

A Shy Ex-Spy Talks

By Morton Kondracke
Chicago Sun-Times Service

Victor Marchetti does not look, act or talk like a top spy.

He looks like an overweight bureaucrat and speaks quietly.

Yet in his split-level Virginia ranch house hang auto-graphed pictures of CIA Director Richard Helms ("To Vic—with Appreciation for His Support . . .") and former CIA deputy director, Vice Adm. Rufus L. Taylor, whom Marchetti served as executive assistant. Marchetti says he has hung the pictures "for fun."

He has not framed Adm. Taylor's recent letter to him, written since Marchetti began speaking out about the Central Intelligence Agency, cautioning him not "to give help to our enemies within and without."

Marchetti, 41, graduated from Penn State in 1955 with a degree in Russian studies and history and was recruited for the CIA by a professor there who was secretly on the CIA payroll. After a year as a CIA agent in the field, Marchetti came up through the "analysis side" of the agency and ultimately was promoted to the executive staff.

For three years he was special assistant to the CIA chief of plans, programs and budgeting, then to the agency's executive director and finally to Taylor.

'Out of Step With Times'

In 1969, Marchetti quit the agency. He has given different reasons for making the final break, among them "too much military influence on intelligence with very bad effects."

"The clandestine attitude, the amorality of it all, the cold war mentality — these kinds of things made me feel that the agency was really out of step with the times," Marchetti told one interviewer.

"I just got fed up," he said, and he quit being one of the some 200,000 persons estimated to be employed in American intelligence.

Of these, some 18,000 are with the CIA. 6000 of them working in "clandestine services;" that is, espionage, counter-espionage and covert actions ranging from propaganda to assassinations and paramilitary activity.

He says "Congress really doesn't know about intelligence activities . . . the agency operates almost exclusively under the authority of the President."

... And Fights for Right to Speak

By Thomas B. Ross

WASHINGTON — (CST) — The government's efforts to silence a former official of the Central Intelligence Agency took on the dimensions of a major constitutional test yesterday when two of the nation's leading First Amendment lawyers entered the case.

Norman Dorsen, law professor at New York University and general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, agreed to defend Victor L. Marchetti, onetime executive assistant to the Deputy Director of the CIA.

"secret charter" under which the CIA conducts major clandestine operations, as not in keeping with the spirit of the 1947 law that created it.

About the

CIA...

While it may not be possible, according to Marchetti, for the CIA to start a war without the President's approval, it is most certainly possible to do so without the knowledge of the Congress or the people and, in fact, it has been done again and again.

How U.S. Gets Involved

The United States gets involved in such operations as the Laotian war, according to Marchetti, by initially developing a secret capacity to act, and then by using it.

"You establish a phony airline, you make friends, you buy up arms and you stash them away," he said.

"For example, Civil Air Transport was once a Taiwanese national airline run jointly by the CIA and the Nationalist government.

"In the late 1950s, when things began to heat up in Indochina," Marchetti said, "George Dole, who developed the airline for the CIA, developed Air America as a spin-off."

According to Marchetti, the CIA's other airlines include Rocky Mountain Air, located near Phoenix, and Southern Air Transport, near Miami.

The CIA also maintains, he said, a major arsenal known as Midwest Depot "out around Kansas City somewhere," where it stores a "huge inventory" of untraceable weaponry for arming CIA-supported movements overseas.

For training its personnel, according to Marchetti, the CIA has a base near Williamsburg, and another in North Carolina known as "Isolation Tropic."

Marchetti's list of nations where extensive CIA operations were mounted includes the Dominican Republic, The Congo in 1961 and 1964, Chile in 1966 and Laos.

And, of course, Vietnam.

"In the 1950s," Marchetti said, "the CIA had people like (Col. Edward) Lansdale planning secret operations against North Vietnam.

"They were mucking about in traditional style, supporting the corrupt regime that happened to be in power. When it didn't work, we got involved in the coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu.

"In the early 1960s, it was the CIA that came in with pacification and counter-terror programs.

'All Had Encouraging Tone'

"Even into the middle 1960s, the CIA analysts were doing all they could to support (Robert S.) McNamara and the President. They would ask CIA for these contingency estimates — 'What will the Communist reaction be to a certain U.S. action, such as the bombing of Hanoi?'

"The CIA would reply that the Soviets would scream and yell, but neither they nor the Chinese would enter the war . . ."

What to do about the CIA? Besides exertion of congressional control over intelligence and its budget, Marchetti recommends separating intelligence analysis and intelligence collection into separate organizations.

Clandestine services should be a "small highly profes-

sional, very well-covered operation, very secret along the lines of British intelligence and limited to the collection of information by human means.

Para-Military Operations

"Covert actions — that is, all those things from propaganda, secret contact with movements overseas, influencing elections, para-military operations — would be eliminated entirely.

"I don't think we've had a successful paramilitary operation yet. Even those thought to have been successful — like the Guatemalan overthrow — we're paying an awful price for now in terms of damage to our reputation and opposition from radicals and guerillas.

"The United States government does not need to save the world from Communism. Why support corrupt old dictators just because students are mouthing Communist slogans?"

Floyd Abrams, who was one of the New York Times' lawyers in the Pentagon Papers case, has been retained by Alfred A. Knopf Inc., the New York publishing house that has a \$40,000 contract to publish a book by Marchetti on the CIA.

10 Days

The Justice Department got a temporary restraining order against Marchetti Tuesday from U.S. District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va. Bryan has set a closed hearing April 28 to determine whether Marchetti will be permanently prevented from writing or talking about intelligence activities.

Dorsen is understood to be considering asking Bryan to throw out the government's suit on the ground that it violates the freedom of speech guarantee of the First Amendment as upheld by the Supreme Court in the Times case.

No Disclosure

CIA director Richard M. Helms told the court the book would compromise "currently classified intelligence" and violate a pledge Marchetti signed promising not to "divulge, publish or reveal . . . classified information."

His defense is expected to be that he does not intend to disclose any genuine secrets but only to challenge the