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NW 45907 DocId:32324516 Page 2

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CONFIDENTIAL Security Information

9 November 1953

On 23 June 1953 among other PSW, signed a letter mailed to Mrs. Florence Gowgill, 6159 Archer Avenue, Argo, Illinois. This letter expressed gratitude for her activities as reported in the New York "Daily Worker" of 16 and 19 October 1952, and in connection with the
"Save Our Sons! Committee".
From April to August 1953 was Chairman of the Advanced Study Group of Camp #1. This was comprised of approximately six(6) of the leading pro-communists in the Camp. Its function was to prepare, under the guidance of the Chinese, lectures and material for radio broadcasts, as well as programs for study groups at company level. It occupied the highest eschelon in the Pro-Gommunist element.
During his confinement constantly applied himself to studies of Communism. He wrote pro-communist articles for publication in the Camp newspaper and for Company radio broadcast purposes. One of these was
directed at Vishinsky and encouraged him in arguments he was then presenting in the UN Assembly. Another was in protest of the United States Government treatment of repatriates at Valley Forge Hospital. Others were directed to his family and were also of general pro-communist nature.
In early August 1953 was transferred to CCF Supreme Camp Head warters to undergo intensive indoctrination in preparation for facing the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission as a voluntary non- repatriate. He received such instruction until toward the end of August and then was normally repatriated to UN control.
spent his free time in reading and study, swimming, and in conversation with Chinese personnel concerning improvement in daily living conditions, as well as obtaining answers to "particular questions".
claims that from August 1951 he and Pfc. planned
to sabotage the Chinese indectrination program. Partial success is claimed by virtue of influencing several PsW not to accept non-repatriation and creating confusion in the minds of PsW as to the desirability of the
Communist life.
belives that Communism would not be successful in the United
States because the people are "basically selfish" and would not accept the regimentation and state ownership in Communism. Americans are
religious and Communism is opposed to religion. Communism takes away all individual freedom and "prefers" to do his "own thinking". Had
desired Communism he "would have stayed with the Chinese".

Security Information

Security Information

FK Act 6 (3)

9 November 1953

Squad and Pletoon Leaders were selected by Chinese from among PsW, at a collecting point approximately 10 miles behind the MLR. In general these PsW retained their positions until August 1951, and were selected without any apparant reason. In August 1951 the leadership personnel was shuffled about and these who had not proved cooperative were replaced with those who had demonstrated a cooperative attitude toward the Chinese. PsW leaders did not "take rollcall", but were required to report absences of PsW.

Indoctrination of Psw began shortly after capture and was conducted by previously captured Psw, identified as "Workers" (Yun So Yen). Psw were, thereafter, continually exposed to accusations against the United States for causing the Korean conflict and its capitalistic policy. The theory and principles of Communism were presented to contrast favorably with the democratic way of life.

Indoctrination was accomplished through lectures, still and motion pictures, discussion and study groups (volunteer and required), publications and radio breadcasts. All indoctrination was directed by Chinese personnel but presented by both Chinese and PsW.

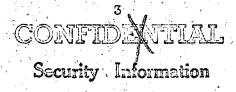
Publications offered for study included: London and New York
"Daily Worker"; "National Guardian"; "Shanghai News"; "China Daily News
Release"; "Peoples China"; "Peoples World". The works of Stalin, and
Marx were also utilized. A camp wide newspaper "For Truth and Peace"
and company wall newspapers which were written, edited and published
by PsW were also instruments of propaganda and indoctrination. The
"Daily Worker", "National Guardian", "Peoples World", and the "Peoples
China" often carried photographs of PsW engaging in daily activities.
These photographs were taken by Chinese photographers. SUBJECTS were
always taken that would reflect the greatest credit to the Chinase.

Certain PsW who evidenced sincere acceptance of Communism, or who were believed especially susceptible to inductrination were given special training and inductrination and assigned to positions of responsibility.

Black was such a person.

Each camp had a Chinese controlled organization known as the "Peace Committee". It was established in July 1951, disbanded temporarly in March 1952 and reorganized with essentially the same PsW leadership, in July 1952 as the Camp Club. This was finally disbanded in July 1953. It was under the direction of the Central Peace Committee located at Pyoktong, Korea.

The function of the Peace Committee and/or Camp Committee was to plan and control the activities of the PsW through Company Clubs, and



FK Act 6 (3)

9 November 1953

according to the desires of Chinase. The PsW leaders were selected by the Chinese and through rigged elections obtained office. The organization also prepared and circulated the "Peace Petitions" and disseminated other pro-communist propaganda to the PsW.

Both Chinese and PsW used the terms "Progressive" and "Reactionary" extensively, though at times loosely. "Progressive" meant one who by attitude and/or actions did, or appeared to, cooperate or collaborate with the Chinese. A "Reactionary" was one who took the opposite position. There were varying degrees of progressiveness and reactionaryism.

Leading "Progressives" received benefits and considerations from the Chinese not extended to the other Psw. These included: freedom of movement about the camp; better medical attention; relief from some work details and physical training; parties at which intexicants were provided; extra cigaretts and candy; permitted absence from rollcall; no punishment for infractions of minor camp rules and regulations. Psw were known to have received monetary

rewards for making wire recordings. JFK, Act. 6

All Psw were interrogated at least once by CCF interrogators and were photographed. They were not fingerprinted. The interrogation was basic and was supplemented by Personal History Statement prepared by each Psw. Certain Psw who were believed, or known, to have been connected with intelligence activities, personnel assignments, military police or amphibious units were given additional interrogation. "Reactionaries" who were discovered in, or planning, an escape were intensively interrogated. Other "Reactionaries" who were suspected of subversive activity, or guilty of such activity, were interrogated. Frequently these PsW were placed in solitary confinement, mistreated and threatned with non-repatriation. Confessions were usually obtained and read publica to assembled Psw.

Quite frequently leading "Progressives" would be absent from Camp for periods of from one to fourteen days. These absences were generally for further indoctrination. Occasionally the Chinese would announce that such a man was absent because of need for medical attention.

Approximately twenty four (24) Americans, one (1) Turkish, and three hundred thirty six (336) South Koreans unrepatriated PsW are to receive training in revoluntionary tactics and additional indectrination in China. In 6 to 8 years the American PsW are to covertly enter the United States to become underground activists for the Communist Party.

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Security Information

9 November 1953

Pfc. 5th Army, states that

influenced Psw toward communism through talking in favor of it and had said "it(communism) was a good thing to be a part of". He frequently had voluntary contact with camp officials. He appeared to have leanings toward communism or other foreign ideology and volunteered for non-repatriation.

(F-6)