

**ឯកសារទទួល**  
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du dossier: Ratanak

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Biography

My name is John Dawson DEWHIRST, British national, passport number L53002 A. I am a CIA agent. Now I disguise myself as a teacher in Japan. I was born on 2 October 1952 in Newcastle-Tyne in England. My father's name is Norman DEWHIRST. My mother's name is Mollie Elsie DAWSON. My father was a CIA agent. His legal cover is director of the Benton Road Secondary School in Newcastle. My mother was a secretary in a private shop called Fenwick. My mother died in November 1973 at 55 years of age. My father died in April 1977 at 74 years of age. I have a younger sister named Hilary Prudence, age 23, who is married to Colin WAPPETT. Both are sole owners of The White Lion Inn in Brampton, England.

In 1957, I began school at the West Jesmond Junior School in Newcastle-Tyne. In 1962 I moved to the Royal Grammar School in Newcastle-Tyne. The moved was because my father said that school was better than the previous one.

In 1964, I became a CIA agent through a friend of my father named Edward FRASER. He was a recruiter of new personnel for the espionage agency. I was given the code designation JR 7613. He was a CIA colonel and worked overtly in the Shell BP Oil Company.

Before joining the CIA, I received cultural training from one era to another, like customs. They taught me to firmly believe that each person to make a living as they pleased. Anyone who worked had money to spend. It was normal for people to have many rights, rights to freedom and to use their money as they pleased. That was my understanding too. In my youth, I did not consider these matters deeply. So, when my father asked, "Is it proper that they take the property that I struggled to earn for my entire life?" I said, "No!" My father told me, "That's just what the communists do. What do you think about that?" I understood immediately that this was a crime.

All along, my family had many discussions about our happy home life and our freedom to go where we pleased. My father told me that in communist countries the people had no food to eat, and everyone had to have a travel permit so that the police could easily monitor them.

Whenever FRASER visited my home, he always brought photos from America for me to look at. In those photos, I saw the American people living in large brightly shining houses. Then he compared them with other photos of the Soviet Union and other communist countries. In them, I saw poor people wearing ragged clothing, working in the fields using antiquated ancient tools.

That's what I was taught in my family until I joined the CIA. When I grew up, my belief in the capitalist system was deeply embedded within me and had become reflexive in all of my thinking. When I was nearly 20 years old, I tried to reassess my beliefs, but I could never force myself to take up the belief that the communist system was better than the capitalist system.

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**ឯកសារចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់**  
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In 1965, I left the private Royal Grammar School to begin studies at Heaton Grammar School, also in Newcastle - Eaton - Tyne. FRASER came to visit my home twice a month. Each time, after meeting my father, he spoke with me. Then he would display the photos of America for me to look at as usual. Let me clarify that in England at that time, there were strong anti-communist reverberations from the "McCarthy-ism movement" in America. (McCarthy was the name of an American advisor who was strongly anti-communist.) At the time, during the 1950s and 60s, the American government was influenced by McCarthy's spreading out-of-control arrests of anyone suspected of being communist or having contacts with communists. England was influenced by the United States.

My father's mission was to report to the CIA on communists who worked as teachers. He was a CIA agent. I do not know his code number. As for me joining the CIA, my father accepted money from the CIA in my place because I was still small. So, I was able to help with my tuition. As far as I know, he received 500 Pounds a year during my university studies.

In 1966, my father retired and stopped working as director of Benton Road Secondary School, and my family went to live in the countryside in a village called Renwick in northwestern England. FRASER still continued to visit my home, but only once a month. He also asked me if I knew anyone who was a communist. At that time, I did not know any communists. He told me to try to follow-up on this clearly and report to him or my father whenever I heard someone talking about communists.

From 1966 to 1968, I continued my studies at Pensith Grammar School in the Cumberland region of England. At that time, I always asked FRASER if I could do anything significant then with the CIA. However, he told me that I was still very young, so just to listening to others talk was sufficient.

In 1968, my family moved to another village nearby named Milburn. I had to change schools as well. This time I studied at the Appleby Grammar School in Appleby in the Cumberland region. This region was called Cumbria after it was reorganized in 1970. I continued reporting to FRASER even though this region did not have much communist activity. In the school there was only one young teacher who was progressive, but that teacher did not have any political influence over the students. He was forced to stop working and resigned. In the past, communists were isolated like this. The CIA used the method of making trouble with various accusations against them so they could not stay long in one location so that they could not expand their communist influence. The CIA tried to do whatever it could to make the people firmly believe that communism was a social disease that had to be totally cleaned out. This was a campaign to attack communist influence that they propagandized among the people. The communists were unable to live anywhere for long. They were gathered at locations where there were other communists, so the police or MI5 or CIA were able to monitor and pressure the activities of some.

In 1971, I finished my secondary education majoring in science. FRASER and my father agreed with me that it would be good if I delayed my studies for one year and got some work experience. Previously they had given me books that attacked the communist system, such as the following titles:

- Marxism is No Alternative
- Communism – The Red Herring

And books about the capitalist system, like:

- A Better Future Seen in Growth
- Future Investments

FRASER told me that when I returned to the university the next year, I had to try to join the Student Union and get a grasp of the Action Committee so that I could counter the influence of the communist youth and report their activities. He told me that there was a mid-level CIA agent who needed to contact me when I returned to study in the university, and I had to report to that person once every two weeks. When I arrived at the university, I learned that his name was Bill EVANS and he was the bursar of the university. (The bursar takes the names of the students studying, doing laundry, and eating. During the one year that I delayed my studies, I worked five months as a guard for a hotel and six months as a bread salesman. During vacation, I went to Ecos. I also made a living picking fruit once in a while. During that time, I did not work for the CIA; I only met FRASER twice, and just for a moment.

I began university in 1972. Officially, I had to continue my studies at Loughborough College of education, which was attached to the Loughborough University of Technology. This was overt. In fact, I did additional study at the CIA school in a quiet building far from the university center that many students called the Annex. This building was one of the old mansions that they like to use in England for placing regional government offices. To hide its true nature, they marked the entrance “Loughborough Town Council Highways Department – Surveyor’s Office.”

The reason for studying in both schools was to maintain personal secrecy and provide additional opportunities for CIA agents, or to use as a permissible pretext whenever going to work overseas. In order to conceal the true CIA work, the CIA usually uses the cover of teacher or journalist.

The Annex school was one of several similar schools they had established in succession in England after the end of WWII. Most of the students joined schools through CIA family contacts. As for me, FRASER introduced me. The year I finished my secondary education, he and my father told me that he wanted me to go to the Annex school, where they both had studied previously. Once every two years, each CIA agent

had to attend a class there at least once, each time lasting at least two weeks, for indoctrination and to get sufficient new information for their respective target areas.

The Annex school was the next to smallest CIA school, so it had only basic studies and training. I chose basic studies. One could study either full or half-time. The half-time section was for the agents who were university students. The full-time section was for agents selected from the police or army. There were eleven sessions a year, and each class had at least twelve agents. The full-time section studied for 13 months and had 30 students. The half-time section had only 14 persons and studied Monday morning, Wednesday afternoon, and Saturday afternoon. All these studies were only for espionage agents. For the staff, there was the Sandhurst Military Academy.

The studies there were map reading, map drawing, and terrain features, using aerial photographs, using alternators, general admin studies, and the advancement of the capitalist system. The CIA ministry took much time to research and analyze importance espionage matters in order to improve the intelligence monitoring systems of their agents. All these studies were intended to have each CIA agent absorb and understand the methods of collecting and organizing information for reporting and to expand the political understanding of each agent. After graduating from the Annex school, the agents were automatically promoted, even if they had not yet completed any missions.

In these studies, each agent received clear instructions to carry out in his surrounding area, like the university, for example. My mission was to report the activities of communist students to Evans, the university bursar and a CIA captain. Aside from this, I had to attend union meetings and seek out the names the leaders inciting the movement or collect the names of those who attended the communist youth meetings. For a while, I prepared lists of names of persons who broke from or created the movement. Since the British people have the freedom to choose any political line according to their understanding, the government did not do anything to the communists, but whenever workers struck and stopped work in large scale, or whenever they feared a strong movement, then they would be really vigilant toward the communists.

In England, there is only one legal communist party, but this party is divided into three or four parts with different leanings, like the Marxist-Leninists, the Maoists, and the European communists. Also, anyone has the right to create a political party, but up until now, there is only one communist party with sufficient power. Also, there are many small groups who choose the communist branch following their personal preferences.

I completed my studies like the other students, but in year two, I joined the student action committee. Seventy percent of this committee were communist, and I continued reporting to EVANS as before. I reported both to the Annex espionage school and to EVANS. (Note 1: Reporting to the espionage school, meaning to the school director, Peter Johnson.) My political understanding began to thrive, and I forced myself to read a few books about the communist system, but my position was that I did not like to read those books, because in actual practice I was hostile to those theories. I forced myself to read the books of MARX and ENGELS about:

- A Manifesto of the Communist Party
- A Study on the Conditions of the Working Class in England

Aside from this, all looked at all the bulletins about communism. In general, in the university, I was busy studying the subjects in which I was to receive my diploma, English Literature and Educational Theory.

I earned my diploma in June 1976 and returned home to wait for them to contact me. In August 1976, one of my friends, David SOMMERS, a CIA major in Japan who had just returned from England, told me that they would surely send me to Japan soon to have me get some experience. In late November, FRASER had me depart for Japan. They set the date for my arrival as 4 December 1976. Initially they had me try to find work and wait for them to contact me. SUMMERS proposed that I work at a newspaper to get a grasp on the daily situation in Japan and the world.

My first job in Japan was teaching English to businessmen, and I was paid by the hour. Along with this, I found outside work and received \$7.50 an hour. The following week, I requested to be a proofreader for the newspaper "The Japan Times" and began full-time work for that newspaper in February 1977. Five months later, I transferred from proofreading to text preparation. I worked for The Japan Times for eleven months. I stopped in December 1977. I received 170,000 Yen, approximately \$680. In May, I had stopped all secondary teaching work in order to work for the CIA. On 3 May 1977, a CIA Major Michael LEBOWITZ came to contact me, and he ordered me to collect information on the Japanese Red Army. This group used the name the Japanese Red Army, but in actuality they were not communists, they were hijackers and saboteurs in major cities in various countries. I had to assess what backing this group had in Japan. Approximately five years previously, this group exploded an aircraft that they had hijacked, causing many deaths. After that, these rebels had not conducted any significant activities, but their influence remained on many Japanese youths, and subsequently there had been occasional unrest. The Japanese government is seriously worried about the capabilities of the Red Army. Aside from this, they are also concerned with the revolutionary movement in Japan, and the CIA is the same.

Once I began to go to coffee shops in Tokyo, shops where many students liked to eat and drink, I became close to a large number of youths that had joined in anti-American demonstrations in 1969. Since I was a foreigner, I could question on various topics that they could not easily answer. If I had been Japanese, they would have dared to speak openly on their beliefs toward the Red Army. Furthermore, they took the opportunity to practice speaking what English they knew with me, and I collected information by urging them to speak English. Both the Japanese and the American governments tried to do what they could to prevent militarism from re-emerging in Japan. If the Red Army became strong and got enough money, a large part of the students and youth would follow them immediately without hesitation and would use weapons if they could find them. I made a list of the names and addresses of any youths I suspected to be

vicious or to be attracted to the Red Army, and I gave that list to LEBOWITZ. In the course of my subsequent investigations, I monitored a group of artists all the way to Otasu City in northern Japan. That was between January and February 1978. I wrote a report on those artists, on their ideals and political tendencies. At the time, supporters of the Red Army were strongly confronting the police in block the opening of a new international airport in Tokyo on land that the Japanese government had confiscated for the construction of the airport.

Originally, the Red Army was all international bandits, but the Japanese government did not chase down and arrest the group, because they concentrated only on domestic sabotage activities. I could not find anything clear on the Red Army this first time, and in general no one knew much. However, in my investigations there were large numbers of well-detailed reports on the supporters of the Red Army. My estimate for the CIA was that more people supported them than the police imagined.

While in Japan, I traveled twice to Seoul, South Korea. As I recall, the first time was in March 1977, and the second time was in May 1977. The journeys were to request and to receive a visa to work in Japan. The second time, I acted as a courier for LEBOWITZ and took a sealed letter to a CIA Major ARMSTRONG in a hotel in Seoul called The Merlin Hotel. He was an English teacher at (an unrecalled) university.

When I returned from Tokyo, I received instructions from LEBOWITZ to go to Cambodia. He told me that they had appointed me a captain because they did not want to send a low-ranking officer to complete a mission on the Thai-Cambodian border. Along with this, I received \$1,000. My CIA salary was \$600, and when the mission was completed, I would receive an additional \$3,000. They had me go to Kuala Trengganu, Malaysia on 5 July 1978 and seek out two CIA agents who went there on a yacht named FOXY LADY. Those two agents were Kerry HAMILL and Stuart GLASS, both captains, but Kerry was in command. I was the deputy in command. Stuart wore the rank of four-stripes (Sergeant Major). That rank was higher than First Lieutenant, comparable to a captain. The ranks did not come from the academy, they were lower-level than captain from the academy. They were special ranks for people with accomplishments in actual missions. LEBOWITZ also instructed us to travel together by boat to Bangkok and sail along the Cambodian gulf. How far we sailed would depend upon the mission of the other two. Kerry HAMMILL piloted the boat and was my commander regarding the boat journey. The other crewmember was Stuart GLASS. We all had to depart Trengganu after the engine was checked. My mission on this journey was to photograph various places along the coast and mark them on a map. If we encountered any vessels, we had to record them on a map as well. Along with this, I had to photograph them and show their courses. I was to take the maps and film to a CIA major in Bangkok named Michael WOOD. This agent would come to meet me at the Viengthai Hotel, and he would clarify in detail my mission on the Cambodian-Thai border.

The CIA plan is to insert into Cambodia 1,500 agents chosen from among Cambodian refugees and Thai soldiers who speak Khmer. The insertions will be by land and by boat at night along the coast along the southern part of the Thai-Cambodian

border. At dusk, they will take those agents near roads to sites where they will split up into teams. After receiving recognition letters, all the agents will walk toward the various villages where they had lived previously, before they fled to Thailand. The persons who are to receive them at the sites where they split up will be guerillas that were deployed two years ago into each area. Among those waiting to receive them will be some villagers. This insertion of agents will begin on 20 October 1978 and will continue during the next four to six months. The agents inserted along the border have to try to build guerilla or commando forces to carry out sabotage. The people giving instructions for the operation will be guerillas deployed previously in Cambodia. Another mission of the agents inserted into Cambodia is to assess the feelings and attitudes of the people toward the present government and assess whether or not they would dare oppose the government.

The CIA has had four military agents at the Thai border working to recruit people over the past six weeks. If the recruiting began in July as set-up previously, the volunteers accepting this mission would have already been brought to live in the border camps and are awaiting the day they will begin to be sent to Cambodia. During the waiting period, the CIA will train them how to use their weapons and how to make propaganda and what to make propaganda about.

The intention of this plan is to incite anger toward the Cambodian government and push the Cambodian people to rise up and take up arms to oppose the revolution in the form of making a new revolution to overthrow the present revolution. As for contacts with the Vietnamese, the CIA is very concerned. Importantly, they fear the Soviet Union will control Vietnam and use Vietnam as a club to threaten the ASEAN countries and the American imperialists themselves. Therefore, the CIA has plans to control Vietnam in various fashions.

When I went to Malaysia, I received orders from Lebowitz to go meet Vietnamese refugees. I had to look for additional information to further clarify CIA reports on the increasing Soviet influence on Vietnam. Vietnamese refugees arrived on the eastern coast of Malaysia by the boatloads. Sometimes I could pas through the police perimeters to have discussions with those people. They reported to me that along the border, teher wee increasing numbers of Soviet advisors in the Vietnamese army. I will speak more about this in the future.

After arriving in Malaysia the first time, I took a one week vacation there and then traveled for the first time to Thailand by train. I stopped in Koh Samui to look at the possibilities of that island as a place to store marijuana for boats smuggling to Australia and the American west coast. This location might be a very good location to store marijuana for smugglers, but I did not see any narcotics trafficking at all there. I stayed on Koh Samui for five days and then traveled on to Bangkok to select an interpreter to take to the border with me. Finally, the Thai police agreed to provide an interpreter and a permit for me to work at the border. I promised that I would take another interpreter later when I returned to Bangkok on the yacht The Foxy Lady.

When I returned to Malaysia, I traveled up and down along the coast to contact Vietnamese refugees. Those I met all agreed that there were more and more Soviets in Vietnam.

The United States is seriously concerned about the Soviet policy of expansionism, particularly anywhere where they may be large wars, like Indochina. The Soviets are using the personal expansionist ambitions of the Vietnamese leaders to expand their power. As for the Chinese, they oppose and loudly denounce the Soviets. In these circumstances, the Chinese and the Americans take a warm attitude toward one another and are expanding trade between the two countries. As for the Americans, they use the Chinese as a new market which will grow even more in the future. As for the Chinese, only the Americans can help them in specific implementation technology, but at this time, the Japanese are the biggest traders with China.

Since America officially recognizes Taiwan and wants to maintain its combat bases on that island, full diplomatic relations between both countries cannot exist in the near future, but they may use the current model of relations as an example in the new politics of the United States in foreign relations. America has tried to reduce its military activities, using instead the flag of international security through trade to modify the communist system.

These theories come from the Trilateral Committee of major capitalistic leaders from America, West Germany, and Japan joining in discussions. Mr. Carter has similar beliefs and has set the goal of using China as an example in the implementation of these theories.

The Americans do not take a friendly attitude toward Cambodia. Cambodia was totally destroyed under capitalism, so the Americans cannot find even a little bit of influence in that country as long as the current government holds power. The Americans firmly believe that the current political system in Cambodia will certainly collapse in the future, and then they will provide aid to the new government with the hope that that new government will certainly not take absolute stances like those now. Through this aid, the Americans plan to insert capital into Cambodia and hope that they will obtain some economic influence. But first, they must uproot the current regime. That is why they have begun to implement the plans described above.

China is a large country. Cambodia is small. Furthermore, America wants to get a strong country that hates the Soviets to counter that country. Cambodia is a resolutely communist country which may be a danger to the ideology of the United States. This is a model country for the world's progressive intellectuals similar to the new legally-elected communist government of its historic. So, the CIA acts strongly to overthrow that government. It is the same with Cambodia. This is the first revolution like this, and the CIA hopes it will fall. If this revolution falls, the Americans will make successful propaganda, and the communist ideology will surely be strongly defeated.



I made a report about meeting the Vietnamese refugees to CIA Captain Mary SQUIRES in Kuala Lumpur in an ordinary-looking house, but in fact CIA agents use it as an occasional meeting site or as a letter drop. She teaches English and French at the ABC School. Then I went to Kuala Trengganou to meet Kerry and Stuart. As I recall, we met on 5 July. I lived with two friends there, Awi and Christine, both of whom I had gotten to know previously when I was questioning refugees.

My boat left Kuala Trengganou on 7 August 1978, and Cambodia first came within sight on the afternoon of 13 August, the land sighted being a large island in the vicinity of Koh Tang. We heard what seemed to be the sounds of boats occasionally that afternoon, but I could not guarantee that for sure. I took only one photo of that island since there was insufficient light and it was very difficult to photograph. I used a 35 mm Nikon SLR camera with a 500 mm lens. I threw that camera into the water when the Cambodian boat captured our boat.

The time of capture was a little past dusk. At the time, I was going below to the cabin to cook some soup. Suddenly, a boat began to rapidly approach. I had almost gotten back up on deck when suddenly that boat opened fire and hit the mast of my boat. I hid where I was, and turned on the boat's running lights. The Cambodian boat drew near and shot a flare over my boat. Stuart was hit by gunfire. Kerry helped put him into the water along with a buoy. I was hit by gunfire in the left arm. I crawled out through the front hatch. I grabbed the radio and threw it into the water along with the camera and film. Before that, I had made radio contact with CIA agents in Malaysia and told them that we had been captured. That was when the Cambodian boat had approached. Kerry and I hid in the water at the side of the boat and waited until we were captured. Later Kerry told me that Stuart had died, and that they had thrown him into the water.

As I said previously, my mission was to take the maps and the photographic film to the CIA in Bangkok and then get new instructions about the mission at the border. My photographed would complete satellite photos or aerial photos when the United States invades Cambodia. The photographs taken from the boat would show clear detail of points they are suspicious about that cannot be photographed from the air. The information about boat movements would tell them which locations had the most traffic along the coast. Therefore, they would be able to know which locations on the mainland had the most activity.

If I had reached Thailand as the CIA had ordered, I would have gone to Bangkok to get an interpreter and a permit to work at the border and then traveled anywhere they ordered. My cover was to be as a private journalist, even though I would have to work with CIA agents and the Thai army in the area. It was very fortunate that I had a pretext to conceal the truth, because sometimes there were journalists in the border area. In my new instructions, they would tell me the names of the CIA agents that I had to know and how I was to contact them. Those agents would take me to the refugee camps, and I could question them with my personal interpreter. My mission was to see which refugees were most angry and wanted to return to attack and overthrow the current government, in order to report them to the CIA. I was to see why they had fled Cambodia, what they hated

most about the current government, and if there were any communists among them. The CIA would use these reports to prepare and make propaganda attacking the government. The CIA would lay bare the bad aspects of the communist system with the hope that they would receive the support of a large portion of the people.

I also needed all this information to train the agents that the CIA would insert into Cambodia. It was imperative to politically indoctrinate those agents so that they could easily make propaganda and agitate in Cambodia. It was very necessary for the CIA that each agent have political reason and personal reason to complete their missions, so that they could appeal to the people to support a single cause, not a single individual. My mission was to provide that cause. I, as a political trainer, had to travel inside all the refugee camps and provide indoctrination to ignite counter-revolution in Cambodia and create an atmosphere of happiness.

After having questioned the refugees and the soldiers with them, I would have decided on the method of recruitment and political training, what had to be done for all those agents to have similar beliefs. By doing this, the CIA would create an ideology of brotherhood among the agents. Most importantly, it was necessary to indoctrinate faith in the cause of the struggle, to overthrow the Cambodian government.

All agents were to remain quiet for several weeks to await orders. The new agents were to try to get close anyone who might want to join them, but they had to be very careful about who they recruited in order to maintain secrecy. Once in a long while, the CIA would contact its agents to receive reports on counter-revolutionary feelings and the names of anyone trustworthy. Using these means, the CIA hopes to expand the forces opposing the current Cambodian government.

Subsequently, these new CIA agents were to start making propaganda about rebelling against the revolution and assessing the opinions of the people. If they see that the situation is good, they will begin sabotage plans, using weapons inserted from Thailand. Along with the new agents will be a number of Thai soldiers who can speak Khmer. These soldiers will quietly provide military experience and further training to the guerillas and will help train new people when counter-revolutionary rebellion is fomented.

The Americans hope that new leaders will be isolated from the people or from the ranks of the current regime or from their troops, so that when a new revolution begins, another new leadership will be born along with it.

[unsigned and undated]