

railway workers should be paid as far as possible on a level with employes of private companies.

- B. In order to enforce discipline among the workers, officials in charge of them should be authorized, as never before, to commend those who merit commendation and mete out punishments where punishments are due.
 - C. Welfare and health facilities should be established, where necessary, as soon as possible.
 - D. Restoration work in war-damaged areas should be accelerated and construction of buildings for new offices be carried out promptly.
 - E. Standards for fixing personnel be re-established as soon as possible, so that a proper number of workers may be assigned to each branch of work. At the same time restrictions on fresh employment should be lifted in so far as hard work and dangerous work are concerned.
 - F. In view of the short supply of materials for workers, such as tools, clothing, gloves and shoes, steps be taken to make up for such deficiencies. With respect to incentive goods, steps should be taken to see that as little difference exists as possible between railroaders and coal miners or farmers.
3. In order to raise efficiency in the conduct of general affairs and to effect a wholesome finance for the Ministry of Transportation, a railway account on a self-supporting basis pure and simple should be set up. If necessary for this purpose, the present setup should be revamped.

4. An administrative inspection system should be established on a permanent basis, so that duties may be performed rigidly and policies implemented judiciously.

(Handwritten notes)
1947
J. H. [unclear]

FILE

Law concerning Temporary Measures pending Coming into Force of the National Government Organization Law.

In paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Administrative Offices Law (Law No. 69 of 1947) and in paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Ordinance for Economic Stabilization Boards (Imperial Ordinance No. 193 of 1947), "shall be valid only for the period of one year from the date of its enforcement" shall read "shall be valid up to and including May 31, 1948", in Article 1 - 3 of the Law concerning the Validity of the Provisions of Orders in Force at the Time of Coming into Force of the Constitution of Japan (Law No. 72 of 1947), etc. and in paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law concerning the Establishment of the Construction Board, "May 2" shall read "May 31".

Supplementary Provisions

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Pending the coming into force of the National Government Organization Law, the fixed number of personnel in administrative offices may be provided for by cabinet order. However, this shall be in accordance with budgetary ~~process~~ ^{Procedure} ~~procedures~~ ~~and~~ ~~affairs~~

Reason

Pending the coming into force of the National Government Organization Law, it is necessary to extend the validity of the provisions of the Administrative Offices Law. This is the reason for submitting the present bill.

Date of approval
APR 22 1948

FILE

Law concerning Temporary Measures pending coming into force of the National Government Organization Law

In paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Administrative Offices Law (Law No. 69 of 1947), ^{and in Par 2 of Suppl Prov} "shall be valid only for the period of one year from the date of its enforcement" shall read "shall be valid up to and including May 31, 1948", in Article 1 - 3 of the Law concerning the validity of the Provisions of Orders in Force at the Time of Coming into Force of the Constitution of Japan, etc. and in paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law concerning the Establishment of the Construction Board, "May 2" shall read "May 31".

Supplementary Provisions

The present law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Pending the coming into force of the National Government Organization Law, the fixed number of personnel in administrative offices may be provided for by cabinet order. However, this shall be in accordance with budgetary process.

Reason

Pending the enactment of the National Government Organization Law, it is necessary to extend the validity of the provisions of the Administrative Offices Law. This is the reason for submitting the present bill.

Supersedes B
Draft

new A.

The Administrative Office Bill

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Project # 2

Article 1. The competence and organization of administrative offices shall be determined by this law, except as otherwise provided for by law.

Article 2. As a competent Minister in charge of the administrative affairs, there shall be, in addition to the Prime Minister, the Attorney General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Welfare, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Labor.

Article 3. The Ministers of the various Ministries shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the Ministers of State. This shall not, however, preclude the Prime Minister from assuming in person any of those posts.

The appointment of the Attorney General shall be separately provided for by law.

Chapter II. Competence

Article 4. Each Minister or the Attorney General shall control and supervise the personnel under his jurisdiction in regard to their performance of duties.

Article 5. When each Minister or the Attorney General considers it necessary to enact, revise or repeal a law or a cabinet order concerning matters under his jurisdiction, he shall submit a draft to the Prime Minister and ask for a cabinet council.

Article 6. Each Minister or the Attorney General may issue an ordinance of the Prime Minister's Office, an ordinance of the

Attorney General's Office, or a ministerial ordinance for the purpose of executing a law or a cabinet order concerning matters under his jurisdiction, or as specially authorized by law or cabinet order.

Unless authorized by law, no penal clause, nor any provision which imposes obligations or restricts rights may be included in an ordinance of the Prime Minister's Office, an ordinance of the Attorney General's Office or a ministerial ordinance.

Article 7. With respect to matters under his charge, each Minister or the Attorney General may direct and supervise the heads of local public entities in relation to such administrative affairs as are executed by them on the basis of law in their capacity as state organs. If any act of such head as a state organ is deemed to be in violation of law or order, or ultra vires, such act may be suspended or rescinded.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the administrative affairs of a local autonomous entity which are carried out by the head thereof on the basis of the laws which are in conformity with the principle of local autonomy.

Chapter III. Organization

Article 8. The Affairs under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and the Attorney General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Welfare, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Labor shall be administered, respectively, by the Prime Minister's Office, the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of

Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Labor.

Article 9. Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding Article, in case it is necessary for the purpose of administering the affairs specified in the same Article, there may be established any necessary organs under the jurisdiction of the competent Minister as provided for by law.

Article 10. In the Prime Minister's Office, the Attorney General's Office and each Ministry, it shall be customary to set up a Secretariate and Bureaus in order to divide the charge of the affairs under their respective jurisdiction.

In addition to the Bureaus and Divisions specified in the preceding paragraph, any necessary Bureaus and Divisions and organs may be set up as provided for by law or cabinet order. However, with regard to the establishment or abolition of a local special government office, it shall be in accordance with the provisions of law. Necessary Matters concerning the sectional organization of the Bureaus, Divisions, and organs as specified in the preceding two paragraphs shall be determined by the Prime Minister or the Attorney General.

Article 11. Each Ministry shall have the following personnel:-

Parliamentary Vice-Minister	one person first class
Vice - Minister	one person first class
Parliamentary Councillor	one person first class

Article 12. The Prime Minister's Office, the Attorney General's Office and each Ministry shall each have the personnel specified in the following:-

The Prime Minister's Office:

Private Secretaries to the Prime Minister

two persons second class

The Attorney General's Office:

Private Secretary to the Attorney General:

one person second class

Each Ministry:

Private Secretary to the Minister

one person second class

Article 13. In the organizations under the jurisdiction of each Minister and the Attorney General, there shall be the following personnel. However, a part of such personnel may remain unappointed.

Directors of Bureau

Secretaries first, second and third class

Technical Officials first, second and third class

* Educational Officials first, second and third class
The post of a Director of Bureau shall be filled by a first class Secretary or Technical Official.

The fixed number of Secretaries, Technical, and Educational Officials shall be determinal by cabinet order.

In addition to the personnel as specified in paragraph 1, any necessary personnel may be installed as provided for by law or cabinet order.

Article 14. The Parliamentary Vice-Minister shall assist the Minister by participating in the formation of political programs and attending to matters of negotiation with the Diet.

Article 15. The Vice-Minister shall assist the Minister by regulating the affairs of the Ministry and exercising supervision over the affairs of various Bureaus and Divisions (including the organs as specified in Article 9).

Article 16. The Partiamentary Councillor shall participate by order of the Minister in matters of negotiation with the Diet and

other political affairs.

Article 17. Private Secretaries to the Prime Minister, a Private Secretary to the Attorney General and a Private Secretary to each Minister shall deal with confidential matters by order of the Prime Minister, the Attorney General or the Minister, respectively.

Article 18. Directors of a Bureau shall, by order of superiors, have charge of and administer the affairs of the Bureau.

Article 19. Secretaries shall, by order of superiors, deal with office affairs.

Article 20. ^{Officials} Technical ~~and~~ shall, by order of superiors, deal with technical affairs.

Article 21. Educational officials shall, by order of superiors deal with educational affairs.

Chapter IV. Cabinet Secretariat

Article 22. The Cabinet Secretariat shall have the following personnel:-
personnel:-

Director General	one person first class
Deputy Directors General	two persons first class
Private Secretaries to Ministers of State	five persons second class
Cabinet Secretaries	first, second and third class

The fixed number of Cabinet Secretaries shall be determined by Cabinet order.

Article 23. The Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall control and manage the affairs of the Cabinet Secretariat, and direct and supervise the personnel thereof with regard to their performance of duties.

The Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat may, as separately provided for by law, assume charge of the affairs under

the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

Article 24. Deputy Directors General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall assist the Director General in the discharge of his duties.

The provision of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply correspondingly to Deputy Directors General.

Article 25. Private Secretaries to Ministers of State shall be attached to the Ministers of State other than the Prime Minister, the Attorney General, and Ministers of the various Ministries, and shall, by their order, deal with confidential matters.

Article 26. Cabinet Secretaries shall, by order of superiors, deal with office affairs.

Article 27. With regard to the application of the provisions of Articles 4 to 6 inclusive, matters related to the Cabinet Secretariat shall be considered as those under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 28. In addition to the Ministers of State and the officials as separately provided for by law, the officials whose appointment and dismissal require the attestation by the Emperor shall be Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 29. The present law shall come into force from May 3, 1948.

Article 30. Necessary matters concerning the enforcement of this law shall be determined by cabinet order.