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Agency Information

AGENCY : FBI
RECORD NUMBER : 124-90029-10011
RECORD SERIES : HQ
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 100-405298-NR

Released under the John
F. Kennedy
Assassination Records
Collection Act of 1992
(44 USC 2107 Note).
Case#:NW 45907 Date:
04-11-2018

Document Information

ORIGINATOR : ARMY
FROM : USA
TO :

TITLE :

DATE : 01/11/1954
PAGES : 1

SUBJECTS :

THOMAS PEASNER
THOMAS R. PEASNER

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION : Unclassified
RESTRICTIONS : 3
CURRENT STATUS : Redact
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 08/20/1998

OPENING CRITERIA : APPROVAL OF USA

COMMENTS : SUMMARY;

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Preparing Office:
AC of S, G2, FOURTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Date: 11 January 1954
Dossier No. C 8054100

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (3)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

CONTINUED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-94 BY SP8 MAC/HISR
(JFK)

SUBJECT was captured at UndamJan, central sector, 10 miles North of the 38th Parallel, on 23 Apr 1951, by an unidentified CCF unit when he became separated from his unit. used a CCF Safe Conduct Pass. He was serving as 2nd Gunner on 2 57mm Recoiless Rifle with Co C, 1st Bn, 5th RCT, 24th Inf Div. He was interned at Peaceful Valley during Jun 1951, at Mining Camp from Jul 51 to Aug 51, and at Camp #1 from Sep 51 until his release at Munsan-ni on 16 Aug 53.

One prisoner who attempted to escape was bound securely and was pistol whipped. During May 1951, on the march North after capture, he was threatened by a NK soldier who had a weapon which resembled a target pistol with a barrel 8 or 9 inches long. A magazine of similar length was inserted in front of the trigger guard. Approximately 400 to 500 rounds per minute were fired in short bursts. On 23 April 1951, SUBJECT observed what appeared to be a 20mm artillery piece mounted on a low 4-wheel manually drawn carriage. The weapon was on a pedestal. The entire piece was approximately 4 feet long, and had a heavy breech. It appeared to be breech loading. It is believed this weapon was some type of armor piercing gun and gave the appearance of old type ball firing naval pieces. On 25 Apr 1951, approximately 10 miles North of MLR, observed what appeared to be a half-track vehicle of foreign manufacture. It was mounted with a 3 or 5 inch gun and was being fired at high trajectory. During the entire period of internment, SUBJECT observed many trucks similar to the 21S-5 (Soviet) equipped with charcoal units. The charcoal burner was mounted on the forward right hand side of the truck bed. The warm up period ranged from 5 to 15 minutes.

During the early part of internment, medical treatment was not effective and most patients died, however during the fall and winter of 1952, treatment improved and all who were treated, recovered. Food and clothing for CCF seemed adequate except for footgear and gloves, which were canvas. NK civilians were thin and clothed mostly in rags. All supplies for this group were inadequate. During Jun 1951, while camped for the night on outskirts of a large city, possibly Pyongyang, SUBJECT observed an emplacement of 3 or 4 anti-aircraft guns, similar to US 40 mm guns, which were set in sand bag emplacements and manned by

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