

POW Camps in Japan Proper

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Establishment of the Camps of the Allied POWs

In the early stages of the Pacific War, the Japanese won some unexpected great victories. As a result, Japan captured approximately 350,000 Allied soldiers as prisoners of war from the areas the Japanese conquered in South East Asia and the Western Pacific. In order to deal with those POWs, the POW Information Bureau was established in the Japanese Army Ministry in Tokyo at the end of 1941. Among the POWs were local native soldiers of the western colonies who shortly after capture were released on the condition that they would not resist the Japanese. However, the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) decided to keep imprisoned approximately 140,000 western soldiers in the camps established in the territories where they were captured.

In early 1942 there was only one POW camp in Japan proper, the Zentsuji POW Camp at Zentsuji City, Kagawa Prefecture, which held mostly American soldiers captured on Guam and Wake Islands. In April 1942 the Japanese Government decided to transport some of the Allied POWs to Japan from South East Asia. They were to be used to supplement the Japanese work force, which was running short of manpower. From the end of 1942 to the beginning of 1943, the IJA opened POW camps with the main administration camps in four cities of Hakodate, Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka. Under each main camp, branch camps, dispatched *1 camps, and detached camps were eventually opened.

Note *1: There were three kinds of camps; branch, detached and dispatched camps. The detached camp is a branch camp in a smaller size. The big difference between the Branch Camp and Dispatched Camp is as follows: In a Branch Camp the Japanese Army supplied all the housing, food, and clothing for the POWs, In a Dispatched camp food, housing, and clothing were provided by the companies and the IJA only provided the POWs and military staff.

The camps were mainly set up in mines and in the industrial areas such as Keihin (Tokyo and Yokohama), and Hanshin (Osaka and Kobe). Toward the end of the war, the IJA moved many of the camps in the industrial areas inland or to areas closer to the Sea of Japan because of air raids by the U.S. Air Force and in anticipation of the invasion of Japan. In April 1945, the camp military districts were reorganized and three new POW Camps were established in Sendai, Nagoya, and Hiroshima. The Hiroshima Main Camp absorbed Zentsuji POW Camp making a total of seven main camps.

As the POW camps were established, new laws to control the POWs such as "Regulations of the Treatment of the POWs" and "Detailed Rules" were enacted. The Japanese Army was responsible for the administration of the camps, but the Japanese Navy wanted to interrogate pilots they captured in an attempt to improve their naval intelligence. As a result, the Japanese Navy established Ofuna Transitory Prison Camp in Ofuna, Kanagawa Prefecture. This was a special camp where the POWs captured by the Navy were held before they were transferred to Army control.

The total number of the POWs who were imprisoned in the camps in Japan was around 36,000. In addition to this, approximately 11,000 POWs tragically lost their lives when allied air and submarine forces attacked the ships transporting the POWs

to Japan. The organization of POW camps in Japan was repeatedly reformed and rearranged, so the main camps, branch camps, dispatched camps and detached camps opened during the war numbered about 130. On the other hand, there were some that were closed. Thus, in addition to the seven main camps there were 81 branch camps and three detached camps at the end of the war. 32,418 POWs in total were detained in those camps. Approximately 3,500 POWs died in Japan while they were imprisoned.

(2) Daily Life of the POWs

1. Facilities

Few POW camp buildings were new. In most cases existing warehouses, company employee dorms, or school buildings were remodeled and used as POW camp buildings. Typically, they were two-storied wooden buildings in a compound surrounded by wooden walls topped with barbed wire. Japanese staff worked and lived in the camp's administration building, which also contained storage and toilet facilities. Inside the compound, POW quarters usually consisted of rows of two or three storied bunk beds with either traditional Japanese *goza* (woven straw mats) or *tatami* (straw mattresses) on the wooden bunks. Bare bulbs were used for the lights, and heat came from fire pots or stoves made from shipping drums. In most camps blankets were provided by the camp, however, many POWs reported that the severe winter cold adversely affected their health. Toilets were traditional Japanese dipping style^{*2}, and the POWs had to endure the smell and flies. In most cases a Japanese style multiperson bathing facility was provided, but there were camps where it was unavailable due to the general shortage of fuel. In some camps the large number of prisoners trying to bathe limited baths to once per week, and some POWs washed themselves at laundry sinks or wash stands or in the nearby bodies of water.

Note*2: Japanese traditional toilets known as Benjo's didn't have a flushing system. Instead there was a big pot or a hole underneath the toilet facility which had an opening allowing the contents of the toilet to be removed. Then the human waste was used as natural fertilizer in traditional Japanese agriculture.

② Meals

Generally, the Japanese guards were responsible for providing rice and other ingredients for meals, and the POWs took turns preparing the food. The basic menu was a bowl of rice, a cup of *miso*-soup, and some pickles. In some camps they had bread once a day. Several times a month, meat or fish was provided, but as the food situation in Japan worsened, the meat disappeared. Ordinarily, the POWs carried a lunch box to work, and in some cases the companies provided food for the POWs.

Starvation and malnutrition were the POW's most critical problems. There are some Japanese who claim that the Japanese Army did their best to secure food for the POWs under the wartime conditions, but there is no denying that the POWs were in poor physical condition toward the end of the war.

When the POWs stole the vegetables in the fields, they were severely punished. On the other hand, the guards ignored it when the POWs caught wild snakes, turtles, and frogs, which were considered as treats by some POWs. On rare occasions, POWs were overjoyed at receiving Red Cross parcels. However, the POWs in some camps never received Red Cross packages.

③ Clothing

The POWs used the clothes that they had with them upon their arrival in Japan, and the camps provided work clothes such as *tenugui* (Japanese cotton towel), *jikatabi*

(traditional work footwear), and *gunte* (work gloves made of cotton). Most of the POWs did not have the means to mend or repair their clothes. Some camps provided overcoats for the winter and some did not. Towards the end of the war, the lack of clothing was really serious, and POWs were dressed in rags.

④ Daily necessities

In some camps there were canteens where the POWs could buy simple daily necessities. In those camps, which had no such facilities, POWs were allowed to shop in the neighborhoods near the camps under the supervision of the Japanese guards. Some camps provided POWs with small amounts of tobacco.

⑤ Recreation

Japanese guards usually didn't interfere in the everyday life of the POWs inside the compounds. The POWs could enjoy playing catch, table tennis and other sports, playing musical instruments such as the guitar, and reading books given to them by YMCA. However, in some camps, none of these activities were available. Since Christmas is the biggest festive occasion for Westerners, POWs made every effort to celebrate, and the Japanese Army allowed it.

⑥ Religion

Religious matters were basically left to the POWs. In some cases Japanese Christian pastors visited from outside the camps and services were held.

⑦ Communication

The POWs were supposed to be able to communicate with their family at home through the International Red Cross under certain conditions. For example, they were limited to 100 letters. However, in reality it was impossible for them to communicate with family more than once or twice during the duration of imprisonment, and there were camps where the POWs were not allowed to communicate with the world outside the camp at all.

⑧ Labor

The standard work schedule was eight hours a day with one day a week off, but POWs were often forced to work longer. In all of the industries where POWs were assigned, their work consisted mostly of simple physical labor, such as carrying raw materials or goods, loading, unloading, construction work, and mining. A few POWs did technical work and demonstrated their excellent technical skills. The POWs were paid in accordance with Japanese Army regulations. The rate of pay was one yen per day per POW, paid to the camp by the company, out of which a Private received 10 sen a day, a non-commissioned officer 15 sen, and a warrant officer 25 sen.*³ Officers were paid according to rank. Companies paid the total wages to the accountant officer of the Japanese Army, who gave it to a POW officer, who paid the POWs. However, pay was in the form of account books, not in cash. When POWs wanted to spend money, they received cash from the POW officer and shopped outside the camp accompanied by a Japanese guard. They were not allowed to buy food. Some POWs testified that they had never received any pay in any form. This may have been because the wages were only on paper.

Note *3: Approximately 1 sen in those days had the value of 50 cents. 100 sen was equivalent of 1 yen, but now the sen has been abolished.

⑨ Medical Treatment

As for the medical treatment, there were Japanese civilian doctors or medical officers who came around the camps, or there were the POW medical officers in each camp who conducted treatment. In each camp, there was some facility like a simple clinic, but medical supplies were as scarce as they were among Japan's civilian population. When the POWs were unable to work because of illness their food ration was cut. Due to poor sanitation, lice and fleas plagued POWs, and there

was danger of spreading infectious diseases. The Tokyo and Osaka Camps had attached hospitals, Shinagawa POW Hospital, and Kobe POW Hospital, which treated seriously ill patients from each branch camp. In addition to those two hospitals, POWs were sometimes sent to nearby Army hospitals or hospitals that belonged to the companies where they worked.

⑩ Guards and Punishment

In the prison camp and on the way to work, guarding the POWs was the responsibility of the Japanese Army soldiers and camp staff. Company guards were responsible for the POWs while they were at work. Sometimes those soldiers in charge of guarding the prisoners around the camp and the work site were dispatched from a nearby regiment or other unit. Violence by the guards was often reported, and it was common to receive a *Binta* (strong slap on the face) or various kinds of beatings. Such beatings could result from simply offending the guard in some way. Punishments were severe even for slight infractions of the rules. Theft of food because of hunger was met with especially terrible punishment. In addition to punching and slapping, punishment could be meted out with a sword scabbard or the butt of a rifle. Sometimes POWs were forced to keep running, or to stand at attention for hours, or were kept standing with a bucket full of water on their head or were given the water punishment where a POW was forced to put his face under the flowing tap. Sometimes they were thrown into very small cells without food. POWs reported various atrocities of these types in their testimony before the War Tribunals after the war. The POWs who committed serious crimes or those who tried to escape were prosecuted at the Japanese Army Court Martial and sent to a prison for Japanese criminals.

⑪ The POWs who died in Japan

The total number of the POWs who died in all the camps in Japan was about 10 % of those who were transported to the home islands. Most of the causes of death were disease, malnutrition, overwork, and poor sanitary conditions. Many of the deaths happened immediately after the POWs arrived in Japan from South East Asia. The POWs were already in weak condition prior to embarkation, and they had to endure terrible conditions while aboard the so called 'hell ships'. Compared to the conditions experienced by the POWs constructing the Thai-Burma Railway, the camps in Japan were an improvement. Please note that had the war lasted a little longer, the number of the POW deaths would have been much greater given the shortages Japan was experiencing toward the end of the war. There were also other causes of death including work accidents and bombardment by the Allied Forces. There were also a number of work accidents where POWs were injured. The following are some examples of deaths that resulted from Allied military actions; 32 POWs of Kamaishi Branch Camp (Sendai No. 5) were killed when the U.S. Battleships bombarded Kamaishi City 22 were killed in Kawasaki Ogimachi Branch Camp (Tokyo No. 2) by an air raid, 31 POWs were killed in Toshiba Tsurumi Branch Camp (Tokyo No. 14) by an air raid and seven were killed by the A-Bomb in Nagasaki Mitsubishi Ship-Building Branch Camp (Fukuoka No. 14). There were also deaths caused by guard atrocities, and several POWs were executed after they had attempted to escape and were captured.

It appears that the Japanese Army did have a policy to kill all the POWs if Allied Forces landed on Japanese home islands. Some argue that there are few materials to prove that this policy existed. However, Mr. Yamashita, who was the commander of Iruka Branch Camp (Nagoya No.4) in Mie Prefecture, told me in 1998 that ideas about how to kill the POWs had been discussed among the principal members of the branch camp.

When a POW died, the body was cremated, and the remains were usually entrusted to a Buddhism temple in the neighborhood of the camp.

(3) Liberation of the POWs and the War Crimes Trial

As soon as Japan surrendered, the U.S. Forces immediately sent help to the Allied POWs. They ordered the Japanese Government to mark the roofs of the POW camps with the letters 'PW' and dropped relief supplies by parachute using Navy fighter-bombers and Air Force B-29 heavy bombers. They began preparing assembly areas for the POWs as soon as the Japanese surrender documents were signed on September 1, 1945. The Allies also dispatched officers to oversee the transfer of the POWs from the Japanese Army. The POWs assembled at places such as Nagasaki, Nii-machi in Shizuoka Prefecture, Yokohama, Omori in Tokyo, Chitose in Hokkaido, and by the end of September, most of the POWs had returned to their homeland via Okinawa and Manila.

The Allied Occupation Army then began arresting war criminal suspects. The Class B and Class C War Crimes Trials were held by the U.S. Army of Occupation in Yokohama. Soon after the war ended, the Allies requested that the Japanese Government adopt the Geneva Conventions and its stipulations for the humane treatment of the POWs. During the war the Japanese Government hadn't ratified the conventions but claimed its intention was to abide by them. However, in practice the Japanese treatment of the Allied POWs was far from 'humane'.

In the War Crimes Trials at Yokohama, a total of 327 cases were brought before the tribunal, and 1,037 Japanese were prosecuted. Of these there were 222 cases related to mistreatment of POWs in which 475 Japanese were prosecuted.^{*5} Cases related to the daily violence by the Japanese Army personnel including the killing of the escaped POWs, lack of medical treatment, lack of food, and embezzlement of the Red Cross supplies were tried.

As a result, almost all the prison camps in Japan had produced war criminals, and 28 of those convicted were sentenced to death by hanging. Typical examples of the camps that produced many condemned criminals are Naoetsu Branch Camp (Tokyo No. 4), where eight Japanese guards were sentenced to death by hanging, and Hiraoka (or Mitsushima) Branch Camp (Tokyo No. 12), where six were sentenced to death by hanging. These were the cases in which those prosecuted were held responsible for causing many POW deaths due to poor treatment. There were other camps in which a large number of POWs died, but those two camps were noted for the severity of the sentences.

The killing of the escaped POWs was the main cause of the execution of the Japanese camp staff in Miike Coal Mine Branch Camp at Omuta (Fukuoka No.17) where four Japanese guards were executed and in Mizumaki (or Orio) Branch Camp (Fukuoka No.6) in which three were executed. The latter included Col. Iju Sugasawa, the Commander of the Fukuoka Main Camp, who was held responsible for the actions of his men. Other camps that produced many war criminals are Ofuna Naval POW Camp: 30 war criminals, Narumi Branch Camp (Nagoya No. 2): 22 war criminals, Niigata Sea and Land Transport Branch Camp (Tokyo No. 5): 18 war criminals, Niigata Ironworks Branch Camp (Tokyo No. 15): 17 war criminals, Niihama Branch Camp (Hiroshima No. 2): 13 war criminals.

(4) List of the POW Camps in Japan

Hakodate POW Camp

It was officially established on December 26, 1942, and firstly controlled the branch camps in Hokkaido area (Hokkaido Island) and part of Tohoku area (the north

eastern part of Honshu Island). However, according to the establishment of Sendai POW Camp in April 1945, the Tohoku area was separated.

The first camp commander was Col. Toshio Hatakeyama, the second was Lt/Col. Shigeo Emoto, and the third was Col. Atsuo Hosoi

Main Camp

Established temporarily on December 1, 1942, in the site of Hakodate Quarantine at 27 Dai-machi, Hakodate City, and then was officially established on December 26.

The POWs were used by Hakodate Ship Building Company, Hakodate Port Transportation Company and so forth.

It moved to 1-2695 Bibai-cho, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido on June 7, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company.

396 POWs (283 British, 53 Dutch, 50 American and 10 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

114 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kamiiso Dispatched Camp (Hakodate 1-D)

Established as Hakodate No.1 Dispatched Camp in the site of Asano Cement factory in Kamiiso-cho, Kamiiso-gun, Hokkaido on October 1, 1943.

Closed on June 7, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Hakodate Main Camp at Bibai and Ashibetsu Branch Camp.

The POWs were used by Asano Cement Company.

2 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kameda Dispatched Camp (Hakodate 2-D)

Established as Hakodate No.2 Dispatched Camp at Aza-Minato, Kameda-Mura, Kameda-gun (current Minato-machi, Kameda, Hakodate City), Hokkaido on March 13, 1945.

Closed on June 7, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Akabira Branch Camp.

4 POWs died while imprisonment.

The POWs were used by Hakodate Port Transportation Company.

Yakumo Detached Camp (Hakodate 1-Detach)

Established as Hakodate No.1 Detached Camp in Yakumo-cho, Yamakoshi-gun, Hokkaido on June 16, 1943.

Closed on October 25, 1943 and the POWs were moved to Hakodate Main Camp and Muroran Branch Camp.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Muroran Branch Camp/ Ashibetsu Branch Camp (Hakodate 1-B)

Established as Hakodate No.1 Branch Camp in Shiribetsu-cho, Muroran City, Hokkaido on December 6, 1942.

Moved to Nakajima-cho, Muroran City on January 15, 1943.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Company.

Moved to Raijo, Ashibetsu-cho, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido on June 7, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company.

509 POWs (349 British, 155 Dutch, and 5 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

53 POWs died while imprisonment.

Akabira Branch Camp (Hakodate 2-B)

Established as Hakodate No. 2 Branch Camp in Akabira-cho, Sorachi-gun (current Akabira City), Hokkaido on June 7, 1945.

The POWs were used by Sumitomo Mining Company.

281 POWs (167 British and 114 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Utashinai Branch Camp (Hakodate 3-B)

Established as Hakodate No.3 Branch Camp at Aza-Toko, Utashinai-cho, Sorachi-gun (current Utashinai City), Hokkaido in July, 1945.

The POWs were used by Hokkaido Coal Mining Company.

311 POWs (284 American, 26 British, and 1 South African) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Nishi Ashibetsu Branch Camp (Hakodate 4-B)

Established as Hakodate No.4 Branch Camp in Aza-Nishiashibetsu, Ashibetsu-cho Sorachi-gun (current Ashibetsu City), Hokkaido on June 29, 1945.

The POWs were engaged in the labor to support themselves.

100 POWs (52 American, 45 Australian and 3 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Sendai POW Camp

It was established on April 14, 1945 in accordance with the establishment of Tohoku Army District, and controlled the branch Camps in Tohoku area. Some branch camps that used to belong to either Tokyo POW Camp or Hakodate POW Camp were transferred under its jurisdiction.

The Camp Commander was Lt/Col. Riichi Kitahara.

Main Camp

Established at 58 Dobashi-dori, Sendai City on April 14, 1945. It was moved to Kurosawajiri-cho, Waka-gun (current Kitakami City), Iwate Prefecture in July 1945. It held no POWs, and there was just the administration office.

Yumoto Branch Camp (Sendai 1-B)

Established as Tokyo No.6 Branch Camp at Mizunoya, Yumoto-cho, Iwaki-gun (current Joban Mizunoya-cho, Iwaki City), Fukushima Prefecture on April 15, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.4 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No.1 Branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

The POWs were used by Joban Coal Mining Company.

567 POWs (232 British, 198 Canadian, 135 Dutch and 2 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

32 POWs died while imprisonment.

Yoshima Branch Camp (Sendai 2-B)

Established as Tokyo No.14 Dispatched Camp at Kami-yoshima, Yoshima-mura, Iwaki-gun (current Yoshima-cho, Iwaki City), Fukushima Prefecture on March 30, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No.2 Branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

The POWs were used by Furukawa Mining Company.

246 POWs (101 British, 67 Portuguese, 46 Canadian, 17 American and 15 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

8 POWs died while imprisonment.

Hosokura Branch Camp (Sendai 3-B)

Established as Tokyo No. 3 Branch Camp at Uguisuzawa-mura, Kurihara-gun (current Uguisuzawa-cho) , Miyagi Prefecture on December 1, 1944.

The POWs were used by Mitsubishi Mining Company.

281 POWs (234 American, 45 Dutch, 45 British and 2 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

19 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ohashi Branch Camp (Sendai 4-B)

Established as Hakodate No. 2 Branch Camp at Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture on November 30, 1942.

Moved to Ohashi, Kasshi-mura, Kamihei-gun (current Kasshi-cho, Kamaishi City), Iwate Prefecture on April 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Tokyo POW Camp to be No. 6 Branch Camp on April 20, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No. 4 branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Company.

395 POWs (198 Canadian, 93 Dutch, 56 British, 40 American and 8 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

15 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kamaishi Branch Camp (Sendai 5-B)

Established as Hakodate No. 3 Branch Camp at Dai 4 Jiwari 68-1, Oaza Kamaishi, Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture on November 10, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Tokyo POW Camp to be No. 7 Branch Camp on April 20, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No. 5 Branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

It was destroyed by the US fleet fire on August 1945, and was moved to Yanoura, Kamaishi City immediately after the end of the War.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Company.

351 POWs (168 Dutch, 86 British, 78 American and 19 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

50 POWs died while imprisonment, 32 of whom were killed by the US fleet fire.

Osarisawa (Hanawa) Branch Camp (Sendai 6-B)

Established as Tokyo No. 8 Branch Camp at Osarisawa-cho, Kazuno-gun, (current Osarisawa-cho, Kazuno City), Akita Prefecture on September 8, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No. 6 Branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsubishi Mining Company.

545 POWs (494 American, 50 British and 1 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

8 POWs died while imprisonment.

Hanaoka Branch Camp (Sendai 7-B)

Established as Tokyo No. 9 Branch Camp at Tsutsumisawa, Hanaoka-cho Akita-gun, (current Hanaoka, Odate City), Akita Prefecture on December 1, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No. 7 Branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

The POWs were used by Fujita-gumi Construction Company.

288 POWs (245 American and 43 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

6 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kosaka Branch Camp (Sendai 8-B)

Established as Tokyo No. 10 Branch Camp at Kosaka-cho, Kazuno-gun, Akita Prefecture on December 1, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No. 8 Branch Camp.

The POWs were used by Fujita-gumi Construction Company.

343 POWs (236 American, 99 Dutch and 8 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

8 POWs died while imprisonment.

Sakata Branch Camp (Sendai 9-B)

Established as Tokyo No.22 Dispatched Camp at Honmachi, Sakata City, Yamagata Prefecture on September 20, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Sendai POW Camp to be No. 9 Branch Camp on April 14, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company.

294 POWs (248 British, 26 Australian and 20 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

18 POWs died while imprisonment.

Wakagawa Branch Camp (Sendai 10-B)

Established as Sendai No.10 Branch Camp at Wakasennin, Oaza-Yamaguchi, Iwasaki-mura, Waka-gun (current Waka-cho, Kitakami City), Iwate Prefecture on May 20, 1945, and 300 POWs from *Keihin* (Tokyo and Yokohama area) entered.

The POWs were used by Tohoku Electrical Ironworks, and they walked to the factory 800m east from the camp.

300 POWs (188 American, 104 British, 3 Dutch and 5 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Kamikita Branch Camp (Sendai 11-B)

Established as Sendai No.11 Branch Camp at 1-banchi, Aza-Minamitenmakan, Tenmakan, Tenmabayashi-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Prefecture on June 25, 1945. The POWs were used by Nippon Mining Company.

196 POWs (all American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Tokyo POW Camp

It was established on September 25, 1942. It firstly controlled the branch camps in Tohoku, Kanto, Koshinetsu and Hokuriku areas. However, in accordance with the establishment of Sendai POW Camp and Nagoya POW Camp on April 14, 1945, the branch camps in Tohoku area and Hokuriku area were separated.

Towards the end of the war, in order to avoid the air raids, and in preparation for the final battles in Japan main land, a lot of branch camps and dispatched camps in *Keihin* (Tokyo and Yokohama) Industrial Area were moved to inland and the Japan Sea side areas.

The first Camp Commander was Col. Kunji Suzuki, and the second was Col. Kaname Sakaba.

Main Camp

Established firstly as Shinagawa POW Camp at 3-chome Higashi-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo using the office building of Keihin Canal Construction Company on September 12, 1942.

Renamed as Tokyo POW Main Camp on September 25, 1942.

Moved to Arai-cho, Omori-ku (current Heiwajima, Ota-ku), Tokyo on July 2, 1943.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company etc.

606 POWs (437 American, 115 British, 28 Dutch and 26 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

41 POWs died while imprisonment.

Shinagawa POW Hospital

Established at 3-chome, Higashi-Shinagawa, Tokyo using the remaining site of Tokyo Camp on August 1, 1943. It held seriously ill POWs sent from all the camps under the jurisdiction of Tokyo POW Camp.

At the War Crimes Trial by US Army after the war, the medical officer and director of the hospital 1/Lt. Hisakichi Tokuda was prosecuted for the human experiment on POWs. He was sentenced life imprisonment at hard labor.

Ofuna Naval POW Camp

Established on April 6, 1942, at Ueki, Ofuna-cho, Kamakura-gun (current Kamakura City), Kanagawa Prefecture under the name of Ueki Dispatched Unit of Yokosuka Naval Guard Unit, in order to obtain intelligence from the POWs who were captured by the Japanese Navy.

Right after the end of the war, it was transferred under the jurisdiction of Japanese Army and was renamed as Detached Camp of Tokyo Main Camp.

135 POWs (126 American and 9 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

8 POWs died while imprisonment.

At the War Crimes Trial by US Army after the war, a number of camp staff and those related to Yokosuka Naval Guard were prosecuted as war criminals.

Kawasaki Branch Camp (Tokyo 1-B)

Established as Kawasaki Temporal POW Camp at 4-chome Oshima-cho, Kawasaki City on August 24, 1942.

Renamed as Tokyo No.1 Branch Camp on September 25, 1942.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company and so on.

205 POWs (135 British, 48 American, 8 Australian and 14 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

16 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kawasaki Ogimachi Branch Camp (Tokyo 2-B)

Established as Wharf Branch of Tokyo No.1 Branch Camp at Ogimachi, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki City on November 12, 1942.

Renamed as Tokyo No.2 Branch Camp on August 1, 1943.

The POWs were used by Mitsui Wharf Storage Company, Kawasaki Ship Loading and so on.

139 POWs (59 American, 44 Italian, 25 British and 11 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

47 POWs died while imprisonment, 22 of whom were killed in the air raid on July 25, 1945.

Yokohama Branch Camp (Tokyo 3'-B)

Established as Yokohama POW Camp, using Yokohama Baseball Stadium in Yokohama Park, Naka-Ku, Yokohama City on September 12, 1942.

Renamed as Tokyo No.2 Branch Camp on September 25, 1942.

Renamed as Tokyo No.3 Branch Camp on August 1, 1943.

Closed on May 1, 1944, and the POWs were moved to Nisshin Oil Branch Camp, Yokohama Fireproof Brick Dispatched Camp and Yokohama Ship Loading Dispatched Camp.

The POWs were used by Yokohama Ship Loading Company and so on.

7 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nagaoka Branch Camp (Tokyo 3-B)

Established as Tokyo No.3 Branch Camp in the site of Hokuetsu Electro-chemical Industry Company at Zao-machi, Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture on May 13, 1945, and 200 Dutch POWs who were mostly Indonesians entered.

The POWs were used by Hokuetsu Electro-chemical Industry Company and they were engaged in production of carbon, carbide and iron etc.

198 POWs (all Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

2 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nagaoko Detached Camp (Tokyo 3-B Detach)

Established as Detached Camp of Tokyo No.3 Branch Camp, using the storage of Nippon Express Company in front of Jooka Station (current Kita Nagaoko Station) in Jooka-machi, Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture on May 13, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company.

99 POWs (80 Dutch and 19 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Naoetsu Branch Camp (Tokyo 4-B)

Established as Tokyo No.4 Branch Camp in the factory site of Nippon Stainless Company in Naoetsu-cho, Nakakubiki-gun (current Joetsu City), Niigata Prefecture on December 7, 1942.

Moved to Kasuga-shinden, Arita-mura, Nakakubiki-gun (current Kawara-machi, Joetsu City).

The POWs were used by Shinetsu Chemical Company, Nippon Stainless Company and so on.

698 POWs (338 American, 231 Australian, 90 British and 39 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

61 POWs died while imprisonment.

At the War Crimes Trial by US Army after the war, sentences were heavy to this camp staff. Eight Japanese guards were executed by hanging, three got the sentence of life imprisonment and four limited imprisonment.

Niigata Sea and Land Transportation Branch Camp (Tokyo 5-B)

Established as Tokyo No.5 Branch Camp at Nutari, Niigata City, Niigata Prefecture on August 20, 1943.

Moved to Kawato Shinden, Ogata-mura, Nakakanbara-gun (current Kogane-machi, Niigata City) on December 4, 1943. During the period from January 18 to April 1, 1944, there was an accident that the POW compound got fallen, and the POWs were temporarily moved to the factory of Niigata Sea and Land Transportation Company and Niigata Ironworks Company.

The POWs were used by Niigata Sea and Land Transportation Company and so forth.

692 POWs (527 American, 109 Canadian, 34 British, 18 Dutch and 4 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

99 POWs died while imprisonment. One of them was an American POW who tried to escape and was captured and then was stabbed to death by the Japanese guards.

Suwa Branch Camp (Tokyo 6-B)

Established as Tokyo No.6 Branch Camp at Kitayama-mura, Suwa-gun (current Kitayama, Chino City), Nagano Prefecture on June 4, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Tube & Mining Company.

243 POWs (91 Dutch, 57 American, 55 British, 34 Canadian and 6 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

4 POWs died while imprisonment.

Hitachi Daioin Branch Camp (Tokyo 7-B)

Established as Tokyo No.8 Branch Camp at the site of refinery of Hitachi Mine in Daioin, Miyata-cho, Hitachi City, Ibaragi Prefecture on May 12, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.6 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.7 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Mining Company.

349 POWs (280 Dutch, 60 American and 9 Norwegian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

10 POWs died while imprisonment.

Hitachi Motoyama Branch Camp (Tokyo 8-B)

Established as Tokyo No.12 Dispatched Camp in Hitachi Mine at Motoyama, Miyata-cho, Hitachi City, Ibaragi Prefecture on March 5, 1944.
Renamed as Tokyo No.8 Branch Camp in August 1945.
The POWs were used by Nippon Mining Company.
293 POWs (145 Dutch, 80 British, and 68 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
5 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ashio Branch Camp (Tokyo 9-B)

Established as Tokyo No.8 Dispatched Camp at Sunahata, Ashio-cho, Kamitsuga-gun, Tochigi Prefecture on November 10, 1943.
Renamed as Tokyo No.9 Branch Camp in August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Furukawa Mining Company.
245 POWs (210 American, 32 British and 3 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
24 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ashio Detached Camp (Tokyo 9-B Detach)

Established as Detached Camp of Tokyo POW Main Camp at Nojimata, Ashio-cho, Kamitsuga-gun, Tochigi Prefecture on June 4, 1945.
Renamed as Detached Camp of Tokyo No.9 Branch Camp in August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Furukawa Mining Company.
213 POWs (121 American, 80 Dutch and 12 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
1 POW died while imprisonment.

Sumidagawa Branch Camp (Tokyo 10-B)

Established as Tokyo No.20 Dispatched Camp at Minami-senju, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo on July 1, 1944.
Renamed as Tokyo No.10 Branch Camp in August 1945.
The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company.
256 POWs (87 British, 64 American, 55 Canadian and 50 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
2 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kawaguchi Branch Camp (Tokyo 11-B)

Established as Tokyo No.11 Branch Camp at Oaza-Shiba, Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture in July, 1945.
The POWs were used by Nippon Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company.
100 POWs (73 American and 27 Italian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
No POW died while imprisonment.

Hiraoka (Mitsushima) Branch Camp (Tokyo 12-B)

Established as Tokyo No.3 Branch Camp at Mitsushima, Hiraoka-mura, Shimoina-gun, Nagano Prefecture, on November 18, 1942.
Renamed as Tokyo No.2 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943
Renamed as Tokyo No.12 Branch Camp in August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Kumagai-gumi Construction Company and engaged in the construction of Hiraoka Electricity Generation and Dam.
308 POWs (215 British and 93 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
59 POWs died while imprisonment.
At the War Crimes Trial by the US Army after the war, severe sentences were given to this camp staff. Six Japanese guards were executed by hanging, and six got the sentence of limited imprisonment.

Omi Branch Camp (Tokyo 13-B)

Established as Tokyo No.9 Branch Camp in the site of Electro-chemical Industry Company in Omi-machi, Nishikubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture on May 12, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.7 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943.
Renamed as Tokyo No.13 Branch Camp in August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Electro-chemical Industry Company.
542 POWs (432 American, 109 British and 1 New Zealander) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
60 POWs died while imprisonment.

Toshiba Electric Tsurumi Branch Camp (Tokyo 14-B)

Established as Tokyo No.3 Dispatched Camp at Suehiro-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City on 25 December, 1943.
Moved to 2-4 Suehiro-cho, Tsurumi-ku on April 15, 1945.
It was destroyed in the air raid on April 15, 1945, and moved to the site of Toshiba Electric Company.
Renamed as Tokyo No.14 Branch Camp in August 1945.
The POWs were used by Toshiba Electric Company.
121 POWs (72 Dutch, 20 British, 17 Australian and 12 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
44 POWs died while imprisonment, 31 of whom were killed in the air raid.

Niigata Ironworks Branch Camp (Tokyo 15-B)

Established as Tokyo No.15 Dispatched Camp at Akiba-dori, Yamanoshita, Niigata City, Niigata Prefecture on April 1, 1944.
Renamed as Tokyo No.15 Branch Camp in August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Niigata Ironworks Company.
320 POWs (160 American, 82 Canadian, 41 British, 26 Australian and 11 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
6 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kanose Branch Camp (Tokyo 16-B)

Established as Tokyo No.16 Dispatched Camp at Ryokanose, Kanose-mura (current Mukaikanose, Kanose-cho), Higashikanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture on April 15, 1944. The product storage of Showa Electric Industry Company was applied for the POW compounds.
Renamed as Tokyo No.16 Branch Camp in August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Showa Electric Industry Company.
288 POWs (152 British, 86 Dutch and 59 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
4 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nisshin Oil Branch Camp (Tokyo 17-B)

Established as Tokyo No.17 Dispatched Camp at Chiwaka-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama City on May 1, 1944.
It was destroyed in the air raid on May 29, 1945, and the POWs were temporarily moved to Tokyo No.18 Dispatched Camp. It is not known what had become of this branch after that.
Renamed as Tokyo No.17 Branch Camp on August, 1945.
The POWs were used by Nisshin Oil Company.
It is not known how many POWs were imprisoned at the end of the war.
1 POW died while imprisonment.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Yokohama Ship-building Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 1-D)

Established as a Branch of Yokohama Branch Camp of Tokyo POW Camp at 1-1 Hashimoto-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama City on November 18, 1942.
Renamed as Tokyo No. 1 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943.
Closed on May 13, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Sendai POW Camp.
The POWs were used by Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Yokohama Ship-building Company.

45 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nippon Steel Tube Tsurumi Ship-building Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 3-D)

Established as Tokyo No.5 Branch Camp at 1-124 Suehiro-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City on January 21, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.3 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943.

Closed on May 13, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Sendai POW Camp.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Tube Tsurumi Ship-building Company.

23 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nippon Steel Tube Kawasaki Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 5-D)

Established as Tokyo No.7 Branch Camp, at Minamiwatada-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture on May 12, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.5 Dispatched Camp on August 1, 1943.

Closed on June 4, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Tokyo Main Camp, Niigata Sea and Land Transportation Branch Camp, Suwa Branch Camp etc.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Tube Company.

9 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nippon Steel Tube Kawasaki Ogimachi Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 9-D)

Established as Tokyo No.9 Dispatched Camp at 1-banch, Ogimachi, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture on November 10, 1943.

Closed on March 31, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Sumidagawa Branch Camp and other camps.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Tube Company.

4 POWs died while imprisonment.

Osaka Ship-building Yokohama Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 10-D)

Established as Detached Camp of Tokyo Main POW Camp at 1-12 Suehiro-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City on April 2, 1943.

Renamed as Tokyo No.10 Dispatched Camp on December 25, 1943.

Closed on June 4, 1945.

The POWs were used by Osaka Ship-building Company.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Nippon Steel Tube Asano Ship-building Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 13-D)

Established as Tokyo No.13 Dispatched Camp at 29 Mitsuzawashimo-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama City on March 20, 1944.

Closed on May 13, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Sendai POW Camp.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Tube Asano Ship-building Company.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Yokohama Proof-brick Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 18-D)

Established as Tokyo No.18 Dispatched Camp at Baba-cho, Nishinegishi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama City on May 1, 1944.

Closed on June 4, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Niigata Land and Sea Transportation Branch Camp etc.

The POWs were used by Yokohama Proof-brick Company.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Yokohama Ship Loading Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 19-D)

Established as Tokyo No.19 Dispatched Camp at 32 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City on May 1, 1944.

It was destroyed in the air raid on May 29, 1945 and was closed on June 1, and the POWs were moved to Niigata Land and Sea Transportation Branch Camp etc.

The POWs were used by Yokohama Ship Loading Company.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Dainippon Chemistry (Ajinomoto) Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 23-D)

Established as Tokyo No.23 Dispatched Camp at 29 Daishi-honmachi, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture on September 20, 1944.
Closed on June 30, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Kawasaki Branch Camp.
The POWs were used by Dainippon Chemistry Company.
1 POW died while imprisonment.

Nisshin flour Milling Dispatched Camp (Tokyo 24-D)

Established as Tokyo No.24 Dispatched Camp at 1 Okawa-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture on December 20, 1944.
Closed on June 30, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Kawasaki Ogimachi Branch Camp.
The POWs were used by Nisshin flour Milling Company and worked at its aircraft factory.
No POW died while imprisonment.

Nagoya POW Camp

It was established in accordance with the establishment of Tokai Army District in April 1945 and controlled the branch camps in Tokai area and Hokuriku area which had been under the jurisdiction of Osaka POW Camp and Tokyo POW Camp.
The Camp Commander was Lt/Col. Michiji Otake.

Main Camp

It was established in the site of Tokai District Army Hdqs. at Nagoya Castle in Nagoya City on April 5, 1945.
It was burnt down in the air raid on May 14, 1945, and moved to Minamisotobori-cho, Sakae-ku (current Naka-ku), Nagoya City. It held no POW, and there was just the administration office.

Kamioka Branch Camp (Nagoya 1-D)

Established as Kamioka Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at Wasaho, Aso-mura, Yoshiki-gun (current Kamioka-cho, Hida City), Gifu Prefecture on December 8, 1942.
Renamed as Osaka No.7 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.
Transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagoya POW Camp to be Nagoya No.1 Branch Camp on April 6, 1945.
The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company.
594 POWs (320 American, 269 Dutch and 5 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
85 POWs died while imprisonment.

Narumi Branch Camp (Nagoya 2-D)

Established as Osaka No.11 Branch Camp at Arimatsuura, Narumi-cho, Aichi-gun (current Midori-ku, Nagoya City), Aichi Prefecture on November (or December) 28, 1943.
Transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagoya POW Camp to be Nagoya No.2 Branch Camp on April 6, 1945.
The POWs were used by Nippon Rolling Stock Company.
273 POWs (189 American, 64 British, 11 Canadian and 9 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
22 POWs died while imprisonment.

Funatsu Branch Camp (Nagoya 3-D)

Established as Osaka No.15 Branch Camp at Shikama, Funatsu-mura, Yoshiki-gun (current Funatsu, Hida City), Gifu Prefecture on June 25, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagoya POW Camp to be Nagoya No.3 Branch Camp on April 6, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company.

318 POWs (203 British and 115 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

13 POWs died while imprisonment.

Iruka Branch Camp (Nagoya 4-D)

Established as Osaka No.16 Branch Camp at Itaya, Iruka-mura (current Kiwa-cho), Minamimuro-gun, Mie Prefecture on June 25, 1944, and 300 British POWs who were transferred from Thai-Burma Railway were interned.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagoya POW Camp to be Nagoya No.4 Branch Camp on April 6, 1945.

The POWs were used by Ishihara Industry Company.

284 POWs (all British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

16 POWs died while imprisonment.

Yokkaichi Branch Camp (Nagoya 5-D)

Established as Osaka No.17 Branch Camp at 1-Banchi, Ishihara-cho, Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture on August 11, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagoya POW Camp to be Nagoya No.5 Branch Camp on April 6, 1945.

The POWs were used by Ishihara Industry Company.

296 POWs (196 American, 75 Dutch and 25 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

19 POWs died while imprisonment.

Fushiki Hokkai Electro-Chemical Branch Camp (Nagoya 6-D)

Established as Tokyo No.21 Branch Camp in the site of Hokkai Electro-Chemical Company at No-machi, Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture on September 8, 1944.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagoya POW Camp to be Nagoya No.6 Branch Camp on April 7, 1945.

The POWs were used by Hokkai Electro-Chemical Company.

286 POWs (149 British and 137 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

13 POWs died while imprisonment.

Toyama Nippon Soda Branch Camp (Nagoya 7-D)

Established as Nagoya No.7 Branch Camp at 50-Banchi, Shimoshinmachi, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture on May 28, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Soda Company.

195 POWs (all American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Toyama Tateyama Heavy Industry Branch Camp (Nagoya 8-D)

Established as Nagoya No.8 Branch Camp at 1-Banchi, Shimookui-cho, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture on May 10, 1945.

The POWs were used by Tateyama Heavy Industry Company.

300 POWs (237 British, 38 Canadian, 18 Portuguese and 7 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Toyama Nippon Express Branch Camp (Nagoya 9-D)

Established as Nagoya No.9 Branch Camp at Ohirota, Higashiiwase-cho, Toyama

City, Toyama Prefecture on May 28, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company.

350 POWs (230 American, 100 British and 20 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Fushiki Sea and Land Transportation Branch Camp (Nagoya 10-D)

Established as Nagoya No.10 Branch Camp at Tatenoue, No-machi, Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture on June 18, 1945.

The POWs were used by Fushiki Sea and Land Transportation Company.

294 POWs (166 American, 47 Dutch, 32 British 27 Australian and 22 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

5 POWs died while imprisonment.

Toyama Nippon Soda Iwase Ironworks Branch Camp (Nagoya 11-D)

Established as Nagoya No.11 Branch Camp at Mori, Ohirota, Nishimiya, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture on May 28, 1945.

The POWs were used by Toyama Nippon Soda Iwase Ironworks Company.

148 POWs (75 Dutch, 48 American and 25 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

2 POWs died while imprisonment.

Osaka POW Camp

It was established on September 23, 1945, and firstly controlled the branch camps in Kinki area and Tokai area. But the branch camps in Tokai area was separated when Tokai Army District was established in April 1945.

Towards the end of the war, in order to avoid the air raids and in preparation for the final battles in Japan main land, a lot of branch camps and dispatched camps in *Hanshin* (Kobe and Osaka) Industrial Area were moved to inland and the Japan Sea side area.

The Camp commander was Col. Sotaro Murata.

Main Camp and Osaka Branch Camp (Osaka 1-B)

Established at 3-chome, Gojo-dori, Minato-ku, Osaka City on September 23, 1945.

Was burnt down in the air raid on June 1, 1945, and the camp office was moved to an elementary school building at Aza-shimoshinden, Shinden-mura, Mishima-gun (current Senriyama, Suita City), Osaka Prefecture on July 10, 1945.

At that time, the POWs were moved to Nishinomachi, Kitafukuzaki, Minato-ku, Osaka City and Osaka No.1 Branch Camp was established there.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company and so on, and they worked at Osaka Harbor or railway stations in Osaka City. Some other POWs worked at ironworks in Osaka City.

443 POWs (326 British, 42 American, 24 Chinese, 19 Indian, 17 Dutch and 15 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

154 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kobe Branch Camp (Osaka 2-B)

Established as Kobe Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at Ito-cho 28, Kobe-ku (current Chuo-ku), Kobe City on September 23, 1945. The warehouse of Oriental Hotel was used for the POW compound.

Renamed as Osaka No.1 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.

It was burnt down in the air raid on June 5, 1945, and moved to Kobe Kawasaki Branch Camp old site at Maruyama-cho, Kobe City, then to Wakinohama Branch

Camp old site at 3-chome, Wakinohama-cho, Kobe City on June 21.

Renamed as Osaka No.2 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company, Kobe Ship Transport Company, and so on, and they were engaged in loading and unloading works at Kobe Harbor or railway stations in Kobe City. Some other POWs went to work by train at Toyo Steel Company, Showa Denkyoku Company and Yoshiwara Vegetable Oil Company in the suburbs of Kobe City.

488 POWs (360 British, 73 Australian, 26 American, 17 Dutch and 12 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

134 POWs died while imprisonment.

Oeyama Branch Camp (Osaka 3-B)

Established as Osaka No.12 Branch Camp at Sutsu, Yoshizu-mura, Yosa-gun (current Miyazu City), Kyoto Prefecture on September 20, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.3 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Yakin Kogyo Company, and they worked at the refinery factory in the neighbor of the camp or Oeyama nickel mine in Kaya-cho.

633 POWs (369 American, 128 Canadian, 126 British and 10 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

62 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ikuno Branch Camp (Osaka 4-B)

Established as Osaka No.19 Branch Camp at Kuchikanaya, Ikuno-cho, Asago-gun (current Asago City), Hyogo Prefecture on March 28, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.4 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsubishi Mining Company, and they worked at Ikuno Copper Mine.

440 POWs (383 British, 44 American and 13 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Tsuruga Branch Camp (Osaka 5-B)

Established as Osaka No.20 Branch Camp at 165 Sakuramachi, Tsuruga City, Fukui Prefecture on April 23, 1945.

It was burnt down in the air raid on July 12, 1945, and the camp was moved to Jinmu 972 factory at Tsunai, Tsuruga City.

Renamed as Osaka No.5 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Tsuruga Harbor Transportation Company, and they were engaged in loading and unloading work at Tsuruga Harbor.

399 POWs (380 American and 19 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Akenobe Branch Camp (Osaka 6-B)

Established as Osaka No.21 Branch Camp at Wada, Minamitani-mura, Yabu-gun (current Yabu City), Hyogo Prefecture on May 18, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.6 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsubishi Mining Company, and they worked at Akenobe Copper Mine.

296 POWs (168 British, 100 American and 28 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Takefu Branch Camp (Osaka 7-B)

Established as Osaka No.22 Branch Camp in the site of Shinetsu Chemistry Company at kitafu, Takefu-cho, Nanjo-gun (current Takefu City), Fukui Prefecture

on May 18, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.7 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Shinetsu Chemistry Company.

198 POWs (165 Australian and 33 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Nodanuma Branch Camp (Osaka 8-B)

Established as Osaka No.23 Branch Camp at Hyozu-mura, Yasu-gun (current Chuzu-cho, Yasu City), Shiga Prefecture on May 18, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.8 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Shiga Prefectural Office and were engaged in the land reclamation work of Lake Biwa and rice crop.

196 POWs (all Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Notogawa Branch Camp (Osaka 9-B)

Established as Osaka No.24 Branch Camp at Iba, Notogawa-cho, Kanzaki-gun, Shiga Prefecture on May 18, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.9 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Shiga Prefectural Office and were engaged in the land reclamation work of Lake Biwa and rice crop.

301 POWs (109 American, 69 Dutch, 67 British, 55 Australian and 1 New Zealander) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Maibara Branch Camp (Osaka 10-B)

Established as Osaka No.25 Branch Camp at Umegahara, Maibara-cho, Sakata-gun, Shiga Prefecture on May 18, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.10 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Shiga Prefectural Office and were engaged in the land reclamation work of Lake Biwa and rice crop.

199 POWs (160 American, 31 Australian and 8 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Rokuroshi Branch Camp (Osaka 11-B)

It was temporarily established as Osaka No.26 Branch Camp at Minamirokuroshi, Sakatani-mura, Ono-gun, Fukui Prefecture on May 18, and then formally established on June 10, 1945.

Renamed as Osaka No.11 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were all officers and they were put under the control of Japanese Army and were engaged in the gardening work.

361 POWs (351 American, 5 British and 5 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

1 POW died while imprisonment.

Hirohata Branch Camp (Osaka 12-B)

Established as Hirohata Detached Camp of Kobe Branch Camp at Sai, Hirohata-cho, Shikama-gun (current Himeji City), Hyogo Prefecture in October, 1942.

Reorganized as Hirohata Dispatched Camp of Osaka POW Camp on December 10, 1942.

Renamed as Osaka No.1 Dispatched Camp on February 18, 1943.

Moved to Kosaka, Hirohata-cho in September, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.12 Branch Camp in August, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Company, and they worked at steel factory 1 mile south from the camp.

302 POWs (300 American, 1 Australian and 1 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

16 POWs died while imprisonment.

150 Italian Navy soldiers who were the crew members of Italian Navy cruiser Karitea which surrendered at Kobe Harbor were taken prisoners and imprisoned from September 26, 1943 to July 16, 1944.

3 of them died while imprisonment.

Umeda Branch Camp (Osaka 2-D)

Established as Umeda Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp in the site of Umeda railway station yard in Kita-ku, Osaka City on November 22, 1942.

Renamed as Osaka No.2 Branch Camp in February 18, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.2 Dispatched Camp on March 10, 1943.

Closed on May 18, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company, and they worked at Umeda railway station and other stations around Osaka City.

118 POWs died while imprisonment.

Yodogawa Branch Camp (Osaka 3-D)

Established as Yodogawa Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp in the site of Yodogawa Steel Company in Momoshima-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka City on November 22, 1942.

Renamed as Osaka No.3 Branch Camp in February 18, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.3 Dispatched Camp on March 10, 1943.

Closed on May 18, 1945.

The POWs were used by Yodogawa Steel Company.

109 POWs died while imprisonment.

Sakurajima Branch Camp (Osaka 4-D)

Established as Sakurajima Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at 3-chome, Takami-cho, Konohana-ku, Osaka City on January 20, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.8 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.4 Dispatched Camp on October 1, 1943.

Closed on May 18, 1945.

The POWs were used by Hitachi Dockyard Company. They went to the dockyard 2 miles far from the camp by street car.

38 POWs died while imprisonment.

Taisho Branch Camp (Osaka 10'-B)

Established as Osaka No.10 Branch Camp in Shinchitose-cho, Taisho-ku, Osaka City on May 15, 1943.

Closed on May 18, 1945.

The POWs were used by Hitachi Dockyard Company. They went to the dockyard 1.5 mile far from the camp on foot.

4 POWs died while imprisonment.

Tsumori Branch Camp (Osaka 13-B)

Established as Osaka No.13 Branch Camp in Tsumori-cho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka City on August 20, 1943.

Closed on May 16, 1945.

The POWs were used by Fujinagata Dockyard Company and so on.

89 POWs died while imprisonment.

Amagasaki Branch Camp (Osaka 6-D)

Established as Amagasaki Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at Nishitakasu-cho 31, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture on January 20, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.9 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.6 Dispatched Camp on October 20, 1943.

Closed on June 16, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Nagoya POW camp and Hiroshima POW camp.

The POWs were used by Otani Heavy Industry Company.

28 POWs died while imprisonment.

Naruo Branch Camp (Osaka 8-D)

Established as Osaka No.8 Dispatched Camp at Uedahigashihama, Naruo-mura, Muko-gun (current Naruo-cho, Nishinomiya City), Hyogo Prefecture on February 1, 1945.

Closed on May 20, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Nagoya POW Camp.

The POWs were used by Showa Denkyoku Company.

3 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kobe Wakinohama Branch Camp (Osaka 18-B)

Established as Osaka No.18 Branch Camp at 3-chome, Wakinohama-cho, Fukiai-ku (current Chuo-ku), Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture on February 1, 1945, and American, British and Dutch POWs in total 197 from Taiwan POW Camp were imprisoned.

Closed on May 20, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Maibara Branch Camp.

The POWs were used by Kawasaki Steel Company.

5 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kobe Kawasaki Branch Camp (Osaka 5-D)

Established as Kobe Kawasaki Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at 2-chome, Maruyama-cho, Nagata-ku, Kobe City on December 8, 1942.

Renamed as Osaka No.5 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.5 Dispatched Camp on October 25, 1943.

Closed on May 21, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Fukuoka POW camp and Hiroshima POW camp.

The POWs were used by Kawasaki Heavy Industry Company, and they went to work to the dockyard 3 miles far from the camp by train.

51 POWs died while imprisonment.

Harima Branch Camp (Osaka 7-D)

Established as Harima Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at Aioi, Aioi City, Hyogo Prefecture on December 8, 1942.

Renamed as Osaka No.6 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.

Renamed as Osaka No.7 Dispatched Camp on October 25, 1943.

Closed on May 21, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Nodanuma Branch Camp and Notogawa Branch Camp and so on.

The POWs were used by Harima Dockyard Company, and they worked at the dockyard 100 meters far from the camp.

39 POWs died while imprisonment. 1 of them escaped from the camp and was stabbed to death by the camp commander.

Tanagawa Branch Camp (Osaka 4'-D)

Established as Tanagawa Branch Camp of Osaka POW Camp at Tanigawa,

Tanagawa-mura (current Tanagawa-cho), Sennan-gun, Osaka Prefecture on November 22, 1942.

Renamed as Osaka No.4 Branch Camp on February 18, 1943.

Closed on March 29, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Umeda Branch Camp, Ikuno Branch camp, Akenobe Branch Camp, Tsuruga Branch Camp and so on.

The POWs were used by Tobishima-gumi Construction Company.

103 POWs died while imprisonment, 1 of whom escaped from the camp and was captured, then poisoned at Ichioka Hospital Ward by the medical officer of Osaka POW Camp.

Wakayama Branch Camp (Osaka 14-D)

Established as Osaka No.14 Branch Camp at 842 Matsue, Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture on November 8, 1943.

Closed on March 29, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Ikuno Branch Camp and so on.

The POWs were used by Sumitomo Metal Industry Company.

18 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ichioka POW Hospital Ward

Established using the field athletics stadium stand at Yawatayamatsuno-cho, Minato-ku, Osaka City on October 18, 1942 and heavily sick POWs from all the Osaka POW Branch Camps were interned.

Closed on June 10, 1944, as the facilities are not enough, and the POWs were moved to Kobe POW Hospital.

Kobe POW Hospital

Established using the building of Kobe Central theological school at Kumochi-cho, Fukiai-ku (current Chuo-ku), Kobe City on June 10, 1944, and heavily sick POWs from all the Osaka POW Branch Camps were interned.

It was burnt down in the air raid on June 5, 1945, and the POWs were moved to Kobe Kawasaki Branch Camp old site to the end of the war.

Hiroshima POW Camp

It was established in April 1945 and controlled the branch camps in Chugoku area and Shikoku area. The branch camps that used to belong to Fukuoka POW Camp and Zentsuji POW Camp were transferred under its jurisdiction.

The camp Commander was Col. Gyokuei Kondo.

Main Camp

The camp office was temporarily established at Zentsuji POW Camp on April 13, 1945.

It was moved to Tode-mura, Ashina-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture on June 1, 1945. The building of Tode Jitsugyo High school was used as the office building. POWs were not interned in this camp.

Zentsuji Branch Camp (Hiroshima 1-B)

Established as Zentsuji Main Camp at Oaza-Sakino, Zentsuji-cho, Kagawa Prefecture on January 14, 1942.

Moved under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be Hiroshima No.1 Branch Camp on April 13, 1945.

The POWs were used by Nippon Express Company.

110 POWs (104 American, 5 New Zealander and 1 British) were imprisoned at the end of war.

10 POWs died while imprisonment.

Niihama Isoura Branch Camp (Hiroshima 2-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.13 Branch Camp at Isoura, Niihama City, Ehime Prefecture on April 22, 1943.

Moved under the jurisdiction of Zentsuji POW Camp to be Zentsuji No.3 Branch Camp on July 14, 1943.

Moved under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be Hiroshima No.2 Branch Camp on April 13, 1945.

The POWs were used by Sumitomo Chemistry Company.

644 POWs (401 Dutch, 242 Australian and 1 Armenian) were imprisoned at the end of war.

33 POWs died while imprisonment.

Niihama Yamane Dispatched Camp (Hiroshima 3-D)

Established as a branch compound of Niihama Isoura Branch Camp at Yamane, Sumino-cho, Nii-gun (current Niihama City), Ehime Prefecture on May 1, 1944.

Renamed as Zentsuji No.4 Branch Camp on November 18, 1944.

Renamed as Zentsuji No.3 Dispatched Camp on March 20, 1945.

Moved under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be Hiroshima No.3 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Closed on May 19, 1945.

The POWs were used by Sumitomo Mining Company, and they worked at Besshi copper mine.

12 POWs died while imprisonment.

Tamano Branch Camp (Hiroshima 3-B)

Established as Hiroshima No.3 Branch Camp at 448 Hibi, Tamano City, Okayama Prefecture on June 1, 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company, and they worked at Hibi refinery factory.

No POW died while imprisonment.

Mukaijima Branch Camp (Hiroshima 4-B)

Established as Innoshima Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Kaneyoshi, Mukaijima-cho, Mitsuki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture on December 27, 1942.

Reorganized to be Mukaijima Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.11 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Zentsuji POW Camp to be No.1 Branch Camp on July 14, 1943.

Renamed as Zentsuji No.1 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.1 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Renamed as Hiroshima No.4 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Hitachi Dockyard Company.

194 POWs (116 American, 77 British and 1 Canadian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

24 POWs died while imprisonment.

Innoshima Branch Camp (Hiroshima 5-B)

Established as Innoshima Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Innoshima-cho, Mitsuki-gun (current Innoshima City), Hiroshima Prefecture on

December 27, 1942.

Reorganized to be Innoshima Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.12 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Zentsuji POW Camp to be No.2 Branch Camp on July 14, 1943.

Renamed as Zentsuji No.2 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.2 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Renamed as Hiroshima No.5 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Hitachi Dockyard Company.

185 POWs (182 British and 3 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

12 POWs died while imprisonment.

Omine Branch Camp (Hiroshima 6-B)

Established as Sanyo Muentan Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Shiraiwa, Omine-cho, Mine-gun (current Mine City), Yamaguchi Prefecture on November 26, 1942.

Reorganized to be Sanyo Muentan Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.6 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.1 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.4 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Renamed as Hiroshima No.6 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Sanyo Muentan Coal Mining Company.

472 POWs (288 American and 184 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

31 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ube Okinoyama Branch Camp (Hiroshima 7-B)

Established as Ube Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Okinoyama, Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on November 26, 1942.

Reorganized to be Ube Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.7 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.2 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.5 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Renamed as Hiroshima No.7 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Ube Kosan Company.

283 POWs (280 British and 3 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

20 POWs died while imprisonment.

Onoda Motoyama Branch Camp (Hiroshima 8-B)

Established as Motoyama Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Motoyama, Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on November 26, 1942.

Reorganized to be Motoyama Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.8 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.3 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.6 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Renamed as Hiroshima No.6 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Ube Kosan Motoyama Coal Mining Company.

482 POWs (398 British, 76 Dutch, 7 American and 1 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war. 14 POWs died while imprisonment.

Onoda Ohama Branch Camp (Hiroshima 9-B)

Established as Ohama Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Ohama, Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on November 26, 1942.

Reorganized to be Ohama Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.9 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.4 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.7 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

Renamed as Hiroshima No.9 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Ube Kosan Ohama Coal Mining Company.

390 POWs (244 Australian, 142 British, 3 American and 1 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

23 POWs died while imprisonment.

Ube Higashimisome dispatched Camp (Hiroshima 8-D)

Established as Higashimisome Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Okiube, Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on November 26, 1942.

Reorganized to be Higashimisome Dispatched Camp of Ube Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.10 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.5 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Transferred under the jurisdiction of Hiroshima POW Camp to be No.8 Dispatched Camp on April 13, 1945.

It was destroyed in the air raid and closed on July 16, 1945 and the POWs were moved to Onoda Motoyama Dispatched Camp

The POWs were used by Ube Kosan Higashimisome Coal Mining Company.

10 POWs died while imprisonment.

Fukuoka POW Camp

It was established on January 1, 1943 and firstly controlled the branch camps in Kyushu area (Kyushu Island) and part of Chugoku area and Shikoku area. But later, the branch camps in Chugoku area and Shikoku area were separated when Zentsuji POW Camp and Hiroshima POW Camp was established.

The first Commander was Col. Ijyu Sugawara. The second Commander was Col. Manjiro Fukumoto.

Main Camp

Yawata Temporal POW Camp which was the original camp of Fukuoka POW Camp was established on November 26, 1942.

Fukuoka Main Camp office was established in the site of Seibu District Army Hdqs. in Fukuoka City on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka Main Camp on March 1, 1943 and took over the duty of Yawata Temporal POW Camp. It held no POWs and there was just the administration office.

Moved to Nagahama Youth School at Nagahama-cho, chuo-ku, Fukuoka City.

It was burnt down in the air raid on June 19, 1945, and moved to Dazaifu elementary school at Dazaifu-cho, Tsukusi-gun (current Dazaifu City), Fukuoka

Prefecture.

Kumamoto Branch Camp and Fukuoka Branch Camp (Fukuoka 1-B)

Established as Kumamoto Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Aza-Saburotsuka, Kengun-cho, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture on November 26, 1942.

Reorganized to be Kumamoto Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.1 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

The POWs were used by Seibu District Army and engaged in the work of construction of Kengun Airfield in Kumamoto City.

Moved to Tatara-cho, Kasuya-gun (current Tatara, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka City), Fukuoka Prefecture on September 20, 1943.

Moved to Oaza-Mushiroda, Fukuoka City on April 17, 1944.

Moved to Hakozaki-cho, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka City on January 20, 1945.

The POWs were used by Seibu District Army.

381 POWs (153 American, 140 British, 58 Dutch, 28 Australian and 2 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

147 POWs died while imprisonment.

Koyagi Branch Camp (Fukuoka 2-B)

Established as Nagasaki Branch Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Koyagi-mura, Nishisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture on October 25, 1942.

Reorganized to be Nagasaki Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.2 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

The POWs were used by Kawanami Ship Building Company.

497 POWs (324 Dutch, 160 British, 5 American and 8 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

72 POWs died while imprisonment.

Yawata Branch Camp and Kokura Branch Camp (Fukuoka 3-B)

Established as Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Nakamachi, Yawata City (current Yawatahigashi-ku, Kitakyushu City) on September 23, 1942.

Reorganized to be Yawata Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.3 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Moved to Yakurashimo, Oaza-Nakai, Kokura City (current Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu City), Fukuoka Prefecture on December 15, 1943.

The POWs were used by Nippon Steel Company.

1195 POWs (616 American, 211 Dutch, 193 British, 132 Indian, 22 Chinese and 21 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

158 POWs died while imprisonment.

Moji Branch Camp (Fukuoka 4-B)

Established as Moji Dispatched Camp of Yawata Temporal POW Camp at Kusunoki-cho, Moji City (current Oimatsu-cho, Moji-ku, Kitakyushu City) on November 28, 1942.

Reorganized to be Moji Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp on January 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.4 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

The POWs were used by Kanmon Harbor Transport Company.

305 POWs (107 British, 102 American, 91 Dutch and 5 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

191 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kawasaki Omine Branch Camp (Fukuoka 5-B)

Established as Omine Branch Camp of Fukuoka POW Camp at Omine Coal Mine in Kawasaki-cho, Kawasaki-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on January 22, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.5 Branch Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.8 Dispatched Camp on March 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.5 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Furukawa Mining Company.

688 POWs (341 British, 152 Canadian, 130 Australian, 44 Dutch and 21 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

21 POWs died while imprisonment.

Mizumaki Branch Camp (Fukuoka 6-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.15 Branch Camp at Muta, Mizumaki-cho, Onga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on April 22, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.9 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.6 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Takamatsu Coal Mining Company (later Nippon Mining Company).

1062 POWs (764 Dutch, 138 American, 117 British, 41 Australian and 2 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

74 POWs died while imprisonment.

1 Australian POW escaped from the camp and was killed by stabbing by the Japanese guard.

After the war, Col. Iju Sugawara who was the commander of Fukuoka POW Camp, Capt. Suematsu who was the commander of Mizumaki Branch Camp and one guard of Mizumaki Branch Camp were tried at the Yokohama B and C class War Criminal Trial and were executed by hanging.

Futase Branch Camp (Fukuoka 7-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.16 Branch Camp at Futase-cho, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on May 15, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.10 Dispatched Camp on December 1, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.7 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Nittetsu Mining Company.

547 POWs (359 Dutch, 186 American, 2 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

54 POWs died while imprisonment.

Inatsuki (Yamano) Branch Camp (Fukuoka 8-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.19 Branch Camp at Yamano Coal Mine in Inatsuki-cho, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on October 3, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.11 Dispatched Camp on April 9, 1944.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.8 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company.

573 POWs (274 Dutch, 233 British, 66 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.

25 POWs died while imprisonment.

Miyata Branch Camp (Fukuoka 9-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.20 Branch Camp at Onoura Coal Mine in Miyata-cho, Kurate-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on December 4, 1943.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.12 Dispatched Camp on April 10, 1944.

Renamed as Fukuoka No.9 Branch Camp in August 1945.

The POWs were used by Kaijima-onoura Coal Mining Company.
792 POWs (495 Dutch, 243 British, 43 American and 11 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
47 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nagasaki Mitsubishi Dockyard Branch Camp (Fukuoka 14-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.14 Branch Camp at Saiwai-cho, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture on April 22, 1943.
The POWs were used by Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company.
195 POWs (152 Dutch, 24 Australian and 19 British) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
113 POWs died while imprisonment, 7 of whom were killed by Atomic Bomb.

Omuta Miike Branch Camp (Fukuoka 17-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.17 Branch Camp at Shinminato-cho, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture on August 10, 1943.
The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company working at Miike Coal Mine.
1737 POWs (730 American, 420 Australian, 332 Dutch, 250 British and 5 other nationality) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
138 POWs died while imprisonment.
1 POW starved to death while he was confined in the Camp jail, and 1 POW was killed by stabbing by the Japanese guard when he escaped from the camp and was captured.

Soto Branch Camp (Fukuoka 18-B)

A temporal POW Camp was established at Yunoki-mura, Kitamatsuura-gun (current Yunoki-cho, Sasebo City), Nagasaki Prefecture in December 1942 and the POWs taken from Fukuoka POW Camp were forced to work for the construction of Soto Dam by Sasebo Naval Hdqs..
Established to be Fukuoka No.18 Branch Camp on October 10, 1943.
Closed on April 17, 1944 when the dam was completed, and the POWs were transferred to Fukuoka No.1 Branch Camp.
The POWs were used by the Facility Department of Sasebo Naval Hdqs..
53 POWs died while imprisonment.

Nakama Branch Camp (Fukuoka 21-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.21 Branch Camp at Nakatsuru Coal Mine in Nakama-cho (current Nakama City), Onga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on June 15, 1944.
The POWs were used by Taisho Coal Mining Company.
588 POWs (311 Dutch, 175 Australian, 99 British and 3 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
5 POWs died while imprisonment.

Honami Branch Camp (Fukuoka 22-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.22 Branch Camp at Tadakuma Coal Mine in Honami-mura (current Honami-cho), Kaho-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on January 15, 1945.
The POWs were used by Sumitomo Coal Mining Company.
302 POWs (190 Dutch, 88 Australian and 24 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
66 POWs died while imprisonment.

Keisen Hirayama Coal Mine Branch Camp (Fukuoka 23-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.23 Branch Camp at Hirayama Coal Mine in Keisen-cho,

Kaho-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on August 4, 1944.
The POWs were used by Meiji Mining Company.
194 POWs (all American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
5 POWs died while imprisonment.

Emukae Branch Camp (Fukuoka 24-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.24 Branch Camp at Senryu Coal Mine in Emukae-cho, Kitamatsuura-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture on January 15, 1945.
The POWs were used by Sumitomo Mining Company.
267 POWs (117 British, 114 Australian, 35 American and 1 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
20 POWs died while imprisonment.

Omuta Electro-chemical Branch Camp (Fukuoka 25-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.25 Branch Camp at Shinkai-cho, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture on September 29, 1944.
The POWs were used by Electro-chemical Industry Company.
390 POWs (388 British and 2 American) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
4 POWs died while imprisonment.

Keisen Yoshikuma Coal Mine Branch Camp (Fukuoka 26-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.26 Branch Camp at Yoshikuma Coal Mine in Keisen-cho, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on May 10, 1945.
The POWs were used by Aso Mining Company.
300 POWs (197 Australian, 101 British and 2 Dutch) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
2 POWs died while imprisonment.

Tagawa Branch Camp (Fukuoka 27-B)

Established as Fukuoka No.27 Branch Camp at Oaza-Nara, Tagawa-cho (current Tagawa City), Tagawa-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture on May 10, 1945.
The POWs were used by Mitsui Mining Company.
398 POWs (198 Dutch, 81 American, 73 British and 46 Australian) were imprisoned at the end of the war.
3 POWs died while imprisonment.

Tanoura Dispatched Camp (Fukuoka 6-D)

Tanoura Dispatched Camp

Established as Fukuoka No.6 Dispatched Camp at Tanoura-cho, Ashikita-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture on October 13 or 17, 1943.
Closed on June 30, 1945 and the POWs were transferred to Omuta Electro-chemical Company Branch Camp.
The POWs were used by Tokai Denkyoku Company.
3 POWs died while imprisonment.

Saganoseki Dispatched Camp (Fukuoka 13-D)

Established as Fukuoka No.13 Dispatched Camp at Saganoseki-cho, Kitaamabe-gun, Oita Prefecture on September 4 or 8, 1944.
Closed on June 20, 1945 and the POWs were transferred to Omuta Miike Branch Camp and Kawasaki Omine Dispatched Camp.
The POWs were used by Nippon Mining Company and worked at Saganoseki refinery.
3 POWs died while imprisonment.

Kudamatsu Dispatched Camp (Fukuoka 7-D)

Established as Fukuoka No.7 Dispatched Camp at Kudamatsu City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on October 13, 1943.

Closed on June 4 (or30), 1945 and the POWs were transferred to Fukuoka No.1 Branch Camp.

The POWs were used by Hitachi Manufacturing Company and worked at the factory in Kasado Island.

No POW died while imprisonment.

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