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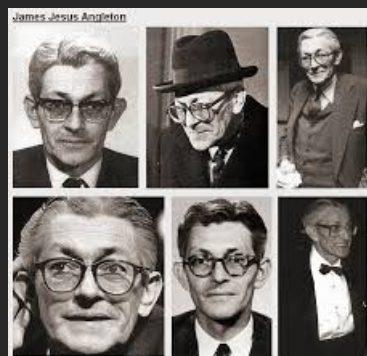
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THE VAULT

JAMES JESUS ANGLETON- SUSPECTED A MOLE IN THE CIA

There is a [hunt](#) going on presently for a traitor that is within our CIA. History sometimes repeats itself as we look into the past of James Angleton. Perhaps he was 100% correct and the mole was never caught then, but continued.

From Wikipedia



James Jesus Angleton (December 9, 1917 – May 11, 1987) was chief of [CIA Counterintelligence](#) from 1954 to 1975. His official position within the organization was "Associate Deputy Director of Operations for Counterintelligence (ADDOCI)".

Angleton was significantly involved in the U.S. response to the purported KGB defectors [Anatoliy Golitsyn](#) and [Yuri Nosenko](#). Angleton later became convinced the CIA harbored a high-ranking mole, and engaged in an intense search. Whether this was a highly destructive witch hunt or appropriate caution vindicated by later moles remains a subject of intense historical debate.

According to one-time [Director of Central](#)

Intelligence **Richard Helms**: "In his day, Jim was recognized as the dominant counterintelligence figure in the non-communist world."^[1] Investigative journalist **Edward Jay Epstein** agrees with the high regard in which Angleton was held by his colleagues in the intelligence business, and adds that Angleton earned the "trust ... of six CIA directors—including Gen. **Walter Bedell Smith**, **Allen W. Dulles** and **Richard Helms**. They kept Angleton in key positions and valued his work."^[2]

Early and personal life

James Jesus Angleton was born in **Boise, Idaho**, to James Hugh Angleton and Carmen Mercedes Moreno. His parents met in **Mexico** while his father was a **U.S. Army cavalry** officer serving under **General John Pershing**. His father purchased the **NCR** franchise in pre-war Italy, where he became head of the **American Chamber of Commerce** and later joined the **Office of Strategic Services** (OSS).

James Jesus Angleton's boyhood was spent in **Milan, Italy**, where his family moved after his father bought NCR's Italian subsidiary. He then studied as a boarder at **Malvern College** in England before going to **Yale**. The young Angleton was a poet and, as a Yale undergraduate, editor, with **Reed Whittemore**, of the Yale literary magazine *Furioso*, which published many of the best-known poets of the inter-war period, including **William Carlos Williams**, **E. E. Cummings** and **Ezra Pound**. He carried on an extensive correspondence with Pound, Cummings and **T. S. Eliot**, among others, and was particularly influenced by **William Empson**, author of *Seven Types of Ambiguity*.^[3] He was trained in the **New Criticism** at Yale by Maynard Mack and others, chiefly **Norman Holmes Pearson**, a founder of American Studies, and briefly studied law at **Harvard**, but did not graduate.^[4]

He joined the **U.S. Army** in March 1943 and in July 1943 married Cicely Harriet d'Autremont, a **Vassar** alumna from **Tucson, Arizona**. Together, they had three children: James C. Angleton, Guru Sangat Kaur Khalsa, and Siri Hari Kaur Angleton-Khalsa (formerly Lucy d'Autremont Angleton).^[5] They lived in the Rock Spring neighborhood of **Arlington, Virginia** until Angleton's death in 1987.^{[6][7]}

World War II

During **World War II**, Angleton served under Pearson in the **counter-intelligence branch (X-2)** of the **Office of Strategic Services** in London, where he met the famous **double agent Kim Philby**. Angleton was chief of the Italy desk for X-2 in London by February 1944 and in November was transferred to **Italy** as commander of SCI [Secret Counterintelligence] Unit Z, which handled **Ultra** intelligence based on the British intercepts of German radio communications.

By the end of the war, he was head of X-2 for all of Italy. In this position Angleton helped **Junio Valerio Borghese** escape execution, whose elite unit **Decima MAS** had collaborated with the **SS**.^[8]

Angleton was interested in the defense of installations such as ports and bridges and offered Borghese a fair trial, in return for his collaboration.^[9] He dressed him up in an American uniform and drove him from Milan to Rome for interrogation by the Allies. Borghese was then tried and convicted of collaboration with the Nazi invaders but not of war crimes, by the Italian court.

Angleton remained in Italy after the war, establishing connections with other secret intelligence services and playing a major role in the victory of the US-supported **Christian Democratic Party**, over the USSR-supported **Italian Communist Party** in the **1948 elections**.

CIA career

Rise in influence in the CIA

Returning to Washington, he was employed by the various successor organizations to the OSS, eventually becoming one of the founder-officers of the **Central Intelligence Agency**. In May 1949, he was made head of Staff A of the CIA's **Office of Special Operations**, where he was responsible for the collection of foreign intelligence and liaison with the CIA's counterpart organizations. Beginning in 1951, Angleton was responsible for liaison with **Israel's Mossad and Shin Bet** agencies, "the Israeli desk", crucial relationships that he managed for the remainder of his career. During the next five years, Angleton helped put in place the structure of the new Agency and participated, to some extent, in the "rollback" operations, associated with **Frank Wisner** in **Albania, Poland** and other countries, concerning all of which Angleton counseled caution and all of which failed. He worked particularly closely with **Kim Philby**, who being groomed to head the **Secret Intelligence Service** MI6, was also in Washington. The Angletons developed a varied social set in Washington, including professional acquaintances like the Philbys, poets, painters and journalists. In 1951, Philby's colleagues **Guy Burgess** and **Donald Maclean** defected to **Moscow**. Philby was expelled from Washington, suspected of having tipped them off to imminent exposure based on decoded Soviet communications from the **Venona project**.

Chief of the counterintelligence staff of the CIA

In 1954 **Allen Dulles**, who had recently become **Director of Central Intelligence**, named Angleton head of the Counterintelligence Staff, a position that Angleton retained for the rest of his CIA career. Dulles also assigned Angleton responsibility for coordination with allied intelligence services. In general, Angleton's career at CIA can be divided into three areas of responsibility: foreign intelligence activities, counterintelligence and domestic intelligence activities.

Under the heading of foreign intelligence, there was the **Israeli desk**, the **Lovestone Empire** and a

variety of smaller operations. The Israeli connection was of interest to Angleton, for the information that could be obtained about the Soviet Union and aligned countries, from émigrés to Israel from those countries and for the utility of the Israeli foreign intelligence units, for proxy operations in third countries. Angleton's connections with the Israeli secret intelligence services were useful in obtaining from the Israeli *Shin Bet* a transcript of *Nikita Khrushchev's 1956 speech* to the *Communist Party of the Soviet Union Congress* denouncing *Joseph Stalin*.^[10] The Lovestone Empire is a term for the network run for the CIA by *Jay Lovestone*, once head of the *Communist Party of the United States*, later a *trade union* leader, who worked with foreign unions, using covert funds to construct a worldwide system of *anti-communist* unions. Finally, there were individual agents, especially in Italy, who reported to Angleton.^[11] It is quite possible that there were other foreign intelligence activities for which Angleton was responsible, for example, in *Southeast Asia* and in the *Caribbean*.

Angleton's primary responsibilities as chief of the counterintelligence staff of the CIA have given rise to a considerable literature focused on his efforts to identify any Soviet or *Eastern Bloc* agents, working in American secret intelligence agencies. As such agents have come to be called "moles", operations intended to find them have come to be called "Molehunts".

Three books dealing with Angleton take these matters as their central theme: *Tom Mangold's Cold Warrior: James Jesus Angleton: The CIA's Master Spy Hunter*, David C. Martin's *Wilderness of Mirrors: Intrigue, Deception, and the Secrets that Destroyed Two of the Cold War's Most Important Agents* and *David Wise's Molehunt: The Secret Search for Traitors that Shattered the CIA*. *Tim Weiner's Legacy of Ashes: The History of the CIA* paints Angleton as an incompetent alcoholic.^[12] These views have been challenged by *Mark Riebling* in *Wedge: The Secret War between the FBI and CIA*.

Angleton thought that all secret intelligence agencies could be assumed to be penetrated by others, or, at least, that a reasonable chief of counterintelligence should assume so.^[citation needed] Angleton had direct experience of ways in which secret intelligence services could be penetrated.^[citation needed] There was the manipulation of the German services in World War II by means of *Ultra*; there was the direct penetration of the British services by the *Cambridge Five* and their indirect penetration of the American services by means of the liaison activities of *Kim Philby*, *Donald Maclean* and perhaps others and there were the highly successful efforts of the American secret intelligence services in regard to allied, hostile and *Third World* services. The combination of Angleton's close association with *Philby* and *Philby's* duplicity caused Angleton to double-check "potential problems". *Philby* was confirmed as a Soviet mole, when he eluded those sent to capture him and defected. *Philby* said that Angleton had

been “a brilliant opponent” and a fascinating friend who seemed to be “catching on” before Philby’s departure, thanks to CIA employee [William King Harvey](#), a former [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) agent, who had voiced his suspicions regarding Philby and others, who Angleton suspected were Soviet agents.

Angleton’s position in the CIA, his close relationship with [Richard Helms](#), in particular, his experience and character, made him particularly influential. As in all bureaucracies, this influence brought him the enmity of those who had different views. The conflict between the “Angletonians” and the “Anti-Angletonians” has played out in the public sphere generally in publications about the mole hunts and, in particular, in regard to two Soviet defectors (among many): [Anatoliy Golitsyn](#) and [Yuri Nosenko](#).

Golitsyn and Nosenko

Although Golitsyn was a questionable source, Angleton accepted significant information obtained from his debriefing by the CIA. It is claimed that Golitsyn, in asking to defect rather than to become a [double agent](#), implied that the CIA had already been seriously compromised by the KGB. Golitsyn may have concluded that the CIA failed to debrief him correctly because his debriefing was misdirected by a mole in the Soviet Russia Division, limiting his debriefing to a review of photographs of Soviet embassy staff to identify KGB officers and refusing to discuss KGB strategy. After Golitsyn raised this possibility with MI5 in a subsequent debriefing in Britain, MI5 raised the same concern with Angleton, who responded by requesting that DCI [Richard Helms](#) allow him to assume responsibility for Golitsyn and his further debriefing.

In 1964, [Yuri Nosenko](#), a KGB officer working out of [Geneva, Switzerland](#), insisted that he needed to defect to the US, as his role as a double agent had been discovered, prompting his recall to Moscow. Nosenko was allowed to defect, although his credibility was immediately in question because the CIA was unable to verify a KGB recall order. Nosenko made two controversial claims: that Golitsyn was not a defector but a KGB plant, and that he had information on the [assassination](#) of [President John F. Kennedy](#) by way of the KGB’s history with [Lee Harvey Oswald](#) during the time that Oswald lived in the [Soviet Union](#).^{[[citation needed](#)]}

Regarding the first claim, Golitsyn had said from the beginning that the KGB would try to plant other defectors in an effort to discredit him. Regarding the second, Nosenko told his debriefers that he had been personally responsible for handling Oswald’s case and that the KGB had judged Oswald unfit for service due to his mental instability. Nosenko claimed that the KGB had not even attempted to debrief Oswald about his work on the [U-2 spy plane](#) during his service in the [United States Marine Corps](#). Although other KGB sources corroborated Nosenko’s story, he repeatedly failed [lie detector](#) tests. Judging the

claim of not interrogating Oswald about the U-2 program, and faced with further challenges to Nosenko's credibility (he also falsely claimed to be a lieutenant colonel, a higher rank than he in fact held), Angleton did not object when David Murphy, then head of the Soviet Russia Division, ordered Nosenko held in solitary confinement for approximately three-and-a-half years.

Contrary to some accounts, the detention of Nosenko was neither ordered by Angleton nor kept secret. Without naming Nosenko, the 1975 report of the Rockefeller Commission, also known as the [President's Commission on CIA Activities within the United States](#), affirmed that the [CIA's Office of Security](#), which is responsible for the safety of defectors, the [Attorney General](#), the [Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\)](#), the [United States Intelligence Board](#), and select members of [Congress](#) were all apprised of Nosenko's detention. Nosenko never changed his story.

Suspicion of infiltration

In the period of the Vietnam War and Soviet-American détente, Angleton was convinced of the necessity of the war and believed that the strategic calculations underlying the resumption of relations with China were based on a deceptive KGB staging of the Sino-Soviet split. He went so far as to speculate that Henry Kissinger might be under KGB influence.^[14] During this period, Angleton's counter-intelligence staff undertook a most comprehensive domestic covert surveillance project (called Operation CHAOS) under the direction of President Lyndon Johnson. The prevailing belief at the time was that the anti-war and civil rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s had foreign funding and support. None was found by them, although the Soviet Union did influence the movements (see Soviet influence on the peace movement). Angleton became increasingly convinced that the CIA was compromised by the KGB.^[13] Golitsyn convinced him that the KGB had reorganized in 1958 and 1959 to consist mostly of a shell, incorporating only those agents whom the CIA and the FBI were recruiting, directed by a small cabal of puppet masters who doubled those agents to manipulate their Western counterparts. Hoover eventually curbed cooperation with the CIA, because Angleton refused to

relent on this hypothesis. Angleton also came into increasing conflict with the rest of the CIA, particularly with the Directorate of Operations, over the efficacy of their intelligence-gathering efforts, which he questioned without explaining his broader views on KGB strategy and organization. DCI Helms was not willing to tolerate the resulting paralysis. Golitsyn, who was after all a major in the KGB and had defected years before, was able to marshal few facts to provide concrete support for his far-reaching theoretical views of the KGB. The senior leadership of the CIA came to this conclusion after a hearing in 1968 and Angleton was thereafter unable to draw directly upon Golitsyn.

DCI [William Colby](#) reorganized the CIA in an effort to curb Angleton's influence, beginning by stripping him of control over the Israeli "account", which had the effect of weakening counter-intelligence. Colby then demanded Angleton's resignation. It has been claimed that Angleton directed CIA assistance to the [Israeli nuclear weapons program](#).^[15]

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s Angleton privately accused various foreign leaders of being Soviet spies. He twice informed the [Royal Canadian Mounted Police](#) that he believed [Prime Minister Lester Pearson](#) and his successor [Pierre Trudeau](#) to be agents of the Soviet Union. In 1964, under pressure from Angleton, the RCMP detained [John Watkins](#), a close friend of Pearson and formerly Canadian Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Watkins died during interrogation by the RCMP and the CIA and was subsequently cleared of suspicion. Angleton accused Swedish [Prime Minister Olof Palme](#), [West German Chancellor Willy Brandt](#) and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson of using their access to [NATO](#) secrets to benefit the USSR. Brandt resigned in 1974, after one of his aides was found to be a mole from the [East German secret police](#).

Resignation

[Seymour Hersh](#) published a story in The New York Times about domestic counter-intelligence activities under Angleton's direction, against anti-war protesters and other domestic dissident organizations. Hersh reported that Angleton subsequently called him to claim that Angleton's wife, Cicely, had left him as a result of the story. A friend of Hersh's immediately laughed off this claim, telling Hersh that Angleton's wife had left him years ago and had since returned and knew well enough that Angleton worked for the CIA.^[citation needed] They remained friendly for years after they began living apart and yearly took a vacation together to his beloved fishing spot.

Here he was known as a fisherman and a documenter of the river but not for his profession, although it was quietly known. Rumors swirled around Washington thereafter that Colby was himself the KGB mole but these were never conclusively attributed to Angleton.^{[[citation needed](#)]} Angleton was awarded the **Distinguished Intelligence Medal**, the CIA's second highest honor, in 1975. Angleton's resignation was announced on Christmas Eve of 1974, just as President Ford demanded that Colby report on the allegations and as various Congressional committees announced that they would launch their own inquiries. Angleton told reporters from **United Press International** that he was quitting after 31 years because "my usefulness has ended" and the CIA was getting involved in "**police state** activities."^{[[16](#)]} Three of Angleton's senior aides in counter-intelligence—his deputy Raymond Rocca, executive officer of the counter-intelligence division William J. Hood, and Angleton's chief of operations Newton S. Miller—were coaxed into retirement within a week of Angleton's resignation after it was made clear that they would be transferred elsewhere in the agency rather than promoted, and the counter-intelligence staff was reduced from 300 to 80 people.

Some within CIA considered Golitsyn discredited,^{[[citation needed](#)]} even before Angleton's ousting but the two did not appear to have lost their faith in one another. They sought the assistance of **William F. Buckley, Jr.** (himself once a CIA man) in authoring *New Lies for Old*, which advanced the argument that the USSR planned to fake its collapse to lull its enemies into a false sense of victory. Buckley refused but later went on to write a novel about Angleton, *Spytime: The Undoing of James Jesus Angleton*. In his book ***Wedge – The Secret War between the FBI and CIA*** (Knopf, 1994), **Mark Riebling** stated that of 194 predictions made in *New Lies For Old*, 139 had been fulfilled by 1993, 9 seemed 'clearly wrong', and the other 46 were 'not soon falsifiable'.^{[[17](#)]}

Legacy

Angleton's tour of duty in Italy as an intelligence officer is regarded as a critical turn not only in his professional life, wherein he helped recover **Nazi** looted treasures from other European countries and Africa but also for the Agency. Angleton's personal liaisons with **Italian Mafia** figures helped the CIA in the immediate period after World War II. Angleton took charge of the CIA's effort to subvert Italian elections, to prevent communist and communist-related parties from gaining political leverage in the **parliament**.

Edward Jay Epstein is among those who have argued that the positions of Ames and Hanssen—both well-placed Soviet counter-intelligence agents, in the CIA and FBI respectively—would enable the KGB to deceive the American intelligence community, in the manner that Angleton hypothesized.^{[[18](#)]} In time, Angleton's zeal and paranoia came to be regarded as counter-productive, if not destructive, for the CIA. In the

wake of his departure, counter-intelligence efforts were undertaken with far less enthusiasm. Some believe this overcompensation responsible for oversights which allowed **Aldrich Ames**, **Robert Hanssen** and many others to compromise the CIA, the FBI and other agencies long after Angleton's resignation. Although the American intelligence community quickly bounced back from the embarrassments of the Church Committee, it found itself uncharacteristically incapable of policing itself after Angleton's departure.

The 1970s were generally a period of upheaval for the CIA. During **George H. W. Bush's** tenure as DCI, President Ford authorized the creation of a "Team B" under the aegis of the **President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board**. This group (in fact, groups) concluded that the Agency and the intelligence community had seriously underestimated Soviet strategic nuclear strength in **Central Europe** in their **National Intelligence Estimate**. The Church Commission brought no small number of skeletons out of the Agency's closet. The organization inherited by **Admiral Stansfield Turner** on his appointment as DCI by President **Jimmy Carter** in 1977, was shortly to face further cuts and Turner used Angleton as an example of the excesses in the Agency that he hoped to curb, both during his service and in his memoirs.

A handful of CIA employees had their careers frozen, after coming under the suspicion of Angleton and his staff. The CIA later paid out compensation to three, to whom no reasonable explanation could be offered in mitigation of actions taken affecting their careers, under what Agency employees termed the "Mole Relief Act". One hundred twenty employees are said to have been placed on review, fifty investigated and sixteen considered serious suspects by Angleton's staff.

When Golitsyn defected, he claimed that the CIA had a mole who had been stationed in West Germany, was of **Slavic** descent, had a last name which may have ended in "sky" and definitely began with a "K", and operated under the KGB codename "Sasha". Angleton believed this claim, with the result that anyone who approximated this description fell under his suspicion.

Despite misgivings over his uncompromising and often obsessive approach to his profession, Angleton is highly regarded by a number of his peers in the intelligence business. Former **Shin Bet** chief **Amos Manor**, in an interview in **Ha'aretz**, revealed his fascination for the man during Angleton's work to forge the U.S.-Israel liaison in the early 1950s. Manor described Angleton as "fanatic about everything", with a "tendency towards mystification". Manor discovered decades later that the real reason for Angleton's visit to him, was to investigate Manor, being an **Eastern European Jewish** immigrant, for James Angleton thought that it would be prudent to "sanitize" the U.S.-Israeli bridge before a more formal intelligence relationship was established.

CIA Family Jewels

Main article: [Family Jewels \(Central Intelligence Agency\)](#)

The recently released internal CIA investigation prompted by the 1970s [Church Committee](#), verified the far-ranging power and influence that Angleton wielded during his long tenure as counter-intelligence Czar. The exposé revealed that Angleton-planned infiltration of law enforcement and military organizations in other countries was used to increase the influence of the United States. It also confirmed past rumors that it was Angleton who was in charge of the domestic spying activities of the CIA under [Operation CHAOS](#).^[19]

In popular culture

- The 2006 film [The Good Shepherd](#) is loosely based on Angleton's life and his role in the formation of the CIA.^[20]
- The [Laundry Series](#) by [Charles Stross](#) features a senior Laundry agent whose *nom de guerre* is James Angleton after the CIA chief.^[21]
- The 2007 television mini-series [The Company](#) focus on Angleton's efforts to find a Soviet mole. Angleton was portrayed by [Michael Keaton](#).
- Angleton was portrayed by English actor [John Light](#) in the 2003 BBC TV mini-series [Cambridge Spies](#).
- The song "Angleton" by Russian indie rock band [Biting Elbows](#) is about Angleton's life and career.^[22]
- In the television series [Granite Flats](#) the actor [Cary Elwes](#) plays Hugh Ashmead, the name "Ashmead" being the cover name for James J. Angleton.
- [William F. Buckley](#)'s 2000 novel *Spytime: The Undoing of James Jesus Angleton* is a fictionalized treatment of Angleton's career, a storyline being placed upon, between and within actual historic facts and events.^[23]

See also

- [Anti-communism](#)
- [David Blee](#)
- [Jim Skardon](#)
- [Joseph McCarthy](#)
- [Spymaster](#)

Notes

- Jump up**^a Richard Helms, *A Look over My Shoulder: A Life in the Central Intelligence Agency* (New York: Random House, 2003), 275.
- Jump up**^a *Epstein, Edward Jay (2007-07-14). "Opening Up the CIA". *The Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved 28 March 2014.*
- Jump up**^a Terence Hawkes, "William Empson's influence on the CIA", *Times Literary Supplement*, June 12, 2009, pp. 3–5.
- Jump up**^a Michael Holzman, James Jesus Angleton, the CIA and the Craft of Counterintelligence, [University of](#)

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 10. **Jump up**[^] Haaretz, 11/3/2006
 11. **Jump up**[^] Ted Morgan, *A Covert Life: Jay Lovestone, Communist, Anti-Communist, and Spymaster*, New York, Random House, 1999.
 12. **Jump up**[^] Epstein, Edward Jay (July 14, 2007). "Opening Up the CIA; Espionage, covert action and the trouble with 'dangles'". *Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved September 28, 2007.
 13. **Jump up**[^] Bearden, Milton; Risen, James (2003-05-06). *The Main Enemy: The Inside Story of the CIA's Final Showdown with the KGB*. Random House Publishing Group. p. 38. ISBN 9781588363060. Retrieved 15 November 2013.
 14. **Jump up**[^] Espionage is sublime onscreen, but hardly ever changes history Jeet Heer, *Globe and Mail* 9 July 2010
 15. **Jump up**[^] See Samuel Katz, *Soldier Spies*, 1992.
 16. **Jump up**[^] "President gets report on CIA spying". *Deseret News*. 25 December 1974. p. 1A.
 17. **Jump up**[^] Mark Riebling, *Wedge – The Secret War between the FBI and CIA*
 18. **Jump up**[^] Epstein, Edward Jay (30 December 2004). "WAS ANGLETON RIGHT?". *Question of the Week*. Retrieved 2 December 2010.
 19. **Jump up**[^] Mazzetti, Mark. "Perspective on the Jewels From the C.I.A.'s Chief Historian". *Washington – New York Times Blog*. *The New York Times*. Retrieved 2 December 2010.
 20. **Jump up**[^] "The Good Shepherd, Matt Damon". 20 December 2007.
 21. **Jump up**[^] Stross, Charles. "Down on the Farm". Retrieved 2013-11-10.
 22. **Jump up**[^] <http://www.releaselyrics.com/355a/biting-elbows-angleton/>
 23. **Jump up**[^] Buckley, William F. (2000). *Spytime: the undoing of James Jesus Angleton*. Harcourt. ISBN 0-15-100513-3.

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As chief of counterintelligence for the Central Intelligence Agency from the early 1950s to the early 1970s, James Jesus Angleton built a formidable reputation. Although perhaps best known for leading the agency's notorious "Molehunt" "the search for a Soviet spy believed to have infiltrated the upper levels of the American government" Angleton also played a key role in the U.S. intervention in the Italian election of 1948, in Israel's development of nuclear weapons, and in the management of the CIA's investigation of the. Like many of his colleagues in the CIA, James Angleton learned the craft of espionage during World War II as an officer in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), where he became a friend and protégé of the British double agent Kim Philby. A young James Jesus Angleton. Credit:AP. As a double agent, Philby not only betrayed his home country, but the Americans who placed so much trust in their more experienced British counterparts. That is why I have written a biography of Angleton - not only to capture Kim Philby through American eyes, but to understand the impact his audacious treachery had on the CIA in its formative years. Many suspected Philby, who insisted, with sheepish aplomb, that he had been fooled like everyone else. Angleton sided with his friend. The powerful and now paranoid Angleton redoubled his search for a KGB mole in the upper ranks of the CIA, certain that another Philby was lurking. He investigated 40 agency employees, and effectively killed the careers of about a third of them. But questions have been raised about the CIA's role in the affair. Watkins was a good friend of Canadian prime minister Lester Pearson, who an official CIA report called "disturbing from a US point of view," and it has been suggested that the CIA pushed the RCMP to interrogate him in the hopes of discrediting Pearson. According to Ian Adams, who helped expose the affair, James Jesus Angleton suspected that Watkins was a Soviet mole and wanted to extract a confession from him in order to stage "a de facto coup" that would bring down the Pearson government. Certainly, the CIA alerted the RCMP to James Jesus Angleton (December 9, 1917 – May 11, 1987) was chief of CIA Counterintelligence from 1954 to 1975. His official position within the organization was Associate Deputy Director of Operations for Counterintelligence (ADDOCI). Angleton was significantly involved in the US response to the purported KGB defectors Anatoliy Golitsyn and Yuri Nosenko. Angleton later became convinced the CIA harbored a high-ranking mole, and engaged in an intensive search. Whether this was a highly destructive witch