

Closing Angers the S.F. State Radicals

President S. I. Hayakawa announced the closing of San Francisco State College for four days at Governor Reagan's request yesterday, saying "too many innocent students are being led down the path of anarchy."

The reading of this statement drew hoots and jeers at a huge noon-hour rally from 2500 students who marched around for an hour, chanting "on strike, shut it down!" and then dispersed.

"Ronald Reagan shut down the campus today," one militant speaker cried at the rally.

"Tomorrow, we're going to shut down the city!"

RADICAL

Alex Foreman, head of the Joe Hill Caucus, a radical group which split off recently from the Students for a Democratic Society, drew the loudest applause of the day when he shouted:

"I propose we turn Reagan's tactics right back on him. We should converge on Sacramento and shut IT down."

Some 100 police under command of Captain Edward Laherty, including the Tac Squad and a score of mount-

ed officers, were models of restraint in controlling the crowd.

Students war-whooped, Indian style, when the police trotted up to keep them on the sidewalks, and some belatedly, "Off the pigs!" or "Pigs off campus!"

Hayakawa was dapper-looking in a pin-stripe suit and pinned collar when he called the press into his office to announce he was going along with Reagan's "directive" that he shut the college.

"Too many innocent students are being led down the path of anarchy," Hayakawa said. "They need time away from the pressure of radical rhetoric to think of their own lives, their families and their country's future."

Hayakawa said that if the decision had been his he would have kept the campus open, or at least tried to. "Why? Because that's what we're having school for, to continue the education process!"

Hayakawa insisted he and Reagan were not trying to spike a student strike. "This (close-down) is a call to meditation and prayer," he claimed.

San Francisco Chronicle Thursday, May 21, 1970

Faculty Rejects S.F. State Strike

The faculty of San Francisco State College has rejected by overwhelming votes two proposals which called for a campus strike, it was reported yesterday.

About two-thirds of 938 faculty members eligible to vote cast ballots in a mail referendum last week.

One proposal was offered by Professor Leonard Wolf of the English department who urged a campus strike and that the college be "reconstituted" as a base to:

- Work against the Indo-China War.
- End ROTC.

- End the Micronesia Project.
- Support the Black Studies program.

The Micronesia Project is a program for training and employment of residents of the Islands of Micronesia, a territorial protectorate of the United States in the South Pacific. Some faculty and students suspect it of being a Central Intelligence Agency scheme.

The faculty members voted against Wolf's proposal by 402 to 164.

A second strike proposal was offered by Patricia Thornton of the Ethnic Studies Council. In it, the strike was to be called to win:

- Full freedom for the Black Studies and other ethnic programs.
- Reinstatement of the Economic Opportunities Program and funds to support it.
- Freedom for the Los Siete murder case defendants; for Black Panthers Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, and all other "political prisoners."
- An end to "war" and the ROTC.

The Thompson proposal was defeated by a vote of 509 to 63.

Approval to conduct the mail referendum was granted by a faculty vote of some 500 members at a meeting on May 12.

Demos Rap Order To Close Colleges

Republicans generally applauded Governor Reagan's closure of the state's public colleges and universities for a long weekend and Democrats generally disapproved.

Members of the University of California's Board of Regents and the state college's Board of Trustees apparently were not consulted prior to Reagan's announcement yesterday, and they had mixed reactions, too.

Reagan's two most vocal critics were Assemblyman Jess Unruh, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Assembly Minority Leader John J. Miller of Berkeley.

Closing the campuses is "exactly what the revolutionaries want," said Unruh yesterday.

I'm Opposed

"In general, I oppose closing down the campuses," he said. "It is imposing his will on others. The teachers should have the right to teach, and the students should have the right to learn."

Miller, also a Democrat, said the Governor had "acceded to the demands of the radicals. That's exactly what they want."

"I can't think of anything more disastrous for a community such as Santa Barbara or Berkeley or San Fernando at this point than to turn all of the students out of school," he said.

A Republican Assemblyman from Santa Barbara, Don MacGillivray, said the move was "quite timely."

'Regret'

Senator Robert J. Lagomarsino, a Republican from nearby Ojai, said he supports the decision "with regret."

"Until we can assure the safety of all students and faculty on campus and the protection of the off-campus community, there seems to be no other choice," he added.

Republican Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan said the Governor's request was a "sound idea. This will give a chance for expression of all points of view to be expressed and will give inflammatory emotions a chance to simmer down."

Assembly Majority Leader

W. Craig Biddle (R-Riverside) said that "rather than continue the present turmoil, it's a good time for students and administrators, everyone involved, to think about what this means. Let's hope it works."

'Postponement'

Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr. (D-San Francisco) said the Governor merely "postponed the confrontation" between conservative and liberal forces. He said the closing was "a tragic error."

UC President Charles J. Hitch said he consulted chancellors of all nine campuses before acceding to the Governor's request for a shutdown until Monday.

"We very much need to

work and think together how best to help our society and our nation," he said.

William K. Coblenz, a University regent, said the Governor should have consulted the Board of Regents before making the decision. "He's called us into session on other matters," he said. "I don't think we were having any problems on some of the campuses, like San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Riverside or Irvine."

'Desirable'

Another regent, Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, said "a cooling off spell is highly desirable at the moment." She said she felt the Governor's action "has the complete endorsement of everybody on the board."

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said he "concurred with his (Reagan's) decision in light of the overall situation throughout the state and nation." The day before he told the heads of each state college campus that they should "observe normal operational practices and schedules."

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty said Reagan's action was "motivated by a desire to avoid the kind of senseless violence that shook the Kent State campus."

President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, also backed Reagan. "Too many innocent students were being led down the path of anarchy," he said. "This will give them an opportunity to contemplate what's going on."

Reagan Closes State's Colleges

From Page 1

Colleges Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke, at Los Angeles, in a long distance conference call.

He suggested that they close the nine-campus university system and 19-campus state colleges system through the weekend. The two education leaders "strongly concurred" in his request and took "the necessary action for implementation," the Governor reported.

TELEGRAM

Reagan then sent a telegram to Junior Colleges Chancellor Sidney Brossman asking him to close the community colleges.

Brossman sent telegrams to the 68 superintendents who are in charge of the 93 Junior College campuses asking them and their boards to shut down.

He said he assumed they all would close. The Governor promised none would lose any state aid that is normally paid them on the basis of student attendance.

STUDENTS

Superintendent Robert Jenkins of San Francisco immediately announced that City College would close, saying, "we have very strong student feelings on these issues."

The junior colleges, which are financed mostly by local funds, have more than 727,000 students. The university and State colleges, financed wholly by State funds, have about 300,000 students.

In his address, the Governor told why he had decided to temporarily close the State colleges.

Realizing, he said, "there is little to be gained by appealing to the hard core" campus militants, Reagan directed his words to "the great majority of students and faculty who believe there is a better way."

These he saw "restoring the kind of atmosphere in which we can meet and find solutions."

PLEA

He urged them to spend the next four days in personal review of "all that has happened."

"See," he said, "if there is not a better way than going on with the torch and the club until, as surely as the sun rises, there are more Kent Universities."

By Monday, the Governor said, "we can have a new beginning... a time of dissent without disorder, of dialogue and discussion without destruction. Of an honest, non-violent search for answers and solutions."

The surprising announcement represented a tactical about-face for the Governor, who 18 months ago built his political popularity on a foundation of keeping campuses open. "at the point of a bayonet if necessary."

On Jan. 5, 1969, when there

was a question of whether San Francisco State would reopen after Christmas holiday, Reagan said:

"I think it has to be kept open if you have to surround the college with whatever force is necessary. Those who want to get an education, those who want to teach, should be protected in that at the point of a bayonet if necessary."

RESIGNATION

Six weeks earlier, Dr. Robert R. Smith was forced to resign as president of the college because he refused to guarantee Reagan and the other Trustees he would reopen the college at all costs.

Yesterday, the Governor's position was obviously as changed as the circumstances. Instead of one California campus in turmoil, there were dozens, and he stated in his announcement:

"It is essential for our college and university faculty, students and administrators, to reflect on the grave sequence of current events and to consider their responsibilities to themselves and to our society."

The closing, he said, was designed "to afford them this opportunity, away from the highly emotional conditions prevailing on most campuses."

HITCH

President Hitch said that during the four-day shutdown, "students are urged wherever possible to return to their homes."

"A skeleton force of university personnel will remain on hand for necessary hospital services, maintenance and security," he said.

Hitch said residence halls would remain open "for those unable to leave." Normal operations will be resumed on Monday.

"The chancellors and I earnestly request all students, faculty and staff to observe this period of reflection," he said. "We very much need to work and think together how best to help our society and our Nation."

At Berkeley, the library, student union, museums, residence halls and Lawrence Hall of Science will be open. Other buildings will be closed. All scheduled public events have been cancelled and no permits will be granted for meetings, rallies or convocations. Chancellor Roger Heyns said.

Chancellor Dumke sent telegrams to the presidents of each of the 19 state colleges informing them of the order to shut down the campuses until Monday.

And Dumke went beyond that to note that an "appropriate directive" should be issued "stating that public meetings, performances, rallies and similar public events will not be held on the campus during the closure period."

The directive, he said in the telegram, should also indicate "that trespass statutes will be applicable during this period."

Hayakawa Scored by Administrator

S.F. Examiner Tuesday, May 19, 197

Black Prof Quits at S.F. State

A black administrator and a black professor have resigned at San Francisco State College charging that president S. I. Hayakawa is unresponsive to the needs of minority students.

Ronald Boyd, 29, associate director of student financial aid, turned in his resignation with a blast at Hayakawa for fostering "a climate that is repressive and racist."

Boyd said the administration "is interested only in pleasing the chancellor and the governor and doesn't fulfill its purpose of relating to students."

Furthermore, Boyd said, the faculty and students have been "sealed off" from Hayakawa and his administration.

And Asa Davis, a professor

of history, said he was leaving partly because of the administration's failure to consult with black professors on the year-old black studies department.

Davis also said he had not been assigned to committees, had not received tenure and was not getting an adequate salary.

A spokesman for the ad-

ministration said Davis had been assigned to one committee, that it was not usual for professors to get tenure after the first year in the state college system and that the salary of a professor ranged from \$15,000 to \$19,000.

Boyd's resignation was his second at State. He resigned last year during the student strike but later changed his mind.

kawa administration "is interested only in pleasing the chancellor and the Governor and doesn't fulfill the purpose of relating to students."

Responding to Boyd's barbs, Hayakawa said he has given great attention to campus minority problems even though solutions to them have not been found.

Boyd said much of his frustration and disappointment resulted from the difficulties of administering the college's educational opportunity program for minority students.

The college administration and politicians, he said, seemed determined "to make sure that it doesn't succeed." He said the program, financed by the State, is being starved for funds and the money assigned for it has been given so late that a proper job of counseling

prospective students could not be done.

He noted that 383 students currently are enrolled under the program but that the number for next year will drop to 266.

Boyd, a 29-year-old University of San Francisco graduate who has been on the State College staff for two years, said he will leave his job June 1 to go to work for a Berkeley management consulting firm.

Despite Boyd's criticism of him, Hayakawa praised Boyd as "a very valuable member of our staff" and said he is terribly sorry to see him leave.

Hayakawa said he never opposed the educational op-

portunity program, which enables minority students who do not meet the usual admission standards to enroll and receive compensatory and remedial instruction.

"But after almost two academic years," Hayakawa said, "I'm not entirely satisfied with the progress made so far." He said the program was "hastily organized and we rushed into it when we weren't ready."

As for Boyd's charge that he is ignoring the needs of minority students, Hayakawa said, "I've spent more time on the problems of minority education than on any other single subject this semester, but there are no easy solutions."

Row on S.F. State Funds

By Larry Dum

The Associated Students of San Francisco State College announced today it will go to court to challenge the Bank of America's handling of the organization's funds, held in receivership for more than a year.

Student body president Harry Lehman added that the State Attorney General's office, which originally caused the receivership to be established, will join in the

action as a friend of the court.

He and Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas have separately expressed displeasure at the size of the bank's fees, which Lehman said have amounted to \$60,000.

The court action, scheduled for May 7 before Superior Judge Henry R. Rolph, will take the form of a request for an order to show cause why the receivership should not be discontinued.

Attorneys for the students

will also enter a motion for reduction of the fees, Lehman added.

He also criticized the bank for hiring George Yamamoto, former general manager of the Associated Student funds and a co-defendant with the student body in the Attorney General's receivership suit.

That action, Lehman said, placed "the most important defendant in the original suit" in charge of recon-

structing his own books and, in effect, of deciding whether he himself had been at fault.

In addition, Lehman said, the hiring of Yamamoto left him effectively in his original position to run the books during the receivership despite objections from Mrs. Condas and the college administration.

Mrs. Condas told The Examiner that there has been "very little cooperation" by the bank with her office, and

that she has serious questions about the fee charged for handling the \$400,000 in student funds.

Lehman said that as of today he has no idea how much money is left in the students' account.

The funds were placed in receivership Feb. 20, 1969, as a result of the Attorney General's suit. It was charged that the money had been mismanaged during the lengthy strike of students and faculty on the campus.

Student Leader's Plan To Govern S.F. State

The new student president at San Francisco State College pledged yesterday that his prime concern will be for sound, responsible, effective student government in the year ahead.

Jon Twichell announced that to accomplish this he has formed an advisory council of "highly respected members of the school and the greater San Francisco Community."

His first four appointments are Dianne Feinstein, president of the board of Supervisors, Dr. Ted Kroeber, professor of psychology, the Rev. Harry Schofield, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, and Bill Becker,

director of the Human Rights Commission.

"They share our concern for good student government," he said, "and I intend to call on them for advice and help concerning the propriety of our actions in the coming school year."

Twichell also announced that he and student presidents of other California university and state college campuses will form a statewide council of student government officers here later this month.

He said the new council will endorse candidates and issues in the June primary and start a voter registration campaign among students.

Student Officials State's Colleges Seethe With Protest

Installation at State Delayed

San Francisco State College's newly elected student body officers will not take office Monday as scheduled pending a federal court challenge of the constitutionality of the election.

U.S. District Judge Robert F. Peckham yesterday attempted to handle the problem but was unable to proceed because the State Attorney General's office had not responded to the suit.

So the court set Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. to hear argument on whether he should order a new election.

Postponement

Meanwhile, all parties agreed that installation of newly elected officers would be postponed to Thursday afternoon by which time the court is expected to have ruled.

Three disqualified student candidates asked for an injunction to halt installation of the new officers, claiming they were wrongfully disqualified from running.

They are Orrill C. Jackson and Steve Bell, both of the Students for Positive Action Party, and David E. Miller, of the Bull-Moose Party.

Their suit alleged there is a continuing coalition between President S. I. Hayakawa and Mark Wolfe, chairman of the Associated Students Election Committee, as well as the pro-administration Winds of Change Party, to suppress dissenting political parties.

Hayakawa Present

Hayakawa, present in court yesterday as a defendant, is to be back next week, as well as Wolfe, the other defendant.

The Associated Students of San Francisco State also were granted leave to intervene as a defendant. They, according to their attorney, Edwin Shiver, take the position the disqualifications of the three plaintiffs was correct.

State Deputy Attorney General Donald B. Day told the court that it "had been humanly impossible to prepare" for yesterday's hearing although 10 days had expired since the filing of the complaint.

The hearing did, however, draw nearly 100 spectators from the college.



Mounted police keep pace with students marching around ROTC office at SFS
—Examiner photo by Gordon Stone

S.F. State Moderates Ask for Boycott

The outgoing student officers at San Francisco State — often targets of militants because of their moderate attitudes — today called for the first time for a boycott of classes the rest of the week.

"We want the Nixon Administration to realize," said Harry Lehman on his last

day as student president, "that it's not just the revolutionary students, not just the radical students who aren't going to have anything to do with this damned (Southeast Asia) war."

The campus today was peaceful, with around 90 demonstrators at the main gate, circling with shouts of

"On strike; shut down" but with classes apparently about normal.

Members of the police Tac Squad were on campus where they had been all night.

Lehman said he talked with President S. I. Hayakawa presence explained the absence of violence. Lehman said he agreed although he does not approve of police on campus.

to demonstrate against national policies and urged administrators to find "effective responses to student and non-student employment of force by methods which will not accelerate violence."

FRESNO CITY COLLEGE — "Business as usual."

CANADA COLLEGE, REDWOOD CITY — Students voted a one day strike and demonstration tomorrow at the Old Court House in Redwood City.

COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO — Students will decide today whether to boycott classes or formally call for a strike. A three hour rally, addressed by students and two faculty members, failed to produce a decision yesterday.

S.F. College for Women — The routine class scheduled was followed today and will be posted for tomorrow but students will be free to attend a day-long "teach in" during the day.

College of Marin — Students planned to strike tomorrow and Friday. The faculty planned to sponsor a convocation during the two days. Flags were flown at half

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE, HAYWARD — An effigy of President Nixon was burned on the campus as students cheered but President Ellis McCune rejected a demand that the ROTC program be terminated.

Classes Held

CABRILLO COLLEGE, SANTA CRUZ — Students planned to hold a "political trial of Richard Nixon" today, conduct a protest teach in and hold panel discussion on the subjects of Cambodia and the Kent deaths.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS — Two Molotov cocktail fire bombs were thrown against the ROTC building. Damage was estimated at \$200. One hundred and fifty of the school's 12,000 students called for a protest strike.

The students announced they would hold a noon "sit in" at the administration building and warned they would not leave at the closing hour of 5 p.m. A noon rally was planned and university employees were to hold their own "support" meeting at the same time. The administration was sponsoring a convocation.

UNIVERSITY OF PACIFIC, STOCKTON — Classes were suspended to permit discussions and "rap" sessions.

SAN JOSE STATE — Several thousand students joined a peaceful march to downtown San Jose State after a noon time rally today. It was the second "quiet march" in two days.

Charges have been dropped against seven arrested in the first demonstration last Friday night in which violence erupted between students and police.

FOOTHILL COLLEGE, Los Altos Hills — Less than 10 percent of the students have taken part in a boycott of classes on this campus where trustees agreed to allow the flag to fly at half staff in memory of the four dead Kent students.

President H. H. Semans asked college faculty members to maintain regular class schedules to serve those who wish to attend.

DE ANZA COLLEGE, Cupertino — Students here, where demonstrators had coffee and cake at a nearby Hewlett Packard plant today, asked all students to use their colleges "for their own benefit and not to destroy them, nor allow others to use demonstrations as an excuse to destroy them."

DE ANZA COLLEGE, LOS ALTOS — Students blocked main thoroughfares for a time and lowered to half staff the flag at the Hewlett-Packard electronics plant. David Packard, one of the major owners of the firm, is Deputy Director of Defense in the Nixon Administration.

Marchers Blocked at S.F. State Buildings

A noon rally attended by about 200 students at San Francisco State College broke up into marches on various campus buildings yesterday, but squads of city police prevented any invasions.

Demonstrators protesting the war in Southeast Asia and campus ROTC converged on the administration building where they were turned back by a line of a dozen police.

Policemen and a few mounted officers also were waiting when the marchers, numbering less than 100, arrived across the campus at the Psychology Building which houses the Air Force ROTC.

The protesters also attempted to enter the Behavioral Social Science Building where a Micronesia Project — a target of the protesters — is located, but most were turned back.

California universities and colleges today continued to be the scene of student protest against the Nixon Cambodia policy and the shooting of four Kent University students.

The demonstrations ranged from the violent to passive. Police force was required in several instances to contain violence. Dialogue and discussion dominated the activities in other places.

Student plans indicated that the protests would continue at a number of campuses during the remainder of the week and the protests would be extended during the weekend at suburban shopping and recreational centers.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke of the State College System instructed institutional presidents to maintain normal class schedules at the 19 schools in the state system with a registration of more than 200,000. He endorsed free expression and observed that learning is still the mission of the colleges.

Nationwide

The California student activity, contributing to the nationwide demonstrations in the wake of the Cambodia action and the death of the Ohio students, included:

CITY COLLEGE OF S.F. — Flags flew at half staff with classroom instruction in progress. The Academic Senate approved a protest demonstration and strike at the individual student's option some time next week.

U.C., SANTA CRUZ — Normal classroom and instructional schedules were officially maintained although many were ignored for participation in the morning convocation that discussed the Cambodia War, the Kent killings, and related subjects.

UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO — Classes followed the normal routine but the students had voted to strike Friday.

HUMBOLDT STATE, Eureka — Flags flew at half staff, students held informal discussions.

SONOMA STATE COLLEGE — Demonstrators halted registration activities by overturning furniture and scattering papers. Buildings were locked to prevent vandalism.

One student was injured when knocked down as demonstrators called for a strike in protest against the Cambodia invasion. A second student suffered injuries when he was pushed against an automobile.

The college will sponsor a convocation today to permit discussion of the war and student killings.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE — The campus was to be the scene of a protest rally this afternoon. Plans were made for discussion of the twin causes of student unrest Friday and on Saturday the students planned to continue the "dialogue" at suburban shopping centers.

FRESNO STATE protesting students planned what they called a "peaceful march" at noon to the academic building that houses the Air Force ROTC offices and class rooms. The intention was "to close it down." The administration announced it would take all steps necessary to "preserve the academic process."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE — Students struck classes today and held a memorial service this evening for the four students killed at Kent University. A delegation of students discussed the Cambodian situation with state legislators in Sacramento today.

LANEY COLLEGE OF OAKLAND — The faculty senate approved a student-faculty march today. Sponsors said the march would reach City Hall at noon. The administration said conduct of classes would be at the option of individual instructors.

SAN FRANCISCO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, SAN ANSELMO — Trustees defended the right of students

HAYAKAWA

in thought and action

BY BRIAN FARLEY

The sex act becomes obscene when viewed as a "spectator sport," an expert on human behavior told a conference on obscenity laws.

Before a crowd of 1,000 a former columnist for a Negro newspaper said that a deeper problem than that of racial prejudice was that of "unawareness."

Speaking before a symposium on child behavior, a middle-aged father said that words are not enough for children. "I tell my daughter a dozen times a day that I love her, but the brat still hates me."

In the smokey atmosphere of the Sugar Hill, on Broadway in San Francisco, an ex-disk jockey, with the help of Barbara Dane's singing, lectures on the social importance of jazz.

An author, tired from a day before an NBC television camera crew, relaxes in his study overlooking a quiet, green valley, and examines reviews of his latest book.

All of these examples represent a tiny part of the far-ranging interests and personality of S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist, professor of English and resident iconoclast at SF State College.

Hayakawa has greying hair, a broad smile and speaks softly. His schedule includes teaching two days a week at SF State, delivering upwards of 50

lectures around the country each year, and snatching spare hours for his work as author and editor. What non-working time is left over, he spends with his family in Mill Valley.

Although his work has had a major effect on schools across the country, he often finds himself at odds with traditionally-minded English departments. For semantics — the study of all symbols as related to thought, behavior and reality — cuts across all discipline lines with often unorthodox methods of determining what is really important after all.

"Semantics," Hayakawa explains, "is the study of relationships between how we think, and therefore how we talk, and therefore how we act. If you think and talk like a damn fool, then you're bound to act like one."

Some of his beliefs even stir up the natives on home ground, though faculty opinion on the 57-year-old professor is divided.

"He's made some important contributions to learning," one faculty member said. By contrast, another stated, "He's nothing but an educational hot-shot."

Hayakawa recently provoked more controversy in a letter to the School of Humanities. He charged that SF State was following the lead of other Bay Area institutions.

His concern with writing led to a related interest in a certain Margedant Peters, editor of a literary magazine to which he contributed. They were married in 1937 and have three children; Alvin, 17 and a senior in high school; Mark, 15 who is retarded and goes to a special school; and Carol Wynne, 12, now in the 8th grade.

Their home rests on the side of a hill, overlooking Mill Valley's pine-covered hills. It is an older house, which exemplifies the redesigning done by Mrs. Hayakawa's brother, chief architect at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin.

Hayakawa walked across the living room and sank into a comfortable

sofa. He talked about how he became interested in his life's work.

"Getting into semantics was a political act. I was looking for the kind of education that would undo the effects of a Hitler or potential Hitler. Some people wound up Communists in their fight against facism, and I ended up a semanticist. He smiled, then frowned. "The rise of facism was a real danger then, and it took a world war to stop the bastards."

He also talks seriously about another field in which he is an expert — jazz, and how he got interested in it while teaching at the Illinois Institute of Chicago.

"It was like a white island in the middle of a Negro community. There was tension between white and Negro students because of the housing shortage. To ease it, I began to mention in my lectures some of the people in jazz history who had come from that community.

"I could point out the window and say, 'That's where the great Louis Armstrong got his start.' I suggested that the Negro community had probably made a greater contribution to society than the Institute's engineering department. That didn't go over too well," he said and grinned, "except with the students. "After that, I had to know more about jazz. When you lecture on something you have to know more about it. In two or three years I became an expert — I had to — you learn fast when you have to."

He has done a number of lectures on the subject from the Newport Jazz Festival at colleges and universities throughout the Midwest and West Coast. The names of the people he has worked with sound like a who's who of the jazz world: "Memphis Slim," "Jimmy and Mama Yancey," "Mahalia Jackson," "Thomas Dorsey," and the dixieland bands of Turk Murphy and Bob Scobey.

"I also gave what was probably the most learned disk-jockey show in Chicago over WFMT, a series of 20 one-hour programs," he recalled. He stood up. "Would you like to see my study?" He walked across the room and went downstairs.

Here was the headquarters of his activities. It is a large room, packed with books, stacks of magazines, and volumes of records. Near the window overlooking the valley is a

HAYAKAWA (continued from page 15)

"SF State can be itself," he wrote, "not a half-baked UC or Stanford, but SF State unique and inimitable."

Colleague John Edwards, associate professor of English, returned the fire.

"If we do our jobs well, why may we not rest assured that, wholly baked, hot and steaming, we've got a decent dish to set before students?"

And Miss Antoinette Willson, associate professor of English, attacked education at SF State in general and Hayakawa in particular in a letter of her own.

"Do we really believe there is something dismal or depraved or dishonest about imitating what we may admire or respect — a man or a university curriculum?" it read, in part.

Whatever he is on his own stamping grounds, when away, he is considered something of a messiah.

In 1959 he delivered the Claude Bernard Lectures at the Institute of Experimental Medicine at the University of Montreal, the only person to do this without a degree in the physical sciences. During 1960 he lectured at the principle universities of Norway, Sweden and Denmark under the auspices of the U.S. State Department. And in 1961 he was Sloan visiting lecturer at the Menninger School of Psychiatry in Kansas.

Students are also enthusiastic about Hayakawa's ability.

"Every time he lectures," said one, "it's like he was teaching semantics for the first time. While we learn, he seems to learn, too."

"I don't agree with all his ideas," another noted, "but that's the thing about him. He makes you think. And a lot of teachers don't do that."

Hayakawa, who was born and partly educated in Canada, feels a special affinity for SF State students.

"They range widely in age, cultural background and national origin. Not like in some schools where they're all the children of prosperous realtors."

In a typical class, he enters the room, smiles, then glances around as he sheds his hat and coat. He habitually paces the room during pauses in his lecture, gestures often when making a point. He encourages student participation whether in agreement or disagreement with his comments; often, as many as 20 students have their hands in the air



at once, waiting to be called upon.

Outside the class, Hayakawa's ideas on controversial issues make him a natural for the newspapers. Quotable because he is unconventional, he has been headlined as "internationally renowned", "ubiquitous", and "peppery." Some of the more quotable Hayakawa-isms include:

*On the Dictionary of American Slang: "To imagine that the mere knowledge of words can be the cause of behavior described by those words is to subscribe to a primitive form of word-magic."

*On the practice of segregating Negro and white blood plasma: "Negro blood doesn't make one a Negro any more than eating French fries makes one a Frenchman."

*On All-Digit-Dialing: "The phone company is suffering from schizophrenia because it doesn't pay attention to its own engineers which say that all number dialing isn't necessary."

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HAYAKAWA

in thought and action

BY BRIAN FARLEY

The sex act becomes obscene when viewed as a "spectator sport," an expert on human behavior told a conference on obscenity laws.

Before a crowd of 1,000 a former columnist for a Negro newspaper said that a deeper problem than that of racial prejudice was that of "unawareness."

Speaking before a symposium on child behavior, a middle-aged father said that words are not enough for children. "I tell my daughter a dozen times a day that I love her, but the brat still hates me."

In the smokey atmosphere of the Sugar Hill, on Broadway in San Francisco, an ex-disk jockey, with the help of Barbara Dane's singing, lectures on the social importance of jazz.

An author, tired from a day before an NBC television camera crew, relaxes in his study overlooking a quiet, green valley, and examines reviews of his latest book.

All of these examples represent a tiny part of the far-ranging interests and personality of S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist, professor of English and resident iconoclast at SF State College.

Hayakawa has greying hair, a broad smile and speaks softly. His schedule includes teaching two days a week at SF State, delivering upwards of 50

lectures around the country each year, and snatching spare hours for his work as author and editor. What non-working time is left over, he spends with his family in Mill Valley.

Although his work has had a major effect on schools across the country, he often finds himself at odds with traditionally-minded English departments. For semantics — the study of all symbols as related to thought, behavior and reality — cuts across all discipline lines with often unorthodox methods of determining what is really important after all.

"Semantics," Hayakawa explains, "is the study of relationships between how we think, and therefore how we talk, and therefore how we act. If you think and talk like a damn fool, then you're bound to act like one."

Some of his beliefs even stir up the natives on home ground, though faculty opinion on the 57-year-old professor is divided.

"He's made some important contributions to learning," one faculty member said. By contrast, another stated, "He's nothing but an educational hot-shot."

Hayakawa recently provoked more controversy in a letter to the School of Humanities. He charged that SF State was following the lead of other Bay Area institutions.

His concern with writing led to a related interest in a certain Margedant Peters, editor of a literary magazine to which he contributed. They were married in 1937 and have three children; Alvin, 17 and a senior in high school; Mark, 15 who is retarded and goes to a special school; and Carol Wynne, 12, now in the 8th grade.

Their home rests on the side of a hill, overlooking Mill Valley's pine-covered hills. It is an older house, which exemplifies the redesigning done by Mrs. Hayakawa's brother, chief architect at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin.

Hayakawa walked across the living room and sank into a comfortable

sofa. He talked about how he became interested in his life's work.

"Getting into semantics was a political act. I was looking for the kind of education that would undo the effects of a Hitler or potential Hitler. Some people wound up Communists in their fight against facism, and I ended up a semanticist. He smiled, then frowned. "The rise of facism was a real danger then, and it took a world war to stop the bastards."

He also talks seriously about another field in which he is an expert — jazz, and how he got interested in it while teaching at the Illinois Institute of Chicago.

"It was like a white island in the middle of a Negro community. There was tension between white and Negro students because of the housing shortage. To ease it, I began to mention in my lectures some of the people in jazz history who had come from that community.

"I could point out the window and say, 'That's where the great Louis Armstrong got his start.' I suggested that the Negro community had probably made a greater contribution to society than the Institute's engineering department. That didn't go over too well," he said and grinned, "except with the students."

"After that, I had to know more about jazz. When you lecture on something you have to know more about it. In two or three years I became an expert — I had to — you learn fast when you have to."

He has done a number of lectures on the subject from the Newport Jazz Festival at colleges and universities throughout the Midwest and West Coast. The names of the people he has worked with sound like a who's who of the jazz world: "Memphis Slim," "Jimmy and Mama Yancey," "Mahalia Jackson," "Thomas Dorsey," and the dixieland bands of Turk Murphy and Bob Scobey.

"I also gave what was probably the most learned disk-jockey show in Chicago over WFMT, a series of 20 one-hour programs," he recalled. He stood up. "Would you like to see my study?" He walked across the room and went downstairs.

Here was the headquarters of his activities. It is a large room, packed with books, stacks of magazines, and volumes of records. Near the window overlooking the valley is a

HAYAKAWA (continued from page 15)

"SF State can be itself," he wrote, "not a half-baked UC or Stanford, but SF State unique and inimitable."

Colleague John Edwards, associate professor of English, returned the fire.

"If we do our jobs well, why may we not rest assured that, wholly baked, hot and steaming, we've got a decent dish to set before students?"

And Miss Antoinette Willson, associate professor of English, attacked education at SF State in general and Hayakawa in particular in a letter of her own.

"Do we really believe there is something dismal or depraved or dishonest about imitating what we may admire or respect — a man or a university curriculum?" it read, in part.

Whatever he is on his own stamping grounds, when away, he is considered something of a messiah.

In 1959 he delivered the Claude Bernard Lectures at the Institute of Experimental Medicine at the University of Montreal, the only person to do this without a degree in the physical sciences. During 1960 he lectured at the principle universities of Norway, Sweden and Denmark under the auspices of the U.S. State Department. And in 1961 he was Sloan visiting lecturer at the Menninger School of Psychiatry in Kansas.

Students are also enthusiastic about Hayakawa's ability.

"Every time he lectures," said one, "it's like he was teaching semantics for the first time. While we learn, he seems to learn, too."

"I don't agree with all his ideas," another noted, "but that's the thing about him. He makes you think. And a lot of teachers don't do that."

Hayakawa, who was born and partly educated in Canada, feels a special affinity for SF State students.

"They range widely in age, cultural background and national origin. Not like in some schools where they're all the children of prosperous realtors."

In a typical class, he enters the room, smiles, then glances around as he sheds his hat and coat. He habitually paces the room during

pauses in his lecture, gestures often when making a point. He encourages student participation whether in agreement or disagreement with his comments; often, as many as 20 students have their hands in the air



at once, waiting to be called upon.

Outside the class, Hayakawa's ideas on controversial issues make him a natural for the newspapers. Quotable because he is unconventional, he has been headlined as "internationally renowned", "ubiquitous", and "peppery." Some of the more quotable Hayakawa-isms include:

*On the Dictionary of American Slang: "To imagine that the mere knowledge of words can be the cause of behavior described by those words is to subscribe to a primitive form of word-magic."

*On the practice of segregating Negro and white blood plasma: "Negro blood doesn't make one a Negro any more than eating French fries makes one a Frenchman."

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