The Creation of a Japanese Prisoner of War Camps in Central Asia

Nazirxo'jaev Muhammadalixo'ja Kasimxo'jaevich
Senior teacher of Andijan State University, Doctor of Philosophy in History, Ph.D
mangu-bek67@mail.ru

Abstract: The article provides an analytical overview of the reasons for post-World War II prisoners of war in camps in Central Asia and Uzbekistan, the conditions of the camps, and the involvement of prisoners of war in the national economy. In order to keep prisoners captive, the General Directorate of Prisoners will be established within the Interior. The deployment of prisoners of war across the former Soviet Union was uneven. There were more camps and, of course, more prisoners of war in areas where destruction was the result of the war. They did this under the convoy control[4]. Japanese prisoners of war worked in less favorable weather conditions in Uzbekistan than in the cold climatic zones of the northern and eastern parts of the former Soviet Union. Apart from these camps there was an evacuation hospital No. 1054. Military camps are organized in the regions of Kazakhstan, such as Aktyubinsk, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzyl-Orda and Shymkent. Even in the early postwar years, prisoner camps were often ineffective in recruiting prisoners for labor, and for failing to meet the standards of labor, due to the lack of skills of officers and guards who were hired to oversee them. During the last years of the war, the mortality rate among prisoners has increased in the early years due to the dramatic increase in prisoners in the camps, their out-of-state combat and transported to camps with disease on the road, and insufficient sanitation..

Keywords: Quantum Army, Japanese Prisoners Of War, Military, Captive Camps, Special Health Camps, Japanese Prisoners Of War.

INTRODUCTION

Central Asian states, which were part of the Soviet government during World War II, also took part in the war and had to sacrifice many of their sons because war would not be without casualties or losses. Most of those who went to war did not return, and many of those returning from the war were in disability. This was the case in the Soviet Union, which included fifteen republics at the time. The Soviet state, which won the Second World War, gathered many prisoners of war from rival and defeated countries. In the west, in May 1945, and later in the east in September 1945, as a result of the defeat of the Quantum Army troops, about 5 million prisoners were gathered in prisons and military camps in the former Soviet Union. In order to keep prisoners captive, the General Directorate of Prisoners will be established within the Interior. The mission of this department was to send troops and officers who had been captured during the war to the respective territories of the Union, to oversee, to create appropriate camp facilities and to use their labor. By June 1945, there were 191 production and labor camps owned by the headquarters of the Prisoners of War in the Soviet Union, and by the beginning of 1946 this number had reached 295 [1.8].

The Soviet government retained captive soldiers and officers as the cause of the devastation of the defeated German and Japanese troops in the war, placing ruined lands, and their use of labor in the country’s General Directorate of Prisoners of War (GUPVI) [2]. grabbed.
LITERATURE REVIEW

However, Article 9 of the Potsdam Declaration states that "if the war between the states at war is over and one of the states declares itself defeated, the soldiers and officers of the defeated state should be returned to their homeland." But I. V. Stalin Order No. 9898 of August 23, 1945; The Quantun Army orders 500,000 troops and officers to be recruited internally. This is one of the main reasons why World War II was devastating to many countries, the destruction of cities and villages, and the dramatic decline in the number of cities and villages throughout the USSR. The deployment of prisoners of war across the former Soviet Union was uneven. There were more camps and, of course, more prisoners of war in areas where destruction was the result of the war. The least populated areas of captivity were Kazakhstan, West Siberia and Central Asia. By 1946, 25,400 prisoners of war were stationed in 15 camps in Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, located in the southern regions of the Soviet Union. This figure was 1.5% of Union prisoners. One camp in Andijan region, 4 in Ferghana region, 3 in Tashkent region, and military camps were establishe d in Uzbekistan. In addition, there were 3 specialized hospitals.

The 26th Special Recreation Camp is organized in Andijan region, which consists of two divisions, one in Chuama village of Izboskan district and the other in Jalolkuduk district. Main part Prisoners of war held in the 26th wellness camps in the first years worked to improve the internal conditions of the camp and work on camp sites. Beginning in 1946, prisoners of war began to work in various agricultural enterprises under the contract between the enterprise and the camp. In the same year 250 people were involved in the strengthening of river banks (Kara-Darya), 200 people were engaged in rehabilitation and cleaning of irrigation networks [3.433]. In addition, Japanese prisoners of war were involved in the construction of many buildings and housing facilities. They did this under the convoy control [4]. Japanese prisoners of war worked in less favorable weather conditions in Uzbekistan than in the cold climatic zones of the northern and eastern parts of the former Soviet Union.

The camps of 26 in Andijan and 387 in Ferghana were brought to Japan mainly by sick and exhausted Japanese prisoners. Prisoners of the 387th prison camps in Ferghana were also involved in the construction work, mainly in volved in the construction of some urban buildings and roads. In addition to the 387 prisoners' camps in Ferghana, there is a special hospital for 3670 prisoners. Prisoners with serious illnesses such as typhoid and tuberculosis were brought to the hospita l and some of them died. Italian and Austrian prisoners of war were treated at the 3670 Military Prison Hospital along with German and Japanese prisoners of war. The hospital was located in the north of Kokand, 2000 meters away from the city. A total of 709 prisoners of war were buried in the cemetery of Hospital No. 3670 in Kokand [5].

Dakhabeav said that the first prisoners of war brought to Kokand were German soldiers and officers who arrived in 1942 [6]. According to another researcher Muzaffar Mansurov, prisoners of war were ex Pugachyov and K. They are located on the corner of Marx Street and in the buildings of the former Kokand district police station. Later Italian prisoners were also brought to Kokand. The prisoners are in a variety of construction sites in their hometowns, including: Russian Drama Theater in Ferghana, the former town of Hydrolysis "Pushkin" at the moment. They also participated in the construction of two or three-storeyed residential buildings on Navoi Street (which were demolished at the moment), superphosphate, sugar mills, and multistoried buildings on the present-day Istiqlol street. Some of the Japanese-built buildings in Kokand have survived. The buildings erected by the captives are distinguished from other buildings by their durability and unusual construction [7].

Colonel Menshikov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Turkmen SSR, September 11, 1946 GUPVI sends a list of 90 wounded and poorly wounded Japanese officers to the Lieutenant-General of the USSR from the 44th prison camp in Krasnovodsk, Turkmenistan. They were between 21 and 40 years of age. Prison camps in Tashkent region are located in such cities as Angren, Bekabad and Chirchik. Prisoners of war held in the 372th camp in Angren were
involved in urban construction, coal mines, cement and bakeries, as well as pomegranates, dams, residential buildings, schools, and the construction of a mountainous town in Yangiabad. The prisoners’ labor was used in the construction of the Farkhad Hydro Power Plant and the Bekabad Metallurgical Plant, as well as the reconstruction of several villages near the town of Bekabad after the disaster.

Japanese prisoners of war were engaged in cutting stones in the Spitamen district of Tajikistan, used for the construction of the Farkhad hydroelectric power station and the strengthening of the Syrdarya river banks [9]. Prisoners of war regularly moved to Tajikistan to work. Prisoners of the 360th camp in Chirchik were used in the Chirchikselmash and Frunze factories for the manufacture of machine equipment, as well as in residential construction [10].

Japanese prisoners of war worked in factories in Tashkent such as Tashselmash, Uzbekselmash, Electrocable, and Textile Plant [11]. In the construction works, A. "Uzbek Industry". Navoi Opera House, 84th Facility and Residential Building. Three prisoners of war camps were set up in Turkmenistan, and they were involved in construction works in Krasnovodsk (now Turkmenbash), including the Oil Workers' Palace, the construction of a road to the airport, and some of the shipbuilding facilities. Japanese prisoners of war 364, deployed in Kyrgyzstan, have been used to build roads, lay coal on a coal mine, and build residential buildings. Those who were ill at the camp were sent to treatment in the 26th camp in Andijan. There are 13 prison of war camps in Kazakhstan, which accommodate 48,814 prisoners of war. This was 2.9% of the total Union prisoners of war [12,968].

Apart from these camps there was an evacuation hospital No. 1054. Military camps are organized in the regions of Kazakhstan, such as Aktyubinsk, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzyl-Orda and Shymkent. Prisoners were involved in the construction of facilities in Ust -Kamenogorsk, northeast of Kazakhstan, the Altaistroy, Irtysk Hydroelectric Power Plant, Irtysk Polymetallic Plant, Belousovsk and Ziryanovsk Ore Deposits, 10th Zinc Plant, and mainly in the coal and later construction sites in Karaganda. [14].

Prisoners of war are involved in various conditions, in various construction and construction activities, and those with sufficient knowledge and skills. Conditions were not good in many camps. During the last years of the war, the mortality rate among prisoners has increased in the early years due to the dramatic increase in prisoners in the camps, their out-of-state combat and transported to camps with disease on the road, and insufficient sanitation. Subsequently, appropriate measures were taken to send patients to specialized hospitals and to provide them with medical care.

Even in the early postwar years, prisoner camps were often ineffective in recruiting prisoners for labor, and for failing to meet the standards of labor, due to the lack of skills of officers and guards who were hired to oversee them. In the military camps, the attitude of Japanese captives to German prisoners was different. In particular, the locals and officers believed that the USSR was not fighting the Japanese army. The last 1025 Japanese prisoners of war were sent to their homeland on December 23, 1956 from the Nakhodka port.

CONCLUSION

There are currently more than 700 places in the former Soviet Union where only Japanese prisoners of war are buried. After the disintegration of the USSR, the newly independent states and Central Asian states, especially in Uzbekistan, began work on improving the graves of the graves where the prisoners were buried as a tribute to the victims of the war. This earned the respect of former prisoners and their compatriots. The relatives of the prisoners who died and were buried there before being able to return to their homeland had the opportunity to visit their countrymen.

REFERENCE

1. Regional structure GUPVI NKVD-Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. 1941-1951: ed.

2. General Directorate of POW camps and internees.


4. Military guard guarding prisoners of war in convoy camps and prisons.

5. Rossiysky Gosudarstvenny Voenny Archive (RGVA), Volume 1p, List 05e, Document 231.

6. Jakhyokhon Dadabaev - Leading Research Fellow, Kokand City Museum of Local Lore. She has been working in this museum for many years.


10. The evacuation hospital is adapted to the wartime movement, which provides medical assistance to prisoners after the war medical center.