

"Family of Man" Award Goes to Dr. Hayakawa

NEW YORK — Diplomat Averil Harriman, educator Dr. S. I. Hayakawa and civil rights activist Bayard Rustin were named Monday as recipients of the annual "Family of Man Award for Excellence of the New York Council of Churches."

Hayakawa was named for his work in education. Having first served as temporary president of the San Francisco State College last year when student riots erupted, the noted semantologist was designated permanent head of the west coast college several months ago.

President Richard M. Nixon already had been designated recipient of the council's Gold Award, previously won by Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Harriman and Rustin were recognized in the field of peace and human relations and civil rights.

Unrest Spurs Growth of Conservative Student Groups

By BERNARD WEINRAUB
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON—On a rainy evening here, Kevin Geller, a 24-year-old conservative, stood up before 40 students in a Boston University classroom. A bowl of California grapes rested on a table in the center of the room. Several youths wore buttons reading: "The S.D.S. is Revolting."

"My main gripe with the left on this campus is not what they think but what they do," said Kevin Geller. "I'm here to get an education, pure and simple, and I'm not going to let some other guy disrupt it."

Across the Charles River, in a second-floor lounge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 18-year-old David Horan brushed past 35 students and called to order the first chapter meeting of the Young Americans for Freedom.

On the same evening, a Harvard graduate student, Douglas Cooper, telephoned Donald Feder, the state chairman of Y.A.F. "S.D.S. has set people's teeth on edge," said Mr. Cooper who is forming a Y.A.F. chapter this year at Harvard with an 18-year-old freshman and Hungarian refugee, Laszlo Pasztor.

Conservatives on Move

At colleges in the Boston area, the Midwest and on the West Coast, conservative students have started newspapers, formed clubs, moved into student government and begun an effort to attract undergraduates angry about the radical left.

Visits to Stanford University, the University of Wisconsin and campuses in the Boston area, along with reports from college correspondents of The New York Times, indicate that the conservative student movement is growing and that administrators and some undergraduates are worried now about violence and confrontation between students on the left and right.

With thousands of liberal and antiwar students engaged this term in plans for the Oct. 15 war moratorium, conservative students have quietly focused on an expansion campaign that began last year with the wave of campus unrest.

The Young Americans for Freedom, a major right-wing student group that was founded in 1960, has grown from 8,000 students in 1961 to the current estimate of 51,000 students in 480 chapters, including high schools. (Many of those, however, are "paper members" who have signed a petition or paid a \$3 yearly fee, but who have not become actively involved in the organization.)

Conservative Newspapers
Dozens of conservative newspapers have begun competing with traditionally liberal ones at such campuses as Stanford, the University of Wisconsin and the University of California at Berkeley.

Last month, a student conservative weekly, The Renaissance, began distribution at Duke University, North Carolina State and the University of North Carolina. At the same time, students from a half-dozen high schools in Houston, Tex., began publishing a right-wing newspaper, The Mother.

At the University of Michigan, the once-inactive Y.A.F. chapter held a rally several weeks ago to protest the disruption of military training classes and attracted 200 students.

On numerous campuses, a "legal offensive" with court injunctions and suits against radicals and administrators is now planned.

At Stanford and other colleges, the conservatives have counter-picked in large numbers, physically blocked and fought radicals seeking to move into buildings, and even photographed and demonstrated against the photos for the police—a tactic that many non-radical students deplore.

"A Certain Humanity"
"Before we had trouble last spring there was a certain humanity between S.D.S. and Y.A.F., but it's no longer a game anymore," said Philip Taubman, a 21-year-old New Yorker who edited the liberal Stanford Daily last year.

"People ended friendships, there were fights, students photographed other students for the police."

"Each year the stakes become higher and as both sides become stronger universities compromise will be sought."

With the growing militancy of the right on campuses, students and administrators are expressing some anxiety that more violence among students will erupt now on campuses.

"If the left continues a policy of confrontation there is indeed going to be violence because we're not going to sit around and let our rights be taken away," said Pat Korten, the editor-in-chief of the conservative University of Wisconsin Badger-Herald.

"If they take over a building we can have 300 people just like that—some of the fraternity people, the football team, the B.O.C. group, the engineers," he went on. "It could get rough."

Violence in Wisconsin
The violence on the 560-acre Madison campus last winter was brief but traumatic. Black students made a series of demands supported by perhaps 2,000 demonstrators; the National Guard was called and, in protest, nearly 10,000 students picketed the campus.

First fights broke out between black and white football players. Some of the nearly 100 picket and heckle radical left



Jane Albright, society editor of Badger-Herald, conservative students' newspaper at University of Wisconsin, discussing aims with Wade Smith, advertising, and Mike Kelly.

conservative students, wearing blue "Y" or Hayakawa armbands and shouting "We're gonna go to class," fought with strikers.

"These people [the conservatives] have grown," said the Stanford Research Institute and caused, in the words of a trial judge, "the biggest traffic jam in the history of North Santa Clara County."

With just the slightest bow to the "demands" of Stanford's black students, Mr. Hukari's group has made a series of conservative student "requests"—for more right-wing teachers and has started a newspaper, the Arena, which recently detailed the middle-class and business backgrounds of many campus radicals.

"Very definitely the feeling is not so much pro-conservative but anti-radical," said young Hukari, strolling along the lush, Moorish Stanford campus recently. "We don't make any claims to have the majority on our side philosophically. We never will. But the issue of anti-violence unites a hell of a lot of people."

Similarly, Mr. Hukari and his group resemble the radical left not only in style but also in some of their views: "We do favor legalization of marijuana, abortion reform, reduction of course requirements and change opposed to the Selective Service System, too," said the long-haired, bell-bottomed conservative who is a leader of the "libertarian" branch of the Y.A.F.

(The national conservative organization has recently suffered a sharp ideological split, something like the New Left's between "traditionalists" and "libertarians.")

The "libertarian" philosophy centers on strong individualism, free markets and the elimination of Government control over men and institutions. The "traditionalists" place heavy emphasis on anti-Communism, national defense, and states rights.)

Like many university administrators, Stanford looks upon the conservatives with a blend of interest and some amusement.

"The right on most campuses doesn't have anything near the intellectual response that the left has, but Harvey [Hukari] does have that and he's able to mobilize the more inarticulate students behind him," said Willard G. Wyman, a 38-year-old special assistant to Stanford's president, Kenneth S. Pitzer, and one of the school's most popular administrators.

"I'll Be Pleased"
"The left has simply turned out a lot of students and faculty, partly because of the faddishness of the whole movement," he said. "It's sort of like a fraternity now—it has its spirit, you know, the uniform, the hair, the language."

"As it gets into high school, 'Discrimination. That's what it is,' snorted one faculty member, tongue in cheek. "If they're going to have crosses, they could have a Star of David too."

Large numbers of students from S.F. State — and a portion of the faculty — were expected to participate in the moratorium day tomorrow.

Still at issue in the minds of some state college faculty members around the state was the controversial Executive Order No. 79 issued last month by Chancellor Glenn Dumke, who forbade teachers to abandon their classrooms for social or political demonstrations. He threatened disciplinary action.

Infringement Charge
Two state college system teacher groups issued statements condemning Dumke's executive ultimatum as an infringement on academic freedom.

The two groups, the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.T.-C.T.O.) and the Association of California State College Professors, scored the Dumke order and many said they planned to ignore it.

In a statement released in Sacramento, A.C.S.C.P. president Paul Dale Bush charged that Dumke's statement "sets up an arbitrary code of unethical behavior and requires the president of a state college to bring charges of unprofessional conduct against any member of the faculty who allegedly violates that order."

Faculty Issue
The Academic Senate at S.F. State was scheduled to meet late today to take up the issue of protest participation.

hell, it'll be passed when they come to college," said Mr. Wyman. "It'll be the thing to do not to go to the left and go on some separate trip."

So far, the students who have joined the conservative movement are a mixed group of football players, fraternity men and, to some degree, the poor.

"We seem to attract the lower and middle-class," said Donald Feder, the thin, intense president of the Y.A.F. in Massachusetts. "S.D.S. attracts the middle and upper class, the kids whose parents have made it, the kids who've never really had to struggle and are looking for some meaning."

Sitting in the cramped third-floor Y.A.F. state headquarters in Boston's Back Bay section, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, will receive one of three "Awards for Excellence" to be given at the New York Council of Churches' Seventh Annual Family of Man awards dinner Oct. 20.

President Nixon, who will be the guest of honor at the dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton, will receive the council's Gold Medal award.

The plan to honor Dr. Hayakawa, who has gained the reputation of a hard-line conservative for his methods of dealing with student and faculty revolts on his campus, has angered some clergymen in the council.

Protests Are Planned
In addition, a group of New York ministers, seminary students and laymen have organized the Ad Hoc Peace Medal Committee to protest the awards to Mr. Nixon and Hayakawa. The group, which seeks the support of peace organizations in the city, intends to hold a three-hour demonstration outside the hotel on the night of the dinner.

The Rev. Richard A. Symes, pastor of the Good Shepherd Faith Presbyterian Church, 152 West 66th Street, and a spokesman for the committee, said the demonstrators would eat bread and drink wine during the \$150-a-plate dinner.

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Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

Field of Crosses Lawn at State Is Planted

By Larry Dun

Anti-war students at San Francisco State College planted thousands of crosses today on the huge mid-campus lawn, symbolizing American and Vietnamese deaths since the United States entered the Southeast Asian conflict eight years ago.

The field of crosses was the final stage of a campaign by a coalition of student militants and moderates urging their classmates to abandon the college for tomorrow's anti-war activities.

The use of the symbolic crosses today was not without its wry aspects.

"Discrimination. That's what it is," snorted one faculty member, tongue in cheek. "If they're going to have crosses, they could have a Star of David too."

Large numbers of students from S.F. State — and a portion of the faculty — were expected to participate in the moratorium day tomorrow.

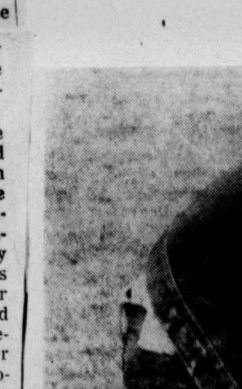
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ON SFS LAWN, A TRIBUTE TO A FALLEN FRIEND
Marvin Lee inscribes name of Gerald Hwang, who died in war, on wooden cross.

—Examiner photo by Gordon Stone

S.F. State Ban On Protest Day

It will be classes as usual at San Francisco State College next Wednesday, the day of the Vietnam Moratorium, but at San Jose State students will get two hours off to discuss the war.

The decisions, announced yesterday by the presidents of the respective colleges, indicate contradictory interpretations of a directive issued last week by State College Chancellor Glen Dumke.

In an executive order released October 2, Dumke declared that "dismissal by an individual faculty member of his classes as a demonstration in support of a particular social or political movement shall be considered a violation of professional ethics."

S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State, sent a directive to the faculty yesterday citing that policy. "It would not be proper or ethical to cancel classes," Hayakawa's directive said.

But at San Jose, Acting President Robert Burns said that the policy cited by

Dumke "did not alter trustee policy allowing colleges or their schools or departments to call a convocation."

Burns, "to honor the Academic Council's request for a convocation," ordered a two-hour shutdown of classes for October 15.

"The purpose will be to provide a diversified discussion of alternatives relevant to our involvement in Vietnam," Burns said.

Congressmen Don Edwards (Dem-San Jose) and Paul McCloskey (Rep-San Mateo) will speak during the two-hour recess, starting at 10:30 a.m. on the Drill Field.

Stanford University's president, Kenneth S. Pitzer, said he was sympathetic with students and professors planning to observe the moratorium.

Pitzer said, however, that university personnel are expected to meet their obligations, presumably by rescheduling classes. Professors, he said, get considerable latitude in meeting instructional requirements.

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Tuesday, October 14, 1969

Independent Journal

A Campus Becomes A 'Cemetery'

By ALAN KORNFIELD
(I-J Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO — Two or three thousand small wooden crosses, each standing two feet high, were staked into the central commons lawn at San Francisco State College this morning to dramatize the war dead in preparation for tomorrow's national moratorium.

Four caskets, draped with American and Viet Cong flags, symbolized the toll of the Vietnam War on both sides.

Several crosses, and all the caskets, had flowers placed on them by students.

At least one small unpainted cross had personal meaning: "Mike Tandy, dead in Vietnam" someone wrote on one.

"They've turned the college into a cemetery," one student said of the crude re-creation of Arlington National Cemetery. "And it's terribly effective."

Many students were visibly moved, and for once students avoided walking on the grass and stayed respectfully on the walkways.

"We've had no trouble with the groundskeepers," said Howard Cohen, who organized the display. "They've been very cooperative."

Performing their normal cleaning jobs, the groundskeepers carefully raked around the crosses.

A poetry reading was scheduled for noon today, and Rev. Gerald Pederson of the campus Ecumenical House was scheduled to deliver a service.

The flowering of crosses on the lawn today followed a march yesterday by almost 400 students and teachers on the school's administration building, demanding that no disciplinary action be taken against faculty or staff members who observe tomorrow's moratorium.

A petition to President S.I. Hayakawa of Mill Valley, said, "We will not tolerate any infringement" on the right to dissent. Should any punitive action be taken, the petition warned, Hayakawa would have to "deal with the entire campus."

Executive vice president Earl Jones, in accepting the petition for Hayakawa, who was in New York, commented only, "I will study it."

Earlier, the student body legislature passed a resolution supporting the moratorium and asking that participating teachers not be penalized.

Associated Student president Harry Lehman of Novato suggested that boycotting teachers be allowed to make up the lost class hours at a later date, but admitted that Hayakawa probably wouldn't respond to the suggestion.

Mark Seidenberg, president of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom on campus, meanwhile offered the administration a "40-man work force" to report on participating teachers as YAF militants had done during last year's campus strike. Dean of students Ford Reddell, concerned more with the petition, brushed Seidenberg aside, saying that the administration probably would be unable to pay the student informers again.

for work in human relations. The three awards for excellence are each accompanied by a cash grant of \$2,000.

The Rev. Richard J. Neuhaus, pastor of St. John the Evangelist Lutheran Church in Brooklyn, said: "This award to Hayakawa is just crass commercialism—it's aimed at the granddads and the coffers of the Council of Churches."

The Family of Man dinners have been the subject of division within the council over the last two years, beginning when President Johnson was awarded a gold medal in 1966, with some antiwar clergymen picketing the dinner.

Last year's ceremonies led to a split between the council, which had sponsored the state law in 1966.

In January, the council filed suit against 22 individuals who, it said, collected \$185,025 from the 1968 dinner, withheld the money, and withdrew deposits from two accounts in the name of the society.

One of them, Joaquin Fiorillo, was formerly director of the Development Office of the Society of the Family of Man, which the 22 defendants claim to represent, to be separate from the council. The council, however, would continue to sponsor the award dinners, but would not call them "Society of the Family of Man" functionaries.

Dr. M. L. Wilson, president of the council, could not be reached last week for comment on the selection of this year's recipients.

Settlement Is Sought
One of them, Joaquin Fiorillo, was formerly director of the Development Office of the council.

Since the suit, the council and lawyers for the 22 defendants have been negotiating an out-of-court settlement. "What it amounts to is negotiations between 'our' Family of Man and their 'Family of Man,'" said George W. Waller, the council's controller.

Sources close to the case said the parties are near an agreement. In effect, it will allow the Society of the Family of Man, which the 22 defendants claim to represent, to be separate from the council. The council, however, would continue to sponsor the award dinners, but would not call them "Society of the Family of Man" functionaries.

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S.F. State Grades Probed

By Larry Dum

"Our academic reputation could be at stake," that summation, by President S. I. Hayakawa, perhaps brings into focus the impact of the grading scandal at San Francisco State College. A special Academic Senate panel today was continuing its study of factors which gave the entire 18,000 student campus a solid "B" average during the violent, strike-torn 1968-69 academic year.

'Clean-Up'

In Los Angeles, a top researcher for the California State College System called for a prompt "clean up" of the situation to prevent jeopardizing the employment and post graduate prospects of students leaving the Lake Merced campus each year.

"If this isn't cleaned up right away, a student who tries to transfer to another school — or who hunts for a job — might find that he won't be accepted," said Dr. Arthur Hall of the college system's Division of Institutional Research.

Hall compared the damage potential at S.F. State to recent problems at Iowa's Parsons College where a "diploma mill" reputation cost one president his job and almost cost the entire school its permanent accreditation.

Special Problems

Hayakawa, who says the letter grade system might be on the way out at S.F. State, said in a statement released late yesterday: "Although it is notable that the tendency is for grade averages to slide upward year by year, it may be that we have very special problems connected with the strike."

Saying that "raw statistics can be deceiving," Hayakawa added that certain factors may have contributed to S.F. State having a higher grade level than some other campuses. He mentioned graduate students — who generally must have "B" averages to begin with — as well as some teaching personnel who have returned to the campus for "additional training."

School spokesmen discounted suggestions that the grading investigation was aimed at teachers involved in the strike by American Federation of Teachers Local 1352.

'Astonishing Grades'

Dr. Erwin Kelly, president of the AFT chapter, said some areas of the academic community least involved in the strike turned up with some of the most astonishing grade points.

He pointed to Air Force ROTC (called Aerospace Studies in the brochure) where "A" was the grade 57.6 per cent of the time last spring, while another one third of the grades were at the "B" level.

A grade of "C" was given the remaining 9.1 percent of the time. No one made "D" or "F," according to statistics compiled by S.F. State's Institutional Research department.

Union Chief Raps Hayakawa on A's

By Larry Dum

An American Federation of Teachers local official today criticized San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa for the grading controversy at the school and said the students have become the real victims.

Prof. Erwin Kelly, president of AFT Local 1352, charged that Hayakawa "once again has clouded the issues in the matter of grading so as to cast doubts upon the reputation of the school."

Kelly added that Hayakawa "seems to be embarked upon a campaign aimed at seriously tarnishing the reputation of this school which would lead to a serious devaluation of its degrees."

High Grades

The controversy arose when it was learned that student grade points for the entire campus averaged 3.22 last January, followed by a 3.06 grade average in the spring. Straight A equals 4.0.

"The continuing attacks on this college constitute a real tragedy for the citizens of this city," said Kelly.

"The faculty can rebound from this never-ceasing of-

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Teachers Union Defends S.F. State Grades Rise

By Ron Moskowitz Education Correspondent

The Teachers' Union at San Francisco State College said yesterday there is a plausible explanation for the unusually high grades given most students there last year.

"Grades at San Francisco State and elsewhere have exhibited a rising trend for a considerable length of time," said Professor Erwin Kelly, president of local 1352 of the union.

"In part, this is due to long run changes in the composition of the student body, more graduate students, fewer lower division students, as well as the rise in the general level of ability of this college generation," he said.

"Most importantly, however, grades were higher as the result of the introduction, last year, of a pass-no report option. One of the predictable consequences of this system is the virtual elimination of C's, D's and F's."

Kelly made his observations at a press conference, in which he attacked President S. I. Hayakawa for "casting aspersions upon the integrity of the faculty and

the achievement of the students."

Hayakawa ordered a computer study of grades after the Western Association of Colleges, which accredits the college, recently granted only short-term accreditation, explaining it doubted whether the students' learning was being "evaluated with integrity."

The study showed the professors handed out more A's than any other grade in both the fall and spring semesters of 1968-69, when the campus was wracked by turmoil.

A second check of the records yesterday by a Chronicle reporter shows that Kelly may be misinformed.

The pass-no report system which Kelly said was the "most important" factor in the high grades most students received actually accounted for only about 8 percent of the total grades given.

Under this system, inaugurated during the student strike in the fall of 1968, students could take a course and if they passed, be given a simple "pass" grade rather than a letter grade. If they

failed, no report was made and no credit was given.

Kelly's contention that "grades have exhibited a rising trend for a considerable length of time" is correct. But records show there was a startling one-time jump in this rising trend in the fall of 1968, during the strike turmoil on campus.

According to the records, in 1964 the campus grade point average was 2.57. It rose slowly to 2.63 in the fall of 1965, and to 2.67 in the fall of 1966.

In the fall of 1968, it suddenly jumped to 3.22. It fell again to 3.06 in the spring of 1968.

PREDICTABLE

The number of A's given by the school has risen in a more statistically predictable manner, however. In the fall of 1964, 19.3 per cent of the grades given were A's. In 1965 this rose to 20.8 per cent; 1966, 22.3 per cent; 1968, 26.9 per cent; and in spring, 1969, 32.9 per cent.

More important, only 2.5 per cent failed last spring, only 3.2 per cent received D's, and only 13.6 per cent got C's — which is supposed to be an "average" grade.

'We'll Run It'

Hare Challenges Hayakawa on Black Program

By Maitland Zane

Dr. Nathan Hare and a group of black faculty members and assistants announced yesterday they will be running the Black Studies Department at San Francisco State College whether President S. I. Hayakawa likes it or not.

Hare, 34, a Ph.D. in sociology, called Hayakawa, who ousted him as department chairman, a "puppet... he is nothing at all."

Hare, who has no official status with the college but who has been calling himself "chairman-in-exile," of the Black Studies Department, told a press conference his new role will be "whatever the Black Students Union wants me to play."

Reports that he intended to take a teaching job at the University of California at Berkeley are a "vicious lie," he said.

PAY

"Hayakawa promised me \$12,000, and never paid me anything," the short, muscular teacher, boxer and writer said.

"I could make more picking cotton. I used to be the best cotton picker in Oklahoma, and I could always go back to doing that."

Hare's return from the winds to center stage was the latest development in a power struggle between black militants and Hayakawa's administration.

Round 1 was Hare's ouster last June 30 as director of black studies.

Round 2 came on October 17, when the Black Panther-oriented Black Students Union succeeded in pressuring Dr. Lucille Jones into resigning as assistant chairman of the Black Studies Department.

ENROLLMENT

A thousand students, most of them black, are enrolled in the department, which this year is offering 31 courses.

The BSU admits in its newspaper, "Black Fire," that it is determined to control the course content and push its Panther point of view through "teachers' assistants" picked by the BSU central committee.

Another speaker yesterday was Nesbit Crutchfield, 30, who was arrested five times during this year's troubles on the campus. He is awaiting trial on 13 charges.

Hare predicted the department "will soon blossom to become the most meaningful and relevant institution in educating black people to the contradictions and gross hypocrisy that prevail in this oppressive country."

"Our endeavors are to nurture and revolutionize the educational process by being committed to the intellectual and emotional needs of black students," he said.

Hayakawa, he claimed, has been "sabotaging the department."

"We are moving now to save it... we want self-determination and we will do whatever is necessary to build the department into the best one in the country or even the whole world."

How Good Is A Degree From State College?

By Larry Dum

Outbacks in the number of graduating teachers hired from San Francisco State College are being considered by officials of at least two nearby public school districts.

The development was viewed as yet another setback to the reputation of the trouble-plagued college of 1969.

"I don't have the statistics to prove it," said one Bay Area school administrator. "But lately I get the impression from talking with S.F. State students that they are experiencing some difficulty when they try for teaching jobs in the more desirable districts."

North Peninsula Districts considering the outbacks are Jefferson Elementary District and Jefferson Union High School District, both serving the Daly City-North Peninsula area.

In the elementary school district, Associate Supt. Vincent Stratton said the district — for the first time — has voted to employ a strict screening program before college seniors are hired as "practice teachers."

All practice teachers currently employed by the elementary district are from S.F. State.

However, some officials in the Jefferson district want to include practice teachers from other Bay Area schools — cutting into the number of S.F. State practice teachers hired each year.

In the High School District, Trustee Elio Fontana has announced he will push hard to lower the ration of fulltime teachers hired from S.F. State by the district.

Fontana said 42 percent of all new teachers hired by the Jefferson Union district for 1969-70 were from S.F. State. "I'm not condemning the teachers we have who graduate from San Francisco State," Fontana said. "The school has turned out many, many fine teachers."

"But we had applications for employment from students graduating from 184 different schools," he said. "And yet, 15 of the 36 we hired were from San Francisco State."

Dr. Harold C. Tonini, who is in charge of hiring for the Jefferson Union district, acknowledged that part of the problem stemmed from troubles at Jefferson High School last year involving a student teacher from S.F. State.

San Francisco State is currently in the midst of an accreditation crisis. The school is on virtual academic probation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, which denied the expected 10 year accreditation after last year's riots.

The discovery of students registering for academic course loads of up to 54 units per semester — when 15 or 16 units is the norm — has led to further attempts to tighten internal procedures at the Lake Merced campus.

Reputation Affected And the grading crisis, which saw students receive more "A" grades than any other last year, has also affected S.F. State's reputation.

In the teaching field, in particular, some eyebrows are being raised. The School of Education — which had one student who compiled nearly a full "A" average while taking 36 units in one semester — handed out more "A" grades last spring than any other major division in the college.

BSU Claims Control Of Black Studies Dept.

By Larry Dum

Black revolutionaries claim they have gained virtual control of San Francisco State College's new Black Studies Department.

The militant Black Students Union — engineers of a campus coup in which the chief administrator of Black Studies resigned — also says it has now assigned "teaching assistants" to each Black Studies classroom.

This could not be confirmed, since newsmen have been barred from Black Studies classes by the San Francisco State administration.

Unaware Spokesmen for the administration said they were "unaware of" the teaching assistants, adding:

"We are aware of problems in our new Black Studies Department. So far nothing has arisen that cannot be resolved."

The teaching assistants are instructed by the BSU Central Committee to "politicize the class and to develop student control over (course) content."

According to the BSU publication "Black Fire," Black Panther party propaganda is to be included as part of the Studies courses on the Lake Merced campus.

In a prepared statement, Harvey Yorke, the college's director of public affairs, dismissed Hare's statements as "rambling... he didn't say anything worth responding to."

He implied that the Hayakawa Administration should not properly be privy to "internal" affairs of the Black Studies Department.

Administration comments that they were unaware of whether teaching assistants were present in the classes indicated that this may now be true.

Asked what was meant by "educational revolution," Crutchfield said:

"In an educational context, means abrupt and radical change from one concept to another."

Curriculum In discussing the teaching assistants and the Black Studies curriculum in general, "Black Fire" said:

"Recognizing the need to have students and faculty moving together in the struggle for self-determination here on campus — as well as in the larger struggle against racism, capitalism, materialism and sexism — the teacher assistant will not be acting as an authoritarian figure indoctrinating the students and perpetuating mis-education to fit, rather than change the system."

The nine point mission for teaching assistants was outlined as follows:

• Fully educate students to the political need for student control over course content, which involves developing initiative and awareness of self-determination.

• Inform students on news issues.

• Organization of students to form collective student power."

• To inform students about the "power structure" and its plans.

• To deal with problems arising out of the school administration's action.

To urge student participation in legal defense, public relations, curriculum and revolutionary arts committees.

• To "talk about the strike (of 1968-69) if necessary — tell how the students got their heads together, and how they are now facing unjust charges..."

• To assist Black Studies teachers.

A State Student's Incredible Grades

By Ron Moskowitz Education Correspondent

Turn Clocks Back Sunday

Daylight saving time ends in California at 2 a.m. on Sunday.

California clocks are to be turned back one hour (from 2 a.m. to 1 a.m.) and everyone will get an extra hour of sleep — the one lost when daylight saving went into effect last April.

College records show that the student took 12 courses in the spring of 1968 — before the student strike started — and 18 courses in the spring of 1969.

The normal student workload is four to five courses a semester. Particularly bright students are allowed to take more than the normal load with special permission.

But the student in question was neither particularly bright nor did he have the special permission necessary.

IMMENSE Yet he ended up with almost an A average in the spring of 1968 and a low B average in the spring of 1969 even though he was taking a work load so immense that no counselor would have approved it even for a genius, officials said.

He apparently got away with it — at least during the spring, 1969 semester — because of the turmoil during the student and faculty strike.

The fact that he also got away with it in the spring of 1968, however, shows that grading irregularities were a fact even before the strike began.

The student, whom officials declined to name, received his bachelor of arts degree in education on the basis of his work in the spring of 1968.

He applied for a master's degree on the basis of work in the spring of 1969. But Dr. Don Castleberry, dean of the graduate division, spotted the unusual transcript and denied the young man's application for a master's.

Castleberry said he called the student in and told him he would "practically have to start from scratch" if he wanted a graduate degree from the college.

"I haven't seen him since," the dean said. At Castleberry's request, a special faculty committee was established several weeks ago to investigate unusual grade loads. The investigation turned up few questionable cases, he said, and none nearly so blatant as the original one he spotted.

LIMITS

To keep such irregularities from happening again, Castleberry's subcommittee has recommended to the Council of Academic Deans that

greater controls be instituted as soon as possible.

The Council, in turn, has recommended to the Academic Senate that absolute maximum limits of 19 units for undergraduates and 15 units for graduate students be instituted next semester (most courses carry three units).

The unusual transcript spotted by Dean Castleberry is remarkable in many ways. In the spring of 1968, for instance, the young man ended up with 10 A's and two B's from the 12 courses he took.

But those were not the student's original grades. Somehow, he convinced enough faculty members that their initial grades were incorrect to change five B's to A's, three grades of simply "pass" to A's, and one "incomplete" to an A. Of the original 12 grades he received, only three — two B's and one A — remained unchanged on the transcript.

CHUCKLES

In the spring of 1969, the young man signed up for 18 courses, of which he passed eight — six with the grade of A and two with grades of "pass." He failed one. In the other 11, he either withdrew or left them incomplete, neither of which affected his grade-point average.

"The young man shows a great deal of ingenuity and versatility," Dr. Castleberry said. "I've gotten many a chuckle out of that transcript — but I've also grimaced a few times, too."

"We feel sure that under the new recommended system, this won't ever happen again."

The judge said that the college must have substantial evidence, and we know that the college does not have that kind of evidence," said Michael Sorgen, one of the attorneys who represented Wong and Miss Woolman.

"The effect of the ruling," Sorgen said, "is that the 252 students arrested January 23 cannot be disciplined by the school."

Hayakawa's charges, however, were denied by two black studies faculty members. Jesse Taylor and Randolph Simms appeared at a press conference of their own at which they described Hayakawa's statements as "more of a film festival than a factual account."

While admitting that "there are some internal problems in the black studies department," Taylor said, "I know of no reign of terror. I have not been intimidated."

Taylor added that "we (the black faculty) would surely be informed of such problems before anyone else."

Simms said it was "difficult to figure where Hayakawa got his information and what his purpose is."

Hayakawa called his late-afternoon press conference to "bring public attention to what he called 'a small clique... attempting to seize control of the department in order to convert it into an agency for revolutionary propaganda.'"

Organized around "revolutionary ideology," Hayakawa charged, "they are doing this by intimidating and coercing the black studies faculty and students. The intimidation has been all too successful, as indicated by the fact that the people who have been threatened are afraid to testify."

Hayakawa declined to add names, dates or places to his charges, but he said he knows of more than 20 instances of intimidation.

He said that Dr. Urban Whitaker, dean of undergraduate studies and the acting dean of ethnic studies, has received reports in recent weeks of students forcing teachers out of their classrooms and taking over

College Aide No Stranger To Police

By Ron Moskowitz Education Correspondent

Nesbit Demosthenes Valentino Crutchfield, a central figure in the Black Studies crisis at San Francisco State College, has what some school officials term an "impressive" set of academic records — as well as a paid staff position with the college.

He also has what police might term a pretty interesting set of bookings at San Francisco County Jail — including five arrests on 13 charges.

Six of the charges were felonies, ranging from assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer to three counts of attempted arson. He was fined \$25 for shoplifting early this year.

Administrative Aide

Crutchfield, 30, meanwhile, maintains his position as a \$230 per month employee of the California State College system — employed at San Francisco State as "administrative assistant" to the Black Studies Department.

He is also a member of the Black Students Union Central Committee.

Crutchfield got his State job about the time the latest arrest warrant was issued — this one on Sept. 24 on a car theft charge.

3 Addresses

A man known to move around, he has given police three different addresses in the past year. Academically, he is a graduate student in the School of Business.

The police blotter shows the following:

- Nov. 13, 1968 — Assault with deadly weapon on policeman, resisting arrest, battery on a policeman, at San Francisco State.
- Dec. 13, 1968 — Resisting arrest, disturbing the peace, at San Francisco State.
- Jan. 8, 1969 — Disturbing the peace, resisting arrest two counts, at San Francisco State.
- Feb. 22, 1969 — Shoplifting at Geary and Masonic, fined \$25 on Feb. 24.
- March 11 — Three counts of attempted arson, arrested on San Francisco State parking lot, accused of trying to set cars afire.
- Sept. 24, 1969 — Auto theft warrant issued.

Black Studies 'Terror' Charge by Hayakawa

By Ron Moskowitz Education Correspondent

"A reign of terror" has engulfed the black studies department at San Francisco State College so completely that the program may have to be shut down, president S. I. Hayakawa said yesterday at a press conference.

Hayakawa's charges, however, were denied by two black studies faculty members. Jesse Taylor and Randolph Simms appeared at a press conference of their own at which they described Hayakawa's statements as "more of a film festival than a factual account."

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