

NYTimes NIX AD JUN 30 1973

Drug Unit Chief Resigns, Assailing Ex-Nixon Aides

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—John E. Ingersoll resigned today as director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Government's chief drug law-enforcement agency, charging that inter-agency rivalry, confusion and intervention by the White House had blunted the efforts of the Nixon Administration in drug control.

Later today Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson named John R. Bartels Jr., a deputy director of the office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, as a caretaker administrator of the new Drug Enforcement Administration. Mr. Ingersoll's unit and other Federal drug units will be merged into that body this weekend, at President Nixon's order.

Mr. Ingersoll, a career law-enforcement officer, said that H. R. Haldeman, former chief of the White House staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, former White House adviser on domestic affairs, had squeezed him out of government. He said that he would have been interested in heading the new, overall organization if the White House had guaranteed a hands-off policy, but that he had learned that the two Nixon aides wanted him out and he suspected this was because he had resisted White House pres-

A Talk With Kleindienst

"There was no concerted effort to influence what I did," Mr. Ingersoll said at a news conference, "but by the same token, I don't think I was given any opportunity to influence personnel choice selections. More than policy-setting, it got into implementation of policy and how you should go about doing your job." He said he felt that his resistance was "one reason for my demise."

In his letter of resignation from the Justice Department agency, Mr. Ingersoll told Mr. Richardson that he had no choice but to quit after he was told by former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst in February that "unnamed White House officials did not intend to retain me after the drug



Associated Press
John E. Ingersoll as he announced resignation.

control program was reorganized."

He learned later, he said, that Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman were responsible. Mr. Ingersoll said, Mr. Kleindienst "initiated the conversation and said I probably ought to think about a change in my future. I asked him why and there was no response. He made it clear it was not his desire. Sure, I was upset."

Disruption and Rivalry

The Nixon Administration, he said, fostered disruptive rivalry when it created the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in the Justice Department 18 months ago and appointed Myles J. Ambrose to head it. Mr. Ambrose had been Customs Commissioner during a period of intense rivalry between the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the drug-investigation section of customs.

Mr. Ingersoll said he believes Federal drug enforcement should concentrate on national and international drug traffick-

ing. He referred to a recent incident in Collinsville, Ill., when drug agents from several agencies—including one from his bureau, but all operating under the supervision of the Ambrose unit—broke into and raided two homes that turned out to be the wrong ones.

\$500-Million Is Asked

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 29—

The House Select Committee on Crime, calling drugs in the schools "an extremely deadly epidemic" that "is leaving a trail of devastation that will take a decade to remedy," made public today recommendations for dealing with drug abuse in the schools and crimes in the streets.

A report by the committee urges, among other steps, the expenditure of \$500-million each of the next four years for programs to eliminate the use of drugs in elementary and high schools. While the committee chairman, Representative Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, was pessimistic about the chances of that kind of funding, he said the cost should be balanced against the effects of crime. "If we're really serious about wanting to cut crime," he said, "we've got to get to the root of the problem."

"In New York," the committee report said, "We found that drug abuse and the crime integrally connected with it was corroding and destroying the very fabric of the school system. Drug abuse in New York City's schools has become so pervasive that it is scandalous—it is spreading tragically like a raging and uncontrollable epidemic."

"Although the drug-abuse problem had been blatantly evident in New York City's schools for years, the Board of Education never even discussed the matter until after 1969. The New York State Crime Commission has found that the board's inaction and 'head-in-the-sand' attitude has fostered

the spread of drug addiction in the city's schools."

The report also came down heavily on drug manufacturers, urging research toward more rigid control of the production and distribution of barbiturates.

"We need not look for a Mafia or organized criminal element for the cause of barbiturate abuse in this country," the report says, adding that "the fault lies squarely with our pharmaceutical manufacturers, drug wholesalers and retailers, and doctors."

The committee recommended that Congress monitor drug advertisements on radio and television to see whether the pharmaceutical industry can regulate itself. If self-regulation does not prove successful, the

report urges a Congressional study of possible regulatory legislation.

The report also asks every school board to develop a "well-conceived plan directed at ending drug abuse in the schools."

The committee urged the states to give "priority attention" to using Federal funds to reduce street crime. Mr. Pepper said that increasing penalties was not the answer, since most criminals do not believe they will be caught.

The committee also recommended abolishing juvenile prisons and institutions where "young offenders are incarcerated in a prison-like environment" and replacing these with smaller, community-based facilities.