

10 Jun 75 ①

U.S.

Nixon (resignation from/Supreme Court bar) - In one-sentence letter to the Supreme Court, dated today, Nixon resigns as a lawyer entitled to practice before the Court: "Not having practiced law for several years, and not intending to practice law in the future, I desire to and hereby resign from the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of which I am currently a member. Sincerely yours, Richard M. Nixon."

The letter is handed to the clerk of the Court 13 Jun by Raymond G. Larroca, one of Nixon's WX lawyers. It is accepted by the Court 23 Jun in a brief order which directed that Nixon's name be removed from the roll of attorneys admitted to practice before the Court. Justices William O. Douglas and William H. Rehnquist did not participate in the Court's action.

WXP: "The resignation eliminates the possibility of disbarment proceedings before the high court that could be an outgrowth of Nixon's involvement in the Watergate scandal. The pardon he received from President Ford ... applied only to criminal penalties arising from his activities as President and does not protect him from disbarment." According to Herbert Mitgang the New York bar is apparently conducting a secret disbarment proceeding against Nixon (entry 27 May).

(In Mitchell's case [entry 9 Jun] the Supreme Court suspended him as a result of a routine notice from the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia that he had been suspended there. Question: Assuming Nixon had not resigned from the Supreme Court, and if the proceedings of the New York bar should result in their suspending or disbaring Nixon and a notice to that effect be sent to the Supreme Court, would this then have resulted in the automatic suspension or disbarment of Nixon by the Supreme Court?)

WXP, NYT, SFC [Reuters], 24 Jun 75

- See entry 27 May, AMP-F (refs on Nixon disbarment).

10 Jun 75 (2)

Nixon (transition funds) - "Richard Nixon had \$33.35 left over, according to a confidential audit, from the \$100,000 that Congress granted him to cover his transition expenses. He managed to stay within the allotment, however, only because the government generously didn't charge him for the big expenses."

See clipping for partial breakdown of the amount spent by Nixon and by the government.

WXP 10 Jun 75, Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

Nixon (tapes and papers) - A footnote in the Rockefeller commission's report on its investigation into the domestic activities of the CIA, published today, says Nixon refused permission for examination of WH tapes and papers by the commission's investigators. Story, which carries no attribution, says that "Even though Rockefeller commission officials argues they were legally entitled to examine the Nixon papers, it was learned, President Ford's lawyers refused to support the commission's claims to look at the documents now in government custody." A Rockefeller spokesman says lack of time and manpower prohibited a court challenge of Nixon's refusal.

SFC 12 Jun 75 [no attribution]

Rockefeller Commission - See entry, Nixon (tapes and papers).