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# Oakton Man Still Fighting The CIA

by Joseph Gatins

Has the Central Intelligence Agency tapped the telephones, checked and intercepted the mail, and followed the movements of a 45-year old ex-Scoutmaster and church-going Oakton resident for the past five years?

Victor L. Marchetti, now a Vienna youth soccer league coach, says it has.

Why should the CIA want to watch over Marchetti, an apparently unobtrusive homebody?

He says it's because he was a CIA agent himself and has co-authored a book on the agency which he hopes will be published this May but which the CIA has bottled up in litigation since the first outline was drafted over 18 months ago.

The book, "The CIA and The Cult of Intelligence," is rumored to be the biggest piece of "whistle-blowing" non-fiction to be written on the intelligence agency to date.

Marchetti is also the highest ranking ex-CIA officer to possibly come forth with information on the CIA's clandestine operations. He resigned in 1969 with top marks on his latest efficiency rating, after a 14-year stint in the agency. He rose from the position of junior officer trainee in clandestine operations to

executive assistant to the CIA's deputy director.

While Marchetti was at one time enjoined by the CIA not to talk about his manuscript, he says that the litigation is now at the stage where publication will occur, with or without the deletions which the agency has requested in court.

The CIA which originally sought to halt publication of the book, has now requested 340 deletions which Marchetti says would cut 15 to 20 per cent of the book.

These deletions, ranging from one word to three page cuts, requested under various security regulations have now been whittled down to 162, 140 of which were recently denied by a federal court. The CIA is appealing that decision.

Marchetti says the book has a goal of reform; is not an appeal to the "lunatics." He contends that both he and co-author John Marks, a former foreign service officer, "believe in some legitimate areas" of the CIA's intelligence collection and analysis. The book, Marchetti says, does not discuss names of agents whose disclosure would jeopardize life, nor does it discuss or reveal techniques and analytical methods which he thinks are legitimate.

Marchetti says the book does, however, name some foreign officials tied to the CIA, talks of "what happened in Chile," the CIA's relations with the press, and refers to the gamut of "covered actions" — clandestine operations which Marchetti says include acquisition of private airlines abroad, manipulative coup d'etats, shoring up dictatorships, propaganda, and penetration of cultural organizations in foreign countries.

Marchetti transferred out of the agency's clandestine operations division after a training session at Camp Peary near Williamsburg and worked for ten years as a Soviet military intelligence analyst. He says his decision to leave came after he spent three years in "the executive suite" in the Langley office where he saw how the CIA fits into the U.S. intelligence community and how much emphasis was placed on clandestine work.

Although the CIA had many rationalizations for doing so, Marchetti says, it was the "ominous development of a growing domestic operations section in the CIA — which came to full flower in the late 1950's — which also made him question his role and the CIA role in general. "Domestic operations is the single most secret component of the CIA," Marchetti says, "I couldn't find out a thing on it."

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