seriously. We of the press do not only cover news; inevitably we also make it, through the generative process of editorial selection. And in this regard, Dr. Hayakawa and Mr. Agnew are right: We ought to do better than we do.

## Hayakawa and Aliota: a lesson?

By Carl T. Rowan

SAN FRANCISCO — Imagine arriving at the Cow Palace for a commencement speech and being warned that some co-eds, on stage to receive their diplomas, might open their gowns and reveal total nakedness to the vast audience!

But there the police were, just offstage with blankets to drape around any rebellious young thing who sought to embarrass the Establishment by showing how well she was established.

As it turned out, the 69th commencement at San Francisco State College was a model of peace and decorum.

A TIRED, middle-aged speaker poked a little fun at El Spiro, and while the graduates were laughing, the speaker slipped in a needle of truth:

A million college kids pollicking with zeal and skill this fall would truly shake up the gendarmes of the status quo; they could set the stage for some staggering reforms in this society. But a mere 1,000 students locking up deans and burning buildings will supercharge the climate of tension to the point that liberty and justice will be ground into the dust.

How intoxicating it was to see bearded campus liberals and supposedly cynical professors get up to shout "Right on!"

Hayakawa and Aliota: a lesson?

MAYBE THIS year's triumph of San Francisco State proves nothing so average as that it may only show how people can achieve something.

He turned out to be as tough as the hardest-core "revolutionary," but a darn sight smarter. He let the dissenters speak, exhort, damn, curse — but when it came to physical disruption and destruction, Hayakawa drew the line.

At commencement 1970 maybe a dozen students uttered nasty little hisses as President Hayakawa marched by. Many times more students applauded when he spoke of "parting in friendship."

It appeared that guts and reason had triumphed again.

THEN, AS you sit in the airport, waiting to return home, you read about Joseph Aliota, the San Francisco mayor who once was high on Hubert H. Humphrey's list of possible vice presidential candidates.

San Francisco's Board of Education has devised a bus plan to achieve integration. The plan has aroused the wrath of many white parents, but school officials are moving ahead because, as Supt. Robert E. Jenkins puts it, the board is "sensitive to its legal and moral commitments."

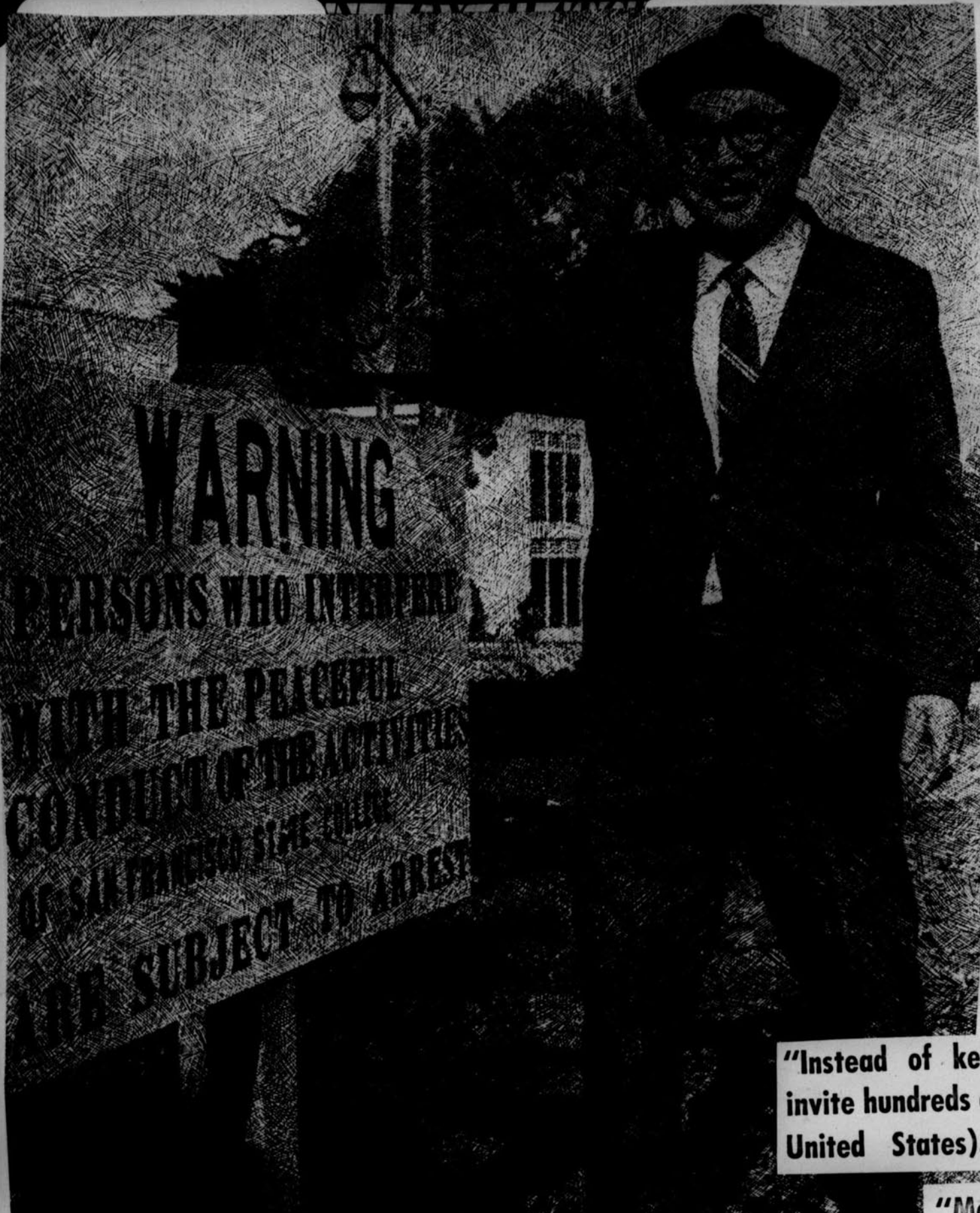
Aliota, it turns out, is sensitive mostly to the howl of the mob. So he has repudiated the bus plan and resorted to hurling demagoguery at "bus nuts" whom he accuses of "Kamikaze tactics" and "incredible fanaticism."

Aliota's political star has plummeted like a wounded sparrow recently: so it is no really startling that he would count the votes and run with the crowd on the controversial school issue.

But I can't help believing that the men who like Hayakawa stand against the temporary tide come out winners. But politicians who seek shelter in timidity and expediency never run out of troubles, as Aliota will discover.

DUPLICATE FRAME





## Mine

Sentinel columnist Emmett Peter, 50, studied journalism at Emory University in Atlanta in 1939. S. I. Hayakawa, author of one of his textbooks, became a hero to him. Through an ironic evolution of events which Peter points out here, the noted semanticist emerged as a contemporary hero to others with divergent, conflicting philosophies.



"This has been the most exciting day since my 10th birthday when I rode a roller coaster for the first time." — Dr. Hayakawa after dispersing leftist students trying to seize San Francisco State College.



"Teachers should teach their students, 'You are somebody . . . you must get up and scream.'" — Dr. Hayakawa in Honolulu interview, 1962.

## Hayakawa?

"Instead of keeping out Communist propaganda, we should invite hundreds of Soviet spokesmen to come here (to the United States)." — Hayakawa in 1962 speech.

"Men tend to think in opposites, to feel that what is not good must be bad . . . but we have scales of judgment . . . instead of 'sane' and 'insane' we have 'quite sane,' 'sane enough,' 'mildly neurotic,' 'neurotic,' 'almost psychotic,' and 'psychotic.' The greater the number of distinctions, the greater the number of courses of actions suggested to us."

—Dr. Hayakawa, "Language In Action," 1939.

I never did forget his warning that one should not make the mistake of watching a Jew too closely in money matters; if you do, the fellow may end up by running off with your wife.

Dr. Hayakawa — the S. I. stands for Samuel Ichiye — was graduated from McGill University in Ontario and got his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin where, Buckley-like, he rode a motorcycle. He married an American, Marge Peters, and they worked together on antidotes for fascist and Nazi propaganda.

The SDS-type liberals, of course, are down on him now. Novelist Earl Shorris wrote in Ramparts that Hayakawa is a quisling whose popularity will be short-lived. Shorris said, too, that Hayakawa "can't abide" such people as Gov. Reagan from whom he derives his present power. But the Ramparts piece did concede grudgingly that Hayakawa, for now at least, was "a hero of the people."

Dr. Hayakawa successfully dodges those who would pin labels on him. He remains his own man.

Whose man is

Orlando Sentinel - FLORIDA MAGAZINE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1970

# Hayakawa?

Right, left, his own . . .

By Emmett Peter  
Sentinel Staff

The rise of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa to eminence as a defender of order at San Francisco State College is an event of more than passing interest to me.

Back in the early 1940s, you see, Hayakawa was my college-day idol. His "Language in Action" was one of the textbooks that impressed and influenced me most.

Hayakawa still is something of a hero figure to me, but today for an additional reason — because he has demonstrated the courage to accept his own counsel even when the going is hard.

As a scholar and author, Hayakawa urged his readers to think out problems carefully, use words of precise meaning in both thought and speech, and then try to arrive at an honest conviction unswayed by emotionalism. What you think is important; not what somebody else says you ought to think.

In other words, be your own man.

When Hayakawa was catapulted into a college presidency because of violence on the campus, he followed that counsel. He was and is his own man.

What astonished me, however, was the support and even adulation Hayakawa was getting from conservative America. Goldwater, Buckley and Reagan were praising him; the Chicago Tribune and New York News, both spokesmen for the nation's newly powerful conservatism, practically adopted as their own this crusty little Japanese-American semanticist.

All this was startling because I remembered Hayakawa as a political liberal — a fellow well to the left of center. That recollection sent me digging in dusty corners for the Hayakawa book. Yes, I found it; yes, he definitely was a New Deal liberal 30 years ago.

Had Hayakawa, like Reagan, shed his old liberalism along the line? That seemed probable but I was curious enough to check it out — first from his file of clippings in The Sentinel, then from the Orlando Public Library's periodical index and finally in the New York Times file at Rollins.

The answer is no, Hayakawa hasn't changed. He supported Kennedy and Johnson and told an interviewer just recently that he voted for Hubert Humphrey in the last presidential election. "I've admired Humphrey for 25 years," he said. "Humphrey did a marvelous job at the Chicago convention. I consider myself a liberal Democrat."

How, then, can this man be the darling of the conservatives?

For one reason alone: He is a courageous, no-nonsense educator who believes passionately in freedom of speech and opposes just as passionately the terrorists who seize campus buildings, disrupt classes and practice vandalism.

Hayakawa's book was aimed at what he called "the almost hypnotic effect" of pro-fascist propaganda in the late 1930s when Mussolini and Hitler were rising to great power. It was first published in 1938. Hayakawa wrote with clarity and wit of the danger in broad generalizations based on a person's race, religion or nationality.



Sentinel columnist Emmett Peter, 50, studied journalism at Emory University in Atlanta in 1939. S. I. Hayakawa, author of one of his textbooks, became a hero to him. Through an ironic evolution of events which Peter points out here, the noted semanticist emerged as a contemporary hero to others with divergent, conflicting philosophies.

"This has been the most exciting day since my 10th birthday when I rode a roller coaster for the first time." — Dr. Hayakawa after dispersing leftist students trying to seize San Francisco State College.



"Teachers should teach their students, 'You are somebody . . . you must get up and scream.'" — Dr. Hayakawa in Honolulu interview, 1962.

**Hayakawa.** DUPLICATE FRAME

"Instead of keeping out Communist propaganda, we should invite hundreds of Soviet spokesmen to come here (to the United States)." — Hayakawa in 1962 speech.

"Men tend to think in opposites, to feel that what is not good must be bad . . . but we have scales of judgment . . . instead of 'sane' and 'insane' we have 'quite sane,' 'sane enough,' 'mildly neurotic,' 'neurotic,' 'almost psychotic,' and 'psychotic.' The greater the number of distinctions, the greater the number of courses of actions suggested to us."

—Dr. Hayakawa, "Language In Action," 1939.

I never did forget his warning that one should not make the mistake of watching a Jew too closely in money matters; if you do, the fellow may end up by running off with your wife.

Dr. Hayakawa — the S. I. stands for Samuel Ichiye — was graduated from McGill University in Ontario and got his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin where, Buckley-like, he rode a motorcycle. He married an American, Marge Peters, and they worked together on antidotes for fascist and Nazi propaganda.

The SDS-type liberals, of course, are down on him now. Novelist Earl Shorris wrote in Ramparts that Hayakawa is a quisling whose popularity will be short-lived. Shorris said, too, that Hayakawa "can't abide" such people as Gov. Reagan from whom he derives his present power. But the Ramparts piece did concede grudgingly that Hayakawa, for now at least, was "a hero of the people."

Dr. Hayakawa successfully dodges those who would pin labels on him. He remains his own man.

What astonished me, however, was the support and even adulation Hayakawa was getting from conservative America. Goldwater, Buckley and Reagan were praising him; the Chicago Tribune and New York News, both spokesmen for the nation's newly powerful conservatism, practically adopted as their own this crusty little Japanese-American semanticist.

All this was startling because I remembered Hayakawa as a political liberal — a fellow well to the left of center. That recollection sent me digging in dusty corners for the Hayakawa book. Yes, I found it; yes, he definitely was a New Deal liberal 30 years ago.

Had Hayakawa, like Reagan, shed his old liberalism along the line? That seemed probable but I was curious enough to check it out — first from his file of clippings in The Sentinel, then from the Orlando Public Library's periodical index and finally in the New York Times file at Rollins.

The answer is no, Hayakawa hasn't changed. He supported Kennedy and Johnson and told an interviewer just recently that he voted for Hubert Humphrey in the last presidential election. "I've admired Humphrey for 25 years," he said. "Humphrey did a marvelous job at the Chicago convention. I consider myself a liberal Democrat."

How, then, can this man be the darling of the conservatives?

For one reason alone: He is a courageous, no-nonsense educator who believes passionately in freedom of speech and opposes just as passionately the terrorists who seize campus buildings, disrupt classes and practice vandalism.

Hayakawa's book was aimed at what he called "the almost hypnotic effect" of pro-fascist propaganda in the late 1930s when Mussolini and Hitler were rising to great power. It was first published in 1938. Hayakawa wrote with clarity and wit of the danger in broad generalizations based on a person's race, religion or nationality.

Orlando Sentinel - FLORIDA MAGAZINE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1970

Whose man is

# Hayakawa?

Right, left, his own . . .

By Emmett Peter  
Sentinel Staff

The rise of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa to eminence as a defender of order at San Francisco State College is an event of more than passing interest to me.

Back in the early 1940s, you see, Hayakawa was my college-day idol. His "Language in Action" was one of the textbooks that impressed and influenced me most.

Hayakawa still is something of a hero figure to me, but today for an additional reason — because he has demonstrated the courage to accept his own counsel even when the going is hard.

As a scholar and author, Hayakawa urged his readers to think out problems carefully; use words of precise meaning in both thought and speech, and then try to arrive at an honest conviction unswayed by emotionalism. What you think is important; not what somebody else says you ought to think.

In other words, be your own man.

When Hayakawa was catapulted into a college presidency because of violence on the campus, he followed that counsel. He was and is his own man.