

Nixon to Name Gray Regular FBI Chief



L. PATRICK GRAY III
... now acting director



WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS
... staying at EPA

Post 12/21/72
President Nixon will name acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray III to a full term as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Washington Post learned yesterday.

James R. Schlesinger, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is said to be the likely successor to Richard M. Helms as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Washington Evening Star-News reported yesterday that Helms will be named ambassador to Iran.

The Washington Post also learned that J. Stanley Pottinger, director of the civil

rights office at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is expected to be named Assistant Attorney General for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

The White House confirmed yesterday that William D. Ruckelshaus will stay on as head of the two-year-old Environmental Protection Agency.

Press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said President Nixon has "expressed confidence" that Ruckelshaus will continue to be a "strong force in policy making and in (anti-pollution) enforcement activity."

Details on Page A22.

A 22 Thursday, Dec. 21, 1972 THE WASHINGTON POST

Nixon to Name Gray to Term As FBI Chief

By Sanford J. Ungar
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon has decided to nominate L. Patrick Gray III, now acting director of the FBI, for a full term as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, administration sources said yesterday.

But a White House announcement of the appointment will probably be delayed until after the first of the year, when Gray returns to the capital after recuperating from intestinal surgery, the sources said.

The President is also expected to name J. Stanley Pottinger, chief of the civil rights office at the Department of

mer FBI personnel that has been circulating here include the new regime's public statements about the firing and demotion of special agents in charge of field offices.

Gray has also come under fire for centralizing power in the hands of several young personal assistants he brought with him from the Justice Department's civil division and for his trips around the country—in military aircraft—to visit field offices and give speeches.

The central theme in his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, however, is expected to be the question of whether he would "politicize" the FBI, long regarded as a nonpartisan agency.

Gray has rejected allegations that he ran political interference for the Nixon administration during the FBI's investigation of the Watergate bugging affair and that he personally ordered bureau field offices to provide election-year advice on law-enforcement issues to the White House.

Senate aides predict that even if Gray is not opposed for the post personally, his confirmation hearing could be protracted because it will provide Congress's first extensive look inside the FBI.

Hoover never had to be confirmed in his job, because no statute had required it, and his annual testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee to justify the FBI's budget was always behind closed doors. A law passed in 1970 made the FBI directorship subject to Senate confirmation.

Pottinger, a long-time aide to former HEW Secretary and White House counsel Robert H. Finch, joined HEW in March, 1970, after Leon E. Panetta resigned in protest against the Nixon administration's civil rights enforcement policies.

Health, Education and Welfare since 1970, as assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

Both appointments require Senate confirmation and are expected to provoke considerable controversy on Capitol Hill.

Gray, a long-time political supporter of Mr. Nixon, would become only the second director of the FBI in its history. He was named to the post temporarily last May 3, the day after the death of J. Edgar Hoover, who ran the bureau for almost half a century.

A Navy veteran and a Connecticut lawyer who earlier served as an assistant attorney general in the Nixon administration, Gray has provoked the anger and opposition of many long-time FBI officials loyal to Hoover.

Four more FBI veterans, including the director of the National Crime Information Center, were recently added to the list of those requesting early retirement rather than stay on under Gray.

None of them publicly acknowledges being exasperated with their new boss, and one cites family problems for his inability to go along with Gray's new policy of rotating officials at FBI headquarters here with those in the bureau's regional field offices.

But grievances in a memorandum by current and for-