

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](https://www.newspapers.com) 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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15 CENTS 62 PAGES

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 85. The overnight low should be about 75 tonight. Yesterday's extremes were 86 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 foreign ministers meet in Geneva 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.

**WEATHER AND FOOD.** Meteorologists 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 16A.



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.

**FARM PRICES JUMP.** 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 year. Page 7A.

**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 especially 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 organ or their entire body for medical purposes in the event that they are 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

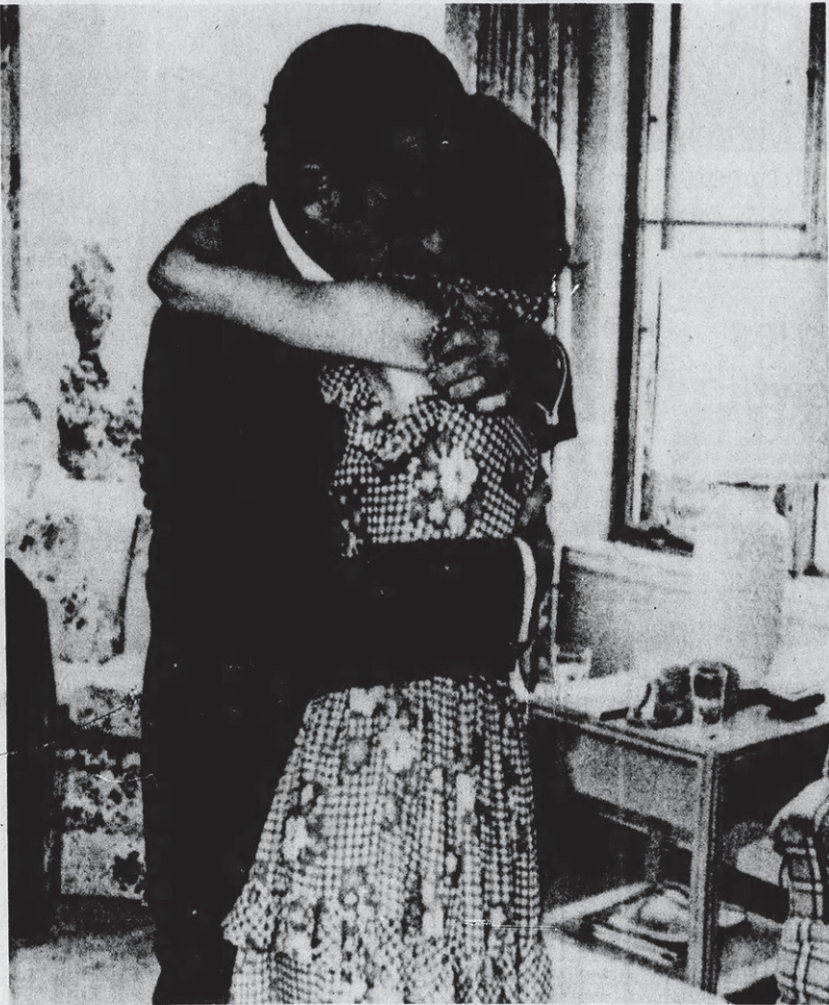
**COUNTY TAXES.** E.S. "Bud" Walker, chairman of the board of supervisors, says county property taxes will probably be increased so that American Smelting & Refining Co. and Citizens Utility Water Co. can be paid back the \$520,000 that they were illegally taxes. Page 10A.

**PEACOCK CASE.** A University of Arizona faculty committee reviewing the suspension of Dr. Erle E. Peacock Jr. as tenured surgery 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 Eisenhauer, embrace Wednesday after a family meeting during which he revealed his intention to resign his presidency. Mrs. Eisenhauer 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)

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Jaworski Offered No Immunity

By RICHARD D. LYONS

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WASHINGTON — The Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, stated after President Nixon's resignation speech last night that no deals had been either 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 or 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 unresolved, at least for the moment, the prospect that Nixon might be indicted and stand trial for crimes stemming from the Watergate scandals.

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."

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 the scandal for four more months.

It already has named Nixon as an undicted 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)

valism is expected to remain the dominant ideological tone in the executive branch.

How that will be translated into policies, and how those policies will shape the political dialogue, will not be clear for weeks. But experts in the two fields forecast an essentially unchanged foreign policy and a similar, but more carefully and consistently applied, economic policy.

By his decision, Nixon altered the lives of many people. Some, like Gen. Alexander H. Haig Jr. and Ronald L. Ziegler, are likely to disappear from political life. Others, like the men and women Ford chooses for the vice-presidency and for key Cabinet positions, will move close to the seat of power.

New institutions of government or those associated with them will remain unchanged, for the presidency is the central element in the U.S. system, acting upon all others. When it changes hands, everyone else must adjust.

The end of the Watergate epoch in U.S. politics

Decision Made  
'To Heal' U.S.

© 1974 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Richard Milhous Nixon, the 37th President of the United States, announced last night that he had given up his long and arduous fight to remain in office and would resign at noon today, less than two years after his landslide election for his second term.

Gerald R. Ford, whom Nixon nominated for vice president on Oct. 12, will be sworn in today at the same hour as the 38th President of the United States. He will serve out the 895 days remaining in the term.

Nixon, in a conciliatory address on national television, said he was leaving not with a sense of bitterness but with a hope that his departure would start a "process of healing that is so desperately needed in America."

The 61-year-old Nixon, appearing calm and resigned to his fate, became the first president

Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office."

Nixon expressed confidence in Ford, "to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent past behind us."

"By taking this action, I hope that I will have hastened the start of that process of healing, which is so desperately needed in America," he said. "I regret deeply any injuries that may have been done in the course of the events that led to this decision. I would say only that if some of my judgments were wrong — and some were wrong — they were made in what I believed at the time to be the best interests of the nation."

Further, he said he was leaving "with no bitterness" toward those who had opposed him.

"So let us all now join together in affirming

★ Other Stories And Pictures On Pages 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A, 1B and 6B

in the history of the republic to resign from office.

Shortly after Nixon completed his address, Ford appeared on the lawn of his Alexandria, Va., home and in brief remarks, continued the theme of reconciliation. He said he would keep Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state to ensure "those policies of peace" the Nixon administration had begun.

And he moved to establish a new and friendlier relationship between the Democratic Congress and the Republican White House. In his long service in Congress, he said, he had known many adversaries but not one "enemy."

Nixon, speaking from the Oval Room, where his predecessor will be sworn in today, may well have delivered his most effective speech since the Watergate scandals began to swamp his administration early in 1973.

In tone and content, the 15-minute address was in sharp contrast to his frequently combative language of the past, especially his first "farewell" appearance — that of 1963 when he announced he was retiring from politics after losing the California governor's race and said the media would not have "Nixon to kick around" anymore.

Yet he spoke of how painful it was for him to give up the office.

"I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so," he said.

"I have never been a quitter," he said. "To leave office before my term is completed is opposed to every instinct in my body." But he said he had decided to put "the interests of America first."

Conceding that he did not have the votes in Congress to escape impeachment in the House and conviction in the Senate, Nixon said that "to continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb time and attention of the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home."

"Therefore," he continued, "I shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow.

that common commitment and in helping our new President succeed for the benefit of all Americans," he said.

Nixon's announcement came only two days after he told his Cabinet that he would not resign but would let the constitutional impeachment process run its course, even though it was evident that he would be removed from office after a Senate trial.

But in the next 48 hours the pressures for him to resign and turn the reins of government over to Ford became overwhelming.

His chances of being acquitted were almost hopeless: Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona conservative who was the 1964 Republican presidential candidate, told him he had no more than 15 votes in the Senate, far short of the 34 he needed to be sure of escaping conviction. Members of his own staff, including Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, strongly recommended that he step down in the national interest.

In the end, only a small minority of his former supporters were urging him to stay and pledging to give him their support. It was his friends, not his legions of enemies, that brought the crucial pressures for resignation.

Seventeen months of almost constant disclosures of Watergate and related scandals brought a steady attrition of support, in the country and in Congress, for what many authorities believed was the most powerful presidency in the history of the nation.

However, a presidential statement of last Monday and three transcripts of presidential conversations that Nixon chose to make public ultimately precipitated the rush of events of the last week.

In that statement, Nixon admitted, as the transcripts showed, that he ordered or "suggested" a halt to the investigation of the break-in at the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate Complex six days earlier by persons in the employ of agents of Nixon's re-election campaign. He also admitted that he had kept the evidence from both his lawyers and the House Judiciary Committee, which had recommended his resignation.

(Continued On Page 15A, Col. 1)