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- In the afternoon of 22 November 1951, 270 United Nations prisoners were confined in two dug-outs at the foot of a hill at XE-4205 (approximately 124-39, 39-47). The prisoners, who wore military uniforms and straw shoes, were weak and unhealthy. Food included rice and a corn mixture of which four-fifths was Indian corn. Each dug-out was about five meters wide and seven meters long. The prisoners had neither covering nor bedding. Fifty armed guards watched the prisoners; the prisoners were suffering at the hands of these guards. Since they were taken to the dug-outs in September 1951, the prisoners have been employed in carrying monazite from the mines at Ch'olsan. The prisoners expected to be moved to Manchuria.
- On 1 December 1951 approximately 300 ROK army soldiers, captured on 17 December 1950, were in 30 civilian homes in a village 40 meters north of YD-3425 (approximately 125-42, 39-02). The prisoners cleaned the grounds before breakfast between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m., and from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. they worked with North Koreans in a printing plant near the camp. The prisoners were clothed in North Korean army uniforms but wore no insignia. Each prisoner received 640 grams of corn and 160 grams of Chinese broom corn daily. Detention in a North Korean police station and torture for a period of one week were the punishments for idleness. Yi Yong-kil (李用吉) was one of the prisoners held in this village.
- On 1 December 1951 nine United States airmen, captured in July 1951 when a B-29 was forced down, were being detained in a single room of a cement building in the center of a village at YD-3423 (approximately 125-42, 39-02). The village is in a valley. Five members of the Ministry of Social Security were guarding the prisoners. Between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. each day the prisoners cleaned North Korean installations in the village. Between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. they repaired homes in the village which had been damaged by United Nations raids. The prisoners, who were wearing United States military

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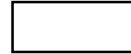
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dress and shoes, received three hops of food daily. Four-fifths of the food was corn and one-fifth was Chinese broom corn. Two interpreters, members of the MSS and armed with pistols, guarded the prisoners while the prisoners worked. The nine men were not receiving enough food and sought cigarettes from residents of the village.

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