# THE SPY WHO KNEW TOO MUCH

An Ex-CIA Officer's Quest
Through a Legacy of Betrayal

# HOWARD BLUM



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# Cast of Characters

### (In Order of Appearance)

### The Americans

TENNENT "PETE" BAGLEY: Counterintelligence officer and deputy head of the CIA's Soviet Bloc division.

MARTI PETERSON: The first female case officer assigned to Moscow Station.

JOHN PAISLEY: CIA analyst with a wide-ranging portfolio, which included defector interrogations as well as Soviet military strategy and nuclear weapons capabilities.

RAY ROCCA: Head of Research and Analysis, the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff

JAMES ANGLETON: Chief of the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff.

CLARE EDWARD PETTY: Member of CIA's Special Investigative Group (SIG).

CHRISTINA BAGLEY ROCCA: Pete Bagley's daughter, a CIA officer who married Gordon Rocca, a DIA analyst and the son of Ray Rocca.

WILLIAM COLBY: CIA fieldman who became director of Central Intelligence.

GEORGE KISEVALTER: Russian-born CIA officer who served as handler for several double agents.

IACK MAURY: CIA Soviet Division chief.

WILLIAM HOOD: Cold War Vienna Station chief.

DAVID MURPHY: Berlin fieldman and CIA Soviet Division chief.

RICHARD HELMS: Wartime OSS officer who rose through the ranks to become CIA director.

JOHN ABIDIAN: Security officer at the American embassy in Moscow who performed operational tasks for the CIA.

Bruce Solie: CIA security officer who defended Nosenko's bona fides and later played a key role in the ill-fated running of double agent Nicholas Shadrin.

LEONARD McCoy: CIA reports officer who defended Nosenko, asserting he was not a dispatched Russian agent.

JOHN HART: CIA officer who cleared Nosenko and later gave testimony to the House Select Committee on Assassinations that was pointedly critical of Pete Bagley.

KATHERINE HART: Chief of staff for CIA field stations and wife of John Hart.

- MARYANN PAISLEY: Wife of John Paisley and, for a time, a CIA clerk working directly for Katherine Hart.
- DAVID SULLIVAN: CIA analyst who leaked information to an aide of a US senator and later reported his suspicions about John Paisley to the Office of Security.

### The Russians

- ALEXANDER OGORODNIK: Double agent code-named Trigon who, when caught, committed suicide by ingesting a cyanide pill concealed in a fountain pen.
- PYOTR POPOV: Lieutenant colonel in military intelligence (GRU) who provided military secrets to the CIA and was executed for treason.
- OLEG PENKOVSKY: Colonel of GRU who passed secret intelligence to both the CIA and MI6 and was executed for treason.
- LEONID Brezhnev: Soviet general secretary whose private conversations were covertly recorded in the course of the CIA's Gamma Guppy operation.
- Boris Nalivaiko: KGB officer based in Vienna who lured the CIA into an embarrassing trap.
- GENERAL OLEG GRIBANOV: Chief of KGB counterintelligence (Second Chief Directorate) who established a special unit to focus on "operational deception."
- LIEUTENANT GENERAL SERGEY KONDRASHEV: High-ranking KGB officer with a wide-ranging career in foreign intelligence and counterintelligence operations.

### The Poles

MICHAL GOLENIEWSKI: Polish intelligence officer code-named Sniper.

### The Czechs

KARL AND HANA KOECHER: Husband-and-wife team of Czech intelligence officers who worked closely with the KGB and succeeded in infiltrating the CIA.

### The Defectors

PETER DERIABIN: KGB officer who became a consultant to the CIA.

Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko: KGB officer who defected after the Kennedy assassination.

ANATOLY GOLITSYN: KGB officer who later worked closely with the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff.

IGOR KOCHNOV: KGB agent who pretended to be a defector in order to set a trap for a Russian-born American citizen working for the DIA.

NICHOLAS SHADRIN: Soviet naval captain who became a US double agent, an operation that resulted in his kidnapping and death at the hands of the KGB.

## A Note on Sources

WHEN PETE BAGLEY, THE HERO of this story, died, the obituaries made quick work of summing up what had been a varied and complicated public life. "Played a key role in the controversial handling of Soviet defector Yuri Nosenko," was how the *Washington Post's* lede encapsulated Bagley's activities. The *New York Times'* opening graf stuck to this territory, too, albeit in a more nuanced fashion: "a former CIA officer who helped a mysterious Soviet spy betray his country, then tried for a half century to prove that the defector was actually a Russian double agent."

Yet while the Nosenko affair was indeed central to Bagley's professional life (the "Rosetta stone," he called it), I began my exploration of his remarkable career with the intent of focusing on what had struck me as a more important truth: how the case opened his detective's mind to the belief that the CIA had been penetrated by a mole. And as I set out to tell this story, to recount the perils, pitfalls, and ultimate success of Bagley's long-running mole hunt, I was also prodded by an observation Ed Epstein, a groundbreaking investigator into the secret workings of the US intelligence community, had offered on his friend Bagley's quest. "How he found the answers on his own could provide the plot of a great Hollywood spy movie," Epstein had provocatively written—before his essay, to my frustration, had quickly moved on to other matters.

From the outset, therefore, I was guided and encouraged by two

ambitions. I would tell the story of a real-life pursuit of a traitor. And I also was determined to shape this tale as a nonfiction narrative mirroring the actual adventure Bagley had lived.

Yet as I proceeded, I discovered, to my increasing consternation, that I had entered an investigative minefield. At every stage of my inquiries, I encountered a good deal of resistance. There were seemingly knowledgeable individuals in the covert world who for a variety of deeply held reasons—some intent on protecting at all costs the reputations of the institutions they'd served, others bristling with surprisingly durable personal antagonisms—refused to engage with the reality of the events that I'd uncovered and shared with them. Battle lines, apparently, had long ago been drawn and with the passing years had become reified. And in this grudge war (a taste of which I try to give in my tale), the truth—and its crucial implications—became in many quarters an irrelevancy. The official mindset was, in effect, to let sleeping moles lie.

And no less an obstacle to a writer trying to get to the bottom of things with some authority, sources who were (only after considerable prodding in most cases) willing to talk were nevertheless reluctant to allow themselves to be identified. Time after time, they shared critical, previously unreported information, yet they were adamant that their names could not be used. Part of their logic was professional: spies, they felt, should remain in the shadows. Yet another large component, I discovered with dismay, was their fear of reprisals; character assassination, as my account suggests, was an often-deployed weapon in the spy vs. spy wars that to this day rage within our intelligence services. And this apprehension also affected the friends and family of both Pete Bagley and John Paisley. I talked to several of them at length, and still they acceded to these interviews (many spread across multiple days) only if I promised that I would not identify them.

It is an agreement that I am honor bound to keep.

And yet this book suggests some startling new truths.

So how did go I about getting to the bottom of things? How

did I manage to take the reader on a journey that culminates on a snowy afternoon at the entrance to an ancient, venerable cemetery in Moscow? And how can I satisfy the reader that (as an in-house CIA journal sniffed about Bagley) while some of my sources are "conveniently unnamed," this is a true story?

And, no less of a challenge, how did I craft a narrative that tries to have the intrigue of a mystery and the momentum of a thriller—while also being a true story? Specifically, how did I accomplish this without resorting to a sputtering narrative, one that tediously reiterates the sources underlying the highly charged drama shaping each incident I recount? That doesn't trudge on like an academic tome?

Here, then, are the cardinal rules that guided me as I wrote this story: If a statement is in direct quotes, it is information that was conveyed to me in that precise form in an interview, a government document, a published book, or a press report. And if an incident is depicted, its details were shared directly to me by at least two mutually confirming sources, or substantiated in government documents or previously published accounts.

Consider, for example, the sections on Maryann Paisley that bracket the gist of the narrative. She died years before I began my research; I did not interview her. Her thoughts and opinions, however, were conveyed to me by members of her family, documents obtained by the Freedom of Information Act, interviews with her friends, interviews with individuals who had spoken with James Angleton in the months before his death and had knowledge of his luncheon with Mrs. Paisley as well as his long-gestating beliefs about the significance of the Paisley case, lawyers' briefs filed on Mrs. Paisley's behalf against the CIA and Justice Department, the transcripts of the insurance trial after the car crash involving her son and the death of a passenger in the car he'd been driving, and statements previously published in books and newspaper reports.

In the course of my research for the entire book, I conducted eighty-three separate interviews, including several that were quite

lengthy. I also relied on many recently declassified government documents, including, for example, the FBI file on Yuri Nosenko (File Number 63-68530) that ran to 718 pages; CIA files on Pyotr Deriabin, especially those newly declassified accounts of his behind-closed-doors testimony to the Warren Commission; and hundreds of pages of Freedom of Information documents on the John Paisley case that had been originally requested by members of the Paisley family and their lawyers.

Also invaluable were the convincing firsthand accounts Pete Bagley had written (*Spy Wars* and *Spymaster*); the many books and articles on the Paisley case (particularly *Widows* by William R. Corson, Susan B. Trento, and Joseph J. Trento, and the investigative reports in the *New York Times* by Tad Szulc and William Safire); and a tall mountain of books on the CIA mole hunt (most helpfully *Wilderness of Mirrors* by David Martin; *Molehunt*, by David Wise; *The Ghost*, by Jefferson Morley; *The Secrets of the FBI*, by Ron Kessler; and *Angleton Was Right*, by Edward J. Epstein).

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