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9 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: [ ] SR/2  
SUBJECT : CHURGIN, Raymond S. (p)

1. Enclosed is a copy of the psychological findings to date. Since this case is likely to continue to develop, please accept this report as an informal working paper which reflects the current opinions and recommendations of the Psychiatric Staff. These findings are consistent with those of [ ] who is currently on leave. An official memorandum will be forthcoming at a more appropriate time.

2. The Psychiatric Staff stands ready to be of whatever assistance that is required in support of management and control of this case. Please feel free to call upon us at any time.

[ ]  
Chief, Research and Psychological  
Support Branch, Medical Staff  
Psychiatric Staff

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2D  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

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REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Period of Testing: 17-31 August 1959

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This contract agent recently returned from Frankfurt after nine months of his incompleted tour because of an acute paranoid schizophrenic reaction with depressive features. Subject was maintained in a safe-apartment in the metropolitan area and was visited by [ ] on 17 August 1959. Upon diagnostic examination it was planned not to hospitalize the Subject but to decompress him over a two-week period by the methods of psychological examination, psychiatric visits, and by close collaboration with the case officers who maintain a reality relationship with the Subject and were busily engaged in working through his eventual disposition. The Subject was visited by [ ] on 20 August and by [ ] on 27 August 1959. [ ] also interviewed and briefed the Subject's wife on 31 August in the subject's presence, and, together with the two case officers, arranged for the Subject to return with his wife to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until completion of the case work. The Subject will continue to produce information of psychological-operational interest at home and will submit this to the case officers at a future date. Consequently, this report is not entirely complete. Since, however, the Subject could go on producing information indefinitely, it was decided to settle for what we have and terminate our diagnostic relationship with the Subject for the purpose of relieving the case officers of their "baby-sitting" detail and letting them go about more important business.

This is a dramatic and even fantastic case history and will be gone into in some detail, not only for the purpose of providing substantial support to our recommendations but also for the purpose of learning more about how these contract types tick. Thus, we will start at the dawn of the Subject's consciousness on 7 June 1919 in Vecpiebalga, Latvia. The Subject was born almost at the same time as the new Latvian Republic and grew up with it and came of age when it lost its independence. He sees himself as a symbol of aspirations and the final product of a long chain of Latvian generations and feels that many hopes were put in him, much good will was offered him, but all has ended rather unhappily in his psychotic decompensation. However, the Subject is not completely pessimistic because Latvia still exists and there are more reasons to see it free again. Secondly, the Subject feels that the chains of generations which have kept him in the spell of the Latvian cause during his first thirty years are not broken, but the Subject is. Whereas once he hoped that his children and grandchildren would continue to be Latvians, he is now more content to see them develop as healthy personalities with an admiration for the American way of life. These are the Subject's speculations about the future and are not the story of his past.

Both the Subject's parents came from the countryside, and his grandparents were active in furthering the national awakening of his countrymen. It was an established family tradition to work, to live for the Latvian cause, and the

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Subject could not imagine a different attitude. This matter was as serious and as sacred as his Christianity. As far as he can remember, the family was always quite well off--not rich, not without daily worries and problems how to make ends meet, but was able to afford almost all the things they considered worthwhile. There was a hard time during the great Depression in 1932 but his sisters had started to work and his father was more relaxed. His parents were of rather different temperaments but supplemented each other. His father's diligence, his rather earnest attitude and emotional happiness was counter-balanced by his mother's liveliness, gaiety, and joy of life. Both were rather popular and respected for their strong personalities and democratic attitudes. Both were handsome in appearance. His mother was considered to be one of the best looking women. It frequently happened that she went for a loan instead of his father and usually got it. On the other hand, his father was looked upon as a natural leader and an expert in commercial matters. He was also famous for having been one of the most skilled fighters against the arrogant nobility of the local German barons during his years at the university in Riga. When the Subject's sisters graduated from the French Lyceum at the top of the class, it was said that the family was one of the most outstanding of intellectuals in Latvia. The family was proud. The Subject's mother came from a relatively wealthy family which was closely associated with the ruling class of ethnic Germans. She worked as a tutor prior to marriage and spoke German, Russian, and French. The Subject's father called her "Sonnenschein" and she was loved and admired for her beauty and happy mood. She had numerous flirtations and had no enemies except jealous women. She was deeply religious but not in a puritan manner. She was warm, frank, and lacking of any inhibitions and suspicious with others. She was religious and without any shadow of hypocrisy. In her later years her feelings of inferiority came to the fore and she frequently was depressed and had feelings of guilt.

In one sense the Subject resembles his mother, but in general he is more reserved and self-conscious. Whereas his mother was friendly to all people, the Subject can be truly friendly only to persons whom he considers to be worthy of his friendship. Whereas she was more altruistic and extroverted, the Subject is quite egocentric and introverted. Whereas her moods were stable, the Subject's moods changed frequently. Whereas she did not take faithfulness seriously, this has been a burning problem for the Subject. The Subject's first memories were that his mother loved him very much, but then he felt that she rejected him when she tried to regain his love he hated her because she had hurt his father deeply and had made him unhappy. The Subject always had a strange urge to hurt his mother and is now rather ashamed that he did not give her love when she needed it most.

The Subject's father came from a much poorer family but reached the same financial level as the family of the Subject's mother. He was an ardent and convinced Latvian patriot but not a chauvinist. He was markedly intelligent and logical and participated in the founding and defending of the new republic of Latvia and later in its economic development. He was an honest man. He was rather quick-tempered but changed in later years. He had many good and reliable friends who respected him as their natural leader, but he also had plenty of political and business enemies. Although his mother was decidedly

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more charming, the children liked the father more despite his temper and serious attitude. He was a loving and wise father but never a friend. The subject resisted his manner to spoil him and never got a beating from his father even though he deserved it quite often. The subject admires his father's diligence, organizational skill, rational control, honesty in monetary matters and his courage to stand up for something even if it were at a disadvantage. The father was absolutely loyal to his spouse and had a deep sense of responsibility for his family and apparently had a deep admiration and respect for womanhood. On the other hand, his father had a violent temper, a harsh attitude towards subordinates, a heavy character, a too-serious attitude in his love life, a tendency to exclude his family from his work, gloominess, stubbornness and a later servile attitude toward authority. The subject is honest and proud like his father and also stubborn and persistent. He is clever in the face of obstacles, whereas his father was courageous and disregarded brute force. The subject is more unbalanced in his emotions and doesn't have the diligence, the logic and straight thinking, the economic skills and the sense of family responsibility which his father had.

Both parents were strong, monolithic characters who liked life and enjoyed life and people. Both worked hard for the well-being of the family. His father achieved knowledge, and his mother solved problems by charm.

The subject was the baby of the family and was spoiled by the females in the family. However, he resented the female control and developed stubbornness, rudeness and mental cruelty toward his loved ones. He didn't like to be pampered and tried to choose his own way.

During his early years his parents often argued late at night and the subject listened for hours and his heart would break with sorrow and his pillow was wet with tears. He loved both parents very much and could not make up his mind who was wrong and who was right and alternately sympathized with one or the other. It became clear to him that his mother did not love his father anymore. He could not understand it but felt that his father was too heavy-minded and did not give his mother the love that she wanted. His father was jealous and could not stand his mother's free and careless attitude toward other men, and he remembers his mother not wanting a divorce because of the children. His father was heartbroken and there were times when he was rude and showed bad temper. The parents finally found the subject desperately crying, almost in convulsions and afterwards did not argue at home but went for long strolls late in the night.

The subject's physique was not very strong during his early childhood, and he was frequently bothered by various diseases. His mind was also under great stress and his emotions were confused. As an escapism he started to read and lived in books with heroes more than in real life.

If it were not enough having his loyalty torn between his parents, there was a third person, a governess, who took care of him from the age of three

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until fourteen. She fully replaced the subject's mother and spent all her maternal instincts on the subject. At times the subject could not decide whether he loved his mother or governess more and could not make up his mind since he loved both women. From five until eight years of age he had no friends and lived in a sort of isolation with his governess. His imagination and fantasy were lively and during the long and dark winters he was left alone for hours and imagined that all possible troubles could happen. He broke out in tears and great fears every time his mother left home, and he felt that something terrible was going to happen to her and that he would never see her again.

The subject started school at the age of eight and suddenly was surrounded by children and became the most popular boy in the school. At the first he was considered rather a sissy but did his best to change this opinion. After the first year he became a gang leader and stayed in this position until the university.

The subject was constantly in love - admiring and adoring girls and frequently had several girlfriends simultaneously. The older girls spoiled him and the younger girls chased him. He was a real "Mr. Success" in this respect as well as in the eyes of his teachers because of his behavior and scholastic achievements. Although he was a junior casanova his dreams centered around one particular girl for a number of years. She was not a beauty, but a clean, fragile and lively girl who came from a rather wealthy and respected family, and her father was one of the intellectual leaders of the Latvian Social Democrat Party whereas his father was a member of the Democratic Center.

When the subject reached puberty he suddenly lost all his self-confidence, his easy-going attitude and was shocked and confused about himself; he became at times extremely shy and insecure and tried to hide behind rude behavior. He was sullen and reserved in his family. His intense and radiant love for his girlfriend changed to moodiness, and he was afraid and felt that he lost something very dear and beautiful. Actually he was threatened by his own sexual impulses toward the girl and tried to maintain his relationship on a platonic level. He then observed that she liked to flirt with others, and he was deeply provoked.

The subject entered the Second Municipal Gymnasium of Riga in 1933, one of the largest schools in Latvia and during the first year he felt lost. The atmosphere was very different from the small-town school in Rigas Jurzals, and his classmates were much more sophisticated. He was like a boy from the countryside with his romantic attitudes but became a leader of the gang and was known as L'enfant terrible. However, he continued to be a dreamer and was passive in his attitudes towards girls. He again tried to take up his romance with his girlfriend, but it did not work anymore. Where she showed affection for him he offended her deeply. Emotionally he was very disturbed and it affected his education. He became careless, tried to kill time but still came out on top of his class because he was ambitious to be one of the first. His interests were too widespread and without particular direction and a sort of desire to understand the whole universe with a result that he knew nothing very well.

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Because of his heart condition, the physicians did not allow him to participate in physical education and after a number of consultations it came out that he had a "nervous heart." At times he thought he would only live a couple of years and he became panicky. However, he came to the conclusion that his pampering and avoidance of physical activity was wrong so he decided to study agriculture and worked during the summers in the fields. His decision to study agriculture met resistance by his parents. His mother was unhappy to see her sunny boy become a plain peasant and to give up the promise and future in the capital. His father thought that he should study either law or history, but the subject's stubbornness overcame these objections.

During his last years at high school the subject became acquainted with his present wife and they became good friends. He had observed her for three years but felt very insecure and ignorant about girls and did not have the courage to approach her. He considered her out of his reach. She was an attractive girl and he admired her at a distance. She was one of the brightest girls in her class. On his part, the subject felt like an ugly duck, clumsy and without chances to attract her attention. To his surprise it developed that they had much in common as regards their interests and outlook on life and she was not at all as proud and reserved as he had thought. Soon they were going quite steady, and the subject was very moved at how much she trusted him and sensed her deep love for him. However, he was afraid of her love, didn't feel worthy of it, but they continued going together after graduation from high school in 1938.

The subject then went on to the University of Latvia in 1938-39 and to the Latvian Academy of Agriculture in 1939-41 and was in for new troubles. His fellow students came mostly from the countryside and were ruder, rougher and generally had lower morals. He was now a city boy among farm boys and girls and for the first time in his life was on his own. He started to drink rather excessively, dodge lectures and tried to prove his manliness.

At this time he became interested in politics. The Coup d'etat of Ulmanis in 1934 had brought changes in his family. His father had once been rather actively engaged in the pre-election activities and had sharply criticized Ulmanis for his questionable approach to business matters. The subject's older sister, on the other hand, was convinced of the necessity of Ulmanis' action and supported him wholeheartedly. When the subject started to study his belief, too, was that Ulmanis was a strong man who furthered the Latvian cause. On the other hand, he always remained rather critical and could not ignore many injustices and shortcomings of the regime. As the agronomist-to-be, the subject could not approve the way Ulmanis improved the living conditions on the countryside, the financial status of the peasantry and the many other things involved. However, even when his father started to support Ulmanis' regime, the subject did not become an opportunist. For several years things went well and the subject was somewhat bored about the unexciting times in which he was living. He had nothing to fight against - no wars, no revolutions, no need for bravery and courage as had been the case of his parents and grandparents.

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His life seemed to be very dull, too well organized and too perfect. Communism was not freely discussed because of the hopes of seeing the Soviets change their imperialistic attitude. On the other hand, the subject got rather strong anti-German indoctrination at school, and the Germans were still considered to be the arch enemies. However, the subject despised and liked the Germans at the same time. He was impressed with the speeches of Adolf Hitler and could not but admire his belief in the mission of the German nation. On the other hand, he was pleased to see the local Germans being repatriated during 1939-41. At this time he was quite a Chauvinist with a strong inclination towards Nazism although not a member and not an admirer of the Latvian Fascist Organisation "PERKONARISTUS" (swastika).

When the Soviets invaded Latvia in June 1941<sup>0</sup> the sky had fallen in for the subject and the following days were like a nightmare. He could not believe it was true. One of his good friends, the son of a leading Latvian social democrat who was a fellow student at the school of agriculture visited him in the countryside where he had taken refuge from the ugly street scenes of Riga and asked the subject not to resist for his own sake. The subject was left quite confused. His older sister who had studied Communism and knew its system of terror as well as its aggressive nature also surprised him by voluntarily giving up her property as a gift to the Soviet-controlled regime. The subject then decided to adjust to the new situation by some degree of cooperation without losing his faith in Latvia. He then worked as a surveyor's assistant preceding the following Soviet agrarian reform, and this work offered him the opportunity to learn the cleverness, the age-old patience and manner to survive under the rule of his enemies which was adherent in the Latvian peasantry. His life went on and he worked without enthusiasm. However, when he took up his studies in the fall, it became clear to him that something had to be done and that the time had arrived. He became involved in national underground work, got his first experience in clandestine meetings. One by one his superiors were caught by the NKVD and many of his co-workers were arrested and disappeared. However, he was never betrayed and apparently intuitively made no errors, and the Communists were puzzled by his behavior. He climbed rather high in the Communist apparatus of the university and no one knew of his real intentions. He was considered to be a likeable playboy who was now eager to get some power because of his ambitions and his spoiled character. He soon occupied several positions in the Communist-controlled student organization, mainly in cultural matters as well as propagandistic activities among the students. His fellow students despised and even hated him, but this furthered his plans and strengthened his position. He realized that he had an actor's talent, the ability to feel himself completely in the role of the other person, and to convince others that he was a different man than he really was. He did not play his role - he lived it. Somehow he always knew without much planning and thinking how to behave, what to do. There were instances when he awoke and had some difficulties recalling his real mission and had some confusion and a sense of unreality in switching from himself to the person he had to play.

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His sisters knew about his clandestine work and their love and admiration for him was of great support to him. His mother did not know about his activities but probably suspected. He did not tell her anything because he was afraid of her outspokenness and temperamental attitudes. His father was concerned because he felt the subject was taken in by Communist propaganda, but the subject's stubbornness was greater than his respect for his father. In the spring of 1941, the subject sensed that the NKVD suspected him. He experienced a lengthy interview with the chief of the NKVD in Jelgava, and he was warned about his impending arrest because of his anti-Soviet attitude. He left in a hurry and took a job at some research station between Riga and Jelgava and continued his illegal activities with even more energy. He now could not waste time acting, had a much smaller audience and the following several months before the arrival of the German troops were very exciting, full of dangers, surprises, misery and losses because of the mass deportations of 13-14 June. He began to live from one day to another but maintained his moral standards despite tempting situations in which girls wanted to show their appreciation to him as their hero.

After the arrival of the Germans, he experienced weeks of great rapture. He had survived, had played his role well and right and his country was free and his family intact. He participated in some clean-up actions and was greeted everywhere as a national hero and felt that way even though it was more like a pleasant stroll from one party to another. He registered with the "PERKON-KRUSTIS" in order to gain official recognition because of the bad reputation he had earned while working for it. He could not tolerate the boastful and extravagant behavior of the old-timers, and he went to the countryside to work at the farms of deported peasants. He felt like a soldier on leave and his plans to enroll in the new Latvian army did not materialize. He returned to Riga and was advised by his family to take up his studies but was reluctant to return to Jelgava because of his reputation as a Communist fellow traveler and as a despicable opportunist. He felt that the Communist underground still constituted a danger and he had become used to excitement and thrills to return to normal work and studies. Consequently, he started working at the "Latvian Card Index" where other members of the underground were also employed. He had to interrogate persons suspected of Communist activities during the previous years and to gather evidence through witnesses and was disturbed by the contradictory statements and the lack of clear facts. He realized how easy it was to do great injustice, and he felt it was like a fight against a ghost - nothing was clear. He was assigned for several months to the SD headquarters in Riga as an interpreter and auxiliary worker at the Card Index, in response to an implication by the chief of the Latvian Card Index to try to find the true intentions of the Germans towards the Latvians. He felt like Daniel in the lion's den and sensed being watched and distrusted. It became clear that the Nazis were not interested in restoring independence to Latvia and intended to Germanize the country in order to exploit the citizens as lower class workers. The subject found it very difficult to make the right decisions and to have the right attitude because he knew that Communism had to be crushed and the Germans at that time were the only force to do it. He felt it was a two-front fight in the dark - nothing was certain and nobody knew the



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best way to go. Survival was again the only clear task. The subject continued with the Latvian Card Index and started a bulletin which was a semi-illegal circular which was distributed among reliable co-workers, agents and leading Latvian personalities. The subject was enthusiastic and felt he had found the right field for his qualifications. It was like being a loudspeaker for his countryman. In the beginning of 1943 the Germans required more loyalty and the Latvian Card Index started to develop contacts in the West and to unite various national resistance groups, and the whole trend was one of preparation for a final showdown with the Nazis. The subject lived from day to day. The subject searched for a woman who would give him peace of mind and in whose company he could have some rest from his exhausting activities. He still had had no physical experience and felt that this would calm him down and bring harmony within himself. The year before he had found himself to be impotent with a nurse who had slept consecutively with his friends. He became more attracted to the woman who would become his wife but was bothered because she did not like his activities, called him a "police dog," felt inferior to her but was secure in her love for him. He was quite ambivalent toward her, but her love gave him strength and self-confidence. On the day he intended to go to her parents to officially ask for her hand, he was arrested.

Then followed a time of great uncertainty, of fears and even physical suffering, but the subject felt secure in that someone loved him, and he was determined to survive. After nine-and-a-half months he was released and returned to his parents in Riga and was assigned to the Riga Police Force. He had married in April 1944 and was happy and free from care, but in July 1944, when the wage of Soviet troops split Latvia in two parts, he started a Latvian National Partisan Movement in the eastern part of Latvia which was supported by the German Army and on 9 August he departed with his wife who went to Germany and who later notified him that she was pregnant. His parents and oldest sister decided to remain in Riga under the Soviets. The oldest sister was a widow since 1940 with two small daughters and wanted to remain in Latvia to preserve the Latvian intellectual forces of the country. At this farewell the subject could hardly hope to see his parents again. He still wears his father's engagement ring. He plunged into his work in the Kurzeme and although he felt that the cause was hopeless, he possessed an ability to convince people by his sincerity and personal example to live and work as he preached. He was able to worry about the cause and not about himself. He spent six months in the forest. He received from his parents and sister in Riga all the news and was bolstered by his father's encouragement and support. His feelings resembled those of Robin Hood. His sister wrote him later that continuation of the fight was hopeless and that he should try to flee to Sweden to organize help for the cause and to find his wife and child.

Another important occurrence was that he was forced to murder a Russian whom he encountered in the forest and as a result, the whole world seemed to change for the subject and appeared to be hostile toward him. In October 1945 the subject escaped by boat to Sweden and the last chapter was closed on his life and work in Latvia. After this the subject had no true sense of reality and his life and world seemed unreal for many years to come. His readjustment

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was extremely painful and slow and he would not have made it except for his wife's love.

After the subject arrived in Sweden his wife and son joined him, and he promised never again to part from his wife and to give his family priority, but he was not able to fulfill this pledge. He was still obsessed by the old problems of the Latvian cause, his wife tried to bring him to a more realistic view and this created a crack in the marriage. The subject felt that she was jealous of his patriotic activities and felt neglected because of these. She regarded the Kurzeme activities as "Indian play" whereas the subject felt it had been a sacred thing, a superhuman effort and that it did not matter that nothing had come of it. His wife stood for the normal life and the subject stood for his principle and this difference of attitudes plagued the relationship, disturbed the happiness and compatibility and is still a factor in the marriage.

The subject had to start to provide for his family for the first time in his life in September 1946 when his wife and child arrived from West Germany in Sweden. His wife started to work as a dentist in 1947 and became the family provider for several years. The subject was grateful but was ashamed because of his inability to achieve the same status. The subject took a job in southern Sweden (Lund) and was engaged in securing help for the Latvian cause, particularly for a boat action. His role of leadership for the boat mission was taken over by a fellow partisan from Kurzeme and the subject experienced the feeling that he had broken his promise to the fighters in Latvia and that he had defeated their cause. The boat mission was unsuccessful and the subject blamed himself for not personally participating in it. On the other hand, his wife was rather offended that he took time off for such matters when she needed him to get settled in Sweden. Afterwards he felt deeply obligated to the Latvian cause and tried almost desperately to get another action started but became rather confused by the different attitudes of various political groups of Latvian exiles in Sweden. He exploited his wife's patience, used her earnings and felt that she did not understand him completely.

The subject was also disappointed to find out that he was not the sole object of his wife's love because his son had been born and he was not able to accept his son and felt jealous towards him. As a result, he was rude, too strict and even cruel against a small child. He was not prepared to accept the child, felt the child was an obstacle between him and his wife and that the child took the wife's love which he had missed so badly. He was immature in his role as a father but with the birth of his second child, a daughter, he became more fond of his children, and they later kept the marriage together.

After several years of hectic activity trying to obtain assistance for the National Underground Movement in Latvia, the subject felt greatly disappointed, persecuted by the Swedish IS and was disturbed by the following

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occurrences: The arrival and stay at his home by Waldemar; the news about the deportation of his mother to Siberia; his lack of regular work ( he had been living at home for almost three years on his wife's income); his political differences with the late General Tepfers; his dislike for the Swedes because of their reserved attitude and extradition of the Latvian Legionnaires in 1946 and he felt persecuted by the Swedes. He was completely confused by the situation and was exhausted in his efforts to solve his problems. He apparently became psychotic although he thought that he was pretending insanity and in his exaggerations and self-suggestion he almost committed suicide. On the advice of his friend, Dr. G. Punnenova, he entered a mental hospital in Hellingborg. He became quite depressed and felt guilty over having failed. After observing the more mentally ill, his self-confidence and belief in himself slowly returned and he felt more vital and very homesick. He also learned to not exhaust himself and had a great deal of respect for his wife's love and loyalty. He also felt that a cure of his illness was love, kindness and sympathy. After his release from the hospital, he felt that he had won his life back and for several months between May-December 1951 he was almost in ecstasy. He then began to realize that he lacked the necessary knowledge for the kind of work that he had engaged in and felt deeply depressed. He was grateful to the AIS and felt that he would be fired but was puzzled that he was not. His starting to work for the AIS fulfilled his desire to get the best possible assistance for his homeland and its underground movement. On the other hand, he was always troubled by the fact that he did not feel qualified completely for this kind of work. He felt that the liberation of his homeland would start soon. In 1951 while in West Germany he committed adultery with a childhood sweetheart in order to revenge himself for her injury of him when she married another in 1941. He wanted his wife to understand and to forgive him for this epilogue of his unhappy first love and it seems that since 1951 he has had a "Personal Mission" of convincing his wife of his fidelity. He attempted to demonstrate this in 1955-56 in his mission to Spain, in the fall of 1957 in West Germany and during the nine months of his recent tour in West Germany. However, his wife still has doubts as regards his love and loyalty and probably has reached a point where she doesn't care anymore.

During 1953-58 in the USA the subject had frequent and very heated arguments with his wife who could not forgive him for his past indiscretions. The subject feels that he had no desire to be unfaithful to his wife or to hurt her but that he was just being nice and uninhibited with the ladies. He felt that his wife should be proud of him rather than reproachful. He has not been able to convince in a number of cases which she has brought up against him since the facts often seem to indicate otherwise. The subject felt that this problem situation was constant and could be resolved only by his wife and him living on a small island without female residents. However, he would still have his own doubts and worries. He has never shown his love openly to his wife and felt that he was protecting her from the Soviet enemy. For example, in the spring of 1950 he asked General Tepfers to spread

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rumors that he and his wife were separated and that their marriage was broken up in order to misinform the Soviets if they would capture him and try to put him or his wife under pressure. This rigorous attitude still remains.

In 1956 the subject was sent to Madrid, Spain and after approximately three months at the Latvian Broadcast in Madrid he began to feel that everybody hated him. He felt under surveillance most of the time and felt that he was constantly being provoked to commit some impulsive act and to lose self-control. This lasted until he was recalled to the States. He got involved in an argument and broke off relations with the local Latvian diplomat, felt that the Spanish officials were suspicious of him because of his participation at the rebellion of the Spanish students at that time and because of his acid criticism of the Spanish way of life and the Franco regime. These coincided with the news of the death of his sister and an unexplainable letter from his wife reproaching him about his sexual indiscretions. He contacted our man at the US Embassy and was sent back to the States. As a result, he felt that he failed to prove to his wife that he was faithful to her, and he regretted losing his job which provided an opportunity to speak directly to his former countrymen. He felt that nobody explained to him adequately what really happened in Spain and he became quite suspicious when back in the States. He felt a failure and he distrusted his co-workers and his wife. On his recent West Germany assignment he re-experienced this same pattern and felt under indirect provocation, constantly under surveillance and felt that women were deliberately crossing his path and tempting him. This also brought to mind the happenings in Sweden in 1950-51 when he felt that the Swedes were trying to scare him out of his mind.

The subject left his family against the objections of his wife in 1958 to go to West Germany. He was not sure whether he would ever see her again or whether she would divorce him. He also felt that he was deliberately being put on such an isolated status and he decided to use his assignment as his last effort to convince his wife about his loyalty and to convince his superiors that he was qualified for field work under pressure. He also thought that his presence in West Germany would serve as a bait for the Soviets and that if they started to shadow him, he might be able to detect their agents. The coincidence of the Berlin crisis increases tensions. He played tempting sexual situations up to the brink and frequently called his wife to convince her to join him in West Germany in order to demonstrate his love and loyalty. His morale went down, he became very lonely and depressed and more psychotic. He was unable to distinguish fantasy from reality and felt that the whole business was a "play." He climaxed the assignment by turning himself in to the American Consulate in Frankfurt requesting return to the US. He had reached a point where he could not distinguish reality from unreality and he was so involved in his delusional system of proving his fidelity that there is serious question as regards the adequacy of his work.

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The subject's marriage is a repetition of the troubles he experienced in his early family life. His wife's attitude resembles that of his father and his attitude is similar to that of his mother. His wife feels that she has been second choice in his life because he committed adultery since he was more attracted to his first love than his wife. He has always been unable to show his love for his wife and his marital problems have been acute for the past eight years. He is now unsure about his wife and feels that she is disillusioned and unwilling to encourage or trust him. He still feels more Latvian than American and he is still fanatically obsessed by his Latvian patriotism. He is still restless and impatient to do something heroic for Latvia and to gain personal recognition and prestige. He is unable to change his style of living or thinking, and it is likely that he will continue to have serious adjustment problems in the future.

Basically the subject is a passive person who takes the middle of the road and satisfies his curiosity by watching rather than participating. This stems from a deep-rooted feeling of inferiority centering about guilt and sin. During his childhood he was spoiled by the love he got from everyone and still expects to be the receiver and not the giver. He once had great ambitions and expectations from life but was unable to deal adequately with the first obstacles he encountered as a young man and since then has been reserved and insecure. His personality underwent great changes from a likeable, easy-going child to a tense, often bitter, selfish adult who was mixed up in his problems, fighting himself and becoming acutely disturbed under stress. He is extremely critical of others in an offensive manner and when he is convinced that the cause is good and just, he is persistent although not very diligent. He is a rather fearful person but too proud to show it. He likes adventures, not so much to satisfy his desires and urges but to change scenery for novelty and curiosity. He is a romantic idealist, but he is not always utterly honest and may even be hypocritical. He can be deliberately dishonest because he gets bored with honesty. He reverses his feelings just for the novelty of change. He is frank, often too outspoken in order to provoke and to test others. He is tolerant with individuals, but he is prejudiced with groups. His reliability depends upon the degree of importance which he, not others, put in a case and a cause. He is not disciplined and his lack of diligence is self-protective in that he likes to be pampered and avoids wearing himself out. At times he can burn his candle at both ends but generally he is rather impatient and dislikes routine work and tries to get it done by others. However, he is capable of very dull work for a long period of time because this allows him to straighten out his thoughts, to find new ideas and to gather new strength. He has inherited his father's idealistic outlook on the world and his appreciation of a need for spiritual values, but he is not practical or realistic as was his father. His ego would have liked to live under the motto: "For truth, beautiful, good," but the circumstances and requirements have taught him to hate, to suspect, to distrust, to damage, to lie and to cheat. As a result he hides his idealism so that it will not be injured and still has a romantic attitude toward the world. He lives in a world of the past in his childhood and adolescence and regards this as an enchanted island, still rich and inspiring.

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He likes to play the fool, to make people laugh and he wears many masks. His behavior is often childish and immature, but he considers this an advantage because others too often take life too seriously and lose the direct, spontaneous approach that children have to the wonders and mysteries of life. His emotional life is rather unruly and there are many ups and downs. He lacks harmony and stability and much of his energy and time is spent in controlling his emotions. He has always felt attracted to beauty and by beautiful women in particular and the fact that he grew up among beautiful and lovely women during his childhood has caused him to be inclined toward being a Don Juan or casanova. However, he feels that he admires women without desiring to possess them. His love for his wife and children is strange. There have been ugly scenes of cruelty and anger, and he has shown bad temper, and a lack of responsibility and patience at home. He feels that he hates his family because he loves them. He also does not want to be cooped up by everyday routine, and he wants to keep on the move. He feels that the financial well-being of his family is of minor importance and that somehow things will work out. There are many contradictions in this person and he is a controversial personality. He is unable to express himself well and is not inclined to. He assumes that those who know him should understand him and his motivations, and should accept him. He has despised himself and has distrusted others but feels that he is still capable of deep love, and he wants to be loved and taken care of.

The subject has a weak will, is stubborn, restless, impatient, is dominated by his emotions, is impractical and unrealistic, lacks discipline, suffers inferiority feelings, disrespects authority, lacks logic and straight thinking, jumps to conclusions, is too reserved and suspicious toward others and is insecure in society. He tends to be lazy and he hopes to get something for nothing. He is intuitive, has a selective memory, a philosophic attitude and an inquiring and critical mind. However, he loses the whole picture because of the fragments. He is narcissistically involved in himself and feels that he is a work of art which cannot be analyzed. He feels that his deeds and behavior are more informative of his personality than his words. This is true.

On an unconscious level this person suffers a castration complex and has homosexual conflicts which determine his problematic behavior especially in his relationship to women.

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:** Psychological examination reveals an acute paranoid schizophrenic reaction in a narcissistic character disorder who is basically conflicted in the sexual area and who for a number of years has been developing a "Personal Mission" of demonstrating his marital fidelity both to himself and to his wife. In the past he has resisted the Medical Staff's recommendations to work out his problems with a therapist and his recent assignment to West Germany was an attempt to accomplish his "Personal Mission" independently. He feels that he has accomplished his "Personal Mission," but he has to grasp the fact that he failed in his operational mission.

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The problem now confronting us is one of recommending as regards his future. He has reintegrated fairly well and it is likely that he will continue to encapsulate his delusional system.

It is the opinion of this examiner that this man has been psychotic for a number of years and that each time he gets into a stress situation he becomes acutely psychotic and withdraws. The pattern is rigidly established and it is not likely to change.

This man is not motivated for psychotherapy, and it is not likely that psychotherapy would be successful.

If this man is eligible for medical benefits, he could be medically retired.

The subject represents a continuing management problem. He is markedly dependent upon the Agency and his separation from the Agency will have to be done carefully and with calculated risks.

This person is not qualified for overseas assignment until such time in the future that he works out his problems in his marriage through professional means and is able to demonstrate to the Medical Staff that he is capable of undertaking the stresses of an overseas assignment. This likelihood is minimal or almost nil.

In the event that no Headquarters position is available for the subject, it is recommended that he be either medically retired or administratively separated from the Agency. This separation process should be carefully worked through with the subject and he should be prepared and supported in his vocational and personal readjustment.

The process of separation should be coordinated carefully with the Medical Staff and should be a gradual and progressive, step-by-step affair. This person is capable of a severe depression and suicide has to be guarded against.

The problem is a two-fold one in that he can't endure living at home and his wife can't tolerate traveling and the gypsy life. The relationship aspects compound the problem as far as the Agency is concerned.

The subject is presently producing more information which is of operational and psychiatric interest, and this material should be reviewed prior to severance. The subject is beginning to be more aware of the fact that he has come to the end of the line with the Agency and his communications in the immediate future are likely to be predictive of his subsequent behavior.

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Chief, Research and Psychological  
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