

**Declassified to Public
06 September 2012**

DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de reception):
 02 / 06 / 2009

ម៉ោង (Time/Heure): 13:50

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
 du dossier: Ratanak

E2/87.13

The competition between the CIA and international communism:
The campaign of the CIA system to oppose individual communist countries

The following explanation is all information obtained from CIA major Michael Lebowitz, my commander in Tokyo, while I was working for the CIA there. His cover was as a journalist working for UPI. I have already described my espionage activities in my previous confessions, how I lived and worked in Japan from approximately from 4 December 1976 through 3 April 1978. I began my mission in Japan on 3 May 1977, the day that I first met Lebowitz. I met him often, once every three weeks, to report on my investigations of Japanese Red Army activities and their supporters. I continued to meet him like this until late December 1977, when I had to go to Otaru for two months to continue my investigations. We met mostly in quiet coffee shops, or sometimes at the site of the Newspaper Association. We discussed my mission, politics, the CIA, or the situation in Japan.

1. CIA contacts with Soviet groups, especially with the Vietnamese

Since the Soviet Union continues to hold the same revisionist policies, they have ceased recognizing this country as the motherland of communism. To the contrary, they see this country as a military empire which intends to rule the world. The CIA was created to oppose communism after World War II at a time when the Soviet Union controlled Eastern Europe. Today, the CIA continues to oppose the communists in every form. However, the fight with the Soviets has a military meaning instead, not political like before, because American sees the Soviet Union as a military threat. As for American nuclear weapons, they are only for self-defense.

CIA activities in the Soviet Union are directed at discovering Soviet strategy toward agreeing to eradicate the threat of war between America and the Soviets (detente) – negotiations to reduce the numbers strategic weapons (SALT) – and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

It is very important to the CIA to know in advance the power of the modern weaponry in Soviet planning, not to let the Soviets produce them in advance in time so they can get a tactical advantage over the Americans and cause the Americans to waste many years to chase and keep up. The American government heavily relies upon the CIA to get information on Soviet weaponry and policies in order to prepare budgets for national defense and make American political arrangements toward Detente, SALT, and NATO.

The CIA has an extremely large espionage system in the Soviet Union, especially in the low-level offices of the Party. However, the CIA has also people reporting at every level of the Party. The CIA has inserted itself into the Soviet army as well, and can rapidly get military secrets, except for matters of the highest secrecy, which require a little time. The

Original KH: 00090541-00090569

ឯកសារត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់
 CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ត្រឹមត្រូវ (Certified Date/Date de certification):
 03 / 06 / 2009

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
 du dossier: Ratanak

United States constantly gets more information on Soviet planning, in order to maintain advantage during negotiations. However, the CIA must counter the activities of the KGB directly inside America, because KGB tasking in America is similar to CIA tasking in the Soviet Union.

In order to get information out of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, the CIA relies upon informants who are minor functionaries in the government, for instance assistants in the offices of the State Secretaries, and they rely upon minor party members with functions such as couriers, who often encounter important information. The CIA uses these people as couriers in order to construct communication links between high-level cadres such as ministers or high-level party members and an agent outside. High-level cadres who know many secrets can very rarely be made into agents for the CIA, except in really special circumstances, because the KGB is very effective. The CIA mostly uses operational agents to buy or threaten those persons to have them work as their agents. The informants do not do much: just place a package on some table, that is enough. Inside the package is the information the CIA wants: photographs, documents or plans, or general lists of names. Then a courier takes the package to a CIA agent.

The CIA highly values a number of individuals, such as telex staff and personal secretaries. A telex operator can supply an encoded document to the CIA agent, and the agent will take it for decoding to discover the original content. Most personal secretaries, for instance for the state secretaries or for high-level party members, have opportunities to photograph or at least to see important secret information on the desks of their bosses. They usually know in advance about new assignments inside the party or the government. Therefore, this information is very important to the CIA, which wants to know their biographies in a timely manner. When they learn that someone is being promoted to some position inside the government or party, the CIA may be able to learn and understand whether or not there may be any policy changes.

In Eastern Europe, the CIA has plans to induce the communist party in each country to break away from Moscow, in order to break the solidarity of the entire Soviet block. Czechoslovakia was unhappy with Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia. Seeing this, the CIA urged the Czechs to stop agreeing with the Soviets, and CIA agents were able to enter to strengthen the movement in the unions. However, in 1968, when the Czech government was preparing to announce independence from Moscow, Soviet tanks invaded and ended that "revolt." Also, this showed other countries that the Soviets would not permit them to break away.

Specifically, the border between Eastern Europe and Western Europe is a frontier between Western Europe and the Soviet Union, and may become a stage for war in the future. It is very necessary for the CIA to know about all events and to forecast in advance what forces the Soviet Union might use if war occurs. Most of the information comes from the Soviet Union, because the Soviets arrange all the plans. The CIA does not have much capability inside the communist armies deployed along the frontier. The CIA leaves this task to NATO forces, which use their own espionage organization to

investigate and monitor enemy activities. The CIA concentrates only on one matter in the border region: the political aspects of the assignments of high-level officers. The generals are always related to the political leadership. Therefore, when they learn that someone is a general, the CIA may learn which party members have the most influence.

This is clearly idealistic, if the CIA wishes to overthrow the communist parties in Eastern Europe. In truth, the CIA only wants information on events inside each party. In Eastern Europe, like in the Soviet Union, the KGB has caused the CIA to reduce its activities greatly. Therefore, the CIA uses a very small number of agents, and whenever possible uses informants instead.

After the defeat of plans to induce the individual parties to break away from Moscow, the CIA took a new attitude toward Eastern Europe. The CIA just completes its mission as usual, that is, it only takes timely information on the military preparations and security planning of various nations. Because the countries of Eastern Europe are all Soviet satellites, they are unable to conduct any aggression unilaterally. In comparison to the Soviet Union, the CIA does not concentrate much on Eastern Europe. Each agent operates the same in the Soviet Union, and the CIA may easily buy people in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Whenever they have the money, party members that have high positions have the right to enter and shop in special shops. And when they have money, work goes quickly in each bureau.

Now tourists can travel from Western Europe to Eastern Europe. So, it is not difficult to get the information out to the outside by using tourists or any individuals who cross the border frequently, like truck drivers, for instance, as couriers.

The CIA has long been worried about Cuba, because the Soviet Union uses this country as an instrument to expand its influence in Third World countries that have weak and instable governments and poor people. Cuba tries to live within the non-aligned countries. As for the CIA, it is pushing them to expel Cuba, because Cuba's contacts with the Soviet Union are so close.

Cuba is a danger to the non-aligned countries that may cause them to break apart, because Cuba always tries to push other countries, especially in Africa, to request Soviet aid. Cuba itself assists them in the form of military advisors.

The CIA wants to drive Cuba from the non-aligned movement in order to isolate Cuba from the other countries of the world. So, it is not easy to be a Soviet diplomat. As for the United States, it wants the non-aligned countries to remain non-aligned and continue to organize their economies in the capitalist style by using economic aid from a number of sources, for instance the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, or directly from individual industrialized countries.

Today, with the permission of Americans who visit Cuba as tourists, the CIA is seizing the opportunity to insert its agents. In particular, the CIA wants to insert agents into the army, with the hope some of them may be trained as military advisors in the

Soviet Union, then later, when they are sent to any war-torn region, those agents would be able to report on the intentions and activities of the Soviets.

No one believes that they might overthrow the regime in Cuba, because the Cuban government is recognized by everyone and has fairly strong forces. The CIA put in place measures and set up an informant system inside the government to report in advance to the United States the stances and policies which Cuba takes toward Third World countries. So then, the United States may eradicate all Cuban plans by diplomatic means.

The information that I have described above, I obtained from Lebowitz when I met him on many occasions for discussions during 3 May 1977 through late December 1977. On 21 March 1978, I received instructions from Lebowitz to complete a mission in Cambodia. On 25 March, I met him again at the Newspaper Association, and he brought up the matter of the Vietnamese.

The CIA is worried about the Soviets entering Vietnam, as this is a serious threat to the security of all of Southeast Asia and Indochina. Today, the CIA has a system of agents inside Vietnam that was organized back during the war. They are Vietnamese nationals who are now working in industry and communications and in the Vietnamese Communist Party, and some others are working in the army. A number of agents have gone inactive, and are waiting for a time when there is good contact between America and Vietnam. Then it will be easy for them to get information outside. Now the good time has arrived. They Vietnamese are permitting foreigners to enter the country on visits. The CIA is contacting its old agents and setting up courier systems to send out information on the organization of the Vietnamese Communist Party through agents working in communications. In the future, the CIA will further expand this system of agents, in order to obtain information on contacts between the Soviets and Vietnam and planning to organize the economy. As a long-term plan, the CIA wants the Vietnamese to free themselves their Soviet masters whenever the Vietnamese economy is sufficiently strong and makes that permissible. But, in the immediate future, the CIA wants to destroy the Vietnamese economy to prevent that economy from helping Vietnamese expansionist intentions. Therefore, the Vietnamese will be even more reliant on the Soviets. As for the Soviets, they will find it more difficult to provide aid, because today they are in debt and merchandise is growing more expensive domestically. The CIA hopes that the Soviet Union will have to reduce its aid to Vietnam. Then the Vietnamese will request aid from the USA, and then America may provide civilian aid and help the Vietnamese establish a prosperous economy. In order to obstruct the Vietnamese economy from prospering in the near future, CIA agents inside the factories are conducting sabotage, causing important factories and other essential equipment stop operating.

Contacts between the Vietnam and the United States have pushed the CIA to seek cooperation with the Vietnamese government in planning to overthrow the Cambodian regime. In response to this cooperation, America will provide civilian aid to Vietnam. The CIA has plans to insert 1,500 people along the Thai-Cambodian border to act as a core force to attack the revolution. The first agents to enter were captured along the

border on the evening of 12 October. I have already described these plans in my "Confession of Espionage Activities."

The Vietnamese government agreed to disguise/feint an invasion into Cambodia someday between 3 and 9 July 1979. They have not set the date for certain. They just brought up that they may take the 7th as the date, but that is to be further clarified in February 1979. This operation has the secret name "Bombast" and is divided into two parts. Beginning on 15 June, the Vietnamese army will begin guerilla attacks on Cambodian territory, especially in the "Parrot's Beak" area at the southernmost end of the border. The Vietnamese will make additional guerilla attacks 100 miles (approximately 160 kilometers) north of this area, and will make guerilla attacks 50 miles (approximately 80 kilometers) south of a point at the northernmost end of the border. The goal of these attacks is to have the Cambodian army to spread itself over a large area of land and stop concentrating on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Guerilla attacks on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border will signal the guerilla units on the Thai border to begin to prepare themselves to revolt to oppose the revolution. All of them must print leaflets opposing the revolution using secret printing presses and must tell trusted friends to prepare themselves. They must re-check weapons brought in secretly along the border, and the leadership must complete plans to attack at every spearhead.

Three days before the sneak invasion, Vietnamese troops and tanks must begin to assemble forces at three locations along the border along a ready line 80 miles (approximately 130 kilometers) long in central part of the border region. This gathering of forces is to deceive the Cambodian army into believing that the Vietnamese are preparing to invade along three spearheads. On invasion day, the Yuon will conduct combat exercises and fire a large amount of artillery. Then they will begin to withdraw their troops from that area. Simultaneously, guerilla units will begin attacking individual targets and will spread leaflets transported in on trucks and taken to be spread in every direction in Cambodia. Then the revolt opposing the revolution will begin.

American policy is Southeast Asia and in Asia in general, especially toward China and Taiwan

I obtained the following information from Lebowitz, who I met frequently between 3 May and late December 1977.

As for the United States, the CIA is a spear with which counter the expansion of Soviet influence in this region. Therefore, it is of great importance. An essential and effective element for the United States is that the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia have no communist parties that are prosperous, strong, or well-organized.

In Malaysia, the government is fighting communist groups who wage guerilla war in the north, but the activities of those groups are only occasional. The guerillas wage war in opposition to one another as well, because they are divided into many cliques, for instance: the Maoists, the Marxist-Leninists, and the Malay Independents. During elections to select the Representative Assembly in June 1978, only a single victor was registered in the legal Communist Party. The revolution has no capability of being victorious in Malaysia in the near future. As for the situation in Thailand, it has caused much concern for the CIA, and I will raise this problem in a separate section. In Malaysia, the CIA is an advisor to the army and government and assists in training special teams in counter-guerilla warfare. These are five to six person teams, and they go out to find the guerillas in the forests and mountains to smash them.

In Indonesia and the Philippines, there is strong opposition to the communists. But, in both countries, communist activities are few and very sparse. So, the governments can solve this by themselves and need not rely upon the CIA. In Indonesia, the army relies upon the people to spy on the communists, and they have their own strategies to insert agents to spy. In any country where communists have begun guerilla activities, the CIA relies upon the police and the army of that country to clean them out.

The communists find it ever more difficult in the Philippines. Security in that country only has a major problem with the Moro National Front, believers in the religion of Mohammed, who have arisen in revolt in the southern region. Some students have progressive ideas as well, but most change their ideas once they leave the universities. The CIA inserts agents inside student organizations and helps in completing the biographies of the instigators of the movement for the police. The police monitor these groups thoroughly and arrest and detain them for a period if they see them as saboteurs.

In general, in Southeast Asia, the CIA only acts as advisor to its allies, but it constantly prepares itself to play a more active role whenever there is a request for assistance.

The United States is worried about Soviet aggression in Southeast Asia, particularly in ASEAN countries. America is also has the impression that it is expending more and more funds to main combat bases in East Asia. Carter announced a reduction in military forces in the region, but in truth, he said that to make them pleased with Americans overseas and to make them vote for him domestically. Specifically, he did not set a date when America would withdraw.

The United States is unable to withdraw entirely from Southeast Asia because the Soviet Union would immediately come in its place. American intentions are to have the countries of Southeast Asia have stronger armies than they do today, in order to defend themselves. The United States will stay in the region to act as a shield against the Soviets. If the Soviets come to attack any country in Southeast Asia, America could intervene. American policy toward Southeast Asia may be summarized as follows: Block the Soviet from coming, and help strengthen the economies of those countries to the point that they can defend themselves. As for the CIA, it has readied itself to provide assistance to the police to attack and smash the communist groups.

As for the Indian Subcontinent, American policy is that it is enough to maintain a little activity, but try to draw the region toward the west. For instance, in any location which has unstable policies, the CIA is always monitoring for communist activity. In India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh all have active communist parties which take strong actions occasionally. Whenever there are political crimes of corruption or there is an election, communist groups go down into middle of the streets to denounce the government and charge various corruptions, and they are always believed. The rebels who have some political training are a minority, but the majority wants them to lead. KGB agents carry out many activities in the region, making communist propaganda that is easily understood. In brief, they mention that: "The people are in hardship because they are oppressed by the rich and the government. They pay no heed to solving the living standards of the poor. Whenever there is a communist revolution (that has Soviet support) they are victorious, and the situation will change immediately and everyone will surely share in the wealth of the nation equally." The CIA counters this propaganda by saying: "Don't listen to the communists. They are all frauds. There is only one means to stop living in poverty: the desire to work and to save your money." Don't waste your time on a revolution inherent with danger. You will surely starve to death first. Go look for work instead."

Today, on the Indian Subcontinent, the competition between the CIA and the communists is only verbal sparring, but the CIA is monitoring in case some strong communist leader may appear. The CIA will smash that person immediately, not letting him play politics and become a leader in time.

India itself is a special country, because India is the largest non-aligned country and one among the ten most-industrialized countries that are non-communist. The United States assists India and wants to expand its influence over that country. India certainly will not agree to recognize the 1977 treaty which it created at the persuasion of President

Carter and which forbids nuclear weapons for any new countries. India will use the pretext that they are a non-aligned country.

American policy toward China and Taiwan

Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1971 reopened contacts between the two countries, China and America, and the contacts have become increasingly closer since then. These contacts follow the common interests of both countries, and each country recognizes that there are real political and ideological disagreements, but they do not raise those problems to oppose one another. The American government took a new political stance toward China, wanting to avoid a bad situation between the three Great Powers, America, the Soviets, and China, that is, each country opposing the other two, causing an even greater danger of war. China and America have been in conflict with the Soviets already, and today both countries oppose the Soviet policy of expansionism. In countering the Soviets, China and America are very close allies. The American view is that China is not an expansionist country. Therefore, it causes no danger to American interests. Speaking of business, China is a market of true value to America. America can supply modern technology to China and can purchase and import cheap items like textiles. To America, contacts with China depend upon policy stances toward the common enemy and depend upon the intention to conduct business with one another. Both of these factors are totally divorced from ideology.

Taiwan is a problem impeding full diplomatic contacts between the two countries, and it seems that this problem is irresolvable in the near future. China does not demand that it be solved immediately. They seem to be satisfied with the current situation, because American combat bases in Taiwan are a weapon to resist Soviet influence in the region.

America thinks of expanding its combat bases in Taiwan in response to the Soviets, who keep arriving in greater numbers in Vietnam. Since Taiwan has great strategic importance, America refuses to break diplomatic relations with Taiwan to place a full embassy in China. Furthermore, seeing that China does not demand the immediate establishment of an embassy, America will further tighten bonds with China by way of trade and tourism and the friendship of diplomats that will lead American policy. Along with this, America will reassure Taiwan they are a close ally and that the embassy will be maintained as before. America may need Taiwan in the future if the relationship with China worsens again, and there is nothing to guarantee that it will not change.

Even though America is satisfied with the present situation, America still does not trust China, because it does not know for certain the intentions and plans of China in the future. No one knows, except for the Chinese leaders themselves.

It is somewhat difficult for the CIA to fulfill its mission due to the prohibition by the American government against expanding its activities in China, and furthermore even reducing them. The CIA has had to stop using agents in any operation in which they might be caught, because the American government is very concerned about not letting

there be any impact on the relationship with China. The CIA was also under pressure in 1977 before the negotiations between China and America, Therefore, the information from China is all official information, such as announcement of the Chinese leadership reading international political events, praise of or attacks on various governments and regimes, etc. By analyzing official information, China specialists try to estimate what political stances China takes. The CIA has no information aside from this at the current time, but the CIA will expand its activities whenever the relationship between America and China makes a misstep.

Among the reasons pushing America to be warm toward China is a Trilateral Committee including senior economic leaders from America, West Germany, and Japan. Mr. Carter completely supports this group.

The goal of the Trilateral Committee is to increase international factors allowing commercial prosperity. This favors pushing the Chinese regime toward capitalism. The two most important factors are stable policies and peace. The friendship between China and America is clearly essential for world peace, because it reduces the tug of war between the Great Powers to two, not three like before. Because of this Trilateral Committee, America uses the issue of peace to play an important role in American foreign policy.

The Trilateral Committee firmly believes that when there is peace and there is a stable political situation in the world, international commerce will also prosper, and the power of each individual country will have designated boundaries due to economic reliance upon the others. Therefore, the commercial relationship between the two countries has led to each country having some influence upon the other. In truth, the countries that have strong economies first will have the advantage over the weak.

As for China, the Trilateral Committee hopes that in the commercial relationship between both countries, America may get some economic influence and therefore may also have political advantage. They also hope that China really needs the American market to export their products. Then America may be able to pressure by placing taxes as they please in imported merchandise.

Additionally, the close commercial relationship will help strengthen solidarity in opposition to the Soviet Union. Finally, by pushing China to grow its economy, the Trilateral Commission hopes that China will require even more capital to maintain its economic prosperity, and will seek loans from the World Bank of the West like the Soviet Union today. Therefore, China will increasingly require the West, and capitalism will have increasing influence on the Chinese regime, economy, and policies.

The CIA in Thailand

The CIA is worried about the communist danger to Thailand. On one hand, this danger comes from Burma and Laos and from northern and eastern Cambodia. On

another, it comes from communists waging guerilla war directly inside the country, especially in the border regions.

The situation in Thailand is of great importance, because the eastern and northern borders are borders between a Southeast Asian capitalist country and communist countries of Indochina. Therefore, for the CIA, it is essential to keep Thailand non-communist. Thailand must solve the problem of guerilla warfare and transform itself into a strong fortress which the communists cannot penetrate.

After the efforts of the CIA, in December 1978 the Thai army accepted advisors from the Malaysian army to attack and eradicate guerillas in the border regions. The new measures of the Malay advisors have to be implemented, because in attacking and smashing communist guerillas, the Malay army is the most effective in Southeast Asia.

The Thai guerillas, like the guerillas in Malaysia, are divided into many groups. Some are Marxist. Some are Maoists. And others are Cambodian style communists. To the CIA, this last group is the most vicious, because they are absolutely opposed to the capitalist system, and furthermore they are standing on the Cambodian border, and in the opinion of the CIA, clearly receive aid from this country. The CIA worries this group will become the strongest and will achieve victory in making revolution. If they are actually victorious, Thailand would become a satellite of Cambodia, at least politically. This would be a big victory for Cambodian-style revolution. An additional negative factor, it would become a very large area that would spread a regime absolutely opposed to capitalism. On 12 July 1978, while I met with CIA Captain Richard Bill for the final time in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, he told me that the CIA was training six agents in Thailand to be inserted into communist rebel groups influenced by Cambodia. These six agents were to inform on the operations of rebel groups and find out who the leadership were, and if they received aid from Cambodia. CIA agents were to be readied to join the guerillas in January. They hope that they might be able to guide Thai troops to attack and smash the rebel guerillas after obtaining the information. They had to find out where the rebels got their assistance from (from what border), what their plans were, who their leaders were, if they had people inside the government or cities, and what level of support they had from the people.

Up until now, the Thai army has not been sufficiently effective in combating the communists. The major reason is that Thai troops lack experience, most only serving as draftees for two years, then leaving. The CIA is trying to give guidance to the Thai government to attract Thai youths to be soldiers receiving monthly salaries, then to train them to see the importance of their roles in the future.

The CIA is now doing whatever it can to be close to Thai troops in order to prepare to insert 1,500 troops along the Cambodian border to become the core of a rebel force opposing the Cambodian revolution. As I described already in my "Confession on espionage activities," when the counter-revolutionary rebellion is victorious, they hope that this will disappoint the Thai communists that are influenced by Cambodia, and they

hope that they may be able to block this style of communism from spreading anywhere else in the world.

What is the CIA most worried about?

In general, the CIA is mostly concerned with the Soviet problem and counter-espionage operations against the KGB. First of all, the CIA is concerned about Soviet planning on America, including Soviet strategy toward SALT, and toward detente. The CIA wants to know what modern weapons the Soviets are planning, what their psychological effects are, and where they are being set up. As for missiles, the CIA wants to know what locations the Soviets target. Also, the CIA is vigilant in protecting against the KGB getting the same information from America. After this, the CIA is concerned about Soviet expansionist policies, in Southeast Asia and Africa, for example.

After this, the CIA concentrates on opposing communism in general (the communist ideology) and especially opposing individual regimes. In general, the CIA tries to resist the spread of faith in communism of every type. America has to oppose communist ideology by using the "model American lifestyle" to counter. The CIA cooperates with the American propaganda ministry to tell the world that the American lifestyle provides more happiness than the communist system. In concrete implementation, CIA operations are to oppose expansion of the influence of Soviet revisionists, because the Soviet Union tries to spread its ideology by claiming that it is also communist. The CIA is most concentrated on the Soviet Union, even though ideologically, the Soviets are in very slight conflict with the capitalist system and with American ideology. This arises from the Soviet Union have been transformed into a Great Power militarily, so their political influence has dropped. The Soviet Union tries to expand its influence by using the power of its weaponry more than by using ideological propaganda, because its ideology has totally changed in nature. The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union is merely a power struggle. The ideological differences are not very important.

Communists in the western world, especially among the youth, are turning away from the Soviet revisionists to rely instead upon Chinese ideology. The world view of Chairman Mao which says that it is imperative to make revolution constantly clearly will protect against having a new class (the political class) being created, which is a major problem facing the Soviets. Everyone likes the Chinese model more, since China tries to create an independent country with a communist political line, has no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and does not want to rule over other countries. This political line has much support from the western world.

As for the CIA, the United States is in more serious conflict with Maoist ideology than it is with Soviet revisionism. The CIA resists the growth of Maoists in America by using political propaganda, making trouble for any communist youth who is highly capable. But the CIA is unable to do anything directly to oppose China, because China is too large and has too many people, and the CIA system of agents in China is so sparse and unable to make contact high-ranking cadres. The CIA has no means to counter

China; it can only counter the influence of the Chinese communists in places where that influence exists.

However, in 1975, Cambodia was victorious and the CIA was defeated badly politically. This was the first time that the CIA had faced such an extremely serious conflict with the capitalism system. The Cambodian revolution is totally contrary to the capitalist system, and this is a serious ideological danger to that system. The CIA is worried that if the establishment of such a society is successful, then clearly many of the masses and many countries will want to try to free themselves from the deficiencies of the capitalist system. If this ideology spreads and takes root in the United States, the country itself might also be in danger of revolution.

Even though Cambodia presents no military problem for America, the CIA sees the country as a threat to American society and to the CIA itself. Therefore, the CIA tries to smash and threaten, and has come up with a plan to make a counter-revolutionary rebellion in Cambodia.

After the fight against communism, the CIA is concerned about the military situation along the border between Eastern Europe and Western Europe. Today, the countries in the Soviet block are stronger than the countries in NATO, and they might be victorious in an ordinary conventional (non-nuclear) war.

The fourth and fifth concerns are China and America. The United States is very concerned about wanting to learn and understand the long-term plans of China, in order to build good relations with that country. However they cannot see into China. America wants to learn to the extent to which it might rely upon China to counter the Soviets and to what extent China is concerned about the ideological differences. Even though America is pleased with today's relationship, America is not very comfortable with some of those differences.

Fifth, America is concerned about South America and Central America, since the political situation in many countries in that region is unstable. America is very vigilant about not letting the communists interfere. In this sense, the CIA is strongly concerned about Cuba due to the past activities of that country in South America and their possible additional future plans.

17 September 78

JOHN DAWSON DEWHIRST
[name written in Khmer]