

Why 'Sgt. Oink' Was Eliminated



"SERGEANT OINK," OFFICERS ED CURTIS, LOU GOMEZ
Porcine mascot of Mission Police Station here had brief career

HARRY LEHMANN
'He spoke out of turn'

By Jerry Belcher

Former Police Sergeant Robert Oink's career as a (capital letter) Pig was brief but splashy.

Oink, you must understand, is a real (lower case) pig—a Poland China hog to be exact.

The pig was presented to the Police Department's Mission Station by neighborhood barber Joe Nigro Tuesday night as a kind of a joke.

Some people, as you may know, call policemen Pig.

All of the policemen at Mission Station thought it was a pretty good gag. Oink was immediately promoted to sergeant—and outfitted with a blue coat with "SFPD" stapled to the front.

The word got around. Yesterday a news photographer showed up to take a picture of Sgt. Oink.

Sgt. Oink was lifted up to the station's business desk,

the better to pose for the cameraman.

The photographer focused, then fired his flash-gun. Caught unawares, Sergeant Oink panicked.

What happened was only natural. He kind of messed up. Right on the desk.

Oink was quickly stripped of rank and honors, and today he's just a plain old (lower case) pig. And tomorrow—he may be bacon.

Independent Journal, Tuesday, April 28, 1970

Hayakawa Urges Special Training

SACRAMENTO (AP) — San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa says he didn't need any state credentials to pull wires from a sound truck but he did wish he had special training for the day-to-day running of his college.

Hayakawa testified Monday before the Senate Education Committee against a bill to simplify requirements for teaching credentials and eliminate special credentials for administrators.

Referring to an incident that made him a national figure, Mill Valley resident Hayakawa told the committee, "I became famous because I pulled wires out of a sound truck and that didn't take an administrative credential." But, he said, he had difficulty with his routine administrative duties as a new college president because he had had no administrative training.

"At a time when business, industry, government and the armed forces spend millions of dollars to teach management, administration and leadership, we would be doing the teaching profession and the school systems a real injustice by downgrading administration," Hayakawa said.

Hayakawa said he favored a commission of professional educators which the proposed law would create but he thought the commission should have the job of spelling out specific teaching credential requirements. He said it was a poor idea for legislation to spell out such details. "I think schools of education have very often deserved much

of the criticism directed against them," Hayakawa told newsmen before he testified, "but that doesn't mean we do away with colleges of education. It means we improve them."

Hayakawa said the bill, authored by Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan, D-Burlingame, was based on a bias against the value of special teacher training.

Speaking in favor of his proposals, Ryan told the committee: "Einstein probably would have made a poor teacher according to the present rules."

The 11-member committee took no action on the bill Monday. Chairman Albert S. Rodda, D-Sacramento, himself a former college instructor, said the three hours of testimony would be considered by the committee in closed session before a vote is taken.

S.F. State Elections in Courts Again

—From Page 1

its usefulness — at least at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa noted that money seemed to be an issue.

"There was practically no interest in the elections when the student body fee (charged all 18,000 students) was \$1," Hayakawa said.

"But when we announced plans to increase the activity fee to \$5 per semester starting in September, four or five student political groups emerged almost overnight.

"The lure of cash in the student body treasury certainly seemed to stimulate political action."

Court Suit

The disqualified students who filed suit in U.S. District Court yesterday are Orrill C. Jackson, Steve Bell and David E. Miller.

Administration spokesmen said reasons candidates were disqualified included failure to meet grade and course load requirements.

The school administration said Hayakawa was not planning to eliminate the student government, but spokesmen did point out there were "other forms" of student governments being used elsewhere.

Elections

U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham refused yesterday to issue a temporary restraining order halting the elections and set May 1 as hearing date for arguments over a preliminary injunction.

Student fees which were as high as \$10 per semester before last school year's strike have provided the bulk of



Student Leader

A Sharp Reply To Hayakawa

Fri., Apr. 24, 1970

San Francisco Chronicle

President S. I. Hayakawa was accused yesterday of trying to "dismantle" democratic campus institutions at San Francisco State College.

Harry Lehmann, president of the Associated Students, said Hayakawa spoke out of turn and with no basis when he said Thursday that it was questionable if any elective process represents the true interests of the student body.

"It is unconscionable to condemn students for not working through regular democratic channels and in the next breath attempt to dismantle the only elective channels open to the student body," Lehmann said.

Lehmann said some 2000 of State's 18,000 students voted in Thursday's election on the campus and that there had been active participation in the "democratic process" as evidenced by the many candidates representing a large assortment of parties who ran for office.

"Quite candidly, I wish that more students were inclined to vote.

"We have to insure that there exists on this campus a continuing potential for any student, black or white, rich or poor, to express himself through legitimate electoral process," Lehmann said.

At the morning press conference, Lehmann also criticized Bank of America for not having completed a final audit of student body funds being held in receivership because of allegations last year that the money was being mismanaged.

Lehmann said Bank of America has failed to complete the audit although ordered to do so by the Superior Court.

"The court ordered the (final) audit completed by (last) February 1," Lehmann said.

A bank spokesman conceded a final report on the audit has not as yet been submitted to the court, but it is expected to be done "in the very near future."

Student Politics

Hayakawa Stand Is Clarified

President S. I. Hayakawa clarified his views yesterday on the need for possible reform of student government at San Francisco State College.

Hayakawa, commenting on a Chronicle story yesterday on his proposed change in the present system of campus self-government and his concern over control of activity funds by student political parties, denied he made any "threat" to do away with the system. "I'm not about to abolish anything," he said.

"I merely expressed a hope that the students themselves would consider whether student government in its present form effectively represents the students," he said in a statement released at a campus news conference. "And whether some other forms of control of student activities should not be explored."

PROBLEM

He emphasized: "I think there is a very real problem with the form of student government, not the principle."

Hayakawa noted that several other colleges and universities have voted to replace traditional forms of student government with other systems, but still providing student representation.

"We may be at the same point," he said, "but I want the students to make the basic decision, and the way to do this is to have discussion and a vote on the subject."

Governance of the campus, he noted, "is controlled by state law and the college ad-

ministration is legally responsible."

SUIT

Hayakawa and Mark Wolfe of the Associated Students Election Committee were sued Wednesday in Federal court here by three San Francisco State political parties which claimed the administration was trying to suppress them.

The parties, and three candidates, charged that they were disqualified from this week's campus elections by Wolfe and then turned down by the president.

Hayakawa yesterday noted that the candidates in question were disqualified under student rules governing elections. These rules are based on meeting minimum grade standards, deadline for filing of candidacy, and hours of study in a student's program.

The students' suit prompted The Chronicle to seek Hayakawa's reaction.

ISSUES

However, it was the president — in a prepared statement and followup telephone interview Wednesday night from his home — who initiated discussion of his views on possible abolishment of the present system of student government at San Francisco State.

At the time, Hayakawa detailed his concern that several campus political parties seemed to sprout "almost overnight" in the aftermath of an announcement two weeks ago that students fees would be raised next September from a present \$1 per semester to \$5. "The lure of

San Francisco Chronicle 9

Tues., Apr. 28, 1970

Hayakawa Fights Change in Teacher Rules

Sacramento

S. I. Hayakawa urged the State Senate Education Committee last night to turn back a measure intended to simplify requirements for teaching credentials in California.

Hayakawa termed the bill — already passed by the Assembly — "bad for California school children and their teachers."

The president of San Francisco State College told the legislators that the bill, authored by Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan (Dem.-Burlingame) would lower professional standards for both teachers and administrators.

Hayakawa said the legislature should not write specific certification requirements into law but rather should set broad policy lines and require administrators to carry them out.

Associated Press

cash in the student body certainly seemed to stimulate political action," he said.

Yesterday, Hayakawa expressed again his anxiety about who controls and distributes student fees when a large majority of students take little interest in campus elections.

"When the control of money becomes the primary motivation for seeking office and when something nearing 90 per cent of the student body does not vote in elections," he said, "it is apparent something needs to be changed."

S.F. Examiner Tues., April 28, 1970

Hayakawa Against Credentials Bill

SACRAMENTO — (AP) — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa urged the Senate Education Committee last night to turn back a measure intended to simplify requirements for teaching credentials in California.

Hayakawa termed the bill "bad for California school children and their teachers."

The president of San Francisco State College told the legislators that the bill, authored by Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan (D-Burlingame) would lead to a deterioration of professional standards for both teachers and administrators.

"There are certain professions that really do not have professional status in the eyes of the majority of people. Unfortunately, teaching is one of these," Hayakawa said. "Almost every adult believes he knows enough about teaching to give advice or direct activities of the professionals in the field."

Hayakawa said the Legislature should not write specific certification requirements into law but rather should set broad policy lines

and require administrators to carry them out.

Ryan's bill includes a commission of professional educators which Hayakawa said was a good idea. But the commission, he said, should be allowed to work out the details of credential requirements itself.

Hayakawa said he had received many letters and telegrams since his earlier testimony against the bill at an Assembly hearing. The letters were overwhelmingly against the measure, he said.

The Ryan bill passed the Assembly and would, if approved by the Senate, go to Governor Reagan.

student government budgets of more than \$400,000 in the past.

Student funds are currently in receivership following a controversy last year over funds during the strike.

... changes in English ... true-false tests ... radicalism on campus ... freedom of speech ...

S.I. Hayakawa Talks About Language

QUESTION: Is the English language changing more rapidly these days than a decade ago?

ANSWER: The English language has for the past 100 years changed more rapidly in the United States than in England. That is because of diversity of experiences people in the United States have encountered. Now, of course, the diversity of experiences of the English-speaking people in England, as they built an empire that reached out all over the world, created many changes in the English language. But the rapidity of social change in the United States has resulted in the greater rapidity of change in English language here in the last 50 years.

Q: Would you say the change is for the better?

A: You can't say better or worse. There are changes that result because society changes, technology changes and social experience changes. And so whether the phenomenon is nuclear science or a drug experience, whether it takes place at intellectual high levels or low, doesn't matter. The language changes in order to meet the new needs of the civilization.

Q: What is enriching it the most?

A: It is very hard to say. The word ecology is a very high brow word that most people didn't know 5 to 10 years ago. It is misused. Expressions like "right on," which come from the

ghetto, are being used by high class white people nowadays. There is a constant enrichment of language both from above and below. This is something that happened in Shakespeare's time, and will continue to happen indefinitely.

Q: Have such campaign phrases as a "fraud upon the public" and "snare and delusion" been typical in our political language?

A: I think so, but compared with the political campaigns of the 19th Century, our language is a bit tamer. Remember when Abraham Lincoln was called "that baboon from Illinois," and when in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign they used the slogan, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." It seems to me we have grown a little more polite.

Q: It wouldn't seem so with terms like "fascist pig."

A: "Fascist pig" is not used in political campaigns as much as by extremist campus radicals.

Q: Do you see any similarity in the radical language in the United States today with the radical language in Hitler's Germany?

A: There are some very important similarities. First is the reliance upon incantation and the repetition of a slogan. This was very common in Hitler's time and it is very common in our time. At San Francisco State College radicals would get an incantation like "On strike, shut it down. On strike, shut it down." They kept repeating it, sort of getting themselves hypnotized. This is not very different from the incantatory language used by Hitler. Another similarity, is the refusal to listen to those with whom you disagree. If I disagree with you or you disagree with me, we will listen to each other's argument. We give each other a chance to speak. But the mood of the New Left in the last few years has been not to let the opposition speak at all.

Q: Did this happen in California?

A: Yes. They cancelled the speech at Stanford of Henry Cabot Lodge for example. People who in one way or another were connected with the war effort have been shouted down, or not been permitted to speak at all at universities of high prestige. Students who call themselves "The Tribunal for War Crimes" disrupted the class of a professor at the University of California in Berkeley because he acted as an adviser to the Johnson administration.

S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, recently discussed semantics and education with a board of editors of The San Diego Union. He is an expert on both subjects. Dr. Hayakawa was here to address the Forum of the Foothills.

Not letting your opposition speak is a very fascistic technique; a Nazi technique.

Q: What are the problems of a language teacher today?

A: The teacher who wants to keep the language exact, precise and meaningful is fighting a losing battle. But you have to put up the fight anyway. For example, we now use the word "disinterested" to mean "uninterested." You can't say "disinterested" anymore without people thinking you mean "uninterested."

Q: This despite the fact that Americans are better educated than ever before in history?

A: In a sense they are better educated than ever before in history, but schooling is only a part of education. We get a major part of our education from general exposure to facts, ideas and language; from radio, television, journalism and comic strips, from gossip columns and from the give and take in everyday life. Jazz musicians have a language all their own, the computer specialist has a language of his own. Ultimately, the words flow into the mainstream of American language.

Q: Have you made a study of newspapermen's language?

A: Journalism in the sense of the language of reporting news events, is pretty conventional. The place where journalism manifests itself is in the individual columnist. We haven't anybody now like Walter Winchell who made innovations in the language. Every now and then someone tries. Art Buchwald tries, and so does Herb Caen of the San Francisco Chronicle. I think Herb Caen introduced the term "beatnik." And "beatnik" was obviously a useful word. But today words usually appear once or twice in a columnist's writings, and then are dropped.

Q: What effect does television have on the English language?

A: I really don't know. But let me say something about radio and television as it affects regional dialects. We know that a southerner doesn't speak quite the way a man from Minneapolis speaks. And a man from Minneapolis doesn't speak quite the way a

man from Massachusetts speaks. But the effect of national networks, whether on radio or on television, produce a kind of uniformity. So that it is curious that the announcer on an Alabama station talks very much like an announcer on a Minneapolis or Boston station or a California station. There are just slight differences, but the differences tend to obliterate themselves.

Q: Is the written word dying out because of television?

A: Skills in writing have been declining for a long time and it started happening long before television. One of the real curses of academic life is the true-false tests; the multiple choice test where you don't have to write a complete sentence in order to pass your examination. To write a complete sentence and a complete paragraph, a complete essay, requires organization of thought. In too many courses now you don't have to organize your thoughts, because you are given true-false and multiple choice exams. You give scattered, fragmentary answers to fragmentary questions. And that's the base on which you are evaluated. This



"... college would be very much poorer if there were no radicals around ..."

destroys your writing ability. Or at least it doesn't give you the chance to cultivate it.

Q: Has the college campus changed in the three years that you have been president of San Francisco State?

A: The campus has changed a great deal. Students are studying harder than they have been. You can tell by the circulation of library books. More books are being taken out, presumably to be read. More students are staying late in laboratories and working on special projects. Perhaps in the course of all this a number of young men and women have discovered that meaningful social change can take place only if you know what you are doing. You don't produce meaningful social change simply by carrying placards around the street.

Q: You said that part of the reason for radicalism on campus is because university students, as well as certain professors, consider themselves elite. Is this changing?

A: It is becoming a little bit harder to consider oneself an elite these days because there are not enough jobs. I think that one of the sobering influences of the last two years is the fact that many of the graduates of June, 1970, and even more of the graduates of June, 1971, are still looking for jobs. And the news has gotten through to the undergraduates who are in school today. Another thing I think is very important, is that many of the students who are in college today saw the enormous uproar in the colleges from 1964 to 1969 and many of them resolved that when they got to college, this was not going to happen to them.

Q: Is the radical element still on campus?

A: There are some leftovers. Many graduated. Some went to jail, others went to law school. But the important thing is that a college would be very much poorer if there were no radicals around. You have to have some around to contribute to the dialogue. That's what they are doing now because they cannot mount disruptive demonstrations the way they used to.

Q: Did violence on campuses leave any scars?

A: I don't think we have the kind of freedom of speech we had in 1964.

Q: Could you give a specific example?

A: Suppose you ask Lyndon B. John-

son to speak on the campus of UCLA or San Francisco State, how sure would you be that there would be no disruption? A lot of people would be so sure that there would be a disruption that they wouldn't issue the invitation to him. If the invitation for him to speak is not issued, and if he doesn't speak, that limits the number of available ideas that are presented to the student body.

Q: How do students feel at San Francisco State?

A: In 1964 when George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi party spoke on our campus, our students let him speak. I am terribly proud of our students. They disagreed with everything that he said, but they let him finish his speech without booing, without throwing tomatoes or rocks. That seems to me the kind of freedom we ought to have. We can take a man like Rockwell, whose ideas we despise, but let's give him a hearing.

Q: Should high school graduates go right into college?

A: I think that higher education should not be limited to the young just out of high school. Most students ought to take three or four years to do something non-academic before coming to college, and they should be more mature.

Q: Do you propose a national service of some sort?

A: I have proposed it, and I think it is a good idea. Unions ought to relax their rules to allow more young people to go into apprenticeship. Employers ought to relax their employment practices and permit internships for young men and women to work in industry as part of their education. I would like to see higher education opened up to people who are 25 or 35 or 55, so that it could be regarded as a life-long process.



"... now too many courses ... don't have to organize thoughts ... true-false exams ..."

San Francisco Chronicle Fri., Mar. 20, 1970

Mistrial Declared In Goodlett Case

By Jackson Rannells

A mistrial was declared in the San Francisco State College disruption case involving Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett yesterday because the district attorney didn't appear in court to answer charges that Negroes were systematically barred from the jury.

District Attorney John Jay Ferdon said later his failure to appear was due to a misunderstanding. He denied any such policy.

Paul I. Myers, visiting municipal court judge from Palo Alto, had issued an order for Ferdon to appear at 2 p.m. after the racial discrimination issue was raised during the morning session.

A mistrial was declared at 3:45 p.m.

Attorneys for the defendants complained that Assistant District Attorney William Beirne had dismissed the only ten blacks to pass preliminary screening for the jury panel.

POLICY

Judge Myers said exclusion of the Negroes doesn't necessarily show a policy, but he ordered Beirne to have Ferdon appear at 2 o'clock to answer questions.

Beirne appeared at 2. Ferdon didn't.

Judge Myers was visibly irritated.

"I wouldn't have issued the order if I didn't mean it," he

told Beirne. "Get on the phone and tell him I want him here."

Beirne returned from the Judge's quarters and announced he couldn't contact Ferdon. Judge Myers convened the prosecutor and three defense attorneys in a series of conferences before announcing the mistrial.

He said he felt the proceedings would prejudice the jurors who had been impaneled.

More than 90 jurors had been interviewed over the past three weeks in attempts to complete a panel of 12. Beirne had used peremptory challenges, which require no explanation, to eliminate 27 prospects.

The defendants also alleged outside the courtroom that Beirne systematically excluded recent college graduates.

DEFENDANTS

The defendants, in addition to Dr. Goodlett, black publisher of the Sun-Reporter newspaper, are the Rev. Gerald Pedersen, a Lutheran minister; the Rev. Claire Nesmith, a Methodist minister, and Thomas W. Gwyn, a black member of the Urban League.

They are charged with unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, resisting arrest and proper authorization during a Third World student's strike in December, 1968.

No date has been set for a new trial.

The racial exclusion issue erupted in mid-morning when Beirne challenged the last Negro among available jurors.

The Rev. Mr. Pederson jumped up and shouted, "I've preached against racism all my life. I refuse to be tried by such a jury."

Defense attorneys Jack K. Berman, Allan Brotsky and Hiram E. Smith made motions for dismissal of all charges, or mistrial.

"I formally assert that the district attorney deliberately and willfully excludes all blacks in San Francisco State college cases and I'm prepared to prove this," Brotsky charged.

Judge Myers said, "The court cannot do what may be its heart's desire. The presumption must be that the prosecutor is using State laws to obtain fair trial."

JURORS

He added that a Negro defendant isn't necessarily entitled to Negro jurors.

During the tense afternoon session, Beirne insisted he alone was responsible for decisions on the jurors. After the session, he refused to talk with the press about his guidelines.

Beirne insisted before Judge Myers, however, that the district attorney's office has "no policy of exclusion of

any individuals from juries. There never has been one and I hope to God there never will be."

Berman charged there has been a tendency to exclude blacks the last several years. He said Ferdon had confirmed it by failing to appear.

IMPACT

Brotsky said the impact of Ferdon's failure would weigh against him the next time he asks the community for law and order.

Ferdon finally was reached at his office by reporters 30 minutes after the mistrial had been called.

He said he understood he was to stand by to testify. "I was willing and able to testify," Ferdon said. He couldn't explain why Beirne's message didn't get through.

"We have no policy concerning selection of jurors," he reiterated.



CARLTON GOODLETT
Sun-Reporter publisher



JOHN J. FERDON
District Attorney

THE NEW CANADIAN
Friday, March 27, 1970

Gasoline Bomb Tossed In Office Of S. I. Hayakawa

SAN FRANCISCO. — A gasoline bomb was tossed into President S. I. Hayakawa's office at San Francisco State College recently but it did not go off, officials reported.

The incident came hours before a scheduled protest against military recruiters appearing on campus.

A spokesman said two college custodians saw a hole in Hayakawa's ground-floor window at the administration building. A painted sign under it said, "Free Bobby Seale," apparently a reference to the Black Panther leader.

The Custodians found a broken beer bottle with an unlit wick and the chemical contents on the office rug. They said a rock the size of a softball also was found.