

# A New Promise: No Added State Taxes Next Year

By HENRY C. MACARTHUR

SACRAMENTO — (CNS) — California can look forward to 1969 with the pledge of the Governor Ronald Reagan administration that there will be no increases in state taxes, nor any new net tax burdens.

This is the word of Caspar Weinberger, state director of finance, who for the past several months has been making preparations for submission of the 1969-70 fiscal year budget to the legislature in January.

How the administration will

accomplish this achievement, Weinberger says, is to reduce expenditures of state government to fit income.

Some effort toward this goal was made a couple of years ago when Reagan first took office, and taxpayers of the state wound up with a tax increase of a billion dollars, all of which the administration blamed on the previous Democratic administration, but no matter where the blame, the increase was effected, and remains until the present time. So far, there have been no

suggestions toward reduction of taxes, which if there were, probably would be happier news to cheer Californians.

"If all the requests of all the agencies of government were added together and put into the governor's budget without reduction," says Weinberger, "an additional \$500 million in new taxes would have to be raised."

"Governor Reagan feels, as I do, that the state tax increase of 1967, while absolutely necessary to balance the

budget after several years of fiscal irresponsibility practiced by the previous administration, gives the state an income sufficient to deal with the many problems posed by our growth and by inflation.

"No cause, no matter how worthy, is served if the cost is more than the state's income, or if the cost requires raising taxes to the point where job-producing business is actually driven out of the state."

"This is neither fiscal liberalism, nor fiscal conservatism.

It is simply the common sense way in which every enterprise must be run if bankruptcy or its equivalent is not to follow.

"Therefore, we will take the harder, less popular, but financially and morally right solution of reducing our expenditures to fit out income, even though this requires disappointing many well-intentioned people who sincerely believe that ever rising spending for their favorite program is the way of salvation, regardless of the effect on the tax rate or

the fiscal condition of the state."

He pointed out that without the "Puritan fiscal ethic" of living within income, nothing is accomplished.

"Most of our present inflation and worries about the financial future of our federal government and governments abroad spring from a disregard of this Puritan fiscal ethic," he said.

"Nothing contributes more to the spiral of inflation than steadily rising governmental

costs, particularly when governments do not have the courage or the ability to increase their incomes to match expenditures."

The finance director said the administration will initiate a plan under which unavoidable cost increases will be identified, and also will identify new programs for determination as to how necessary they are.

Under the program, Weinberger said, spending will become "more visible."

## Comment and Opinion

PRESS-HERALD Friday, December 6, 1968

### Bill of Rights

The first 10 amendments to our Constitution are among the most negative documents ever written.

Within the 500-word body of this Bill of Rights, "no," "not" and "nor" appear a total of 19 times.

Yet each negative has a positive purpose. Because in blunt, non-esoteric terms, the Bill of Rights nails down those personal freedoms which the Constitution had only assumed or implied.

Implication wasn't good enough for several states which had approved the Constitution. They wanted the freedoms spelled out — exactly what the limitations on government were . . . where the lines were drawn.

Young James Madison successfully undertook the Bill of Rights project, and led the campaign through Congress. Originally, 12 amendments were proposed, but the number was boiled down to 10.

By December 15, 1791, enough states had ratified the amendments to assure their passage.

The 177th anniversary of that historic December will be observed in Southern California with the annual Bill of Rights Week, December 9 to 15.

Federal, state and municipal governments will share in the observance, as will colleges and universities, high schools, religious groups and many other organizations.

Honoring the Bill of Rights is no more than appropriate. This amazing document covers a bewildering amount of ground — freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, right to keep and bear arms, quartering of soldiers, unreasonable search and seizure, protection of persons, and property and trial by jury.

Surprisingly, none of the 10 amendments is more than one sentence long — even though written in a day of flowery rhetoric. And fully half of the individual measures are fewer than 50 words in length.

But despite its brevity, the American Bill of Rights remains the most succinct, the most inclusive, the greatest guarantee of personal liberty ever drawn up by and for mankind.

### Other Opinions

TOWANDA, PA., REVIEW: "The police, in our opinion, have been disarmed. No longer can discipline be maintained on our streets when our security forces have been stripped of their instruments to maintain law and order. A hard-nosed approach to this problem is, in our opinion, the only approach toward correcting the self-appointed right to violate the laws of this nation that are designed to protect those who desire to obey them."

MORRILL, NEBR., MAIL: "A manager of a large department store told me . . . that along with honest, hard-working and intelligent employees, he was forced to hire a certain percentage of dropouts and so-called needy persons, and if advertising for such help didn't get results, he was supposed to go out and find a no account, unreliable and probably dishonest employee. What do you think our federal government is trying to do?"

BEAUFORT, S.C., GAZETTE: "By all odds the two most publicized cities in our country are Washington, D.C., and New York City. Washington is forever making news, and unless you read the trade journals you may have missed one newsworthy story. It has mounted a nationwide promotion campaign to attract tourists to the city for the fall season. Massive TV and radio spot announcements, press releases and newspaper advertising are being undertaken. It seems that Washington lost \$40,000,000 in tourist business during the riots last April and May."

SOMERSET, KY., THE COMMONWEALTH-JOURNAL: "It was not strength but weakness that impelled the rulers of Russia to order the military occupation of Czechoslovakia. It was the weakness born of fear—the fear that, unless it were stamped out with a ruthless, overwhelming use of force, the movement toward liberal economic reforms and political democracy in that small country would gather increasing momentum, endangering communist rule not only there but in the other Eastern European satellites, and jeopardizing not only the external but even the internal security of Russia herself. Fear is a factor in the actions and reactions of all nations, of course, including the United States. But there is a fundamental and too-often-forgotten difference between the international policies of the USSR and the USA. It is no less than the difference between totalitarianism and individual freedom."

### America's 'Sampan Dwellers'



ROYCE BRIER

## Some Doubts Are Heard About Fifth Amendment

The Bill of Rights, ten amendments to the Constitution, was adopted after the government was established, and as a price demanded by certain states for ratification of the Constitution.

They enumerate 26 rights applicable to individuals, and were derived largely from the English Bill of Rights declared by the Parliament in 1689.

Among them is a clause reading as follows: "No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. . . ." This is embedded in the Fifth Amendment, and was a protection against forced confessions common in the old monarchical systems.

In our century the Fifth has been used extensively by lawyers defending those accused of offense, either in court or before congressional committees. We have all seen this on television, the accused monotonously saying, "I refuse to testify on the ground . . . etc."

In recent time many students of criminal and constitutional law have had misgivings wondering if the stark wording of the Fifth, while sheltering the accused, has worked toward the commonweal in our administration of justice.

That is, in protecting the individual, have we reached a stage where we are failing to protect society against the depredations of individuals?

### Quote

editorial filler Torrance P-H add to Quotes, std hd. 9 on 10, 10.6 on 11

My finances are getting in such a mess you would think I was getting advice from the government. — Dale Holdridge in the Langford (S.D.) Bugle.

The search for truth is so difficult that even preachers are unable to agree upon its exposition. — N. DeVane Williams in the Holmes County (Fla.) Advertiser.

California Superior Judge Samuel W. Gardiner has advanced an interesting solution for this quandary, and it deserves serious study.

Judge Gardiner would divide the Amendment into two phases, one dealing with the rights of the accused when ar-

#### Opinions on Affairs Of the World

rested, the other dealing with his obligation upon public trial. The judge himself puts it best: He would have the amendment read, "No person shall be required or urged by any public officer to make any statement, or answer any question after he is accused of public offense . . . if this tend to 'incriminate or degrade' him."

But: "If and when a person accused of a public offense shall be tried . . . in an open and public trial . . . and while the accused person is represented by counsel (he) may be required to take the wit-

ness stand and to answer all relevant questions . . . upon the matter of the accusation."

In case of failure to respond, the judge or jury "may draw a 11 appropriate inferences therefrom."

Possibly some lawyers or judicial officers will cite instances where an amendment so couched might result in a miscarriage of justice, particularly in capital cases. It may be Judge Gardiner's phrasing would require further refinement to meet the need. But that is not for a layman to say.

The need of some change in the procedures of the Fifth is manifest in our time. Notorious malefactors have made an ass of the law before the world in endless resorts to the rigorous wording of the Fifth. Thousands have escaped all penalty for their misdoings, which does not further justice but obstructs it. Judge Gardiner may be commended for offering a considered view on this vital issue in our national life.

### Morning Report

Democracy is worthy any price is the way the orators put it at festive occasions, like \$100-a-plate campaign dinners. But I wonder if "any price" includes the \$300,000,000 the November activities at all levels are said to have cost.

No one knows the exact figure but a scholar at the somber Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C., came up with that estimate. We do know each of the three Presidential candidates admits to spending millions.

In a less devious era, politicians bought elections directly. A vote was worth from 50 cents to \$10, paid to the citizen upon leaving his polling place. Now if that \$300 million had been divided up evenly, the results might have been the same. Surely there would have been less dull shows on TV.

Abe Mellinkoff

### HERB CAEN SAYS:

## Normally Natty Barnaby Receives Saratorial Tip

Well, the social ramble isn't restful, as Satchel Paige long ago observed, but it can be mildly amusing . . . Barnaby Conrad showed up at a Pacific Heights party recently wearing a horrendous red flannel jacket of the type usually seen around San Carlos barbecues—at which Red Fay, JFK's Undersecretary of the Navy, said enthusiastically: "Great jacket! I wore one just like it the first time I ever went to the White House, and President Kennedy called me aside to say 'Redhead, hang that up for the duration.'" Mr. Conrad would be well advised to follow suit, or jacket, if he wishes to retain the title of San Francisco's best-dressed man, conferred upon him last year by Esquire magazine in an unaccountable whit of flimsy.

Same night, a high-ranking Malaysian named Iskandar M a m u d e, limousine-borne and aide-surrounded, swept into Sausalito's Trident for dinner, peered into the room, and recoiled in disbelief. "By jove," he said to Mr. Lou Ganapoler in Cantabridgian cadence, "People eating dinner without jackets and neckties? I was educated in England and I find this highly improper. If I may say so, sir, I feel sorry for America!" So saying, he gathered his entourage and dined upstairs at Ondine, where neckties are a must. Later, apparently sorry for his outburst, he returned to the Trident and bought champagne for the house.

Cesare Siepl, wilted from his triumph as "Don Giovanni" at the Opera House walked tiredly into Enrico's and sank into a chair. "Oh,

it's YOU again," sneered Raymond Piccinini, the unspeakable waiter. "Yes," nodded Siepl, cowed. "Could I please have a beer?" "Not till you learn to sing like Pavarotti," snipped Raymond, walking away.

#### Report From Our Man In San Francisco

"Please, please, a beer," begged Siepl. "A Miller's High Life, before I perish." "So that's the way you keep your job," withered Raymond, "drinking Robert Watt Miller's beer."

Our irresistible city is about to get another dazzling part-time resident. At Ernie's the other night, Arlene Dahl let drop that she's taking an apt. here in June, for six months, while appearing on a TV station. Suggested a localite: "Maybe you could share an apartment with Sinatra." Arlene: "No chance. He likes Wheaties and I like wheat germ." If you don't get that I could draw you a diagram. . . . Today's minor mystery: When you buy ciggies in the machine at the Magic Mushroom at Sutter and Hyde streets, you also get free matches emblazoned with the sacrosanct names of the Pacific Union Club or the Bohemian Club.

Trader Vic and TWA are still friends but lovers no more. His deal as food consultant for the airline is kaput, his last words being along the lines of "Who needs it?" . . . Touch of glass: King Arthur, the private club inside the Arthur discotheque, opening this month at The Cannery, will have a one-way mirrored wall so members can watch the peasants at play without drawing return stares from the serfs . . . Plaintive sign over the coffee grinder in the

Berkeley Co-op: "This machine is for grinding coffee only. Please do not put pot or peyote in it."

On Third St., Leo Giorgetti caught these two long-haired types gazing at a beautifully inlaid guitar in a pawnshop window — and one was saying "Boy, I wish I owned THAT." Second: "Why? What wouldja do with it?" First, dreamily: "Hock it!"

Alex Pencovic nominates Jim Day of KOED as Boggler of the Week for the following: "Joseph Alioto has been mayor for almost a year and his nerve and elan are still at high ebb" . . . Checking into the Mark Hopkins auditorium: The almost legendary Bob Dylan and Poet Leonard Cohen, who is second only to Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Canadian charisma . . . Everybody's going bonkers these days. The Nov. issue of San Francisco magazine lists the Diablo Light Opera's current attraction as, quote, "My Fair Lady" by Leopold and Loeb." That supposed to be funny?

Millionaire Bob Lippert, the S.F.-based movie tycoon, is likewise amused by reports in H'wood columns that he's "thinking about buying Candestick Park." Lippert-lop: "Who starts these dumb things and why? I'm as interested in Candestick as I am in Alcatraz, which they also had me about to buy" . . . The Oakland School Board is seeking a replacement for Dr. Stuart Phillips, the school chief who's resigning, and it looks like a long search. Board Member Seymour Rose, dead of pan: "We're after a black Jewish lady lawyer married to a Mormon who sells Chevrolets." I guess that means something in Oaklandese.

### WILLIAM HOGAN

## Ghetto Riot Dissected; Social Nightmare Shown

"I was hoping they'd burn the whole town down." These were one young man's words — the words of a rioter, specifically a looter. The town was Washington, D.C., supposedly a riot-proof city, specifically areas around 14th street, H street and Georgia avenue, just blocks from the Executive Mansion.

These neighborhoods blew, seemingly just moments after the news broke of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis. Two days later, last April 6, the city was occupied, like an enemy citadel (the opening of the Cherry Blossom Festival that day, complete with parade, was postponed), and an ominous pall of smoke hung over the Nation's capital.

The Washington Post's coverage of these events was impressive. It put more than 100 newsmen, black and white, on

the story—reporters, photographers and editors. Some were on foot, others in radio cars. Weeks later reporters returned to interview participants and victims of looting, in greater depth.

One admitted arsonist (identified in *Browsing Through The World of Books*

titled *Concealed*) is quoted: "A lot of the areas we went into, Man, there was nothing going on till we got there." A psychiatrist found that the King assassination was not necessarily a motivating factor for most rioters. The condition was one of "group excitement, the infection of hysteria."

The Post's editorial enterprise and subsequent follow-up on this story has been shaped into an impressive journalistic-sociological report titled "Ten Blocks from the White House." It is an anatomy of the riots by Ben W. Gilbert, deputy managing editor, and the staff of the Post based on original and subsequent reportage plus data collected from Federal agencies, Congressional committees, private research organizations and city departments.

It is a cool-headed, in-depth survey of a ghetto in crisis,

including anti-black, anti-white, anti-Semitic attitudes. It is also a vivid portrait of overcrowded, rat-infested slums marked by a high rate of disease, widespread unemployment, money and credit problems—a whole catalogue of an American social nightmare which, among other things, is unhappily part of the literature of our time.

The Post obtained interviews with looters, arsonists, merchants, civil rights leaders and revolutionaries. There are cloak-and-dagger elements here, too. One series of interviews was arranged in a hotel room with three hooded men who wished to present their side of the story. Identities still are not known to the Post.

There is drama, violence and mass frustration in all this. Beyond that, which is becoming a familiar story in the United States, this is a valuable analysis of the Washington situation which could be helpful to other potentially explosive cities.

As one who suspected that the entire black population was on the march on these April events, I was interested by this statistic: An estimated 20,000 people participated in the eruption, about one-eighth of the area's residents.

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Glenn Pfeil  
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