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Approved For Release 1999/09/09 : CIA-RDP82-00457R005000600009-5
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO.

INTELLOFAX 12

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1A

File 686

COUNTRY Argentina/USSR
SUBJECT Russian Orthodox Church in Argentina

DATE DISTR. 20 JUN 50

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1A

(LISTED BELOW) 25X1A

DATE OF INFO. Prior to 18 April 1950 25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. [REDACTED]



1. Bishop Panteleimon, who was designated by the Russian Orthodox Church to reorganize the activities of that church in Argentina and who arrived in Buenos Aires in September 1948, was expelled from Argentina on 5 April 1950 and transferred to Teheran, Iran. When he arrived in Argentina instead of one centralized Orthodox Church, he found ten separate groups operating without direction. The reason for the split was apparently caused by the action of Msgr. Konstantin Izrastzov* who had obtained personal possession of all the properties of the Russian Orthodox Church in Argentina, by forming a separate society of his family. Panteleimon's efforts to regain possession of the church's properties caused numerous differences with the Izrastzov family, who are influential within Argentine government circles. The Bishop believes that this friction with the Izrastzov family was the main reason for his expulsion. According to Panteleimon, the person who was responsible for suggesting to the Izrastzovs that they take possession of the church properties was one Dr. Lukashevich, who at present is trying to acquire possession of all the property of the Rumanian Church in Buenos Aires.
2. Bishop Panteleimon gave other possible reasons for his expulsion from Argentina. Prior to the time when Panteleimon received the Buenos Aires assignment from the Russian Orthodox Church, the Argentine government recommended one Father Michail Dickiy as a logical person for his position. The government considered it an affront that their recommendation of Dickiy was not followed. As a result, Dickiy had been active in a campaign to discredit the Bishop, hoping to succeed in replacing Panteleimon. Another reason that there was ill feeling toward the Bishop was that he had refused to enter into an anti-Communist campaign. After he refused to participate in any political activities he received a warning stating that he would suffer dire consequences. The actual charges made by the Argentine government were trumped up charges of homosexuality, according to the Bishop.

Document No. 9
 No Change in Class.
 Declassified
 Class. Changed To: TS S
 Auth.: HR 70-2
 Date: 080678 By: 034

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3. As of 21 April the Bishop was residing illegally in Uruguay. Panteleimon professed to be anti-Communist and was the first signer of a petition to outlaw the Communist-dominated Union Eslava in Buenos Aires. The Bishop would not or could not discuss the existence and status of Communist activities in Argentina.

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