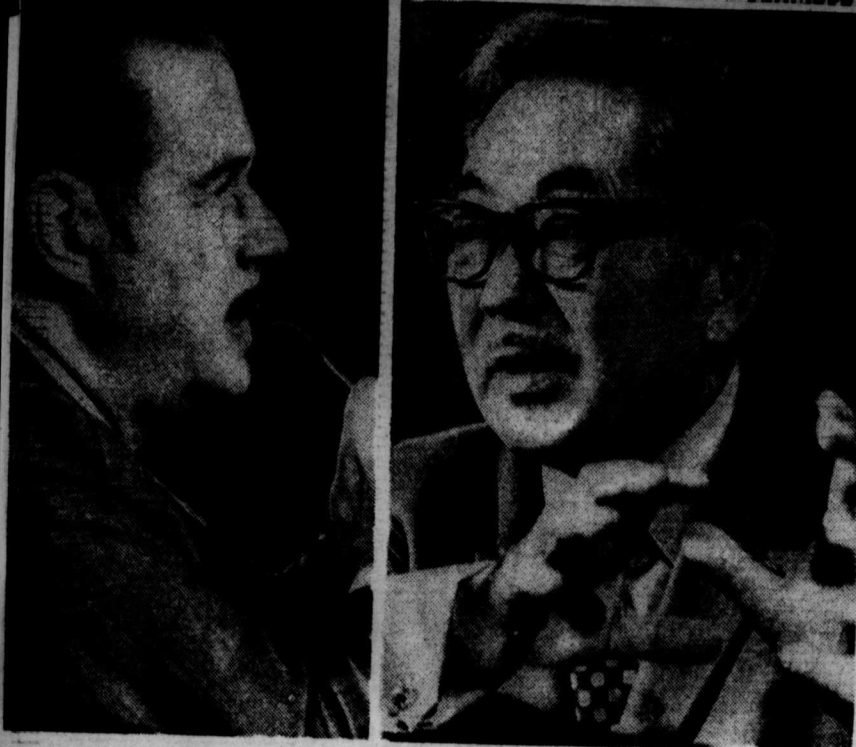




Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), left, and S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, testify on campus unrest

Hayakawa offers compulsory draft as campus cure

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

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ers," said activists generally are immature and treat their colleges like a playpen.

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's 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.

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Kennedy told the panel that "It may well be that the only line in the commission's report that will have any real meaning for our colleges and universities is the line that reads: 'This war must end.'"

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Sen. Edward Kennedy "War must end"

and lawless," said Kennedy, who is assistant majority leader of the Senate.

"They are the ones who face the draft. It is their friends who are dying in the war. It is their lives and careers that are being disrupted."

Scott, the Senate minority leader, said, "I don't believe that values in our society are fatally damaged by the war in Indochina. But obviously it disorders the priorities and

deters and detains things that need to be done."

Fleming declared that "there is such deep opposition to the war in Vietnam among the student population that I see no possible way of making it acceptable to them."

He added: "Student sentiment is echoed widely in all parts of the population."

Charles Palmer, president of the 500-campus National Student Association, said, "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.

With Hayakawa in the witness chair, a commission member, Erwin D. Canham, editor-in-chief of Christian Science Monitor, drew applause from a gallery of about 200 when he said: "You say the bright students are the troublemakers. Whose fault is that, the students or their administrators?"

The receivership was established on charges by the Attorney General's office that the funds had been misused during the long student and faculty strike at the college that ended in January, 1969.

Hayakawa Seeks National Service Draft of Youths

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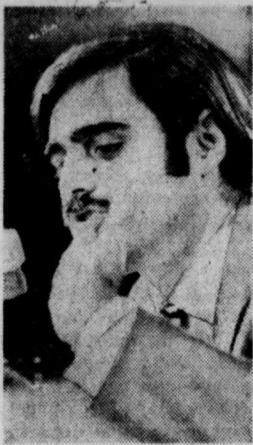
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SF Chronicle 7/16/70



CHARLES PALMER "Violence against students"



S. I. HAYAKAWA "Boredom is dynamite"

Far-Apart Views On Campus Furor

Washington

Thousands of students will return to college this fall with the same frustrations that brought unparalleled violence to American campuses last year and the outlook for renewed turmoil is "ominous," a presidential commission was told yesterday.

This view by a student leader and a Senator was countered by San Francisco State College president S. I. Hayakawa, who suggested that most campus troubles are caused by students who are simply bright and bored.

Widely divergent testimony marked the opening hearing of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, which President Nixon appointed in June after the killings at Kent State University and Jackson State College.

BITTER

Charles F. Palmer, 23-year-old president of the National Students Association which organized student strikes in May, said students already are embittered by their experiences in seeking change through the political system.

"The harsh, insensitive and needlessly divisive speeches made by some politicians have created a social acceptability for violence against students," he said. In specific reference to Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, he added:

"They enter a political arena in which dissent becomes unpatriotic, their movements suspect and carefully scrutinized by internal security agencies, and in which their search for an end to an 'unpopular war-by-mistake' makes then an object of vice presidential demagoguery."

KENNEDY

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (Dem-Mass.) cited results of a recent Gallup Poll he said indicated that Americans regard campus disorders a greater problem than the Vietnam war or racial strife.

"The results are dramatic and ominous in their implications for further unrest when classes resume in September," Kennedy said. "The recommendations of the commission can be issued none too soon."

Commission members appeared more intrigued by the testimony of Hayakawa, who gained national attention for his quelling of student disorders at San Francisco State.

Hayakawa proposed eliminating draft deferments for college youths and requiring military or civilian service for all men and women over the age of 18. "With a background of experience against which to make their judgment," with adolescent identification, "blends out of the way, students over 22, over 32, over 52 are almost always our best students," he said.

"PRECIOUS" "Perhaps higher education at the college and university level is too precious to be wasted on the immature," he said. "The bored student is social dynamite. It is no accident that bright students at the prestige liberal arts institutions have been, through

these past several years of campus uproar, the principal troublemakers."

Erwin D. Canham, editor in chief of the Christian Science Monitor and a commission member, asked: "Are you suggesting bright students shouldn't be in universities and, if so, whose fault is it?"

"It's the fault of the upper middle class feeling that everyone has to have a college education," Hayakawa replied.



—AP Wirephoto

SAN FRANCISCO STATE'S S.I. HAYAKAWA Testifies before Commission on Campus Unrest

S.F. Examiner Thurs., July 16, 1970

Hayakawa Urges Mandatory Service

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Faculty Vote Accuses Hayakawa

By Ron Moskowitz
Education Correspondent

The faculty at San Francisco State College voted yesterday to charge President S. I. Hayakawa with "attempting to abridge academic freedom" on the campus.

The resolution called on the California Legislature, the Statewide Academic Senate "and all concerned faculty organizations" to conduct hearings on the charge "and publish their findings as soon as possible."

The resolution, as originally drafted by some 50 faculty members, called for censure of the President. But in the meeting at the campus' main auditorium, the word "censure" was changed to "charge."

The resolution, as finally adopted by between 300 and 400 of the school's 940 faculty members, read:

"We the faculty of San Francisco State College hereby assembled do hereby charge President S. I. Hayakawa with attempting to abridge President S. I. Hayakawa academic freedom on this campus by determining for the faculty as a whole what issues shall and shall not be discussed in the classroom, and by encouraging students to inform and bring information against their instructors for class discussions of the Indochina War.

"We find his actions professionally and personally repugnant and in direct violation of the tradition of academic free debate on any and all issues of importance to our society.

"By this action of charge, we wish forcefully to indicate our lack of confidence in President Hayakawa and his stewardship of San Francisco State College, and we hereby ask the appropriate investigative agencies of the California Legislature, the Statewide Academic Senate and all concerned faculty organizations to conduct hearings of this charge and to publish their findings as soon as possible."

Hayakawa was attending a meeting of the 18 state college presidents in Los Angeles yesterday and was not available for comment. But his vice president, Earl Jones, said:

"The resolution directing charges at President Hayakawa is not entirely clear. However, if there is a question among some faculty members about the president's duties, authority and responsibility, it might serve a useful educational purpose to have a faculty committee study the president's functions."

The faculty also passed another resolution supporting the black studies program, urging that the six fired members of that department be rehired, and criticizing Hayakawa for ignoring the recommendations of the faculty's Committee on Hiring, Retention and Tenure on the matter.

A third resolution supported the Economic Opportunity Program on campus and urged its expansion, both in services offered and the number of students to receive them.

A fourth asked the academic senate to investigate the actions of outside police

Hayakawa's View On Red Teachers

By Carl Irving
Education Writer

Communists should be allowed to teach, but there should be more "diversity" in college faculties, according to President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College.

In response to news conference questions yesterday about the Angela Davis case, he commented that administrators should be responsible for "some kind of intellectual balance."

Miss Davis will not be rehired at UCLA because the University of California regents last week concluded some of her speeches outside the classroom had disqualified her. She is a member of the Communist Party.

'A Victim'

"Angela Davis was a victim; she was used as a pawn in a power play by certain groups of radicals to put the regents in an uncomfortable spot," Hayakawa said.

Speaking as an "outside observer," the State College president commented that the administrators who hired Miss Davis "didn't know she was a Communist but did know she was a student of (Herbert) Marcuse (a Marxist philosopher at UC-San Diego).

"At least they might have suspected something," he said. It is not so much a question of academic freedom as a responsible department — you ought to have someone on the right, left and in between."

'Ideal Department'

Asked to elaborate on how this could be accomplished, Hayakawa responded that "we all have a tendency to invite our own kind in."

In his own ideal English

department, Hayakawa said, he would include an expert in the history of literature, some "swinging, creative poets," linguists and semanticists and experts in composition.

Such intellectual diversity would bring with it a range of feeling about matters related to social responsibility, Hayakawa said.

One wouldn't need to take political views into account with that kind of diversity, he added. "Personal politics are a part of the whole man," he said.

Widely divergent testimony marked the opening hearing of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, which President Nixon appointed in June after the killings at Kent State University and Jackson State College.

Outlook On Campuses Ominous, Panel Told

From Enquirer Wires

WASHINGTON — Thousands of students will return to college this fall with the same frustrations that brought unparalleled violence to American campuses last year and the outlook for renewed turmoil is "ominous," a presidential commission was told Wednesday.

This view by a student leader and a liberal senator was countered by a hard-line university president who suggested that most campus troubles are caused by students who are simply bright and bored. He said they should leave school to work on the outside until they mature.

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Mon., June 22, 1970 ☆☆☆ S.F. Examiner

Punitive Salary Cuts Unfair--Hayakawa

San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa today charged that "those faculty members who supported academic responsibility are being punished along with the trouble-making minority, many of whom by this time have quit, retired or been fired."

Hayakawa, in a public plea to the Legislature to restore a 5 percent cost-of-living raise that had been cut from the budget, added:

"If the public demands punitive action, why not fire

presidents and chancellors who are not doing their jobs?"

Ponits To 68-69

Hayakawa read a letter addressed to "my California friends" at a press conference called in his office today. It said:

"When things looked so bad in December and January, 1968-69, thousands and thousands cheered my actions by letter and telegram. The Legislature even passed a resolution applauding my stand."

Now, he said, he was writing "to ask whether you feel my actions to stop the campus revolution were worth the effort."

Economic Problems

The S.F. State College president added:

"You haven't heard of riots at Humboldt State, Stanislaus or Cal Poly at San Luis Obispo" and noted that San Francisco State had had "a delightfully quiet and productive year."

Public indignation about problems at certain campuses may be justified, he said, but should not include all faculties.

Hayakawa acknowledged that economic problems are forcing deeper budget cuts, and that higher education is bound to suffer. But, he added, further punishment against professors "who are doing their job" is unjustified.

14,000 Faculty

The Hayakawa letter went to civic, business and government groups, including members of the joint legislative conference committee.

The State college faculty on the 19 campuses totals about 14,000. Salary raises totaling 7 percent plus 4.5 percent fringe benefits had been proposed by the State College Trustees last October, but these have been eliminated during the budgetary review in Sacramento.

The cost-of-living provision has been eliminated from both State College and University of California budgets, but remains for other State employees.

Tues., July 14, 1970 ☆ San Francisco Chronicle

S.F. State College

Report on Status Of Black Studies

Los Angeles

The black studies program at San Francisco State College is in chaos but should definitely not be discontinued, a special committee from Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke's office reported here yesterday.

Dumke, however, said he does "not necessarily agree" with the recommendations in the report and will make his own in September.

The report, which was distributed at the trustees' meeting here, was written by six of Dumke's chief aides after a recent three-day campus visit.

The team said it "found evidence of intimidation but not enough to support allegations of a 'reign of terror,'" a term used by college president S. I. Hayakawa at several press conferences.

But it did suggest that Dr. Lucille Jones, a faculty member appointed as administrative head of the program last fall, "believed it necessary to resign from this position to protect her safety."

The team blamed most of the difficulties of the department on "significant differences in program philosophy."

"One group believed in and practiced an activist-oriented black perspective approach to course work," the report stated. "The other group was unsure as to whether many black causes had validity and seemed committed to more traditional academic values."

The six-man group also

found that "student leadership exercised substantial influence over decisions made within the program including those related to personnel."

The investigators found that as of May 15 a majority of the regularly scheduled courses in the department had been moved off campus without authorization.

It concluded, however, that in spite of the current situation "it would be highly inadvisable to discontinue the program as an entity this fall."

Specifically, the report recommended that the program not be dispersed to various established academic departments, as Hayakawa has threatened to do.

The team also examined three other ethnic studies programs on the campus, found them with few major problems, and recommended they be maintained and expanded as need demands.

The men also examined the campus' Economic Opportunity Program and recommended that its recruitment and selection procedures be revamped so more deserving minority students will be recruited into the program.

Our Correspondent

Thursday, July 16, 1970

Hayakawa urges U.S. service for all at age 18

HOUSTON POST

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San Francisco Chronicle ☆☆☆ Tues., June 23, 1970

Hayakawa's Fight for Professors' Salaries

San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday it is "extremely unfair" to penalize faculty members for campus turmoil and he urged the Legislature to grant them a recommended 5 per cent pay raise.

"Those faculty members who supported academic responsibility are being punished along with the trouble-making minority, many of whom have by this time quit, reformed or been fired," he said.

"You have not heard of riots at Humboldt State or

Stanislaus State or Cal Poly at San Luis Obispo. Even San Francisco State College has had a delightfully quiet and productive year."

"In fact, nearly all 19 California State Colleges have had outstanding records. But their faculties will be denied the pay adjustment awarded to all other state employees if the present (budget) bill passes."

The conference committee of the Senate and Assembly is now meeting to adjust the two versions of the 1970-71 budget. Before it is a proposal to give all State employees

a 5 per cent pay raise except faculty members at the University of California and California State Colleges.

"Need we inflict this further punishment on the professors who have been doing their job?" Hayakawa asked.

Asked what budget cuts he might suggest other than the pay cuts, he replied, "I don't have any alternatives. That's not my job."

"If the Legislature and the people of California are angry at Berkeley or UCLA or Santa Barbara, then they ought to take it out on them, not us," he added. "We've had a clean house here."

He suggested some university chancellors ought to be replaced, but declined to name them.

Hayakawa told the press he was mailing out thousands of letters today urging his supporters to join the fight to restore the pay cuts.

"During the uproar here, I received 20 cartons of mail, literally tens of thousands of letters from supporters, people supporting my stand," he said.

"Now I want them to support me in this stand, too."

The letter begins: "I am writing to ask whether you feel that my actions to stop the campus revolution were worth the effort

on the campus and asked that a policy governing such actions be established.

Jones noted that "about one-third of the voting faculty was at the meeting today," and that several resolutions were passed.