

Samuel I. Hayakawa: 'A Hell Of A Situation For A Schoolteacher To Get Himself Into'

'Maybe We Could Blame Little League Baseball...'

By DAVE PEYTON

Samuel Ichyle Hayakawa stepped from his Huntington motel room and into a "news arena" filled with television cameras, hot lights, microphones, tape recorders and impatient newsmen Friday.

He greeted the assembly with a curt "Good afternoon, gentlemen," then seated himself in a cane-backed chair.

"This is a hell of a situation for a schoolteacher to get himself into," he said after a long sigh.

It seemed an appropriate statement for a man who finds himself out on an educational limb.

And because he's there, the spirit of the man housed in a diminutive, 63-year-old body has become a symbol.

To the student militants of the nation, he's a threat. To the "silent majority" he is a hope. To the liberal, he's a paradox. To the conservative, he's well-meaning but misguided.

"I'm a hero to some and a son of a bitch to others," he says.

To still others, the president of San Francisco State College who spoke Friday at Marshall University appears to be a man in purgatory — a man set in his convictions who has traveled too far to turn back, yet admittedly unsure of what the future holds for educators of his ilk.

His course was set in December, 1968, when, during a rally of militant students at San Francisco College, he jumped into the middle of the

long-haired radicals, pulled the microphone cords from the amplification system and told everyone to shut up.

That same determination manifested itself Thursday night when, at a speech in Boston, he was heckled by several hundred students and, even though his lecture ended in a battle between police and militants, he finished his talk.

"To the radical militant students, I have become some kind of symbol—a hostile symbol. At Columbia, at the University of Colorado, at the University of Oregon, at Cornell University as well as last (Thursday) night at Northeastern University, there are certain groups of students that would prevent me from speaking and so they attract an enormous amount of attention to my speeches just by trying to prevent me from speaking. I should really pay them to create interest in me. They are increasing my power, my influence and my lecture fees," he said Friday in Huntington.

Dr. Hayakawa likens the militants to neo-Nazis and says that every success they have results in the "diminution of human freedom and academic freedom."

He calls campus violence a fad like swallowing goldfish and panty raids. But if all this "hard line" talk about youngsters impresses the older, more moderate citizens of the nation, his other feelings about major issues might alienate them.

He empathizes with the black man in American society

and participated in a civil rights march in San Francisco several years ago. Many laws are unjust, he says, and believes in peaceful protests if legislative bodies fail to act.

"I suppose I am somewhere to the left of Hubert Humphrey," he commented Friday in Huntington when asked to place himself on the liberal-conservative continuum.

How can a man who feels the Negro has been mistreated have no qualms about calling in the police to subdue campus riots?

Once a man has a method of analyzing a situation firmly established in his mind and is sure of his methods, Dr. Hayakawa says, the decisions which come from that mind are valid, whether they are the views of the right wing, the left wing or the middle of the road.

When the militants brought the "tactics of violence" to the campus of San Francisco State, Dr. Hayakawa said he had decided well in advance that the "ordinary means of society" would have to be used to rid the campus of the violence—namely the police.

"I had decided that firmly in my mind before I took the job of acting president and when faced with it, I acted on my beliefs."

He was named acting president in November, 1968, following the resignation of Dr.



SAMUEL I. HAYAKAWA

Robert R. Smith, who quit amid student disorders, faculty dissent and repeated campus closures involving the militant Negro students and sympathetic faculty members. At the height of student protest on the campus, he suggested on-duty police fustoon themselves with flower garlands, the sign of peace to hippies. He asked college trustees to invite Mahalia Jackson to sing in the quad to soothe wayward souls. He reluctantly gave up driving his red Alfa Romeo sports car in favor of a police escort. He was followed by Huntington police on his visit to the city Friday.

He was born in Vancouver, British Columbia and says that in another century, he might have become a priest. He has become an internationally recognized semanti-

cist, which he defines as "the art of how not to make a fool of yourself."

But of all the jobs he has had, the little man with the neatly-trimmed moustache and the thick, horn-rimmed glasses says he enjoys being the president of a riot-torn college the best.

The day nine persons were hurt in campus violence at San Francisco, he said, "It's the most exciting thing since my 10th birthday, when I rode a roller-coaster for the first time."

Though he has a degree in English, Dr. Hayakawa says it's this liberal arts course of study that is bringing on many of the problems in universities today.

English and social studies students are "verbalists," he says. That is, they are "able to get by on hot air." Because they can "succeed in college without really trying," they "find it easy to define themselves as a kind of intellectual aristocracy — an elite class — and they begin to act like one."

Intertwined with this "arrogance" is a "sentimental identification with the underdog, not unlike the Soviet students' identification with the working class of Russia prior to the revolution."

The overwhelming question facing higher education, he said, is: "Can young people be given a superior education without their ending up believing they are a superior order of beings?"

At the same time, he says, many people, including those

who never attended a college or university, are looking toward these institutions for salvation—a way out of the dilemmas which face the modern world. Thus, when he struck what he termed a blow for reason at San Francisco, he received tens of thousands of "fan letters" from people who never entered the door of a university.

Dr. Hayakawa impresses his listeners as a man who sees the problems clearly. And unlike the position of the student militants, there are no black-and-white issues.

He is opposed to what he terms "the strict two-valued orientation that all good guys are on one side and all the bad guys are on the other." He charges that the young militants have oversimplified the issues. "For them there is the military-industrial complex on one side and all those who believe in humanity on the other. And once polarized like this, you have the patterns of Nazism."

Dr. Hayakawa constantly wrestles with the problems of the campus. That is evident from every word he speaks. He unashamedly describes himself as one "seized by a terrible sense of duty in life."

He leaves no stone unturned when it comes to trying to solve the problems of young militants.

A few months ago he said, "Maybe we could blame Little League baseball. I've noticed kids are over-supervised in Little League baseball. They can't resolve a fight over whether a strike's a

strike without an adult referee. No adult, no ballgame. A whole bunch of kids nowadays don't know how to solve problems on their own."

At Marshall Friday night, he suggested that perhaps the government might establish a "Youth Service Corps" in which young people in their late teens could volunteer their labor to improve social conditions. He indicated this might have a positive effect in reducing campus unrest and give youngsters a taste of the outside world before they enter a college or university.

Doubtlessly, Dr. Hayakawa will continue to come up with similar ideas for years to come, for there are thousands who look to him as a leader in education—while at the same time others claim he is destroying the educational system with heavy-handed methods of discipline.

He will, no doubt, continue to call striking faculty members "bored, middle-aged adolescents" and liken students on the picket line to the "processionary caterpillar, an insect that goes round and round."

One of his colleagues said, "He's over his head. I like him well enough and still do. But he is caught between the governor, the trustees and the good of the school."

Still another San Francisco State College professor summed it up by saying, "Lots of colleges have militant students, but, for better or worse, no one else has Hayakawa."

THE OKLAHOMA JOURNAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1970

Hayakawa Links Elite To Unrest

By JOE FLOWERS

Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, controversial college administrator, related "intellectual elitism," early sexual development and television to student unrest Monday night in a speech in Oklahoma City.

The world famous authority on semantics said teachers are trained to have empathy and understanding toward students and are not geared to rapid decision-making. "Because of this, professors and administrators were unprepared to deal with the campus violence that erupted in the 1960's."

He addressed the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club.

The Japanese-American noted that the most serious disturbances occurred at the country's most prestigious and liberal colleges and universities.

"Perhaps the reason is that a liberal arts education produces in some students and professors an elitist idea of an educational aristocracy," he said. "If these people see themselves as snobs they naturally think they have special privileges and think they know more about everything than anybody."

The president of San Francisco State College said this elitism is one reason Marxism appeals to such "intel-

lectual snobs." "They're the ones who have read and understood an enormously difficult book, 'Das Kapital'." He characterized Marxism as "a dictatorship by intellectuals in the name of the proletariat."

Another cause of student unrest, Hayakawa said, is the accelerated rate of sexual maturation in young people combined with the slower rate of social maturing. He said the lengthening of compulsory education and the social pressure to attend college made school a long process of waiting for responsibility and action in the world.

The language scholar said he definitely favored lowering of the voting age to 19. "We have problems to solve and the more responsibility you give to young people the quicker they grow up. We over 21 don't always make such great decisions anyway," he said.

Dr. Hayakawa said television had robbed most young people under the age of 22 with almost 20,000 hours worth of practice in "interaction with others." "By the time most children are ready for the first grade, they've spent more time in front of the TV than they will in the college classroom."

The advent of television disrupted, he said, the historical pattern of the parents' passing on to the children a way of looking at the world.

The educator said TV advertising also plays a part in the development of restless young people. "Advertising constantly tries to whet

appetites. It doesn't say work harder, don't put too much value in things of the world but rather be impulsive and buy, buy, buy." It gives the idea that products bring happiness.

"Young people have grown up on this and suddenly they say this is a materialistic culture and they reject it. Are they merely rejecting a picture of our culture offered by television?" he asked.

Dealing with racial problems as a part of campus violence, Hayakawa said if he were a Black Panther he would call "angry attention" to the situation of the evening banquet, in which the practically all-white crowd was served by black porters and busboys.

"Twenty or thirty or forty years ago you gentlemen had opportunities denied your negro classmates, that's why none of them are here," he said.

He asked the men's club what the situation would be 30 years from now. "Will it include negroes? If so, it will prove what you preach, the rewards of the free enterprise system. But if young people find this culture can't advance, you will deny the basic ideas of free enterprise and prove the Black Panther's right, that the only chance is revolution." However, Hayakawa said he rejected the Panther philosophy and added, "I don't believe American is a racist society."

He said a racist society was one in which racism is written into laws or accepted as part of the culture or religion. He offered South Africa, Rhodesia and India

as examples of these situations.

"The United States may have discrimination, but it is not built into our law or religion. The only sanction for it is custom and in our rapidly changing society customs change quickly," he said.

As evidence of his statement, Hayakawa traced the development of his family as immigrants who faced discrimination in California. He commented that 25 years ago a Japanese speaker would not be considered for such a group, since most of them were in "concentration camps" in this country.

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
4 Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1970

Sympathy Big Teaching Tool, Educator Says

By Tom Mundy

Sympathy and understanding are the most professional tools in teaching, the president of San Francisco State College said Monday night in Oklahoma City while addressing the Men's Dinner Club on student dissent and the modern university.

"Teachers are trained to have sympathy and understanding for students," Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa said at the Club's 62nd Annual Ladies Night Meeting.

"The puzzling thing is," he said, "is that the most serious things happen at the most prestigious colleges and universities."

Educators Unprepared
When student unrest first erupted, educators were unprepared to deal with it, he said.

"But they never should have had to deal with this kind of problem — and when it came, we just didn't know what the hell to do," he said.

Referring to his weekly column published in The Daily Oklahoman and other newspapers across the nation, Hayakawa said student unrest was "the problem of elitism."

'Elitism' Cited

He said a liberal arts education seemed to produce a feeling of "elitism" and "intellectual snobism."

or the self opinion that "I know more about everything than anyone anyway."

The question, he said, is can students get a superior education without winding up with the feeling of "intellectual snobism."

Maturity is apparently another facet of the problem, he said.

With the rising standards of society, biological and sexual maturity are coming earlier and earlier to the point that a 14-year-old today is as mature as a 16-year-old was in 1910, he said.

Maturity Slower

However, he said, there is a much slower rate of social maturity, or acceptance of responsibilities brought on by the lengthening of compulsory education.

A person now has a long period of waiting for responsibility as a result of education, whereas in 1910 people were socially mature and earning a living at age 14, he said.

"Education is a long process of waiting for responsibility," Hayakawa said.

"These people get confused and bored with themselves," he said. "So the response is a product of unsatisfied drive."

Breathing Space Eyed

Hayakawa said a possible cure to the problem would be a two-year educational "moratorium" between high school and college, giving the student time to decide what he really wants to do.

Young people need more involvement in day-to-day life, he said.

During his speech, Hayakawa rejected the Black Panther Party philosophy of violence and said that America is made up only partially of racists.

Racism Described

"In the United States, racial discrimination is not built into the law," he said, referring to racism in some other countries. "It is only custom (here)."

"Ultimately, I have faith that the United States will be less prejudicial in the 1970's than it was in the 1960's," Hayakawa said.

"The blacks are trying to build a better world for themselves," he added. Hayakawa is scheduled to speak at Oklahoma State University Tuesday at 10 a.m. in the OSU Student Union ballroom on "Education at the Crossroads."

PICTORIAL CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC

Publisher's Note

S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State, defying the rabble in his bright tam-o'-shanter, is locked in a desperate battle with The Black Student Union, Students for a Democratic Society, something called the Third World Liberation Front and rebellious members of his own faculty.

These dissident forces represent a New Leftist assault that is in fact a proving ground for revolutionary tactics. If Hayakawa, the jaunty, world-renowned semanticist who is holding the campus together by single-handed courage and indomitable will, is not equal to this test, then publicity-hungry militants and other odious elements at colleges across the land will be heady with the prospects of rebellion.

And why must Hayakawa stand alone? He's the keeper of the seal at SFS but his portfolio is not big enough to house the dormant conscience of the people of the State of California. Isn't it time the people of this state were outraged by the intolerable, "non-negotiable demands" of the militants, which would be illegal to accept—even if the administration were cowered into submission?

Haven't we heard enough obscenities from the shallow end of the generation gap to wish the gap were even wider between the democratic society of the republic and the unkempt, anarchistic Students for a Democratic Society and the "inflamed literary imaginations" of the Third World Liberation Front?

And as for the striking American Federation of Teachers, (a minority association even at SFS) which in higher academic circles is held to be a bush-league melange of sub-literate malcontents, perhaps it has finally found its niche among the smirking blasphemers parading in dishevelment on the campus.

As for the militants' so-called "demands," there is only one legitimate request on the list: that a black studies department be instituted. But even this "demand" is negated on the face of it by the non-negotiable insistence that this department be autonomous from the administration. This is not only illegal, but absurd.

Governor Reagan, speaking for the Trustees of the State Colleges, has said that a black studies program would be adopted at SFS but for the continued disruption to campus routine by the strikers. If this is so, then the militants are standing in the way of their own "demands." This, together with the actions and attitudes of militants, and the nature of the "demands" themselves, must make it clear to every rational observer that the power symbolic in bringing the college to its knees is more desirable to the militants, and other New Leftists, than the issues they use as a vehicle for dissent.

Hayakawa has said that at SFS and other colleges and universities across the United States, there are certain educators who are essentially revolutionaries. They are not fundamentally interested in solving specific problems, such as racism, but in using the problems to enhance the spirit of unrest which they seek to foster, he said.

Those who honor law and order and the privileges of tax-supported education cannot condone or in any sense justify presumably qualified faculty feeding fuel (whether for selfish interest or with revolutionary intent) to the smoldering fires of racism and/or youthful demagoguery against established authority.

We can understand that at a carnival side show or at a lynching, gawkers, the morbidly curious and followers with no viable commitment will crowd into mobs. No doubt the mobs at SFS have these elements in their ranks. But it is intolerable that such extremists as the SDS or the TWLF would advocate the baiting of police and the foment of violence—irrespective of a specific issue—to serve no purpose other than anarchy.

Such campuses as SFS do not belong to the students; they do not belong to the faculty. They belong to the people of the State of California. We hear much from radical minorities and from the lunatic fringe, but let also be heard the people of the state whose faith and funds are placed in trust for a responsible educational process.

If the torn and frustrated fabric on Hayakawa's hands is to be whole cloth again, the dauntless and defiant little man at SFS cannot be expected to mend it alone. The problem and responsibility is not his alone.

To a man, we the people of the State of California owe an obligation to ourselves, to our children and to the future of sane government and responsible education, to exploit every avenue of due process and legitimate public influence at our disposal to assure law and order and the interests of tax payers—and not merely the license wrested from liberty by those whose voices we hear so loudly and rudely so often.

W. J. Simmons



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Number 1

105th CDS MIDWINTER MEETING OFFICIALLY OPENS

Dr. Hayakawa Assesses Campus Scene At This Evening's General Session

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, will be the keynote speaker this evening when the Chicago Dental Society's 105th Midwinter Meeting officially gets underway.

Dr. Hayakawa is expected to "Assess the Campus Scene". His talk will be heard at 8 p.m. during the General Session being held in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Early Sunday afternoon, he will speak before reporters representing metropolitan, trade, radio and television during a press conference held in the hotel's Bel Air Room. Several student editors from colleges in the area were also present.

Dr. Hayakawa will devote some time tonight describing the whys and wherefores of campus rebellion, including some of the tactics used by militants, activists, radicals and revolutionaries. He is to tell about some of the steps taken by him to restore peace to his college campus.

At 63, the controversial educator has a lot to say about campus disorders. He should. He's been directly connected with more than a few since he took the helm from Robert Smith, who resigned during the campus rebellion last November, 1968.

Hayakawa is a firm believer in the extensive use of police force to restrain campus rebels. He used them during the San Francisco State campus crisis.

His reaction with force has picked up both supporters and protestors. It alienated some members of his faculty and, some say, further polarized the academic community. On the other side of the coin, many feel it was a necessary and a proper use of force in the traditional sense.

Long one of the nation's leading semanticists, Hayakawa has also edited and contributed to such highly-regarded books as *Language in Thought and Action*, *Symbol, Status and Personality* and *Dimensions of Meaning*.

He was a Chicago-boy before joining the San Francisco State faculty. Hayakawa spent five years as a columnist for the *Defender*, one of Chicago's major black newspapers.

He was also on the board of directors of The Institute of Jazz Studies in New York and was a lecturer in English at the University of Chicago.

Hayakawa is also founder and editor of *ETC: A Review of General Semantics*, the journal of the International Society for General Semantics.

It is Hayakawa's conviction, proposed through his book, *Language in Thought and Action*, which has been translated into nine languages, that everyone needs to have an habitually critical view towards language—his own as well as that of others—both for the sake of his personal well-being and for his adequate functioning as a citizen.

His intense study of semantics soon led him outside the fields of literary scholarship and traditional linguistics and into the social sciences: mass communication, anthropology, psychoanalysis and psychology.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA helps kick-off the 105th Midwinter Meeting when he speaks on campus disorders throughout the nation during the General Session, beginning at 8 p.m. in the International Ballroom.

NATIONAL REVIEW

VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS

Hayakawa at Northeastern

DAVID BRUDNOY

BOSTON, January 30: S. I. Hayakawa, "the noted fascist [sic] who grooves on watching pigs beat up white demonstrators and shoot black and brown people," lectured at Northeastern University yesterday. To avenge Chicago Panther Fred Hampton's death, "white kids who dig that this country sucks" came to do as the Weatherman handbill I've been quoting demanded: Get Hayakawa. A week for Northeastern to remember: terrified college administrators calling for injunctions; Northeastern senators endlessly debating the fine points of how to avoid chaos; then the ritual dance—Tuesday's protests against GE recruiters, Wednesday's threatened but aborted picketing of the College of Criminal Justice, Thursday's assault on Hayakawa and the police. Today, dozens of students are out on bail, several policemen and kids are hospitalized including one cop all of whose teeth were knocked out by a rock. The court issued its useless injunction as asked; demonstrating rioters responded with their grossest Northeastern performance to date.

Warned that Harvard's Weathermen had printed bogus tickets, security officials at three checkpoints scrutinized everyone's ticket and Northeastern ID card; getting in was just slightly less hairy than making it to your seat at the Chicago Democratic convention, but lots made it inside. Fifteen hundred milled outside as a thousand found their seats and strained to hear the diminutive Samurai from San Francisco State.

"There's a self-defeating quality to your tactics. The more difficult you make it for me to speak, the more influential and famous I become," Hayakawa began, in answer to the opening "oink, oink," "racist," "fascist," "shit-head," "Vietnam's been raped" litany. He outlined, or attempted to outline, five goals of education, old-fashioned and true: understanding the world around us, learning about other people, developing aesthetic appreciation, acquiring skills, honing intellectual ability. He could barely be heard as bubble gum popped, knuckles cracked, hands applauded rhythmically, and "pig," "you stink," "fatuous Jap" and soap bubbles floated through the air. "SDS rhetoric is incantation substituting for thought; Your Nazi tactics do you no honor."

Maybe a hundred protesters, all told, contested with Hayakawa and the others in the audience, some of whom answered the SDSers in kind. In the press section, cameras and microphones shifted from Hayakawa to the sweet little girls, some my former students, shouting obscenities. My friend, a liberal sociologist, whispered: "You won't find a more conservative campus than Northeastern." I began to wonder. The second largest private university in America, with the biggest ROTC unit, offshoot of the YMCA, an educational opportunity for lower-middle-class, first-generation collegians: we'd always thought it a haven of apathy. "Conservative"? But since Northeastern's acquiescence to Negro demands two years ago, the Left has found its devices of threats and violence partially successful. While the Senate sits on its parliamentary duff and agonizes, the extremist students and their faculty allies prod, goad, accelerate their rhetorical war. "The cult of violence on the Left is devoid of thought; merely mindless fanaticism." Hayakawa's patience was drained. His lips trembled. "Shut up!" he whispered. "Your ass," they yelled back.

Hayakawa got hold of himself again: "It's harder to teach democracy than ever before. The Leftists mouth the platitudes of Mao and Che, endowing their lives with heroic meaning by destroying buildings." Outside, bull-horns, shouts of "Rush the auditorium," "Ho-Ho-Chi Minh. . . ." Rocks hurling at policemen and buildings, policemen rushing the crowd, bashing skulls impartially, dragging students through glass doors. Inside: "Young people are our greatest under-used natural resource, with their abundant idealism, their search for meaning." Outside: more police vans, more cops hammering away, more rocks and billiard balls, more vulgarity. Point-counterpoint. "Full of vital juices, students need dangers to face, responsibilities to shoulder, challenges to meet." Hayakawa's clichés mixed with wisdom; "racist," "murderer," "right on, pig," were his rewards. Outside, what we'd often seen on TV, but never known in the flesh: blood, infuriated police,

screaming kids. Hate. Hate on all sides. Hayakawa closed with words by D. H. Lawrence, at mention of whose name someone shouted "that racist!" Lawrence's poem: "Thought. I love thought. . . . Thought is the testing of statements to the touchstone of conscience [giggles]. Thought is pondering over experience [hisses]." A tight cordon helped Hayakawa leave.

Now all the action was in the quadrangle and the streets, and those of us who'd been indoors could experience what we'd missed: the war, for real. A "police riot"? Not quite, but almost. Grabbing the nearest handy bystanders, policemen dragged students off to paddy-wagons. Going to reason with a cop hauling one of his students away, political scientist Robert Cord, an immensely popular teacher, one of the most decent men at Northeastern, was jostled by the officer. "See Professor Cord, talk doesn't work. The kid had long hair, Professor Cord," another student cried. We stood stunned, our faculty status useless in trying to reason with anyone, cop or student or agitator. Talk didn't work, not last night.

While rioters, and policemen battled, a history department colleague and I debated the limits of heckling. He reminded me of the "noble tradition of heckling." Linguistics specialist Patricia famous semanticist, wasn't so sure. "By Kennedy, who'd come to hear the heckling, do you mean these post-pubescent temper tantrums can keep any unpopular view gagged?" Mrs. Kennedy asked my colleague. Including police temper tantrums, I wondered silently.

DO VIETCONG FLAGS waving outside the auditorium, or foul language, and a nearly successful attempt to silence Hayakawa, justify the view this morning of another professor, known as a conservative, that "we shouldn't have allowed Hayakawa to come; he's too much an incitement to violence"? Is this where we're heading? □

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DUPLICATE FRAME

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Number 1

105th CDS MIDWINTER MEETING OFFICIALLY OPENS

Dr. Hayakawa Assesses Campus Scene At This Evening's General Session

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, will be the keynote speaker this evening when the Chicago Dental Society's 105th Midwinter Meeting officially gets underway.

Dr. Hayakawa is expected to "Assess the Campus Scene". His talk will be heard at 8 p.m. during the General Session being held in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Early Sunday afternoon, he will speak before reporters representing metropolitan, trade, radio and television during a press conference held in the hotel's Bel Air Room. Several student editors from colleges in the area were also present.

Dr. Hayakawa will devote some time tonight describing the whys and wherefores of campus rebellion, including some of the tactics used by militants, activists, radicals and revolutionaries. He is to tell about some of the steps taken by him to restore peace to his college campus.

At 63, the controversial educator has a lot to say about campus disorders. He should. He's been directly connected with more than a few since he took the helm from Robert Smith, who resigned during the campus rebellion last November, 1968.

Hayakawa is a firm believer in the extensive use of police force to restrain campus rebels. He used them during the San Francisco State campus crisis.

His reaction with force has picked up both supporters and protestors. It alienated some members of his faculty and, some say, further polarized the academic community. On the other side of the coin, many feel it was a necessary and a proper use of force in the traditional sense.

Long one of the nation's leading semanticists, Hayakawa has also edited and contributed to such highly-regarded books as *Language in Thought and Action*, *Symbol, Status and Personality* and *Dimensions of Meaning*.

He was a Chicago-boy before joining the San Francisco State faculty. Hayakawa spent five years as a columnist for the *Defender*, one of Chicago's major black newspapers.

He was also on the board of directors of The Institute of Jazz Studies in New York and was a lecturer in English at the University of Chicago.

Hayakawa is also founder and editor of *ETC: A Review of General Semantics*, the journal of the International Society for General Semantics.

It is Hayakawa's conviction, proposed through his book, *Language in Thought and Action*, which has been translated into nine languages, that everyone needs to have an habitually critical view towards language — his own as well as that of others — both for the sake of his personal well-being and for his adequate functioning as a citizen.

His intense study of semantics soon led him outside the fields of literary scholarship and traditional linguistics and into the social sciences; mass communication, anthropology, psychoanalysis and psychology.



DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA helps kick-off the 105th Midwinter Meeting when he speaks on campus disorders throughout the nation during the General Session, beginning at 8 p.m. in the International Ballroom.

NATIONAL REVIEW

VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS

Hayakawa at Northeastern

DAVID BRUDNOY

BOSTON, January 30: S. I. Hayakawa, "the noted fascist [sic] who grooves on watching pigs beat up white demonstrators and shoot black and brown people," lectured at Northeastern University yesterday. To avenge Chicago Panther Fred Hampton's death, "white kids who dig that this country sucks" came to do as the Weatherman handbill I've been quoting demanded: Get Hayakawa. A week for Northeastern to remember: terrified college administrators calling for injunctions; Northeastern senators endlessly debating the fine points of how to avoid chaos; then the ritual dance—Tuesday's protests against GE recruiters, Wednesday's threatened but aborted picketing of the College of Criminal Justice, Thursday's assault on Hayakawa and the police. Today, dozens of students are out on bail, several policemen and kids are hospitalized including one cop all of whose teeth were knocked out by a rock. The court issued its useless injunction as asked; demonstrating rioters responded with their grossest Northeastern performance to date.

Warned that Harvard's Weathermen had printed bogus tickets, security officials at three checkpoints scrutinized everyone's ticket and Northeastern ID card; getting in was just slightly less hairy than making it to your seat at the Chicago Democratic convention, but lots made it inside. Fifteen hundred milled outside as a thousand found their seats and strained to hear the diminutive Samurai from San Francisco State.

"There's a self-defeating quality to your tactics. The more difficult you make it for me to speak, the more influential and famous I become," Hayakawa began, in answer to the opening "oink, oink," "racist," "fascist," "shit-head," "Vietnam's been raped" litany. He outlined, or attempted to outline, five goals of education, old-fashioned and true: understanding the world around us, learning about other people, developing aesthetic appreciation, acquiring skills, honing intellectual ability. He could barely be heard as bubble gum popped, knuckles cracked, hands applauded rhythmically, and "pig," "you stink," "fatuous Jap" and soap bubbles floated through the air. "SDS rhetoric is incantation substituting for thought; Your Nazi tactics do you no honor."

Maybe a hundred protesters, all told, crowded with Hayakawa and the others in the audience, some of whom answered the SDSers in kind. In the

press section, cameras and microphones shifted from Hayakawa to the sweet little girls, some my former students, shouting obscenities. My friend, a liberal sociologist, whispered: "You won't find a more conservative campus than Northeastern." I began to wonder. The second largest private university in America, with the biggest ROTC unit, offshoot of the YMCA, an educational opportunity for lower-middle-class, first-generation collegians: we'd always thought it a haven of apathy. "Conservative"? But since Northeastern's acquiescence to Negro demands two years ago, the Left has found its devices of threats and violence partially successful. While the Senate sits on its parliamentary duff and agonizes, the extremist students and their faculty allies prod, goad, accelerate their rhetorical war. "The cult of violence on the Left is devoid of thought; merely mindless fanaticism." Hayakawa's patience was drained. His lips trembled. "Shut up!" he whispered. "Your ass," they yelled back.

Hayakawa got hold of himself again: "It's harder to teach democracy than ever before. The Leftists mouth the platitudes of Mao and Che, endowing their lives with heroic meaning by destroying buildings." Outside, bull-horns, shouts of "Rush the auditorium," "Ho-Ho Chi Minh. . . ." Rocks hurling at policemen and buildings, policemen rushing the crowd, bashing skulls impartially, dragging students through glass doors. Inside: "Young people are our greatest under-used natural resource, with their abundant idealism, their search for meaning." Outside: more police vans, more cops hammering away, more rocks and billiard balls, more vulgarity. Point-counterpoint. "Full of vital juices, students need dangers to face, responsibilities to shoulder, challenges to meet." Hayakawa's clichés mixed with wisdom; "racist," "murderer," "right on, pig," were his rewards. Outside, what we'd often seen on TV, but never known in the flesh: blood, infuriated police,

screaming kids. Hate. Hate on all sides. Hayakawa closed with words by D. H. Lawrence, at mention of whose name someone shouted "that racist!" Lawrence's poem: "Thought. I love thought. . . . Thought is the testing of statements to the touchstone of conscience [giggles]. Thought is pondering over experience [hisses]." A tight cordon helped Hayakawa leave.

Now all the action was in the quadrangle and the streets, and those of us who'd been indoors could experience what we'd missed: the war, for real. A "police riot"? Not quite, but almost. Grabbing the nearest handy bystanders, policemen dragged students off to paddy-wagons. Going to reason with a cop hauling one of his students away, political scientist Robert Cord, an immensely popular teacher, one of the most decent men at Northeastern, was jostled by the officer. "See Professor Cord, talk doesn't work. The kid had long hair, Professor Cord," another student cried. We stood stunned, our faculty status useless in trying to reason with anyone, cop or student or agitator. Talk didn't work, not last night.

While rioters, and policemen battled, a history department colleague and I debated the limits of heckling. He reminded me of the "noble tradition of heckling." Linguistics specialist Patricia famous semanticist, wasn't so sure. "By Kennedy, who'd come to hear the heckling, do you mean these post-pubescent temper tantrums can keep any unpopular view gagged?" Mrs. Kennedy asked my colleague. Including police temper tantrums, I wondered silently.

DO VIETCONG FLAGS waving outside the auditorium, or foul language, and a nearly successful attempt to silence Hayakawa, justify the view this morning of another professor, known as a conservative, that "we shouldn't have allowed Hayakawa to come; he's too much an incitement to violence"? Is this where we're heading? □

OUR MAN ON THE TOWN

By Jack
Rosenbaum



The Line Forms . . .

Stage Whispers . . . Sure-fire Cow Palace sellout July 31 — pop singer Tom Jones. The Welsh super star, whose personal take was \$50,000 for an Oakland Coliseum show last summer, may make it a two-night stand with a July 30 performance.

Behind the scenes: The movie "Patton" was first planned by 20th Century-Fox in the early '50s, but shelved. An actor now retired was slated for the "Blood and Guts" role — Ronald Reagan . . . Talk that Tommy Smothers, who owns a pad in Mill Valley, may open night clubs bearing his name in N.Y. and San Francisco to keep him busy between TV specs.

Theresa Cone decided to get some replicas of the Declaration of Independence to publicize the Civic Light Opera's April 23 opener, "1776." After a dozen unsuccessful calls she finally got a lead — from the Birch Society. They referred her to the Rev. Claude Bunzel, curator of Independence Hall, Knott's Berry Farm, who, noting Theresa's home address, enclosed a note with the shipment: "It was encouraging that someone in Berkeley would want material of this kind. There's not much in the media to make one think so."

★ ★ ★

THE CURRENT State Senate has seen so much "revolution" politicians refer to it as the Banana Republic . . . Wendell Handy, a GOP candidate for Calif. secy of state, takes no chances on being misquoted. Tape recorded his own press conference at the S-Palace.

Know Your Doctor: A major S.F. hospital is plenty burned over the young man who came into the woman's clinic, donned a long white coat and methodically examined waiting female patients in the various treatment rooms. Then, his tour ended, he returned the coat to the hanger and took off. Panic when the ladies learned that was no doctor.

★ ★ ★

S.F. STATE President Hayakawa has friends everywhere. In the Edinburgh Castle bar on Geary hangs a picture of Hayakawa complete with tam-o-shanter. A customer came in, had a couple of belts, then demanded, "What's that little blankety-blank doing up there?" Before he could take another slurp the bartender gave the dissenter a non-negotiable heave-ho . . . Hayakawa will be in Washington tomorrow testifying in favor of giving 18 year olds the right to vote.

Bill Wells of Oakland can match unusual checks with any man. Several years ago he happily paid the last installment of alimony by drawing a \$25 check on a shirt. It went through all channels and came back to him properly cancelled. The "check," drawn on the Wells Fargo Bank, now hangs on the wall of his den as a reminder that he gave the shirt off his back.

Thurs., Mar. 12, 1970 ☆ San Francisco Chronicle

HERB CAEN

Memos to Myself

WELL, I'VE been had (again). That letter we attributed Monday to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa — filled with a lot of heavy verbiage about dogs running loose on the S.F. State campus — turns out to have been a hoax. A rather pointless hoax, at that, since it simply sounded as though Hayakawa were having a little fun with the language. Ah well . . .

Albert Moreh

Cahills Guests - - But Not Alioto's

"You just can't have a glass jaw in my business," said just-fired Police Chief Thomas Cahill last night at the wedding reception for the former Joanne Hale and dentist Aldon Hilton at the St. Francis Yacht Club. There was no bitterness in Cahill's voice. It was the first public appearance for the outspoken red-headed Cahill, a widower, and his new dark-haired bride, Felipa, who returned from their honeymoon Sunday.

"In a sense, it is a good omen. For a while we will have more time together," said a smiling Felipa.

Although there is no outward animosity toward Mayor Alioto the Cahills did not attend last night's Alioto-supported dinner honoring S.F. State President S.I. Hayakawa at the Fairmont. They had been invited.

The Cahills are long-time friends of former New Zealand Consul General and Mrs. John Hale. (Mr. Hale resigned his post to stay in The City.) The Hales' daughter Joanne, eloped to Reno with Aldon Hilton last week as noted, and a reception was in order. The affair was sponsored jointly by the Hales and Joanne's boss, John Merrill of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, for whom the pretty blonde works.

Mr. Merrill, by the way, was with ravishing former fashion model Shirley Patton. It's getting to be a regular twosome. And, please, Mrs. former-Merrill no more of those embarrassing phone calls to this office. What is, is, my dear.

Another newlywed couple were present, too. Ireland's Consul General James Kirwan introduced his new bride, Ita. Both back from an Irish honeymoon. Where else?

"Is it the first marriage for both of you?" we asked. "Of course. We're Irish you know," replied Mr. Kirwan with a broguish broad grin. (Don't the Irish ever split except politically?)

On hand to wish all the happily marrieds well were the Vernon Kaufmans, Netherlands Consul General and Mrs. Jan van Houten, Ben Swig, Cyril Magnin, honorary Ethiopian Consul General and Mrs. Arnold Chamove and the Hales' beauteous unwed daughter, Andrea, up from Los Angeles.

And if they all lent an ear (some did), they would have heard the melodious tones of the San Francisco Boys Chorus, being feted in a downstairs Yacht Club room by its Chorus Guild. Mrs. Gordon Getty, Mrs. Peter Zuber, Mrs. Jesse Koshland, Mrs. Ralph Davies and Mrs. Lester Gorman would have liked that.

★ ★ ★

Amid the annual hub-bugging that marks the Little Jim Club voting party for Mardi Gras Queen, which somehow banker Michael Shaw, makes sense of, a queen was named last night at the One Montgomery Street offices of Crocker-Citizens bank.

Hail to Mrs. Earl (Jill Fritsch) Olsen who led the 10-pack of pulchritude and personality with 154,014 votes. (In plain talk that means her on-the-surface, easy-going UC hospital neurologist husband persuaded other doctors and friends from University of Wisconsin and George Washington U days to come up with more than \$15,000.)

Runners-up were Carolyn (Mrs. John) Reid of Sacramento (quite a feat for Reaganville) and Logue (Mrs. Donald) Malouf.

"We are very happy over the outcome. In this time of high interest rates, tight money and a poor stock market we came up with \$45,608.74, which is a few thousands below last year," said Kay (Mrs. August) Benz, who identified herself as "queen mother." Mother knows best.

Despite stringent economic conditions, the C-C bank was more than the usual madhouse. Van Cleef & Arpels, the fabled N.Y. jewelers, were supposed to lend a super Napoleonic crown (paste, of course) for an impromptu coronation. It never arrived.

It was of small concern to Roger and Vicki Sant. Vicki was last year's queen and in a drawing that followed the royal selection won a weekend for two at Yosemite. That's all well and good; except the Sants are expecting their first child in June.

"If we don't take that weekend soon, Smokey the Bear may be our midwife," grinned Roger. And if one can't have a little fun at a charity event, why bother?

SF Chronicle 10-23-70

HERB CAEN

DON'T BELIEVE the talk that Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who turns 65 next July, will then retire as Pres. of S.F. State. He hopes to be retained on a year-to-year basis. "Anyway," he adds, "I'm only the 'outside President'" (a reference to his numerous lecture dates). The "inside President" is Dr. John Edwards . . . With malice aforethought, newspaper fotoggers waited and waited at the opening of the S.F. Film Festival and finally got what they were after—a "grab" shot of Mayor Alioto talking to Mario Puzo, author of "The Godfather" (a book that John L. Wasserman describes as "The Mafia 'Airport'"). . . . Scooping the world from Sacramento: Mike Hamiel, who runs a show on KCRA radio called "Celebrity Phone Calls," put in a call to Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers Tues. night, got him justlikethat, and became the first to flash that Miss Dohrn (Bernadette or her sister) is now in Algiers, too, as who isn't?

San Francisco Chronicle

Tues., Feb. 24, 1970

SPUR on the Old Mint

IN ITS TIMELY POSITION paper on the Old United States Mint, the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association finds major fault with the proposal that it be demolished to make way for a high-rise college complex. SPUR notes that it first called for an urban university center in San Francisco three years ago. But it also pointedly reminds educators that 20 to 40 acres would be required and not the tight, virtually unexpandable one acre now occupied by the Old Mint.

This is just one more compelling argument for those who favor saving and restoring a structure of prime historical importance, not only to the city but to the entire West.

In addition to its complaints about the educational unsuitability of the Old Mint property, SPUR finds, as have many other interested organizations, that the building is one of major importance and deserves designation as a National Historical Monument. It urges that a public use be found for the restored building but that no deadline be put on a decision on what this use should be or the means of attaining it.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONSORTIUM, an ad hoc association of six local colleges and universities, has proposed to a Federal fact-finding board that those who want to save the building be allowed six months to prepare a feasible plan. SPUR suggests that the Federal budgeting process makes this deadline unreasonable, which is indeed so. It urges that San Francisco State College and the Redevelopment Agency seek out a suitable downtown campus site elsewhere, a sensible proposal.

Tuesday, February 17, 1970

Viewpoint

Can only offer pity to Hayakawa protestors

By Bruce Gordon
Special to The Post

I feel pity for the persons that broke windows on Saturday night during Mr. Hayakawa's visit here. I was trying to be angry with you, but I couldn't. The final results of what you do are not worth my anger.

You used rocks this time and soon you will return with torch and gun. Yes you may just destroy this system and erect another very similar to it. Similar because it is evident that you have learned well, though not well enough yet, the base methods of this system and so I must doubt anything that you will build in its place. As much as we may dispute the point, there does seem to be a connection between ends and means.

You didn't let Mr. Hayakawa speak in peace. You attacked the University. So it has always been that tyranny attacks the university, the church, the artist. Of all things in a society these three things are eternally the enemies of tyrants, because in these things the truth and life, are held highest above all else. From life flows the truth and life is made whole, sane and beautiful by the truth.

If what Mr. Hayakawa says is a lie, still let him speak in an atmosphere where rational discussion will surely reveal the truth and show his lies for what they are. You claimed that Mr. Hayakawa's speech would inflame you to riot. The truth always seems to inflame those that it threatens. But you will find that the truth is not easily destroyed. All the truth needs are people brave enough, reasonable enough, patient enough to seek it, witness it and use it.

By your actions you have declared yourselves enemies of truth and reason.

I pity you because you are apprentice tyrants giddy with the first exciting lessons of tyranny. You have yet to learn arson, sniping, extortion, kidnap, murder but you are off to a fine start with riot and disruption.

I pity you because later lessons, once experienced and survived, will make you bolder and your chances for success much better. I pity you because the final lesson of tyranny is failure. Failure not because you lacked the necessary weapons, troops, slogans and devices to make your will real. But failure because you will lack the truth. Somewhere, at sometime, someone will speak the truth and it will kill you.

I cannot be angry with you, rather I mourn you because you have thrown rocks at the very thing that could save you. I ache for you because you have chosen the swift and terrible companionship of death and you will find the demands of that friendship non-negotiable. You hurl rocks and scream for justice to be done. When has a mob ever meted a firm, merciful and lasting justice? How much justice does a rock contain that you are so swift to hurl it where you feel justice is needed?

I pity you because some day you will have to face the truth and learn the final lesson and take your place among the tyrants that history has seen. You will not survive the lesson.

(Editor's note: Gordon is the administrative assistant to the director of the Center for Afro-American culture here.)

Hayakawa Tells of Violence Experience

By PAT LEWIS
News-Press Special Writer

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State told a capacity audience of 1,300 today at Oklahoma State University why he called in the police to quell student violence last year at the California school.

A member of the Student Association Forum Committee which co-sponsored the speech, said FBI plainclothesmen were present at Hayakawa's visit. A member of the OSU Safety and Security department said he did

not know of any FBI members being present.

Hayakawa explained the events which led to the entrance of the police. "Lives were threatened, fires were set and bombs were placed. Someone had to be called in."

The college president, who has become a sort of "hero of law and order" for his action, said he placed eight policemen in every classroom building to prevent further disruptions in the classroom.

It worked "well in that there.

were no further direct disruptions in the classroom. Instead they took it outside in the open where pictures could be taken."

Hayakawa blamed the media for escalating the violence, but at the same time thanked it for creating the law and order image of him.

"That image came to be my biggest asset, because everyone wanted pictures of me and our side of the story started getting to the public."

Hayakawa blamed the faculty for the "sinister role of the minority of the faculty in aiding and

fostering the student unrest. The radical faculty members called for strike action."

Hayakawa said he was optimistic that college violence has crested and will not spread further.

"College still remains the hope of the future. We are all immigrants from societies where opportunities were limited. We must maintain this educational channel. It is important to everybody."

The college president, who is also a renown general semantist, also gave his five goals for education.

"Most importantly, each individual must learn a critical or intellectual method to sort out all the words and thoughts presented by the media."

Hayakawa's personal theory is general semantics which cautions its students "to be wary of words." His most famous book, "Language in Action", deals with that subject.

Outlining his educational philosophy further, Hayakawa said, "We must understand and appreciate the natural world we live in and learn our own personal responsibility to it."

"We must also learn to live with fellow inhabitants and each person should learn to earn a living."

Additionally everyone should have an aesthetic experience: "An experience of lonely contemplation of beauty and order."



HAYAKAWA GESTURES — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, gestures as he speaks to a capacity crowd of 1,300 at Oklahoma State University Tuesday. Hayakawa was co-sponsored by the Forum Committee and the Residence Hall Association. (Photo by Bob Dimery)



HAYAKAWA WITH KAMM — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa chats with Dr. Robert B. Kamm (left), as Dr. Kamm welcomes him to the Oklahoma

State University campus. (Photo by Bob Dimery)

Stillwater News-Press

61ST YEAR NO. 1 12 PAGES

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1970

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THE NEW CANADIAN

Hayakawa's Statement On Political Withdrawal

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, colorful president of San Francisco State College, withdrew 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 recent news conference is printed here in its entirety as follows:

For many months public opinion polls have been telling me that I have a chance of being elected to the United States Senate and thousands of people have been urging me, in conversation, by letter, and by telegram, to run. It is difficult to pass up such an opportunity. It is given to only one hundred individuals in the nation at any one time, and to only two in the entire populous state of California, to serve as U.S. Senator, which, except for the presidency and vice presidency, is the highest elective office to which a citizen can aspire. How can you turn your back on a chance like this?

For me, however, there is even more in the prospect of a senate seat than there is for the average person. Among those who are urging me most strongly to run are a number of Japanese-American friends, old and new — people who went through the experience of being taken from their homes and farms and businesses and placed in desert "relocation centers" during World War II. These men and women, mostly immigrants and second-generation Americans (Issei and Nisei) endured the relocation experience in the faith that after wartime anxieties and hysteria were over, justice would ultimately prevail.

Only 25 Years After

This faith turned out to be well founded. A mere 25 years after their relocation, Japanese-Americans have attained a secure and honorable place in the mainstream of American life. This achievement is largely due to their own efforts, of course, in agriculture and business and industry. It was helped along immeasurably by the record of Nisei fighting men in World War II. But little of this achievement would have been possible if the United States had not been all along a nation capable of outgrowing racial fears and prejudices of earlier times.

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 therefore a deeply emotional issue. 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!

Tuesday, February 3, 1970

In South Africa and Rhodesia, racial discrimination is written into law and protected by the full force of police and military. In India, it is built into religious beliefs and practices thousands of years old. (The Sanskrit word for caste is *varnas*, which originally meant "race.") I almost owe it to my fellow Americans 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.

Many people, especially those concerned with education, have also urged me to run for the post of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This too is a tempting idea. Dr. Max Rafferty, in his capacity as a Trustee of the State College system, has shown me many courtesies and kindnesses. 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.

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 streetcar 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.

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 only last September, are a promising area of growth, in which of minority business opportunity. Ethnic studies programs, initiated 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.

THE PLAIN DEALER

NO. 33

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

CLEVELAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1970

Tues., Feb. 3, 1970

Hayakawa Blames Unrest on Immaturity

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco State College president, often greeted on his speaking tours with rocks and epithets, last night luxuriated in the relative calm of Park Synagogue in Cleveland Heights.

Speaking before an estimated 2,000 persons who did noahing more than interrupt the educator with applause, Hayakawa discussed some of the troubles at San Francisco State, noted the riot which met his speech Thursday at Northeastern University and talked about some of the cultural problems he believes are affecting stud-

ent unrest.

Much of the problem with today's students, said Hayakawa, lies with their emotional development, which often lags behind their physical development.

STUDENTS mature physically much earlier than their grandparents did in 1910, but are not as emotionally mature, he said. In 1910, young people at the age of 18 were in the adult working world and adjusted accordingly, adopting its value system.

Now, young people at 18 face at least four years of college, perhaps more, and have no need to adopt an adult value system, he said.

Many students are not mature enough for college. There are many who do not want to be in college but are there, because they are the victims of "subtle social pressure" to go on to school, he added. "These are ones who are marking time, awaiting an encounter with the outside world when they are 22."

"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."

THESE ARE the students who drop out, who engage in revolutionary behavior, who take up drugs, he said.

Hayakawa laid some of

the blame for students arrested emotional development to television.

He said by the time a youngster is six years old he has spent more hours before a TV set than he ever will in a college classroom.

Expanding on this, one of his favorite themes, he said children sit before a television "like they are taking a drug."

The time spent on television is "hours stolen from the time needed to relate to people." By the time a student reaches college, he has watched 22,000 hours of television, "missing all that time needed for learning how to relate."

STUDENT militants do not know how to relate, he said. They are not acquainted with the democratic decision making process, because it is not shown on television.

To assist students in their emotional development, Hayakawa suggested a 23 year moratorium on education between high school and college. He proposed that students be given the opportunity to enter some service program before going on to college to give them the chance to find out what they want to do with their lives.

Hayakawa Links Elite To Unrest

By JOE FLOWERS

Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, controversial college administrator, related "intellectual elitism," early sexual development and television to student unrest Monday night in a speech in Oklahoma City.

The world famous authority on semantics said teachers are trained to have empathy and understanding toward students and are not geared to rapid decision-making. "Because of this, professors and administrators were unprepared to deal with the campus violence that erupted in the 1960's."

He addressed the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club.

The Japanese-American noted that the most serious disturbances occurred at the country's most prestigious and liberal colleges and universities.

Perhaps the reason is that liberal arts education produces in some students and professors an elitist idea of an educational aristocracy," he said. "If these people see themselves as snobs they naturally think they have special privileges and think they know more about everything than anybody."

The president of San Francisco State College said this elitism is one reason Marxism appeals to such "intellectual snobs." "They're the ones who have read and understood an enormously difficult book, 'Das Kapital'." He characterized Marxism as "a dictatorship by intellectuals in the name of the proletariat."

Another cause of student unrest, Hayakawa said, is the accelerated rate of sexual maturation in young people combined with the slower rate of social maturing. He said the lengthening of compulsory education and the social pressure to attend college made school a long process of waiting for responsibility and action in the world.

The language scholar said he definitely favored lowering of the voting age to 19. "We have problems to solve and the more responsibility you give to young people the quicker they grow up. We over 21 don't always make such great decisions anyway," he said.

Dr. Hayakawa said television had robbed most young people under the age of 22 with almost 20,000 hours worth of practice in "interaction with others." "By the time most children are ready for the first grade, they've spent more time in front of the TV than they will in the college classroom."

The advent of television disrupted, he said, the historical pattern of the parents passing on to the children a way of looking at the world.

The educator said TV advertising also plays a part in the development of restless young people. "Advertising constantly tries to whet appetites. It doesn't say work harder, don't put too much value in things of the world but rather be impulsive and buy, buy, buy." It gives the idea that products bring happiness.

"Young people have grown up on this and suddenly they say this is a materialistic culture and they reject it. Are they merely rejecting a picture of our culture offered by television?" he asked.

Dealing with racial problems as a part of campus violence, Hayakawa said if he were a Black Panther he would call "angry attention" to the situation of the evening banquet, in which the practically all-white crowd was served by black porters and busboys.

"Twenty or thirty or forty years ago you gentlemen had opportunities denied your negro classmates, that's why none of them are here," he said.

He asked the men's club what the situation would be 30 years from now. "Will it include negroes? If so, it will prove what you preach, the rewards of the free enterprise system. But if young people find this culture can't advance, you will deny the basic ideas of free enterprise and prove the Black Panther's right, that the only chance is revolution." However, Hayakawa said he rejected the Panther philosophy and added, "I don't believe American is a racist society."

He said a racist society was one in which racism is written into laws or accepted as part of the culture or religion. He offered South Africa, Rhodesia and India as examples of these situations.

"The United States may have discrimination, but it is not built into our law or religion. The only sanction for it is custom and in our rapidly changing society customs change quickly," he said.

As evidence of his statement, Hayakawa traced the development of his family as immigrants who faced discrimination in California. He commented that 25 years ago a Japanese speaker would not be considered for such a group, since most of them were in "concentration camps" in this country.

TULSA DAILY WORLD

Country Parson

"A goal that requires a little effort probably worth even a little effort."

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1970 SECTION B—PAGE 1



—World Staff Photos by Richard Pulliam

Semanticist S. I. Hayakawa Reaches for Right Word

An academician who called the cops to the campus of San Francisco State College at the tailend of the sixties to end student rioting spoke to about 1,000 persons at the University of Tulsa Monday. During his speech, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of the college, he saved from further violence, fed his audience some humor but

most of the time he was deadly serious. He predicted violence on campuses will decline because supporters are disenchanted over its failure and because the fad for upheavals is passing. (Story on A-1.)

Campus Violence Drop Seen By Hayakawa; Crowd Cheers

By TOM WOOD
Of the World Staff

Speaking to a standing room only crowd of about 1,000 at the University of Tulsa Monday, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, predicted a decline in campus unrest and violence.

A dapper little man with an almost perpetually quizzical expression on his face, Hayakawa said he thought violence is on the way out because it hasn't really worked for the radicals and because as a fad it is losing ground.

The famous semanticist, now even more widely known for putting backbone into cap and gown communities when he called police to the campus of his school, said he doesn't consider himself a folk hero of either the left or the right.

DURING A PRESS CONFERENCE after his speech, Hayakawa said he didn't look upon his role as political at all.

"I have come to see my job as the restoration of academic freedom," he said during his speech and at the press session.

His hour-long speech ended to thunderous applause in the ballroom of Westby Center. Several

hundred students had squeezed into the back of the room. The sound system, however, was not strong enough to include them so a nervous rotation of coming and going continued at the back of the room during most of the speech. There were no protests or heckling such as has occurred at some of his talks elsewhere.

His speech was interwoven with humor. No one was prepared for his finale, however, because he reached inside the space beneath the lectern, whipped out a student's gaily colored knit cap he had spied there earlier, and pulled it down over his head.

A student reclaimed it later.

DRESSED IN A GREY SUIT, blue shirt and a brilliant orange-and-yellow tie, Hayakawa spoke in a soft, precise voice—mostly from notes. He put much of the blame for unrest on the nation's campuses at the doorstep of radical professors, and poked good-natured fun at TU for being a non-violent center.

He cited an Art Buchwald column in which a prof at "North Amnesty U," although battered and hurled down stairs, wondered "What we have done to the students to make them act this way?" The prof remained unruffled and dedicated to im-

partial review as the buildings were being burned about him.

"DESPITE EVERYTHING," some campuses are still quiet, Hayakawa said, and then listed the New York Police Academy, the Karate Institute, and the McAlester School of Embalming—"where everything is quiet."

Hayakawa said he had learned from TU officials that there has been no violence in Tulsa.

"Which are you most like?" he asked, referring to the three non-violent institutions he had just cited.

Most University rebels, he said, are upper middle class and can be found in the liberal arts and the social sciences. They are fields in which "verbal facility is highly prized and in which it is not always necessary to check one's words against the facts of life, as you have to in chemistry or home economics in order to pull down an A grade."

"The cards are stacked in favor of the verbalist because scholastic tests aptitude tests are easy for those who have a ready flow of words," he said.

"STUDENTS WHO ARE ACCEPTED can then succeed without really trying. All they have to do is major in English or sociology," he said.

After a pause, he added, "I majored in English myself."

The students roared.

Students who do well on aptitude tests, he continued, are often courted by top schools, often several schools at a time and "it is no wonder that they begin to feel superior."

Hayakawa distinguished between traditional "liberal arts and its opposite, the servile arts." Contempt for vocationalism dates back into history, because the servile arts since ancient times related to cooking, barbering, and engineering—for working people and slaves.

"Liberal arts was a general study for people who didn't work for a living."

"With such prejudices, it is easy for the verbalists to define themselves as an intellectual aristocracy and to begin to act like one," he said referring to the behavior of the upper class in Fielding's novel, "Tom Jones."

"ARISTOCRATS DESPISE the useful citizen. They take pleasure in shocking the lower and middle classes by outrageous speech, dress, and behavior. They are above discussing matters with their inferiors who are, by definition, those with whom they disagree. They simply want their own way at once, and by force if necessary."

Hayakawa said many professors are elitists, too, and that they have encouraged resistance. He described activities at San Francisco State in 1964 as

"student gangsterism." He was critical of his predecessor and the faculty majority that had been outflanked by a radical minority which had gained control of the faculty senate.

An "emergency faculty meeting," he said in critical disbelief, was called two days after a riot in which fights broke out, fires were ignited, and classes dismissed by marauding bands of black and white students.

WHEN HE TOOK OVER THE reins, Hayakawa said he took steps to have police on campus on a continuing basis. He conferred with the police department. Eight policemen arrived at each building at 7:30 each morning. As a result, disruptions were moved outside where the public could see them. Such steps led to "our fame," he said.

He praised the San Francisco police who treated the students like ladies and gentlemen.

"Soon, coeds were dating some of the policemen."

Hayakawa said he withstood the pressure of the radicals who asked him to withdraw the police or "blood will be on your hands."

HE TOLD THEM, "I'LL TAKE the chance."

Hayakawa said the traditional absence of police on campus dates to the Middle Ages when educational institutions were monastic, and as such, were sanctuaries. Persons in monastic orders, had withdrawn from society, but now, a university is involved with the community in many areas.

Hayakawa said universities and students should be free to investigate all thoughts, but that changes in society should be carried out by other institutions. The San Francisco professor is slated to speak Tuesday at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State.

Fete at Fairmont . . .

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA HONORED AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER IN S.F.

By STEVE DOI
The Gold room of the Fairmont hotel was filled to capacity by a congenial crowd attending "An Evening with S. I. Hayakawa and Friends," sponsored by the San Francisco State College Alumni Assn.

Those in attendance contributed \$50 per person to enable Dr. Hayakawa to implement special educational projects outside of the regular school budget, including a course of study of ethnic minority groups and their problems in a changing urban society.

Top names of the San Francisco Bay Area in the academic, financial, entertainment, political and civic fields were present.

Present at Dinner
Many persons of Japanese ancestry were in attendance, including:

Consul General and Mrs. Eikichi Hara, Bishop Kenryu Takashi Tsuji, Mr. and Mrs. Shichinosuke Asano, Jack Kusaba, Susumu Onoda, Toshio Nagamura, Masao Ashizawa, Jack Hirose, Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Sam Sato, Dr. and Mrs. Terry Hayashi, Dr. and Mrs. Kunisada Kiyasu, Mr. and Mrs. James Otagiri, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Ishimatsu, Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Izumizaki, Taichiro Hori and Steve Doi.

Izumizaki, a SFSU graduate who is with the Youth for Service organization, and his wife were among those seated at the head table.

Bishop Tsuji, born in Canada as was Dr. Hayakawa, gave the invocation and benediction. Carter B. Smith, KSFO radio personality, Class of '59, made opening remarks. He then introduced Morey Amsterdam, noted TV humorist, who kept everyone laughing with his rapier tongue while introducing Mayor Joseph Alioto; Walter Keane, the artist; Assemblyman Leo McCarthy; and Vincent Guaraldi, an alumnus of San Francisco State college and recording artist, who performed a number in tribute to Dr. Hayakawa.

Seek Support for Schools
Dr. Hayakawa topped off the evening with a strong appeal for support of a downtown educational complex, which is to be support-

ed by a newly-formed educational consortium. The member schools are:
San Francisco State college, University (Continued on last page)



Community Represented at Hayakawa Dinner

TWO TABLES—Two members of the sponsoring committee for the dinner honoring Dr. S. I. Hayakawa were at one of the two tables reserved by Japanese Americans — Susumu Onoda, left, Bank of Tokyo of California president, and Shichinosuke Asano, Nichi Bei Times presi-

dent, who attended with Mrs. Asano. Toshio Nagamura, manager of the Tokyo bank's Japan center office, is at the right. In the back row are Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Jack Hirose, Sam Sato, Masao Ashizawa and Jack Kusaba.

Photos by Steve Doi



Dr. Hayakawa is serving as advisor to the president of the Bank of Tokyo and several bank directors and advisory board members were at the other table. Back row—Dr. Kunisada Kiyasu, Dr. Terry Hayashi, I. K. Ishimatsu, Noboru Nakamura, and James Otagiri. Front row—Mrs. Kiyasu, Mrs. Otagiri, Mrs. Nakamura, Mrs. Ishimatsu and Mrs. Hayashi.

Dr. Hayakawa is serving as advisor to the president of the Bank of Tokyo and several bank directors and advisory board members were at the other table. Back row—Dr. Kunisada Kiyasu, Dr. Terry Hayashi, I. K. Ishimatsu, Noboru Nakamura, and James Otagiri. Front row—Mrs. Kiyasu, Mrs. Otagiri, Mrs. Nakamura, Mrs. Ishimatsu and Mrs. Hayashi.

while defending his right to free speech on college campuses. He stated that one of his proudest memories of San Francisco State college occurred in 1964, when the students debated heatedly upon whether George Lincoln Rockwell, the avowed fascist, should be allowed to speak on their campus.

Given Chance to Speak
The students decided that even though they contemptuously detested his views, George Lincoln Rockwell had the right to express his opinions on campus.

The students marched into the auditorium wearing "Star of David" armbands, but did not once disrupt Rockwell's speech. At the end, there was absolutely no applause.

However, the surprised Rockwell sincerely thanked the students for allowing him to complete his speech, which he was never allowed to do on any other campus.

Dr. Hayakawa stated that it was his desire to remain as president of San Francisco State college until this type of intellectual freedom is again achieved at his college.

'A Beautiful Dream'

The Old Mint's Elderly 'Invasion'

By Mike Mahoney

The civil servants were cross. And nervous. "They told us it was just going to be a group of five people. And then the newspapers came out this morning saying it would be open to the public," complained one.

He stood at the door of the Old San Francisco Mint at Fifth and Mission streets, eyeing a small knot of determined senior citizens, some on canes and some on crutches. They made it up the steps from Fifth street, but would they make it through those gloomy deserted halls?

Up the steps bounded William Murdock, the organizer of the tour, an ebullient black man in a smart gray three-piece suit. The men from the General Services Administration told him they were concerned about the safety problem.

CONFLICT

"I see your concern," said Murdock, "but at the same time there is a public interest. People know how to walk up and down steps. Here — get a wrench and take down that cable. Okay, people, come on in this is your thing."

They filed in under the watchful eyes of the bureaucrats and wandered from room to room. It was a confrontation between the old America of patch-it-up and the new America of tear-it-down-and-build-anew.

For the Central City Citizens' Council, of which Murdock is president, wants the Mint to be renovated and made into a multiservice center, with such features as a library, senior citizens' center, training center for unemployed youth, free showers for the public, vest-pocket police station, medical clinic and so forth.

FOE

Their opponent is Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who wants to tear the Mint down and build a downtown center for San Francisco State College on the property.

"They just built a \$9 million fire station across the alley," exclaimed Murdock as he strolled through the halls, each arm affectionately wrapped around the shoulders of a little old lady. "I've never seen a fire station next to a school. Think of the noise, the sirens, the traffic . . ."

The place was enormous. Room gave way to giant

room as the tour proceeded. The ground floor, occupied by federal offices until 1968, looked pretty good. But on the second floor, whole fireplaces had been carted away, and cracked paint hung from the corrugated-iron ceiling.

LEAKS.

"They tell me that when it rains, the water pours down here in sheets," said one of the government men gloomily.

"It's nothing we can't fix with a little leak-proofing," Murdock said. "Look at this sturdy floor here," he added, stamping smartly with one pointed-toe alligator shoe.

Murdock, who handed out business cards that rather ambiguously identified him as "consultant—development projects; specialties — sales; rank & file programs," said a hearing on the future of the Mint will be held Tuesday at 9 a.m. at 50 Fulton street.

He confided to a reporter that it was he who had notified the news media that yesterday's tour was open to the public.

COST

"It would cost \$250,000 to renovate this building. It would cost \$250,000 to tear it down," he said, as he led the oldsters down into the Stygian gloom of the basement. Flashlights were used.

"This could be a game room for the senior citizens," he said. "And you could use these rooms for arts, crafts, and what-have-you."

"I want you to fill your hearts with this beautiful building. I want you to dream about this building," he told his followers.

"If this beautiful building is torn down, then all our dreams will be shattered."

An Evening With Dr. Hayakawa



GUESTS AT HAYAKAWA DINNER Table 26, from left (Front) Mrs. Kiyasu, Mrs. Otagiri, Mrs. Nakamura, Mrs. Ishimatsu and Mrs. Hayashi; (Back) Dr. Kunisada Kiyasu, Dr. Terry Hayashi, I. K. Ishimatsu, Noboru Nakamura, and James G. Otagiri.



GUESTS AT HAYAKAWA DINNER Table 46, from left (Front) Susumu Onoda, Shichinosuke Asano, Mrs. Asano, Toshio Nagamura; (Back) Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Jack Hirose, Sam Sato, Masao Ashizawa, and Jack Kusaba.

Gold Room Filled to Capacity at \$50-Plate Dinner Without Violence

The Gold Room of the Fairmont Hotel Wednesday night was filled to capacity (about 500) by a congenial crowd attending "An Evening with S. I. Hayakawa and Friends," sponsored by the San Francisco State College Alumni Association. Those in attendance contributed fifty dollars per person to enable Dr. Hayakawa to implement special educational projects outside of the regular school budget, including a course of study of ethnic minority groups and their problems in a changing urban society.

Top names of the San Francisco Bay Area in the academic, financial, entertainment, political and civic fields were present.

Many persons of Japanese ancestry were in attendance, including Consul General and Mrs. Eikichi Hara; Bishop Kenryu Takashi Tsuji; Mr. and Mrs. Shichinosuke Asano; Jack Kusaba; Susumu Onoda; Toshio Nagamura; Masao Ashizawa; Jack Hirose; Dr. Clifford Uyeda; Sam Sato; Dr. and Mrs. Terry Hayashi; Dr. and Mrs. Kunisada Kiyasu; Mr. and Mrs. James Otagiri; Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Ishimatsu; Mr. and Mrs. Noby Nakamura; T. Hori; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Izumizaki and Steve Doi.

Bishop Tsuji began the evening's program with an invocation. Carter B. Smith, KSFO radio personality, Class of '59, made opening remarks. He then introduced Morey Amsterdam, noted TV humorist, who kept everyone laughing with his rapier tongue while introducing Mayor Joseph Alioto; Walter Keane, the artist; Assemblyman Leo McCarthy; and Vincent Guaraldi, an alumnus of San Francisco State College and recording artist, who performed a number in tribute to Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

Dr. Hayakawa topped off the evening with a strong appeal for support of a downtown educational complex, which is to be supported by a newly formed educational consortium. The combined schools are: San Francisco State College, University of California San Francisco (formerly U.C. Medical Center), Golden Gate College, University of San Francisco, Lone Mountain University and San Francisco City College.

Speaking about his recent trip to the east coast, Dr. Hayakawa deplored the fact that many police officers were severely injured while defending his right to free speech on college campuses. The SFS president stated that one of his proudest memories of San Francisco State College oc-



HAYAKAWA GREETED Honored at Fairmont

(Photo courtesy S.F. Chronicle)
curred in 1964, when the students debated heatedly upon whether Norman Lincoln Rockwell, the avowed fascist, should be allowed to speak on their campus. The students decided that even though they contemptuously detested his views, Norman Lincoln Rockwell had the right to express his opinions on campus.

The students, Dr. Hayakawa recalled, marched into the auditorium wearing "Star of David" armbands, but did not once disrupt Rockwell's speech. At the end, there was absolutely no applause. However, the surprised Rockwell sincerely thanked the students for allowing him to complete his speech, which he was never allowed to do on any other campus. Dr. Hayakawa stated that it was his desire to remain as president of San Francisco State College until this type of intellectual freedom is again achieved at his college.

DA Attempts Retrial of S.F. State 9

The District Attorney's office attempted yesterday to reopen prosecution of nine persons arrested during a demonstration at San Francisco State College last winter.

An appeal was filed against dismissal of two charges against each of the defendants after a Municipal Court jury had split 8 to 4 for acquittal on the charges earlier.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome Benson charged Municipal Court Judge Joseph Kennedy set dangerous precedent in dismissing the charges without an opportunity for retrial.

Each defendant had been acquitted of a third charge.

Benson told a Superior Court appellate panel that the charge on which the jury ruled acquittal, disturbing the peace, is substantially different from the other two charges, unlawful assembly and failure to disperse.

"It's entirely possible another jury would convict them on one of the other charges," he argued.

Attorney Herbert Donaldson, representing the students, argued it would be unjust and a waste of taxpayers money to try the students again. He said Judge Kennedy had found the three acts "indivisible."

Benson and the three appellate judges noted, however, Judge Kennedy hadn't been the trial judge and didn't have full information to make such a determination. The matter was taken under submission.

The Inspectors



Elderly visitors inspected one of the Old Mint's empty rooms

Sympathy Big Teaching Tool, Educator Says

By Tom Mundy

Sympathy and understanding are the most professional tools in teaching, the president of San Francisco State College said Monday night in Oklahoma City while addressing the Men's Dinner Club on student dissent and the modern university.

"Teachers are trained to have sympathy and understanding for students," Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa said at the Club's 62nd Annual Ladies Night Meeting.

"The puzzling thing is," he said, "is that the most serious things happen at the most prestigious colleges and universities."

Educators Unprepared
When student unrest first erupted, educators were unprepared to deal with it, he said.

"But they never should have had to deal with this kind of problem — and when it came, we just didn't know what the hell to do," he said.

Referring to his weekly column published in The Daily Oklahoman and other newspapers across the nation, Hayakawa said student unrest was "the problem of elitism."

'Elitism' Cited
He said a liberal arts education seemed to produce a feeling of "elitism" and "intellectual snobism," or the self opinion that "I know more about everything than anyone anywhere."

The question, he said, is can students get a superior education without winding up with the feeling of "intellectual snobism."

Maturity is apparently another facet of the problem, he said.

With the rising standards of society, biological and sexual maturity are coming earlier and earlier to the point that a 14-year-old today is as mature as a 16-year-old was in 1910, he said.

Maturity Slow
However, he said, there is a much slower rate of social maturity, or acceptance of responsibilities brought on by the lengthening of compulsory education.

A person now has a long period of waiting for responsibility as a result of education, whereas in 1910 people were socially mature and earning a living at age 14, he said.

"Education is a long process of waiting for responsibility," Hayakawa said.

"These people get confused and bored with themselves," he said. "So the response is a product of unsatisfied drive."

Breathing Space Eyed
Hayakawa said a possible cure to the problem would be a two-year educational "moratorium" between high school and college, giving the student time to decide what he really wants to do.

Young people need more involvement in day-to-day life, he said.

During his speech, Hayakawa rejected the Black Panther Party philosophy of violence and said that America is made up only partially of racists.

The Herald-Dispatch Wednesday, February 4, 1970

Hayakawa Well Received

WHATEVER one may have thought about the message for education which Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa brought to the Community Forum platform at Marshall University last week, at least it was not interrupted by the rowdiness that has attended many of Dr. Hayakawa's lecture dates in the East.

The president of San Francisco State College was subjected to disgraceful abuse by 200 rock-throwing demonstrators at Northeastern University in Boston just two nights before he appeared in Huntington. Here he was greeted by a capacity crowd in Marshall Auditorium — with students present in substantial numbers — which listened attentively to what he had to say.

FOLLOWING the talk, one student requested permission to rebut some of Dr. Hayakawa's arguments. Marshall President Roland Nelson

would have denied the young man time in favor of written questions which the audience had already proposed, but the speaker said, "Let him talk." He did, and after that the question-and-answer period continued without further interruption.

Actually, the opinions of this controversial educator were impressive in their thoughtful balance and sometimes surprising in their liberalism. He appeared to be receptive to any ideas students were willing to express intelligently and courteously — even for ideas which, his experience told him, wouldn't work. If more educators insisted that students learn civility before attempting to intervene in such abstract pedagogical notions as restructuring the whole collegiate curriculum, there would be fewer college campuses torn by violence in which excessive permissiveness plays a large part.

'Rubbish,' Says Frisco President Of Student Rule

By FORREST HINTZ
Eagle Staff Writer

STILLWATER, Okla. — "People say 'you must listen to the students,'" said Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College. "To this, I say 'rubbish.' My job is to keep the college open."

Dr. Hayakawa, who achieved instant fame by refusing to accede to student demands, spoke to an overflow crowd of interested students at Oklahoma State University here Tuesday.

"The significant point is that there has been a systematic misdirection of attention in these demonstrations," he said. "I will recall the ugly, mindless fanaticism of the crowd that broke into the administration building."

"At the same time, radical black students were engaged in disruption, shutting down 30 classrooms. They erased lengthy equations on blackboards, threatened students and generally destroyed the work of the college."

"Two days later, I became aware of the sinister role of a minority of the faculty and the deception they practiced."

"We had an emergency faculty meeting, and as we went in we were handed a pre-drafted resolution that did not condemn student violence but laid the blame on the trustees."

"When we refused to sign, the wrath of



Staff Photo

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA
... "Must keep colleges open" ...

the radical faculty members was turned on the trustees," Dr. Hayakawa continued. "They made public speeches against the trustees, and this encouraged the student violence to continue. The local head of the American Federation of Teachers was part of that radical faculty."

The rioting continued, and Dr. Hayakawa called the San Francisco police. There were charges of "police brutality" and of "stifling academic freedom."

"If there is such a thing as police brutality in an open society, it is only because the police are not well enough trained," Dr. Hayakawa said. "You cannot blame a policeman for protecting himself from a howling mob."

(Turn to Page 6A, Col. 6)

★ From Page 1

"I felt that we should not wait for disorders to happen but that we should have plenty of police on hand first. As a result, there were no more classroom disruptions. Everyone went to the central campus to be photographed by the TV cameras."

"They usually scheduled their demonstrations for 1 p.m. so they could go home and watch themselves on the 6 p.m. news, and that made it famous."

"Someone forgot to spread the word in advance of one demonstration, and when the radical students discovered there were no cameras on hand, everyone went home."

In a bit of news film seen by millions, Dr. Hayakawa was shown atop a sound truck, pulling out the wires.

"That meant instant fame," he said. "There was the samurai warrior in a tam-o-shanter on the attack."

Reporters began wanting to interview me, and for the first time, our side began to be heard."

Dr. Hayakawa said only a small percentage of the students were involved in the demonstrations and that at least half the demonstrators were in no way connected with the college.

In a question-and-answer session following the speech, Dr. Hayakawa, a semanticist, never was at a loss for words.



DR. AND MRS. S. I. HAYAKAWA WITH MAYOR ALIOTO
Plans to acquire old Mint were revealed at testimonial dinner last night
— Examiner Photo

Hayakawa Describes Project Schools Eye Old Mint

The San Francisco Consortium wants the Old Mint building at Fifth and Mission streets for use as a cooperative downtown educational center, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa said last night.

The San Francisco State president said the six schools comprising the consortium want the site as a headquarters for their joint attack on the City's educational needs and problems.

He described the project during a \$50-a-plate dinner in his honor at the Fairmont Hotel.

Acquisition of the Old Mint site for a joint center will be the first major goal of the consortium, formed last year to pool manpower and resources to solve educational and urban problems.

SIX SCHOOLS

Included are S.F. State University at San Francisco, Medical School, University of San Francisco, Golden Gate College, San Francisco College for Women and City College of San Francisco.

Aiming his remarks about the Old Mint at Mayor Alioto, Hayakawa took note of the desire by some history buffs to preserve the building as a historical site. He said if the Mint can't be made available, the City should find some other downtown location.

500 Attend

Hayakawa said the six schools already have begun working on other cooperative projects, such as an interchangeable library card with which students of any one school could use library facilities at all six.

About 500 persons turned out for the event, sponsored by the San Francisco State College Alumni Association. The dinner was postponed once when it appeared Hayakawa might run for office.

Comic Morey Amsterdam acted as master of ceremonies, reading a number of telegrams from Hayakawa admirers from as far away as London.

The "honorary committee" which helped stage the gathering included many prominent San Franciscans, as well as Duke Ellington and Mahalia Jackson.

Wearing a large lei of red carnations — and donning his well-known tam o' shanter briefly — Hayakawa also

spoke of diminishing academic freedom and lack of freedom of speech on many American campuses.

Rockwell Talk

He recalled a 1964 visit to S.F. State by the late Nazi leader George Lincoln Rock-

well and how Rockwell was allowed to speak without disruptions and violence, even though large numbers of the campus community (Hayakawa included) wore arm bands in protest while attending the speech.

A Festive Evening for Hayakawa



HAYAKAWA GREETED
Honored at Fairmont

S. I. Hayakawa, the controversial president of San Francisco State College, had a friendly audience to address here last night and gave every appearance of enjoying it immensely.

With the violent riots that broke out when he spoke in Boston on Friday still on his mind, he told a \$50-a-plate audience at the Fairmont Hotel that he would keep his college presidency "as long as academic freedom is threatened."

He also called for a revitalization of plans for the San Francisco Consortium, a three-year-old project for cooperative education among city colleges.

Some 500 listeners, mainly community leaders and alumni of San Francisco State, were present for "An Evening with S.I. Hayakawa and his Friends."

It was an evening without Hayakawa's usual enemies — the pickets and angry militants who often show up when he speaks.

The dinner was sponsored by the San Francisco State College Alumni Association. The aim was to raise money for ethnic minority projects.

LEI

Hayakawa appeared jubilant, wearing a lei of red flowers sent by a friend in Hawaii. After his speech he removed the lei and put on a tam o' shanter — his trademark — as he stepped down from the podium to a standing ovation.

Hayakawa spoke freely and enthusiastically about the Consortium, a plan for a cooperative effort by six colleges and universities in the

city to pool their resources in an attack on urban problems. He said the Consortium would ask the Government for use of the Old Mint building at Fifth and Mission streets, where a downtown educational complex open 24 hours a day would be established.

SILENT

At the same time, Hayakawa did not say whether San Francisco State College had abandoned its own attempts to acquire the use of the building.

He said such a facility, within easy distance of a BART station, would "stimulate the restoration of an exciting and swinging urban life right in the center of San Francisco."

Hayakawa also said that "within a few weeks" there would be a uniform library card good at the libraries of all six Consortium members — City College, Golden Gate College, the University of San Francisco, San Francisco State, U.C. Medical Center and the San Francisco College for Women.

Radical experiments are used in fight

Continued from Page 18

room of community residents who perform nonteaching duties and teach small groups of pupils. New York has about 15,000 teacher aides, compared with 1,800 in Chicago.

Trained by regular teachers, the teacher aides generally perform just as well in the classroom as do the teachers. This may be a drawback as well as an asset—the aides tend to make the same mistakes as the teachers.

The big cities, especially Philadelphia, are making some interesting efforts to get dropouts back in school.

At the urging of an inner-city community, the Philadelphia school board sent 50 chronic truants to Franklin House, an old apartment building, and gave them the right to make their

own rules (they legalized smoking) and to choose their own curriculum (they seem to enjoy math when they can do it on their own).

The director and three teachers work especially well with ghetto teen-agers. Student attendance at Franklin House is 90 per cent.

At Philadelphia's Career Development Center, five black trade unionists teach 50 high school seniors about their vocations, as well as about English, math, science and social studies.

The students are paid \$8 a week to attend the school. After six weeks of classroom instruction, they spend two days a week at on-the-job training.

Philadelphia's Parkway School is aimed at high school stu-

Hayakawa finds words in Hoffman's favor

S. I. Hayakawa, the semanticist, was in town Sunday and he had a few words about the Chicago 7 trial.

He agreed with Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

"I don't want to see our court system held in contempt," he said.

Hayakawa said the defendants had made a concerted attempt to discredit the court system.

The word expert, who achieved added notoriety since he became president of San Francisco State College and took a hard line toward student demonstrations, said:

"I haven't followed the developments of the trial closely but it seems to me all the way that the defendants have tried to discredit the judicial system of this country entirely rather than get themselves acquitted."

Comparison with Nazis
In an interview, Hayakawa repeatedly attacked what he called the attempts by the

Chicago 7 defendants to make a "mockery" of not only Judge Hoffman but the entire judicial system.

"The Nazis tried to make a mockery of the German courts and succeeded," said Hayakawa. "When you make a mockery of the courts, you are shooting down everybody's rights."

Hayakawa was here to address the 105th annual mid-winter meeting of the Chicago Dental Society.

He spoke before more than

2,000 members of the society in the ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

People stood against the back walls and in the corridors, straining to hear his speech, which was mostly concerned with the philosophy of education.

A standing ovation

At the end he got a standing ovation and responded by donning his familiar red tam and then presenting it to the program chairman.

Hayakawa, who was the Mar-

shall McKuham of the 1940s, expressed wonder in his speech about all the concern over the Chicago 7 trial, which he attributed to education doing its job too well.

Hayakawa said of the sentences imposed on the Conspiracy defendants, "I would say they sound pretty severe to me."

Then he giggled a little and finished: "But I'm not a judge of what these penalties should be or have been traditionally in the past."

San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆ Tues., Feb. 17, 1970

Senate Hearing

Hayakawa's Plea To Cut Voting Age

Washington

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, controversial head of San Francisco State College said yesterday that lowering the voting age to 18 would help defense campus rebellion.

Hayakawa disagreed with California Governor Ronald Reagan that 18-year-old voting would introduce "unwelcome political influence into higher education."

CAMPUS

Political campaigns should be brought right onto the campus," he said.

Theodore C. Sorensen, once a chief aide to former President Kennedy, contended that today's youth deserve the vote because of their "analytical minds, skeptical outlooks and invulnerability to phony appeals."

They were joined by several other witnesses at a Senate subcommittee hearing, who asked also that the voting age be reduced, but who criticized television for what they termed overplaying the involvement of a few students in campus disruption.

"Eighteen-year-olds should be treated as adults and given the responsibilities of adults," Hayakawa said.

"If taxation without representation was tyranny," Sorensen said, "then conscription without representation is slavery."

AGE

Lowering the voting age "will take the wind out of the sails of campus radicals," said Dr. W. Walter Menninger, a member of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, a White House-appointed group that advocates enfranchising 18-year-olds.

At present, Hayakawa said, most political activity on college campuses is monopolized by radicals and so-called revolutionaries.

Sorensen said that although campus disorders make headlines, "nearly one-half of all 18-20-year-olds are not in college at all."

He and Hayakawa said most of the ringleaders of demonstrations are over 21 and thus already eligible to vote.

Associated Press

Student Radicals Are Bullies: Hayakawa

BY WILLIAM CURRIE

S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco State college president, yesterday accused student radicals of "bullying" people with "inflationary semantics and a spirit of dogmatism."

Hayakawa denounced the "basic irrationality of the student left" at a press conference in the Conrad Hilton hotel before his scheduled address to Chicago Area Dental Association.

The press conference was attended by a group of college newspaper editors from the Chicago area.

Student Angers Him

Hayakawa, an authority on semantics for 25 years before he made headlines by confronting radicals at San Francisco State, was visibly angered when Bernard Farber, editor of the Roosevelt university paper, asked:

"What do you think of the intentional genocide being rained down on the people of Viet Nam and the black people of this country by the United States imperialistic government?"

"I want to protest seriously the semantic inflation that you use when you call our activities in Viet Nam, or discriminatory practices against the black people, genocide," Hayakawa said. "What would you use?" Farber asked.

Challenges Word Use

"Injustice, if you will. Bad war. I would reject the word genocide," Hayakawa said. "This is the kind of linguistic

Bernard Farber

inflationary character of the rhetoric of the radical left.

"You are saying to me, 'how dare you take a position other than mine — because I am damn, damn right, and you are damn, damn wrong.'"

"You did not try to persuade me," he told Farber. "You tried to bully me."

They Scream, Not Talk

Comparing modern radicals with Communists who attended college when he did, Hayakawa said: "What was interesting about the Communists was that they would argue with you all night. They did not just scream and shout at me."

He had come to Chicago from the University of Wisconsin's Milwaukee campus, where an unruly group of student protesters attempted to arrest him Saturday for "crossing a state line to incite a riot."



(TRIBUNE Staff Photos)

Raps Campus Left

S. I. Hayakawa replying to questions at press conference where he criticized student left.

NICHU BEI TIMES Wednesday, February 18, 1970

University of Wisconsin Hears Talk on Academic Freedom by Dr. Hayakawa

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17—(UPI)—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State college, talked about the rights of freedom of speech last Saturday night after a protest against his appearance at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

"I am here to assert academic freedom. I may be crazy as hell, but I have as much right to speak here as Mark Rudd, George Lincoln Rockwell, Abbie Hoffman or President Nixon," Dr. Hayakawa said.

Security Precautions

Extreme security precautions were taken, so that only persons with lecture tickets were allowed to enter the building. Some said friends of theirs with tickets were not allowed in because of political buttons they were wearing.

Dr. Hayakawa said he was "proud of this country. All of you alleged Americans who keep running down this great nation... I'm sick and tired of it," he said, with some obvious reference to the protesters.

Much of Dr. Hayakawa's lecture was devoted to his list of five goals of education, among them to teach one to earn a living.

"This can be learned in school or out. Work is the basic way

"You've got to respect the rights of everyone to speak freely. You've got to prevent the use of force to prevent exchange of ideas," he told a lecture series audience of more than 700.

Since 1964, there's been a steady decline of freedom of speech, starting with the free speech movement at Berkeley, he said.

It was a bitter cold night outside where more than 100 persons had gathered to protest Dr. Hayakawa's appearance, some chanting "free Huey, kill Hayakawa" or "start the war on the rich, stop the war on the poor."

Extreme security precautions were taken, so that only persons with lecture tickets were allowed to enter the building. Some said friends of theirs with tickets were not allowed in because of political buttons they were wearing.

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Much of Dr. Hayakawa's lecture was devoted to his list of five goals of education, among them to teach one to earn a living.

"This can be learned in school or out. Work is the basic way

most of us refer to the world," he said. "The other methods is understanding our fellow human beings, having an area of aesthetic experience and learning to take care of the natural world we live in," he said.

"I wonder if the trouble with colleges is that the hundreds of thousands (of students) are there because it is expected of them. It seems to me, hundreds of thousands are marking time... young men and women still in search of their identity," he said.

HOKUBEI MAINICHI

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1970

Dr. H. Stands Steadfast In Milwaukee Appearance

By MARGARET BAUMAN

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (UPI) — S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, talked about the rights of freedom of speech Saturday night after a protest against his appearance at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

"I am here to assert academic freedom. I may be crazy as hell, but I have as much right to speak here as Mark Rudd, George Lincoln Rockwell, Abbie Hoffman or President Nixon," Hayakawa said.

"You've got to respect the rights of everyone to speak freely. You have got to prevent the use of force to prevent exchange of ideas," he told a lecture series audience of more than 700.

Since 1964, there's been a steady decline of freedom of speech, starting with the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, he said.

It was a bitter cold night outside where more than 100 persons had gathered to protest Hayakawa's appearance, some chanting "Free Huey, Kill Hayakawa" or "Start the War on the Rich, stop the War on the Poor." Even before he began to speak, a number of windows had been broken in the UWM Union building, where he appeared, and elsewhere on campus.

Extreme security precautions were taken, so that only persons with lecture tickets were allowed to enter the building. Some said friends of theirs with tickets were not allowed in because of political buttons they were wearing.

But protesters who got inside presented Hayakawa with an indictment for a citizens' arrest, charging he had violated the federal anti-riot act of 1968 just as those in the Chicago conspiracy trial.

Hayakawa said he was "proud of this country. All of you alleged Americans who keep running down this great nation... I'm sick and tired of it," he said, with some obvious reference to the protesters.

Much of Hayakawa's lecture was devoted to his list of five goals of education, among them to teach one to earn a living.

"This can be learned in school or out. Work is the basic way most of us refer to the world," he said. "The other methods is understanding our fellow human beings, having an area of aesthetic experience and learning to take care of the natural world we live in," he said.

"I wonder if the trouble with colleges is that the hundreds of thousands (of students) are there because it is expected of them. It seems to me, hundreds of thousands are marking time... young men and women still in search of their identity," he said.

But he spoke out in favor of giving 18-year olds the right to vote.

"I think at 18 students should vote. Voting is a responsibility... I'm for it," he said. "Young men and women from 14 to 18 and upward are biologically mature and able to confront responsibility, but are (now) prevented from doing so," he said.

Hayakawa's Educational Plans for Mint

A proposal of the San Francisco Consortium to build a downtown educational center on the site of the Old Mint was outlined today by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

He spoke at a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Disposition of the San Francisco Mint property at Fifth and Mission Streets.

The president of San Francisco State College said the six schools comprising the consortium would like either the Mint site or another centrally located site.

Resource Pool

The consortium was formed last year to pool manpower and resources to solve educational and urban problems.

Other members are the University of San Francisco, the University of California at San Francisco, Golden Gate College, San Francisco College for Women and City College.

Dr. Hayakawa said the Old Mint would be razed because the cost of remodeling it would be "enormous."

Traffic Increase

He said a high rise structure near a Bay Area Rapid Transit System station would increase traffic to downtown San Francisco "outside business hours as well as within."

"It would bring new life to

the central city. We believe a college education is closely intermeshed into the life of a great urban complex like San Francisco."

Dr. Charles A. Shumate, prominent in California historical affairs, suggested better sites for the consortium were available in the Yerba Buena redevelopment area.

Shumate, appointed recently as a committee consultant, said the colleges could save at least \$300,000 in demolition costs by going elsewhere.

Hayakawa urged "someone to come forward with the money" if the colleges could not finance the center themselves.

Equivalent Site

If the Old Mint site is not donated "we would want help in finding an equivalent site," he said.

"We would hold back the request for the Old Mint for another six months to give others a chance to come up with an idea of saving the building and funding their project."

"If they don't come through we'll ask for the Mint again."

Dr. Shepard Insel, dean of extension services at San Francisco State, outlined specific plans for the center.

Insel said overall plans called for a theater complex, art museums, health and legal services and student living quarters.

SDS plans rally against Hayakawa

by Mark Katzfey
of the Post staff

A demonstration against S.I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State college, is being planned by the Students for a Democratic Society here

for 7:30 p.m. Saturday in front of the Union.

Hayakawa will be speaking on "Contemporary Picture--Campus Unrest" at 8:15 p.m. in the Union ballroom on Saturday.

The demonstration, and sev-

eral other issues being taken up by SDS, were discussed at an open meeting of SDS held here on Wednesday.

An SDS spokesman said that several other radical groups from the city had expressed interest in the demonstration and were expected to attend. The spokesman said that it would be a "mass demonstration" but did not know how many people might come.

The spokesman charged that Hayakawa "instituted a reign of terror" at San Francisco State when students went on strike there in support of the demands of the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

The TWLF demanded open admissions for all people, an ethnic studies department, and greater hiring of faculty from minority groups, the spokesman said.

She said that the TWLF had attempted to work their demands through "proper channels," but

were forced to call for a student strike when they were unable to get any response from the administration.

The strike got 80 to 90 percent of the students to support it and went on for 4 1/2 months, the spokesman said.

During the strike, she said, Hayakawa took over as acting president and called in 600 San Francisco police and National Guardsmen to stop rallying and picketing by the strikers and the police, she said.

After the strike, Hayakawa was made president of San Francisco State because of his hard line policies against the strikers, she said.

The SDS spokesman said that Hayakawa has continued his policies of opposing Third World control of the university. She said he is trying to crush the black studies department by getting rid of the faculty.

The upcoming trial of three Milwaukee Black Panthers charged with the attempted murder of a policeman was also discussed at the meeting.

The spokesman said that people should attend the arraignment of the "Milwaukee 3" held today at 9 a.m. in Judge O'Connell's court.

A leaflet put out by SDS here has charged that the 3 were framed as part of a nationwide effort to destroy the Black Panther party.

The leaflet reported several alleged errors in the case against the three.

The leaflet also said that the three have been beaten six times since September 22, when they were arrested, and have been charged with resisting arrest as well as attempted murder.

During the discussion, several members of Young Americans for Freedom here tried to ask questions, but were prevented from speaking.

Harrah to Build Tahoe Complex

Special to The Examiner

STATELINE (Nev.) — A three tower hotel complex dwarfing everything in this Lake Tahoe gambling mecca is being planned by Bill Harrah.

The casino tycoon already has unanimous approval for the 1600 room high rise from the Douglas County Planning Commission and takes his case to the County Commission, the equivalent of a Cali-

fornia board of supervisors, on Feb. 20.

The complex calls for two 25 story towers with a 31 story center tower. The tallest Stateline building is Del Webb's 14 story Sahara Tahoe.

A use permit — required for anything over four stories — was approved by the planning commission Monday night over the opposition of several groups.

The Dragon Lady --And Hayakawa

All the denials were on record today regarding Carmen H. Warschaw's version of how Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, a fellow Democrat, became a non-politician.

A good three-act scenario could be based on the letter she sent to Daniel H. Ridder, chairman of the State College Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Warschaw, a national Democratic committeewoman from Los Angeles, based her story on what she called "persistent and reliable reports." She wouldn't name her source.

'A Backroom'

The scene is a backroom, she says.

In the first act, Governor Reagan is worried about the political future of a fellow ex-actor, Senator George Murphy (R-Calif.). He notes the popularity of Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College. It sets the stage.

In the second act, Reagan offers to give Hayakawa the job now held by Dr. Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the California State Colleges. According to Mrs. Warschaw, Hayakawa accepts.

In the third act, a letter denouncing the deal as "totally

improper" is issued by Mrs. Warschaw, a political figure so formidable she once earned the nickname of "Dragon Lady."

"When and if Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke is to be replaced, the decision on his successor should be made by the Board of Trustees — not by unilateral action of the Governor," she told Ridder.

"Dr. Hayakawa's qualifications are not the question. He might even make a fine chancellor. However, I strongly object to the backroom tactics which Governor Reagan has used in bartering the chancellorship as a commodity on the political market."

'Persistent Reports'

The only source mentioned in her letter is "persistent and reliable reports."

The epilogue begins with Ed Gray, press aide to Reagan, who announces: "The charges are totally and completely false."

Next comes Harvey Yorke, aide to Hayakawa, who says his boss "got a big laugh out of it . . . and it's not true either as a direct offer — Reagan to Hayakawa — or as an indirect offer through intermediaries."

Stay tuned.

Reagan Accused of Hayakawa Deal Offer

Los Angeles

A Democratic national committeewoman accused Governor Reagan yesterday of offering the job of state college chancellor to San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa if he would stay out of the race for United States senator.

Carmen H. Warschaw said in a letter that she had heard "persistent and reliable reports" that Reagan made such an offer to Hayakawa.

A Democrat, Hayakawa once was considered a likely

contender to run against Republican Senator George Murphy this year.

Spokesmen for both the governor and Hayakawa denied the allegation.

In Sacramento, Reagan's associate press secretary, Ed Gray, said: "The charges are totally and completely false."

A spokesman for Hayakawa said the college president "got a big laugh out of it . . . and it's absolutely not true either as a direct offer — Reagan to Hayakawa — or as an indirect offer through intermediaries."

Hayakawa, who gained national prominence last year by taking a tough stand against campus agitators at San Francisco State, recently removed himself from political considerations, saying he wanted to remain in education.

Associated Press

Wed., Feb. 11, 1970

Challenge Issued On Old Mint Use

By Scott Blakey

A group of six colleges—including San Francisco State—banded into the San Francisco Consortium suggested yesterday that those wishing to save the Old Mint be given six more months in which to do so.

"The member institutions (of the consortium) support the position of those who wish to preserve the Old Mint if it can be shown, within a reasonable period, that a suitable non-profit and public use can be found and funding (financing) guaranteed," said Dr. Malcolm Watts.

Watts, of the University of California Medical Center here, is the consortium's board chairman.

PANEL

Watts offered the suggestion to an eight-man panel charged with deciding the fate of the Old Mint at Fifth and Mission streets.

It was the panel's second hearing on the Mint and designed for proponents of the plan to demolish the Mint building and use the land for a high-rise education center.

The downtown campus plan is that of San Francisco State College. Now it appears, the college wishes to bring in fellow consortium members and form a central city "continuing education complex."

"Such an idea has great appeal," San Francisco State's president, S. I. Hayakawa, told panel members yesterday, "and the complex would bring new life to the entire central city area."

Hayakawa also said San

Francisco State would have no objections to the consortium proposal "provided (1) that there be a time-certain end-point for the delay — say six months — and (2) that the task faced is to find a financed use for the building and a geographically and financially comparable site for the downtown campus."

Hayakawa said he inserted his "second proviso" because of his past experiences with those who have offered to find an alternate site for the downtown campus.

"Everyone has directed us to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. (The agency) provided us a list of possible sites. Those that are in any real sense close to being geographically comparable to the Old Mint site would cost several times the demolition cost expense associated with the Old Mint building," he added.

CHALLENGE

State College officials were challenged by panel member Dr. Charles Albert Shumate, who said college officials had contacted the agency "only a few days ago." He himself produced a map showing several sites within the Yerba Buena Center project which he said could be used for a campus.

The consortium urged the panel to recommend to the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare it take no action on the college's application for the Old Mint for at least six months.

That during that period, HEW should invite groups.

HEW should invite groups.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1970

Busy Dr. H. Quits "Etc." Editorship

D. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College and internationally known semanticist, stepped down Wednesday as editor of "Etc.," a quarterly review of general semantics which he founded in 1944.

Hayakawa said his duties as president of the college prevented him from continuing with "Etc." He will be succeeded by Dr. Thomas Weiss, dean of the school of education at Long Beach State College.

Hayakawa will wind up his editorial responsibility with the March issue. He will retain an honorary editorial title.

Political Rumor . . .

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Denies 'Offer' of San Francisco State Chancellorship

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 — A Democratic national committeewoman accused Gov. Ronald Reagan Wednesday of offering the job of state college chancellor to San Francisco State college president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa if he would stay out of the race for U.S. senator.

Mrs. Carmen H. Warschaw said in a letter that she had heard "persistent and reliable reports" that Gov. Reagan made such an offer to Dr. Hayakawa.

A Democrat, Dr. Hayakawa once was considered a likely contender to run against Republican Sen. George Murphy this year. Spokesmen for both the governor and Hayakawa denied the allegation.

'Laughed at Charge'

A spokesman for Dr. Hayakawa said the college president "got a big laugh out of it . . . and it's absolutely not true either as a direct offer — Reagan to Hayakawa — or as an indirect offer through intermediaries."

Mrs. Warschaw, of Los Angeles, told a newsman that Hayakawa's

withdrawal confirmed her belief that Reagan had offered him the state college chancellorship.

In a letter to Daniel Ridder, chairman of the state college board of trustees, Mrs. Warschaw wrote:

"Dr. Hayakawa's qualifications are not the question. He might even make a fine chancellor."

"However, I strongly object to the backroom tactics which Gov. Reagan has used in bartering the chancellorship as a commodity on the political market."

San Francisco Chronicle

Thurs., Feb. 12, 1970

Hayakawa Quits Post as Editor Of Magazine

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College and internationally known semanticist, stepped down yesterday as editor of Etc., a quarterly review of general semantics which he founded in 1944.

Hayakawa said his duties as president of the college prevented him from continuing with Etc.

He will be succeeded by Dr. Thomas Weiss, dean of the school of education at Long Beach State College.

Hayakawa will wind up his editorial responsibility with the March issue. He will retain an honorary editorial title.

DR. S. I. HAYAKAWA RESIGNS POSITION AS EDITOR OF 'ETC'

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State college and internationally known semanticist, stepped down Wednesday as editor of ETC, a quarterly review of general semantics which he founded in 1944.

Dr. Hayakawa said his duties as president of the college prevented him from continuing with ETC.

He will be succeeded by Dr. Thomas Weiss, dean of the school of education at Long Beach State college.

Dr. Hayakawa will wind up his editorial responsibility with the March issue. He will retain an honorary editorial title.

It Pays to Advertise in the Nichu Bei Times

Reagan Sent Her to School

By Caroline Drewes

"I'VE BEEN told you can devote as much time to this job as you choose . . . or as little."

"Right now, I have no other commitments and I expect to be very involved. These books contain our agenda, I can't wait to get into them. I love school, I love the learning process and it's exciting to be studying again."

Jeanette Ritchie gently hefted a pair of directory-size volumes as she spoke, while outside her living room window a soft rain polished the 37 varieties of camellias which embower her rustic Spanish cottage.

Just appointed by Governor Reagan, at 29 the Menlo Park housewife is the youngest voting member of the State Board of Education. She may be the youngest person ever to serve on the policy-making board, whose 10 members as of now are all Reagan appointees.

Her stand on issues facing the board, on the mind-boggling problems of today?

The flower-pretty Mrs. Ritchie, who wears her shoulder length spun-gold hair in a flip, is a young woman of charming composure.

She knows how to be still, she can sit quietly without fidgeting. And she was reluctant to commit herself until she has done her homework. "I am open-minded and examining the facts."

Her qualifications? A registered nurse, she has a master's degree from Stanford University, where she met her husband when he was in medical school. She served on the dean of women's staff and as assistant head nurse at the University Hospital.

Two years ago she spent two years as an instructor in the School of Education at San Francisco State College, an experience she enjoyed.

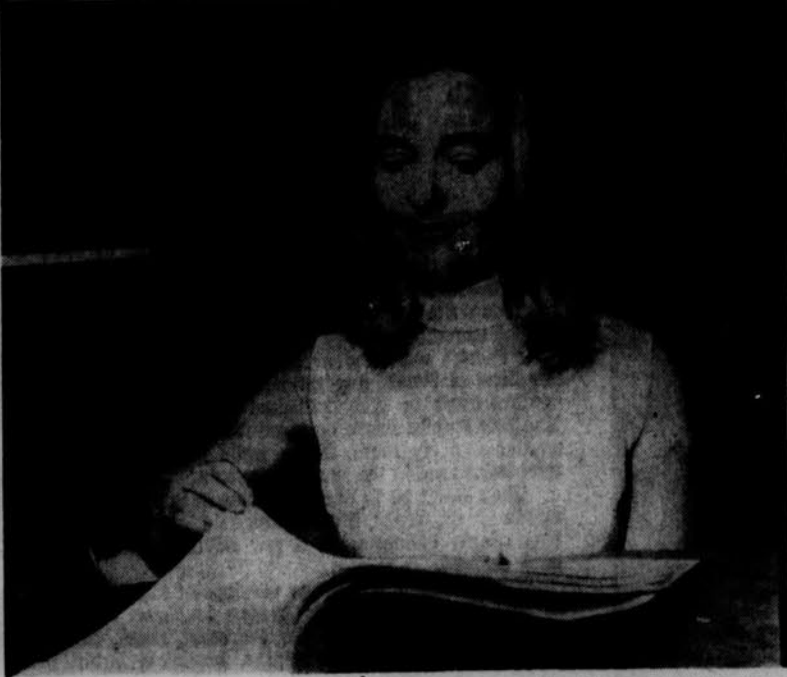
"I loved my students. I enjoy close contact with young people, and I'm familiar with their problems." She supported President Hayakawa's handling of student problems.

Now, with the Persian cat Mizzy drowsing behind her on the living room window sill, Jennette did allow herself a few opinions.

• Sex education: "Basically I feel that at the elementary level, specific sex education is the family's responsibility."

• Permissiveness: "As long as a child is not reared to be responsible within the family, he can't be expected to be reasonable in society. You have to set limits. Children who make their own rules end up with no values."

• Literacy: "It was apparent at the higher level where I taught that students were not reading as much as they did when I was in school."



—Examiner photos by Matt Southard

IT'S BACK to the books in a very real sense for Jeanette Ritchie, Menlo Park housewife, registered nurse, former educator and new Governor Reagan appointee to the State Board of Education.

February 22, 1970

Women Today

S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

—S.F. Examiner *** Thurs., Mar. 5, 1970

The Story Behind Firings at State

By Larry Dum

Dr. Woodrow Jones and his wife, Lucille, achieved the distinction this week of being the only black faculty members at San Francisco State College to get fired from two different directions on the same day.

What makes their double firing even more interesting is that among the half dozen Black Studies teachers who got their walking papers over the weekend, the Joneses—as the “most fired” of the bunch—are the only ones almost certain to be rehired once the Hayakawa Administration brings Black Studies under its control.

The Joneses got caught up in what appears to be the next to last round of moves and countermoves between President S. I. Hayakawa and his recalcitrant Black Studies faculty.

Many Threats

After months of threats, Hayakawa and Academic Vice President Donald Garrity have followed through with the firings, which constituted the second most dramatic option open to them.

The ultimate option, of course, is abolition of the semester-old department—and whatever consequences that might bring.

So far, the radical Black Students Union has not responded to the administration move, except to publicize it through propaganda leaflets distributed on campus.

Dismissal of the Joneses and their fellow black faculty members goes far beyond the reasons given by the administration for the firings: That the Black Studies faculty failed to forward formal recommendations for their own reappointment.

The entire matter dates back to the days when Dr. Nathan Hare was organizing Black Studies, when the violent five month student-faculty strike was under way.

The real issue is, and always has been, autonomy: Student Power.

'Too Close'

The Black Studies Department demands it, and the Hayakawa Administration is unwilling and unable to grant it.

As principal figures in the confusion which has reigned in Black Studies since classes began last September, the Joneses first got the ax last weekend from their black colleagues, who considered them too close to the administration.

When Hayakawa followed up by terminating the entire department, the Joneses wound up fired again.

Mrs. Jones first incurred the enmity of the powerful Black Students Union last fall, first by accepting appointment as head of the department at a time when black students and black faculty alike were insisting that Nathan Hare was their leader.

She was forced to resign in a dramatic confrontation inside her office Oct. 16, as radical students declared her guilty of “treasonous acts” and branded her an “enemy” of the campus black movement.

Dean Urban Whitaker, who has charge of undergraduate studies, commented at the time that her greatest act of “treason” seemed to be that “she talked to me.”

San Francisco Chronicle 5
Mon., March 9, 1970

Black Studies Professors Probably to Be Rehired

The six black studies professors at San Francisco State College who were sent letters of “non-reappointment” will probably be rehired soon, a college official said yesterday.

“On the basis of records I have, I would anticipate no trouble at all in rehiring them,” Dr. Donald Garrity, vice president for academic affairs, said.

Garrity sent the six full-time teachers a letter last week urging them to meet with him “at the earliest possible time to discuss the matter of reappointment.”

“I am confident that an early meeting will allow us to make an immediate determination regarding reappointment,” Garrity said in the letter dated March 4.

The letters of non-reappointment came about because the black studies department failed to submit reappointment recommendations to the college in time, and because the black studies faculty had refused to meet with the administration.

—S.F. Examiner

*** Mon., Mar. 9, 1970

9 State Students Can Be Retried

By June Muller

Nine students arrested during the Jan. 23, 1969, San Francisco State College demonstrations can be prosecuted on two charges, although they were acquitted by a jury on another charge.

This was the decision today of the appellate department of the Superior Court.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome Benson brought the appeal after Municipal Judge Joseph G. Kennedy dismissed charges of refusal to disperse and unlawful assembly on his own motion.

Hung Jury

A jury in the courtroom of Municipal Judge Emmet Daly found the nine not guilty of disturbing the peace but was hung 8-4 for acquittal on the other charges.

In writing the higher court decision, Judge C. Harold Caulfield said the dismissal by Kennedy was “improper” because, among other reasons, Kennedy was not the trial judge.

Furthermore, said Caulfield, Kennedy gave another reason “the time and money involved in retrying the defendants whose first trial took about four weeks time.”

“While this is undoubtedly a factor to be considered, we

do not believe it would constitute a sufficient ground for dismissing criminal charges, particularly when the district attorney, who is the elected representative of the people whose money is involved, objects strenuously.”

Indivisible?

Caulfield wrote that Kennedy found the three charges were “indivisible.”

His reasoning, he said, was based “on a line of cases emphasizing the ‘intent and objective’ of the actor as the test for determining whether the course of criminal conduct is divisible.”

“This test might be helpful in cases involving one actor, or a relatively small group of persons acting in concert to accomplish a particular objective, but it is totally inapplicable to disturbances involving large numbers of people.”

Those students affected by the ruling are Michele Barman, Eddie Chin, David Jewett, Teri Joslin, David Salner, Sandra Zeitman, Edward Llorente, John Mannick and Carolyn Ikeda.

Tues., Mar. 10, 1970

*** R S.F. Examiner

Hayakawa Office Gets Firebomb

A firebomb was hurled through a window in the office of San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa early today, only hours before students began mounting demonstrations against the presence of military spokesmen on campus.

Campus police said the bomb failed to break, and burned out on the floor, leaving only some stains on the carpet. A rock also had been thrown through the window, they added.

The damage was discovered when custodians on their way to work noticed the smashed glass and a spray-painted slogan, “Free Bobby Seale,” sprawled on the wall beneath.

Picketing

Student protests against Military Information Day on the campus began at 10 a.m., when about 50 started picketing outside the women's gymnasium, where representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard had set up tables.

By noon, their numbers had mounted to more than 200, with perhaps a hundred onlookers—and the campus was bristling with riot-ready police.

Uniformed officers patrolled the Administration Building, where Hayakawa has his office, and packed the gymnasium where the military men held forth in a courtyard.

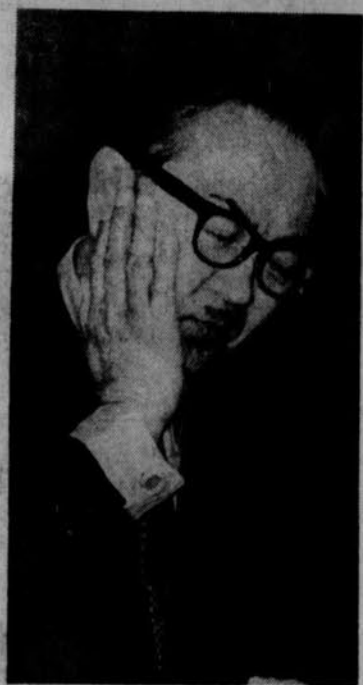
On Rooftops

Police were posted on rooftops, and 14 mounted officers were held in reserve behind the gym.

It was the first time City police had been brought on campus since the major disturbances growing out of a student and faculty strike a year ago.

About a dozen students wandered into the courtyard during the morning and at-

U.S. funds assailed for new count



S. I. HAYAKAWA

"There's a spirit in black militancy which says you're not a man unless you take the most extreme position possible."



MRS. MEDGAR EVERS

"There is a cancerous growth of hate and prejudice in this country."

Hayakawa assails collegiate radicals

By ALLAN MANN

The greatest threat to academic freedom today is coming from the left-wing, S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday in a speech at Loma Linda University.

The controversial president of San Francisco State College severely criticized what he termed radical elements on college campuses who, he said, violated the academic freedom of students and teachers by shutting down colleges "in the name of academic freedom itself."

"My actions (during the student-faculty strike at the college last year) were highly distorted and over-dramatized by the media," he said.

He was also highly critical of students at San Francisco State College who, he said, blocked efforts to form a Black Studies Department there because their other demands had not been met.

"The formation of that department was the single most important issue over which the tumult started," Hayakawa said. "Yet when we tried to begin putting it together, they blocked our efforts."

"There's spirit in black militancy which says you're not a man unless you take the most extreme position possible," he said.

HE CHARGED as well that whites who tolerate black militant actions because they feel "they (the blacks) have it coming to them," are practicing a "subtle form of racism."

"I believe in equal justice," Hayakawa declared, adding: "Under conditions of disorder you can only have injustice."

The fiery educator was greeted with cheers and applause by several hundred Loma Linda University stu-

dents, faculty and alumni. He responded by donning his famous wool knit cap and clapping his hands above his head as the ovation continued.

He and Mrs. Medgar Evers, widow of the slain civil rights leader, were on campus in connection with the La Sierra campus' 25th anniversary celebration.

Mrs. Evers, speaking just before Hayakawa, warned the audience that "fatigue and disillusionment are taking us over."

She said she has found a "turning away" of people of all colors, a settling back with the wish that "everything will disappear and that someone will take care of it for them."

"This is a terrible time for anyone to be silent," she said of President Nixon's concept of the silent majority.

"There is a cancerous growth of hate and prejudice in this country," she said. "How can we be at peace with other countries and the world if we can't be at peace with ourselves?"

SHE URGED the students to do what they could in their own communities to improve the lot of the poor and to create a climate of good race relations.

In the question and answer period which followed, Mrs. Evers said that the following of the Black Panthers had grown as a result of revulsion on the part of many blacks over recent raids of Panther headquarters in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Asked about the future of non-violence in the black rights movement, Mrs. Evers said: "It's just at rest. It's become temporarily obsolete." Whether it becomes the ruling philosophy again, she said, depends on the course of history in the next few years.

June 1 Trial In Bombing At S. F. State

Timothy Peebles, who as a 19 year old San Francisco State College sophomore was the victim of a bomb he is accused of placing in the college Creative Arts Building, has his sight back and suffered permanent injury only to the fingers of one hand, his attorney said today.

Peebles and William Pulliam, 24, also an S.F. State student, will go on trial here in Superior Court June 1, 15 months after the bombing.

Both were back at San Francisco State last semester.

The suspects will appear in State District Court of Appeal March 12, when the attorney general will argue the admissibility of evidence — guns, ammunition, and letters — which the appellate court ruled last Feb. 4 could not be used as evidence at the June trial.

The evidence, according to the court, was obtained "in violation" of Peebles' and Pulliam's constitutional rights.

Police, who searched Pulliam's apartment at 1460 Golden Gate Ave. and his car parked in front of the college the night of the March 5, 1969, bombing, did so legally and were entitled to bomb materials found in a briefcase in the car, but were not entitled to "explore" or "rummage" through drawers or closets of the apartment, the appellate court ruled.

Not Insured

Richard Patsey, attorney for both students, said he preferred not to have his client discuss his physical condition, but added that "As I understand the medical situation (of Peebles), his sight seems to be normal. Some of the fingers of one hand — I don't know which one — are distorted, but he has some flexibility in them."

Pulliam, who was a junior at the college, was not hurt in the blast which ripped lockers from the wall, tore a hole in the ceiling and severely injured Peebles.

Not arrested at the scene,

Pulliam surrendered at the Hall of Justice seven days later.

First report said that Peebles was "blinded and crippled with the fingers of both hands badly mangled or blown off." Doctors at San Francisco General Hospital talked of "corneal transplants," and there was a report by a hospital spokesman that "two fingers on his left hand were so badly mangled they had to be amputated."

Deputy District Attorney Thomas Norman, who is prosecuting the case, said the reports were "so gruesome" that he had "expected to see a cripple" when Peebles appeared in court Feb. 4 on his lawyers' motion to "suppress evidence" they said had been illegally seized.

No Evidence

To the naked eye, "and I looked carefully," said Norman, "there was absolutely no" evidence of Peebles' sight remaining impaired or his hands remaining "mangled."

Since that bombing and an earlier one in the college Gallery Lounge Feb. 13, 1969, another in the Administration Building Feb. 16, 1969, plus a fourth which failed to explode in the same building, all of which police have sought to link to Peebles and Pulliam, their case has been going through a series of legal preliminaries, mainly surrounding guns, ammunition, explosives and incriminating letters police claim to have found in the Golden Gate Avenue apartment said to be Pulliam's.

Pulliam gave his permanent address as 357 Alcatraz St., Oakland. Peebles lives with his parents at 119 Gardena Way, East Palo Alto.

Both are free on bail of \$30,000 each, \$10,000 for each of the three charges — possession of a bomb, exploding a bomb, and conspiracy.

Forced Service WE'RE WITH YOU ALL THE WAY!!!!!!

Offers Remedy for Unrest

WASHINGTON (AP) — San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa, characterizing the younger generation as "bored and immature, has suggested both men and women be compelled to serve two or three years of federal duty beginning at age 18 to curb campus unrest. Hayakawa advanced the proposal yesterday at the opening hearing of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest. The get-tough administrator suggested two or three years in the "real world," would make young persons more likely to re-

turn to the campus with a "clear-cut purpose in mind."

The no-nonsense administrator's comments contrasted with those of five other witnesses who declared the roots of dissent — and not the dissenters — required remedial action.

They warned the campus uproar will continue as long as the war does.

University of Michigan President Robben Fleming declared the commission should recommend first and foremost "an un-

wavering, completely credible, and rapidly implemented com-

mitment to end the presence of our troops in Vietnam."

Fleming and others also touched upon other external problems which they said contribute to campus disorders such as the unnecessary use of police and National Guardsmen.

But Hayakawa, who noted he hasn't hesitated to call police onto his campus, disagreed with the others' views of student activists as sincere, well-informed and worthy of a greater role in society.

Hayakawa also called for an immediate end to student draft deferments.

Keep the Old Mint, SPUR Board Urges

Preservation and restoration of the Old Mint at Fifth and Mission streets were urged yesterday by the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association.

In an official policy statement, SPUR's board of directors took a dim view of the

San Francisco State College and the San Francisco Consortium's proposal to demolish the historic building and use the land, about 1.4 acres, for development of a high-rise downtown campus and educational complex.

"The Old Mint site would not suffice for all the pro-

grams of the (six colleges in the Consortium) which should be located in a (downtown campus)," the directors said.

SPUR is not opposed to a downtown campus, per se. The organization, in fact, recommended in 1967 establishment of an urban university campus on a 20 to 40-acre site in the South of Market area.

The Consortium — which includes San Francisco State as a member — is now considering such an educational complex, but primarily on the Mint site.

Acknowledging that "the Old Mint is in an area which is subject to extremely volatile economic pressures," SPUR's directors recommended:

• The Old Mint (must) be retained and efforts begun to insure its restoration.

• The Mint should be classified a "national historic monument," even though (Federal) funds for its restoration may not be immediately available.

• The city, San Francisco State College and appropriate public agencies, such as the Redevelopment Agency, (should) find a more appropriate site for a downtown education facility which can expand easily.

February 22, 1970 ☆☆☆ Section A
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

State Student Wins Journalism Award For Hayakawa Story

An article on the decision of San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa not to enter the U. S. Senate race has won a \$400 scholarship and matching school grant for Howard Finberg.

The San Francisco State junior won a second place award in the news writing competition of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation's Journalism Awards Program.

First place and an \$800 scholarship went to Jon A. Greer of the University of Minnesota for his article about a trial involving three black university students who took part in a campus sit-in.

Other Winners

Third place and a \$300 award went to another Minnesota junior, Paul S. Brissett, for his story with a local angle on the U. S. Supreme Court decision to strip draft boards of the power to speed up induction of Vietnam war protesters.

Other winners, placing fourth to 10th, were:

Gerald Merrell, Fresno State College; Louis M. Heldman, Ohio State University; Frederick P. Gray, University of North Carolina; Linda Standerfer, Kansas State University; David L. Ashenfelter, Indiana University; Suzanne Dean, University of Utah; and John D. Felton, Ohio University.

The Foundation program, now in its 10th year, makes

\$7800 available each month for scholarships and grants, in addition to awards for photojournalism and writing.

Judges Named

The judges of the writing competition were Roger Tatarian, vice president and editor of United Press International; Hubbard Keavy, executive editor of the Laguna Beach (Calif.) News-Post; and George Beebe, senior managing editor of the Miami Herald.

Kansas State maintained its lead in the race for school honors but was followed closely by San Francisco State College, University of Florida and University of Minnesota.

Placing 11th to 12th and receiving Foundation scrolls in the latest competition were: Glenn Grant, San Fernando Valley State College; Guy L. Smith IV, University of Tennessee; Michael G. Taibbi, Rutgers; Lauren L. Steele, Oklahoma State; Daniel H. Vining, University of Florida; Thomas Babcock, University of Arizona; Steve Eames, Texas Technological University; Karen Jo Elliott, University of Texas at Austin; Hank Johnson, University of Georgia; and William Dicke, University of Southern California.

GREAT Hayakawa Urges Mandatory Service

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College has called for a program of compulsory national service for all young men and women at age 18 as a cure for what ails the nation's campuses.

Testifying at the opening hearing of the President's Commission on Student Unrest yesterday, Hayakawa also declared that "draft deferments for college students should be stopped at once."

Hayakawa's remarks were in sharp contrast to those of other witnesses who characterized student protesters as sincere and well-informed and urged the nation to lend them a more receptive ear.

Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) joined two students and the president of the University of Michigan, Robben Fleming, in predicting that campus protests will not cool until the war in Vietnam ends.

But Hayakawa, saying that "bright students have been the principal troublemakers," said activists generally are immature and treat their colleges like a play pen.

He said a compulsory two or three years in national service, civilian or military at the option of the individual, likely would result in young people returning to school with a clear-cut purpose in mind.

Hayakawa's get-tough views clearly astonished some of the commission members, including Chairman William Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania.

The commission, named by President Nixon last month in the wake of student deaths at Kent State University of Jackson State College, is charged with making recommendations by Oct. 1 for easing campus tensions.

Charles Palmer, president of the 500 campus National Student Association, declared that "As long as there is substantial American military involvement in Indochina, students will continue to oppose it actively."

Kennedy, Palmer, Fleming and J. Otis Cochran, president of the Black Law Students Association, all agreed that police and military response to campus protests has been excessive.



full responsibility for their actions. If they violate regulations or laws for the sake of a cause they believe in, they do so fully prepared to face the consequences. To commit the violations and then insist there be no consequences is childish and morally frivolous."

Has academic freedom been restricted on San Francisco State campus?

"Let me say, as I have said many times before, my basic aim as president is the restoration of academic freedom. Less than two decades ago, academic freedom was threatened from the extremists of the right and the McCarthy investigations. Now it is threatened by extremists of the left. You cannot have academic freedom when roving gangs of hooligans prowl the classrooms terrorizing students and professors."

What is your description of academic freedom?

"We enjoy academic freedom as part of a bargain with society; namely that in return for it we try to maintain impartiality and objectivity in our quest for truth. People in government and business are not always free to do so. Once we begin to use the term academic freedom as a defense of any and all forms of special pleading, propaganda, advocacy, society will be able to claim with some justice that we have not kept our end of the bargain. Academic freedom today is in real danger — jeopardized by those very people who most loudly use these words as a slogan in defense of its abuse."

These are the frank answers to questions put to the man who is a hero to many and a villain to others. He is a complex personality, an educator who questions whether we can give a superior education to our gifted and privileged young people without at the same time producing an elitist mentality that despises democracy. "Perhaps it is harder to teach democracy than we ever imagined," he said, "especially to those who have most richly enjoyed its blessings."

SOUTHLAND SUNDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1970

Guessing Game

Time 6.24.70

Nominees range, in the words of Francis Burr, "from S.I. Hayakawa and Spiro Agnew on the right to Norman Mailer and Jerry Rubin on the left." For what job? Burr, senior fellow of the Harvard Corporation, is leading the search for a successor to Harvard President Nathan Pusey, who is stepping down next June. This gives Burr a year to find one. He has made a semipublic appeal for nominations, and there is even a telephone answering service on campus that records the favorite choice of any interested party.

The guessing game has spread abroad, where Crimzonologists on the European summer seminar circuit remind some observers of Romans gossiping during the interminable eve of a papal election. Some of the names being bandied about over there: Former HEW Secretary John Gardner, Vanderbilt Chancellor Alexander Heard (who turned down Columbia), McGeorge Bundy, Princeton Economist Carl Kaysen, Harvard Law School Dean Derek Bok, HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson. The Boston *Record-American* last week reported that Richardson has already been tapped and has accepted. But Harvard's Burr denies this. Says he: "The net is still out."



"DREAM CANDIDATES" BUTTON
Split between Gardner and Hayakawa.

Hayakawa for Harvard?

In scouring the nation for Harvard's 25th president—the still unfound successor to retiring Nathan M. Pusey—the university's governing corporation recently canvassed 200,000 Harvard alumni, students, faculty and employees. The answers revealed just how deep the divisions are among Harvard men about the recent uproars in Cambridge. The respondents' first choice was a symbol of Harvard's traditional moderate liberalism: John Gardner, former secretary of HEW and present head of the National Urban Coalition.

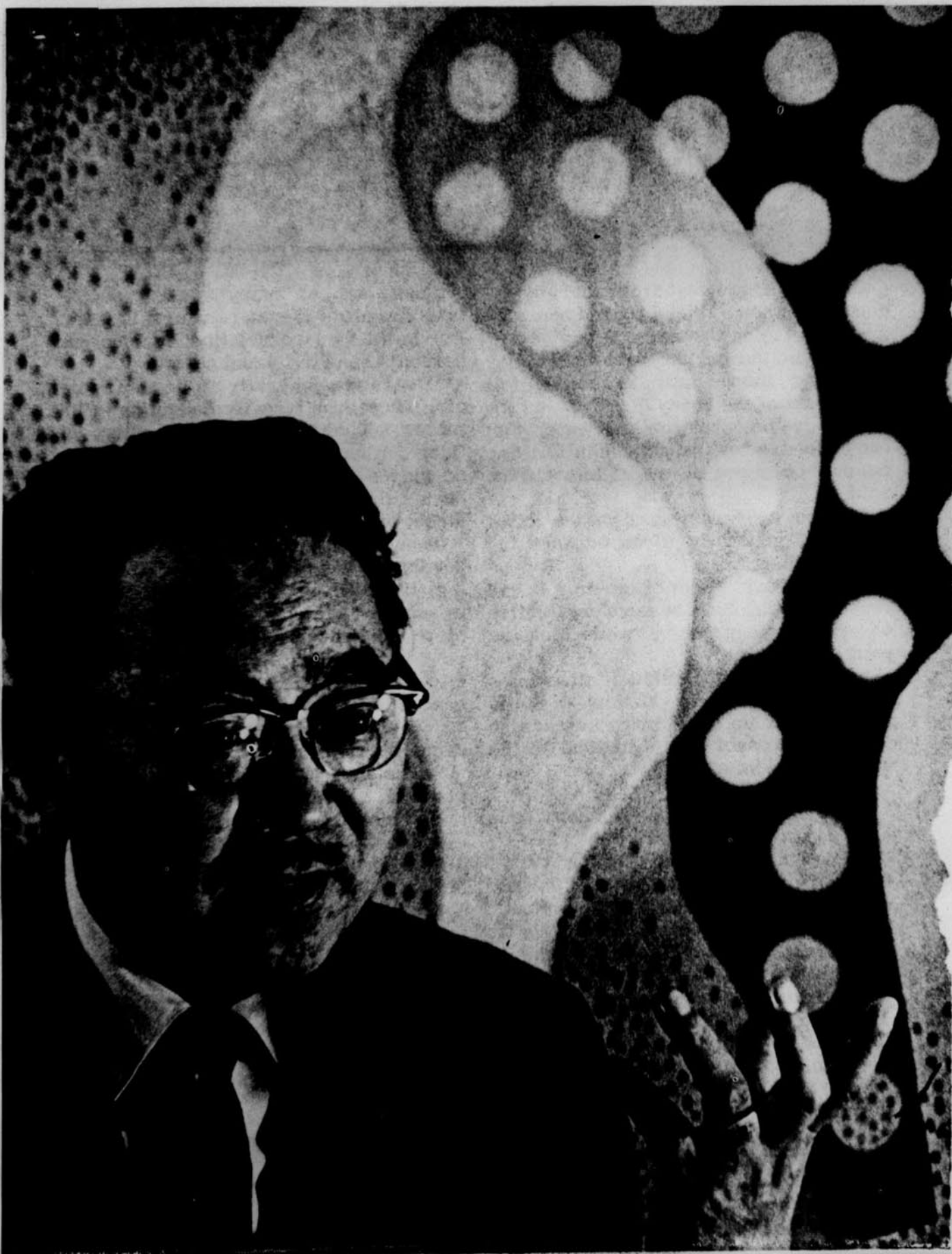
But the second largest batch of replies expressed dissatisfaction with the liberal stance. They proposed the man who epitomizes a hard-line approach to student dissenters: San Francisco State College President S.I. Hayakawa.

Hayakawa is unlikely to be chosen; the corporation is clearly leaning toward men with more flexibility. Still, liberal students and faculty members were astounded by his support. Economist John Kenneth Galbraith was moved to sarcasm. Referring to Harvard's autocratic president from 1909 to 1933, Galbraith observed: "I'm astonished they did not go for Lawrence Lowell. Perhaps they did not know he was dead."

Time - 8.24.70

— Hayakawa discussing Semantics in front of an original Lazlo Moboley-Nagey painting at his Mill Valley home

(continued on page 20)





DUPLICATE FRAME

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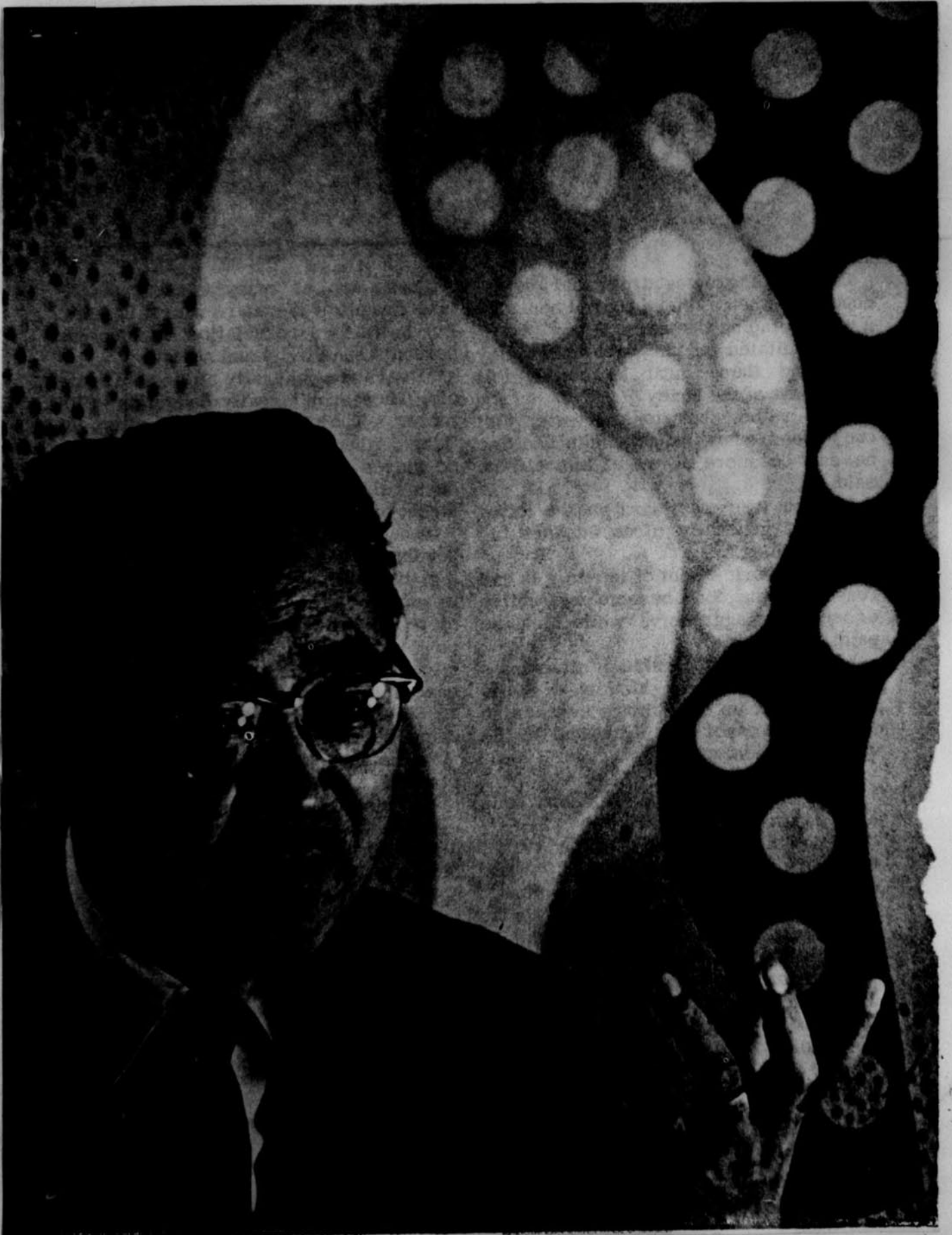
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— Hayakawa discussing Semantics in front of an original Lazlo Moholey-Nagey painting at his Mill Valley home

(continued on page 20)



the many faces of S. I. Hayakawa

By Bill Duncan



Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa is at the moment president of San Francisco State College.

But to the political pollsters, he is the most popular Democrat in the state — a prime candidate for most any political office.

To the Democrats, he is a political enigma, a confessed liberal who gets most of his support from conservative Republicans.

But Dr. Hayakawa is not a candidate.

To those over 30, he is a folk hero who put down a campus rebellion.

To the rebellious students at San Francisco State, he is that "yeller bastard in Room 103."

To the militant faculty members who backed the rebellious students, he is the "establishment man who destroyed academic freedom."

To the California State College Trustees, he is a hard-line administrator who stepped in during a crisis and saved San Francisco State College from anarchy at a time when other administrators were surrendering to the mob.

To the Sansei, the third generation Japanese-Americans, he is a "banana" — yellow on the outside, but white on the inside.

Is Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa any, or is he all, of these things?

He is, by his own admission, a complex personality.

Before November, 1968, when he was named acting college president, Dr. Hayakawa was little known outside of academic circles. He was a scholar in semantics with his name on a dozen books as author, contributor or editor.

At noon on Dec. 2, 1968, he did something that made his name a household word not only in San Francisco, not only in California, but all over the world. Dr. Hayakawa had ordered the campus reopened that day and at noon when strikers cried: "On strike, shut it down" and used a sound truck to get the message across, he strode across campus, climbed on the truck and yanked out the wiring, silencing the blaring loud-speaker.

That solitary action, taken by a man who stands a little taller than five feet, made him a folk hero. Even his jaunty little hat, a tam-o'-shanter, became a national symbol to put down campus rioting.

At the same time, this fiery, short, paunchy, mustached 62-year-old semanticist became a symbol of hate for militant students and the supporting faculty members not only at San Francisco State, but all over the nation. Hayakawa said things they didn't like; furthermore, he backed up his words with force.

What has happened in the year since he was catapulted into front page news by his High Noon confrontations with student rebels has surprised even him.

"Damn frightening at times," he said. "The popular terminology calls me a hard-liner, but all I did was take the revolutionaries at their word. They said they would destroy the college. I said they would not."

And they didn't. Where other college administrators vacillated, Hayakawa didn't. He ordered in the police, told them to crack heads if necessary, but to restore order and keep San Francisco State College open.

The college remained open. The bloody confrontations between police and militant students went on for two weeks. It became, like Vietnam, a nightly drama shown in full color on the evening television news. As often as not, the cameras showed the little Ph.D. named Hayakawa in the midst of the combat.

An underground newspaper called Hayakawa a "frustrated kamikaze pilot" for his frequent forays into the trouble spots.

He seemed to enjoy his moment of truth in front of 1600 Holloway Ave. and on the Commons. Over his own loud-speaker, he would warn the innocent bystanders to clear out and then say:

"Those of you who want trouble stay there; the police will see that you get it."

The San Francisco Police Tactical Squad waited off campus for the signal to move in on the troublemakers.

Look Magazine quoted Dr. Hayakawa as saying after one particularly bloody campus encounter: "This has been the most exciting day since my tenth birthday, when I rode a roller coaster for the first time."

"My views on use of police on the campus are frequently misunderstood," he said. "The college had been in turmoil for more than a year before my appointment as acting president. In the three weeks before I was appointed, roving bands had invaded classrooms, interrupted lectures, dismissed classes, set fires — 52 in one day — planted bombs, terrorized secretaries and coeds and had made it impossible to continue academic work."

Facing what he called an attempt by the Black Students Union and the Students for a Democratic Society to "break down administrative and governing processes as a prelude to anarchy and the seizure of power, I did the only sensible thing: I asked the police to help restore peace so we could settle differences."

His immigrant parents may not have realized it when they gave him his Japanese name, but Ichiye, meaning "heroic first son," seems appropriate.

But he insists that he is not a hard-liner. The reason he acted as he did, he told a U.S. Senate subcommittee investigating campus disorders, is that "appeasement means disaster."

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Who is this man they speak of? What does he think? Is he a tyrant crushing free thought?

"I'm not in favor of stifling dissent at all," the college president explained. "I'm in favor of dissent. San Francisco State College is one of the freest campuses in the United States for voicing dissent. The only place I draw the line is on violence. They can picket, protest, call names, shout, do anything to call attention to a cause, so long as they do it peacefully."

Then why the trouble at San Francisco State?

"I think the puzzling thing about the problems of the American university and college today is that most of the trouble has come to the campuses with the most enlightened administration and where the most educational change has been accomplished. This was true at San Francisco State before the trouble."

Who starts the trouble on campus?

"A very small minority of students. In my opinion it is less than 2 per cent; but these real troublemakers are supported by another 10 per cent who are the students looking for a cause, any cause in which to find their identity."

Who are the other 88 per cent?

"These are the very busy students who are getting an education. This is why I felt so strongly about keeping this college open. This is not a rich man's college. Most of the students here are from middle or moderate incomes."

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Is this group indifferent to social problems?

"No, not at all. What's good about this 80 to 90 per cent is that they are the nicest student generation I've seen. They are concerned about injustices, prejudices, war and the things that really need changing. Their effort to bring about these changes is being muddled by the campus violence."

What is the chief cause of student unrest?

"Impatience with the democratic process. Too few young people understand the process or are willing to spend hours in research, to sit through endless hours of debate and argument, or to involve themselves in the other unglamorous aspects of democratic decision-making. It is much more fun to attend a rally, to scream and to chant with a fair degree of anonymity, and to present a long list of non-negotiable demands."

Are you sympathetic to any of the student demands?

"There is no question that many student demands are based on legitimate grievances, that some campus rules are outdated and stupid, that programs need to be modernized, that groups of citizens have been neglected, but change that is forced at gunpoint and disruption is no solution. There has never been a demand for reasonable education at San Francisco State that has not been granted. This was done before the strike, but it did not stop the strike simply because the basic purpose of the strike was to shut down the college, not to bring about change."

Are you, as the militants charge, simply a puppet administrator?

"Such a charge doesn't bother me. I'm not a puppet. I consider myself a liberal and, as I said before, I'm in favor of change so that hardly qualifies me as a status quo establishment man. I refused to get sentimental about these people and, for that, I'm called a puppet."

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Are you saying Communists?

"I am saying it is certainly obvious that the rhetoric of the black militant stems from the Communist classics dating back a half century or more."

Is the college student today vulnerable to communism?

"No. Most are ambitious, industrious students training for a career. But many people in college today are victims of our own society. They have no purpose. There is no urgency for them to get through college and start a career. They are just filling in time, changing from major to major and are bored with their purposelessness."

Are these the troublemakers?

"To a great extent, yes. They begin to look upon themselves as an elite — a kind of aristocracy of the intellect. These people are most often found in liberal arts and the social sciences, which are the departments most college trouble comes from. They make a cult of hedonism, despise the useful citizen and find much gratification in shocking others by outrageous speech, dress and behavior."

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Why were you against amnesty for the students involved in the strike and trouble on campus?

"My position on amnesty has been consistent. My reason for refusing amnesty is that I want to treat all students as grown-up people. Mature men and women accept

the many faces of S. I. Hayakawa

By Bill Duncan

DUPLICATE FRAME

Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa is at the moment president of San Francisco State College.

But to the political pollsters, he is the most popular Democrat in the state — a prime candidate for most any political office.

To the Democrats, he is a political enigma, a confessed liberal who gets most of his support from conservative Republicans.

But Dr. Hayakawa is not a candidate.

To those over 30, he is a folk hero who put down a campus rebellion.

To the rebellious students at San Francisco State, he is that "yeller bastard in Room 103."

To the militant faculty members who backed the rebellious students, he is the "establishment man who destroyed academic freedom."

To the California State College Trustees, he is a hard-line administrator who stepped in during a crisis and saved San Francisco State College from anarchy at a time when other administrators were surrendering to the mob.

To the Sansei, the third generation Japanese-Americans, he is a "banana" — yellow on the outside, but white on the inside.

Is Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa any, or is he all, of these things?

He is, by his own admission, a complex personality.

Before November, 1968, when he was named acting college president, Dr. Hayakawa was little known outside of academic circles. He was a scholar in semantics with his name on a dozen books as author, contributor or editor.

At noon on Dec. 2, 1968, he did something that made his name a household word not only in San Francisco, not only in California, but all over the world. Dr. Hayakawa had ordered the campus reopened that day and at noon when strikers cried: "On strike, shut it down" and used a sound truck to get the message across, he strode across campus,

climbed on the truck and yanked out the wiring, silencing the blaring loud-speaker.

That solitary action, taken by a man who stands a little taller than five feet, made him a folk hero. Even his jaunty little hat, a tam-o'-shanter, became a national symbol to put down campus rioting.

At the same time, this fiery, short, paunchy, mustached 62-year-old semanticist became a symbol of hate for militant students and the supporting faculty members not only at San Francisco State, but all over the nation. Hayakawa said things they didn't like; furthermore, he backed up his words with force.

What has happened in the year since he was catapulted into front page news by his High Noon confrontations with student rebels has surprised even him.

"Damn frightening at times," he said. "The popular terminology calls me a hard-liner, but all I did was take the revolutionaries at their word. They said they would destroy the college. I said they would not."

And they didn't. Where other college administrators vacillated, Hayakawa didn't. He ordered in the police, told them to crack heads if necessary, but to restore order and keep San Francisco State College open.

The college remained open. The bloody confrontations between police and militant students went on for two weeks. It became, like Vietnam, a nightly drama shown in full color on the evening television news. As often as not, the cameras showed the little Ph.D. named Hayakawa in the midst of the combat.

An underground newspaper called Hayakawa a "frustrated kamikaze pilot" for his frequent forays into the trouble spots.

He seemed to enjoy his moment of truth in front of 1600 Holloway Ave. and on the Commons. Over his own loud-speaker, he would warn the innocent bystanders to clear out and then say:

"Those of you who want trouble stay there; the police will see that you get it."

The San Francisco Police Tactical Squad waited off campus for the signal to move in on the troublemakers.

Look Magazine quoted Dr. Hayakawa as saying after one particularly bloody campus encounter: "This has been the most exciting day since my tenth birthday, when I rode a roller coaster for the first time."

"My views on use of police on the campus are frequently misunderstood," he said. "The college had been in turmoil for more than a year before my appointment as acting president. In the three weeks before I was appointed, roving bands had invaded classrooms, interrupted lectures, dismissed classes, set fires — 52 in one day — planted bombs, terrorized secretaries and coeds and had made it impossible to continue academic work."

Facing what he called an attempt by the Black Students Union and the Students for a Democratic Society to "break down administrative and governing processes as a prelude to anarchy and the seizure of power, I did the only sensible thing: I asked the police to help restore peace so we could settle differences."

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ESF (8)

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