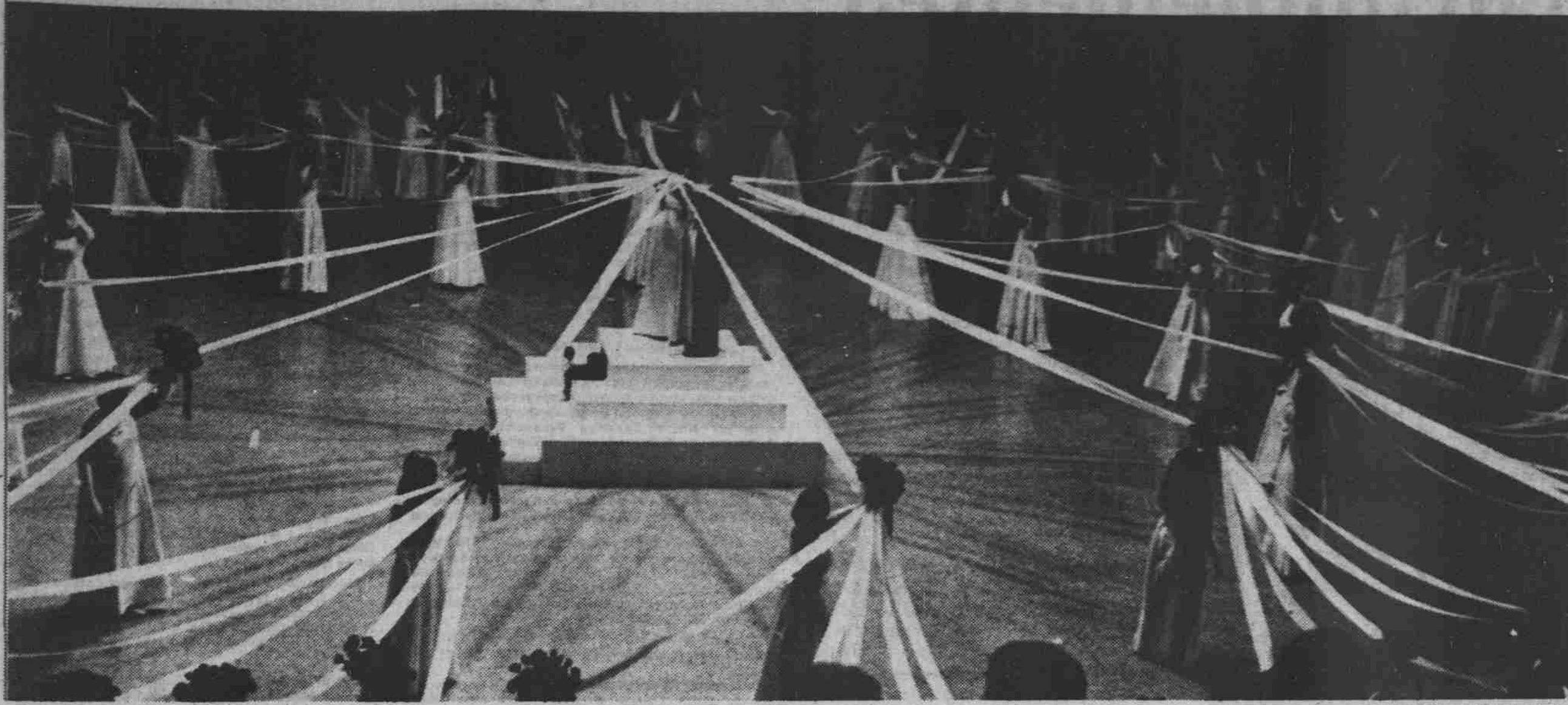


Spotlight captures smiling paragons of tradition



North Carolina's very own debutantes, 175 in all, "came out" into society Friday night, unveiling their beauty in the traditional cartwheel figure of the annual ball

This year's debutantes presented to N.C. society at forty-eighth annual ball

by Harriet Sugar and Ellen Wiener

Is it coincidental that the North Carolina Debutante Ball and the Miss America Pageant occurred on the same weekend?

The pretty girls on parade. The anxious smiles. The bouquets of roses. But as for the 175 beautiful belles who "came out" Friday night at Memorial Auditorium in Raleigh, nobody seemed to know how they got there.

"I guess your father has to own some high things or something," said a 16-year-old deb admirer who hopes to be one herself someday. "Most of the girls that are in it—they're pretty high class."

"You buy your way into it. Money—that's all it takes," remarked a UNC student who dated one of the girls.

"The girl who is the head of it is the girl whose father contributes the most money," said a UNC fraternity member, who also escorted a deb. "Then the other top ten girls follow."

According to Mrs. James C. Hill Jr., chairman of the girls' committee, "The girls are members of well-respected North Carolina families who have contributed to the civic and cultural tradition of the state."

The evening of the presentation reflected this Southern tradition. The Memorial Auditorium stage was transformed into a garden not unlike those of the stately plantation. The leader of the ball, Anna White Johnson of Raleigh, sat on a white wrought-iron love seat amidst rows of greenery.

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Stevens declares perjury occurred

by Joel Brinkley
News Editor

RALEIGH—Republican U.S. Senate candidate William E. Stevens Jr. announced Friday he thought his Democratic opponent Robert Morgan should clear up conflicts in testimony presented by Morgan and others during last month's Personnel Board hearings on the dismissal of James R. Ladd.

"I challenge Mr. Morgan to clear up the question of who actually committed perjury at the hearing," Stevens said during a Raleigh press conference.

Morgan responded three hours later, saying Stevens was indulging in "political slander."

"It has become clear, even this early in the campaign," Morgan said in a prepared statement, "that the Republicans intend to conduct their campaign with smear, falsehoods and innuendo."

"I had hoped Mr. Stevens and his associates would let the people of this state decide the senate race on the issues and not inject scurrilous political and personal attacks into the campaign."

Stevens' charge centers around two areas of testimony presented during Ladd's appeal of his dismissal as director of the North Carolina Justice Academy. Ladd testified under oath he thought "a major component of why I was fired" was because he failed to work for or contribute to Morgan's Senate campaign.

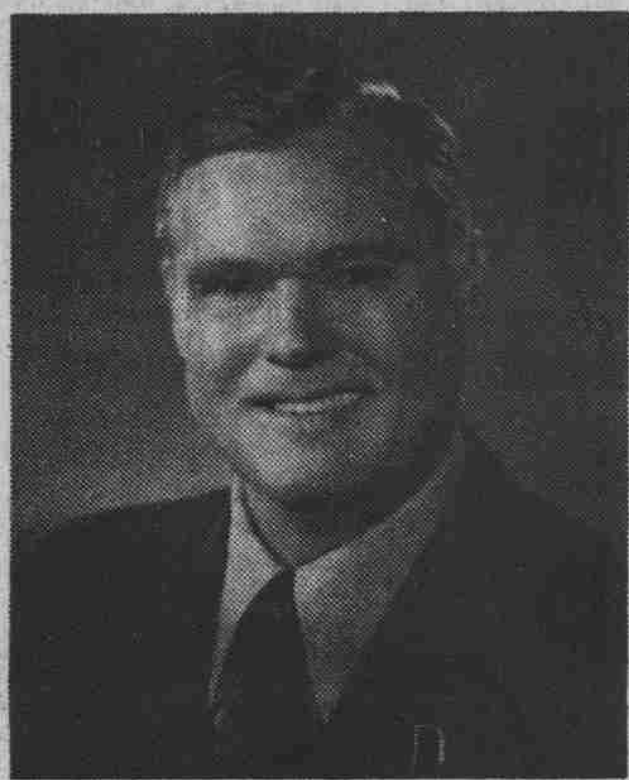
He said Morgan questioned his loyalty and told him, "I've worked hard to get you (and others at the Academy) high salaries, and I haven't seen any of it come back."

Another justice department official, N.C. Training and Standards Council Director John Faircloth, testified at the hearing that he had a similar conversation with Morgan in May.

"Mr. Morgan said he was upset that he went to the General Assembly and got high salaries for some of us at the Department of Justice and then had to campaign all by himself," Faircloth said Morgan told him.

Morgan denied these charges under oath. Another conflict in testimony occurred when Morgan said Ladd was fired because he failed to consult him or members of the Academy's administrative council on plans for the proposed Academy.

Ladd testified Morgan told him during a January council meeting that he should



William E. Stevens Jr.

worry about making the Academy operational before Morgan left office. He said Morgan told him, "Take the ball and run with it," while Morgan handled the council.

Morgan denied this charge under oath, but four other justice department officials testified they heard Morgan make this statement.

Lying under oath constitutes perjury and is punishable by a maximum of 10 years in jail.

Stevens did not specifically say Morgan committed perjury, but said, "Someone is lying. When a person lies under oath, it is called perjury, a word which has become all too familiar to the American people recently in connection with Watergate."

He said Morgan should "make a statement that is believable and clear."

The Personnel Board recommended that Morgan's firing be overturned and Ladd be reinstated as Academy director. The Board found that Morgan did have cause to discipline Ladd but not sufficient cause to fire him. The Board, therefore, recommended Ladd not be given back pay.

The Board made no recommendations about conflicts of testimony presented at the hearing. A Board spokesman said, "The Board simply didn't want to discuss any political matters."

prosecuting a president while in office. Instead, they named him an unindicted co-conspirator.

With President Ford's decision Sunday to pardon Nixon for all crimes "he has committed or may have committed or taken part in" during his presidency, Special

The Daily Tar Heel

Chapel Hill's Morning Newspaper

Vol. 83, No. 8

Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Monday, September 9, 1974

Founded February 23, 1893

Ford pardons Nixon; press secretary quits

From UPI wire dispatches

WASHINGTON—President Ford Sunday granted Richard M. Nixon unconditional pardon for any Watergate offenses to "firmly shut and seal this book" for the nation and for Nixon himself.

Stunned Congressmen expressed both praise and outrage, and Nixon said he was grateful.

Later in the day, President Ford's Press Secretary J. F. terHorst resigned on grounds of conscience in connection with the pardon granted former President Nixon, a White House spokesman said Sunday night.

The White House said Ford sweated out his decision alone over the past week without consulting Nixon, but the former President issued a statement within minutes,

sorrowing over the mistakes he had made but conceding no criminal wrongdoing.

Ford announced his historic—and immediately controversial—decision by summoning newsmen to his Oval Office on Sunday morning and reading to them in solemn and somber tones from a long prepared statement.

He explained how he had agonized over

See full statement, page 3

what he was about to do. "I do believe the buck stops here", Ford said and concluded with these words of official proclamation: "Now, therefore, I, Gerald Ford, President of the United States, pursuant to

the pardon power conferred upon me by Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon for all the offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 20, 1969 through August 9, 1974."

Ford then rose from his desk and left the room.

In San Clemente, Calif., where Nixon has lived in seclusion and pondered what the future might hold since he left office Aug. 9, the former President immediately issued his response.

"One thing I can see clearly now is that I was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate, particularly when it reached the stage of judicial proceedings and grew from a political scandal into a national tragedy," he said in part.

"No words can describe the depths of my regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency..."

The terHorst reaction came hours after Nixon's pardon. He was reported to be up as he left the White House Sunday, and had said earlier he would not stay on even if the President refused to accept his resignation.

The press secretary's resignation is made more shocking because terHorst was the first appointment made by Ford when he assumed the Presidency; he is a longtime personal friend of the President, having known Ford closely for some 25 years. It is generally agreed that terHorst was responsible for the new administration's apparent openness with the press and the public.

In Congress, reaction split down party lines and many legislators were simply unprepared to express an opinion in the early hours after the announcement.

Republicans like Sen. William R. Brock of Tennessee generally praised the act, reasoning, as Brock did, that Ford had "taken a tough road... there are times when you have to make decisions."

Vice President designate Nelson Rockefeller also congratulated Ford for "an act of conscience, compassion and courage," but one Republican, Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, said Ford had made "a serious mistake."

The harshest words came from Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., who called it "an outrageous act," and one of the President's closest Congressional associates, who declined to be identified for publication, said "Ford knows full well that by doing this he's blown up his honeymoon with Congress."

There were no strings attached to Ford's pardon, and White House spokesman Philip Buchen said Ford had also decided, upon the recommendation of Attorney General William B. Saxbe, that Nixon's White House tapes and documents will remain his personal property and will be destroyed upon Nixon's death or on Sept. 1, 1984, whichever comes sooner.

Buchen said Nixon had agreed, however, to leave the materials in a federal depository in California for three years where they may be subpoenaed for legal processes.



Richard M. Nixon

... pardoned



Gerald R. Ford

... the pardoner

Ford made clear he had acted both out of compassion for Nixon and fear that the nation would be torn apart by "ugly passions" if Nixon were brought to trial.

He said Nixon had suffered "an American tragedy in which we have all played a part. It can go on and on, and someone must write 'the end' to it."

"I have concluded that only I can do that, and if I can, I must."

Ford indicated Nixon's health was one factor, saying "serious allegations and accusations hang like a sword... threatening his health as he tries to reshape his life..." He also said there seemed no way Nixon could possibly get a fair trial in the passionate setting of the final Watergate prosecutions.

"But it is not the ultimate fate of Richard Nixon that most concerns me, though surely it deeply troubles every decent and every compassionate person," Ford said.

"My concern is the immediate future of this great country... I cannot prolong the bad dreams" of Watergate.

Knievel uninjured

After fall to gorge

by Duston Harvey
United Press International

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Space-age stuntman Evel Knievel parachuted in his mini-rocket into the Snake River Canyon without serious injury Sunday in a futile—but lucrative—attempt to soar across the quarter-mile gorge.

Knievel, at least \$6 million richer for his seconds-long flight, explained later that he himself triggered the chutes which lowered the rocket safely to the bottom of the 600-foot-deep canyon because the rocket had begun rolling over.

But the producer of the closed-circuit TV of the super-ballyhooed event said the chutes had been activated accidentally when Knievel's hand was jolted loose from the parachute trigger.

Whichever way it happened, Knievel emerged from the dented "Skycycle X2" waving to the throngs that lined the rims of the treacherous, lava-walled canyon. He then was whisked by helicopter back to the launch site.

The blastoff came at 5:35 p.m. EDT. The red, white and blue rocket rose from the launch pad for 8.7 seconds. Then the drag parachute popped from the tail, pulling out the main chute. The rocket floated 600 feet to the rugged canyon floor alongside the swirling waters of the river.

"The shot almost knocked me out," Knievel said afterwards. The 34-year-old cyclist, whose flight made him the highest priced daredevil in history, had trouble getting off his seat belt. "Thank God I didn't go into the river or I never would have made it," he said.

More rain

Mostly cloudy today through Tuesday with a 30 per cent chance of showers today. The high temperatures will be in the lower 70s and lows in the 60s.

The humidity is 84 per cent and the winds are from the North-east at five miles per hour.

The scope of the case

How Nixon figured in Watergate

by Jane Denison
United Press International

WASHINGTON—By the stroke of one President's pen, possible criminal prosecution against another has been barred forever and the scope of any case against

News analysis

Richard M. Nixon may never be known. But tucked away in file drawers and rolled on reels of tape is a host of evidence—damning or exculpatory, depending on how it is interpreted—that details the myriad crimes known as Watergate and how Nixon figured in it.

As long as six months ago, the Watergate grand jury concluded 19-0 that the evidence justified naming Nixon as a conspirator in the plot to hush up the bugging scandal. The jurors did not indict because the Constitution apparently forecloses

Prosecutor Leon Jaworski no longer has the option of seeking Nixon's indictment as a private citizen.

Legal sources said he may have the option of issuing a report summarizing the evidence against the former President, though that was unclear and there was no indication Jaworski would take such a tack.

The evidence that led the grand jury to conclude that Nixon was involved in the conspiracy is still secret, locked away by law that demands the work of grand juries and prosecutors be hidden from the public view

unless used in court to prosecute those accused of criminal wrongdoing.

Since then, Jaworski has amassed even more material—primarily White House tapes wrested from Nixon by Supreme Court order—and Nixon's own Aug. 5 admission that he had withheld for more than two years evidence indicating his complicity in the coverup.

Despite the secrecy surrounding Jaworski's investigation, the House Judiciary Committee dug up enough "clear and convincing" evidence of its own to conclude Nixon should be removed from office.

It concluded Nixon "deliberately contrived to deceive the courts, the Department of Justice and the American people" and had condoned cover-up acts by his aides that included "perjury, destruction of evidence, and obstruction of justice."

The committee also concluded that Nixon "repeatedly used his power as President to violate the Constitution and laws of the

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