

**CONFIDENTIAL**

15772

HEADQUARTERS  
8th District  
441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment  
APO 503

20 February 1951

**SUBJECT:** Increase of Police Personnel in Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture

**TO :** Commanding Officer  
441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment  
APO 500

1. The following recommendations are forwarded for information and such action as your headquarters and other interested agencies may deem appropriate. The recommendations follow a study of security and other matters of Counter Intelligence interest in Kawasaki.

2. This headquarters recommends increasing the Kawasaki City Police Force to 1,200 or more.

3. Reasons for this recommendation follow:

a. Kawasaki's registered population is about 320,000. The number of policemen presently authorized is 500. The ratio is, therefore, 1 policeman to 640 residents. Kawasaki has a transient population of workmen and laborers who spend from nine to 12 hours daily in the city, of about 100,000. This increase during the 24-hour period reduces the ratio to 1 policeman to 840 persons. Existing ratio in Yokohama City is one to 280 residents (3,500 policemen and about 1 million residents). The difference in ratio between these two most important cities in the same prefecture is obvious.

b. There are six US Army installations in Kawasaki -- the Japan Logistical Command Radio Transmitter site, the Yokohama Signal Base Depot, the Hitachi Storage Basin (part of the Nippon Steel Tube Company's plant), the 40th AAA Brigade, the Far East Command Printing Plant, and the Kosugi Officer's Club.

c. Kawasaki is one of Japan's most heavily industrialized cities. Combined with Yokohama in the Keihin Belt, it makes up one of the nation's top three industrial areas. Kawasaki is, therefore, almost entirely unionized. The Japan Communist Party has invaded these unions, and has virtual control of many in Kawasaki, particularly those affiliated with the Communist-front National Congress of Industrial Unions (Sanbetsu)(NCIU), and its most completely Communist-dominated union, the All Japan Metal Worker's Union (Kinzoku).

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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d. In Kawasaki the Japan Communist Party has succeeded in establishing one of its strongest "city committees" which maintains an iron grip on Communist activity in the city. The city committee maintains its control through its myriads of Communist factory and residence "cells" which have permeated all phases of labor and labor-social activities. This Communist leadership has successfully directed workers "demonstrations" in opposition to tax payment, overtime work, wage cuts, dismissals, Government policies, and numerous others. The Communist leadership has, by clever behind-the-scenes manipulation, successfully delayed the fulfillment of US Procurement Demand contracts on several occasions. These tactics have a sinister connotation in view of the existing Korean war and the vital need for speedy completion of contracted work for the US Army. In addition to plants engaged in work for the Occupation Forces under Procurement Demand contracts, there are numerous plants in Kawasaki which presently work on "dollar" contracts. These "dollar" contracts are directly concerned with the war in Korea, and are separate from Procurement Demand contracts. Twenty Kawasaki plants have "dollar" contracts totalling nearly \$2.2 million in war materiel. Eleven more Kawasaki plants have "dollar" contracts for smaller amounts. Communist interference with the production dates set in these contracts will have a direct effect on the progress of UN forces in Korea.

e. Kawasaki has a large registered Korean population. It also has, police estimate, an even larger unregistered "floating" Korean population. Its geographical location, between Tokyo and Yokohama and contiguous to both, heavily contributes to the number of these transient Koreans who make Kawasaki their temporary stopping place. As troublesome as the registered Korean residents are, the police are even more concerned over the potential dangers inherent in this "floating" Korean multitude. Experiences of the Kawasaki police conclusively show that these Koreans, regardless of political ideology or party affiliation, make up a large proportion of Kawasaki's thieves, blackmarketeers, and bootleggers. Few jobs are open to them because of their limited education, lack of skill and training, and lowered social status. Those of them who are employed, usually perform the most menial of tasks. These factors, plus their inherent racial animosity toward the Japanese, add to the burden placed on the Kawasaki police department.

f. In Kawasaki, the Japan Communist Party has found a fertile field for its propaganda among these Koreans. They present the Communists a ready and willing audience. A large percentage of Kawasaki's Koreans are Communists, and many of them were associated with the banned League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Choren) and its related Communist-front Korean groups. Many others are fellow travellers and Communist sympathizers. Well qualified observers conclude that Kawasaki has, among its Koreans, the largest percentage of Known Members of the Japan Communist Party of any city in Japan.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

# CONFIDENTIAL

20 February 1951

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g. Kawasaki's horse and bicycle racing tracks, and the frequent flareups and threatened riots there, further tax the efforts of the police department. Proximity of these tracks to the more populous areas of Tokyo, and ease of public transportation from Yokohama, permits a daily (during racing seasons) attendance of thousands of residents from neighboring cities.

h. The following list is a compilation of major incidents in Kawasaki which required at least 150 policemen to cope with. It is noteworthy that the number has increase yearly, with one in 1947, five in 1948, nine in 1949 and 16 in 1950. It is also considered important that on the two occasions when the Kawasaki police had to call for reinforcements from neighboring cities and the National Rural Police, the Japan Communist Party and its Communist-front labor organizations were the sponsors.

- 1 May 1946: May Day  
50,000 persons turned out for celebration. 150 police to maintain order.
- 10 January 1947: Korean Mass Meeting and Demonstration  
5,000 Koreans participated with 150 police to maintain order.
- 30 January 1947: Communist-Directed General Strike  
320 police to maintain order.
- 1 May 1947: May Day  
65,000 persons participated with 170 police to maintain order.
- 23 June 1947: Raids on Illicit Liquor Manufacturers  
106 persons arrested with 300 police participating.
- 3, 5, and 7 April 1948: Toshiba Mass Meeting and Demonstration  
20,000 persons participated with 200 police to maintain order.
- 1 May 1948: May Day  
67,000 persons participated with 400 police to maintain order.
- 10 to 13 May 1948: Korean General Election  
450 police to guard against Korean riots.
- 9 October 1948: Celebration of the Establishment of North Korean Government  
10,000 persons participated with 300 police to maintain order.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

20 February 1951

**SUBJECT: Increase of Police Personnel in Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture**

- 9 December 1948: Raids on Korean Illicit Liquor Manufacturers  
200 police participated.
- 3 January 1949: Raids on Korean Illicit Liquor Manufacturers  
245 police participated.
- 1 March 1949: Korean "1 March Revolution" Celebration  
420 police to maintain order.
- 5 April 1949: Mass Meeting Sponsored by Communist-Controlled  
Kanagawa Prefecture Labor Unions Council (Kenro)  
25,000 persons participated with 200 police to  
maintain order.
- 1 May 1949: May Day  
50,000 persons participated with 570 police (including  
reinforcements) to maintain order.
- 14 to 16 July 1949: Toshiba Company Dismissal  
730 police (including reinforcements) to main-  
tain order.
- 1 September 1949: Dissolution of League of Koreans Residing in Japan  
(Choren) and the Korean Democratic Youth League  
(Minsei)  
330 police to maintain order.
- 19 October 1949: Closing of Choren Schools  
450 police to maintain order.
- 28 October 1949: Mass Meeting Sponsored by All Japan Automobile  
Industry Workers Union (Zen Jidosha)  
8,000 persons participated with 430 police to  
maintain order.
- December 1949: Communist Sponsored Day-Laborers' Year-End Struggle  
200 police to maintain order.
- 31 January 1950: Kawasaki All Japan General Construction Workers  
Union (Doken) Sponsored "Wage Increase Movement."  
350 police utilized.
- 5 February 1950: Bicycle Race Riot  
30,000 persons with 350 police.
- 6 February 1950: Kawasaki Doken-Sponsored Mass Meeting  
3,000 persons participated with 300 police to  
maintain order.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

20 February 1951

**SUBJECT: Increase of Police Personnel in Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture**

- 21 February 1950: Communist-Sponsored Anti-Colony Day Rally and Demonstration  
3,000 persons participated with 150 police to maintain order.
- 22 February 1950: Kawasaki Doken-Sponsored "Complete Employment Movement."  
350 police to maintain order.
- 3 April 1950: Bicycle Race Riot  
10,000 persons with 360 police.
- 24 April 1950: Korean "Anti-Deportation Rally."  
1,500 persons participated with 200 police to maintain order.
- 25 April 1950: Horse Race Riot  
3,700 persons with 300 police.
- 1 May 1950: May Day  
70,000 persons participated with 300 police to maintain order.
- 31 August and 1 and 2 September 1950: Ikegai Automobile Dismissal  
350 police to maintain order.
- 29 September 1950: Horse Race Riot  
8,000 persons with 350 police.
- 26 and 28 October 1950: Japan Steel Tubes and Toshiba "Red Purge."  
400 police to maintain order.
- 31 October 1950: Showa Electric Industry "Red Purge."  
350 police to maintain order.
- 1 November 1950: Japan Steel Tubes "Red Purge."  
200 police to maintain order.
- 10 November 1950: Communist-Sponsored "International Youth Day" Illegal Rally  
500 persons participated with 400 police.
- 8 December 1950: Communist-Sponsored Illegal "Youth Rally"  
240 police alerted. The rally was postponed.

VIRGIL B. ASHCRAFT  
Lt. Colonel, Sig C  
Commanding

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