Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Rating Official's GUIDE

To All Supervisors

Do you use the uniform efficiency rating system approved by the U. S. Civil Service Commission?

If so . . .

READ THIS CAREFULLY

It affects you and your employees.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1944

FILE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Form No. 3823A—June 1945

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"If we except the light and the air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having first cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all the ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

A. LINCOLN.

NOTE: The "whole product of labor" must be known before a proper award can be made.

To All Supervisors . . .

You serve your government. How well do you do it?

Your subordinates have jobs! How are they doing?

Do you know? You must! It is your job to know.

Your organization wants to know and your subordinates want to know. They look to you for this information. It is your responsibility to tell them!

Should each of you do this in your own way? Perhaps so. But there are so many of you that the results could not be used methodically. Even though no one way will be entirely satisfactory to all, one way must be followed by all—a way that is logical, a way that will give consistent results so they may be given the same meanings which, when used, will give fair treatment to all.

That is why instructions in how to rate the work performance of employees have been prepared. That is why you are asked to read the instructions, to know them, and to use them. They tell you how to rate work performance under the uniform efficiency rating system—the system worked out with the assistance of all Government departments and agencies and approved by the Civil Service Commission to be used throughout the Federal service.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office Washington 25, D. C.
Price 5 cents

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this?	Tell your employees how they are doing.
How you go about it?	Don't argue; don't dominate; just tell frankly and honestly what is required of the employee in his job and how he is meeting the requirements. Tell him what he ought to know, not what he would like to hear, and make suggestions for improvement. Also, listen to him, he may have some suggestions or facts that will interest you. Discuss his work performance, also his efficiency rating. *Prepare for the interview.*—Jot down the points that make you feel the way you do about the employee. Relate them to the efficiency rating. Have illustrations or factual data ready. Try to arrange for privacy during the interview. Don't set a time limit of less than 15 minutes—the interview should not be under pressure. *The interview.*—Put the employee at ease. Discuss the values of such an interview to you and to him. Discuss *his* job, *his* work performance and *his* efficiency rating. Give praise where deserved and criticize straightforwardly and constructively. Let the employee know where he stands. Above all, do not force the employee to agree with your evaluations of his work performance. Explain things because most grievances or appeals are due to a lack of understanding rather than a disagreement as to facts. Be honest, frank, judicial. Face the facts but show a sincere interest in the employee's problems. Let the employee speak freely, ask questions, and make suggestions. Do not argue with him, but answer his questions, help him analyze his problems, suggest several possible solutions, and offer to help in carrying them out. *Conclude the interview.*—Tell the employee to think about what he has been told and to come back if he wants to discuss certain things further, that you are ready to help him.
When you do it?	As often as possible. Find time for it. If you haven't done it during the rating period, by all means do it before he receives a cold, formal, unexplained notice of his efficiency rating.
Why you do it?	Every employee, yourself included, should know at all times where he stands, how he is doing. Such knowledge encourages greater effort and efficiency. Employee interviews, if done properly, lubricate the machinery and make the organization run smoother because they reduce friction and irritation. They also create confidence that your attitudes and judgments are unbiased and fair.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this!	Fill in or verify entries in heading of rating form.
How you go about it!	Name—Check with a list of employees, if necessary. Indicate by check mark in the blanks on the top of the form whether the rating is regular, probational or trial period, or special. Ratings made under administrative instructions for other purposes should be checked "Administrative-Unofficial." A regular rating is made as of March 31. It is an official rating made for all who are not serving a probational or trial period and who have worked in the agency at least 90 days in the grade of the position held on that date or, when such coverage is not practical or feasible, it may be made if the employee has worked at least 90 days under the rating official. A probational or trial-period rating is made 60 days prior to the end of the probational or trial period. It is an official rating. No "Regular" (March 31) rating is made during the probational or trial period of an employee. A special rating is made when there is no appropriate current official rating and one is needed for an official action. A special rating is official for all purposes even though it is for less than 90 days. *Classification symbols and title of position.*—Enter official designations. Check with available official records, if necessary. Period from ---- to ----—Refer to employee's personnel records. Regular rating—from April 1 to March 31 or as much of this period as employee was on active duty (at least 90 days) under the conditions stated above. *Probational or trial-period rating.*—From the beginning of the period to 60 days before the end of the period. *Special rating.*—Indicate the period that the employee served in the agency in the position held on the date the special rating is made. *Organization in which position is located.*—This is a matter of general knowledge. If in doubt, check with organization charts or with head of unit.
When you do it!	Do it before you start to rate—as soon as you get the efficiency rating forms. It should be completed before the end of the period covered by the rating.
Why you do it!	To identify employee. To indicate kind of rating. To identify employee's position. To indicate the period of service to be considered in rating work performance. To indicate the place of the position in the organization structure.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this?	**Select or verify the efficiency rating elements pertinent to the position.**
How you go about it?	Think of the different positions or arrange rating forms according to classification grade and class; for example: Stenographers CAF-2 separate from Clerks CAF-2. Think of the employee's position. Refresh your memory of the position's intended scope, duties, and responsibilities by reading again the official job description and by referring to assignments. Determine whether the position is or is not administrative, supervisory, or planning. Decisions are indicated by placing a check mark in one of the two boxes at the upper right-hand side of the rating form. The elements in italics are to be used for rating administrative, supervisory, and planning functions in the position. The elements not in italics are to be used for rating other functions whether in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions or in other types of positions. Become familiar with the various elements on the rating form. You will find on the last few pages of this material some information that will assist you in doing this. REMEMBER THE ELEMENTS HAVE MEANING ONLY IN REFERENCE TO A PARTICULAR POSITION. Select the elements, and only those elements, that are pertinent to the position. The elements used should be the same for like positions. In some cases, the efficiency rating committee will have suggested the elements. If you have any disagreements with the suggested selections, check with the committee. If you are working on the forms and you feel that additional elements are pertinent, encircle the element number in red ink, or if any suggested element is not pertinent, cross out its number in red ink. Changes should be made uniformly for like positions. These changes should be cleared, if possible, with the committee. The committee will see them anyway when it reviews your ratings for approval.
When you do it?	The best time to do this is in time for the employee to know, close to the beginning of the rating period, which elements are going to be considered in rating his work performance during the coming period. If it hasn't been done at the beginning of the rating period, it should receive attention as soon as the rating forms are received. If it has been done at the beginning of the rating period, make sure the employee's position hasn't been changed before you use the elements for rating at the end of the period.
Why you do it?	The efficiency rating is not an evaluation of the employee but of his work performance. The work performance is measured by the yardstick of reasonable job requirements. Job requirements must be related to activities found in the position. In other words, a charwoman should not be rated on her effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others because, regardless of how effective or ineffective she might be in this respect, this activity is not found in that position.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this!	Select or verify the efficiency rating elements that are especially important in the position.
How you go about it!	Think of the principal reasons for the position's existence. What are its primary objectives? Then determine which of the efficiency rating elements that are pertinent to the position are vital to those reasons and primary objectives. These ordinarily are the especially important elements. For example, in a position of field representative, effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others relates to the principal reasons and primary objectives of the position and would be an especially important element. Not all pertinent elements are especially important. You indicate the especially important elements by underlining them on the rating form. They should be the same for like positions. In some cases, the efficiency rating committee will have suggested the especially important elements. If you have any disagreements with the suggested selections, check with the committee. If you are working on the forms and you feel that additional elements are especially important, underline them in red ink, or if any should not have been underlined, cross out the underlining in red ink. Changes should be made uniformly for like positions. These changes should be cleared, if possible, with the committee. The committee will see them anyway when it reviews your ratings for approval.
When you do it!	At the same time the pertinent elements are selected or verified.
Why you do it!	The especially important aspects of work performance should be given greater weight than is given to the other aspects in determining the efficiency rating.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this?

Record your evaluations of the employee's work performance in connection with each efficiency rating element that is pertinent to the position.

How you go about it?

Allow sufficient time for making your evaluations so that the rating will reflect careful deliberation and sound judgment.

Compare the performance of the employee with the requirements of the position he is in on the rating date for each of the elements pertinent to the position. Record your evaluatfons by making plus (+), minus (−), or check (✓) marks. Mark an element with a check if the employee's performance is adequate—is what should reasonably be required in that kind and level of work. Mark with a plus if his performance is outstanding—is distinctly better than what should reasonably be required in that kind and level of work. Mark with a minus if his performance is weak—is below what should reasonably be required in that kind and level of work.

Ratings made by other supervisors under whom the employee worked in positions of the same grade may be given to you for consideration. They supply missing information regarding the employee's performance. They are made and given to you to assist you, not to control you, in making proper evaluations. Logically then, the markings on the elements are more significant than the final summary efficiency rating.

After marking all pertinent elements, carefully review your markings for accuracy of evaluation.

When you do it?

Start immediately at the end of the rating period. Allow a day or two to go by after you have marked the elements before you make your review. The recording of evaluations on the elements should be completed within a week after you start.

Why you do it?

In this step, you tell your organization and your employee what they want and have a right to know—how the job is being done.

In this step, you provide the basis for the efficiency rating and inspire confidence that the rating reflects facts of performance rather than personal bias or favoritism.

These evaluations can serve to guide the direction of future training, placement, transfer, and promotion to higher-grade positions.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this!	Determine the adjective efficiency rating.
How you go about it!	The evaluations with respect to each of the elements used are consolidated into an adjective efficiency rating by following the "standard" found on the rating form. It is to be noted that the markings on the underlined (especiallv important) elements are given more consideration than the others used. The standards for the adjective ratings of "Good" and "Fair" call for the use of judgment in determining whether minus marks are overcompensated by plus marks. Your judgment should not be based on the theory that one plus mark balances a minus mark. Rather, you must consider the kind and level of position and determine the relative importance of the items marked plus and minus. If you have for consideration any ratings made by another supervisor covering performance in a position of the same grade, do not mechanically or mathematically consolidate, average or combine them with your rating—consider them in the process of making your rating. The standard will give proper results in the great majority of cases. Where its use does not give a proper adjective rating, deviations from the standard are permissible but have to be explained on the back of the rating form. Deviations may be permissible when the employee's performance is so outstanding in certain especially important respects that it completely overshadows the inadequacies. They are also permissible when the employee's performance is so defective in certain respects that it nullifies his performance in all other respects. Write in the adjective efficiency rating in the blank space provided for the Rating Official.
When you do it!	As soon as you are satisfied that the element evaluations are correct, that is, they properly reflect the work performance as measured by the reasonable requirements of performance in that kind and level of position.
Why you do it!	The adjective efficiency rating completes the picture of the employee's work performance. Its determination takes into account the inadequacies of the efficiency rating system which reduces to a method what is by its nature a judgment process. The adjective efficiency rating is used in such formal actions as salary advancement, reduction in force, salary reduction, and dismissal for inefficiency

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this?	Check your work.
How you go about it?	Assemble the rating forms and arrange them according to classification grade and class; for example: Stenographers CAF-2 separate from Clerks CAF-2. Review all the ratings, comparing the rating of each employee, one with the other, within each class and grade (for instance, all Clerks CAF-2) for the purpose of making sure that: 1 You have maintained the same reasonable requirements of work performance; 2 You have not been influenced by such personal considerations as personal loyalty, sympathy, friendship, or prejudice; 3 You have not allowed your rating to be influenced by instances of success or failure in the elements of the job that are not typical of the employee's general performance; 4 You have used correct judgments in your rating regardless of whether others might say that you have rated liberally or conservatively; 5 You have not considered length of service in your ratings; 6 You have not been influenced by the employee's previous regular rating; 7 The rating form is complete in all respects.
When you do it?	Immediately after you have rated the work performance of all employees under your supervision.
Why you do it?	The rating of work performance is not a responsibility that can be taken lightly. Too much depends upon it. If the ratings are not fair to all employees or to the agency in which they work, the actions based on the ratings will not be fair to all employees or to the Government agency.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Do this!	**Sign and date the report and give it to the reviewing official.**
How you go about it!	On the blank spaces at the bottom of the rating form after the words "Rated by," write legibly in ink your name, your title, and the date of your signature. Then give the ratings to your immediate supervisor who will either be the Reviewing Official or will transmit them to him. If there is no one who fits the description "the supervisor highest in line of authority above the rating official who has personal knowledge of the general performance of the employee to be rated and of the standards of performance of the unit in which the employee is assigned as compared with standards in other units," submit your ratings directly to the efficiency rating committee or the person who gave you the rating forms.
When you do it!	After you are satisfied that you have rated work performance properly and are willing to stand behind your judgment. The whole job of efficiency rating for all your subordinates should be completed within 10 days or 2 weeks after you have received the rating forms.
Why you do it!	A supervisor is required not only to make judgments but also to stand behind them. The responsibility for the part he plays in the whole process must be definite and a part of the record.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Basic Principle: If it isn't required in the position, it should not be used

Efficiency rating element	*Type of function or activity to which the element applies*	*Type of matters to be considered in rating work performance if the element is used*
1. Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.	Handling or using appliances, machinery, tools, as in toolkeeper, truckdriver, machine operator positions.	Keeping in good working order, cleaning, oiling, making minor adjustments. Using proper care in handling or storing. Notifying when repairs are necessary. Preventing breakage or loss.
2. Mechanical skill.	Making or repairing in a mechanical trade as in plumber, carpenter, automobile mechanic, electrician positions.	Knowing how to handle tools of the trade. Knowing the "tricks of the trade." Knowing what needs to be done and having the the necessary skill to do it.
3. Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.	Having individual responsibility for following prescribed and established methods, as in statistical clerk, laboratory technician, and bookkeeping positions—does not involve creation of methods. (Not applicable to trainee types of positions where employee is in process of learning the methods.)	Doing things in proper order. Following directions. Knowing which method to use in different cases. Understanding the methods.
4. Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).	Having responsibility for preparing visible work products where employee has at least initial control of arrangement or appearance, as in positions involving the making of statistical tables, reports, forms, maps, and designs, or the typing of correspondence.	Neatness, orderliness of work product. Logical arrangement related to its use. Legibility. Balanced appearance.
5. Attention to broad phases of assignments.	Having responsibility for considering matters beyond the scope of the particular work assignments, as in positions involving determination of content of important letters, carrying on investigations, designing forms, recommending or determining courses of action.	Understanding objectives, interrelationships, and effect on other activities and the whole program and avoiding or working out inconsistencies or conflicts. Restricting or expanding particular assignments to desired scope and application. Maintaining perspective and coordinating work with the whole program.
6. Attention to pertinent detail.	Doing work involving many details or points to be remembered and having responsibility for taking care of them.	Noticing and taking care of details, small matters, fine points. Looking out for and catching errors. Avoiding waste. Taking safety precautions.
7. Accuracy of operations.	Having responsibility for accuracy in work operations where the employee does not produce and is not responsible for the whole work product.	Precision or exactness of work. Spoilage, damage, or loss due to inaccuracy.

Basic Principle: If it isn't required in the position, it should not be used

Efficiency rating element	*Type of function or activity to which the element applies*	*Type of matters to be considered in rating work performance if the element is used*
8. Accuracy of final results.	Having responsibility for accuracy of a whole work product which employee has produced and for which he is, at least initially, responsible.	Exactness with which the work product meets the purpose for which intended. Freedom from inconsistency. Usefulness of product.
9. Accuracy of judgments or decisions.	Having responsibility for correctness of courses of actions determined or interpretations made where freedom of choice or discretion is involved.	Fitness of action taken. Soundness of suggestions, recommendations, interpretations, decisions. Foresight—anticipating changes in conditions or probable events. Logical reasoning and analysis. Recognizing factors involved and giving proper weight to them. Extent to which judgments are adjusted, reversed or reviewed.
10. Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.	Expressing ideas or facts in official writing such as memoranda, letters, reports, briefs, and manuscripts, or orally through discussions or speeches.	Creating and keeping interest. Fitting language to different objectives and circumstances. Choice and use of words. Exclusion of irrelevant matter. Development of subject to its conclusion. Emphasis. Mannerisms.
11. Industry.	Applying time, interest, and energy to duties and responsibilities, particularly in positions where employee is not under such close supervision that it is the responsibility of the supervisor to see that the employee is fully occupied.	Concentrating on work. Getting down to work and working steadily. Spending time but not working. Visiting and gossiping with others, wasting own and their time. Taking care of personal business or occupying himself with matters not part of duties.
12. Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.	Working according to set schedules, time limits, deadlines, or reasonable time allotments for completion of tasks.	Meeting schedules, time limits or deadlines—keeping current. Showing progress—getting along. Working speed. Keeping job moving.
13. Amount of acceptable work produced.	Working on a production basis under a continuing workload where production records are or could be kept.	Number of usable units produced within some unit of working time (per hour, per day) as well as over a longer period of working time (during a week, month). Differences in difficulty of tasks. Working conditions. High and low peaks in production.
14. Ability to organize his work.	Having responsibility for many activities with discretion in planning details of work. (Does not apply to any position under close supervision.)	Putting first things first—orderliness. Giving proper proportion of attention to each matter to obtain the desired results. Coordinating work activity with that of others. Adjusting activities to circumstances and to facilities.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

15. Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.	Making personal contacts as a representative of the office or organization, especially with persons outside the unit, as in nurse, receptionist, social case worker, investigator, and trial attorney positions.	Manner in approaching, meeting and working, dealing and conferring with others. Self-control, tact, poise. Acceptance of employee by others. Personal appearance and hygiene. Accomplishing objectives of contacts. Creating confidence, respect. Avoiding conflict, coordinating viewpoints, quieting antagonisms.
16. Cooperativeness.	Assisting others in getting their work done for the good of the organization, usually when mutual assistance is necessary as when employees work together in groups.	Demonstrated willingness to lend a hand. Working for the group's results. Subordinating personal likes, dislikes or interests for the benefit of the organization—working unselfishly and generously. Team worker. Offering services. Obedience.
17. Initiative.	Having responsibility for knowing what needs to be done for the benefit of the program with authority or room for action to go ahead and do it. (Rarely found in low-grade positions.)	Proceeding, going ahead, taking the lead, doing things without being told. Assuming responsibility. Self-starting, unafraid to proceed alone—self-confident. Acting in emergencies.
18. Resourcefulness.	Having responsibility for solving problems, particularly new ones where precedents or established methods are not adequate. (Rarely found in low-grade positions.)	Devising ways and means in solving problems or meeting situations. Applying imagination and ingenuity. Applying principles or methods to new uses. Making use of what is available. Having ideas—when one will not work, gets another—fertility of ideas.
19. Dependability.	Doing work that is relied upon, carrying responsibility of trust, confidence, or discretion; or employed under circumstances where work will be seriously affected by the failure of an employee to follow his work schedule.	Assurance that assignments will be carried out—things will not be forgotten. Keeping appointments—being where supposed to be—readiness and availability to perform duties. Keeping promises. Knowing what information to give and when. Sobriety, devotion to duty, loyalty to organization, honesty.
20. Physical fitness for the work.	Doing work involving manual labor or physical alertness as in laborer, farmer, guard, janitor positions.	Having physical stamina and strength to do full day's work. Having physique appropriate to assignments, tools, machinery Being able to lift, carry, pull, sweep, clean, stand guard. Receiving favored assignments due to physical condition. Reluctance or refusal to do a job because of physical condition. Tiring easily.
21. Effectiveness in planning broad programs.	Having administrative responsibility for establishing and managing an over-all program and organization. In a staff capacity, having responsibility for formulating and recommending over-all program and organizational structure. (Not applicable where the over-all program and organizational structure are stable or where an established plan is being duplicated.)	Seeing the objectives and scope of the over-all program. Determining and outlining the nature and size of organization necessary to attain the objectives of the program. Applying sound management principles in matters of organization structure, budgeting, personnel administration, decentralization of operations, delegation of authority, and other matters of program and organization planning. Considering the nature and size of organization and providing, accordingly, for balanced, integrated, and effective management.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Efficiency rating element	*Type of function or activity to which the element applies*	*Type of matters to be considered in rating work performance if the element is used*
22. Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.	Having administrative responsibility for managing a definite program and organization and for adjusting and revising them to keep in line with a more general or related program and organization under changing conditions. In a staff capacity, having responsibility for formulating and recommending adjustments and revisions in program and organizational structure.	Shaping the program to reach the larger objectives and to eliminate conflict or duplication. Coordinating one program with another so the combined effort accomplishes more than the separate efforts. Adaptability in modifying the program or organizational structure to meet changing conditions and then managing it in its altered state. Grasping the import of changing demands and responding accordingly. Making the organization an integral part of the larger organization. Ascertaining and developing opportunities for coordinating services with related services.
23. Effectiveness in devising procedures.	Having administrative responsibility for establishing new methods, analyzing existing methods, and devising improved methods for carrying out the functions of an organizational unit. In a staff capacity, having responsibility for analyzing functions and recommending new and improved methods.	Analyzing functions and breaking them down into processes, methods, flow of work, required forms, material, equipment. Knowing how jobs should be done and keeping alert to new and improved methods of doing work. Preventing the creation of bottlenecks. Preparing procedures that take care of problems that will be encountered with sufficient flexibility to meet changing conditions, yet keeping procedures as simple as possible. Knowing what to include in written procedures.
24. Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.	Having supervisory responsibility for breaking down functions and processes into work assignments, for directing such assignments to particular positions, and for determining the level and quality of production and operation to be required in every position, and of every employee, under his direct supervision. (This function is present in practically every supervisory position.)	Apportioning work fairly and impartially with due regard to the capabilities of subordinates (without overloading) and the production of the unit as a whole. Making assignments according to a plan or policy. Issuing written instructions, when necessary, to avoid misunderstandings. Establishing and securing a general understanding of quality, quantity of work, manner of working, and other such matters, required in the various kinds and levels of positions as a guide for subordinates and as a measure of accomplishments.
25. Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.	Having responsibility for the direct supervision of immediate subordinates (more than a secretary) for the purpose of getting work accomplished in accordance with required standards.	Giving clear directions. Maintaining control of work progress and quality. Keeping subordinates working at purposeful tasks consistent with the position grades. Maintaining smooth flow of work. Expediting work and personally refraining from becoming a bottleneck.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

26. Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.	Having direct supervisory responsibility for improving the work performance of immediate subordinates. In a staff capacity, giving instructions and training supplementing the activities of line supervisors.	Anticipating and recognizing need for training, devising training materials and methods, and making plans and arrangements for the actual giving of instructions. Analyzing abilities and improving them; helping subordinates to analyze their own abilities and assisting them in self-improvement. Helping, showing, coaching and following up with tact and patience. Giving group and individual instruction with the use of practical demonstration or other training aids. Developing understudies
27. Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.	Having direct supervision over a number of immediate subordinates with responsibility for developing and maintaining interest in the work, confidence in the supervisor, loyalty to the organization and smooth working relations.	Knowing employee attitudes. Taking proper disciplinary action at proper time and place. Criticizing helpfully. Giving credit where due. Having no favorites. Setting a proper example by being fair, loyal, enthusiastic, and stimulating, and knowing what and how the subordinates are doing. Actively dispelling rumors. Explaining objectives timely. Effectively representing management to subordinates, and subordinates to management. "Standing behind" and protecting subordinates. Settling grievances promptly. Displaying calm, cheerful, tolerant, and diplomatic attitudes. Being accessible to subordinates. Giving attention to working conditions and hazards to safety.
28. Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.	Having administrative responsibility to plan space, personnel, and equipment requirements of a program, organization, or operation for annual budgeting or immediate use. In a staff capacity, having responsibility for formulating and recommending such plans or making recommendations on annual or immediate plans of administrative officials.	Being aware of program requirements for space, personnel, and equipment and knowing how to measure these needs. Keeping estimates for space, personnel, and equipment to a narrow margin of error. Planning the use of secondary facilities and sources when the extent and duration of the job to be done is limited or temporary and does not justify an increase in costs, personnel, or space. Reappraising needs in the interest of economy when conditions change or work load decreases.
29. Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.	Having administrative responsibility for determining when an assignment or activity is to be completed or having supervisory responsibility for securing the completion by subordinates of work, assignments, or activities within a definite time period or by a definite date.	Knowing the value of setting schedules. Setting schedules that are possible of being met, that take into consideration the nature of the assignments or activity, and that are related to the urgency of the matters for completion. Checking on progress, helping by personally setting the pace if necessary, and clearing out hindrances. Looking for easier and less time-consuming methods. Maintaining a steady pace of work which if maintained will meet the deadline or time limit, rather than permitting procrastination and then requiring speed up. Giving rush matters timely attention.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Basic Principle: If it isn't required in the position, it should not be used

Efficiency rating element	*Type of function or activity to which the element applies*	*Type of matters to be considered in rating work performance if the element is used*
30. Ability to make decisions.	Having administrative authority to make decisions and establish courses of action for others to follow. (The accuracy of decisions made is not involved here.)	Being decisive. Making decisions or establishing courses of action in time without procrastinating, vacillating, or failing to take a stand or reach a conclusion at all. Having courage to say "yes" or "no" and saying it with conviction so that others can rely on it. Taking a reasonable chance on a course of action when necessary rather than waiting to be absolutely sure of its infallibility or remaining in a state of suspended judgment.
31. Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.	Having administrative authority to delegate parts of own authority to act to subordinates who can then act for and in the name of the superior.	Delegating authority to act directly rather than by implication. Delegating definite authority with limits clearly defined. Delegating authority without divorcing himself of his responsibility for proper administration. Being willing to delegate such authority to act which would free him to carry out the more important functions and responsibilities. Delegating responsibility with equal authority.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

REFERENCE

Mr. Shigeshi Arai of Aichi Prefecture. Chief of Police also in charge of Fire Dept. is a 1st Class official 25th Grade. Married, age 42, ¥ 1500 Base Pay.

Graduate of Kyushu Imperial University in March 1931, where he majored in law. University record very good.

To enter this university one must pass a rigorous examination. Upon graduation, he took a test for 2nd Class official, which he passed 70th out of 300 who passed. 2000 took examination.

April 1931	Was assigned to Kyoto Police Cept. as Assistant Inspector. 3rd Class official.
April 1932	Was promoted to Police Inspector in Kyoto.
December 1934	Was promoted to District Chief of Local Affairs.
October 1935	Was transferred and promoted to Compensation and Life Insurance Section of Japanese Government in Tokyo.
October 1937	Transferred to Nagano Prefecture as District Chief of Local Affairs.
May 1938	Transferred to Tokyo, and promoted to 2nd Class official, Ministry of Public Health and Welfare.
May 1939	No military record, but was liaison official between Japanese and Chinese Government officials in occupied cities.
March 1941	Returned to Public Health and Welfare Ministry, in Labor Division and in Family Relief Division.
1943	Transferred to Toho-ku in Akita Prefecture, as Chief of Economic Section.
1946	Transferred to Hokkaido as Police Superintendent.
May 1947	Transferred to Aichi Prefecture as Chief of Police and Fire Departments. Promoted to 1st Class official.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

REFERENCE

Takao Shioya - Chief of Peace Preservation Section - MPB, is a 2nd Class official of 24 Grade. Married, 4 children. ¥1400 base pay. 40 years old.

Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, in July 1932, where he majored in law. Took test for 2nd Class official which he passed with excellent marks. University record very good.

Dec. 1933	He was assigned to Hokkaido, as a 3rd Class official, in the Internal Affairs Division - General Affairs Section.
March 1935	Transferred to Educational Affairs Division, Social Affairs Section.
June 1937	Transferred to Fukushima Prefecture and promoted to 2nd Class official in the Economic Department.
April 1940	Transferred to General Affairs Division, as chief of Local Affairs Section.
Jan. 1941	Transferred to Tochigi Prefecture as Police Superintendent.
Nov. 1942	Transferred to Fuknoka Prefecture as Police Superintendent.
August 1944	Transferred to Akita Prefecture as Police Division Chief.
April 1945	Transferred to M.P.B. as chief of Fire Department.
Sept. 1945	Transferred to Labor Dept. as Chief.
Oct. 1945	Appointed Secretary of Tokyo-To and Chief of Food Section.
June 1946	Transferred back to M.P.B. as Chief of Peace Preservation.

MILITARY RECORD

He entered as candidate for a commission in the army in July 1941, and received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery Reserve in May 1942. He was not activated, and saw no service.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Personal History

Date of birth Nov. 25, 1914

Full name TAKUMI KIKUCHI

Permanent address No. 625, HIROSE of MINAMI MAKIMURA, MINAMI SAKU-GUN, NAGANO Pref.

Present address No. 498 of 3, SUMIDA-MACHI, SUMIDA-KU, TOKYO.

Graduated from the Senior course of MINAMIMAKI Primary school, MINAMI SAKU-GUN, NAGANO Pref on March 23, 1929.

Completed 4 years' course of MINAMIMAKI Industrial school, MINAMISAKU-GUN, NAGANO Pref on 26, March, 1933.

Completed the special lesson on engineering in the Fire Department on Oct. 30, 1938

Granted a driver's licence on Nov. 16, 1938.

Promoted to the lower rank of the 5th class of Japanese Fencing on Dec. 23, 1940.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Granted a certificate of diligence as fire man on Aug. 9, 1941.

Passed the qualification examination for fire sergeant on Dec. 26, 1941.

Completed the lesson of fire supervision on Dec. 23, 1942.

Passed the qualification examination for fire inspector or assistant inspector on Feb. 16, 1944.

History of occupation

Appointed fireman of MPB and became student of the Fire Training Institute on April 4, 1937.

Graduated from the Training Institute and served in the Fire Station of HUKŌ YANAGIHARA on Jun. 30, 1937.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Served in the Engine Section on Jan. 10, 1937.

Promoted to a fire sergeant and served on the MUKOJIMA Fire station as chief of the Fire sub-section on Jul. 8, 1942

Promoted to an assistant fire engine inspector on March 1 1944

Called up to the army as transport soldier on Mar. 6, 1944.

Discharged on Jun. 12, 1944

~~appointed as~~ promoted to assistant fire inspector on Jun. 30, 1944.

appointed as chief of Guard sub-section on Oct. 1. 1944.

Served in the Fire Section of the Fire Department as vice-chief of the sub-fire Section from Jan. 10, '45

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Promoted to the 3rd rank of "Social Administrator" (by the revised system) on Apr. 1. 1946.

Taught how to tie rope and how to prevent fire in the Fire Station of MARUNOUCHI to 301 fire sergeants selected from among each fire station from May 26, 1947 to Sept 21, '47.

Inspecting each fire station, taught how to tie rope and how to prevent fire to about 4800 fire men from Sept. 22, '47 to Dec. 31, '47.

Furthermore inspecting each fire station and teaching how to tie rope and how to prevent fire from Jan. 3, '48 to the present

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Rewards and Punishments

Salary increased especially because of my excellent ordinary record on Mar. 31. 1940.

Rewarded from Supt. General of M.P.B. because of excellency in service during 1940 on Jan. 15, '41.

Rewarded from Supt. General of M.P.B because of my excellent ordinary service on Dec. 19, '41

Salary increased especially because of my excellent ordinary service on Jun. 30, '43

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

6

on Aug. 10, '44

Rewarded from Supt General of M.P.B, because I made suitable directions in preventing the fire which broke out in 1 CHŌ-ME, SUMIDA-MACHI.

Rewarded from Supt General of M.P.B on Apr. 8, '45, because I made suitable directions in preventing the fire which broke out in AZUMA-MACHI.

Rewarded from Supt. General of M.P.B on Apr. 8, '45, because I made suitable directions in preventing the fire which broke out in 6 CHŌ-ME, TERAJIMA-MACHI.

Rewarded from Supt General of M.P.B. on May 17, '45 because I made suitable direction in preventing the fire which broke out in 4 CHŌ-ME, SUMIDA-MACHI

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

3

Rewarded from Supt. General of M.P.B
on Dec. 27, '47 in recognition of
my directions in preventing the flood
disaster which occurred in the jurisdiction
area of M.P.B.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Personnel Record

Mr. Naokuni Miyaji Age 35 years.
Born in Kochi Prefecture - Shikoku, Japan
Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1937.
Majored in Law. Passed examination for 3rd Rank official
1937 - Was assigned to Kanagawa Prefecture Economic Office.
1938 to May, 1941. Promoted to 2nd Rank Official and transferred to Mie Prefecture as Superintendent of Government owned factory. Also police training chief. Chief of General Affairs. Personnel Chief and one of the directors of Fire Prevention committee.
1941 - Transferred to Kyoto. as Labor Affairs Section Chief in Police Division
1942 - To Home Ministry as Secretary of Air Raid Precaution Section.
1942 Nov. - Secretary of Civilian Defense Corps. (Keibo-dan).
1946 Instructor of Civilian Defense.
1946 Aug. - Chief of Guard Section. Police Division in Fukuoka.
1947 March. Police Director in Kagawa Prefecture.
1948 June Chief of Custody Section in 1st Bureau of Domestic Affairs. M.P.B.

No Military service. Was deferred in 1942 because of position.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Personnel Record

Mr. Yutake Sakama Age 34 years.
Born in Kanagawa Prefecture.
Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1937
Majored in Law. Passed examination for 3rd Rank official.

1937 Was assigned to Gifu Prefecture. General Affairs dept., Local Affairs Section.

1938 Promoted to 2nd Rank Official as Local Police Superintendent, Chief of Police Affairs Section. Also appointed as one of the directors on committee for Civil Air Raid Precaution in Aomori Prefecture.

1941 Local Secretary in Economic Division in Kochi prefecture, also Local Secretary and Reconstruction of Industry chief.

1942 In Hiroshima. Labor Affairs Section Chief, in Police Division.

1944 Food Rationing Control Board Chief in Economic Section.

1944 July. Hyogo Prefecture. as Labor Affairs Section Chief, Police Division

1945 Labor Affairs Superintendent. Police Division.

1945 Oct. MPB. Chief of 1st Labor Section.

1946 Tokyo-to secretary and labor sub-section chief.

1946 Aug. Foreign Affairs Section. Peace Preservation secretary.

1946 Oct. Home Ministry. Secretary of Police Bureau.

1947 May. Fukuoka Prefecture - Director of Police Training School.

No Military Record. essential Govt. employee.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Fire Br.

DATE: 27 June 1947

3	Chief of Division	
2	Asst. Chief of Division	
1	Executive Officer	
	Administrative Officer	
	Administrative Assistant	
	Police Branch	
	Rural Police Branch	
	Communication Branch	
	MS and RMS Branch	
4	Fire Branch	
	Prison Branch	
	Stat. and Anal. Branch	
	Legal Branch	
	Message Center	
	CIS, G-2	

FOR:

Information ✓	Comment
Necessary action	Return
Approval ✓	Dispatch
Signature	Bulletin Bd.
Initials	File

REMARKS: We have consulted the Legal Div., E.S.S regarding the new labor law, and they requested our opinion in order that the law may be interpreted properly — it was designed largely for factory employees, mine workers, etc. and in its present form is unsatisfactory for firemen unless our proposal is followed.

Good idea G.W.A. don't let either Japs or Labor go off the deep end. HEP

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

30 page

Without comment on the merit of proposal, form and procedure are improper.

Jab

Suggest Mr. Angell deal with labor division informally and see what can be worked out with labor people in ESS comparable to U.S. accepted standards

WHP

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
26 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Legal Division, ESS

SUBJECT : Recommendations for application of The Standard Labor Law to fire department personnel.

1. It is the desire of the Fire Branch, Public Safety Division, CIS, to improve working conditions of firemen in Japan. It is believed, however, that the introduction of the three platoon system, necessitating employment of large numbers of firemen and increased operating expenses, is impractical under existing economic conditions. Therefore, it seems desirable to interpret the Labor Law in its application to fire department personnel.

2. The Fire Branch, PSD, strongly recommends continuation of the present two-platoon system, with certain modifications. In the United States firemen's working time is considered in two categories, average total hours on duty and average hours of active duty. "Active duty" is time other than sleeping hours on duty. Eight hours per night worked is figured for sleep. Introduction of a day off per week will reduce the average hours of active duty to 48 per week and it is this system which the Fire Branch, PSD, favors.

3. Using a twelve week period to illustrate, and assuming a 24-hour day to run from 0800 to 0800, an individual fireman will work as follows:

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	Average Total Hours of Duty	Average Hours of Active Duty
24	0	X	0	24	0	24	72	48
0	24	0	24	0	24	0	72	48
24	0	24	0	X	0	24	72	48
0	24	0	24	0	24	0	72	48
24	0	24	0	24	0	X	72	48
0	X	0	24	0	24	0	48	32
24	0	24	0	24	0	24	96	64
0	24	0	X	0	24	0	48	32
24	0	24	0	24	0	24	96	64
0	24	0	24	0	X	0	48	32
24	0	24	0	24	0	24	96	64
0	24	0	24	0	24	0	72	48

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

For assignment of days off, each platoon will be divided into seven sections with one section off each day.

4. The proposed plan was discussed in detail at a recent conference with officials of the Fire Section, Home Ministry, and the Tokyo Fire Department. These officials tentatively approved the system. Tokyo Fire Department officials had proposed a four-platoon system which would require an additional 14,000 men for the department. This plan is impractical under existing conditions.

5. The Fire Branch will gladly assist in the preparation of ordinances pertaining to the working conditions of firemen and to participate in any conferences considered advisable to discuss the problem.

C R McKibbin
C. R. McKIBBIN
Fire Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
26 May 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Personnel Justification Chart, Material for

TO : Statistics and Analysis Branch

1. Relative to subject memo, the following is submitted.

	Now	One year hence
a. Investigation for planning	45%	10%
b. Planning	45%	20%
c. Surveillance of promulgated plans	10%	70%

2. No change in number of personnel required is deemed necessary in 1948 although the emphasis will shift radically from investigation and planning to work of an operational nature.

A. O. Raeder, for
GEORGE W. ANGELL
Chief Fire Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Japan Census of 25 April 1946

PREFECTURES		PREFECTURES	
Hokkaido	3,488,013	Shiga	831,306
Aomori	1,089,232	Kyoto	1,621,998
Iwate	1,217,070	Osaka	2,976,140
Miyagi	1,462,100	Hyogo	2,826,192
Akita	1,195,813	Nara	744,381
Yamagata	1,294,934	Wakayama	933,231
Fukushima	1,918,746	Tottori	557,429
Ibaraki	1,940,833	Shimane	848,995
Tochigi	1,503,619	Okayama	1,538,621
Gumma	1,524,635	Hiroshima	1,901,430
Saitama	2,628,553	Yamaguchi	1,375,472
Chiba	2,008,114	Tokushima	828,784
Tokyo	4,183,072	Kagawa	872,312
Kanagawa	2,019,943	Ehime	1,380,700
Niigata	2,326,811	Kochi	797,876
Toyama	932,669	Fukuoka	2,906,644
Ishikawa	877,197	Saga	856,692
Fukui	695,703	Nagasaki	1,417,924
Yamanashi	796,973	Kumamoto	1,631,976
Nagano	2,028,235	Oita	1,148,009
Gifu	1,444,000	Miyazaki	957,856
Shizuoka	2,260,059	Kagoshima	1,629,760
Aichi	2,919,085	Okinawa	---------
Mie	1,371,858	Karafuto	----------

Total of all "shi"	22,204,223	(urban)	Total Male	34,903,265	
Total of all "Gun"	50,906,772	(rural)	Total Female	38,207,730	
Total Japan	73,110,995		Total Pop.	73,110,995	All Pref

-/-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CITY	PREFECTURE	
Tokyo	Tokyo	3,442,106
Osaka	Osaka	1,293,501
Nagoya	Aichi	719,382
Kyoto	Kyoto	914,655
Yokahama	Kanagawa	706,557
Kobe	Hyogo	443,344
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	171,902
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	288,794
Kawasaki	Kanagawa	210,157
Kure	Hiroshima	170,285
Yawata	Fukuoka	154,646
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	174,141
Sendai	Miyagi	255,036
Sapporo	Hokkaido	227,223
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	182,058
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	206,016
Sasebo	Nagasaki	163,521
Hakodate	Hokkaido	137,367
Shimonoseki	Yamaguchi	162,982
Wakayama	Wakayama	153,456
Yokosuka	Kanagawa	249,702
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	123,533
Kanazawa	Ishikawa	207,287
Sakai	Osaka	173,694
Amagasaki	Hyogo	172,557
Kokura	Fukuoka	149,047
Omuta	Fukuoka	144,177

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CITY	PREFECT RE	
Gifu	Gifu	148,637
Hamamatsu	Shizuoka	101,818
Otaru	Hokkaido	150,611
Okayama	Okayama	107,690
Niigata	Niigata	104,246
Toyohashi	Aichi	115,226
Moji	Fukuoka	101,540
Fuse	Osaka	123,082
Toyama	Toyama	113,968
Tokushima	Tokushima	88,520
Matsuyama	Ehime	127,367
Nishinomiya	Hyogo	97,429
Takamatsu	Kagawa	79,670
Muroran	Hokkaido	90,923
Kochi	Kochi	125,093
Himeji	Hyogo	175,734 *
Yokkaichi	Mie	98,819
Kofu	Yamanashi	87,195
Ube	Yamaguchi	90,756
Aomori	Aomori	67,234
Fukui	Fukui	82,278
Kawaguchi	Saitama	105,933
Akita	Akita	106,139
Chiba	Chiba	106,420

* over 100% increase is correct; city was heavily bombed and largely evacuated but residents are returning; also Himeji is a repatriation center.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CITY	PREFECTURE	
Morioka	Iwate	99,114
Kurume	Fukuoka	84,655
Wakamatsu	Fukuoka	75,196
Wakamatsu	Fukushima	86,276
Utsunomiya	Tochigi	88,079
Asahigawa	Hokkaido	93,408
Maebashi	Gumma	81,406
Kiryu	Gumma	86,836
Tobata	Fukuoka	60,821
Okazaki	Aichi	77,546
Hitachi	Ibaraki	(43,376)
Nobiyoka	Miyazaki	64,354
Oita	Oita	74,138
Nagano	Nagano	89,906
Machinohe	Aomori	80,982
Matsumoto	Nagano	79,139
Takasaki	Gumma	82,582
Achinomiya	Aichi	58,441
Yamagata	Yamagata	91,845
Tsu	Mie	61,116
Shimizu	Shizuoka	68,892
Otsu	Shiga	72,005
Nagaoka	Niigata	(43,478)
Miyazaki	Miyazaki	77,165
Mito	Ibaraki	53,824
Suita	Osaka	67,667
Naha (Okinawa)		------

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CITY	PREFECTURE	
Beppu	Oita	83,801
Kushiro	Hokkaido	83,893
Hachioji	Tokyo	65,858
Nara	Nara	70,731
Choshi	Chiba	64,071
Omiya	Saitama	82,438
Urawa	Saitama	98,371
Takaoka	Toyama	123,822
Bofu	Yamaguchi	62,777
Miyakonojo	Miyazaki	68,216
Ichikawa	Chiba	84,855
Koriyama	Fukushima	89,609
Fukuyama	Hiroshima	83,233
Ogaki	Gifu	82, 798
Imabari	Ehime	(43,802)
Matsue	Shimane	87,401
Numazu	Shizuoka	82,258
Ujiyamada	Mie	83,093
Uwajima	Ehime	(44,848)
Odawara	Kanagawa	65,843
Komatsu	Ishikawa	88,841
Hirosaki	Aomori	89,427
Iwakuni	Yamaguchi	83,546
Funabashi	Chiba	73,107
Saga	Saga	88,455
Yubari	Hokkaido	68,523
Yonezawa	Yamagato	83,066

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CITY	PREFECTURE	
Sano	Tochigi	54,893
Kumagaya	Saitama	58,492
Fujisawa	Kanagawa	63,205
Handa	Aichi	57,347
Suzuka	Mie	64,107
Maizuru	Kyoto	85,286
Kishiwada	Osaka	84,329
Akashi	Hyogo	50,651
Tottori	Tottori	53,158
Onomichi	Hiroshima	56,624
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	91,505
Tokuyama	Yamaguchi	74,092
Tagawa	Fukuoka	67,646
Isahaya	Nagasaki	58,289
Kanoya	Kagoshima	58,460
Kamakura	Kanagawa	51,293
Ogaki	Gifu	52,798
Toyokawa	Aichi	51,126
Yonago	Tottori	50,027
Omura	Nagasaki	52,475

Figures do not include:

1. Foreigners and persons within the households of foreigners.
2. Koreans who wish to return to Korea, Formosans to Formosa, and Okinawans to Okinawa.
3. Pop. of Karafuto and Okinawa-Ken, Tomari-Mura and Ruyabetsu-Mura of Kunashiri-Gun, Shikotan Mura of Shikotan-Gun, Shano-Mura of Shano-Gun, Rubetsu Mura of Etorofu-Gun, Shibetoro Mura of Shibetoro-Gun,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Uruppu-Gun, Shinshiru-Gun, Shumushu-Gun, Shibotsu Island, Taraku Island, Suisho Island, Yuri Island, and Akiyuri Island in Habomai-Mura of Nanasaki-Gun of Hokkaido; Aogashima-Mura in the jurisdiction of Hachijo-Shicho, all area of Ogasawara-Shicho of Tokyo-To; Take Island in Goka-Mura of Onchi-Gun of Shimane-Ken; Oshima-Gun of Kagoshima-Ken.

Source: Japanese Census Bureau (Through ESS,SCAP)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

26 April 1946 Census
of Japan
Comparison with Previous Censuses

By Prefecture

PREFECTURE	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease 26 April 1946 vs 1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Hokkaido	3,272,718	3,256,157	3,518,389	3,488,013	6.6	7.1	- .9
Aomori	1,000,509	1,009,104	1,083,250	1,088,232	8.9	7.9	.6
Iwate	1,095,793	1,104,049	1,227,789	1,217,070	11.1	10.2	- .9
Miyagi	1,271,238	1,275,862	1,461,316	1,462,100	15.0	14.6	-
Akita	1,052,275	1,048,769	1,211,962	1,195,813	13.6	14.0	- 1.3
Yamagata	1,119,338	1,083,569	1,326,350	1,294,934	15.7	19.5	- 2.4
Fukushima	1,625,521	1,599,392	1,957,356	1,918,746	18.0	20.0	- 2.0
Ibaraki	1,620,000	1,656,678	1,944,573	1,940,833	19.8	17.2	- .2
Tochigi	1,206,657	1,203,679	1,546,355	1,503,619	24.6	24.9	- 2.7
Gunma	1,299,027	1,319,517	1,546,081	1,524,635	17.4	15.5	- 1.4
Saitama	1,608,039	1,647,625	2,047,090	2,028,553	26.2	23.1	- .9
Chiba	1,588,425	1,659,345	1,966,873	2,008,114	26.4	21.0	2.1
Tokyo	7,254,971	7,271,001	3,488,284	4,183,072	-42.3	-42.5	19.9
Kanagawa	2,188,974	2,474,354	1,865,667	2,019,943	- 7.7	-18.4	8.3
Niigata	2,064,402	1,994,817	2,389,653	2,326,811	12.7	16.6	- 2.6
Toyama	822,569	819,614	953,834	932,669	13.4	13.8	- 2.2
Ishikawa	757,676	743,672	887,510	877,197	15.8	17.9	- 1.2

Tochigi	1,206,657	1,203,679	1,546,355	1,503,619	24.6	24.9	- 2.7
Gunma	1,299,027	1,319,517	1,546,081	1,524,635	17.4	15.5	- 1.4
Saitama	1,608,039	1,647,625	2,047,090	2,028,553	26.2	23.1	- .9
Chiba	1,588,425	1,659,345	1,966,873	2,008,114	26.4	21.0	2.1
Tokyo	7,254,971	7,271,001	3,488,284	4,183,072	-42.3	-42.5	19.9
Kanagawa	2,188,974	2,474,354	1,865,667	2,019,943	- 7.7	-18.4	8.3
Niigata	2,064,402	1,994,817	2,389,653	2,326,811	12.7	16.6	- 2.6
Toyama	822,569	819,614	953,834	932,669	13.4	13.8	- 2.2
Ishikawa	757,676	743,672	887,510	877,197	15.8	17.9	- 1.2
Fukui	643,904	621,933	724,856	695,703	810	11.9	- 4.0
Yamanashi	663,026	634,897	839,057	796,973	20.2	25.5	- 5.0
Nagano	1,710,729	1,650,511	2,120,950	2,028,235	18.6	22.9	- 4.4
Gifu	1,265,024	1,266,008	1,518,649	1,444,000	14.1	14.1	- 4.9
Shizueka	2,017,860	2,027,856	2,220,358	2,360,059	12.0	11.5	1.8
Aichi	3,166,592	3,280,206	2,857,338	2,919,085	- 7.8	-11.0	2.2
Mie	1,198.783	1,209,266	1,394,286	1,371,858	14.4	13.4	- 1.6
Shiga	703,679	691,972	860,911	831,306	18.1	20.1	- 3.4
Kyoto	1,729,993	1,635,528	1,603,797	1,621,998	- 6.2	- .8	1.1
Osaka	4,792,966	4,412,953	2,800,958	2,976,140	-37.9	-32.6	6.2
Hyogo	3,221,232	3,224,376	2,821,892	2,826,192	-12.3	-12.3	.2
Nara	620,509	606,789	779,685	744,381	20.0	22.7	- 4.5

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

26 April 1946 Census of Japan Comparison (by Prefecture)
with Previous Censuses Continued:

PREFECTURE	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease 26 April 1946 vs 1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Wakayama	865,074	847,388	936,006	933,231	7.9	10.1	- .3
Tottori	484,390	476,284	563,220	557,429	15.1	17.0	- 1.0
Shimane	740,940	729,819	860,275	848,995	14.6	16.3	- 1.3
Okayama	1,329,358	1,333,300	1,564,626	1,538,621	15.7	15.4	- 1.7
Hiroshima	1,869,504	1,962,950	1,885,471	1,901,430	1.7	- 3.1	.8
Yamaguchi	1,294,242	1,357,368	1,356,540	1,375,472	6.3	1.3	1.4
Tokushima	718,717	703,260	835,763	828,784	15.3	17.8	- .8
Kagawa	730,394	713,134	863,553	872,312	19.4	22.3	1.0
Ehime	1,178,705	1,186,491	1,361,484	1,380,700	17.1	16.4	1.4
Kochi	709,286	693,053	775,578	797,876	12.5	15.1	2.9
Fukuoka	3,094,132	3,006,472	2,746,855	2,906,644	- 6.1	- 3.3	5.8
Saga	701,517	705,651	830,431	856,692	22.1	21.4	3.2
Nagasaki	1,370,063	1,490,890	1,318,589	1,417,924	3.5	- 4.9	7.5
Kumamoto	1,368,179	1,371,005	1,556,351	1,631,976	19.3	19.0	4.9
Oita	972,975	973,707	1,124,513	1,148,009	18.0	17.9	2.1
Miyazaki	840,357	839,556	913,687	957,856	14.0	14.1	4.8
Kagoshima	1,589,467	1,594,009	1,538,466	1,629,760	2.5	2.2	5.9
Okinawa	574,579	590,480					

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ehime	1,178,705	1,186,491	1,361,484	1,380,700	17.1	16.4	1.4
Kochi	709,286	693,053	775,578	797,876	12.5	15.1	2.9
Fukuoka	3,094,132	3,006,472	2,746,855	2,906,644	- 6.1	- 3.3	5.8
Saga	701,517	705,651	830,431	856,692	22.1	21.4	3.2
Nagasaki	1,370,063	1,490,890	1,318,589	1,417,924	3.5	- 4.9	7.5
Kumamoto	1,368,179	1,371,005	1,556,351	1,631,976	19.3	19.0	4.9
Oita	972,975	973,707	1,124,513	1,148,009	18.0	17.9	2.1
Miyazaki	840,357	839,556	913,687	957,856	14.0	14.1	4.8
Kagoshima	1,589,467	1,594,009	1,538,466	1,629,760	2.5	2.2	5.9
Okinawa	574,579	590,480					
Karafuto		391,825					
TOTAL:	73,144,308	73,456,141	71,996,477	73,110,995			1.5

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

26 April 1946 Census
of Japan
Comparison with Previous Censuses
By Cities over 50,000

CITY	PREF	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease - 26 Apr 46		
						1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Tokyo	Tokyo	6,778,804	6,557,620	2,777,010	3,442,106	-49.2	-47.5	24.0
Osaka	Osaka	3,252,340	2,842,954	1,102,959	1,293,501	-60.2	-54.5	17.3
Kyoto	Kyoto	1,089,726	965,399	866,153	914,655	-16.1	- 5.3	5.6
Nagoya	Aichi	1,328,084	1,349,225	597,941	719,382	-45.8	-46.7	20.3
Yokahama	Kanagawa	968,091	1,034,740	624,994	706,557	-27.0	-31.7	13.1
Kobe	Hyogo	967,234	919,141	379,166	443,344	-54.2	-51.8	16.9
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	323,217	324,499	252,282	288,794	-10.7	-11.0	14.5
Sendai	Miyagi	223,630	261,117	238,250	255,036	14.0	- 2.3	7.0
Yokosuka	Kanagawa	193,358	298,132	202,038	249,702	29.1	-16.2	23.6
Sapporo	Hokkaido	222,827	225,842	220,139	227,223	2.0	.6	3.2
Kawasaki	Kanagawa	300,777	380,919	180,042	210,157	-30.1	-44.8	16.7
Kanazawa	Ishikawa	186,297	193,560	200,584	207,287	11.3	7.1	3.3
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	210,038	211,011	181,128	206,016	- 1.9	- 2.4	13.7
Hakodate	Hokkaido	203,862	196,680	181,531	187,367	- 8.1	- 4.7	3.2
Niigata	Niigata	150,903	177,289	174,170	184,246	22.1	3.9	5.8
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	212,198	211,666	161,720	182,058	-14.2	-14.0	12.6
Himeji	Hyogo	104,259	102,359	83,167	175,734	68.6	71.7	111.3
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	262,630	270,116	142,748	174,141	-33.1	-35.5	22.0

Yokosuka	Kanagawa	193,358	298,132	202,038	249,702	29.1	-16.2	23.6
Sapporo	Hokkaido	222,827	225,842	220,139	227,223	2.0	.6	3.2
Kawasaki	Kanagawa	300,777	380,919	180,042	210,157	-30.1	-44.8	16.7
Kanazawa	Ishikawa	186,297	193,560	200,584	207,287	11.3	7.1	3.3
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	210,038	211,011	181,128	206,016	- 1.9	- 2.4	13.7
Hakodate	Hokkaido	203,862	196,680	181,531	187,367	- 8.1	- 4.7	3.2
Niigata	Niigata	150,903	177,289	174,170	184,246	22.1	3.9	5.8
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	212,198	211,666	161,720	182,058	-14.2	-14.0	12.6
Himeji	Hyogo	104,259	102,359	83,167	175,734	68.6	71.7	111.3
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	252,630	270,113	142,748	174,141	-31.1	-35.5	22.0
Sakai	Osaka	182,147	217,939	168,348	173,694	- 4.6	-20.3	3.2
Amagasaki	Hyogo	181,011	270,073	153,051	172,557	- 4.7	-36.1	12.7
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	343,968	336,483	137,197	171,902	-50.0	-48.9	25.3
Kure	Hiroshima	276,085	293,632	152,184	170,285	-38.3	-42.0	11.9
Sasebo	Nagasaki	205,989	241,239	147,617	163,521	-20.6	-32.2	10.8
Shimonoseki	Yamaguchi	196,022	206,961	155,623	162,982	-16.9	-21.2	4.7
Yawata	Fukuoka	261,309	252,662	151,278	154,646	-40.9	-38.8	2.2
Wakayama	Wakayama	195,203	205,396	147,523	153,456	-21.4	-25.3	4.0
Otaru	Hokkaido	164,282	151,905	145,510	150,611	- 8.3	- .9	3.5
Kokura	Fukuoka	178,604	184,230	131,688	149,047	-16.5	-19.1	13.2
Gifu	Gifu	172,340	174,676	142,543	148,637	-13.8	-14.9	4.3
Omuta	Fukuoka	177,034	179,574	127,677	144,177	-18.6	-19.7	12.9

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

26 April 1946 Census of Japan Comparison with Previous Censuses. Cont'd.

By Cities over 50,000

CITY	PREF	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease - 26 Apr 46 vs. 1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Matsuyama	Ehime	117,534	120,091	117,393	127,367	8.4	6.1	8.5
Kochi	Kochi	106,644	136,699	111,630	125,822	18.1	- 8.1	12.9
Takaoka	Toyama	59,434	112,818	121,574	123,822	108.3	9.8	1.8
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	190,257	189,991	93,698	123,533	-35.1	-35.0	31.8
Fuse	Osaka	134,724	132,402	112,208	123,082	- 8.6	- 7.0	9.7
Toyohashi	Aichi	142,716	141,220	105,840	115,226	-19.3	-18.4	8.9
Toyama	Toyama	127,859	160,537	100,775	113,968	-10.9	-29.0	13.1
Okayama	Okayama	163,552	160,902	92,862	107,690	-34.2	-33.1	16.0
Chiba	Chiba	92,061	110,130	96,606	106,420	15.6	- 3.4	10.2
Akita	Akita	96,068	97,361	101,009	106,139	10.5	9.0	5.1
Kawaguchi	Saitama	97.115	99,450	97,709	105,933	9.1	6.5	8.4
Hamamatsu	Shizuoka	166,346	162,754	81,497	101,818	-38.8	-37.3	24.9
Moji	Fukuoka	138,997	135,482	94,229	101,540	-26.9	-25.1	7.8
Morioka	Iwate	90,051	90,384	95,748	99,114	10.1	9.7	3.5
Yokkaichi	Mie	102,771	114,250	94,696	98,819	- 3.8	-13.5	4.4
Urawa	Saitama	59,671	79,987	93,871	98,371	64.9	23.0	4.8
Nishinomiya	Hyogo	111,795	127,457	90,808	97,429	-12.9	-23.6	7.3
Asahigawa	Hokkaido	87,514	92,120	89,629	93,408	6.7	1.4	4.2
Yamagata	Yamagata	69,184	79,184	89,531	91,845	32.8	16.0	2.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Akita	Akita	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kawaguchi	Saitama	97.115	99,450	97,709	105,933	9.1	6.5	8.4
Hamamatsu	Shizuoka	166,346	162,754	81,497	101,818	-38.8	-37.3	24.9
Moji	Fukuoka	138,997	135,482	94,229	101,540	-26.9	-25.1	7.8
Morioka	Iwate	90,051	90,384	95,748	99,114	10.1	9.7	3.5
Yokkaichi	Mie	102,771	114,250	94,696	98,819	- 3.8	-13.5	4.4
Urawa	Saitama	59,671	79,987	93,871	98,371	64.9	23.0	4.8
Nishinomiya	Hyogo	111,796	127,457	90,808	97,429	-12.9	-23.6	7.3
Asahigawa	Hokkaido	87,514	92,120	89,629	93,408	6.7	1.4	4.2
Yamagata	Yamagata	69,184	79,184	89,531	91,845	32.8	16.0	2.6
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	38,326	37,037	89,042	91.505	138.8	147.1	2.8
Muroran	Hokkaido	107,628	124,034	91,178	90,923	-15.5	-26.7	- .7
Ube	Yamaguchi	100,680	124,109	82,762	90,756	- 9.9	-26.9	9.7
Nagano	Nagano	76,861	77,669	89,923	89,906	17.0	15.8	- .0
Tokushima	Tokushima	119,581	116,734	80,681	88,520	-26.0	-24.2	9.7
Utsunomiya	Tochigi	87,868	90,145	80,790	88,079	.2	- 2.3	9.0
Kofu	Yamanashi	102,419	105,001	82,685	87,195	-14.9	-17.0	5.5
Kiryu	Gunma	86,086	77,205	85,180	86,836	.9	12.5	1.9
Maizuru	Kyoto	29,903	103,698	80,407	85,286	185,2	-17.8	6.1
Ichikawa	Chiba	58,060	69,711	74,522	84,855	46.2	21.7	13.9
Kurume	Fukuoka	89,490	92,020	75,778	84,655	- 514	- 8.0	11.7
Kishikada	Osaka	46,486	77,715	85,126	84,329	81.4	8.5	- .9

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

26 April 1946 Census of Japan Comparison with Previous Censuses. Cont'd.

By Cities over 50,000

CITY	PREF	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease - 26 Apr 46 vs. 1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Beppu	Oita	64,724	67,266	69,989	83,801	29.5	24.6	19.7
Takasaki	Gumma	71,002	71,030	79,712	82,582	16.3	16.3	3.6
Omiya	Saitama	59,740	69,938	77,594	82,438	38.0	17.9	6.2
Numazu	Shizuoka	53,165	57,332	76,782	82,258	54.7	43.5	7.1
Maebashi	Gumma	86,997	85,008	79,732	81,406	- 6.4	- 4.2	2.1
Hachinohe	Aomori	73,494	77,909	77,506	80,952	10.1	3.9	4.4
Tokuyamatsu	Kagawa	111,207	107,202	72,656	79,670	-28.4	-25.7	9.7
Matsumoto	Nagano	72,795	70,247	77,077	79,139	8.7	12.7	2.7
Okazaki	Aichi	84,073	80,072	75,666	77,546	- 7.8	- 3.2	2.5
Miyazaki	Miyazaki	66,497	79,323	64,968	77,165	16.0	- 2.7	18.8
Wakamatsu	Fukuoka	88,901	87,976	68,199	75,196	-15.4	-14.5	10.3
Oita	Oita	76,985	80,003	65,781	74,138	- 3.7	- 7.3	12.7
Tokuyama	Yamaguchi	38,419	42,188	71,021	74,092	92.9	75.7	4.3
Funabashi	Chiba	50,907	60,762	67,944	73,107	43.6	20.3	7.6
Otsu	Shiga	67,532	65,995	70,357	72,005	6.6	9.1	2.3
Nara	Nara	61,465	60,215	70,834	70,731	15.1	17.5	- .1
Shimizu	Shizuoka	68,617	77,565	60,268	68,892	.4	-11.2	14.3
Yubari	Hokkaido	not inc	76,010	74,665	68,523	n/inc	- 8.6	- 8.2
Suita	Osaka	65,812	63,928	64,266	67,667	2.8	5.8	5.3

Miyazaki	Miyazaki	66,497	79,323	64,968	77,166	16.0	- 2.7	18.8
Wakamatsu	Fukuoka	88,901	87,976	68,199	75,196	-15.4	-14.5	10.3
Oita	Oita	76,985	80,008	65,781	74,138	- 3.7	- 7.3	12.7
Tokuyama	Yamaguchi	38,419	42,188	71,021	74,092	92.9	75.7	4.3
Funabashi	Chiba	50,907	60,762	67,944	73,107	43.6	20.3	7.6
Otsu	Shiga	67,532	65,995	70,357	72,005	6.6	9.1	2.3
Nara	Nara	61,465	60,215	70,834	70,731	15.1	17.5	- .1
Shimizu	Shizuoka	68,617	77,565	60,268	68,892	.4	-11.2	14.3
Yubari	Hokkaido	not inc	76,010	74,665	68,523	n/inc	- 8.6	- 8.2
Suita	Osaka	65,812	63,928	64,266	67,667	2.8	5.8	5.3
Tagawa	Fukuoka	not inc	67,468	61,147	67,646	n/inc	.2	10.6
Aomori	Aomori	99,065	100,077	56,653	67,234	-32.1	-32.8	18.7
Hachioji	Tokyo	62,279	77,478	63,192	65,858	5.7	-15.0	4.2
Odawara	Kanagawa	51,838	57,514	64,597	65,843	27.0	14.5	1.9
Miyakonoje	Miyazaki	58,819	59,575	59,279	65,216	10.9	9.5	10.0
Nobiyoka	Miyazaki	79,426	72,566	56,954	64,354	-19.0	-11.3	13.0
Suzuka	Mie	not inc	55,059	64,102	64,107	n/inc	16.4	- - -
Choshi	Chiba	61,198	62,902	59,589	64,071	4.7	1.9	7.5
Fujisawa	Kanagawa	36,769	53,992	59,837	63,205	71.9	19.3	5.6
Ujiyawada	Mie	52,555	64,792	60,787	63,093	20.1	- 2.6	3.8
Bofu	Yamaguchi	58,890	59,202	60,065	62,777	6.6	6.0	4.5
Tsu	Mie	68,625	74,393	58,554	61,116	-10.9	-17.8	4.4
Tobata	Fukuoka	84,260	82,731	56,585	60,821	-27.8	-26.5	7.5

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

26 April 1946 Census of Japan Comparison with Previous Censuses, Cont'd.

By Cities over 50,000

CITY	PREF	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease - 26 Apr 46 vs. 1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Koriyama	Fukushima	57,402	58,279	54,699	59,609	3.8	2.3	9.0
Hirosaki	Aomori	51,498	51,034	57,592	59,427	15.4	16.4	3.2
Komatsu	Ishikawa	51,537	52,206	59,659	58,841	14.2	12.7	- 1.4
Kumagaya	Saitama	48,899	52,249	56,505	58,492	19.6	11.9	3.5
Kaneza	Kagoshima	46,841	52,146	51,558	58,460	24.8	12.1	13.4
Saga	Saga	50,406	49,179	52,940	58,455	16.0	18.9	10.4
Ichinomiya	Aichi	70,792	66,380	57,538	58,441	-17.4	-12.0	1.5
Isahaya	Nagasaki	44,413	45,607	55,467	58,289	31.2	27.8	5.1
Matsue	Shimane	55,506	54,282	54,033	57,401	3.4	5.7	6.2
Handa	Aichi	49,153	60,721	57,576	57,347	16.7	- 5.6	- .4
Onomichi	Hiroshima	48,726	48,365	53,590	56,624	16.2	17.1	5.7
Wakamatsu	Fukushima	48,091	46,744	56,230	56,276	17.0	20.4	.1
Sano	Tochigi	not inc	42,334	55,940	54,893	n/inc	29.7	- 1.9
Kushiro	Hokkaido	63,180	58,928	50,652	53,893	-14.7	- 8.5	6.4
Mito	Ibaraki	66,293	66,082	49,495	53,824	-18.8	-18.5	8.7
Iwakuni	Yamaguchi	51,045	53,672	49,816	53,546	4.9	- .2	7.5
Fukuyama	Hiroshima	56,653	57,490	49,060	53,233	- 6.0	- 7.4	8.5
Tottori	Tottori	49,261	45,449	51,848	53,158	7.9	17.0	2.5
Yaesazu	Yamagata	48,614	46,837	[illegible]	53,066	8.7	13.3	- 1.5

Handa	Aichi	49,153	60,721	57,576	57,347	16.7	- 5.6	- .4
Onomichi	Hiroshima	48,726	48,365	53,590	56,624	16.2	17.1	5.7
Wakamatsu	Fukushima	48,091	46,744	56,230	56,276	17.0	20.4	.1
Sano	Tochigi	not inc	42,334	55,940	54,893	n/inc	29.7	- 1.9
Kushiro	Hokkaido	63,180	58,928	50,652	53,893	-14.7	- 8.5	6.4
Mito	Ibaraki	66,293	66,082	49,495	53,824	-18.8	-18.5	8.7
Iwakuni	Yamaguchi	51,045	53,672	49,816	53,546	4.9	- .2	7.5
Fukuyama	Hiroshima	56,653	57,490	49,060	53,233	- 6.0	- 7.4	8.5
Tottori	Tottori	49,261	45,449	51,848	53,158	7.9	17.0	2.5
Yonezawa	Yamagata	48,816	46,827	53,768	53,066	8.7	13.3	- 1.3
Ogaki	Gifu	56,117	56,990	50,767	52,798	- 5.9	- 7.4	4.0
Omura"	Nagasaki	33,390*	54,218	44,292	52,475	57.2	- 3.2	18.5
Fukui	Fukui	97,967	99,477	45,559	52,278	-46.6	-47.4	14.7
Kamakura"	Kanagawa	40,151	43,148	47,545	51,293	27.8	18.9	7.9
Toyokawa"	Aichi	n/inc	46,816	49,743	51,126	n/inc	9.2	2.8
Akashi	Hyogo	47,751	78,585	46,191	50,651	6.1	-35.5	9.7
Yonago"	Tottori	47,051	46,994	47,929	50,027	6.3	6.5	4.4

" New addition to category of over 50,000

* As of 1 Oct. 1942, not previously given

Source: Japan Census Bureau, through ESS, SCAP

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Cities Formerly Having Population over
50,000, eliminated from that Category
in 26 April 1946 Census -
(Comparison with former censuses)

CITY	PREF	1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45	26 Apr 46	Percentage of Increase or Decrease 26 Apr 46 vs. 1940	22 Feb 44	1 Nov 45
Uwajima	Ehime	52,101	51,306	40,381	44,545	-14.5	-13.2	10.3
Iwabari	Ehime	55,557	54,341	39,284	43,802	-21.2	-19.4	11.5
Nagaoka	Niigata	66,987	67,121	38,274	43,478	-35.1	35.2	13.6
Hitachi	Ibaraki	82,885	84,699	38,525	43,376	-47.7	-48.8	12.6
Naha	Okinawa	65,765	66,363	not given	------	-----	-----	-----

SOURCE: Japan Census Bureau through ESS, SCAP

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CENSUS FIGURES FOR JAPAN
BY PREFECTURE

PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Hokkaido	3,068,282	3,272,718	3,256, 157	3,518,389
Aomori	967,129	1,000,509	1,009,104	1,083,250
Iwate	1,046,111	1,095,793	1,104,049	1,227,789
Miyagi	1,234,801	1,271,236	1,275,862	1,461,316
Akita	1,037,744	1,052,275	1,048,769	1,211,962
Yamagata	1,116,822	1,119,338	1,083,569	1,326,350
Fukushima	1,581,563	1,625,521	1,599,392	1,957,356
Ibaraki	1,548,991	1,620,000	1,656,678	1,944,573
Tochigi	1,195,057	1,206,657	1,203,679	1,546,355
Gumma	1,242,453	1,299,027	1,319,517	1,546,081
Saitama	1,528,854	1,608,039	1,647,625	2,047,090
Chiba	1,546,394	1,588,425	1,659,345	1,966,873
Tokyo	6,369,919	7,254,971	7,271,001	3,488,284
Kanagawa	1,840,005	2,188,974	2,474,354	1,865,667
Niigata	1,995,777	2,064,402	1,994,817	2,389,653
Toyama	798,890	822,569	819,614	953,834
Ishikawa	768,416	757,676	743,672	887,510
Fukui	646,659	643,904	621,933	724,856

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CENSUS FIGURES FOR JAPAN
BY PREFECTURE

22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
3,256, 157	3,518,389	14.7%	7.5%	8.1%
1,009,104	1,083,250	12.0%	8.3%	7.3%
1,104,049	1,227,789	17.4%	12.0%	11. 2%
1,275,862	1,461,316	18.3%	14.9%	14.5%
1,048,769	1,211,962	16.8%	15.2%	15.6%
1,083,569	1,326,350	18.8%	18.5%	22.4%
1,599,392	1,957,356	23.8%	20.4%	22.4%
1,656,678	1,944,573	25.5%	20.0%	17.4%
1,203,679	1,546,355	29.4%	28.1%	28.5%
1,319,517	1,546,081	24.4%	19.0%	17.2%
1,647,625	2,047,090	33.9%	27.3%	24.2%
1,659,345	1,966,873	27.2%	23.8%	18.5%
7,271,001	3,488,284	-45.2%	-51.9%	-52.0%
2,474,354	1,865,667	1.4%	-14.8%	-24.6%
1,994,817	2,389,653	19.7%	15.7%	19.8%
819,614	953,834	19.4%	16.0%	16.4%
743,672	887,510	15.5%	17.1%	19.3%
621,933	724,856	12.1%	12.6%	16.5%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Gensus Figures for Japan by Prefecture Cont'd

PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Yamanashi	646,726	663,026	634,897	839,057
Nagano	1,714,000	1,710,729	1,650,511	2,120,950
Gifu	1,255,799	1,265,024	1,266,008	1,518,649
Shizuoka	1,939,860	2,017,860	2,027,856	2,220,358
Aichi	2,862,701	3,166,592	3,280,206	2,857,338
Mie	1,174,595	1,198,783	1,209;266	1,394,286
Shiga	711,436	703,679	691,972	860,911
Kyoto	1,702,506	1,729,993	1,635,528	1,603,797
Osaka	4,297,174	4,792,966	4,412,953	2,800,958
Hyogo	2,923,249	3,221,232	3,224,376	2,821,392
Nara	630,471	620,509	606,789	779,685
Wakayama	864,087	865,074	847,388	936,006
Tottori	490,461	484,590	476,284	563,220
Shimane	747,119	740,940	729,819	860,275
Okayama	1,332,647	1,329,358	1,333,300	1,564,626
Hiroshima	1,804,916	1,869,504	1,962,950	1,885,471
Yamaguchi	1,190,542	1,294,242	1,357,368	1,356,540
Tokushima	728,748	718,717	703,260	835,763
Kagawa	748,656	730,394	713,134	863,553

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE + 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
634,897	839,067	29.7%	26.5%	32.2%
1,650,511	2,120,950	23.7%	24.0%	28.5%
1,266,008	1,518,649	23.9%	20.0%	19.9%
2,027,356	2,220,358	14.5%	10.0%	9.5%
3,280,206	2,857,338	- 1.9%	- 9.8%	-12.9%
1,209,266	1,394,286	18.7%	16.3%	15.3%
691,972	860,911	21.0%	22.3%	24.4%
1,635,528	1,603,797	- 5.8%	- 7.3%	- 1.9%
4,412,953	2,800,958	-34.8%	-41.6%	-36.5%
3,224,376	2,821,892	- 3.5%	-12.4%	-12.5%
606,799	779,685	23.7%	25.6%	28.5%
847,388	936,006	8.2%	8.2%	10.5%
476,284	563,220	14.8%	16.3%	18.3%
729,819	860,275	15.1%	16.1%	17.9%
1,333,300	1,564,626	17.4%	17.7%	17.3%
1,962,950	1,885,471	4.5%	.8%	- 3.9%
1,357,368	1,356,540	13.9%	4.8%	- .06%
703,260	855,763	14.7%	16.3%	18.8%
713,134	863,553	15.3%	18.2%	21.1%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by Prefecture Cont'd

PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Ehime	1,164,898	1,178,705	1,186,491	1,361,484
Kochi	714,980	709,286	693,053	775,578
Fukuoka	2,755,804	3,094,132	3,006,472	2,746,855
Saga	686,117	701,517	705,651	830,431
Nagasaki	1,296,883	1,370,063	1,490,890	1,318,589
Kumamoto	1,387,054	1,368,179	1,371,005	1,556,351
Oita	980,458	972,975	973,707	1,124,513
Miyazaki	824,431	840,357	839,556	913,687
Kagoshima	1,591,466	1,589,467	1,594,009	1,538,466
Okinawa	592,494	574,579	590,480	
Karafuto			391,825	
TOTAL	69,254,148	73,144,308	73,456,141	~~71,996,104~~ 71,996,477

\+ All figures preceded by minus sign (-) are decreases
++ Preliminary figures with certain small areas omitted

Obtained from Japanese Census Bureau (through ESS, SCAP)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
1,186,491	1,361,484	16.9%	15.5%	14.7%
693,053	775,578	8.5%	9.3%	11.9%
3,008,472	2,746,855	- .3%	-11.2%	-10.4%
705,651	830,431	21.0%	18.4%	17.7%
1,490,890	1,318,589	1.7%	- 3.8%	-11.6%
1,371,005	1,556,351	12.2%	13.7%	13.5%
973,707	1,124,513	14.7%	15.6%	15.5%
839,556	913,687	10.8%	8.7%	8.8%
1,594,009	1,538,466	- 3.3%	- 3.2%	- 3.5%
590,480				
391,825				
73,456,141	~~71,938,104~~ 71,996,477			

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CENSUS FIGURES FOR JAPAN
BY CITY (OVER 50,000 POPULATION)

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 [illegible] 194[illegible] POPULA[illegible]
Tokyo	Tokyo	5,875,667	6,778,804	6,557,620	2,777,[illegible]
Osaka	Osaka	2,989,874	3,252,340	2,842,954	1,102,[illegible]
Nagoya	Aichi	1,082,816	1,328,084	1,349,225	597,[illegible]
Kyoto	Kyoto	1,080,593	1,089,726	965,399	866,[illegible]
Yokohama	Kanagawa	704,290	968,091	1,034,740	624,[illegible]
Kobe	Hyogo	912,179	967,234	919,141	379,[illegible]
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	310,118	343,968	336,483	137,[illegible]
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	291,158	323,217	324,499	252,[illegible]
Kawasaki	Kanagawa	154,748	30[illegible],777	380,91[illegible]	180,[illegible]
Kure	Hiroshima	231,333	276,085	293,632	152,[illegible]
Yawata	Fukuoka	208,629	261,309	252,662	151,[illegible]
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	211,702	252,630	270,113	142,[illegible]
Sendai	Miyazaki	219,547	223,630	261,117	238,[illegible]
Sapporo	Hokkaido	196.541	222,827	225,842	220,[illegible]
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	200,737	212,198	211,666	161,[illegible]
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	187,382	210,038	211,011	181,[illegible]
Sasebo	Nagasaki	173,283	205,989	241,239	147,[illegible]
Hakodate	Hokkaido	207,480	205,862	196,680	181,[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CENSUS FIGURES FOR JAPAN
BY CITY (OVER 50,000 POPULATION)

1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
6,778,804	6,557,620	2,777,010	-52.7%	-59.0%	-57.6%
2,252,340	2,842,954	1,102,959	-63.1%	-66.1%	-61.2%
1,328,084	1,349,225	597,941	-44.8%	-55.0%	-55.7%
1,089,726	965,399	866,153	-19.8%	-20.5%	-10.3%
963,091	1,034,740	624,994	-11.3%	-35.4%	-39.6%
967,234	919,141	379,166	-53.4%	-60.8%	-58.7%
343,968	336,483	137,197	-55.8%	-60.1%	-59.2%
323,217	324,499	252,282	-13.3%	-21.9%	-22.3%
300,777	380,919	180,042	16.3%	-40.1%	-52.7%
276,085	293,632	152,184	-34.2%	-44.9%	-48.2%
261,309	252,662	151,378	-27.4%	-42.1%	-40.1%
252,630	270,113	142,748	-32.6%	-43.5%	-47.2%
223,630	261,117	238,250	8.5%	6.5%	- 8.8%
222,827	225,842	220,139	12.0%	- 1.2%	- 2.5%
212,198	211,666	161,720	-19.4%	-23.8%	-23.6%
210,038	211,011	181,128	- 3.3%	-13.8%	-14.2%
205,989	241,239	147,617	-14.8%	-28.3%	-38.8%
203,862	196,680	181,631	-12.5%	-10.9%	- 7.7%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by City (Over 50,000 Population) Cont'd.

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION ++	1 N 194 POPULA
Shimonoseki	Yamaguchi	132,737	196,022	206,961	155,62
Wakayama	Wakayama	179,732	195,203	205,396	147,52
Yokosuka	Kanagawa	182,871	193,358	298,132	202,03
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	181,736	190,287	189,091	93,69
Kanazawa	Ishikawa	183,733	186,297	193,560	200,5
Sakai	Osaka	141,286	182,147	217,939	168,3
Amagasaki	Hyogo	71,072	181,011	290,073	153,0
Kokura	Fukuoka	110,372	178,604	184,230	131,6
Omuta	Fukuoka	104,992	177,034	179,574	127,6
Gifu	Gifu	128,721	172,340	174,676	142,5
Hamamatsu	Shizuoka	133,338	166,346	162,754	81,4
Otaru	Hokkaido	153,587	164,282	151,905	145,5
Okayama	Okayama	166,144	163,552	160,902	92,8
Niigata	Niigata	134,992	150,903	177,289	174,1
Toyohashi	Aichi	140,735	142,718	141,220	105,8
Moji	Fukuoka	121,611	138,997	135,482	94,2
Fuse	Osaka	48,696	134,724	132,402	112,2
Toyama	Toyama	83,324	127,859	160,537	100,7

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

n) Cont'd.

1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
196,022	206,961	155,623	17.2%	-20.6%	-24.8%
195,203	205,396	147,523	-21.8%	-24.4%	-28.2%
193,358	298,132	202,038	10.5%	4.5%	-32.2%
190,287	189,991	93,698	-48.4%	-50.8%	-50.7%
186,297	193,560	200,584	22.5%	7.7%	3.6%
182,147	217,939	168,348	19.2%	- 7.6%	-22.8%
181,011	290,073	153,051	115.3%	-15.4%	-43.3%
176,604	184,230	131,688	19.3%	-26.3%	-28.5%
177,034	179,574	127,677	21.6%	-27.9%	-28.9%
172,340	174,676	142,543	10.7%	-17.3%	-18.4%
166,346	162,754	81,497	-38.9%	-51.0%	-49.9%
164,282	151,905	145,510	- 5.3%	-11.4%	- 4.2%
163,552	160,902	92,862	-44.7%	-43.2%	-42.3%
150,903	177,289	174,170	29.0%	15.4%	- 1.8%
142,716	141,220	106,840	-24.8%	-25.8%	-25.0%
138,997	135,482	94,229	-22.5%	-32.2%	-30.4%
134,724	132,402	112,208	-130.4%	-16.7%	-15.3%
127,859	160,537	100,775	20.9%	-21.2%	-37.2%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by City (50,000 Population) Cont'd.

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Tokushima	Tokushima	97,021	119,581	116,734	80,681
Matsuyama	Ehime	81,940	117,534	120,091	117,396
Nishinomiya	Hyogo	89,909	111,796	127,457	90,808
Takamatsu	Kagawa	86,840	111,207	107,202	72,656
Muroran	Hokkaido	65,095	107,628	124,034	91,178
Kochi	Kochi	103,405	106,644	136,699	111,630
Himeji	Hyogo	91,375	104,259	102,359	83,167
Yokkaichi	Mie	58,471	102,771	114,250	94,696
Kofu	Yamanashi	82,664	102,419	105,001	82,685
Ube	Yamaguchi	76,642	100,680	124,109	82,762
Aomori	Aomori	93,414	99,065	100,077	56,653
Fukui	Fukui	75,273	97,967	99,477	45,359
Kawaguchi	Saitama	53,716	97,115	99,450	97,709
Akita	Akita	60,646	96,068	97,361	101,009
Chiba	Chiba	57,446	92,061	110,130	96,606
Morioka	Iwate	69,130	90,051	90,384	95,748
Kurume	Fukuoka	91,920	89,490	92,020	75,778
Wakamatsu	Fukuoka	73,345	88,901	87,976	68,199

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Cont'd.

0	22 Feb 1944	1 Nov 1945	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+		
TION	POPULATION++	POPULATION++	1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
1	116,734	80,681	- 16.8%	- 32.5%	- 30.9%
4	120,091	117,396	43.3%	- ~~1.7%~~ .1%	- 2.2%
6	127,457	90,808	1.0%	- 18.8%	- 28.8%
07	107,202	72,656	- 16.3%	- 34.7%	- 32.2%
8	124,034	91,178	40.1%	- 15.3%	- 26.5%
4	136,699	111,630	7.9%	4.7%	- 18.3%
9	102,359	83,167	- 9.0%	- 20.2%	- 18.7%
71	114,250	94,696	61.9%	- 7.9%	- 17.7%
19	105,001	82,685		- 19.3%	- 21.2%
30	124,109	82,762	8.0%	- 17.8%	- 33.2%
5	100,077	56,653	- 39.3%	- 42.8%	- 43.4%
37	99,477	45,359	- 39.5%	- 53.5%	- 54.2%
15	99,450	97,709	81.9%	.6%	- 1.8%
8	97,361	101,009	66.5%	5.1%	3.7%
1	110,130	96,606	68.2%	4.9%	- 12.3%
1	90,384	95,748	38.5%	6.3%	5.9%
0	92,020	75,778	- 17.6%	- 15.3%	- 17.6%
01	87,976	68,199	7.0%	- 23.3%	- 22.5%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by City (Over 50,000 Population) Cont'd.

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION ++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION ++
Wakamatsu	Fukushima	46,190	48,091	46,744	56,230
Utsunomiya	Tochigi	87,129	87,868	90,145	80,790
Asahigawa	Hokkaido	91,021	87,514	92,120	89,629
Maebashi	Gumma	87,181	86,997	85,008	79,732
Kiryu	Gumma	76,145	86,086	77,205	85,180
Tobata	Fukuoka	67,800	84,260	82,731	56,585
Okazaki	Aichi	77,195	84,073	80,073	75,666
Hitachi	Ibaraki	34,536	82,885	84,699	38,525
Nobeoka	Miyazaki	56,421	79,426	72,566	56,954
Oita	Oita	61,732	76,985	80,003	65,781
Nagano	Nagano	77,325	76,861	77,689	89,923
Hachinohe	Aomori	62,210	73,494	77,909	77,506
Matsumoto	Nagano	73,353	72,795	70,247	77,077
Takasaki	Gumma	64,283	71,002	71,030	79,712
Ichinomiya	Aichi	53,376	70,792	66,380	57,568
Yamagata	Yamagata	69,931	69,184	79,184	89,531
Tsu	Mie	65,971	68,625	74,383	58,554
Shimizu	Shizuoka	61,123	68,617	77,565	60,268
Otsu	Shiga	71,063	67,532	65,995	70,357

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

pulation) Cont'd.

1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
48,091	46,744	56,230	21.7%	16.9%	20.3%
87,868	90,145	80,790	- 7.3%	- 8.1%	- 10.4%
87,514	92,120	89,629	- 1.5%	2.4%	- 2.7%
86,997	85,008	79,732	- 8.5%	- 8.3%	- 6.2%
86,086	77,205	85,180	11.9%	- 1.0%	10.3%
84,260	82,731	56,585	- 16.5%	- 32.8%	- 31.6%
84,073	80,073	75,666	- 2.0%	- 10.0%	- 5.5%
82,885	84,699	38,525	11.5%	- 53.5%	- 54.6%
79,426	72,586	56,954	.9%	- 28.3%	- 21.6%
76,985	80,003	65,781	6.6%	- 14.5%	- 17.8%
76,861	77,669	89,923	16.3%	17.0%	15.8%
73,494	77,909	77,506	24.6%	5.4%	- .5%
72,795	70,247	77,077	5.1%	5.9%	9.7%
71,002	71,030	79,712	24.0%	2.3%	12.2%
70,792	66,380	57,568	7.9%	- 18.6%	- 13.2%
69,184	79,184	89,531	28.0%	- 29.4%	13.1%
68,625	74,883	58,554	- 11.2%	- 14.7%	- 21.3%
68,617	77,565	60,268	- 1.4%	- 12.2%	- 22.3%
67,532	65,995	70,357	- 1.0%	4.2%	6.6%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by City (Over 50,000 Population) Cont'd.

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Nagaoka	Niigata	62,152	66,987	67,121	39,274
Miyazaki	Miyazaki	64,726	66,497	79,323	64,968
Mito	Ibaraki	63,816	66,293	66,082	49,495
Suita	Osaka	[illegible]	65,812	63,928	64,266
Naha	Okinawa	63,300	65,765	62,363	
Beppu	Oita	62,345	64,724	57,266	69,989
Kushiro	Hokkaido	56,170	63,180	58,928	50,652
Hachioji	Tokyo	59,494	62,279	77,478	63,192
Nara	Nara	55,968	61,465	60,216	70,834
Choshi	Chiba	48,352	61,196	62,902	59,589
Omiya	Saitama		59,740	69,938	77,594
Urawa	Saitama	44,328	59,671	79,987	93,871
Takaoka	Toyama	57,249	59,434	112,818	121,574
Bofu	Yamaguchi	30,606	58,890	59,202	60,065
Miyakonojo	Miyagaki	36,575	58,819	59,575	59,279
Ichikawa	Chiba	46,711	58,060	69,711	74,522
Koriyama	Fukushima	54,709	57,402	58,279	54,699
Fukuyama	Hiroshima	58,186	56,653	57,490	49,060
Ogaki	Gifu	49,273	56,117	56,990	50,767

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

pulation) Cont'd.

1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION**	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION**	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
66,987	67,121	38,274	- 38.4%	- 42.9%	- 43.0%
66,497	79,323	64,968	.4%	- 2.3%	- 18.1%
66,293	66,082	49,495	- 22.4%	- 25.3%	- 25.1%
65,812	63,928	64,288		- .2%	.5%
65,765	62,363				
64,724	57,266	69,989	12.3%	8.1%	4.0%
63,180	58,928	50,652	- 9.8%	- 19.8%	- 14.0%
62,279	77,478	63,192	6.2%	1.5%	- 18.4%
61,465	60,215	70,834	26.6%	- 15.2%	- 17.6%
61,196	62,902	59,589	23.2%	- 2.6%	- 5.3%
59,740	69,938	77,594		29.9%	10.9%
59,671	79,987	93,871	111.8%	57.3%	17.4%
59,434	112,818	121,574	112.4%	104.5%	7.8%
58,890	59,202	60,065	96.2%	2.0%	1.4%
58,819	59,575	59,279	62.1%	.8%	- .5%
58,060	69,711	74,522	59.5%	28.3%	6.9%
57,402	58,279	54,699		-x 4.7%	- 6.1%
56,653	57,490	49,060	- 15.7%	- 13.4%	- 14.7%
56,117	56,390	50,767	3.0%	- 9.5%	- 10.9%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by City (Over 50,000 Population) Cont'd.

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Imabari	Ehime	51,602	55,557	54,341	39,284
Matsue	Shimane	52,033	55,506	54,282	54,033
Numazu	Shizuoka	49,826	53,165	57,332	76,782
Ujiyamada	Mie	52,494	52,555	64,792	60,787
[illegible]ajima	Ehime	51,280	52,101	51,508	40,381
Odawara	Kanagawa		51,838	57,514	64,597
Komatsu	Ishikawa		51,537	52,206	59,659
Hirosaki	Aomori	46,014	51,498	51,034	57,592
Iwakuni	Yamaguchi		51,045	53,672	49,316
Funabashi	Chiba	26,449	50,907	60,762	67,944
Saga	Saga	50,154	50,406	49,179	52,940
Yubari	Hokkaido			75,010	74,665
[illegible]mezawa	Yamagata	50,448	48,816	46,827	53,768
Sano	Tochigi			42,334	55,940
Kumagaya	Saitama	37,649	48,899	52,249	56,505
Fu[illegible]gawa	Kanagawa		36,769	52,992	59,837
Handa	Aichi	18,217	49,153	60,721	57,576
Suzuka	Mie			55,059	64,102

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ion) Cont'd.

	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
ION					
7	54,341	39,284	- 23.9%	- 29.3%	- 27.7%
3	54,282	54,033	3.8%	- 2.6%	- .4%
5	57,332	76,782	54.1%	44.4%	33.9%
5	64,792	60,787	15.8%	15.7%	- 6.2%
1	51,308	40,381	- 21.2%	- 22.5%	- 21.3%
5	57,514	64,597		24.6%	12.3%
7	52,208	59,859		15.8%	14.3%
3	51,034	57,592	25.2%	11.8%	12.8%
3	53,672	49,816		- 2.4%	- 7.2%
7	60,762	67,944	156.9%	33.5%	11.8%
3	49,179	52,940	5.5%	5.0%	7.6%
5	75,010	74,665			- .4%
3	46,827	53,768	6.6%	10.1%	14.8%
5	42,334	55,940			32.1%
3	52,249	56,505	50.1%	15.8%	8.1%
3	52,992	59,837		62.7%	12.9%
3	60,721	57,576	23.1%	17.1%	- 5.2%
5	55,059	64,102			16.4%

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Census Figures for Japan by City (Over 50,000 Population) Cont'd.

CITY	PREFECTURE	1935 POPULATION	1940 POPULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++
Maizuru	Kyoto		29,903	103,698	80,407
Kishiwada	Osaka	39,097	46,486	77,715	85,126
Akashi	Hyogo	42,644	47,751	78,585	46,191
Totteri	Totteri	45,335	49,261	45,449	51,848
Onomichi	Hiroshima	30,777	48,726	48,365	53,590
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	34,803	38,326	37,037	89,042
Tokuyama	Yamaguchi	32,062	38,419	42,169	71,021
Tagawa	Fukuoka			67,486	61,147
Isahaya	Nagasaki	44,418		45,607	55,467
Kaneya	Kagoshima	46,841		52,146	51,358

\+ All figures preceded by minus sign (-) are decreases
++ Preliminary figures with certain small areas omitted

Obtained from Japanese Census Bureau (through ESS, SCAP)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

lation) Cont'd.

1940 ULATION	22 Feb 1944 POPULATION++	1 Nov 1945 POPULATION++	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE+ 1945 vs 1935	1945 vs 1940	1945 vs 1944
,903	103,698	80,407		168.9%	- 22.5%
,486	77,715	85,126	117.7%	83.1%	9.5%
,751	73,585	46,191	8.3%	- 3.3%	- 41.2%
,261	45,449	51,848	14.4%	5.3%	14.1%
,726	48,365	53,590	74.1%	10.0%	10.8%
,326	37,037	89,042	155.8%	132.3%	140.4%
,419	42,169	71,021	121.5%	84.9%	68.4%
	67,486	61,147			- 9.4%
,418	45,607	55,467		24.9%	21.6%
6,841	52,146	51,558		10.1%	- 1.1%

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SCAP)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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SEPARATE LIST No. 1

SUMMARY

INVESTIGATION LIST of NATION-WIDE AIR-RAID CASUALTIES & DAMAGES Losses

CLASSIFICATION / PREFECTURES	BOMBS DROPPED		~~HUMAN~~ CASUALTIES			STRUCTURAL LOSSES ~~DAMAGED~~ STRUCTURES ~~CASUALTIES~~				FOREST FIRES
	EXPLOSIVE BOMBS	INCENDIARY BOMBS	DEAD	CRITICALLY WOUNDED	SLIGHTLY WOUNDED	TOTALLY BURNT	HALF BURNT	TOTALLY DESTROYED	HALF DESTROYED	
HOKKAIDŌ	428		1,271	318	324	4,802	19	831	1,189	
TOKYO	11,436	419,380	92,781	19,597	51,469	756,815	3,050	4,021	5,163	
KYŌTO	277	3,516	227	205	367	77	20	120	240	7
ŌSAKA	767	67,666	16,084	17,179	18,626	352,713	4,992	8,218	7,342	
KANAGAWA	6,970	568,377	6,024	2,926	13,269	143,934	460	990	1,302	6
HYŌGO	8,011	347,106	12,205	6,317	16,588	180,345	2,478	6,787	6,954	
NAGASAKI	3,550	20,376	21,351	25,052	932	24,695	160	3,112	4,805	27
NIIGATA	30		869	412	1,712	11,325	78	11	10	
SAITAMA	2,241	40,524	528	180	888	5,432	97	163	249	
GUNMA	2,884	301,234	974	484	971	14,338	175	288	489	
CHIBA	6,047	95,453	1,438	774	995	20,876	285	304	565	
IBARAKI	3,012	220,089	1,789	1,130	1,257	26,878	255	965	1,231	
TOCHIGI	432	9,727	668	358	996	10,943	118	401	130	
NARA		3,033	73	86	156	89	33	11	7	5
MIYE	3,005	111,181	3,067	2,588	1,637	35,662	966	1,788	1,778	114
AICHI	10,766	993,626	11,279	5,706	14,826	159,334	4,948	9,046	9,711	7
SHIZUOKA	7327	459,856	5,679	2,111	9,178	70,551	1,811	4,484	6,434	
YAMANASHI	121	48,409	930	363	1,037	18,489	191	29	11	14
SHIGA	327	2,554	59	37	184	34	6	16	25	
GIFU	696	402,393	1,233	524	981	26,133	357	385	923	5
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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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NAGANO	26	798	37	35	19	78		30	30	
MIYAGI	1,119	1,951	1,173	1,900	9	12,328	319	63	93	
FUKUSHIMA	1,926	7,027	499	257	301	1,268	67	241	351	5
IWATE	6,700	3,380	728	452	229	4,350	79	556	988	30
AOMORI	2,157	52,307	1,494	240	367	15,577	17	266	387	
YAMAGATA	180		78	25	41	84	15	4	14	
AKITA	1,353		123	49	77	38		56	87	
FUKUI	30		1,737	43	1,825	25,681		6	21	
ISHIKAWA	27	8	4	60						

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

TOYAMA	8		2,232	456	3,390	22,766	25	42	255	
TOTTORI	42	5	80	61	31	29		2	23	
SHIMANE	90		52	32	58	3		-	7	
OKAYAMA	1,262	50,670	1,758	351	671	25,752	504	14	35	
HIROSHIMA	885	170,114	70,631	19,942	9,504	88,195	2,460	7,337	4,484	44
YAMAGUCHI	11,889	136,073	3,797	923	2,739	18,683	891	765	930	
WAKAYAMA	1,285	4,113	1,932	1,903	3,633	28,026	71	1,220	1,048	20
TOKUSHIMA	195	6,110	1,144	373	568	18,026	82	233	271	
KAGAWA	1	1	1,352	424	630	15,982	292	48	127	
EHIME	452	10	1,217	520	1,183	27,835	194	394	607	
KŌCHI	500	4,036	584	161	735	11,902	167	231	490	1
FUKUOKA	2,676	77,166	4,625	2,389	2,622	49,534	3,745	767	876	7
ŌITA	3,344	6,403	364	363	547	2,854	304	437	915	10
SAGA		317	221	18	132	703	18	156	91	5
KUMAMOTO	1,992	57,272	1,031	753	1,122	13,738	139	381	198	1
MIYAZAKI	6,386	10,996	685	249	544	8,109	82	920	1,391	7
KAGOSHIMA	4,804	60,174	2,682	1,435	1,824	51,401	729	2,492	1,736	
OKINAWA										
TOTAL	117,256	4,760,041	279,994	109,981	251,194	2,306,397	30,703	58,631	64,013	315

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

T. Hatano

Separate List, 2 3, 1

Summary of ~~investigation~~ of air raid CASUALTIES AND LOSSES IN MUNICIPAL AREAS

Name of Prefecture	City or TOWN	Dead	Wounded	Total	Buildings Destroyed	Buildings 50% damaged	Total	TOTAL VICTIMS
Hokkaido	Hokodate	19	22	41	349	33	382	2,100
"	Muroran	308	164	572		344	344	5,300
"	Kushiro	184	167	351	946	258	1,204	8,000
"	Asahi-Kawa	1	16	17	1		1	22
"	Otaru	10	17	27				21
"	Obihiro	2	4	6	2		2	86
Tokyō-To	35 Wards	93,056	39,633	152,689	741,360	3,535	744,895	2,890,820
"	Hachiōji	290	70	360	12,895		12,895	74,443
"	Tachikawa	435	278	713	141	349	490	4,396
Kyōto	Kyōto	81	215	296	2	91	93	1,450
"	Maizuru	7	6	13				
Ōsaka	Ōsaka	13,973	19,791	33,764	338,009	6,192	334,201	1,098,818
"	Sakai	1,407	1,487	2,894	14,751		14,751	57,225
"	Kishiwada	18	45	63	644	5	649	3,121
"	Toyonaka	373	898	1,473	1,388	612	2,000	22,558
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Osaka	Ikeda	14	18	32	96			328
"	Fukida	57	99	156	197	50	247	1,206
"	Fuse	40	53	93	704	52	756	3,644
"	Takatsuki	3	10	13	10		10	10
"	Izumi-Otsu		3	3	3		3	31
Kanagawa	Yokohama	4,616	14,215	18,831	98,361	609	98,970	399,187
"	Kawasaki	1,001	1,521	2,522	34,838	276	35,114	154,426
"	Yokosuka	16	87	103	2	43	45	707
"	Hiratsuka	228	292	520	7,213	2	7,217	31,038
"	Odawara	48	40	88	474	10	484	1,666
"	Fujisawa	21	38	59	8	12	20	144
"	Kamakura	1	2	3				
Hyōgo	Kōbe	7,051	4,061	11,112	114,588	1,507	115,895	442,638
"	Amagasaki	573	305	878	10,728	427	11,155	44,028
"	Akashi	1,529	495	2,024	9,075	1,891	10,966	58,231
"	Ashiya	703	376	1,079	4,286	964	5,250	25,229
"	Nishinomiya	749	442	1,191	12,674	320	12,994	55,798
"	Himeji	514	154	668	10,798	715	11,513	55,402
"	Harima	6	7	13	389		389	2,066

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	Itami City	19	16	35	449	23	472	2,461
	Aioi City	35	43	78	—	—	—	—
	Nagasaki "	20,245	33,739	43,984	11,555	2,652	14,207	89,780
	Sasebo "	1,000	497	1,497	12,458	367	12,825	65,478
	Omura "	96	99	195	418	95	513	709
	Isahara "	2	5	7	28	—	28	125
	Shimabara	8	16	24	4	—	4	—
	Niigata "	75	216	289	—	2	2	10
	Nagaoka "	831	1,908	2,739	10,302	—	10,302	49,703
Saitama Pref.	Urawa "	18	35	53	165	1	166	770
	Kawaguchi "	29	101	130	150	41	191	1,183
	Omiya	12	15	27	230	—	230	1,158
	Kumagaya	242	614	856	3,797		3,797	30,000
	Kawagoe	5	6	11	4	5	9	62
Gumma	Maebashi	471	168	639	11,434	—	11,434	53,654
	Takasaki	18	33	51	701	39	740	3,845
	Isezaki	9		9	1,746		1,746	5,320
	Kiryū	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chiba	Chiba	861	776	1,637	7,815	289	8,102	41,212
	Ichikawa	8	36	44	78	6	84	477
	Funabashi	2	24	26	32	1	33	177
	Matsudo	15	14	29	5	2	7	40

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	Chōshi	394	248	682	3,017	—	3,017	23,267
	Kisaragu	7	14	21	4	3	7	52
	Tateyama	33	62	93	29	5	34	217
Ibaragi	Mito	205	662	867	9,649	132	9,781	43,441
	Hidachi	6,019	424	6,443	16,075	20	16,095	38,536
	Tochiura	4	15	19	—	—	—	20
Tochigi	Tochigi	2		2	—	—	—	—
	Ashikaga	6	3	9	6	—	6	45
	Utsunomiya	570	1,189	1,756	10,601	584	10,185	48,000
Ōsaka	Ōsaka	1	13	14	7	—	7	57
Mie	Tsu	1,498	919	2,417	10,071	1,586	11,657	15,890
	Ujiyamada	102	228	330	4,927	16	4,943	—
	Yokkaichi	834	1,641	2,475	12,395	98	12,491	—
	Kuwana	469	945	1,414	6,223	—	6,223	—
	Matsuzaka	13	25	38	304	—	304	—
	Iuyuka	32	76	108	—	42	42	—

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

T. Hatano

5, 1

"	Ueno		1	1	2		2	
Aichi	Nagoya	8,240	17,701	25,941	114,892	8,287	123,179	495,202
"	Ichinomiya	536	682	1,228	10,468		10,468	41,027
"	Okazaki	151	129	280	8,257		8,257	31,740
"	Toyohashi	576	796	1,372	19,640	147	19,787	74,772
"	Handa	134	197	331	30	213	243	1,520
"	Toyokawa	1,330	992	2,322	315	15	330	4,305
"	Seto		5	5	6		6	20
"	Kamgai	12	30	42	21	7	28	120
Shizuoka	Hamamatsu	3,239	2,913	6,152	19,640	4,170	23,810	124,058
"	Shimizu	384	447	831	8,296	158	8,454	33,544
"	Numazu	264	530	798	9,878	25	9,903	44,578
"	Shizuoka	1,764	6,783	8,549	31,224	131	31,355	127,199
Yamanashi	Kōfu	832	1,262	2,094	18,099		18,099	85,805
Shiga	Ōtsu	18	125	143	1	8	9	
"	Hikone	17	57	74		1	1	
"	Nagahama		1	1		2	2	
Gifu	Gifu	818	1,059	1,877	20,303		20,303	
"	Ōgaki	74	152	226	4,722	40	4,762	
Nagano	Nagano	29	27	56	48	28	76	216

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"	Ueno	1	5	6		2	2	30
Miyagi	Sendai	992	1,687	2,679	11,642		11,642	57,321
"	Ishinomaki	13	16	29		1	1	2
"	Shiogama	3	3	6	441	3	444	2,142
Fukushima	Taira	22	99	121	668	41	709	3,475
"	Koriyama	388	354	742	455	31	486	2,318
Iwate	Morioka	6	19	25	103	15	118	1,413
"	Kamaishi	564	553	1,117	3,060	540	3,600	16,030
"	Miyako	9	6	15	442	1	443	2,350
Aomori	Aomori	1,018	255	1,273	15,253	57	15,310	72,232
"	Hachinohe	22	21	43	58	209	267	859
Yamagata	Sakata	18	33	51	1	4	5	20
Akita	Akita	105	93	198	38	45	83	336
Fukui	Fukui	1,584	1,556	3,140	21,584		21,584	92,304
"	Tsuruga	153	312	463	4,097	1	4,098	27,206
Toyama	Toyama	2,149	3,787	3,936	22,754	12	22,766	113,920
"	Takaoka	25	16	41		18	18	90
Tottori	Yonako	5	9	14	11		11	23
Shimane	Hamada						3	12
Okayama	Okayama	1,745	975	2,720	25,200	3	25,203	104,606
"	Tamano	13	47	60		11	11	60

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

6.91

Hiroshima	Hiroshima	65,614	64,670	128,284	33,005	6,820	61,825	123,719
	Kure	1,967	702	2,669	22,055	251	22,306	124,996
	Fukuyama	275	393	668	16,154		16,154	46,358
	Onomichi		2	2				
Yamaguchi	Shimonoseki	241	505	746	7,210	14	9,224	47,154
	Ube	336	591	927	4,953	215	5,168	23,413
	Tokuyama	942	668	1,610	4,500	127	4,427	12,697
	Iwakuni	813	329	1,142	80	256	336	1,707
	Kudamatsu	146	105	251	6	42	48	398
	Hikari	52	62	114	159	22	181	2,053
	Onoda	8	21	29		16	16	70
	Ōshu	11	41	52	3		3	17
Wakayama	Wakayama	1,625	4,675	6,300	25,216	137	25,353	123,778
	Kainan	36	54	90		76	76	326
	Tanabe	20	20	40		23	23	525
	Shiontomi	74	103	177	236	120	356	2,085
Tokushima	Tokushima	1,070	832	1,902	17,920	233	18,153	73,250
Kagawa	Takamatsu	1,273	880	2,153	15,955	23	15,656	72,957
Ehime	Matsuyama	380	761	1,141	13,248	36	13,284	66,718
	Niihama	248	279	527	6,227	88	6,315	21,541
	Imabari	242	407	649	8,001	98	8,099	34,236
	Uchiama	13	91	104		54	54	500

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

602

	Saiji		7	7				7
	Yawatahama	2	2	6		73	73	52
Kochi	Kochi	447	429	876	11,902	162	12,064	43,032
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	553	1,079	2,032	14,106		14,106	56,935
	Omuta	161	260	421	3,836	55	3,891	19,455
	Kokura	137	64	201	27	92	119	575
	Yawata	1,996	956	2,951	14,038	235	14,273	71,565
	Tokata	72	78	150	317	42	359	1,795
	Wakamatsu	14	52	71	1,200	3	1,203	6,015
	Kurume	120		120	4,506		4,506	22,530
	Omuta	780	1,571	2,351	11,062	20	11,082	55,410
Oita	Oita	177	270	447	2,677	239	2,916	12,595
	Beppu	3	9	12				12
	Sakaki	54	30	84		60	60	254
	Nakatsu	1	2	3		1	1	2
	Hida	2	2	4				4
Saga	Saga	25	26	51	151	22	173	992

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

INSTRUCTIONS

EFFICIENCY RATINGS

1. The importance of weighing carefully the various items on which you will be grading the employees you supervise cannot be overemphasized. Please do not start to work on any of these forms before you thoroughly understand the procedure.

2. The "Rating Official" is the person who DIRECTLY SUPERVISES THE EMPLOYEE, who knows the requirements set up for the job and is personally familiar with the work the employee is performing. The "Reviewing Official" will be the person next higher in authority.

3. It is extremely important that you not be unduly conservative; it is also just as important that the rating not be "padded". A true picture should be reflected by your rating.

4. Justification in writing, for either a very high or a very low rating may be required by the CPS Efficiency Rating Committee, should they deem it necessary.

5. The items graded must be kept to a minimum. It can be accomplished in the following manner:

a. Go down the list and decide on each item whether or not it is pertinent to the position. This can be decided by the use of the Guide book, pages 11 through 15, where each listed item is explained. Please use the same interpretation for each item when you grade the sheet, inasmuch as that is the interpretation which the CPS Rating Committee will follow in their reviews. If the item is pertinent, circle the number, then proceed to the next item.

b. After you have completed circling numbers of pertinent items, go back to the first number circled and read it over carefully. If it will make or break the job, then it is important enough to be underlined. Proceed down the list in the same manner. If it is not important enough to make or break the job, then let it stand as a circled number - do not underline.

c. Administrative, supervisory and planning positions will be graded PRIMARILY ON THE ITEMS IN ITALICS. This does not preclude the use of items one thru twenty, but the use of such items should be kept to an absolute minimum, inasmuch as italicized items will suffice in all but very rare cases. (probably advisable to ignore items one thru twenty with the possible exception of eleven and nineteen).

d. Use markings as shown in upper left hand corner of the efficiency rating form: "check" for adequate, "minus" for weak, and "plus" for outstanding. Italicized items SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY POSITION OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPERVISORY or PLANNING.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

6. After carefully grading the items, compute the adjective rating under "Standard" in lower third of page and enter the rating on right hand side after designation which applies to you as the rating official.

7. Place your signature at the bottom of the page on appropriate line, along with your title, and the date rating is made.

8. It is mandatory that the rating official explain the entire rating sheet to the employee concerned and be able to justify each entry, and the adjective rating at which you arrived. The employee has the right to appeal his/her rating to the Civilian Personnel Efficiency Rating Board.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
22 February 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Status of Staff Study on Plans for the Reorganization and Increase in Strength of Japanese Police Force

TO : Colonel R. S. Bratton, CIS, G-2

1. A draft of the staff study is now under preparation, which will consist of a summary and brief of:

a. Valentine Report on Metropolitan Police.

b. Public Safety Division Report on Metropolitan Police (Eaton).

c. Public Safety Division Report on National Police System (Engle).

d. Public Safety Division Report on Police Training School System (Reynolds).

e. Public Safety Division Report on Police Communication System (Harris).

f. Public Safety Division Report on Typical Prefecture Police Organization (Nealon).

g. Public Safety Division Report on Fire Section of Police Force (Angell).

h. Olander Report on National and Rural Police.

i. Forty-six (46) Prefecture Surveys (material in PSD files).

2. Outline of Police reorganization plan.

3. Charts showing:

a. Map of Japan indicating disposition of the proposed National Police Force.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Memo, subj: Status of Staff Study on Plans for the Reorganization & Increase in Strength of Japanese Police Force, To: Col. Bratton, CIS, G-2, dtd 22 Feb 47.

b. Headquarters organization of National Police Force.

c. Each regional and troop headquarters (8 regions to coincide with judicial districts).

d. Organization of Police Bureau, Home Ministry, in block indicating administrative and command control of Metropolitan Police Bureau and Prefecture forces.

e. Organization of a typical prefecture police organization.

f. Police communication system.

g. Organization of Fire Section from Home Ministry level to include prefecture.

4. Strength of Japanese Police Force 1924 to 1947.

5. Present and proposed strength and distribution of police forces by district showing population, national forces and municipal forces.

6. Crime statistics charts 1926 to 1947.

7. Directive to Imperial Japanese Government.

8. The following procedure is contemplated in processing this study:

a. Preparation of draft, see paragraphs 1 to 7 above.

b. Informal G-2 consultation relative to completeness of draft.

c. Informal conference for concurrence. Interested sections are:

G-1	DS
G-2	Govt Sect.
G-3	ESS
G-4	PH/W
PM	C. Comm.
	8th Army

d. Preparation of staff study in final form.

e. G-2 approval and signature.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Memo, subj: Status of Staff Study on Plans for the Reorganization & Increase in Strength of Japanese Police Force, To: Col. Bratton, CIS, G-2, dtd 22 Feb 47.

f. Formal concurrence by interested sections.

g. Forward to C/S for decision.

9. It is expected that the Japanese Government will submit formal request for approval of a police reorganization plan and increase in strength of the police force, substantially, the plan outlined in par 2 above. Request by the Japanese Government for such a plan should obviate objection on the part of any section as to:

a. Unnecessary interference in internal affairs of the Japanese Government by SCAP, or

b. That the Japanese Government has not requested these changes.

10. It is believed that this study will be ready by 15 March 47 for informal conference.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Jan. 13th, 1947

Police Internal Affairs Section,
Police Bureau,
Home Ministry.

Concerning Revision of Supply Regulations
for Fire-Policemen.

The Home Ministry Ordinance No.53 promulgated on Dec. 10, 1946 has made partial amendments to the foregoing Supply Regulations for Fire-Policemen; that is, Arts. II to V inclusive of the said Regulations were deleted.

The deletion of Arts. II to IV, in which the additional allowance for meritorious service and additional allowance for deligence had been prescribed, was due to the fact that with partial amendment to the Ordinance relating to the Salary of Government Officials, every multifarious allowances were readjusted and be included in whole into the total amount of salary; therefore, it does not follow any change on the total sum of an Fire-Policeman's real income as the above two allowances are to be added to the previous salary.

Art. V was deleted as the provisions thereof became unnecessary: because all Fire-Policemen were promoted to the rank of 3rd class Administrative Official lately and concerning their salaries, the Ordinance relating to the Salary of the Government Officials has come to be applied to them as well as general officials.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Regulations for the Supply of a Fire-Policeman

Art. I. A local administrative official who serves as a fire-policeman (hereinafter called as a fire-policeman) shall be supplied according to the provisions fixed in the present Regulations except in case where the provisions prescribed in the Ordinance relating to the Salary of the Government Official are to be applied.

Art. II. (6) A fire-policeman who is skilled in some speciality may be granted a special allowance within fifty (50) yen per month.

Art. III. (7) A fire-policeman who has served on extra duty on the day when he is to be off duty may be granted a deligence allowance within two (2) yen per day.

Art. IV. (8) A fire-policeman who is under training may be granted a training allowance within twenty (20) yen per month.

Art. V. (9) A fire-policeman may be granted lodging allowance within twenty (20) yen per month.

Art. VI. (10) A fire-policeman who has been called out in the actual place where flood or fire had been taken place may be granted a calling-out allowance within two (2) yen per once.

(Translated by S. Yasutake)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
4 November 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

FROM : Acting Chief, Fire Section

SUBJECT : National Fire Defense Board

1. Pursuant to instructions in routing slip, a meeting was held in the Office of the Fire Section, Home Ministry, for the purpose of establishing salary costs of Fire Defense Officials in yen values. A similar meeting was held with officials of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Difficulty was encountered in evaluating certain positions, since the duties and responsibilities of fire defense board officials are, in a measure, foreign to Japanese. This is believed to have been overcome in comparing the relative value and responsibility of positions, thus giving a fairly accurate total for per annum salary budget.

2. With reference to costs for laboratory equipment, it is believed that estimated figures are placed at a bare minimum. The cost of explosive meters and equipment for testing explosibility of dust is relatively small. An explosive meter costs approximately 750 yen, while equipment for testing explosibility of dusts will be made within the laboratory at probably a comparable cost.

3. Without suggestion or undue inference from this office, it is interesting to note that Home Ministry has started upon a reorganizational plan similar to the attached.

4. Attached Inclosure No. 2 has been revised to include only yen values.

GEORGE W. ANGELL
Acting Chief Fire Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
18 October 1946

TO : Chief, Public Safety Division

FROM : Acting Chief of Fire Section

SUBJECT: National Fire Defense Board

1. Preparatory to submitting Public Safety Program, Phase II in its entirety, an organizational chart has been prepared for the National Fire Defense Board. Chart is attached and marked Enclosure #1.

2. The National Fire Defense Board will operate under the Home Minister and will consist of the Fire Commission and the Directors of the three divisions. This Board will be supplemented by an Advisory Board consisting of the six section chiefs.

3 - a. Attention is invited to the flexibility of reference chart for making existing National Fire Defense Board of Home Ministry readily adaptable to either Plan "A" or Plan "B" referred to in Paragraph 1 Office Memorandum #43, dated 30 June 46.

b. Should Plan "A", a national system of fire defense, be recommended for all cities over 25,000 population, reference chart would require only an increase of personnel commensurate with work load imposed.

c. Should Plan "B", a municipal form of fire defense control, be recommended, the existing plan would be applicable without revisions or additions.

d. Should a third plan receive favorable consideration, which would embrace the features of both Plan "A" and Plan "B", such as the National Fire Defense Board subsidizing fifty per cent (50%) of the fire department budgets for cities over 25,000 population, the organizational chart would still be readily adaptable with slight increases.

4. Cost analysis of National Fire Defense Board, shown in organizational chart and based upon comparable American

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

standards, is given on attached sheet and marked Enclosure #2.

5. The need for a national organization plan as shown in reference chart is immediate, due to changes now taking place within Home Ministry, Fire Section, which are in variance with policies to be set forth in Plan "A" or Plan "B".

6. As added justification the following points are submitted for consideration:

a. Insurance Section of Finance Division have advised that the establishment of National Fire Defense Board as a governmental agency would be beneficial in establishing maximum rates of fire insurance companies and would be preferable to a similar board operated by insurance agencies.

b. Due to the serious conflagration conditions existing in all Japanese cities, it is believed the National Fire Defense Board should be a governmental agency rather than one of insurance companies.

c. A National Fire Defense Board, as a governmental agency, will preclude the possibility of insurance companies forming cartels and excluding free enterprise.

7. In view of the foregoing justifications, the following recommendations are made:

(a) National organizational plan as outlined be adopted to facilitate the future organization of Japan's Fire Defense.

(b) That the national organizational plan be referred to Home Ministry for future guidance and accomplishment.

GEORGE W. ANGELL
Acting Chief Fire Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

COST ANALYSIS SHEET

I. Personnel

	Salary P/M	Total P/M
1 - Fire Commissioner	¥ 2,500	¥ 2,500
1 - Fire Prevention Engineer	2,000	2,000
1 - Chief Training Officer	1,500	1,500
1 - Administrative Chief	1,000	1,000
1 - Engineering Superintendent	1,250	1,250
6 - Engineers	1,100	6,600
1 - Laboratory Technician	800	800
1 - Code Administrator	1,100	1,100
3 - Arson Investigators	850	2,550
6 - Field Inspectors	800	4,800
2 - Training Officers	1,000	2,000
1 - Clerk	500	500
1 - Public Relations Officer	900	900
1 - Clerk	500	500
1 - Accountant	1,000	1,000
4 - Clerks	500	2,000
1 - Chief Clerk	800	800
2 - Clerks	500	1,000
35		¥32,700

Annual Cost ¥392,400

NOTE: Fire Prevention Engineers and the six engineers should be specialists in hydraulics, mechanical and/or chemical engineering, with any of the six eligible for position of engineering superintendent.

II. Equipment.

A. Administrative Division could utilize existing equipment now being installed by the Fire Section of Home Ministry at no increased cost.

B. Training Division could utilize equipment of the Tokyo Fire Department which is at present under national control at no increased cost.

C. Fire Prevention Division would require the following expenditures within one year after its inception:

(1) Equipment for testing the flash point and explosibility of flammable liquids.

(2) Equipment for testing induced spontaneous heating.

(3) Equipment for testing fire hose.

(4) Equipment for testing fire apparatus and fire equipment.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(5) Laboratory equipment for analyzing non-ferrous metals.

(6) Equipment for testing explosibility of dusts.

(7) Equipment for testing fire resistant qualities of building materials.

(8) The foregoing equipment would meet the immediate needs of the Fire Prevention Division and should not exceed a total cost of ¥375,000.

(9) Pending the procurement of testing equipment, the Fire Section of Home Ministry has assured this office that the School of Engineers at the Imperial University, Tokyo, will be made available to the National Fire Defense Board.

III. Total costs in Japanese Yen value would, therefore, be approximately ¥767,400. Subsequent costs could probably be defrayed in their entirety by establishing a free for inspection and label service comparable to fees now being charged by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for similar services.

NOTE: The initial cost of Fire Prevention Week as shown on budget sheet submitted by Home Ministry was ¥1,616,000.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Breakdown of duties of fire personnel according to their rank

Chief of fire department

He takes his post at the Metropolitan Police Board in order to administer the affairs of keeping watch and safeguarding against flood and fire damages. He receives orders from the Superintendent General and commands and supervises fire officials under assistant inspector.

Chief inspector

The chief inspector who is the head of fire section in the Metropolitan Police Board receives orders from his superior and administers general business affairs and planning inside the section.

As for the chief of fire station, he receives orders from his superior and administers the fire affairs concerning watch and guard against fire and flood damages within the jurisdiction of the station.

Inspector

As for the chief of fire station, he administers the same business as the chief inspector does and as for the sub-chief he assists the chief of fire station. He receives orders from his superior and commands and supervises his subordinate assistant, inspectors, fire sergeants and firemen.

Fire Engineer

He engages in the work of arranging and operating fire organizations receiving orders from his superior.

Assistant inspector

He assists chief of fire station and sub-chief. He receives orders from his superior chiefly and engages in the work of various affairs concerning the execution of fire prevention. He commands and supervises his subordinate fire sergeants and firemen as a middle grade supervisor.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Fire assistant engineer

He engages in the work of arranging and operating fire organizations as an assistant to fire engineer.

Fire Sergeant

As a supervisor of lower grade, he helps his superior and leads firemen as a senior fireman and engages generally in the same work as firemen.

Fireman

He belongs to a police department or a fire station (Fire Department in case of the Metropolitan Police Board) and receives orders from his superior and engages in the work of guard duty. He engages in such practical works of preventing fire as holding nozzle at the time of discharging water on the fire scene.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

INVESTIGATION FOR TR

ori and

Date	Location.	Name of Fire Station	Cause of accident.	Cu
January 22, 1946. Noon.	No. 205, Hameda Suzuki-cho, Kamata-Ku.	Kamata	Dove a car without signal.	On th when fire tr wheel wheel came ~~came~~ came
March, 31st, 1946. 4.28 P.M.	No 4-15, Naka-jujo, Oji-Ku.	Oji	non-dodging.	On the exercise did n it in in the
Sept. 2. 1946. 4.40 P.M.		Shiba	Negligence of Traffic code.	ambu at the small with Thi the pa
Oct. 13. 1946 10.20 A.M.	No. 3837 Hakoen, Sunagawa-Mura, Kitatama-Gun.	Tachikawa	non-dodging.	On the past truck was o
Nov. 5, 1946 5.30 P.M.	Crossing point 1-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-Ku.	Fire Section, Fire Dept.	negligence and carelessness of tram-car driver.	On the passing signal, sun, and

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

INVESTIGATION FOR TRAFFIC ACCIDEN.

on and after January, 1946.

Cause of accident.	Outline of accident.	Extent of da
Done a car without signal.	On the way to a detachment of allied forces, when fire truck stopped temporarily (as a fore wheel stopped) on ~~the street~~ a road, a fore wheel went back without any signal and ~~came~~ ~~came~~ came in touch with as a result.	Fire truc a member is slightly
non-dodging.	On the way from the associated water discharging exercise a waggon, neglecting ~~fire-tr~~ signal, did not dodge the fire-truck. Truck dodged it ~~in the~~ to the right side and consequently sticks ~~in the~~ in ditch into a ditch.	
Negligence of Traffic code.	Ambulance of Shiba Fire Station was carrying patient. at the cross road, a press truck which proceeded from small road on the right hand side came in touch with the ambulance. This is due to the negligence of Traffic code on the part of press truck.	
non-dodging.	On the way to the scene of a fire, a ~~run~~ motor car ~~run~~ run past ~~past~~ did not dodge neglecting traffic code. Fire truck tried to dodge to the left side. But it's dodge was not appropriate.	
negligence and carelessness of tram-car driver.	On the way to the scene of a fire, a fire truck is passing trough through the intersection with due signal, a tram-car which had started a tram-stop run, without notifying the fire truck, proceeded and collide with the fire truck.	