

forts to confirm the Soviets' emplacement of offensive missiles in Cuba, leading to the CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS.

### ●● WRIGHT, PETER (b. 1916 d. 1995)

Officer in the British Security Service (MI5) who, both while in the service and afterward, charged that British security had been incompetent and that the British intelligence establishment was riddled with Soviet MOLES. His charges centered on the belief that ROGER HOLLIS, Director-General of MI5, had himself been a Soviet AGENT.

After attending Oxford University, Wright, the son of a scientist, joined the Admiralty Research Laboratory at the start of World War II. After the war he worked as a Navy scientist with the Marconi Company, and in 1949 he was asked by MI5 to become an unpaid "external scientific adviser" on how military scientific resources could be used in COUNTERESPIONAGE activities. In 1952 a sophisticated listening device was discovered in a concealed cavity within the American great seal that hung over the desk of the ambassador in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The Soviet BUG was taken to Britain, where Wright was able to discover its secrets. (See SATYR)

This success led to his being asked in 1955 to join MI5 as the first scientist employed by that service. He was primarily involved in electronic SURVEILLANCE—both defeating Soviet espionage efforts and planting British bugs in foreign embassies (see ENGULF).

In time Wright became involved in efforts to determine if Soviet moles existed within the British intelligence services (MI5 and MI6). Wright worked with the VENONA decrypts and, in collaboration with U.S. and Canadian intelligence services, sought to uncover new clues about Soviet espionage penetrations.

He came to believe that Hollis, who served as head of MI5 from 1956 to 1965, had worked for the Soviets. His charges led to the formation of the MI5-MI6 FLUENCY COMMITTEE, which he chaired.

Wright, who retired in Jan. 1976, revealed details of his career in counterespionage—and his suspicions—in *Spycatcher* (1987). The British government sought to stop publication of the book, invoking the OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT. But Wright sidestepped that attempt by having the book first published in Australia.

### ●● WU-TAI CHIN, LARRY see LARRY CHIN

### ●● WYCHEGERDE, MYNHEER (JAN)

Merchant, wheat broker, and 16th-Century spy for England's minister-spymaster Sir FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM. Born in North Germany, Wycheerde was a naturalized citizen of Dixmude in West Flanders by the 1580s, when he carried out intelligence missions for Walsingham.

He provided the English with important intelligence of the activities of Spanish forces in the Low Countries—while selling food to them.

### ●● WYNNE, GREVILLE M.

(b. 1919 d. 1990)

British businessman who served as the principal contact for U.S. and British intelligence with Col. OLEG PENKOVSKY, a Western spy in the GRU, Soviet MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Wynne was educated at Nottingham University and served during World War II as an officer in MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. In 1950 he established his own business exporting heavy industrial equipment. He frequently traveled abroad and made several trips to the Soviet Union.

He met Penkovsky in Moscow in Dec. 1960 while attending a trade conference in Moscow. Penkovsky asked Wynne to contact British intelligence on his behalf (having previously tried in vain to contact the CIA).

Wynne began acting as a go-between in April 1961, visiting Moscow and arranging for Penkovsky to be debriefed by the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) and the CIA during visits to London and Paris.

By 1962, when it became evident that Penkovsky was in trouble, plans were made for Wynne to provide his escape to the West from a trade exhibition in Leningrad (St. Petersburg). Two trucks were specially fitted with machinery displays in which Penkovsky could hide. Wynne took the trucks to Budapest, Hungary, for a trade fair, planning to go on to Helsinki and then into the Soviet Union.

On Nov. 2, 1962, as Wynne left a party in Budapest, he was seized by KGB officers at gunpoint, pushed into a car, and driven off. Penkovsky had already been arrested on Oct. 22, 1962, unknown to British intelligence at the time.

Wynne was flown to Moscow and spent the next six months in the LUBYANKA in filthy, harsh conditions, interspersed with periods of good treatment (with even a visit from his wife) as the KGB sought to have him confess his complicity with Penkovsky.

Put on trial in Moscow with Penkovsky in May 1963, Wynne was found guilty of spying and sentenced to three years in prison and five more in a labor camp. He was treated particularly harshly in prison, as the Soviets were trying to force an exchange of convicted spies.

After serving less than a year of the sentence, Wynne became part of a SPY SWAP in BERLIN on April 22, 1964. He was exchanged for GORDON LONSDALE, convicted by the British as a Soviet spy.

Wynne's disjointed account of his own experiences and his relationship with Penkovsky was published in 1968 as *Contact on Gorky Street*.





## ●● X-2

The designation for the COUNTERESPIONAGE and COUNTERINTELLIGENCE division of the OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS) during World War II.

The branch was first headed by Hubert Will, a Chicago lawyer. Will's successor, Norman Holmes Pearson, in peacetime a Yale University English professor, had designated the unit as X-2, possibly to indicate its liaison with the British XX or TWENTY COMMITTEE.

Pearson spent some time at BLETCHLEY PARK, the site of British ULTRA work, before setting up the X-2 liaison. He was acting chief of the London branch from July to Oct. 1943 and chief from Sept. 1944 to Jan. 1945. He also ran the Iberian-North African desk in London. Among Pearson's British colleagues was HAROLD (KIM) PHILBY, who monitored Iberian activities for MI6, the British Secret Intelligence Service. Pearson later recalled that he had been warned to be careful around Philby, who was later unmasked as a Soviet agent when he defected to Moscow in 1963.

By OSS accounts, X-2 aided in the apprehending of some 1,300 enemy agents. Pearson, in a classified history of the OSS, wrote that X-2 not only worked closely with the British but also received counterintelligence material from French, Norwegian, and Italian sources; he also said X-2 got cooperation from Turkish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, and Belgian services. At the end of the war X-2 had built up files on 300,000 persons.

X-2 had about 25 members when it was set up at the MI6 offices in London in June 1943. By the fall of 1944,

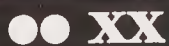
X-2 had 500 OSS men and women working out of 16 field stations throughout the world. Most X-2 workers had been lawyers and professors; Pearson said he preferred lawyers "because they had been trained to make up their minds on the evidence at hand, whereas professors prefer to meditate."

JAMES JESUS ANGLETON worked in X-2, as did a wide variety of people. A sampler, as reported by Robin W. Winks in *Cloak & Gown* (1987), yielded

a professional singer, a concert pianist, the former head of the English department in a school in Peking, several socialites, young girls just out of high school . . . a woman flight instructor, the superintendent of a mattress factory, the son of the writer John P. Marquand, a Coca-Cola executive, a football coach, a bartender (from the Yale Club) . . . a beauty parlor operator . . . at least three men and two women of great wealth and three women who had not finished high school. . . .

Although the women were essentially as well educated as the men, Winks found, all were secretaries, translators, or filing clerks, except for one woman who was a decoder.

Poet John Hollander wrote a book-length poem, "Reflections on Espionage," in which Pearson appears as Puritan, his cover name in X-2.



see DOUBLE-CROSS SYSTEM

**●● XYZ COMMITTEE**

One of the informal groups of people who traded information while working privately in the 1930s to prepare Britain for war. Other groups were called Focus and

Electra. They were watched over by WILLIAM STEPHENSON, then a confidant on intelligence of Winston Churchill, who was out of power at the time. Stephenson was later chief of the BRITISH SECURITY CO-ORDINATION network operating out of New York City.





## ●● Y SERVICE

British signals-intercept agency of World War II era, officially known as the Composite Signals Organization (CSO). CSO was the cover name for the intercept service of the GOVERNMENT CODE AND CYPHER SCHOOL.

After the war the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) established the “Y Section,” which handled telephone taps of Soviets in Austria and BUGS in buildings occupied by Soviet missions in the United Kingdom and countries in Western Europe.

“Y” was also the British term for the intercept process.

## ●● YAGODA, GENRIKH GRIGORYEVICH

(b. 1891 d. 1938)

Soviet intelligence official who was head of the OGPU in 1934 and of its successor intelligence security ORGAN, the NKVD, from 1934 to 1936. The son of Jewish Latvian peasants and a pharmacist by profession, Yagoda became head of the toxicological laboratory at the Kremlin. According to Thaddeus Wittlin’s *Commis-sar* (1972), Yagoda was able to “speed up” V. I. Lenin’s death after he was shot as well as “stopping forever Maxim Gorky’s painful tubercular coughing,” thus facilitating Josef Stalin’s rise to uncontested leadership of the Soviet Union.

When VYACHESLAV MENZHINSKY was made head of the OGPU in 1926, Yagoda became his principal deputy, having already served as second deputy chairman since 1923 (see CHEKA). He also personally directed the build-

ing of the canal that joined the White Sea with the Baltic Sea. The canal, built from Nov. 1931 to Aug. 1933, used nearly 300,000 slave laborers, of whom approximately one-third died in the effort.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn wrote in *The Gulag Archipelago—Two* (1975) of Yagoda’s direction of the canal project:

... All administrations were to be renamed *staffs of battle sectors!* Fifty percent of the administrative staffs were to be thrown into construction work (would there be enough spades?). They were to work in three shifts (the night was nearly polar)! They would be fed right on the canal site (with cold food)! For “tufta” [theft of socialist property] they would be put on trial.

In January [1933] came *the storm of the watershed!* All phalanxes, with their kitchens and property, were to be thrown into one single sector! There were not enough tents for everyone. They slept on the snow—never mind. *We’ll manage!*

In April there was an incessant forty-eight-hour storm assault—hurrah! *Thirty thousand people did not sleep!*

Because of Menzhinsky’s failing health and passive style of leadership, power within the OGPU passed to Yagoda, who took charge of the agency in 1934. The OGPU was assimilated into the reorganized NKVD on July 10, 1934, with Yagoda continuing as head of that agency. He soon took the grandiose title of General Commissar of State Security (equivalent to the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union).



Soviet defector OLEG GORDIEVSKY and Christopher Andrew wrote in his *KGB* (1990): "Yagoda became a classic example of a bureaucrat corrupted by excessive power, with a growing pretentiousness which matched his increasing brutality. . . . one of his officers found him absorbed in designing for himself a new full-dress uniform: white woollen tunic decorated with gold braid, a small gilt dagger of the kind once worn by Tsarist naval officers, light blue trousers and shoes of imported patent leather."

Stalin never fully trusted Yagoda—his investigations cleared some of Stalin's enemies, and he was obviously an opportunist rather than an ideologue. Another factor undoubtedly was Stalin's anti-Semitic views.

Yagoda was dismissed from all his positions in 1936 (along with his principal deputy, Georgi Prokofyev). He was denounced for being part of a counterrevolutionary conspiracy by his successor, NIKOLAI YEZHOV, on March 18, 1937, but was not arrested until April 3, 1937. Yagoda was accused of working for the czarist OKHRANA as well as the German secret service, and of being used by them to penetrate the Cheka. After a show trial he was executed the following year during Stalinist purges. Yagoda's wife and sister were sent to Gulag labor camps (and apparently survived).

## ●● YAMAMOTO, ADM. ISOROKU

(b. 1884 d. 1943)

Commander in Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet when World War II broke out in the Pacific, and key architect of Japan's successes at the start of the war. Yamamoto is believed to have been the highest-ranking victim of an intelligence-directed attack during the war.

Yamamoto, a participant in the 1921–1922 Washington Naval Conference and later naval ATTACHÉ in Washington, studied English at Harvard University. He was considered a progressive officer and a strong supporter of naval aviation, in the 1930s refining it as the Navy's principal shock weapon. He was the director of the aeronautical branch of the Navy Ministry and later became Vice Minister of the Navy, resisting the "total war" school of Japanese militarism. The Japanese Prime Minister appointed Yamamoto Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet in Aug. 1939, in part to spare him from possible political assassination, a frequent fate of opponents to militarism.

Yamamoto commanded the Navy during the highly successful first six months of the war, after which the Navy suffered a major defeat in the Battle of MIDWAY in June 1942 and the Allies went on the offensive. In Jan. 1943 Yamamoto sought to shore up Japanese defenses in the Solomons chain by staging a series of air raids on Allied forces. In the aftermath of these raids, which Yamamoto mistakenly believed to have been successful, he began a tour of forward bases.

On the afternoon of April 13 his staff transmitted a radio message to the bases involved in the tour. Three U.S. Navy intercept stations received the message simultaneously. U.S. Marine Lt. Col. Alva B. Lasswell at FRU-PAC in Pearl Harbor led in the DECRYPTION of the

Yamamoto message, and on the morning of April 14 a preliminary translation was issued. A more complete translation soon followed:

On 18 April CinC Combined Fleet will visit RYZ [Ballale], R—and RXP [Buin] in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Depart RR [Rabaul] at 0600 in a medium attack plane escorted by 6 fighters. Arrive at RYZ at 0800. Proceed by minesweeper to R—arriving at 0840.

2. At each of the above places commander in chief will make a tour of inspection and at—he will visit the sick and wounded but current operations should continue.

The codes for three of the four locations were known to the U.S. Navy codebreakers (given above in brackets).

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, the U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific Ocean Area, was briefed on the message. The late naval historian and Japanese linguist Roger Pineau wrote:

Historians have written that, because the assassination of so eminent a person might have political repercussions, [Admiral] Nimitz checked with Washington and received the go-ahead from Secretary of the Navy Knox and President Roosevelt. Nowhere, however, have I found a reliable source for this assertion. Naval archives, the national archives, and the FDR Library at Hyde Park [New York] revealed no record that Roosevelt's approval was requested, or, in fact, there was any communication on the subject between Washington and Nimitz.

Rather, Adm. Nimitz conferred with his subordinate commander in the Solomons area, Vice Adm. William F. Halsey, and they made the decision to kill Yamamoto. This was accomplished on April 18, 1943, by 18 U.S. Army Air Forces P-38 Lightning fighters flying from Guadalcanal. Yamamoto was killed in the P-38 attack. The Japanese did not suspect that their codes had been broken and that he had been assassinated.

Capt. Pineau observed in his article in *The Naval Intelligence Professionals Quarterly* (April 1988): "The shutdown of Yamamoto was probably the most spectacular single event to result from the breaking of one message in communications intelligence."

## ●● YARDLEY, HERBERT O.

(b. 1889 d. 1958)

Pioneer in American codebreaking who later "told all" in a book revealing secrets of the BLACK CHAMBER.

Yardley grew up in the Midwest. Highly popular in school, he learned telegraphy at an early age from his father, and his first job was as a railway telegrapher. He also learned at a young age to play poker, which became a lifelong passion. Yardley went to work as a telegrapher with the State Department in 1912 and showed a special interest in CIPHERS and CODES.





Capt. Herbert O. Yardley in Paris in Feb. 1919. (NATIONAL ARCHIVES)

Cryptanalytic activities in the U.S. War Department began in June 1917, when Yardley was commissioned as a 1st lieutenant in the Army's MILITARY INTELLIGENCE Division. The United States had entered World War I in April 1917, and Yardley's section, originally two civilian employees in addition to himself, increased rapidly. When the war ended in Nov. 1918, his MI-8 section numbered 18 Army officers, 24 civilian cryptographers and cryptanalysts, and 109 typists and stenographers—a total of 151 men and women. There were six subsections in MI-8:

1. code and cipher solution: performing these services for the War Department, Navy, State Department, and Justice Department. These efforts made use of radio intercepts made by U.S. Army listening stations with the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe and intercepts from the large station established in late 1918 to intercept transatlantic communications at Houlton, Maine.

2. code and cipher compilation: preparing these for U.S. forces to use.

3. training: training MI-8 personnel plus men going abroad with the AEF to Europe and U.S. troops going to Siberia.

4. secret inks: preparing invisible inks for U.S. forces and examining some 2,000 letters per week for signs of secret inks being used by spies. (See SECRET WRITING.)

5. shorthand: studying various shorthand systems.

6. communications: handling messages to and from U.S. military ATTACHÉS and INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS serving overseas.

Near the end of the war Yardley went to Europe to meet with AEF, British, and French cryptologists. After the war the Army's leadership initially believed that Yardley's codebreaking section should be continued—and its existence kept highly secret. The section's appropriation for 1919 was \$100,000: \$60,000 provided by the War Department and \$40,000 by the State Department. In July of that year Yardley and his staff of some

50 men and women were ensconced in a private residence at 22 East 38th Street in New York City in an effort to hide their existence. At this time the organization took on the COVER name Code Compilation Company but was officially called the Cipher Bureau. Unofficially it was being referred to as the American BLACK CHAMBER.

A year later, however, Yardley's appropriation was cut to \$50,000, of which the State Department again contributed \$40,000 on the basis that Yardley's work was of interest primarily to U.S. foreign relations rather than the Army, which was almost exclusively engaged in garrison and training responsibilities in the United States. Of considerable importance in this period was Yardley's success in the summer of 1921 in breaking Japanese diplomatic codes, sent by commercial cable lines, used by the Japanese negotiators in Washington, D.C., for the conference on naval warship limitations and Pacific fortifications. American diplomats were provided with detailed information on the Japanese positions, enabling the United States to obtain favorable terms in the naval treaty of 1922.

The principal PRODUCT of the Cipher Bureau during this period was a "bulletin," issued every few days to a select few on the General Staff and State Department. It contained mostly political intelligence and was of less and less interest to the Army.

By 1929 the appropriation for Yardley's Cipher Bureau had declined to \$25,000, enough to support Yardley and a staff of five persons—\$9,375 was paid to Yardley, who by now had little interest in codebreaking. (The War Department provided \$10,000 and the State Department \$15,000 of the appropriation.) The Chamber's severely limited efforts were oriented mainly to reading Japanese diplomatic messages.

Then, in March 1929, Herbert Hoover was inaugurated as President and Henry L. Stimson became Secretary of State. In early May several translations of coded Japanese messages were placed on his desk. According to a report prepared by codebreaker WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN, Stimson's reaction "was violent and his action drastic. Upon learning how the material was obtained, he characterized the activity as being highly unethical and declared that it would cease *immediately*, so far as the State Department was concerned. To put teeth into his decision he gave instructions that the necessary funds of the State Department would be withdrawn *at once*." Later Stimson reportedly explained his actions by saying, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."

The Army prevailed to have State Department funding continued until the end of June 1929, so that the New York offices could be closed down, the files sent to the War Department, and the employees given three months' severance pay.

(At the same time, the responsibilities for codebreaking were transferred from the Army's Military Intelligence Division to the Chief Signal Officer; see SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.)

Angry and frustrated, Yardley immediately began work on *The American Black Chamber*, which caused an uproar when it was published in 1931. The book revealed how the Cipher Bureau had broken the Japanese



diplomatic code. It was a bestseller around the world, but especially in Japan. There a tremendous controversy erupted. The Foreign Ministry, embarrassed by the revelations, changed to cipher machines (see PURPLE).

Yardley also abridged the book for serialization in *The Saturday Evening Post*, America's leading magazine. Trading on the success of the book and series, he became a frequent lecturer and wrote more articles. He had kept some 5,000 intercept messages, which he gave to a collaborator to develop into a book. The manuscript was seized by the government, however, and in June 1933 Congress passed a law preventing the publication of any material that had been in any official diplomatic code.

Yardley also wrote two novels, *The Red Sun of Nippon* and *The Blonde Countess*; the latter was made into a highly popular film entitled *Rendezvous* starring William Powell, Cesar Romero, and Rosalind Russell.

In 1938 Yardley went to China at the invitation of Chiang Kai-shek to help in the war with Japan. For two years he worked for the Nationalist Chinese breaking Japanese tactical codes. He returned briefly to America before going to Canada in 1941 to establish a code-breaking agency for the government.

Back in Washington, he was involved in a variety of businesses, none having to do with codebreaking, and wrote another novel, *Crows Are Black Everywhere*. And in late 1957 he published *The Education of a Poker Player*, another highly successful book, still in print almost 40 years later. A codebreaking historian described Yardley as follows: "Short, balding, witty, a marvelous raconteur, with what one acquaintance called 'a dynamo of concentrated intellectual power in his head' and a way of talking that expressed utter conviction, he exercised a strong attraction upon many of those who knew him."

Many codebreakers—his peers and successors—would never forgive him for revealing the Black Chamber's successes.

(Yardley's wife, Edna, worked for the Cipher Bureau in the 1920s and for the Army's Signal Intelligence Service in World War II.)

## ●● YEAR OF THE SPY

Three major U.S. spy cases were revealed in 1985: JOHN A. WALKER, JR.'s sale of cryptologic secrets to the Soviet Union; JONATHAN JAY POLLARD's sale of massive amounts of classified material to the Israelis; and RONALD PELTON's revelations of some of the most sensitive activities of the NSA to the Soviets.

Walker, a retired Navy warrant officer, had involved his older brother, retired Lt. Comdr. ARTHUR WALKER; his son, Yeoman 3rd Class MICHAEL WALKER; and his best friend, Chief Radioman JERRY WHITWORTH, in his espionage activities. All went to prison. Walker's wife, Barbara, knew of his spying and even helped him. No charges were brought against her.

Pollard was a civilian employee of the Naval Investigative Service. Frustrated and subject to visions of grandeur, Pollard had his ego and bank accounts fed by the Israelis, for whom he stole every document he could

lay his hands on. His wife, Anne Henderson Pollard, also went to prison for possession of classified material.

Pelton, who had a phenomenal memory, told the Soviets everything he remembered from his work at NSA. He, too, is behind bars.

Also see DECADE OF THE SPY.

## ●● YELLOW FRUIT

CODE NAME for U.S. Army COUNTERINTELLIGENCE operation that led to investigations about the mismanagement of some \$300 million in BLACK operations funds over a five-year period.

The accounting of the funds was made difficult because they were "laundered" so that they would be untraceable to any U.S. source.

Investigations into the spending led to the courts-martial of three Army officers and a sergeant. In the most severe punishment, in Nov. 1986 Lt. Col. Dale E. Duncan was sentenced to ten years in prison, fined \$50,000, ordered to forfeit \$3,350 a month in salary for ten years, and dismissed from the service. He was convicted of diverting secret funds to his own use while running a PROPRIETARY COMPANY in connection with Yellow Fruit. Much of the testimony in the courts-martial of Duncan and the others was secret; details of the operation were not made public. Duncan served two and a half years, paid \$20,000 of the fine, and forfeited \$90,000 in pay. He was paroled in 1989.

A military court reversed the conviction, saying, "There appears to have been little guidance from higher echelons concerning the handling of funds within the cover intelligence community other than the concern of 'live your cover' and 'accomplish your mission.'" The court ruled that he had not been guilty of criminal misconduct.

The inquiry began in 1983 and included audits of secret funds handled by the Delta Force, an elite unit assigned to deal with terrorists and hostage rescue missions.

Also see ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND (INSCOM).

## ●● YEZHOV, NIKOLAI IVANOVICH

(b. 1895 d. 1939)

Head of the NKVD from 1936 to 1938, a period that included most of the Stalinist purges or "great terror" that decimated the Red Army's leadership as well as the NKVD and other parts of Soviet society. This period was called *Yezhovchina* in Russian after him. Yezhov was the only ethnic Russian to serve as head of Russian-Soviet state security from 1917 to 1953.

He was referred to as "the dwarf" and, after becoming head of the NKVD, "the bloodthirsty dwarf." Boyish-looking, he stood about five feet tall.

Yezhov joined the Communist Party in 1917 and held several provincial posts until he was discovered by Soviet dictator Josef Stalin. In 1934 he became a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, a key government agency, and head of the Party Control Commis-



sion. Within the Communist Party apparatus he was soon directing NKVD affairs. He was made the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, the head of the NKVD, on Sept. 30, 1936. With him came some 300 followers into the ranks of the NKVD. The following year Yezhov was made a candidate member of the ruling Politburo.

On March 18, 1937, he denounced his predecessor, GENVIKH YAGODA, as a czarist police chief, embezzler, and thief. On April 3, 1937, Yagoda was arrested. Meanwhile, Yagoda's former deputies and department chiefs were informed that the Central Committee wanted them personally to investigate the political reliability of regional and local party officials throughout the country. They dutifully departed Moscow, but they never arrived at their destinations. At each train's first stop they were arrested by Yezhov's henchmen, driven back to Moscow by automobile, and imprisoned. Next followed the mass arrest and execution of Yagoda's followers, at least some 3,000 NKVD officers who did not commit suicide. Yezhov also established "mobile squads" to assassinate communists living outside the Soviet Union. And he was responsible for purges in the Ukraine and of foreign communists living in the Soviet Union.

KGB defector Oleg Gordievsky would later tell of Yezhov in his book *KGB* (1990):

He showed particular interest in the methods used to extract confessions from those prisoners who put up the most resistance, and would always ask the interrogators 'what, in their opinion, was the last straw that broke the prisoner's back'. Yezhov took personal pride in reducing one tough Old Bolshevik to tears by threatening his children. One of the NKVD interrogators who witnessed Yezhov's triumph said later, 'In my whole life I have never seen such a villain as Yezhov. He does it with pleasure.'

Soon, however, Stalin appeared to be tiring of the purge, realizing perhaps that he could not allow it to go further without fatally disrupting Soviet society, industry, and the military. Yezhov's power was waning. There were reports of interrogations getting out of hand and of him personally shooting some senior military officers. He was dismissed from his NKVD position on Dec. 8, 1938, remaining briefly as People's Commissar of Water Transport (to which post he had been appointed earlier in the year). By Feb. 1939 he had disappeared. There was no trial or ritual denunciation, as there had been for his predecessor. However, the town leaders of Yezhovo-Cherkessk quickly dropped the first half of its name after briefly renaming it for the NKVD chief. Yezhov's deputy, LAVRENTY BERIA, succeeded him as People's Commissar and head of the NKVD.

After departing the NKVD, Yezhov served briefly as Commissar of Inland Water Transport. He is believed to have been executed on Stalin's orders in 1939, surviving his predecessor by only one year. American intelligence historian John J. Dziak wrote in *Chekisty: A History of the KGB* (1988): "His fate was never officially announced but rumors of his end ranged from execution, to suicide, to

madness, to having been murdered by a fellow inmate. It is highly unlikely that Stalin would have kept him alive."

## ●● YOSHIKAWA, TAKEO (b. 1914 d. 1993)

Japanese spy in Hawaii before the Japanese PEARL HARBOR ATTACK. Yoshikawa, a 1933 graduate of the Japanese Naval Academy at Eta Jima, served briefly at sea and had begun flight training when he was stricken with a severe stomach ailment at the end of 1934. He was discharged from the Navy in 1936.

A year later he entered NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, being assigned to Navy Headquarters in Tokyo. While on intelligence duty he intercepted a shortwave radio broadcast in plain English from Australia announcing that 17 transports with Australian troops had cleared Freetown en route to England. He passed the information on to the German Embassy and received a personal letter of thanks from Adolf Hitler.

Yoshikawa was sent to Hawaii in Apr. 1941 under the COVER of a vice consul with the name Morimura. He provided a stream of intelligence to Tokyo about the U.S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor. The Japanese Consulate in Oahu transmitted his reports in the PURPLE system from Mar. 27, 1941, to Dec. 7, 1941, to the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo, which passed them on to the Navy. Although he reported in detail on the disposition of American warships and other conditions at Pearl Harbor, he had no knowledge that an attack was actually planned. Also, although some 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry lived in Hawaii at the time, Yoshikawa never used any in his espionage activities; "... those men of influence and character who might have assisted me in my secret mission were unanimously unco-operative. . . ." he later wrote in the U.S. Naval Institute *Proceedings*.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Yoshikawa was interned by the Americans. As he had burned his CODE book and all other material that could identify him as a spy, it was not known for some time that he was the chief Japanese intelligence AGENT in Hawaii. He was thus repatriated to Japan with other diplomatic personnel in Aug. 1942. He worked in naval intelligence for the remainder of the war.

## ●● YURCHENKO, COL. VITALY (b. 1936)

KGB officer who defected to the United States and then redefected back to the Soviet Union.

He defected in Aug. 1995. Then on a Saturday night in November he was sitting with CIA security officers at a restaurant in the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C., when he stood and said he wanted to leave. "If I'm not back in 15 minutes," he said, "don't blame yourself." He then walked about a mile up Wisconsin Avenue and entered the Soviet compound. After spending the weekend in the compound, he appeared at the redefection news conference on Monday. He said that he had been kidnapped and drugged. CIA and FBI officials, who said he had defected and had been cooperative, denied his allegations.

The CIA described Yurchenko as a 15-year veteran of the KGB, a general-designate who coordinated espi-



onage “work against American citizens.” The son of a factory worker who died in World War II, Yurchenko went to military training school and entered the Soviet submarine service, graduating with a degree in navigation in 1958. He was commissioned as a Navy lieutenant and sent to Pacific Fleet headquarters in Vladivostok. His career in the KGB began in 1959 when he became a COUNTERINTELLIGENCE officer in the armed forces, remaining in that role through most of the 1960s.

In 1958 he married an engineer. The couple had a daughter in 1961 and adopted a son born in 1969.

Yurchenko had been well known to U.S. intelligence officials. As KGB security officer for the Soviet Embassy in Washington from 1975 to 1980, Yurchenko met regularly with FBI agents, whom he got to know in the course of their mutual business: protecting the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Yurchenko and his FBI colleagues met at Danker’s on E Street in northwest Washington, near FBI headquarters. His favorite drink was scotch.

After his U.S. assignment he was posted to Moscow as chief counterintelligence officer for internal security. He also worked with DEFECTORS to the Soviet Union, including HAROLD (KIM) PHILBY and GEORGE BLAKE. In April 1985 he was made deputy chief of the First Department of the First Chief Directorate of the KGB, which supervised intelligence operations in North America. He was personally managing KGB officers in Montreal and Ottawa when he defected.

On Aug. 1, 1985, Yurchenko walked into the U.S. Embassy in Rome and said he wanted to defect. The CIA, rating him as the no. 5 man in the KGB, called him the most important defector in decades. Yurchenko had been sent to Rome from Moscow and had been staying at the Soviet Embassy in Rome. Telling his colleagues there that he was going to the Vatican Museum, instead, he went to a pay phone across the street from the U.S. Embassy and called a CIA officer, who told him to enter the embassy immediately. An attempt was made to have him become a DEFECTOR IN PLACE, but Yurchenko said he wanted to defect to the United States.

The CIA station chief in Rome soon cabled CIA headquarters in LANGLEY, Va., to say that Yurchenko had given some information on two MOLES: a man code-named Robert and an NSA employee. One of the first CIA officers to read the report was ALDRICH H. AMES, who was himself a mole. Ames later was one of the CIA debriefers of Yurchenko and reported back, through his KGB HANDLER, what Yurchenko was telling the CIA.

Information from Yurchenko led to the unmasking of RONALD PELTON, an NSA analyst who sold information to the Soviets. Yurchenko also alerted authorities to the

spying of former CIA employee EDWARD LEE HOWARD and gave a plausible account of the mysterious death of NICHOLAS G. SHADRIN, a U.S. DOUBLE AGENT who died in 1975.

Some COUNTERINTELLIGENCE officials, in the wake of Ames’s betrayal, believe that “Yurchenko may have been sent by the KGB to betray Howard and Pelton in order to protect a bigger player, Rick Ames,” according to David Wise in *Nightmover* (1995). Ames was arrested in Feb. 1994.

Wise quotes Harry B. Brandon, an FBI counterintelligence officer, as saying, “Is it possible they [the KGB] doubted Ames and sent Yurchenko here as a test to see if Ames would report Yurchenko’s debriefing? Once it was determined that Ames was reporting on Yurchenko’s disclosures, they told Yurchenko to come home. . . . The Yurchenko thing is still extraordinarily puzzling.”

“You could sit two people down with exactly the same set of facts, and they would come up with opposite conclusions: He was a double agent; no, he was a defector who became depressed,” said Sen. David L. Boren (D., Okla.), a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The depression they related to Yurchenko’s love life. Reportedly, the CIA took him to Ottawa and arranged a meeting with a Soviet Embassy employee who had been his lover. But when she spurned him, he gave up the idea that he could settle down in the United States with her. His marriage was faltering and his son was troublesome.

Yurchenko supervised the handling of cases in the United States and Canada. One such case involved Navy radioman JOHN A. WALKER. Yurchenko had to decide whether Walker had been compromised by the FBI before his arrest, meaning that Walker had possibly provided DISINFORMATION to his Soviet handlers. Yurchenko determined that Walker had not been compromised.

In his talks with CIA and FBI debriefers Yurchenko described the Walker case as one of the most important in KGB history; through the CRYPTOMATERIAL provided by Walker and his fellow spy, Navy radioman JERRY A. WHITWORTH, the KGB was able to decipher more than 1 million messages, Yurchenko said.

There were reports that he had been executed. But in April 1986, he was interviewed on German television and said that he had been undergoing unspecified “medical treatment.” In an interview with a Moscow newspaper in Aug. 1986, he said that the CIA had tried to get him to implicate the Soviet Union in the 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II.





●● 007

see JAMES BOND [F]

●● **ZABOTIN, COL. NIKOLAI**

(b. ? d. 1946)

Soviet GRU RESIDENT in Canada from 1943 to 1945. Zabotin arrived in Canada in the summer of 1943 with IGOR S. GOUZENKO, a CIPHER clerk who was his subordinate officer. He directed the GRU spy ring in Canada that was stealing atomic secrets, recruiting Dr. ALAN NUNN MAY, a nuclear physicist, and others.

When Gouzenko defected to the Canadian government in Sept. 1945, he revealed Zabotin's espionage activities. Canadian officials planned his arrest, but he evaded the authorities, traveled to New York, and, in Dec. 1945, boarded the Soviet merchant ship *Alexandrov*.

Accounts differ as to Zabotin's fate. Some reports contend that he jumped to his death from the *Alexandrov* as he was returning to the Soviet Union. More likely, he died of "heart failure" four days after his arrival in Moscow in Jan. 1946.

His Soviet CODE NAME was Grant.

●● **ZACHARIAS, REAR ADM. ELLIS M.**

(b. 1890 d. 1961)

Well-known senior U.S. Navy INTELLIGENCE OFFICER during World War II—and a Cold War prophet. A 1912 graduate of the Naval Academy, Zacharias was sent to Japan from 1920 to 1924 to study Japanese language and

politics. He then served as a cryptographer on the Navy's Asiatic Station from 1926 to 1931.

Following school and intelligence assignments as well as sea duty, Zacharias was intelligence officer for the 11th Naval District (San Diego) from 1938 to 1940. He claimed that he had warned Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, the U.S. Fleet commander, of the coming PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, but Kimmel later testified that he had no recollection of such a conversation.

Zacharias commanded the heavy cruiser *Salt Lake City* from 1940 to 1942, participating in several Pacific actions. He served as deputy head of naval intelligence in 1942–1943 and then returned to sea in command of the battleship *New Mexico*, again seeing combat in the Pacific. After serving as chief of staff of the 11th Naval District in 1944–1945, he directed the Navy's psychological warfare program against Japan, broadcasting messages to the Japanese urging their surrender.

Zacharias retired in 1946, having been promoted to rear admiral on the Retired List. After his autobiographical *Secret Missions* was published later that year, he lectured and wrote on international and defense issues. His book *Behind Closed Doors*, a history of the start of the Cold War, published in 1950, predicted that World War III between the United States and Soviet Union would be "likely to materialize some time between the summer of 1952 and the fall of 1956."

●● **ZACHARSKI, MARIAN**

AN AGENT of the Polish intelligence services who was convicted of spying in the United States. Zacharski was



caught after he bought secrets from WILLIAM H. BELL, an employee of the Hughes Aircraft Corporation.

Zacharski arrived in California in 1976 as the West Coast branch manager for the Polish American Machinery Company (POLAMCO), a firm incorporated in the United States as the marketing arm for the Polish trade agency Metal Export. As a salesman, Zacharski sold industrial equipment to the California-based aerospace industry. He developed a friendship with his neighbor Bell, who was deeply in debt. Beginning with requests for unclassified documents, Zacharski eventually persuaded Bell to provide secret material, ostensibly paying him as a "consultant." Bell received about \$110,000 in cash and gold coins worth about \$60,000 until 1981, when he was arrested for ESPIONAGE by the FBI.

Zacharski was exposed by a Pole assigned to the UNITED NATIONS who defected and informed the FBI about Polish intelligence activities in the United States. Zacharski was a stand-in for the KGB, the ultimate receiver of Bell's information.

Bell, who agreed to cooperate with the FBI, engaged Zacharski in an incriminating conversation while wearing an FBI listening device under his shirt. Zacharski was arrested for espionage and in Dec. 1981 was sentenced to life imprisonment. Bell received an eight-year sentence. In June 1985, Zacharski was exchanged along with three other Eastern Bloc spies for 25 persons held by Eastern Bloc countries.

## ●● ZAHAROFF, SIR BASIL

(b. 1850 d. 1936)

International armaments contractor who operated a large, highly effective INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE network in Europe. Born in Turkey, reportedly of a Russian father and Greek mother, Zaharoff was an agent of the Vickers shipbuilding and armaments firm and subsequently chairman of the Vickers-Maxim arms corporation. He was reputed to have had close relations with British intelligence services—including master spy SIDNEY REILLY—and the British king.

Zaharoff was referred to as the "merchant of death" by contemporary newspapers.

## ●● ZAKHAROV, GENNADI F.

Soviet employee of the UNITED NATIONS (UN) whose arrest for spying in 1986 produced the retaliatory arrest of an American journalist in Moscow, jeopardizing a proposed summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Zakharov, a Soviet INTELLIGENCE OFFICER assigned to recruit potential agents, arrived in New York from Moscow to assume his post as scientific affairs officer assigned to the Center for Science and Technology for Development, part of the UN secretariat. The actual working of an AGENT is usually handled by a LEGAL, a KGB or GRU officer operating under diplomatic COVER as a member of the Soviet mission to the UN. If legals are

caught spying, they can be expelled but not arrested and put on trial for espionage.

SURVEILLANCE teams of the FBI noted that Zakharov concentrated on college campuses in the New York area. Several students he approached reported him to the FBI, but for various reasons, none of them could be developed as DOUBLE AGENTS. Then in April 1983, the FBI recruited one of Zakharov's recruits, Leakh N. Bhoge, a 25-year-old man from Guyana. The FBI gave him the CODE NAME Plumber. (The KGB name for him was Birg.)

Zakharov told Bhoge, who was majoring in computer science, that he was a scientific researcher at the UN and needed help in getting information on robotics and computer technology. As Bhoge's graduation neared in late 1984, Zakharov urged Bhoge to get a job working on artificial intelligence or robotics. The FBI arranged for Bhoge to get a job in a machine shop that manufactured precision parts for radar and military aircraft engines. The shop was owned by the father of an FBI agent.

In May 1986 Zakharov dictated an agreement, which Bhoge wrote down, signed, and handed to Zakharov, who paid him some money to seal the bargain. Under the agreement, Bhoge would work as a spy "for seven to ten years, and after that . . . the contract can be renewed or extended." Payment would depend upon the quantity of the information he provided to the Soviets. During his meetings with Zakharov Bhoge was wired with an FBI electronic device that transmitted conversations to an FBI vehicle parked nearby.

The FBI, knowing that the State Department would oppose arresting Zakharov, asked for permission from the White House. The FBI argued that Zakharov, although a lightweight and not particularly dangerous spy, provided the United States with an opportunity to show its displeasure at the flagrant use of the UN for spying. The Reagan administration was still smarting from the YEAR OF THE SPY (1985), when several U.S. spies had been discovered. Permission for the arrest was granted.

On Aug. 23 two FBI agents, a man and a woman posing as a pair of joggers, arrested Zakharov as he talked to Bhoge on a subway platform in Queens, New York. The FBI charged that Zakharov was a KGB intelligence officer who had paid Bhoge \$1,000 for three classified documents showing the design of U.S. Air Force jet engines. The FBI had provided the documents to Bhoge. A search of Zakharov's apartment turned up ONE-TIME PADS, chemicals for SECRET WRITING, and greeting cards with MICRODOTS, nearly invisible specks containing encoded information.

Exactly a week later, KGB agents arrested NICHOLAS S. DANILOFF, a correspondent for *U.S. News & World Report*, in Moscow and charged him with espionage. Zakharov was allowed to plead no contest in U. S. federal court and was released to fly to the Soviet Union at the same moment that Danilooff was released in Moscow. The Reagan administration said it was not a SPY SWAP because Danilooff was not a spy.



## ●● ZAKHAROV, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION MATVEI VASILIEVICH

(b. 1898 d. 1972)

Chief of the GRU, Soviet MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, from 1949 to 1952, and twice the Chief of the Soviet General Staff.

Although Zakharov was in Petrograd (Leningrad) during World War I, he avoided being conscripted into the Army. He came out actively against the war, and joined the Bolshevik-controlled Red Guard in April 1917. He was with the Bolsheviks who stormed the Winter Palace in Oct. 1917.

He then took part in the suppression of anti-Bolshevik forces, held positions in the Red Army, and attended the prestigious Frunze Military Academy. By Sept. 1935 he had command of a regiment—at age 37. He held that command briefly, and in 1936 was sent to the new General Staff Academy, which was to train “suitable candidates in the art of strategy and supreme command.” Having survived the Stalinist purges of the 1930s, in July 1937 Zakharov became chief of staff of the Leningrad Military District and, from May 1938, a deputy chief of the General Staff.

When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941 he was a major general and chief of staff of the newly formed Ninth Army at Odessa. He dispersed his forces, and his Air Force probably took fewer losses than any other target of the initial German air attacks. Later he was given command of the prestigious 2nd Belorussian Front, taking part in the massive June 1944 offensive against Germany. After the war Zakharov became head of the General Staff Academy.

In Jan. 1949 he became chief of the GRU, which was expanding its operations in the quest for TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE about new Western weapons. In June 1952 a political struggle broke out over convening the 19th Communist Party Congress. The Politburo insisted; Stalin objected. The chief of the General Staff and Zakharov supported Stalin and were dismissed from their posts. After Stalin's death in March 1953, Zakharov's fall continued, but in May 1953 he was appointed commander of the Leningrad Military District and was able to hold on to that post.

In Oct. 1957 a struggle broke out between the Politburo—led by Nikita Khrushchev—and Marshal Georgi Zhukov. In this affair Zakharov was fully on the side of the Politburo and for this he was immediately appointed commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. In 1959 he was promoted to Marshal of the Soviet Union and in April 1960 was appointed Chief of the General Staff.

But in the change of Soviet political-military leadership after the Soviets backed down in the CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, Zakharov was dismissed in 1963. He then took an active part in the conspiracy against Khrushchev, and after the successful coup d'état in Oct. 1964 he was reappointed Chief of the General Staff, where he served until Sept. 1971, when illness caused him to step down. He died four months later.

## ●● ZAMIR, ZVI (b. 1925)

Director of the Israeli MOSSAD from 1968 to 1974.

Zamir, a native of Poland, arrived in Palestine as an infant. He joined the Israeli Army soon after Israel became a nation in May 1948. He was a major general when he was named to succeed MEIR AMIT as director of the Mossad. Zamir had no intelligence background (except for a tour as a gentleman spy/military ATTACHÉ in Great Britain). But observers said Prime Minister Levi Eshkol appointed Zamir precisely because he had never become entangled in Israel's complex intelligence apparatus.

When Black September terrorists kidnapped 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972, Zamir flew to Munich. But he failed to convince West German authorities to let an Israeli antiterrorist team rescue the hostages, and the athletes were massacred. Zamir was then charged with avenging their deaths. Prime Minister Golda Meir created a secret vengeance committee that authorized the assassination of any Black September terrorists responsible, directly or indirectly, for the massacre.

Zamir named MIKE HARARI the chief of the vengeance team. Although a scandal and bungling attended the work of the assassins, Zamir survived the uproar. He also escaped personal humiliation in the investigations over intelligence failures in the Yom Kippur War (1973). He retired honorably after completing a five-year term as Mossad director.

## ●● ZEHE, ALFRED

East German exchange professor arrested in the United States in 1983 for spying against U.S. Navy activities. After pleading guilty to eight counts of espionage, he was imprisoned but was exchanged on June 11, 1985, in a SPY SWAP between the United States and East Germany.

In a test of U.S. espionage laws, Zehe claimed that as an East German who received classified information in Mexico, he was immune from U.S. law. The court found that Congress intended espionage laws to apply to non-citizens whether or not the acts were committed in the United States, as long as U.S. secrets were involved.

## ●● ZELENOGRAD

Russian city some 40 miles northwest of Moscow that in the late 1950s became the center for high-technology research, including computer development and specialized intelligence equipment. It thus became a high-priority target for Western espionage, and foreign visitors were not normally allowed in the city during the Soviet era.

The city, previously called Kryukovo, was renamed in the mid-1960s. The population of Zelenograd in the late 1980s—at the end of the Cold War—was 170,000, providing some 35,000 workers for 26 major scientific



research institutes and factories in the city. With the end of the Soviet defense buildup there has been large-scale unemployment in the city; some 4,500 workers had left by early 1993. Efforts to partially convert to commercial electronics are under way, with numerous small electronics and computer firms being established.

Zeleenograd is similar in concept to SILICON VALLEY in California.

●● ZELLE, MARGARETHA

see MATA HARI

●● ZENIT

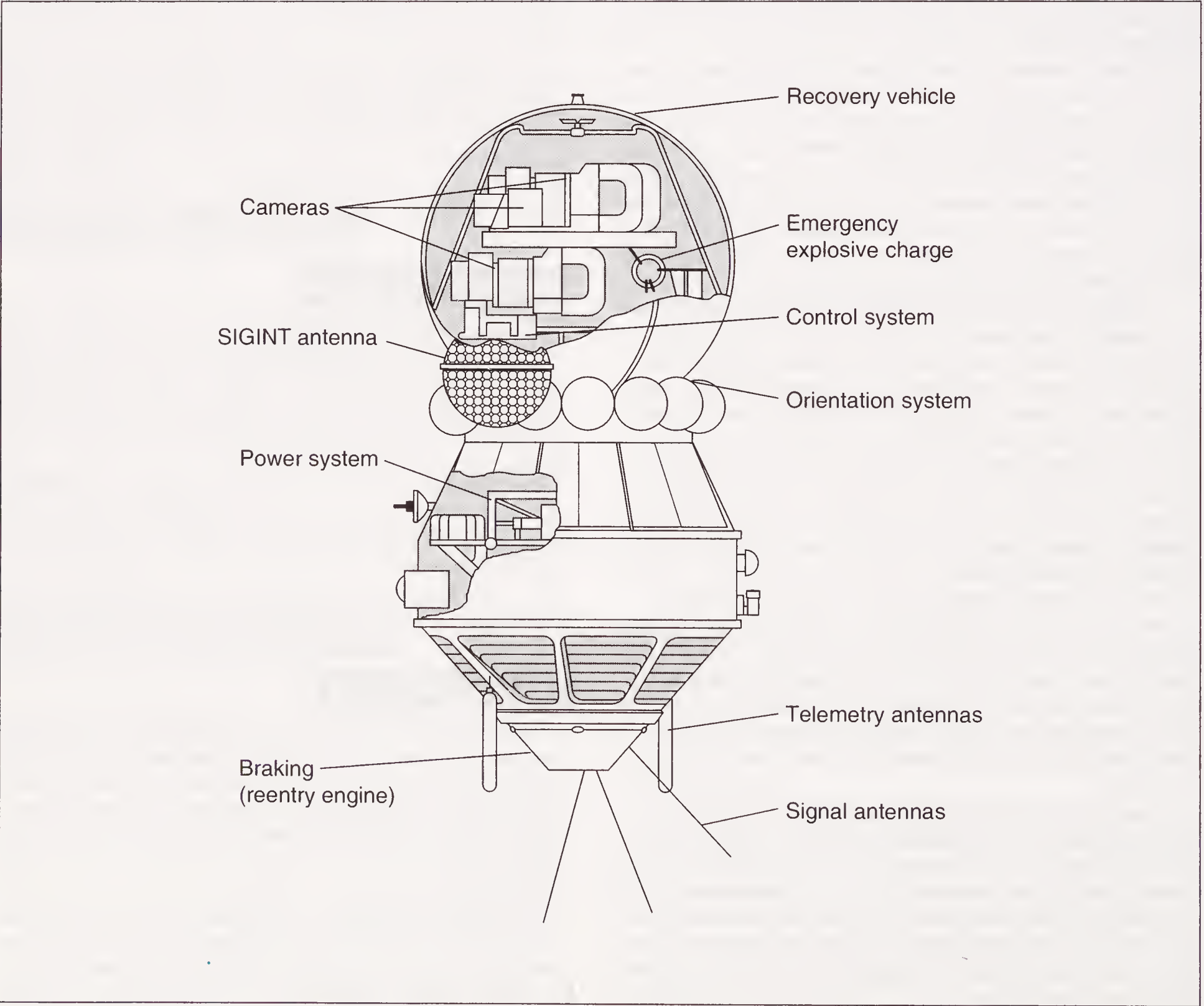
The first Soviet photo SATELLITE. Although first placed in orbit two years after the first successful U.S.

CORONA satellite, in some respects the Zenit was a more sophisticated satellite.

In the 1950s the Soviet Union, like the United States, feared the development of advanced strategic weapons by the competing superpower. The decision was made to develop a spy satellite in Jan. 1956. Seven months later, in Aug. 1956, the Experimental Design Bureau (OKB) No. 1 was established under rocket scientist Sergei Korolev specifically to design satellites.

The world's first satellite to enter earth orbit was *Sputnik 1*, launched on Oct. 4, 1957. The small, 184-pound satellite captured the world's headlines and imagination. Of significance to Western military analysts was the power of the rocket booster and the accuracy required to place the satellite in orbit. A month later, on Nov. 3, 1957, the Soviets launched another satellite,

*Zenit reconnaissance satellite*





placing the then phenomenal payload of 1,120 pounds into earth orbit. On board *Sputnik 2* was the live dog Layka, instrumented to relay psychological data back to earth on the animal's reaction to weightlessness, radiation, and other environmental conditions. The satellite *Sputnik 3*, which was launched into orbit on May 15, 1958, weighed 2,926 pounds, a payload not matched by the United States for six years. The size of the payloads and the missiles needed to carry them were impressive as they foreshadowed the potential for placing military payloads in orbit, especially RECONNAISSANCE systems.

The first reconnaissance satellite was named Zenit (Zenith) and was adapted from the Vostok manned spacecraft (first launched on April 12, 1961, carrying cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin). The Kovalev design bureau designation for the Vostok spacecraft was 1K for the first manned spacecraft. The Zenit would be project 2K.

The satellite would weigh some 11,000 pounds (compared to 1,874 pounds for Corona); it would be fitted with four cameras—two high-resolution and two low-resolution, plus a limited SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE (SIGINT) or FERRET capability. The latter system would relay signals down to a ground station in the Soviet Union while the exposed film was parachuted back to earth within the camera section. This system was more complex than Corona's single camera, which was expended in space and had no SIGINT capability.

The first attempt to launch a Zenit satellite on Dec. 11, 1961, failed when the booster rocket's third stage malfunctioned. The Zenit satellite fell to earth in Siberia and was never located. On the second Zenit flight, on March 16–19, 1962, the missile and recovery system functioned perfectly, but the satellite's orientation system malfunctioned. Thus, the camera did not photograph its intended TARGETS.

The third Zenit launch—the spy craft being labeled *Cosmos 7*—on July 28, 1962, was a success. After almost a four-day flight, the *Cosmos 7* returned a film packet to Soviet territory that contained useful earth photographs.

Subsequently, the Zenit and its successor camera satellites provided Soviet intelligence specialists and military planners with details of Western defenses, just as the Corona and its successors were doing for Soviet targets. Like its U.S. counterpart, this first Soviet spy satellite was cloaked in secrecy. The U.S. satellites were given the cover of being Discoverer series research satellites. The Soviets followed suit, and it was apparently several years before the Western intelligence community realized the true nature of the Red spy satellites. The Zenit series spy satellites, like their American cousins, provided national leaders and military planners with key ingredients for their major decisions.

The follow-on RESURS-F and KOMETA satellites were refinements of the Vostok/Zenit series, with improved cameras. The SIGINT “piggyback” package was deleted from the later photoreconnaissance satellites and fitted in specialized vehicles (see RADAR OCEAN SURVEILLANCE SATELLITE). Fourth- and fifth-generation photo satellites have been developed and orbited. Flight times have also been lengthened; the basic Zenit satellites orbited for up

to 8 to 12 days; the Kometa and later satellites operated up to eight weeks.

## ●● ZEPPELIN

Operation name for an elaborate German plan to assassinate Soviet dictator Josef Stalin in Moscow. The plan began in July 1944 when ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, head of the RSHA (Reich Central Security Office), asked the Air Force's KG 200, a unit that specialized in putting AGENTS behind enemy lines, if it could land a man within 60 miles of the Soviet capital of Moscow. At the time the German front lines were several hundred miles from Moscow.

A German transport plane was to make a clandestine flight to a landing in the countryside near Moscow. An assassin—a former Russian officer captured by the Germans who had demonstrated his loyalty—would be unloaded with a motorcycle and the weapons to assassinate Stalin as he drove through Moscow. The assassination team members had been thoroughly prepared, they were well armed and equipped for escape after the operation, and there was a hideaway waiting for them in Moscow.

Before the mission a woman was added to the hit team. She was also a former Russian officer. On the eve of the mission the two were married.

Operation Zeppelin began with a German RECONNAISSANCE party being parachuted into the proposed landing area to ensure that the location was suitable. That team sent a radio signal that all was well. On the night of Sept. 5–6, 1944, the four-engine Ardo Ar 232B took off from an airfield in Latvia and headed toward the landing site, which was about 60 miles from Moscow, between Smolensk and the capital. The 370-mile flight was uneventful. However, as the plane was about to land in the early morning, it was met by Soviet anti-aircraft gunfire.

The advance team had been captured and forced to radio the “go” signal back to Germany; the radio checks had failed to detect that the team had been TURNED. The anti-aircraft guns had opened fire without authority from the Soviet forces setting a trap for the plane. (The Soviets did not know the plane's cargo or mission.)

The pilot quickly regained altitude and flew toward an alternative landing site, near Karmanovo, east of Smolensk. This secondary site seemed clear. The plane landed, but a wing hit a tree, tearing off an engine and starting a fire that would serve as a beacon for Soviet troops.

Quickly, Maj. “Tavrin” and Sub-Lt. “Shilova” got onto the motorcycle carried in the Ar 234B and sped off toward Moscow. The six crewmen of the smashed plane set off on foot toward the west. The fliers carried maps, Soviet money and cigarettes, and emergency provisions, but they could not speak Russian. And, of course, they wore German uniforms.

The assassins sped on through the night. When stopped by a sentry at a roadblock, they properly produced the necessary documents. But as former Luftwaffe pilot P. W. Stahl related in *KG 200: The True Story* (1979), the sentry



was just about to return the documents and let the couple proceed when the major made a fateful remark: 'Hurry up, will you please. We have been on our way all night!' The sentry hesitated. Until just a short while ago it had rained in streams—yet the clothing of the motorcyclists and their machine were remarkably dry. He raised the alarm, and that was the end of Operation Zeppelin.

Twenty-four hours after the crash, the Ar 234B crewmen did send a radio signal that they were attempting to escape on foot. They were never heard from again.

### ●● ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM

Intercepted message whose contents stunned the United States and became a key factor in the U.S. decision to enter World War I. On Jan. 16, 1917, German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann sent a telegram to the German ambassador to Mexico revealing plans for imminent unrestricted submarine warfare. Zimmermann directed the ambassador to offer Mexico an alliance with Germany and promise "an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona."

British NAVAL INTELLIGENCE intercepted and decoded the telegram. Rear Adm. Sir REGINALD (BLINKER) HALL, director of British Naval Intelligence, immediately realized the strategic value of the telegram. If U.S. officials saw it, their outrage would undoubtedly ease American entry into the war. The Foreign Office wanted him to release it. But Hall did not want the Germans to discover that his cryptographers had cracked the high-level German diplomatic code. Knowing that Zimmermann had sent the telegram by several routes, Hall had an AGENT in Mexico City obtain a copy sent by a lower-level cipher.

The British showed the telegram to the American ambassador in London, who in turn transmitted it to the State Department in Washington. A shocked President Wilson arranged for the telegram to be released on March 1 by the Associated Press without information about how it had been intercepted and deciphered. American pacifists condemned it as a hoax perpetrated by the British. But its authenticity was confirmed by Zimmermann himself at a March 3 press conference.

When President Wilson asked Congress for a declara-

tion of war on April 2, he cited the telegram as proof that Germany "means to act against our peace and security."

Also see ROOM 40.

### ●● ZINOVIEV LETTER

An alleged 1924 secret communication from Grigori Zinoviev, president of the Soviet Comintern, to the Communist Party of Great Britain. The letter, which may have been a forgery, urged communist cells in the British Army and labor unions to get ready to start a revolution. The letter, published in British newspapers on Oct. 25, 1924, four days before a general election, helped to destroy Britain's first Labour Party government under Ramsay MacDonald.

The Comintern, a Moscow-directed organization for fostering worldwide communism, was seen as a grave threat to Britain in the 1920s. Responding to the "Red Scare," the Secret Intelligence Service MI6 sought revolutionaries, especially in the ranks of the Labour Party and trade unions. The investigations turned up the letter, and MI6 did not say how it had been intercepted. The modern consensus is that the letter was forged by *British* plotters trying to bring down a Labour Party perceived as dangerous to the nation. Master spy SIDNEY REILLY was probably involved.

The Labour government had established diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and had been planning to sign a commercial treaty with Soviets. When the letter was published, a shocked MacDonald sent a protest to the Soviet government. But the damage was done. Labour suffered an enormous loss in the election, and the Conservatives came back into power.

Ironically, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin soon eliminated both the Comintern and Zinoviev, who was falsely accused of working for foreign intelligence services. In a 1936 show trial, he was condemned to death and soon shot.

### ●● Z PRIORITIES

Early British priority marking scheme for the distribution of ENIGMA decrypts in World War II. The decrypts were marked with from one to five Zs, with the higher number of Zs indicating the higher priority.





## RECOMMENDED READING

In many of *Spy Book's* entries we have mentioned or quoted from other books. Some, such as Joyce Wadler's book *Liaison* (1993) about BERNARD BOURSICOT, apply only to the entry in which they are cited; others address a broad range of intelligence matters.

We recommend the following books to readers who wish to know more about the entries. We do not include any fictional works in this list; for those, see LITERARY SPIES. But we make one exception: *The Spy Who Came In From the Cold* (1963) by JOHN LE CARRÉ, a book that captures, better than any nonfictional work, the atmosphere of the Cold War, especially in BERLIN, and the weary, deceitful, often grubby world of espionage.

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