

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2042
- (2) Folder title/number: (3)
Police Examinations
- (3) Date: July 1949 - June 2950
- (4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
324	e

(5) Item description and comment:

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(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

JUN 1 0 1950

TO BE OBTAINED

X-13 POLICE EXAM

(For total group and for successful candidates only)

1. Standard scores for written test.
2. Standard scores for memory section only.
3. Total and sub scores on physical test.
4. Data on interview and investigation.
5. Personal data from application form or other source.

NAGOYA TRAINING SCHOOL DATA

(For trainees obtained thru X-13)

1. Final over-all scores.
2. Sub-scores (by subject, phase, etc.)
3. Ratings or other evaluations.
4. Method of rating and combining scores.

(For trainees prior to X-13, now on the job)

1. Training school scores.
2. On the job evaluations.

(For future groups)

1. Arrange for getting data desirable for validation.

X-13 POLICE EXAM

(For total group from Nagoya area) (Total score & sub-test scores)

1. Reliability.
2. Standard error of measurement.
3. Intercorrelations (Written, Memory, Physical).
4. Intercorrelations of Physical test sub-sections.

NAGOYA TRAINING SCHOOL DATA

(For trainees obtained thru X-13)(Final standing and other ratings)

1. Reliability..
2. Standard error of measurement.
3. Intercorrelation of sub-categories.

(For trainees prior to X-13, now on job)

1. Same as 1, 2 & 3 above for training evaluation.
2. Same as 1 and 2 above for on the job evaluation.

CORRELATIONAL STUDIES

1. Correlation of X-13 rating and training school final standing.
2. Above corrected for restricted range.
3. Above corrected for attenuation of the criterion only.
4. Correlation matrix of X-13 sub scores and training sub-scores.
5. Multiple regression of X-13 sub scores on the criterion.
6. Any possible validation of training with job performance, etc. as criteria.
7. Correlation between personal data; test and training scores.
8. Probability charts.

ANALYSIS

1. What was the over-all validity of X-13 with regard to success in training?
2. How reliable were test scores and training evaluations?
3. What are the relative validities of X-13 sub-sections?
4. How much over-lapping is there between X-13 subtests and between physical sub-test parts?
5. What would be the optimum weighting of sub-tests?
6. Can the validity of training ratings be estimated or measured in relation to on the job performance?
7. Are any personal attributes significantly correlated with success on the test or in training?
8. General summary of weaknesses in testing or training, etc. & recommendations.
9. Develop uniform training evaluation methods to fit both training and testing requirements.
10. Survey uniformity of methods in other NRP centers.
11. Plan further extension of parts of this study which seem promising.

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Murphy Reader

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

2 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR : Brigadier General Courtney Whitney
Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Report for First Entrance Examination for
National Rural Policemen and Imperial Guards

1. To supply the needs of the National Rural Police in providing them with eligibles from which to make selections for filling vacancies in their organization and the Imperial Guards, the National Personnel Authority decided, in August, to conduct a nationwide, open, competitive examination in accordance with the provisions and the spirit of the National Public Service Law. Only municipal police of Osaka and Tokyo, and policewomen, were exempt from coverage of the examination.
2. On 15 December 1949 NPA announced the examination in the Official Gazette and in seventeen major newspapers. Several radio announcements were made and recruitment posters were distributed to police substations, local autonomies, cities, towns, villages, high schools, universities, colleges, public security offices, and NPA regional offices throughout the country. The National Rural Police also announced the examination in local newspapers and recruited "by word of mouth." All Japanese male nationals between the ages of 20 and 30, who possessed a high school degree or its equivalent and met certain minimum physical requirements were encouraged to file application.
3. Originally, it was announced that the application period would close 20 January 1950. This was later extended through 25 January. Approximately 25,000 applications were received. Of this number, approximately 20,000 desired employment as National Rural Policemen and 5,000 as Imperial Guards. There were 1,100 vacancies to be filled in the NRP and 50 vacancies to be filled in the Imperial Guards.
4. The examination consisted of a written aptitude test, strength examination, oral test, physical examination and personal investigation.
5. The written aptitude tests were administered between 4 February and 10 February in 124 examination centers throughout Japan. The test consisted of 100 multiple choice items. The tests were administered by NPA representatives with the cooperation of local NRP officials. The absentee rate was 24%.
6. The strength test was administered on the same day as the written aptitude test and was designed to eliminate those candidates who did not

2 March 1950

possess minimum muscular and physical ability. The test consisted of the Sargent Jump, Burpee Test, Methny Test A, B and C. In addition, at the same time, part of the physical examination on the following items was also given: height, weight, girth of chest, chest expansion, hearing and eyesight. The balance of the physical examination will be given each successful candidate on the same day he is scheduled to take the oral test. This examination will consist of a general check-up by a medical doctor including an x-ray for tuberculosis.

7. Successful candidates of the written aptitude and strength tests are being scheduled to appear before Oral Examining Boards beginning 6 March. A Board consists of one NPA representative, serving as senior member, one NRP representative and one municipal police representative, the latter two serving in the capacity of special examiners. There are 26 Boards conveniently located throughout the country. Imperial Guard candidates, however, must appear before a similarly constituted Board either in Kyoto or Tokyo. The function of the Boards is to evaluate personal characteristics of a successful candidate. Such items as appearance and ability to express one's self will be evaluated. Special instructions to Board members are being issued and scoring will be made on standardized rating scales. Statistical analysis of oral board ratings is contemplated as soon as practicable.

8. Personal investigations of candidates has been delegated to the National Rural Police, subject only to NPA investigation standards, instructions and pre-audit review of recommendations for disqualification.

9. Names of the successful candidates for positions in NRP and Municipal Police will be entered on registers maintained in NPA regional offices in the order of their written aptitude test scores. Successful candidates for the position of Imperial Guards will be entered on a single register established and maintained by the central office of NPA. Certification from all registers is scheduled to begin on or about 10 March. Registers will be effective for a period of one year unless exhausted or incorporated with a new list sooner than the proposed termination date.

10. Results of the examination have been gratifying. The Public Safety Division, GHQ, SCAP, and the National Rural Police officials have expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the results.

WPM:ger

W. PIERCE MacCOY
Acting Chief

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

1 March 1950

file
JWR
3/8/50

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. W. Pierce McCoy,
Acting Chief, Civil Service Division

SUBJECT : Report of First Entrance Examination for
National Rural Policemen and Imperial Guards

1. In order to meet the recruitment needs of subject positions and to establish control over the examining program, the NPA decided in August 1949 to hold a nationwide open competitive examination in accordance with the provisions and the spirit of the National Public Service Law. Only municipal police of Osaka and Tokyo and policewomen were exempted from coverage of the examination.
2. An intensive recruiting program was organized in order to minimize the frequency of conducting similar examinations. Recruitment was considered adequate. On December 15, 1949, NPA announced the examination in the Official Gazette and in seventeen major newspapers. Several radio announcements were made and recruitment posters were distributed to police substations and boxes, local autonomies, cities, towns, villages, high schools, universities, colleges, public security offices, and NPA regional offices throughout the country. Application forms were made available through the NPA regional offices and NRP prefectural and district headquarters as well. The NRP also announced examination in local newspapers and recruited "by word of mouth". Japanese male nationals between the ages of twenty and thirty, who possessed a high school degree or its equivalent and met certain minimum physical requirements were encouraged to file application. As originally announced, the period of application was to have ended January 20, 1950 and applications were to have been received only through NPA offices. Several days before the closing date, however, reports of the number of applications received were substantially below expectations. For this reason, the period of application was extended for five days through January 25th and NRP district offices were authorized to receive applications for forwarding to NPA. Approximately twenty-five thousand applications in total were received. Of this number, approximately twenty thousand desired employment as National Rural Policemen and five thousand as Imperial Guards. Sufficient competition was thus obtained for about 1,100 police and 50 imperial guard vacancies.
3. The examination consisted of a written aptitude test, strength examination, oral test, physical examination and personal investigation.
 - a. The written aptitude tests were administered between February 4th and February 10th in 124 examination centers throughout Japan. The test was prepared in six equivalent forms so that it would not be necessary to hold it on the same day at all centers. Each form of the test consisted of 100 multiple

1 March 1950

choice items. The tests were administered by NPA representatives without serious incident and with the cooperation of local NRP officials. Members of this Branch observed the test in progress in Osaka, Kawasaki, Hachioji, Yokosuka and Odawara. Examination room facilities and the administration of the test generally were satisfactory. The absentee rate was twenty-four percent. The statistical analysis was begun by the Central Office, NPA promptly after the administration of the first form of the test in the Tokyo area. Standard scores were developed and a passing point established. This information was immediately forwarded to the regional offices to expedite their scoring of the test papers. Scoring of Imperial Guard test papers was done by the Central Office. Distributions of all test scores were very good, giving standard deviations approximating fifteen. Item analysis will be made as soon as the Recruitment Bureau, NPA work load will permit.

b. The strength test was administered on the same days as the written aptitude test and was designed to eliminate those candidates who did not possess minimum muscular and physical ability. The test consisted of the Sargent Jump, Burpee Test, Methny Test A, B and C. In addition, at the same time, part of the physical examination on the following items was also given: height, weight, girth of chest, chest expansion, hearing and eyesight. The balance of the physical examination will be given each successful candidate on the same day he is scheduled to take the oral test. This examination will consist of a general check-up by a medical doctor including an x-ray for tuberculosis.

c. Successful candidates of the written aptitude and strength tests are being scheduled to appear before Oral Examining Boards beginning March 6th. A Board consists of one NPA representative serving as senior member, and one NRP and one municipal police representative serving in the capacity of special examiners. There are 26 Boards conveniently located throughout the country and candidates, excepting those desiring employment as Imperial Guards, can at their own choice be examined by a Board in their prefecture of residence or work location preference. Imperial Guard candidates, however, must appear before a similarly constituted Board either in Kyoto or Tokyo. The function of the Boards is to evaluate the personal characteristics of the successful candidates. Such items as appearance and ability to express one's self will be evaluated. Special instructions to Board members are being issued and scoring will be made on standardized rating scales. No weight will be assigned to results of the oral test except in cases where individuals are found utterly lacking in the required personal qualifications. In such cases, disqualification may result. Statistical analysis of oral board ratings is contemplated as soon as practicable.

d. Personal investigations of candidates has been delegated to the National Rural Police subject only to NPA investigation standards and instructions and preaudit review of recommendations for disqualification.

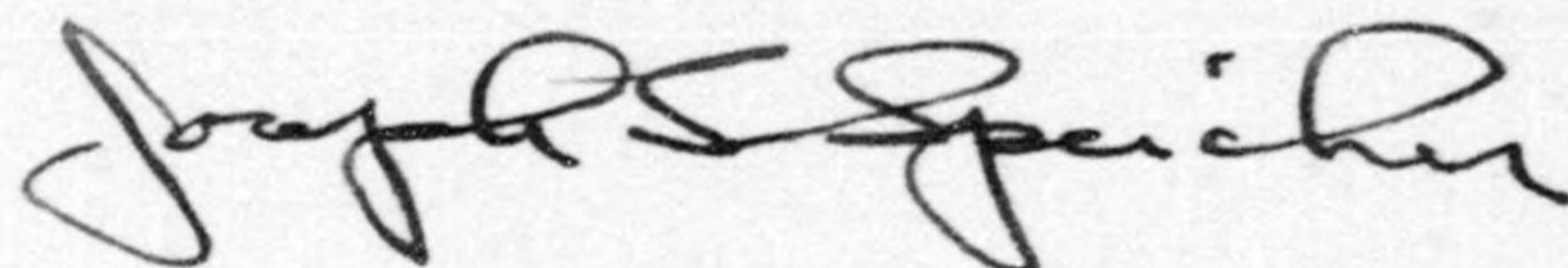
MEMO FOR: Mr. MacCoy

- 3 -

1 March 1950

4. Names of the successful candidates for positions NRP and Municipal Police will be entered on registers maintained in NPA regional offices and in order of their written aptitude test scores. Successful candidates for the position of Imperial Guards will be entered on a single register established and maintained by the Central Office of NPA. Certification from all registers is scheduled to begin on or about March 10th in order that selected eligibles may attend the NRP Training Institutes being given in each prefecture. Eligibles thus appointed will serve most of their probationary period while in school training. At the end of the course the school graduates will be assigned either to the NRP or Municipal Police force giving consideration to their preferences. Further training for Imperial Guard appointees will be given at the Headquarters of the Imperial Guard. Registers will be effective for a period of one year unless exhausted or incorporated with a new list sooner.

5. Thus far, results of the examination have been gratifying. Not only has NPA established a merit system of appointments on a nationwide basis but PSD, SCAP officials and reportedly NRP officials have been well satisfied with the results to date.



JOSEPH L. SPEICHER
Acting Chief
Examination Branch

JLS:HH;rp

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

19 January 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Police Examinations to be Given, February 1950

TO : National Personnel Authority

FROM : Chief, Osaka Police Troop Commander, also
Chief, Osaka Police School

Entrance examinations were conducted once a week in Osaka to obtain replacements. However, since NPA's announcement that program was abandoned in favor of full cooperation with the NPA program. Since, however, the state of applicants is now unfavorable, I submit the following for reference:

1. Candidates are discouraged from applying since under NPA those successful in the exam are not immediately hired, but job prospects are put in the unknown future.
2. Times are bad and people need jobs right away.
3. NPA announcements are couched in vague terms and are too complex in nature. Applications are too intricate to fill. I suggest that NRP agencies be appointed to help in application procedure.
4. Applicants naturally want all particulars on future job, but can't get them from NPA satisfactorily. They must come to the police then go to NPA to file. We cannot indoctrinate potential candidates fully as to good police work and what is expected of good police. Application must be simplified.

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

19 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

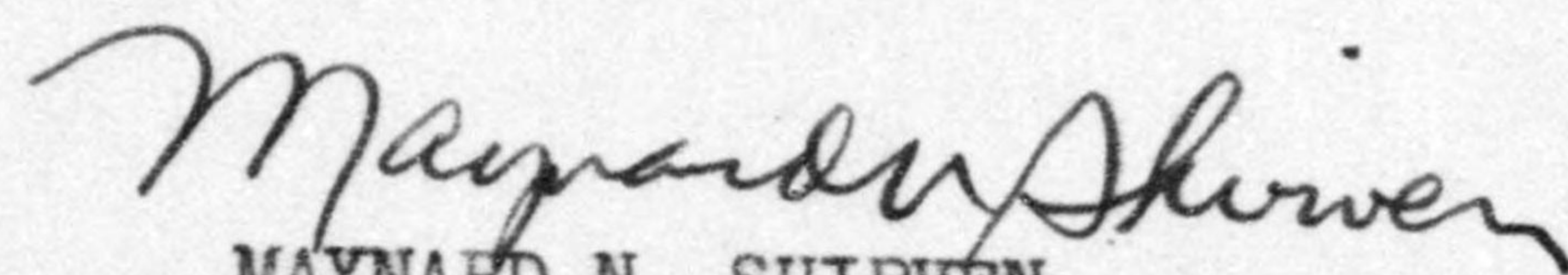
SUBJECT : Police Examinations

A conference was held on Thursday, 18 August to discuss examinations for the National Rural Police. Those present were Messrs. Eaton, Engle, and Monroe of Public Safety Division, and Speicher and Shirven of CSD. Complete agreement was reached on all matters considered.

It was decided that NPA may hold a nationwide examination for policemen, entrance level, at the earliest practicable date. A separate list will be established for each prefecture and for the autonomous police forces. The examination will consist of a written aptitude test and of an oral examination in which NRP will participate in the capacity of NPA special examiners. Graduation from middle school or junior high school will be required as a prerequisite.

Agreement was reached on the positions in NRP to be designated under Article 9, NPSL, and on minimum prerequisites. It was agreed to require present membership in a police organization as a prerequisite because of the special nature of the police problem in Japan. Municipal police who can qualify will be admitted; in practice, this will apply only to the police of the six large cities.

Some test questions have been selected. The matter will be discussed again with Mr. Engle.


MAYNARD N. SHIRVEN
Chief, Examination Branch

MNS:rp

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

19 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

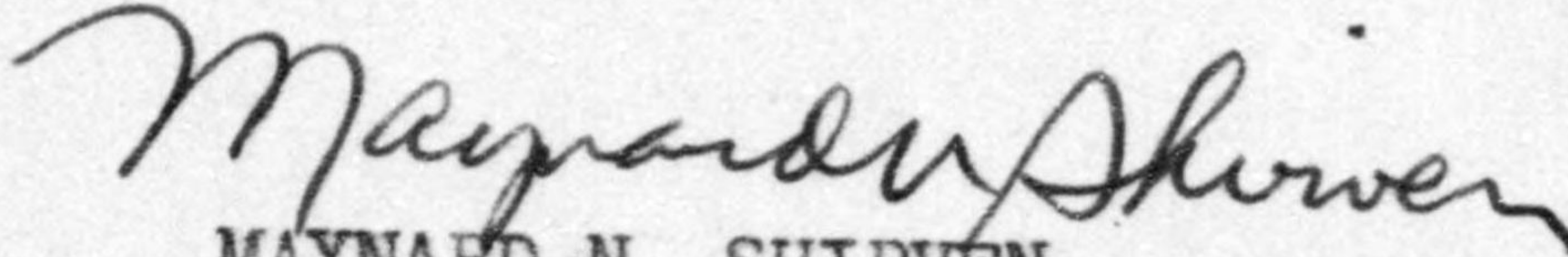
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MAYNARD N. SHIRVEN
Chief, Examination Branch

MNS:rp

Jap Gov. - Police OFFICERS

File

Mr Shirven
anything written
7/23/49

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

July 18, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Blaine Hoover, Chief, Civil Service Division

SUBJECT : Examination for police

I have been informed today that a revision of the Law establishing the National Rural Police is under consideration and that discussions are proceeding between the National Rural Police Headquarters and the Public Safety Section, GHQ. It is reported that the revision being considered would exempt the National Rural Police from certain provisions of the National Public Service Law, including the examination and appointment provisions. I shall try to obtain further information on this subject.

Maynard Shirven

MAYNARD SHIRVEN
Chief, Examination Branch

MS:vr

Mr. Hoover:-

I understand that Public Safety Div. gave NRP no sympathy on their desire to be included out from NPSL. I have scheduled a conference for Aug. 2 to plan an exam for this fall.

muf

G.H.P.

Report.

X-014 For comment approval.

Criterion of Evaluation in Oral Test (X14)

I. Object

Examination Sec.

This oral test shall be conducted in order to see whether the examinee is appropriate in his character to be a policeman or not, and, therefore, the examiner should evaluate him in keeping with this line apart from the results of written examination and investigation. Especially the examiner should evaluate him on the basis of objective facts taking utmost care to avoid the evaluation by the prejudices on simple feeling, assumption, career and so on.

Besides, this "rating form for oral test" in which the rating has already been finished shall be used as data on examinee's records and be the evidence in determining either his success or not.

II. Organization of Examiners

Examiners in an oral test room shall consist of three oral test examiners and an assistant, and one of oral test examiners shall be the chief examiner. Each oral test examiner shall evaluate examinee by himself and enter the result of the evaluation in his "rating form for oral test." The chief examiner shall sum up the results of the forms of three of them, make a synthetic judgment and determine whether success or not, taking the responsibility of the oral test in the room. Assistant examiner shall use the form for reference, make an entry of the points of questions in the remarks column and state opinion for reference when asked by the examiners.

III. Instructions for Examiners

1. The time in which the question are to be asked shall be around ten minutes for each examinee. about
2. It is essential for examiners to show cordial attitude to the examinee in the interview in order to let him be comfortable.



3. Examiners shall not talk too much. They must be careful to give the examinee the chance to talk voluntarily as much as possible.

(At least he shall talk 75% of it.)

4. For the insufficient answers to the questions or quibbling of them in the examinee, effort shall be made not to pass them unnoticed. To assail him with questions is useful to arouse his reaction for new phase and find his character. For example, to assail him with the question of "why" or "how" will be a good questioning.

5. As to the items of questions, only clues to the subjects of conversation have been given without showing any definite pattern.

Therefore, care shall be taken so that there shall be no unfairness to any examinee.

6. Especially ideological problem shall be carefully avoided as the theme of questions as it is liable to cause misunderstanding.

IV. Actual Evaluation

1. Evaluation shall be done inquiring separately into the five items in the "rating form for oral test" and encircling any marks on the grades of the rating measure with 0.

(Ex.) +2 +1 0 -1 -2
 Superior , good , Ordinary , A little poor , Poor ,

Evaluation shall be made as follows by each rating item.

+2 (superior).....Superior above the average.

+1 (Good).....Good.

0 (ordinary).....Somehow little defect.

-1 (a little poor).A little poorer than others.

-2 (poor).....Notable to be poor.

2. Those points to be taken care of in this case shall be:

a. Examiner shall not consult with each other before the evaluation has finished or shall not make such an utterance as affect other examiners.

b. Examiner shall evaluate on the whole items avoiding the mark 0 to be concentrated to a part of the rating measure.

c. As it is liable to over-evaluate^t the examinee who has given a good impression on some item and under-evaluate him who has been on the other way, examiner shall especially be cautions against this inclination.

?
Tendency to
The - 1/2
That is not
to use the
whole
Scale

d. Rating items and the term of each grade are simply shown as examples. Each rating item shall be understood by the "explanation of five items" and evaluation shall not be made sticking too much to the terms.

3. When the evaluation of the whole items finished, the score of each item encircled with 0 shall be totaled and entered in the column of rating. Next the judgment shall be made dividing it to the grades a, b, c, d and e in the order of excellence taking care to extend the range as wide as possible. In this case, it shall be considered that the items 3, 4 and 5 have twice the importance of other items. With items 3, 4 and 5 as the bases, the rough estimate shall be; a's are those who have many of +2 or +4 (superior), b's are those who have many of +1 or +2 (good), c's are those who have many 0's (ordinary), d's are those who have many of -1 or -2 (a little poor) and e's are those who have many of -2 or -4 (poor).

Generally speaking, the judgment shall be the sum total of the rating of five items. As a rule, evaluation shall not be made beyond the five items.

4. The following shall be entered in the column of remarks.

a. As the judgment was d or e, its reason shall be written concretely and expressly.

b. If there were anything to be specially mentioned except those of the items, it shall be written concretely and expressly. (The back of the form may be used.)

5. Rating form for oral test of chief oral test examiner shall be the^b synthesis of the judgment in the room.

Chief oral test examiner shall, therefore, piece together his judgment and those of two other examiners and enter a, b, c, d or e in the column of synthetic judgment and the total of the score by the three in the column of total score on the right uppermost of chief examiner's form.

6. Reference criterion for judgment

Average deviation shall be calculated by the frequency table of total scores of the examinees on the day. Criterion of either success or not shall generally be as follows:

a. Success; a_1a, b and c_1 in synthetic judgment.

a_2above Q_3

b. Unsuccessful; b_1e in synthetic judgment.

b_2d in synthetic judgment and below Q_3 in scores

(but, in this case, it shall be determined by the conference of three examiners)

V. Explanations on the Rating Items

1. Appearance (evaluate those appearing statically outwards).

Superior.....neat clothes, attention to personal appearance, countenance worthy of appearing before the public, nice pose of body, facial expression giving good impression.

Poor.....dirty clothes, carelessness about personal appearance (the other way, gaily-dressed, over-stylish), countenance not worthy of appearing before the public, bad pose of body, displeasing facial expression.

2. Attitude (evaluate those appearing dynamically outwards).

Superior.....self-possessed, steadiness and promptness in action, resolute, answer sincerely, modest.

Poor.....restless, slovenly and tardy in action, flabby, answer defiantly, arrogant.

3. Power of expression (evaluate power of expression by the voice and speech appearing outwards).

Superior.....pronounce distinctly, unification in speech, reasonable, express oneself fully.

Poor.....inaudible only mumbling, talk too rapidly, stammer, speak ambiguously, conversation wanders from the subject, cannot express oneself fully, only say yes or no and no more.

4. Understanding (evaluate, through inner one, understanding and judgment by asking questions).

Superior.....understand well the meaning of explanations or questions, make judgment fully understanding matters.

Poor.....ask again and again without understanding the meaning of explanations or questions, form a hasty conclusion, make misdirected answers to questions, make temporizing judgments and have many misunderstandings and prejudices.

5. Steadiness (evaluate steadiness through inner one).

Superior.....a man of firm character, confident, a man of strong will, sincere, determined, simple-hearted, reliable.

Poor.....faint-hearted, not confident, a man of weak will, an unreliable man, irresolute, too much sophisticated, an undependable man.

NOTICE

II 2. Attitude and 5. Steadiness are apt to be evaluated in the same way. But such as outward action and manner of answering questions shall be evaluated by the former and inner steadiness shall be evaluated by the latter.

II. 3. Power of expression and 4. understanding are apt to be evaluated in the same way. But such as voice or speaking which appears outwards shall be evaluated by the former and not the understanding through written examination but the understanding and judgment for examiner's questions in a special place shall be evaluated by the latter.

Subjects of Questions by the Items of Oral Test

I. Family Circumstances. (To raise questions whether the examinee can continue service or not with the family circumstances as its basis.)

1. Where is your present address? Do you live with your family?
2. How many brothers or sisters have you? Are they all well?
3. What is your father's business?
4. Don't you need to assist the business?
5. Are you helping support your family?

II. Quality of Service. (Estimate the quality of service from the condition when in the schoolday or in the job.)

1. Did you take interest in your lessons (or job) when you were in school (or in the business)?
2. How many days were you absent from school (or your office) in a year?
3. Did your teachers (or superiors) direct you well?
4. What kind of job had you been engaged in till now?

III. Zeal for Aspiration. (Whether zealous or not in the aspiration.)

1. Why did you feel inclined to become a policeman?
2. In what points do you think you are suitable for a policeman?

IV. Recognition concerning the Policeman. (Whether have the knowledge of police or not.)

1. Have you any acquaintance in policemen? Where does he serve?
2. What do you feel about policeman?
3. Do you know the difference between the National District Police and the Autonomy Police?
4. Why did you select yourself the National District Police (or the Autonomy Police.)?

V. Past Mental Experiences. (To make clear the individual image through the past mental experience?)

1. Please give me your reminiscence of the happiest or the most joyful which you cannot forget.
2. Then tell me about your most unhappy or painful memory too.
3. Isn't there lately anything in your daily occurrences or worldly matters with which you were so much pleased as to make your heart warm so to speak?
4. When and about what have you ever been most angry?

VI. Commanding Power. (Whether have the experience of having commanded or not.)

1. Have you ever been an monitor or an officer of sports unit or literature and art unit in your school?
2. When did you suffer most then?
3. Which do you think the most important to consider about when you go along commanding many people?
4. Have you ever directed many people (if not, spoken in front of many people)?

VII. Taste and Use of Leisure. (To see the attitude on life and character through taste and use of leisure.)

1. About what time do you get up and about what time do you go to bed?
2. How do you spend when you are at home?
3. What do you want to do if you were given a month holiday from today and the livelihood for the while?
4. What kinds of newspaper and magazine do you read? And what kinds of account and reading matter do you take most interest in?
5. Please tell me about it if there were anything most impressed you in the accounts or reading matters which you had lately read.
6. What have you a taste for? (The range, the direction, the recent impression etc..)

VIII. Power of Adeptation. (How to cope with the situation.)

1. How do your parents think about your desiring to be a policeman?
2. What would you do if you met with your parents' opposition?
What would you do if your parents did not obey your persuasion?
3. What kinds of task do you wish most to do? What is the task you are not much inclined to do?
4. What would you do if you were ordered to take the service which you have not so much interest in?
5. What would you do if you received a telephone bidding you to come back at once on an urgent business at home when you had been in service in the substation?
6. What would you do if you had been requested by your superior to take a letter to the chief of a section in another station and found out going there that the chief had been absent?
7. What would you do if you came across a crying lost child when you had been in pursuit of a pickpocket in an amusement quarter?
8. What would you do if you had lost an important official document on your way home?

IX. Expression of Opinion. (Whether or not can express oneself fully and be confident.)

1. What do you think are the matters for which a new policeman to mind?
2. Shall policemen have altered after the war from those in the prewar days? If they have been, in what points?
3. What do you think is the respect for fundamental human right?
4. Please explain on the fundamental spirit of democracy.
5. What is the establishment of Cultural State?
6. Please tell me whatever about the examination which you have felt sitting for this examination.

Location of examination..... no. of examinee.....

RATING FORM FOR ORAL TEST

Date of examination..... Name of examinee.....

Name of oral test examiner.....

Total score..... Synthetic judgment.....

Notice: Encircle any score on the rating term with O.

Rating item

Rating term

1. APPEARANCE
What are attire, countenance and pose of body?

+2	+1	0	-1	-2
Impress favourably at a glance.	Good	no defect to be mentioned.	not impressed so favourably.	impress unfavourably.

2. ATTITUDE
Is the action steady?

+2	+1	0	-1	-2
steady in action.	good.	not tardy in action.	a little tardy.	tardy.

3. POWER OF EXPRESSION
How the pronunciation and the power of expression?

+4	+2	0	-2	-4
articulate, speak logically.	good.	reasonable, little defect,	a little poor.	talk incoherently.

4. UNDERSTANDING
What about understanding and judgment?

+4	+2	0	-2	-4
correct judgment, sufficient understanding.	good.	almost understand with one question though being not explained.	not so good judgment, insufficient understanding	slow and vague understanding.

5. STEADINESS
Confident, sincere and reliable.

+4	+2	0	-2	-4
have a strong confidence, sincere and win reliability.	good.	confident and reliable on the whole.	confidence is a little shaky, a little unreliable.	not confident, no sincerity, not reliable.

JUDGMENT

(Encircle with O.)

Remarks

Rating
a b c d e Rating score