

PARADE'S SPECIAL

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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BECAUSE OF VOLUME OF MAIL RECEIVED PARADE REGRETS IT CANNOT ANSWER QUERIES ABOUT THIS COLUMN.

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DOCTORS ARE CONFIDENT THAT NIXON WILL REGAIN HIS FULL HEALTH. IT IS DOUBTFUL, HOWEVER, HE WILL EVER REGAIN HIS GOOD STANDING AS A LAWYER.

NIXON AS A LAWYER—IS HE FINISHED?

Lawyer-members of the Nixon Administration and lawyers who helped arrange illegal campaign contributions to the Nixon Administration have probably fomented more harm and ill-will for the legal profession than the lawyers of any other era.

According to John G. Bonomi, chairman of the special committee on Watergate discipline of the National Organization of Bar Counsel, 27 involved lawyers as of this writing have either been disbarred, censured, suspended, or placed under

disciplinary investigation.

In addition to such well-known names as Charles Colson, John Dean, Harry Dent, John Ehrlichman, Jake Jacobsen, Herbert Kalmbach, Spiro Agnew, Richard Kleindienst, Egil Krogh, Gordon Liddy, Robert Mardian, John Mitchell, and of course, Richard Nixon--sadly, too, there are Frank DeMarco, David R. Young, Claude Wild, Gordon Strachan, George Spater, Donald Segretti, Harry Sears, Stuart Russell, Kenneth Parkinson, Harold Nelson, Edward Morgan, John Melcher, Orin Atkins and James Sanseen.

The most publicized of all these legal lights is

Richard Nixon, who practiced law in New York City from 1963 to 1968 and subsequently became a \$250,000-per-year senior partner in the law firm of Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell.

Last year the California state bar was about to censure or disbar Nixon when he forestalled that action by resigning from the association. He admitted in his letter of resignation that he was under disciplinary action at the time.

Comes soon the disbarment proceedings of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York against Richard M. Nixon, an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate felonies. Mr. Nixon is aware of the New York City Bar Association's ongoing inquiry into his past behavior. The inquiry will undoubtedly result in hearings if Nixon chooses to partake in them. If not, he can resign. But if he does resign, he must then admit in his letter or statement of resignation that he cannot defend the charges brought against him on their merit.

Should Nixon choose that course, his resignation will probably approximate the closest confession of guilt he is ever about to make--memoirs or no memoirs--concerning Watergate and the character of his Presidency.