

ult of these probes, legis-  
luced to tighten federal  
ocedures.

57 President Johnson pro-  
ation to provide funds for  
of crime prevention and  
at the state and local  
was sent to McClellan's  
tee's Subcommittee on  
d Procedures. McClellan  
mber of recent Supreme  
ad, through what he re-  
arranted expansion of the  
defendants, seriously un-  
ctiveness of the criminal  
the time the Administra-  
the Senate floor in May  
mittee had added to it a  
ons overturning some of

t important of the provi-  
confessions were admis-  
dge ruled that they had  
ven. This stipulation was  
the Supreme Court's  
966) ruling, which barred  
a suspect until he was  
rights. In floor debate  
d that if the Supreme  
re not reversed "the law-  
rther . . . reassured that  
a life of crime and de-  
oly with impunity. . . ."

version of the crime bill  
stapping in many federal  
re enactment of the Om-  
rol and Safe Streets Act  
essentially the form pro-  
ommittee represented a  
ngressional liberals.  
ors contributing to con-  
ent for stronger crime  
rioting in black urban  
ing the summer of 1967.  
e Permanent Investiga-  
ee was selected by the  
o examine the causes of  
ome liberals opposed the  
nd that McClellan, be-  
ationist views and belief  
forcement, would ignore  
re the underlying social  
At the beginning of the

panel's hearings the following November, McClellan added to their fears by stating that the subcommittee would examine the immediate causes of the riots. He also condemned "callous and deliberate disregard for law and order, spurred on by inflammatory speeches and proclamations of those who publicly advocate the use of violence. . . ." In 1968, as the hearings progressed, he denounced the Office of Economic Opportunity for granting funds to black street gangs.

In 1969 the subcommittee continued its probe of urban riots and also examined campus disturbances. During July McClellan introduced a bill to impose fines and jail sentences upon persons who disrupted federally assisted colleges. The following year the panel investigated terrorist bombings. In the same year McClellan proposed what became the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, the most comprehensive law ever passed to fight organized crime.

In August 1972, after the death of Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D, La.) [ *q.v.* ], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, McClellan gave up his Government Operations chairmanship to become head of the Appropriations panel. [See NIXON Volume]

[MLL]

### McCLOY, JOHN J (AY)

b. March 31, 1895; Philadelphia, Pa.  
Presidential adviser.

John J. McCloy, one of the architects of American foreign policy in the 1940s, was an adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson during the 1960s. Following his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1921, McCloy worked in several New York law firms where he specialized in international corporate law. During World War II he served as a high-ranking member of the War Department. McCloy resumed private law practice in 1946 but became head of the World Bank a year later. In 1949 he was appointed military governor and high commissioner for Germany. He left that country in 1952 and for the next nine years served as chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. In 1962 he returned to private law

practice, where he handled international legal problems for some of America's largest oil companies. From 1953 to 1965 he was also chairman of the Ford Foundation. [See TRUMAN, EISENHOWER Volumes]

During the opening months of the Kennedy Administration, McCloy served as the President's principal disarmament adviser. Throughout the summer of 1961 he successfully negotiated terms for the resumption of East-West disarmament talks. McCloy also helped draft the legislation that led to the establishment of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the fall of 1961. Following the October 1962 discovery of Russian offensive missiles in Cuba, McCloy took part in negotiations at the U.N. on the ground rules involving U.S. inspection of Soviet removal of weapons from the island.

In late 1963 Lyndon Johnson appointed McCloy to the Warren Commission, formed to probe the death of John F. Kennedy. The Commission report, issued in September 1964, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone in assassinating President Kennedy. During the Johnson Administration McCloy also served on government panels investigating ways of forestalling the spread of nuclear weapons and ensuring world peace.

In April 1966 McCloy was appointed a special presidential consultant on the crisis precipitated by French President Charles de Gaulle's decision to withdraw his nation's troops from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO unity was threatened again that summer when Germany announced its desire to renegotiate financial arrangements made to offset U.S. balance of payments deficit caused by the presence of American troops in Germany. Under existing agreements Bonn had purchased U.S. military goods to compensate for the drain. But Germany, facing serious budget problems because of the rising cost of its welfare programs, suggested that its other payments and services be considered as part of the compensation. The situation was inflamed still further by the British desire to withdraw some of its troops from Germany to stem its own currency drain and by a Senate resolution stating that the U.S. should take similar action.

To prevent a weakening of the alliance, Johnson proposed multilateral negotiations between Britain, West Germany and the U.S. and asked McCloy to serve as American envoy to the October 1966 talks. Under the final plan announced in April 1967, the U.S. would redeploy its troops on a rotating basis with two of three brigades and four of nine fighter bomber squadrons returned to the U.S., where they would maintain a high degree of readiness. To help offset the dollar deficit, Germany agreed to invest \$500 million in medium-term U.S. government securities and promised to continue its policy of not converting dollars into gold.

In March 1968 Johnson asked McCloy to become a member of the Senior Advisory Group on Vietnam, convened to consider the military's request that over 200,000 additional troops be sent to Vietnam. During the committee's meetings McCloy was among those men, along with Henry Cabot Lodge [*q.v.*], Arthur Dean [*q.v.*] and Gen. Omar Bradley, who were dissatisfied with the existing policy but were reluctant to declare for a dramatic change. Nevertheless, the majority of the group recommended rejection of the troop buildup request and the de-escalation of the war. Johnson announced this policy on March 31, 1968.

In 1974 a Senate investigation of the petroleum industry revealed that since 1961 McCloy had been in the forefront of attempts to unite U.S. oil companies in their negotiations with the producing nations. He had also used his influence to obtain Justice Department approval for multi-company bargaining in 1971. McCloy's efforts proved fruitless because the Shah of Iran insisted that the oil companies conclude separate price arrangements with the producing states.

[EWS]

**McCONE, JOHN A(LEX)**

b. Jan. 4, 1902; San Francisco, Calif.  
Director of Central Intelligence,  
November 1961-April 1965.

John McCone was born into a prosperous San Francisco family. He graduated from the University of California in 1922 and

over the next 25 years amassed a fortune in the steel and shipbuilding industries. During the Truman Administration McCone held several high posts in the Defense Department, where he helped James Forrestal in the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). From 1958 to 1961 he served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. [See TRUMAN, EISENHOWER Volumes]

In an attempt to appease conservative critics of the Agency's handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion, President Kennedy appointed McCone director of the CIA in September 1961. While at the Agency McCone focused his attention on improving the quality of intelligence work and developing new technological data collection systems. He also tried to coordinate the activities of the various intelligence services under the leadership of the Director of Central Intelligence. However, his attempts were blocked by the Defense Department, which under Robert McNamara [*q.v.*] had dominated the technological intelligence field. [See KENNEDY Volume]

Despite McCone's attempts to develop new intelligence-gathering techniques, the CIA's emphasis remained on covert activities. In 1962 the Agency began a secret war in Laos and instituted counter-terrorist programs in Vietnam. It committed \$3 million to the 1964 Chilean election to prevent Communist-backed Salvador Allende from winning the presidency. Throughout the decade, it also continued efforts to block the development of leftist governments in Italy and Greece. Until 1966 the CIA used private foundations to channel money to groups and projects the Agency thought helpful to its mission. According to a 1976 congressional report, at least 14% of all grants over \$10,000 given by 164 American foundations (excluding the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations) were partially or completely funded by the CIA. Nearly one half of those in the field of international activities involved Agency funding.

Although McCone was director of the CIA, he may not have known about some of the Agency's most controversial activities. These included the illegal opening of