

contained a Mortor torpedo. We could even tell whether a ship was out of the Baltic or the Black Sea.

"In 1962 we saw in Cuba a build-up the likes of which we'd never seen before in the world. At the same time, the Soviets were doing other things as diversionary tactics. In Indonesia and Yemen, for instance, they were using Soviet pilots and submarine crews for the first time. I don't think that stuff ever came out. Meanwhile the Pentagon was writing rebuttals to our reports, saying the Russian ships were just part of big agricultural and economic aid programs. But because of our work, the U-2 flights were sent. They came back and the first photographs showed all the SAM sites being put in. We have always taken great pride in this."

Later, Marchetti was assigned to keep tabs on Soviet efforts to develop an anti-ballistic missile system. "The point we kept hammering away at was this: Try as they might, the Soviets could not produce ABM's. All the fears they had around Washington were not founded. The anti-ballistic missile system is a dream. By the very nature of the game, it cannot work. You cannot develop a gun which will shoot a bullet from a gun already fired at you. Only Tom Mix could do that."

By this point, Marchetti's star was rapidly rising within the Agency. He was moved to the "executive suite," and there, ironically, his doubts began to develop. Vietnam was the issue. "It started off with me being hot and saying, 'We're gonna fight these gooks. Let's beat their asses, we can do it. Don't let them nickel and dime you to death. Whump 'em a couple of good ones.' " But the Johnson Administration chose another, more expensive course, and Marchetti grew frustrated. "They had money going down the drain like crazy. At the same time I was becoming more and more aware of the social problems in this country. It started out as a simple financial concern. We have ghettos. We have all kinds of other problems that have to be taken care of. Why spend money out there?"

Marchetti was never "radicalized" and he is certainly no radical today. But his frustration deepened, and he grew more and more disillusioned. "Vietnam was just one issue. I became disenchanted with a lot of the clandestine

activities. I thought they were useless. Actually counter-productive. Upholding a dictator somewhere in a country which ... if we had any brains ... we would have nothing to do with."

At first, he simply said his piece and avoided the Vietnam "account"—as it is called in CIA jargon. But he saw himself becoming a bureaucrat in an institution whose basic activities he questioned: "For example, so much money is spent on research and development, and I couldn't think of anything to research or develop. So I spoke with the guy who ran R & D and concluded that—out of 1200 people working for us—we had 300 to 600 too many. He wanted to keep them! He was a real bureaucrat. I was thinking what he had become and I could see myself that way. So my decision, in the end, was highly personal, emotional as well as logical. I just typed up my resignation and fired it in one day."

Though he confesses to missing "certain things about the Agency," Marchetti is today more critical than ever of its operations. "I am convinced that the U.S. intelligence, the CIA, are drifting toward, if they are not already involved in, domestic operations. It's only logical. I mean you can't spy against the Soviet Union and China. Those targets are almost impenetrable. Really the only place they can operate with any kind of success is in the underdeveloped areas of Latin America, Africa, certain parts of Asia. In any case, intelligence should be collecting information and analyzing it, but Agency people are most interested in influencing events. They're more interested in covert action operations that put certain people into office, in a coup d'état if necessary."

And so Marchetti fights his legal battle and jots down in private his recollections of life in the CIA. He does it, he says, because the only way to reform American intelligence is to open it up for public review. If he wins his case and publishes these memoirs (now scheduled for release in 1973, by Alfred Knopf and Co.), his story, we are assured, will present the American people with a view of the CIA which has heretofore appeared only in the nightmares of its most severe critics. If he loses, the dangers of which he warns are certain to multiply. ○

WOMEN

The sex of a psychologist may interfere with his or her clinical judgment, according to Norma Haan and Dr. Norman Livson, two psychologists at the University of California's Institute of Human Development in Berkeley.

After studying 30 experienced, professional psychologists, Haan and Livson found that male psychologists quickly pick up such deviations from the "male" norms as passivity and dependency, while females are more apt to notice "male" tendencies such as condescension and excessive concern with power and self-control. "It is as though men keep a sharper eye out for defections from the male stereotype, while women are more alert to excesses of males in the service of that stereotype," they report.

Male psychologists also tend to be more critical of *both* sexes, while females are supportive, the study shows. Female psychologists evaluate women more favorably, giving them credit for intellectual competence and self-acceptance, while males frequently accuse women of irritability and rebelliousness.

"We are left with a big question," add Haan and Livson, "Which psychologist—man or woman—can best tell us what people are really like?"

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A mother today spends only one-seventh of her lifespan raising children, compared to one-half of her life in 1911, according to Colin Bell in the British publication *New Society*. Due to earlier and fewer pregnancies and a lengthened life expectancy, Bell reports that most marriages can now anticipate two decades of "child-free existence," whereas 60 years ago there were only five such years.

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After a months-long strike, the all-women Cleaners Action Group of London has won union recognition and an increase in basic pay (see RAM-

The work of the Women's News Collective has grown out of a weekly radio program of women's news at KPFA in Berkeley. We welcome contributions.

PARTS, October 1972). Although they had initially demanded £19 a week (about \$45), the women accepted £16.50 plus 50 pence night allowance, with the provision that negotiations will continue on their demands for more holidays and the hiring of more staff.

Japan has achieved zero population growth, the first industrialized country in the world to do so. Although the IUD and the pill are illegal in Japan, abortion is cheap and widely used. More than 40 percent of married women have had an abortion, and about 17 percent said their first pregnancy was aborted. For contraception, the Japanese are partial to condoms, often combined with other methods.

Four women, charging sexual discrimination, are suing the State of California in order to receive pregnancy benefits under the state's temporary disability insurance. Carolyn Aiello, Elizabeth B. Johnson, Agustina D. Armendariz and Jacqueline Jaramillo are plaintiffs in two suits to halt enforcement of Section 2626 of the California Unemployment Insurance Code. Under this section of the code, women cannot collect disability benefits during the term of their pregnancy and for 28 days thereafter, even though they pay into this fund. In addition, women are denied benefits for any condition arising out of pregnancy. This provision affects approximately 200,000 working California women each year.

Male workers, however, are covered for such strictly-male disabilities as hernias, circumcisions, and prostatectomies, and the state even pays benefits to workers who are recovering from sex-change operations. With the narrow exception of alcoholism, drug addiction and insanity, male workers can receive benefits for disabilities arising out of any physical or mental impairment.

The women involved in the suits maintain they have faced considerable financial hardship and mental strain because of the unequal coverage. Three of the women were seriously ill due to complications arising from pregnancy, and one woman lost her job.

MONEY AND POLITICS:

the good fortune
of the franklin mint

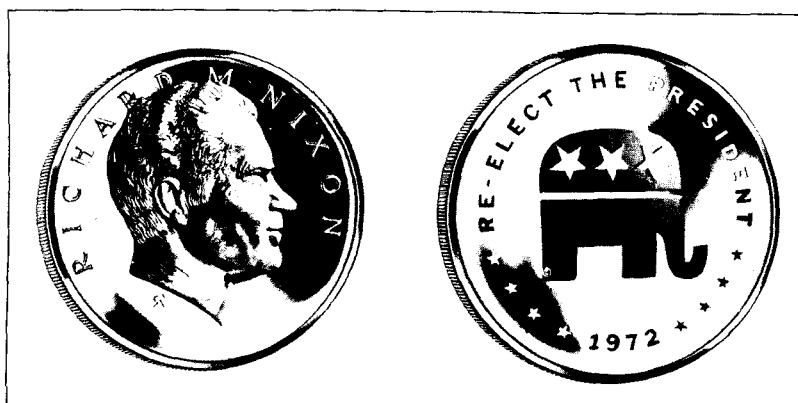
by james ridgeway

Among the various businesses looking to turn the American Bicentennial to their advantage is a Pennsylvania outfit called the Franklin Mint Corporation. Founded in 1964 by Joseph Segal, a Philadelphia advertising man, it now has sales of between \$75 and \$80 million a year, and claims to be the largest privately owned mint in the world, much larger than the mints of many governments. Franklin produces coins for several countries, such as Tunisia, Panama, Trinidad, Tobago, the Bahamas and Jamaica. But its major business is issuing a steady stream of commemorative medals for the United Nations, the American Legion, the Peace Corps, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the U.S. Olympic Committee, and whoever else will pay the price.

There is, for example, the first annual World Series medallion. Or you can pick up a series of presidential

campaign medals, 12 spoons featuring the "12 days of Christmas," and a Norman Rockwell Christmas silver plate. Mrs. Nixon is posing for a "First Ladies" series of medals, and congressional wives are known to carry about costly baubles made by Franklin Mint. An international operation, the company has subsidiaries in Canada, France and England. The French affiliate, Le Medailir SA, makes a die machine that is basic to minting operations in most parts of the world.

Over the past two years, Franklin Mint has drawn criticisms for its promotional methods. The June 27, 1971 *Washington Evening Star* carried an ad which made the following offer: "Postmasters of America invites you to build a valuable collection of medallic first day covers combining official U.S. commemorative stamps with the Postmasters' own sterling silver commemorative medals—from the very first issue." Below was pictured a rendering of an envelope with a medallic inset that said, "In commemoration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution" and "Limited Edition Proof." Elsewhere the envelope carried a label, "Authentically certified by Postmasters of America." It looked like a first-day issue put out by the government, but in fact Franklin Mint had prepared it



exclusive keepsake?

The Franklin Mint counts the Republican National Committee among its most valued clients. In the recent campaign, it struck an "Official 1972 Presidential Campaign Medal" shown above. The promotional literature described the

Franklin Mint as "the largest and foremost private mint in the world," and the medallion itself was touted as "a priceless memento" [sic], "a treasured heirloom you'll proudly display," and "an exclusive keepsake."