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: 8 SEP 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Spas Todorov RAIKIN

- 15-12  
1. A review of Subject's 201 file (201-282538) reveals that many reports emanating from [Kavalla Base] are missing or rather had never been included in the file and that subsequent activities of his in Switzerland and the United States had never been reported.
- 27, 15-12  
2. The undersigned was directly involved with Subject's initial refuge in Greece, as the undersigned was [Base Chief at Kavalla] at the time and participated in the interrogation of Subject and the others who defected with him due to the suspicious nature of their escape story. During later years, in the course of debriefing various contacts and consultants, Subject's name came up during these discussions and the undersigned was able to piece together the sequence of affairs from the time of RAIKIN's escape until the present.
- 3. During the summer of 1951, Subject, along with two other individuals who were all Trudovaks working on airfields in Bulgaria, escaped to Greece. In connection with their escape, four other individuals likewise escaped to Greece. During Subject's interrogation and the interrogation of his friends, it was felt that the escape story needed clarification from a CE standpoint. To the best of our knowledge, however, none of the individuals, including Subject, appeared to be connected with the BIS. There was a possibility which was mentioned at the time, that Subject, due to his educational background, may have been a "sleeper" type agent. During Subject's initial interrogation he stated that politically he was partial to, although not a member of, the Nikola Petkov faction (left wing) of the Agrarian party. It was likewise determined that Subject's interest precluded operational use as a cross border agent and neither he nor his colleagues were recruited. The other four individuals who escaped separately to Greece were, however, recruited.
- 4. Upon arrival in the DP camp in Athens (Lavrion) Subject became involved in political discussions and at that time claimed to be an adherent of the Dimitur Gichev faction (right wing) of the Agrarian party, which had been outlawed upon the event of communism in Bulgaria. His political machinations caused splitting of the refugees into splinter groups and rather than succeeding in affecting unity, it caused disunity. Again the thought came up as to whether Subject was a provocation agent or not. However, no evidence was uncovered to substantiate this theory.

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Due to his educational background in religion, Subject was nevertheless looked up to by his more illiterate and unfortunate compatriots, due primarily to his faculty of speech and education. In seeking ways of getting out of Greece, and the unhappy lot of a refugee, he was able to go to Switzerland where he studied in a theological seminary under the auspices of the World Council of Churches (WCC).

5. During 1958, while visiting COLONESOME in Switzerland, she told the undersigned that she had heard of Subject from other friends and that they had been highly suspicious of him and felt that he might be a BIS agent or something. This was predicated on Subject's discussions and activities while in Switzerland.

6. Subject next came to the undersigned's attention after Subject's arrival in the United States and his affiliation in work concerning refugees. By this time Subject professed to be a staunch nationalist and republican and condemned anybody who had belonged to Agrarian factions, especially those from a center to left. According to Boris Clark, a former contract employee of this Agency who was also stationed in Greece as an interrogator and later resigned to take a position in Pittsburgh, Pa. involved in the helping and settling of Bulgarian refugees coming to the United States, Subject used his legitimate business as a cover for self-aggrandizement and political prestige in the Bulgarian emigre groups. Both Clark and his wife complained bitterly to Dean Woodruff, then Chief of the Bulgarian Branch, and Clark also complained to the undersigned concerning RAIKIN's activities, which in view of what he was suspected to be doing, were highly suspect. According to the Clark's, Subject's activities could indicate that his job was to create chaos and division among Bulgarian emigres and which could logically be a requirement of the BIS.

7. In 1956, JUROCI (P) a contract agent of this Agency, informed the undersigned that Subject had joined the Bulgarian National Front and was speaking loud and strong for the return of a monarchy when Bulgaria is liberated. By this time, Subject had made a 180° turn politically from left wing Agrarian to monarchist nationalist. JUROCI likewise advised that Subject was continuing his efforts to dominate the Bulgarian church group and in so doing had caused fissures in the Nationalist Block, which at best was being held together by merely threads. JUROCI could offer no proof, but felt that Subject may have been acting on behalf of the present regime or BIS in causing chaos in the emigres or was doing it strictly for self-aggrandizement and emolument.

8. Over a period of time Subject has been the topic of conversation between DILABIO (P), a consultant of this Agency, and the undersigned. Prior to coming to Washington in 1955, DILABIO had been very active in the Church activities of the Bulgarian Church in America. He was the lay president of the Church group and had begun a rapprochement between the Macedonian and the Bulgarian church. DILABIO had been asked by Bishop Andre, head of the Bulgarian Church in North America including Macedonia, to consider study for the priesthood and with a view of replacing Andre upon the latter's death. DILABIO turned down this proposal since he felt he would prefer to remain in the educational field, but told Andre he would continue to function as the

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lay leader of the church. During this time DILABIO reported to the undersigned that Subject, upon arrival in the States had gone to great lengths to talk to each of the individual Bulgarian And Macedonian presidents in the various cities and later on attempted to get them to back him (Subject) for the future job of Bishop. A long fight developed between RAIKIN and the Bishop when the Bishop stated that he did not feel Subject qualified to handle the job; due to his activities, in Bulgarian Church in North America almost disintegrated as a cohesive unit. When the matter finally came to a vote and it developed Subject would not get the job, but would be offered a priesthood, he suddenly decided, despite the years and money spent on him by WCC in theological training, that he did not want to be a priest anyway and, a few weeks later, turned around and married a girl in New York. This act, of course, prohibits him from ever aspiring to be Bishop. Since that time on numerous occasions, Subject using his offices in WCC as a cover, has sent denunciatory letters concerning other Bulgarians to various US Government agencies if these Bulgarians happened to have crossed him or if he has taken a dislike to them. By the same token, he has written letters concerning Bulgarians whom he espouses to various agencies in order to obtain assistance in the granting of visas and of obtaining jobs.

9. The undersigned, like all other sources involved, cannot offer any evidence that Subject is an agent of the Bulgarian Communist regime, but feels that his activities have certainly played into their hands and have been such as they would have conducted through a provocation or sleeper type agent. To be frank, the undersigned feels that perhaps Subject is an over ambitious, mercenary, megalomaniac, who is not content unless he is stirring up things in which his name will appear in prominence and from which he can derive some benefit.

  
Donald M. Allen

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