

HISTORY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 2019 | SECTION F

AUGUST TIME MACHINE

Today the Arizona Daily Star offers a look back at some front pages that appeared in August throughout the newspaper's history. Some had big national or international news on the cover. Sometimes only a small notice of an incident appeared because its importance was not yet realized, only to have it become big news, or even legend, later on. We've marked the smaller stories we are highlighting. Take a look back.

The Star began publishing in 1877. Most of the

Star's editions are available beginning in 1879 on Newspapers.com. Go to tucson.com/archives to learn about subscribing to the collection of more than 2 million pages.

The source for our page descriptions are the Arizona Daily Star archives, unless otherwise noted. The dates in the headlines are the dates of the front pages, which were usually a day after the highlighted events were first reported.

— Research by Johanna Eubank, Arizona Daily Star

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The Arizona Daily Star
TUCSON, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974

PRESIDENT RESIGNS; FORD TAKING OFFICE

Good Morning TOP of the NEWS

FAIR. Mostly sunny weather is predicted for the Tucson area today, the National Weather Service reports with a high near 95. The overnight low should be about 75 tonight. Yesterday's extremes were 96 and 75 and a year ago extremes were 96 and 70. Records for the date are 103 and 67.

Several tornadoes were reported through the South and into the midwest. Details on Page 4A.

Global

STILL TRYING FOR PEACE. British, Greek and Turkish government forces in Cyprus to resume their search for peace on Cyprus. As they talk, fierce gunfire breaks out on the Mediterranean island and land mine explosions kill a Western newsman and wound five others. Page 9A.

FOOD. Many experts warn that the world's recent bad weather is expected to continue bad and to damage food crops. Rain has been scant in India while Bangladesh has been flooded. The Sahara Desert is growing and the Gulf Stream seems to be fluctuating. Page 11A.

PLANKTON AS FOOD. Japanese fishing companies are reportedly studying the feasibility of switching from whale meat — which supplies Japan with a significant part of its protein — to plankton. Japan is under pressure to stop the slaughter of whales. It, the Soviet Union and Norway are the only countries that still engage in whaling. Page 14A.

National

HAGGLING BEGINS. House and Senate conferees begin meeting to iron out differences between the two congressional arms' versions of the strip mining bill. Only minor issues are talked about so far. Page 7B.

PRICE PRICES AS FOOD. The Labor Department reports a price-jump in industrial goods combined with a new upward surge of farm prices, creating the largest increase in the wholesale prices index this seems to be fluctuating. Page 11A.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS. Alcoholics Anonymous reports that an undisclosed number of its members are giving up alcohol only to become addicted to "soft drugs," tranquilizers, sedatives or stimulants. Physicians in the organization are specially concerned about this development, since these are easily available to them. Page 16A.

Arizona

DONATION OF ORGANS. Applicants for driver's licenses can now indicate that they would like to donate any organs their body for transplant. The law states that they will be killed in an auto accident. An amendment to the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act makes Arizona the second state to allow a simple declaration on driver's licenses. Page 7A.

Local

COUNTY TAXES. E.S. "Bud" Walker, chairman of the board of supervisors, says county property taxes will probably be increased so that American Smelting & Refining Co. and Citizens Utility Water Co. can be paid back the \$20,000 that they were illegally taxes. Page 10A.

PEACOCK CASE. A University of Arizona faculty committee reviewing the suspension of Dr. Eric E. Peacock Jr. as professor in the College of Medicine drops two charges brought by the administration. The chairman of the committee said the charges were not backed up with evidence. Page 8A.

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Consolation From Julie

President Nixon and his daughter, Julie Eisenhower, embrace Wednesday after a family meeting during which he revealed his intention to resign his presidency. Mrs. Eisenhower was reported to have been the family member who tried hardest to persuade her father to stay in office. The photo was released by the White House yesterday. (AP Wirephoto)

However, Brooke added later that he will drop his move to get immunity for Nixon unless Nixon makes a "full confession" of his involvement in Watergate and related scandals.

"If the Congress of the United States is to pass a sense of Congress resolution barring prosecution," Brooke's statement added, "I think that it ought to be done only with the full confession of the President as to his involvement in Watergate."

Starting at noon today, when Nixon becomes a private citizen, he will be liable to indictment by a grand jury. The Watergate grand jury will continue to hear evidence on grand jury for four more months.

It already has named Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the cover-up of the Watergate case for which six former White House aides are due to go on trial Sept. 9.

It also is possible that, now that the impeachment-resignation issue is settled, Nixon might appear as a witness in that trial, as well as in other Watergate-related cases.

The events of the day also left unresolved other questions relating to the Watergate case.

(Continued on Page 15A, Col. 1)

Jaworski Offered No Immunity

By RICHARD D. LYONS
© 1974 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, stated after President Nixon's resignation speech last night that no deals had been made or offered that would have given the President immunity from prosecution after he leaves office.

"There has been no agreement or understanding of any sort between the President and his representatives and the special prosecutor relating in any way to the President's resignation," Jaworski said in a statement issued by his office.

Jaworski's words, combined with the fact that Nixon made no mention of the immunity issue in his address to the nation, left unvoiced, at least for the moment, the prospect that Nixon might be indicted and stand trial for crimes stemming from the Watergate scandal.

Earlier yesterday there were moves in both houses of Congress to grant Nixon immunity from prosecution, but they failed for lack of support.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., and Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., introduced resolutions that would have had Congress express the "sense" that Nixon should not be subject to prosecution on leaving office today.

Many members took the position that, on resignation, Nixon should be liable for prosecution, just as any other citizen.

There was the additional sentiment of, as it was phrased by one Democratic senator, "How can I reconcile all those other guys in the Bastille and the chief sitting on the bench?"

Yet others agreed with Brooke who said "Stepping down from the nation's highest office and sparing the nation a long and harmful trial would be sufficient punishment."

At least in the beginning, pragmatic conser-

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(Continued on Page 15A, Col. 1)

U.S. Political Outlook Dramatically Changed

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
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WASHINGTON — President Nixon's resignation drastically altered the U.S. political landscape.

It improved Republican prospects for the congressional elections in November, thrust Vice President Ford into the favorite's role for the 1976 presidential election, ended the Watergate issue that has served to bind together the heterogeneous Democratic Party and removed from the political stage the man who was the dominant Republican for the last 15 years.

In a larger sense, it seemed to preface an era of more open government, of more cooperation and less antagonism between Capitol Hill and the White House, and of decline of the White House staff as independent power center.

At least in the beginning, pragmatic conser-

tics with Nixon's departure from office will likely help the party to which he had become an albatross. But the extent of the help is impossible to calculate now, and may never be assessed with precision.

Most politicians had anticipated broad Democratic gains in the Senate and the House of Representatives in November, with some anticipating gains large enough to give the Democrats more than 300 seats in the House. A Republican debacle unmatched since the depression seemed possible.

Watergate was the main reason. With the President's Senate trial coinciding with the campaign, as it had been scheduled to, politicians of both parties considered it inevitable that voters would take revenge on Republican incumbents.

There may still be a visceral reaction, caused by memories of the scandal, but few expect it to be as strong as it would have been if the changes hands, everyone else must adjust.

The end of the Watergate epoch in U.S. poli-

Polls taken for the Democrat leadership in the House had shown that 15 per cent of Republican voters were planning to vote for Democrats, 15 per cent were planning to stay at home and 15 per cent had not yet made up their minds.

If any appreciable portion of the Republicans stay at home, as they did in a number of special elections earlier this year — and if independent voters swing massively to the Democrats again, as they did in the special elections, the Republicans will still be in peril.

But a cross-section of political leaders in all parts of the country don't expect that. They said in interviews that the popularity of Ford, and the inevitable period of good feeling enjoyed by incoming presidents, should cushion any lingering Watergate resentment.

Much will depend on Ford's ability to deal with the economy, particularly inflation. With Watergate reeding as a political issue, the voter's traditional concern with pocketbook issues can be expected to reassess itself.

FROM AUG. 9, 1974.