1. In August 1951 the camp where the largest number of United Nations prisoners of war was concentrated was in Chunchangjin (136-53, 41-47) (CB 2427). Several thousand POW's were held there although there were many camps in other parts of North Korea. By August 1951 all United Nations prisoners of war in Sin'muju who had been mobilized for work in the transport of lumber were transferred to the camp at Chunchangjin. Food for the prisoners at Chunchangjin consisted of one small bowl of boiled millet and a stalk of sorghum at each meal. Conditions at the camp were unsanitary, and many of the prisoners were suffering from undernourishment and illness; only a third of them were in good health. An undetermined number of prisoners have died in the camp.

2. On 14 August 1950, 706 United Nations prisoners of war, most of them Americans, boarded open freight cars at Sop'o railroad station near Pyong-yang and were taken to Ham'p'o-jin, where they arrived 18 August. They were billeted temporarily in the Ham'p'o-jin Girls' School until 16 September, when they were removed to a quarantine station 35 miles west of Ham'p'o-jin. On 1 October the group of prisoners crossed the Yalu River and boarded trains at Ch'ina-hoien (136-46, 41-07) for Tungchua, Manchuria.