

CIA Love Traps Lured Diplomats

By Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

For years, the Central Intelligence Agency operated love traps in New York City and San Francisco, where foreign diplomats were lured by prostitutes in the pay of the CIA.

Through hidden one-way mirrors, CIA agents filmed the sexual adventures and later tried to blackmail the victims into becoming informants.

The stranger-than-fiction story of the blackmail operation is one of the secrets which the CIA frantically is trying to hide from congressional investigators. But we have uncovered the details and will be happy to furnish Congress with the evidence.

Significantly, the CIA used the old Bureau of Narcotics as a cover for the bizarre sex setup. In both cities, narcotics agents rented and maintained adjoining efficiency apartments. It was their responsibility to make sure the blackmail apartment had a lived-in look and was kept stocked with food and liquor, so the victims wouldn't become suspicious.

In San Francisco, the blackmail apartment was opened in the late 1950s and closed about 1965. It was equipped only with bugging devices, not observation mirrors. The New York operation lasted from about 1960 to 1966.

On the East Coast, the dual efficiency apartments were located on the sixth floor of a high-rise apartment building in Greenwich Village. On the wall of the blackmail apartment was hung a large painting of two ships. But the painting was actually a one-way mirror.

On the other side of the wall, CIA agents could watch and film the action through the see-through painting. The painting was strategically placed so that it gave the CIA observers a full view of the sofa, which opened into a bed. A Japanese screen, implanted with microphones, provided the sound for the CIA's blackmail movies.

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the one-way mirror was hidden behind a painting with hinges. The agents merely would swing back the painting like cabinet doors for the peep shows in the adjoining apartment.

To stage the shows, both male and female prostitutes with a variety of sexual skills were used. The CIA possibly got the idea from Russians, who long have used sex blackmail to entrap Westerners into spying for them.

Footnote: The narcs used the apartments when the CIA didn't need them. They would be advised to stay away on certain nights. The monthly rent for the dual Greenwich Village apartments was \$160 each. The rent, food and liquor bills were paid out of a special checking account in a bank near the New York narcotics office. Our associate Bob Owens contacted a CIA spokesman who said the agency had "never heard of this."

Watch on Waste—Deep in the rugged Canadian backcountry of Labrador, the U.S. Strategic Air Command has maintained three rustic fishing lodges for vacationing military brass.

Through last August, the favored officers were served by guides who helped them choose and clean their fish, while

cooks and other lackeys catered to their slightest whims. The tab, of course, was picked up by the taxpayers.

Originally established as survival training camps, the lodges were used for several years as vacation spas. Among the guests has been Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. George Brown.

Last year, \$35,000 in salaries was spent to coddle the visiting bigwigs. Another \$4,200 was paid out by the Strategic Air Command in maintenance costs. An Air Force spokesman pointed out, however, that the lodge guests paid for their own food.

The visiting VIPs, however, did not pay for their air transportation to the remote but spacious fishing lodges. They were shuttled from the SAC base at Goose Bay, Canada, on ancient planes called "Otters" and "Albatrosses." Incredibly, the SAC budget listed these planes as "strategic offensive aircraft."

These pontoon planes also were used to shuttle visitors and SAC personnel stationed at Goose Bay to Sand Hill, another Canadian lodge which is privately owned by a retired general.

The public is now rid of this tax burden. The Pentagon says it will not reopen the lodges

next summer, but instead will turn them over to the Canadian government.

Footnote: While the Pentagon has economized on these Canadian lodges at No Name River and Minipi Lake, the brass still has taxpayer-supported fishing lodges in Alaska. Congress has now asked the General Accounting Office to look into all such military vacation spots.

Tripple-Dipper—Able John Molinari, who collects nearly \$20,000 a year from the taxpayers as head of the state office of Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) switches hats to pick up two other paychecks.

At Western Electric, he is paid a part-time rate-based on hours worked, and gets a paid five-week vacation plus pay for holidays. At the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he collected about \$400 a month as the financial secretary.

Molinari, who has worked in the Senate for 14 years, says he sees "No conflict" among his three highly diverse jobs. "I call the shots as I see them."

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The Washington merry-go-round

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Jack Anderson

With LES WHITTEN

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On the East Coast the dual efficiency apartments were located on the sixth floor of a high-rise apartment building in Greenwich Village. On the wall of the blackmail apartment was hung a large painting of two ships. But the painting was actually a Mission Impossible-style one-way mirror.

On the other side of the wall, CIA agents could watch the action through the see-through painting and film the most intimate moments. The painting was strategically placed so that it gave the CIA observers a full view of the sofa, which opened into a bed. A Japanese screen, implanted with microphones, provided the sound for the CIA's blackmail movies.

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FBI Admits Monitoring Mich. Lawyer

By Ronald Kessler
Washington Post Staff Writer

Forty conversations of a Detroit lawyer, who is not alleged to have violated any laws, were monitored by the FBI when he talked with targets of FBI electronic surveillances, the bureau has admitted in court papers filed in Detroit.

In addition, the FBI has admitted making reports on 29 of the lawyer's speeches and having 145 conversations with persons outside the bureau concerning the lawyer's activities.

The admissions were made after the lawyer, Abdeen M. Jabara, charged the FBI in a civil suit with violating his constitutional rights of free speech and assembly by investigating him without having any reason to believe he had engaged in criminal conduct.

In a telephone interview, Jabara, a native of Michigan, attributed the FBI's surveillances to the fact that he represents a group of Arab students in the United States and a group of university graduates of Arab extraction. In addition, he said, he has publicly advocated converting Israel into an independent state for Moslems, Christians and Jews. FBI spokesman James Murphy declined to comment on the grounds the matter is in litigation.

The FBI said in the court papers that its investigation of Jabara was lawful and that the information gathered did not relate exclusively to activities protected by the First Amendment.

Any electronic surveillances, the bureau said, were authorized by various attorneys general to obtain foreign intelligence.

Since 1972, the FBI said, 40 of Jabara's conversations had been monitored when he spoke with persons who were the targets of 13 different FBI electronic surveillances. No bugs or wiretaps were placed on Jabara's telephone lines or in his home or office, the FBI said.

Asked if the outside conversations it had about Jabara were part of an ongoing probe of criminal activity, the FBI said no. After it made this statement, the FBI continued its surveillances of Jabara, the papers filed in U.S. District Court indicate.

Jabara said he learned of the surveillances by chance in 1972. He filed suit in the same year and was later joined in the litigation by the American Civil Liberties Union.

John H. F. Shattuck, national staff counsel of the ACLU, is scheduled to testify about the FBI statements Thursday before the House Judiciary's subcommittee on administration of justice, headed by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.).

In his suit, Jabara charges the FBI surveillance was part of an FBI counterintelligence program, known as Cointelpro, and that it is currently part of an intergovernmental program called Operation Boulder. The latter program is aimed at reducing the effectiveness of Arab-American political activists, the suit alleges.

Jabara said he learned of the FBI's interest in him after he was informed anonymously

that a local bank had asked one of its branches if it had any of his accounts.

Jabara sued the bank, which then disclosed that its request had been prompted by an FBI inquiry. Jabara then sued the FBI.

In response to the suit, the FBI said it had asked five banks if it had Jabara's accounts. In one case, the FBI said, it had obtained details of

a \$1,000 deposit made by Jabara with funds from one of the Arab groups he represents.

Jabara charged in his suit that the FBI communicated with his friends and associates to obtain information about him and to discourage them from associating with him by creating the impression he was engaged in criminal activity.

In making its statements, the FBI did not disclose the locations of its electronic surveillances but did list the times and dates when Jabara was overheard on them.

The FBI said its coverage of Jabara's speeches occurred because the bureau was interested in the organization that invited him or in what other speakers said.

In almost every case, the FBI statements show, the bureau summarized the views Jabara expressed at the meetings.

In a typical summary, the FBI said Jabara had given a report on the Vietnam Referendum Committee. Another summary said Jabara had espoused the cause of the Palestinians in the Mideast. A third event was described as a poetry reading by observers of Free Palestine Week.

The only Arab action advocated by Jabara, according to the summaries, was filing of a class action suit against the FBI and adoption of a resolution expressing support for Arab combatants and dismantlement of the Zionist movement.

Jabara recently contended some of the summaries were inaccurate.

COLBY WITHHOLDS DATA ON POLICE AID

Asserts Programs of Local
Agencies Would Suffer
From C.I.A. Disclosure

By DAVID BURNHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, has refused to identify police departments he says his agency assisted until two years ago because "such publication could hamper current police programs."

Mr. Colby, in a letter to Representative Edward I. Koch, Democrat-Liberal of Manhattan, said. "Confidentiality of relationships is generally a prerequisite to good intelligence. If we are forced to violate the trust and confidence under which these relationships were established, our reputation and effectiveness as a serious intelligence agency will be seriously impaired."

The Central Intelligence Agency is currently facing investigations of allegedly illegal involvement in domestic intelligence activities by committees of the House and Senate and a panel established by President Ford.

Mr. Koch first inquired about the C.I.A.'s relationships with police departments two years ago following publication in The New York Times of reports that high ranking officials in the New York Police Department had undergone training at the agency's headquarters in Langley, Va.

For Dozen Departments

As a result of Mr. Koch's inquiry, the House Government Operations Committee initiated

a limited investigation that resulted in the C.I.A.'s admission that it had provided assistance and training to "a dozen city and county police departments."

The agency, though it insisted that the contacts with the police departments did not violate its charter, announced, in a letter to the House committee dated Jan. 29, 1973, the termination of all such activities.

About this time, the identities of several additional police departments that had been trained or otherwise assisted by the C.I.A. became known. Besides New York, they included the departments in Washington, Boston, Fairfax County, Va., and Montgomery County, Md.

It was a letter from Mr. Koch on Jan. 9 of this year about the identity of the remaining seven departments the agency had assisted that prompted Mr. Colby to refuse to name them.

Doubts It Is Classified

After making his request, Mr. Koch said, "With the recent press reports concerning the extensive activities of the C.I.A., I would think that the information I am requesting could not possibly be considered classified."

According to the C.I.A. and the New York Police Department, 14 New York policemen, including former First Deputy Police Commissioner William H. I. Smith, received training in the computerized handling of intelligence information during September, 1972.

The training for the other departments reportedly included the detection of wiretaps and other secret recording devices, the techniques of secret surveillance and methods for finding explosive charges.

The C.I.A. said it did not believe the training activities violated either the letter or spirit of the 1947 law establishing the agency, which said it "shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement or internal security functions" in the United States.