ATTN: PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER

ATTN: PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

Ministry of Welfare, Hatsu-Sha No. 129 December 7, 1948.

TO : The Prefectural Governors

FROM : Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

SUBJECT: Extent of the expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law.

The extensive revision of the Standard Amount of Living Assistance was made in the 8th revision, as notified by Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-Sha No. 94, dated August 13, 1948, in conformity with the social and economic circumstances. But recently the raising in the price of rice as well as the increased rations of staple food and condiments have been put into effect, and at this opportunity an attempt has been made not merely to revise the standard amount, but also to adopt the method of computing the standard amount by "Combination system", in order that a proper and just protection, consistent with the actual circumstances of the needy may be materialized, and it has been so decided to enforce retroactively as from November 1st, according to "Substance of the Enforcement of the 9th Revision of the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, that I, by order, instruct you that you may handle it with nothing left to be desired, taking into consideration the following notes.

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merely to revise the standard amount, but also to adopt the method of computing the standard amount by "Combination system", in order that a proper and just protection, consistent with the actual circumstances of the needy may be materialized, and it has been so decided to enforce retroactively as from November 1st, according to "Substance of the Enforcement of the 9th Revision of the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, that I, by order, instruct you that you may handle it with nothing left to be desired, taking into consideration the following notes.

Notes :

1. Thorough-going guidance should be provided to make the welfare commissioner, and the head of city, town and village comprehend the purport of this revision and its handling method, simultaneously attempting to visualize the innovation and strengthening of the prefectural, municipal, and local office functions as well as the improvement and rationalization of protection office work.

2. With regard to the protection cost to be borne by localities, which will be augmented necessarily by this revision, such an action as to raise the amount of local alloted tax is to be taken. Accordingly, strict guidance and supervision should be made so as not to keep the needy from receiving necessary protection on the pretext of the stringency of local finance.

3. In the process of taking the procedures to provide living assistance, the so-called three-step procedures through city, town or village office, prefectural office and the Ministry of Welfare has been changed into the two-step procedures through city, town or village and prefecture, with a view to effecting the rapidity and appropriateness of protection, and it is intended that even the limitation of the two-step procedures will entirely be abolished at the earliest opportunity.

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Therefore, special attention should be paid to ensure adequate and proper determination of the minimum living cost by the city, town and village and of the excessive payment beyond the standard living assistance by the prefecture, so that the protection extended will never fail to be just and correct.

Substance of the Enforcement of the 8th Revision of the Standard Amount of Living Assistance.

I. Purport and main points of this revision.

1. With increases in the ration of staple food, bean pasts, soy sauce, edible oil, etc., beginning from November I, the food conditions of the country has been improved greatly, In proportion to the amounts increased, accordingly, an attempt has been made to raise the calorie standard employed as the basis of computing the minimum living cost. As a result the calorie standard underlying the determination of the minimum living standard has, as shown in Separate Paper V, Table of Standard Calorie by Age and Sex, reached 99.85 percent against the calorie figures indicated in the Standard Table showing the Calorie Requirement for Japanese compiled by the State Research Institute of Nutrition, thus resulting in a nearly satisfactory condition, only viewed from the point of calorie quantity.

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2. With the revision of prices in rice, wheat, etc., on November 1, the computation of the food expenses has correspondingly been revised.

3. In the standard amount of living assistance so far a definite family make-up was supposedly set up, namely, up to the 7th revision, only a definite five-person household consisting of man (aged 64), woman (35), boy (9), girl (5) and boy (1), and in the 8th revision made on August 1 of this year, the definite households make-up composed of one to six family members were supposedly set up.

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For example:

1-person household		Woman (aged 62)
2-	" "	Man (65), woman (58).
3-	" "	Woman (35), boy (10), girl (7).
4-	" "	Man (72), woman (37), boy (6), girl (3).
5-	" "	Man (64), woman (35), boy (9), girl (5), boy (1).
6-	" "	Man (61), woman (76), woman (33), girl (8), boy (6), boy (4).

The minimum living cost necessary for the household make-up thus specified was computed only with an additional allowance by regional difference. This method was uniformally applied to all cases in so far as the number of family members was the same. According to the present standard amount in which the food expense occupies 85 percent approximately, however, there may be marked difference in the minimum living cost, if families differ in make-up, though just the same in the number of family member, so it has been recognized as unreasonable to continue this method. As a consequence the standard which is flexible enough to be adjusted to these differences of the number, sex and age of family members besides regional difference, has been established, as indicated in Separate Table I, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, (Group I and II.)

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5- " " Man (64), woman (35), boy (9), girl (5), boy (1).

6- " " Man (61), woman (76), woman (33), girl (8), boy(6), boy(4).

The minimum living cost necessary for the household make-up thus specified was computed only with an additional allowance by regional difference. This method was uniformally applied to all cases in so far as the number of family members was the same. According to the present standard amount in which the food expense occupies 65 percent approximately, however, there may be marked difference in the minimum living cost, if families differ in make-up, though just the same in the number of family member, so it has been recognized as unreaconable to continue this method. As a consequence the standard which is flexible enough to be adjusted to these differences of the number, sex and age of family members besides regional difference, has been established, as indicated in Separate Table I, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, (Group I and II.)

4. Artificial feeding expenses, school lunch expenses, and schooling expenses treated hitherto as outside the scope of the standard amount have been included in the standard amount of living assistance.

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II. Handling method

1. The standard of living assistance.

The standard of living assistance is computed by the use of Separate Table I. Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance (Group I and II).

2. Procedures to provide the living assistance.

(1) Determination of the minimum living cost.

(i)

The standard of the minimum living cost to be applied to each household is fixed by the use of Separate Table, "Standard Table for Determining the Minimum Living Cost" (hereafter will be called Standard Table for the Determination) (Refer to Example I).

(ii)

The minimum living cost actually required for each household is determined on the basis of the standard fixed in the preceeding paragraph by the use of Separate Table III, "Table for Determining the Minimum Living Cost", and that determination is made by the head of city, town or village through discussion of the welfare commissioner council on the basis of the statement of the needy person and the investigations and opinion by the welfare commissioner on charge.

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i) The minimum living cost should not be determined vaguely, namely, by resorting to the so-called quess work, but accurately without fail in accordance with Separate Table II, following the next guide.

(A) Food expenses (Refer to Example II)

(a) Staple Food expenses.

In case the whole of staple food is supplied by oneself, the rationed staple food expenses should wholly be eliminated, and the equivalent cost should be deducted from the expenses for rationed staple food.

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(b) Vegetable purchase expenses

In case the whole of vegetables is supplied by oneself, the expenses for non-rationed subsidiary food should wholly be eliminated.

When a quarter of the required amount of vegetables is supplied by oneself, the expenses for non-rationed subsidiary food should be decreased for the portion exceeding a quarter.

(c) Fish purchase expenses

In case the whole of fish is supplied by oneself, the expenses for purchasing fish among the expenses for the rationed subsidiary food should wholly be eliminated, and furthermore, when the calories self-supplied exceed the calories (4% calories) acquired from fish, the expenses for non-rationed subsidiary food should be decreased partly, taking its proportion into consideration.

(d) Condiments purchase expenses

In case the whole of condiments is supplied by oneself, the expenses for purchasing condiments should wholly be eliminated, and in order cases the expenses should be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination,

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rationed subsidiary food should wholly be [illegible]

furthermore, when the calories self-supplied exceed the calories (4) calories) acquired from fish, the expenses for non-rationed subsidiary food should be decreased partly, taking its proportion into consideration.

(d) Condiments purchase expenses

In case the whole of condiments is supplied by [illegible], the expenses for purchasing condiments should wholly be eliminated, and in order cases the expenses should be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

(B) Housing expenses (Refer to Example III)

(a) Rent

Housing expenses should wholly be eliminated when the rent for house or room is free of charge.

In case the dwelling house is of one's own or the house-rent is less than the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, the housing expenses should be as the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation. In case the rent is more than the amount itemized in Standard Table

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for the Determination, the actual cost of the rent over the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination may be approved as far as it can be diverted from other expenses within the scope of Standard Table for the Determination, (2).

(b) Expenses for fixtures and kitchen utensils

Expenses for fixtures and kitchen utensils will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

(c) Public water charges

In case public water system is not utilized, the public water charges should entirely be eliminated.

(C) Clothing expenses

Clothing expenses will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

(D) Light and heat expenses (Refer to Example IV)

(a) Electric light charges, matches and others will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination.

(b) Firewood and charcoal

In case the whole of firewood or charcoal is supplied by oneself, the expenses for firewood and charcoal should

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(C) Clothing expenses

Clothing expenses will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

(D) Light and heat expenses (Refer to Example IV)

(a) Electric light charges, matches and others will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination.

(b) Firewood and charcoal

In case the whole of firewood or charcoal is supplied by oneself, the expenses for firewood and charcoal should wholly be eliminated. In case self-supply is more than one-third of the quantity required, the expenses for firewood and charcoal should be decreased for the portion exceeding the one-third.

In case self-supply is less than one-third of the quantity required, the expenses will be as the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

In case the expenses for firewood and charcoal is more than the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, the expenses for firewood and charcoal over the amount

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itemized in Standard Table for the Determination may be approved as far as it can be diverted from other expenses within the scope of Standard Table for the Determination, (?).

( ) Health and sanitary expenses

(a) Public-bath charges and hair-dressing charges,

Only when public-bath charges or hair-dressing charges are not required at all, these will wholly be eliminated, and in other cases the expenses will be as the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

(b) Sanitation expenses.

The expenses for sanitation will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

( ) Incidental expenses.

Incidental expenses will be as the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

ii) For the elimination or deduction in accordance with the foregoing guide, the average of the half year to come will be regarded as the standard, provided that as to staple food the average in a month will be made the standard.

iii) The quantity required of each article is supposed to be the quantity-

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The expenses for sanitation will be the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

( ) Incidental expenses.

Incidental expenses will be as the amount itemized in Standard Table for the Determination, without making computation.

ii) For the elimination or deduction in accordance with the foregoing guide, the average of the half year to come will be regarded as the standard, provided that as to staple food the average in a month will be made the standard.

iii) The quantity required of each article is supposed to be the quantity calculated in the itemization of Standard Table for the Determination.

(2) Determination of the income.

1. All of income should be computed by the use of Separate Table IV "Table for Determining the Income".

2. The determination of income should be made by taking such steps, namely; the welfare commissioner traces up to the source of income on the basis of the statement made by the applicant, and the head of city, town or village gives decision through discussion of the welfare commissioner council.

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3 The determination of income should be made strictly according to the following guide.

(i) Regular income

(a) Earned income from employment.

The income earned from employment should be computed after the expenses inevitably connected with the income have been deducted from the total amount of earned income, As the expenses of this kind, the following items may be mentioned.

1. Income tax, health insurance premium, membership fee of the mutual relief association or labour union.
2. Fare
3. Expenses for buying special ration for the working-man.
4. Other expenses approved by the welfare commissioner council as indispensable.

(b) Income from independent business.

The income from independent business should be computed by deducting the expenses for raw materials, stock-in-trade, fare, correspondence, etc., which have been approved by the

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fee of the mutual relief association or labour union.

2. Fare

3. Expenses for buying special ration for the working-man.

4. Other expenses approved by the welfare commissioner council as indispensable.

(b) Income from independent business.

The income from independent business should be computed by deducting the expenses for raw materials, stock-in-trade, fare, correspondence, etc., which have been approved by the welfare commissioner council as indispensable to get profits, from the total amount gained.

(c) Income from property.

Only the property which can yield profits, should be computed, exclusive of the property necessary for maintenance of the minimum living, and the expenses inevitably connected with the profits, for example, house tax, land tax and so forth should be deducted from the profits totalled.

(d) Income from pension and insurance.

The income tax and other expenses inevitably accompanied by that income should be deducted from the total sum.

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(e) Remittance or gift from other people.

The money remitted or gifted continuously from other people should, large or small, be included in the income. In case of remittance or gift in kind, that article will be regarded as a kind of those self-supplied, if it is essential for maintenance of the minimum living, being listed in Standard Table for the Determination. This will be taken into consideration in time of determining the minimum living cost.

(i) Incidental income

(a) When an income by disposition of property (real property or chattels), insurance money, or a comparatively large sum of income (more than 200 yen), though for once, is obtained, it should be regarded as a part of the income for that month, and in case its amount is more than the minimum living cost determined, it will be calculated as a part of the monthly income from the following month onwards. In such a case, accordingly, discontinuance or suspension of protection, or changes in protection might be made.

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(b) As to the article of fairly high price (more than 200 yen), such as phonograph, camera and the like, which is not listed in Standard Table for the Determination, the appraised value of that article will be regarded as part of the income.

(iii) The income under the following items should not be included in the determination of income as before.

(a) LARA good and other money and goods of a charitable nature, received from social work agencies, etc.

(b) Temporary renumeration or money or goods received from friends, neighbours, etc.

(c) Small sum and unstable income during the period of apprenticeship.

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(d) Small sum and unstable income from home job, etc., under taken by utilization of leisure time.

"Small sum" mentioned in (c) and (d) should, for the time being, be treated as pointing to the case in which the sum totalled in that month is less than 200 yen.

(3) Determination of the payment amount of living assistance.

The amount obtainable by deducting the amount of income determined by (2) from the minimum living cost determined by (1) shall be the amount of living assistance to be provided.

(4) In providing the living assistance determined by the preceeding paragraph (3), it must be handled as follows:

1. The amount payable in the authority of the head of city, town, or village:

(i) The amount up to the standard amount of living assistance computed by Separate Table I, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, for the aged over 60 years of age or one person-household who has not almost any income owing to physical handicap, disability, or disease (including those being accommodated in the protective institution intended for living protection).

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paragraph (3), it must be handled as follows:

1. The amount payable in the authority of the head of city, town, or village:

(i) The amount up to the standard amount of living assistance computed by Separate Table I, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, for the aged over 60 years of age or one person-household who has not almost any income owing to physical handicap, disability, or disease (including those being accommodated in the protective institution intended for living protection).

(ii) The amount less than 60 per cent of the standard amount of living assistance computed by Separate Table, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance for the households other than those specified in the foregoing paragraph (1),

2. The amount payable with the approval of the prefectural governor:

The amount up to 100 per cent over 60 per cent of the standard amount of living assistance computed by Separate Table I, Table for Computing the standard amount of living assistance (excluding the household mentioned in the preceeding paragraph (ii)

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In case the approval in accordance with the above paragraph 2, has been made by the prefectural governor, the conditions on the approvals made for that month has to be reported to this Ministry by the 10th of the following month, without fail, according to the form prescribed in Separate Table VI.

(5) Procedures for special case.

The revised standard amount of living assistance is of such a nature that almost the majority of households can maintain their minimum lifing, because of the standard by "Combination system" which has a flexibility adaptable to the differences in age, family make-up, sex distinction, age and so forth. Nevertheless, in case the family under public assistance can not maintain their minimum living with the amount by Separate Table I, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, for the special reason, for example, that the family is so burdened with a patient requiring such nutriments as milk or butter for some time as a result of doctor's diagnosis that the living expenses goes up to a considerable sum of money, the expenses required for that household may be provided with the approval by the Minister of Welfare for that household.

To the application for approval in this case the investigation

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age and so forth. Nevertheless, in case the family under public assistance can not maintain their minimum living with the amount by Separate Table I, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, for the special reason, for example, that the family is so burdened with a patient requiring such nutriments as milk or butter for some time as a result of doctor's diagnosis that the living expenses goes up to a considerable sum of money, the expenses required for that household may be provided with the approval by the Minister of Welfare for that household.

To the application for approval in this case the investigation report according to the form illustrated in Separate Table VII, Investigation Report on the Determination Exceeding the Standard Amount of the Minimum Living Cost has to be attached.

(6) In case there is no time to make the handlings prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs under the pressing circumstances of the person who is in need of protection, an action of protection may be commenced immediately, and after that the prescribed procedures will be taken.

III. Guidance of the agencies concerned and the arrangements of protection office work.

In order to enforce a proper and just protection really consistent with the actual circumstances of the needy household, you are requested to do

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everything in your power, particularly paying attentions to the following points.

1. To make all the persons concerned as well as the welfare commissioner and the head of city, town or village comprehend the purport and procedures of this method.
2. To handle the Table for Determining the Minimum Living Cost and the Table for Determining the Income with prudence and impatiality, as they reveal the actual conditions of the needy household, and to prepare the investigative documents on them and preserve them as official records, together with the protection ledger.
3. To review the real state of the household receiving protection as soon as possible, and to prepare the investigative documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph 2.

IV. In case the extent and method of the expenses to be provided for living assistance which the prefectural governor intends to decide in accordance with this revision of the standard amount of living assistance is within the scope of the amount shown in Separate Table 1, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, the approval by the Minister of Welfare is not required according to the provision of Article 10, the Enforcement Ordinance of the Daily Life Security Law

sioner and the head of city, town or village comprehend the purport and procedures of this method.

2. To handle the Table for Determining the Minimum Living Cost and the Table for Determining the Income with prudence and impatiality, as they reveal the actual conditions of the needy household, and to prepare the investigative documents on them and preserve them as official records, together with the protection ledger.

3. To review the real state of the household receiving protection as soon as possible, and to prepare the investigative documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph 2.

IV. In case the extent and method of the expenses to be provided for living assistance which the prefectural governor intends to decide in accordance with this revision of the standard amount of living assistance is within the scope of the amount shown in Separate Table 1, Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Living Assistance, the approval by the Minister of Welfare is not required according to the provision of Article 10, the Enforcement Ordinance of the Daily Life Security Law. When the notification by the prefectural governor is issued, a copy of it must be sent to this Ministry.

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The Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-Sha No. 94.

13 August, 1948

TO : The Governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido, and Prefectures.

FROM : Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

SUBJECT: The Revision of the Standard Amount of the Expenses to be disbursed for the Protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

With the revision of prices recently carried out, proper and adequate protection may hardly be expected in accordance with the standard amount to be disbursed for the protections under the present Daily Life Security Law. Therefore, now its revision has been made to the standard amount and it has been so decided to enforce as from August 1st, that I, by order, inform you that you may manage it completely, with a thorough understanding of the Revision Gist of the Standard Amount as you will see in the following.

Further, your are requested to know that with the revision this time, Welfare Ministry Notifications; Hatsu-Sha No. 4 (Determination of the Amount of Payment on Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law for Those with Partial Income), dated 23, Jan. and Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 57 (Determination Procedure on the Living necessary for a Minimum Living) have been repealed.

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Revision Gist of the Standard Amount to be disbursed
for the Protections under the Daily Life Security Law

I. Matters concerning the standard amount of the expenses for living assistance.

1. Fundamental purport of the revision

(1) The present standard amount was figured out in conformity with the social and economic circumstances in those days, but it becomes difficult to accord with the actual conditions owing to the changes of various circumstances, so that as a temporary measures in the transitional stage before a comprehensive amendment of prices was put into operation, the notifications, Welfare Ministry Hatsu-Sha No. 7 "Determination of the Amount of Payment on Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law for those with Partial Income," dated 23 Jan. 1948, and Sha-Ostu-Hatsu No. 57 "Determination Procedure on the Limit necessary for a Minimum Living were devised as a means of adjustment to square the standard with the actual prevailing situations. However, the comprehensive amendment has almost been brought to a conclusion, so an attempt has been made to revise the present standard amount at an extensive scale. The point aimed at for the revising is not to simply raise the present standard amount in conformity with the amendment of prices, but to enable the standard to ensure a minimum living by making an exhaustive

various circumstances, so that as a temporary measures in the transitional stage before a comprehensive amendment of prices was put into operation, the notifications, Welfare Ministry Hatsu-Sha No. 7 "Determination of the Amount of Payment on Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law for those with Partial Income," dated 23 Jan. 1948, and Sha-Ostu-Hatsu No. 57 "Determination Procedure on the Limit necessary for a Minimum Living were devised as a means of adjustment to square the standard with the actual prevailing situations. However, the comprehensive amendment has almost been brought to a conclusion, so an attempt has been made to revise the present standard amount at an extensive scale. The point aimed at for the revising is not to simply raise the present standard amount in comformity with the amendment of prices, but to enable the standard to ensure a minimum living by making an exhaustive study of the existing standard amount, taking the opportunity of the revision this time.

(a) The computation of living expenses by the number of family member has not followed the method which fixes the standard amount in multiplying the living expenses of a representative five-person family by a fixed increase or decrease rate as is the case in the present standard amount. Markedly different from the above method, the necessary living expenses has been worked out as scientifically and

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reasonably as possible for each of representative needy households as supposed in the following family make-up table.

Number of family member	
1	Woman (62 years old)
2	Man (62") Woman (58")
3	Woman (35") Boy (10") Girl (7")
4	Man (72") Woman (37") Boy (5") Child (3")
5	Man (64") Woman (35") Boy (9") Child (5") Child (1")
6	Man(81") Woman(76") Woman(33") Girl(8") Boy(6") Child(4")

(b) As to the food expenses we at first laid down a principle to secure the standard calorie requirement for each individual from the point of dietetics (1,508 calories, on an average, for each of five-person needy household according to the calculation by the State Research Institute of Nutrition), but in view of the conditions of our country that the dietically indispensable calorie requirement can hardly be met even with the aggregated quantity of the home products and the imported foodstuffs embodying the goodwill of the Allied Forces, we have computed the maximum calorie quantity corresponding to sex distinction and age respectively in so for as circumstances permit, and then worked out the

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(b) As to the food expenses we at first laid down a principle to secure the standard calorie requirement for each individual from the point of dietetics (1,508 calories, on an average, for each of five-person needy household according to the calculation by the State Research Institute of Nutrition), but in view of the conditions of our country that the dietically indispensable calorie requirement can hardly be met even with the aggregated quantity of the home products and the imported foodstuffs embodying the goodwill of the Allied Forces, we have computed the maximum calorie quantity corresponding to sex distinction and age respectively in so for as circumstances permit, and then worked out the expenses needed to secure that quantity of calorie.

Accordingly, the deficient quantity of calorie which can not be procured from rationed foodstuffs has been made to be supplemented by non-controlled foodstuffs, and the expenses necessary for it has been figured out.

(c) As to the other expenses than food expenses, the articles necessary for maintaining a minimum living of each of the needy household have been selected and computed in consideration of their consumption degrees. For example, with regard to the housing expenses the

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lowest rent proportionate to the number of family member, and the expenses for indispensable kitchen utensils have been figured out, while as to the expenses for health and sanitation, necessary goods and unnecessary to children or women have been differentiated, in an attempt to be compatible with the actual conditions.

(d) When the educational expenses is included in the standard amount as before, the needy family having school children will inequitably be burdened with educational expenses with which the needy cannot dispense because of compulsory education. For this reason, educational expenses has been placed outside of the standard amount with a view to securing the minimum educational expenses required for the needy household with school children.

As educational expenses has been put without the framework of the standard amount, culture expenses has been made to be included in the newly-made column of miscellaneous expenses.

(e) What should be provided to the needy family in addition of the standard amount are the educational expenses mentioned above, the actual expenses of rationed milk to artificially-fed infants, and the actual expenses to be collected from school children under school lunch program.

(f) The revised standard amount contains all the necessary expenses computated on the basis of the viewpoints stated in the foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, and furthermore, the above expenses (ex-

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securing the minimum educational expenses required for the needy household with school children.

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(e) What should be provided to the needy family in addition of the standard amount are the educational expenses mentioned above, the actual expenses of rationed milk to artificially-fed infants, and the actual expenses to be collected from school children under school lunch program.

(f) The revised standard amount contains all the necessary expenses computated on the basis of the viewpoints stated in the foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, and furthermore, the above expenses (expenses for artificial feeding of infants, expenses for school lunch program, and educational expenses) can be added to the standard amount as occasion calls. Accordingly, the revised standard amount of living assistance will be of such a nature as enough to ensure a minimum living, except a particular case under which a needy ~~and~~ nurturer who is also a patient requires special expenses for nourishment.

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2. The revised standard amount of living assistance grant.

(1) The standard amount of minimum living expenses under the Daily Life Security law is as per Separate Table 1.

(2) The amount allowable by the headman of city, town or village is as per Separate Table 2.

(3) The amount allowable with the approval of the prefectural governor is as per Separate Table 3.

3. Method of application.

(1) In making the recognition of the expenses for a minimum living and the payment amount of living assistance grant, the following points should be kept in mind.

(a) Since the standard amount of the expenses for a minimum living has been obtained by computing the minimum living expenses of a needy family conceivable in reality, based upon the Country-wide Survey on the Living Condition of Needy Family and other data on the actual condition, it is thinkable that such a case as to recognize minimum living expenses exceeding the standard amount will be very scarce for the time being. However, if the necessity of making a recognition in expess of the standard amount arises, the procedure for the approval of the Welfare Minister should be taken as soon as possible without making it cumbersome in order that the perfection of protection may be actualized.

(b) In determining the payment amount of living assistance grant for each household, the amount in which any income is, regardless of the income by regular work or what is called blackmaketeering, deducted

Title I minus income

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living and the payment amount of living assistance grant, the following points should be kept in mind.

(a) Since the standard amount of the expenses for a minimum living has been obtained by computing the minimum living expenses of a needy family unbelievable in reality, based upon the Country-wide Survey on the Living Condition of Needy Family and other data on the actual condition, it is thinkable that such a case as to recognize minimum living expenses exceeding the standard amount will be very scarce for the time being. However, if the necessity of making a recognition in excess of the standard amount arises, the procedure for the approval of the Welfare Minister should be taken as soon as possible without making it cumbersome in order that the perfection of protection may be actualized.

(b) In determining the payment amount of living assistance grant for each household, the amount in which any income is, regardless of the income by regular work or what is called blackmaketeering, deducted from the amount recognized as the minimum living expenses of that household shall be the payment amount. In the past an estimate of income was inclined to be made at too low a level, which was often pointed out by the concerned. The standard amount revised has been fixed at the highest limit as far as the present condition of the country permits. Therefore you ought to be impartial and rigid in making an estimate of income.

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As it has also been pointed out that even when the recognition of minimum living and an estimate of income are conducted with fairness, there are such instances in which less amount than the assistance grant to be provided is actually furnished merely by reason of the financial circumstances of city, town or village, you are requested to exercise a close supervision under direct guidance and to effect a proper and just protection.

(2) The procedure of paying living assistance grant should be made, taking account of the following points.

(a) The standard amount has been computed on the basis of a household having no income, but in view of the actual conditions that most of needy families earn some income, except the patients or children who are not able to work, the amount allowable by the headman of city, town or village (Separate Table 2), and the amount allowable with the approval of prefectural governor (Separate Table 3) have been worked out besides the standard amount of minimum living expenses.

(b) As it is probable that there will be many cases in which the minimum living expenses of a needy household having no income or a small, exceeds the payment amount indicated in Separate Table 2, adequate guidance should be given to let the headman of city, town or village take the required procedure immediately without working a great business of it.

In case the payment amount shown in Separate Table 3 is exceeded, an application for approval should be filed to this ministry as soon as possible, while such a temporary measures to give approval within the

household having no income, but in view of the actual [illegible]
most of needy families earn some income, except the patients or children who are not able to work, the amount allowable by the headman of city, town or village (Separate Table 2), and the amount allowable with the approval of prefectural governor (Separate Table 3) have been worked out besides the standard amount of minimum living expenses.

(b) As it is probable that there will be many cases in which the minimum living expenses of a needy household having no income or a small, exceeds the payment amount indicated in Separate Table 2, adequate guidance should be given to let the headman of city, town or village take the required procedure immediately without working a great business of it.

In case the payment amount shown in Separate Table 3 is exceeded, an application for approval should be filed to this ministry as soon as possible, while such a temporary measures to give approval within the amount shown in Separate Table 3 is provisionally taken.

(3) In making the recognition of minimum living expenses and the determination of the payment amount, it is particularly important that the standard amount is applied so as to be in full accord with the condition as it actually stands in that locality. Taking food expenses as an example, any other articles of food than those on which the [illegible]

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computation of the standard amount is based, may be chosen or obtained at a cheaper price. With this point in view, consideration should be given to educate the city, town and village official as well as the people Welfare Commissioner to the full extent in helping the needy to make a living.

4.

(1) In case the recognition of minimum living expenses is made in excess of the standard amount of minimum expenses (Separate Table 1) or in case the payment amount of living assistance grant is decided in excess ofthe amount allowable by the headman of city, town or village (Separate Table 2), or the amount allowable with the approval of Prefectural Governor, the application for approval shall be submitted with Inquiry Sheet, Form I.

(2) In case the Prefectural Governor has approved the payment amount allowable with Prefecture Governor authorization, the number of cases during that month shall be reported to this ministry without fail by the tenth of the following month according to Separate Paper Form II.

II. As regards the extent of the expenses to be disbursed for medical treatment, the Ministry of Welfare Notification, No. 66, Feb. 8, 1943, "Method of the Computation of the Amount of the Expenses necessary for the Medical Treatment of the Health Insurance and the Seamen's Insurance, and of the Expenses required to the Foundation Carrying out the Work of the National Health Insurance" has recently been revised in part and will

(Separate Table 2), of the [illegible]

tural Governor, the application for approval shall be submitted with Inquiry Sheet, Form I.

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disbursed for medical treatment shall be handled in accordance with the existing law for the time being.

III. The standard amount of the expense disbursed for Birth Aid or Funeral Aid, the funeral expense described in Para. 1, Art. 17 of the Daily Life Security Law, and the expenses disbursed for funeral service according to the provision of Para. 2 of the same article shall be revised as follows:

1. Standard amount revised

Classification	Revised basis			Remarks
	six large cities	Other cities	Town & villages	
Birth Aid	¥ 550	¥ 550	¥ 500	
Funeral Aid (funeral service expense)	adult 1,400 child 1,000	adult 1,300 child 900	adult 1,000 child 700	Term "child" means those who are under school age.

Remarks: Itemization of the computation is as per Separate Table.

2. In case it is difficult to apply the above mentioned standard amount because of a special reason of a person to be protected, necessary amount shall be disbursed to each household (each person to be protected) through the Ministry of Welfare authorization.

IV. As regards the revision of the standard amount of the expenses to be disbursed for Occupation Aid, a first hand study is being made thorough-

Birth Aid	¥ 550	¥ 550	¥ 500	
Funeral Aid (funeral service expense)	adult 1,400 child 1,000	adult 1,300 child 900	adult 1,000 child 700	Term "child" means those who are under school age.

Remarks: Itemization of the computation is as per Separate Table.

2. In case it is difficult to apply the above mentioned standard amount because of a special reason of a person to be protected, necessary amount shall be disbursed to each household (each person to be protected) through the Ministry of Welfare authorization.

IV. As regards the revision of the standard amount of the expenses to be disbursed for Occupation Aid, a first hand study is being made thoroughly, and so the existing standard amount is still in effect for t time being. Namely, in case of granting or lending the funds, instruments or materials required for one's occupation, the standard amount is 1,000 yen for one person, and only in case the prefectural governor has approved it to be necessary, the amount up to 2,000 yen may be provided. The standard amount of the expenses to be disbursed for acquiring technical

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training required for one's occupation is 3 yen per person a day. In case it is difficult to apply the above standard amount, its treatment is also in accordance with the existing provisions.

V. With regard to the revision of the standard amount of the administrative expenses of the protective institution, a concrete study is being made on the principle that the number of staffs corresponding to the inmates and the characteristics of each institution shall be assigned, with a suitable allowance based on the social and economic circumstances of to-day, and as to the institution for the aged, it has been decided as follows. So it shall be handled according to the Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-Sha No. 95, Revision of the Standard Amount for the Protections under the Daily Life Security Law.

The revised standard amount of administrative expenses of the institution for the aged: less than 23 yen 30 sen per inmate.

VI. When it is decided with the scope of the revised standard amount in Living Assistance, Birth Aid and the administrative expenses of the protective institution, you may handle it according to Article 10 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Daily Life Security Law, without the necessity of making application for the approval of the Welfare Minister.

In case a notification is issued, you shall send a copy of it to this Ministry.

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Separate Table

1. The standard amount of the expenses for a minimum living

(Monthly basis)

Person / District	Family make-up						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	The following sum is increased for every additional person
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metro., 5 cities & the region of similar circumstances	720 (24)	1,735 (57.85)	2,700 (90)	3,350 (111.65)	4,100 (136.65)	4,795 (159.85)	670 (22.35)
Other cities & the region of similar circumstances	670 (22.35)	1,505 (50.15)	2,465 (82.15)	3,060 (102.00)	3,740 (124.65)	44405 (146.85)	610 (20.35)
Town & village	620 (20.85)	1,380 (46.00)	2,230 (74.35)	2,775 (92.50)	3,380 (112.65)	4,010 (133.65)	570 (19.00)

2. The amount allowable by the headman of city, town or village

Person / District	Family make-up						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	The following sum is increased for every additional person
The region divided							

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District							
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metro., 5 cities & the region of similar circumstances	720 (24)	1,735 (57.85)	2,700 (90)	3,350 (111.65)	4,100 (136.65)	4,795 (159.85)	670 (22.35)
Other cities & the region of similar circumstances	670 (22.35)	1,505 (50.15)	2,465 (82.15)	3,060 (102.00)	3,740 (124.65)	44405 (146.85)	610 (20.35)
Town & village	620 (20.85)	1,380 (46.00)	2,230 (74.35)	2,775 (92.50)	3,380 (112.65)	4,010 (133.65)	570 (19.00)

2. The amount allowable by the headman of city, town or village

Person / District	Family make-up 1	2	3	4	5	6	The following sum is increased for every additional person
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metro., 5 cities & the region of similar circumstances	455	1,100	1,710	2,120	2,600	3,040	425
Other cities & the region of similar circumstances	425	995	1,565	1,940	2,370	2,895	385
Town & village	395	875	1,415	1,760	2,145	2,540	360

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3. The amount allowable with approval of prefectural governor

District \ Person	Family make-up						The following sum is increased for every additional person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metro., 5 cities & the region of similar circumstances	570	1,375	2,140	2,655	3,250	3,800	530
Other cities & the region of similar circumstances	530	1,195	1,955	2,425	2,965	3,490	485
Town & village	490	1,095	1,770	2,200	2,680	3,180	450

Remarks:

(1) The standard amount indicated in the above tables have been computated on the basis that one month has thirty days. Accordingly when days of receiving the allowance vary with the month, assistance allowance may, be provided on daily basis by making a reduction or addition of the days.

(2) In case of indoor protection, the amount for one person in outdoor protection shown in the above tables shall be the standard for it.

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Separate Table

Standard of the Staffs and Inmates for Computing
the Standard Amount of Administrative Expenses
of the Protective Institution.

Institution for the aged

Standard of inmate capacity		130
Number of the staff		6
Rate of personal expenses to administrative expenses		70%
Itemized pay of the staffs	Superintendent	Treatment of the second or third class official
	Staff	Treatment of the third class official
	Nurse, health nurse, female cook	Treatment of the employee
	Doctor	Treatment of part-time staff (1,000 yen monthly)
Rate of the health and sanita-		

Institution for the aged

Standard of inmate capacity		130
Number of the staff		6
Rate ofpersonal expenses to administrative expenses		70%
Itemized pay of the staffs	Superintendent	Treatment of the second or third class official
	Staff	Treatment of the third class official
	Nurse, health nurse, female cook	Treatment of the employee
	Doctor	Treatment of part-time staff (1,000 yen monthly)
Rate of the health and sanitation expenses to the administrative expenses		23%
Rate of other expenses to the administrative expenses		27.7%

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Itemization of the Computation of the Revised Standard Amount of the Expenses for Birth Aid and Funeral Aid.

Classification.	Birth Aid				
	Initial examination fee	Examination fee	Delivery fee	Bathing fee	Total
Six large cities	¥40	¥120 (for six)	¥300	¥90 (for six)	¥550
Other cities	40	120 "	300	90 "	550
Town & villages	40	120 "	250	90 "	500

Classification.	Funeral Aid							
	Coffin expense	Cremation expense	Transportation expense	Remainspot & monumental tablet	Alter & other mis. expense	Tip	Sutra-chanting fee	Total
Six large cities	Man ¥455.56	¥300	¥375	¥87.60	¥76.04	¥46.58	¥50	¥1,372.78
	Child 255.60	150	375	89.60	76.04	46.58	50	1,042.82
Other cities	92.85% of six large cities including both adult and child (as same as the criterion here)							

Six large cities	¥40	¥120 (for six)	¥300	¥90 (for six)	¥550
Other cities	40	120 "	300	90 "	550
Town & villages	40	120 "	250	90 "	500

Classification.	Funeral Aid							
	Coffin expense	Cremation expense	Transportation expense	Remainspot & monumental tablet	Alter & other mis. expense	Tip	Sutra-chanting fee	Total
Six large cities	Man ¥455.56	¥300	¥375	¥87.60	¥76.04	¥46.58	¥50	¥1,372.78
	Child 255.60	150	375	89.60	76.04	46.58	50	1,042.82
Other cities	92.85% of six large cities including both adult and child (as same as the existing basis)							
Town & villages	71.72% of six bigger cities including both adult and child (as same as the existing basis)							

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Separate Paper

The standard amount for paying the educational expen

Classification	Elementary School						Middle Sc	
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	1st year	2nd y
Textbook	28.10	39.60	24.60	173.30	59.00	59.10	143.18	163.
School Supplies	197.70	162.70	177.40	434.85	358.75	284.75	1,263.20	563.
Goods for Attending School	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.
Total	358.60	335.10	334.80	740.80	550.55	476.65	1,539.18	860.
Monthly Amount	29.88	27.92	27.90	61.74	45.87	39.72	128.26	71.
Amount adjusted	30.00	28.00	28.00	61.00	46.00	40.00	128.00	72.

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ard"amount' for paying the educational expenses

ary School			Middle School			Remarks
4th year	5th year	6th year	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	
173.30	59.00	59.10	143.18	163.50	184.80	Itemization of the computation is as per Separate Paper (1)
434.85	358.75	284.75	1,263.20	363.90	563.90	Itemization of the computation is as per Separate Paper (2)
132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	Itemization of the computation is as per Separate Paper (3)
740.80	550.55	476.65	1,539.18	860.20	881.50	
61.74	45.87	39.72	128.26	71.68	73.45	
61.00	46.00	40.00	128.00	72.00	73.00	

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(1) Itemization of calculating the educational

	Elementary School																							
	1		2		3		4		5		6													
		yen		yen		yen		yen		yen		yen												
National Language	2	10.60	2	17.20	2	11.00	3	23.90	3	18.50	3	14.10												
Arithemetics	1	10.60	1	10.40	1	8.60	2	9.00	2	11.30	2	15.00												
Social course									2	19.80	2	21.80												
Report on the observation & experiment							1	8.40																
Science for school children							5	127.00																
Book of Science									1	4.40	1	4.20												
Music	1	6.90	1	7.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	6.00												
Travelling over the country			1	5.00																				
Total		28.10		39.60		24.60		173.30		59.00		49.10												

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n of calculating the educational expenses

Text-book

y School							Middle School					
4		5		6			1		2		3	
	yen		yen		yen			yen		yen		yen
3	23.90	3	18.50	3	14.10	National Language	3	9.00	5	25.80	5	27.80
2	9.00	2	11.30	2	15.00	Penmanship	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00
		2	19.80	2	21.80	Social course	7	28.48	6	30.30	7	34.60
1	8.40					Mathematics	2	10.20	2	9.00	2	8.80
5	127.00					Science	6	22.60	6	24.10	6	30.00
		1	4.40	1	4.20	English	1	5.30	1	5.30	1	5.30
1	5.00	1	5.00	1	6.00	Music	1	8.10	1	8.10	1	8.10
						Domestic course	1	4.40	1	4.50	1	4.40
	173.30		59.00		49.10	Agriculture	2	13.80	2	21.20	2	20.00
						Fishry	1	5.20	1	5.10	1	9.30
						Industry	1	7.30	1	6.40	1	9.90
						Commerce	3	19.80	3	14.70	4	18.10
						The Roman letters	1	6.00	1	6.00	1	6.00
						Total		143.18		163.50		184.80

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(2) Itemization of calcurating the educati

School grade / Item		Elementary School 1 Q.	1 yen	2 Q.	2 yen	3 Q.	3 yen	4 Q.	4 yen	5 Q.	5 ye
Note-book	4.90	7	34.30	7	34.30	10	49.00	14	68.60	14	68.
Pencil	3.20	8	25.60	8	25.60	8	25.60	16	51.20	16	51.
Red pencil	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.
Crayon	20.10	1	20.10	1	20.10	1	20.10	1	20.10	-	
Eraser	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.
(Paper)											
Copy-book	.32	50	16.00	50	16.00	50	16.00	100	32.00	100	32.
Drawing-paper	.40	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	60	24.00	60	24.
Paper for manual work	.1775	10	17.50	10	17.50	10	17.50	15	26.25	15	16.
Section-paper	.35	-						10	3.50	10	3.
Ink	30.00	-						-			
Penholder	10.00	-						-			
Pen	1.00	-						-			
Paste	7.60	3	22.80	3	22.80	3	22.80	3	22.80	3	22.
Indian ink	20.30	-									
Cakelab	22.00	-									
Writing- big	8.00	-									
brush small	6.00	-								1	30
Pegment	30.00	-								2	20
Brush pencil	10.00	-								1	72
Pallet	72.00	-									
Tool for manual work	300.00	-									
Drawing instruments	315.00	-								1	2
Graduator	2.00	-									
Ruler	10.00	1	10.00					1	30.00		
Rule	25.00	1	25.00								
Sewing needle	10.00										
pin for sewing	10.00										
Thread	30.00							1	150.00		
Abacus	150.00										
Total			197.70		162.70		177.40		434.85		35

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tion of calcurating the educational expenses

School Supplies

ntary School								Middle School					
3		4		5		6		1		2		3	
Q.	yen	Q.	yen	Q.	yen	Q.	yen	Q.	yen	Q.	yen	Q.	yen
10	49.00	14	68.60	14	68.60	14	68.60	20	98.00	20	98.00	20	98.00
8	25.60	16	51.20	16	51.20	16	51.20	16	51.20	16	51.20	16	51.20
1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00
1	20.10	1	20.10	-		-		-		-		-	
1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40	1	1.40
50	16.00	100	32.00	100	32.00	100	32.00	300	96.00	300	96.00	300	96.00
50	20.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	100	40.00	100	40.00	100	40.00
10	17.50	15	26.25	15	16.20	15	26.25	20	35.00	20	35.00	20	35.00
		10	3.50	10	3.50	10	3.50	30	10.50	30	10.50	30	10.50
		-						2	60.00	2	60.00	2	60.00
		-						2	20.00	2	20.00	2	20.00
		-						10	10.00	10	10.00	10	10.00
		-						3	22.80	3	22.80	3	22.80
3	22.80	3	22.80	3	22.80	5	22.80	1	20.30	-		-	
						-		1	320.00	-		-	
						-		1	8.00	1	8.00	1	8.00
						-		1	6.00	1	6.00	1	6.00
				1	30.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	1	30.00
				2	20.00	2	20.00	2	20.00	2	20.00	2	20.00
				1	72.00	-		-		-		-	
								1	300.00	-		-	
								1	315.00	-		-	
				1	2.00			1	2.00	-		-	
								1	10.00	-		-	
								1	30.00	-		-	
		1	30.00					1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00
								1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00
								1	30.00	1	30.00	1	30.00
		1	150.00										
.70	177.40	434.85		358.75		284.75		1,263.20		563.90		563.90	

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(3) Itemization of calculating the educatio

School year / grade / Item	Elementary School 1		2		3		4		5	
	Quantity	Money amount	Q.	M.A.	Q.	M.A.	Q.	M.A.	Q.	M.A.
Shoes for School Children	1	32.80	1	32.80	1	32.80	1	32.80	1	32.80
Umbrella	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00
Total		132.80		132.80		132.80		132.80		132.80

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Itemization of calculating the educational expenses

Good for attending school

lementary School					f 1 Middle School		
3	4	5	6	1	2	3	
M.A.	Q. M.A.	Q. M.A.	Q. M.A.	Q. M.A.	Q. M.A.	Q. M.A.	Q. M.A.
32.80	1 32.80	1 32.80	1 32.80	1 32.80	1 32.80	1 32.80	1 32.80
00.00	1 100.00	1 100.00	1 100.00	1 100.00	1 100.00	1 100.00	1 100.00
32.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80	132.80

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Form I. Inquiry Sheet on Excessive Payment of the Standard Amount of Living Assistance Grant.

Name of the needy person:

Address of " " :

I. Householder and his family

Name					
Relation					
Age					
Sex distinction					
Employment					
School career					
Personal record					
Health conditions					

II. Conditions of income and expenses

(a) Income

			Remarks
Income by regular work	Daily wages	¥	
	Montly pay	¥	
		¥	

Employment					
School career					
Personal record					
Health conditions					

II. Conditions of income and expenses

(a) Income

Income by regular work	Daily wages	¥	Remarks
	Montly pay	¥	
		¥	
	Total	¥	
Income by home work		¥	
Debt		¥	
Money remitted		¥	
Otners		¥	
Total			

Remarks: In the above remarks column, the place of employment, a kind of work and office hours shall be written in with explanation.

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(b) Expenses

			Quantity per day	Monthly sum
(1) Staple food	Ration	Rice & wheat		
		Sweet potato		
		Irish potato		
		Sugar		
		Wheat flour		
		Cereals		
		So and so		
		Total		
	Non-rationed	Rice & wheat		
		Sweet potato		
		Irish potato		
		So and so		
		Total		
	Total			
(2) Nourishing food	Artificial feeding of infants	So and so		
		"		
		"		
		Total		
	Special	So and so		

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	Non-rationed	Sweet potato			
		Irish potato			
		So and so			
		Total			
	Total				
(2) Nourishing food	Artificial feeding of infants	So and so			
		"			
		"			
		Total			
	Special food for patients	So and so			
		"			
		"			
		Total			
	Total				
(3) Subsidiary food	Ration	Vegetable			
		Fish			
		Salted fish			
		Processed fish			
		So and so			
		"			
		Total			

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			kg.	¥
(3) subsidiary food	Non-Rationed	Vegetable		
		Fish		
		Salted fish		
		Processed fish		
		So and so		
		"		
		Total		
	Total			
(4) Condiments	Ration	Salt		
		Shoyu		
		Bean paste		
		Edible oil		
		So and so		
		Total		
	Non-Rationed	So and so		
		"		
		"		
		"		
	Total			
(5) Housing	No. of Tatami	Monthly Expnses	Remarks	
			No. of rooms, Electric Light,	

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		Total		
	Total			
(4) Condiments	Ration	Salt		
		Shoyu		
		Bean paste		
		Edible oil		
		So and so		
		Total		
	Non-Rationed	So and so		
		"		
		"		
		"		
	Total			
(5) Housing	No. of Tatami	Monthly Expenses	Remarks	
			No. of rooms, Electric Light, Floor space and the type of renting	
(6) Clothing			Remarks	

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		Quantity	Expenses	Remarks
(7) Heat & light	Charcoal			
	Electricity			
	Briquette			
	Rail charcoal			
	Firewoods			
	Total			
(8) Health & sanitation				
(9) Educational expenses				
(10) Miscellaneous	Car-fare			
	So and so			
	Total			
Grand Total				

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III.

Concrete reason for exceeding the standard amount and the opinion of the investigation.	The kind of other protection receiving than living assistance	Present payment amount	Excessive amount of payment
		¥	¥
Opinion attached by the headman of city, town or village			
Name _____ Seal			

Remarks: (1) In the column concerning the conditions of income and expenses, the statement of the said person should be written in as he states, so the investigation has to comment upon the expenses of a minimum living necessary for that household, and write, the assessed amount

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		¥	¥
Opinion attached by the headman of city, town or village			
Name _____ Seal			

Remarks: (1) In the column concerning the conditions of income and expenses, the statement of the said person should be written in as he states, so the investigation has to comment upon the expenses of a minimum living necessary for that household, and write, the assessed amount in the column of investigator's opinion.

(2) The reason for exceeding the standard amount should be stated in details.

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Form II.

Report on the Cases in which the Payment Amount of Living Assistance is approved by the Prefectural Governor.

Name of householder						
Family make up	1	age				
	2	"				
	3	"				
	4	"				
	-	"				
	-	"				
Living condition before the approval of the excessive payment	Monthly amount of minimum living expenses					
	Monthly income					
	Monthly amount of the assistance grant provided					
Present living condition	Monthly amount of minimum living expenses					
	Monthly income					
Chief reason for having authorized						

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Name of householder					
Family make up	1 age 2 " 3 " 4 " - " - "				
Living condition before the approval of the excessive payment	Monthly amount of minimum living expenses				
	Monthly income				
	Monthly amount of the assistance grant provided				
Present living condition	Monthly amount of minimum living expenses				
	Monthly income				
Chief reason for having authorized the excessive payment					

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Sha Hatsu No. 324

25 Feb. 1949

SUBJECT: Re application of the Daily Life Protection Law.

TO : Governors of To, Do, Fus and Prefectures.

FROM : Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

Continuous practice of delayed or non-payment of wages by companies, plants, etc. due to dullness of their business which has been common sight in economic field and extremely small amount of take-home-pay as a result of year-end adjustment of wages paid to government and public officials, have given rise to an increasing trend of applying by workers for living aid according to the Daily Life Protection Law in various localities for the reason of living defficulty. It is opined that there are not a few inclinations among them to demand it firmly and directly to local public bodies in a group, remaining pointed in sentiment. As to measures to cope with this, it is opined that you are taking appropriate ster.s. However, you will secure the rigid enforcement of the law to the utmost according generally to the following policies, using best cautions not to make any erroneous enforcement thereof by taking such expedient measures on any account as will gloss the matter over.

Moreover, you will deal with the matter so as to make this import known thoroughly to organs concerned.

For your reference, a copy of the paper giving an actual instances which took place in Tokyo Metropolis and Saitama Pref. is forwarded attached herewith.

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Description

(1) Delayed or not-yet payment of wages is in no measure loss of income source, but it is with expectation of being paid in the near future. In such case, it is possible to take measures such as having a loan of money hypothecating the right to demand payment of wages against the operator of the company or plant, in order to tide over a temporary strait, and every effort must be bent for this. It is difficult to say that the person in a condition given above is namely in a condition which necessiates protection stipulated in this law.

(2) It goes without saying that a person who is with scarce take-home pay, who has exhausted disposable things in his possession, who is with no means of earning income and who is recognized incapable of upkeeping the lowest living comes under application of this law just as same as is with the case of the general needy. At the starting of giving protection in this case, recognition and decision on the lowest living cost and the amount to be paid should be rigide conducted about each household through written investigation by welfare committee-men, therefore, you will be very careful never to take such measures as allow payment of a certain fixed amount indiscriminately by dealing with these people collectively.

(3) In case of starting protection in accordance with the above, the application of Art. 33, the Law must be taken into account as a matter to be taken for granted.

(4) Moreover, these people are, different from those receiving living ability, and it is opined that they can fill in the deficiency if they try to find ways to earn extra income by making use of

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leisure time. In this sense, efforts must be made to figure out positive solution by fully consulting with the operator and other organs concerned. Further, if living unrest like this is to continue measures will be provided for positive transposition by getting them employments in other proper companies, plants, etc. through public employment security office.

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Attached Sheet

Instance in Tokyo Metropolis.

An excerpt from an article of Feb. 16 Tokyo Shinbun.

"Each labor union of Ikeme, Oki Denki, both of Shibaura and Shinagawa plants, Meidensha Haraguchi Wireless, Nippon Wireless, etc. has been making appeal to the Labor Standard Bureau, being unable stand any longer non- and delayed-payment of wages. However, saying that they could no longer keep living, they have made an appeal to the Metropolitan Welfare Bureau recently and have come to see the Governor of Metropolis Yasui from the standpoint of demanding living protection. This interview has been decided to be conducted with out any schedule of time and desultoriiy and dispersedly as an individual metropolitan citizen who is hard pressed in living, in a way quite different from the way hitherto adopted for proceeding in anion movement, and so on."

Measures taken against this by the metropolitan authorities.

In actuality, people in a number around 300 thronged three times and demanded written answer. The metropolitan authorities on its part; gave them an answer that they would deal with them after conducting due investigation on actual situation which each individual is now facing, by showing them the notification addressed to each ward office chief.

(2) Instance in Saitama Prefecture.

Excerpt from an article of Feb. 19 Saitama Shinbum.

Operational situation of enterprises small and medium in size has turned for worse these days , and they are breathing hard in tight-money situation. Delayed-and non-payment of

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wages have reached the extent covering two thirds of the entire plants with labor unions 400 in number, namely about 30,000 people in this prefecture. It is learned that there has been a case where 3,500 workers of Omiya Plant of Fuji Sangyo and Konosu Plant of Nikosha made an appeal in tears to the prefectural Welfare Section that all of them would be made protectees according to the Daily Life Prosection Law."

Measures taken by the Prefecture.

Answer was given that each indidual case would be locked into and the application of the law would be taken into account.

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AICHI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

"Sakai" No.221

7 April 1949

SUBJECT: Re ppplication of the Daily-life Protection Law in case of labor disputes in private industries.

TO : Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

With respect to the above subject, several questions having arised at our side, please give us your directions by return.

Description.

1. Shall the Daily-life Protection Law be applied or not when a case has reached an affair which corresponds to the paragraph 2, Notification "Shahatsu" no. 324 from Director of Social Affairs Bureau, due to a cause of occurrence of labor dispute?

2. Shall the handling of cases with respect to the preceding paragraph be discriminated according to the cause of the occurrence of labor dispute or not?

A. How shall the case be handled when a labor dispute has occurred due to the cause of demands for improvement of remuneration by workers?

B. How shall the case be handled when a labor dispute has occurred due to the cause of disposition by employer such as lock-out or personnel retrenchment, etc.?

C. How shall the case be handled when a labor dispute has occurred in connection with the settlement of unpaid or delayed payment of wages after the living aid protection commenced due to unpaid and delayed payment of wages under the

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direction paragraph 2, Notification "Shahatsu" 324 Director of Social Affairs Bu.

3. How shall the case be handled when the person who is given the living aid protection has participated in a labor dispute?

HIDEO AOYAGI,

Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

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MINISTRY OF WELFARE

SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

20 April 1949

SUBJECT: Re application of the Daily-life Protection Law in case of labor disputes in private industries.

TO : Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

In regard to your inquiry "Shakai" No. 221 dated 7 April, your utmost cases are requested to perfect the the handling business, by thorough understanding of the following clarifications.

Description.

1. From the view point of the principle of the law, it cannot be said that even in case the cause of case has involved a labor dispute and its situation has reached a point where the daily-life protections are needed, the law should not be applied for, but in this case he ought to be able to raise earnings by doing side works etc., as he has abilities and will to work and even when he could not manage his living by doing so, you must have him strive positively for the conversion of the situation under the following paragraph No. 4, "Shahatsu" 324 and when he can not develop the situation even by doing so, the case should be handled according to the following paragraph 2. "Shahatsu" 324.

2. Accordingly, the case in the question in No. 2 should not be handled discriminately according to the cause of labor dispute, but should be handled according to the preceding paragraph.

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3. With regard to the handling of the case in which he has been under the daily-life protection from the previous period, there is no difference from the case mentioned in the above paragraph No. 1, because he has abilities and will to work. Therefore, your special cares are requested to prevent raise of living aid money by were reason of difficulty of living due to a labor dispute.

Director of Socials Affair

Bu.

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February 13th 1948

From: Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Ministry of Welfare.

To: Prefectural Governors.

Subject: Determination of the amount of payment of Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law for those with partial income.

With reference to the standard amount of payment for living assistance under the existing Daily Life Security Law, prefectures are divided in its interpretation. Accordingly it can be considered that in case of a protection-needy person with partial income, the determination of the amount of payment trends to lack fairness. Such being the case, the following explanation has been made with a view or clarifying the treatment of the subject and securing its uniformity. So we expect that you will take a special consideration to send it directly and without fail to every welfare committee of each town or village so that a proper protection may be conducted.

Regarding this matter, further, we should like to inform you that we have had a full understanding of SCAP.

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Determination of Amount of Payment on Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law for Those with partial Income

1. From the spirit of the legislation, it would be ideal to determine the amount of payment on living assistance on the basis of the actual need on each household under protection.

Taking into consideration, however, the operational convenience and the administrative necessity, a general standard is set up to be used as a measure for determination of the amount of payment.

The above standard is a standard of payment fixed on the basis of the provision on Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Law 1) and Article 10 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law 2). The contents of the standard amount of payment are described on a separate sheet.

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1). Article 11 (Daily Life Security Law)

The protection shall be of the following kinds:

1. Assistance for living.
2. Medical treatment.
3. Assistance for child birth.
4. Assistance for calling.
5. Assistance for ceremonies and burials.

The extent and method of protection under each item in the foregoing paragraph shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

2). Article 10 (Enforcement Ordinance)

The extent of the cost to be expended for protection,

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the cost for ceremonies and burials under Paragraph 1 Article 17 of the Daily Life Security Law, and the cost to be expended for ceremonies and burials under the provision of Paragraph 2, the same article, shall be fixed by the local governor on approval of the Minister of Welfare.

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2. However, in view of the fact that the Daily Life Security purports to ensure the minimum living, the amount of payment by the standard under the foregoing paragraph should be of the nature with which the household without income will be able to maintain the minimum living.

standard under the foregoing paragraph is the

of payment and at the same time would indicate

the standard living.

3. This protection under the Daily Life Security Law must not exceed the limit of necessity for a minimum living, as prescribed in Article 10 of the Law 3). Therefore, for those with income, the sum of the income and the amount of payment must not exceed the limit necessary for a minimum living. In other words, in determining the amount of payment of assistance for living for those with income, the limit necessary for a minimum living subtracted by the amount of income should be considered as the amount of payment.

4. (1) How to what extent does the limit necessary for a minimum living go? As described in Paragraph 2 above, the standard amount of payment is set as the standard for a minimum living.

Therefore the said standard amount of assistance serves as a measure for determining the limit necessary for a minimum living,

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and in most cases, the standard amount of assistance and the limit necessary for a minimum living should coincide. (when circumstances force a marked difference between the two in many cases, the standard amount of assistance should be revised.

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3). Article 10 (Daily Life Security Law)

The protection shall not exceed the limit of necessity for living.

---

(2) However, in order to carry out adequate protection on the basis of a careful study of each household, it would not be appropriate, for the following major reasons, to apply the standard amount of assistance mechanically to all households and call it the limit necessary for a minimum living of these households:

a. The standard amount of assistance was worked out for a standard household. The limit necessary for a minimum living for each household is determined by various factors, such as the difference in age the health condition and the nature of employment of the component members of the household, and other specific circumstances.

b. The amount of staple food on distribution route, which was used in the calculation of the standard amount of assistance is not actually distributed as planned. An when substitutes are used there may be a difference is price.

c. We shall have to recognize the part of free purchase, in case where the assigned amount of subsidiary food, artificial

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nutrition, etc. is not actually distributed as in the fixed issue schedule.

(3) Therefore, in determining the amount of payment for living assistance for each household, the standard amount of assistance will be used as a measure (so that the actual assistance will not deivate markedly from it). consider factors under each item of paragraph (2) above, and determine the limit necessary for a minimum living of the respective households. If there is some income, the amount of a assistance must be determined by subtracting the income from the said limit.

5. Futher, the extent of income, which is to be subtracted as stated above, from the limit necessary for a minimum living of each household, covers naturally for a income, whether from paid occupation or from the so-called black market. However, as exceptional cases, the income under the following items may be recognized as outside the limit necessary for a minimum living of the house hold only when it is particularly recognized as necessary from the nature of the income in cultivating will to work on the part of the protected whose power of living is very weak as in case of a widow, and in inspiring zeal for self rehabilitation, from the point of view of the guidance for him. The necessity of the expeptional treatment explained above will, in most case, occur in such a family as that of a widow whose living power in very weak.

a. LARA goods and other money and goods of a charitable nature, received from social work organization, etc.

b. Temporary remuneration or money or goods received from friends, neighborers, etc.

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c. Small-sum and unstable income during the period of apprenticeship.

d. Small-sum and unstable income from home jobs etc., undertaken by utilization of leisure time.

6. By the way, in determining the limit necessary for a minimum living for each household under paragraph 4, (3) above, if the said limit exceeds the standard amount, the decision must be made, specifically and without fail, by discussion of the Welfare Committee meeting, even when the amount of payment does not exceed the standard amount. In case of emergency however, assistance may be commended at the moment after having consulted with the working Welfare Committee, and after that the subject should be referred to the Welfare Committee meeting.

7. For a further understanding of approach on the subject, the explanation and examples have been shown in the appendices for reference.

- The end -

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Appendix

1. The standard amount of assistance for living (per day) is worked out for a standard household composed of 5 members residing in a large city (including the wife of the head of the household 31 years old; aged person above 60 years old; the first child between 6 and 10 years old; the second child between 4 and 5 years old; the third child between 1 and 3 years old.), considering the relationship with the standard living expenses of the laborer. It presupposes that the present issue schedule for food for the standard household of the above mentioned composition is in effect as planned, without delay or stoppage. The expenses required for free purchases are not included in the calculation.

In case the above mentioned standard amount of assistance would not do depending on the actual circumstnaces of the protected it is provided to increase the amount of assistance as required through a fixed procedure.

2. For the infant under 1 years old, and which subsist chiefly on artificial nutrition, the net cost for receiving issue of artivicial nutritive articles for such infanct will be paid in addition as outside the scope of the standard amount of assistance.

3. For the school child receiving school lunch, the net cost which is collected at the respective school will be paid in addition as out side the scope of the standard amount of assistance.

4. The cost for purchase of clothing and kitchen utensils, the cost for purchase of goods issued by the Ministry of Welfare, especially for the needy, and the amount of temporary payment for living assistance as provided under the ministerial communication SHA-OTSU-HATSU No. 47, dated 1 May 1947, for those who are unable

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to bear all or a part of the cost for purchase of clothing, kitchen utensils, etc., which have become unusable, will be temporarily added as outside the scops of the standard amount of assistance.

5. In view of the fact that the standard amount of assistance under paragraph 1 above has been worked out on the basis on the case in which the distribution of food is carried out according to the schedule, without delay or stoppage, the cost for free parchase, etc. in the case the intenance of the minimum living is impossible due to delay or lack of distribution of staple food will be temporarily added as outside the standard amount of assistance under the ministerial communication, HATSU - SHA No. 87, dated 9 July 1947.

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Appendix 2

Example 1

A family of six in large city (sickly father, mother and four children)

A	The total living cost stated by the applicant	2,500 yen	Remark
B	The limit necessary for a minimum living approved as a result of an investigation	1,750	This amount is to be an extent not so far from the standard amount of assistance according to the text. 4 (1)
C	Regular income by work	400 yen	Father is not well but able to work ten days at least a month
D	Needs less income (= B -C)	1,150 yen	
E	The standard amount of living assistance	1,641 yen	
F	The amount of payment for living assistance	1,150 yen	This amount was decided by discussion of the Welfare Committee meeting

Explanation:

1. This example explains the following three points.

   a. The text 3; relation among the limit necessary for a minimum living, the amount of income and the amount of payment.

   b. The text 4 (1); relation between the limit necessary for a minimum living and the standard amount of assostance;

   c. The text 6.

2. In case

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2. In case of determining B, the Welfare Committee meeting made a check-up on the contents of A and B as follows;

(1) The contents of A and B

	A The total living cost stated by the applicant	B The limit necessary for a minimum living approved as a result of an investigation
Food	1,560 yen	1,360 yen
Tabbaco and candy	160 yen	30 yen
Housing	40 "	40 "
Clothing	150 "	60 "
Light and Fuel	200 "	120 "
Health and sanitation	150 "	70 "
Education and culture	50 "	30 "
Fare and correspondence	10 "	10 "
Miscellaneous	100 "	10 "
Total	2,500 "	1,750 "

(2) The limit necessary for a minimum living and the amount of payment for living assistance were decided by discussion of the Welfare Committee meeting, and its conclusion was as follows;

a. The expenses for free pruchase of food was assessed at 200 yen. As this free purchase was chiefly dur to the delayedor non-distribution of the staple food, they decided to take other measures by means of the so-calld out-standard payment fixed with the approval of the Welfare Minister. Accordingly 157 yen for seven days (24 yen a day) was to be given to the family.

b. The cost

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b. The cost for tabbaco and candy was assessed at 30 yen in view of the family at large.

c. The cost of clothing was assessed at 60 yen, taking the demand during the year into consideration. When clothing became too worn out to use, a method of the extraordinary assistance for living was to be taken.

d. The cost of light and fael was assesed at 100 yen having regard to the distribution condition of that area and the acutual situation of consumption.

e. The cost of health and sanitation was assessed at 70 yen by estimating the minimum requirement necessary for father using more medicine than necessary and other expenses for health and sanitation. In case medical care is necessary the protection of medical treatment is to be taken.

f. The cost of education and culture was assessed at 30 yen in view of the family at large.

g. The miscellaneous expenses, the expenditure of which was not accounted for, was considered unnecessary from the actual circumstances of this family, but assessed at 30 yen in view of ordinary families.

h. The income of 600 yen by father could not be expected because he did not seem to be able to work for more than ten days on the monthly average. For this reason 60 yen was approved as the applicant stated.

From the foregoing conclusion it was decided that the limit necessary for a minimum living 1,750 yen the income 600 yen, the needs less income 1,150 yen should be the amount of payment for living assistance.

Example II

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example 11.

A family of four in a large city (mother, school boy, child and infant)

A	The total living cost stated by the applicant	2,400 yen	Remark
B	The limit necessary for a minimum living approved as a result of an investigation	1,907 yen	Refer to appendix 1, 2, 3, and the text, 2, and 4, (1)
	General expenses for living	1,339 yen 50 sen	
	Net cost of the rationed stuff to artificially nourishing infant	518 yen 40 sen	6 sho (2.88 gallons of milk a month. 150 yen. 5 cans of milk-products, 350 yen. 810 gram of flour, 18 yen
	Substancial expenses for school feeding	50 yen	
C	Uncertain income by side work making use of leisure time	80 yen - 100 yen	Refer to the text 5. This uncertain income should be booked in the receipts column of the protection ledger. This income is not deducted as outside the limit according to the text 5 (b)
D	Needs less income	1,907 yen 50 sen	
E	The standard amount for living assistance	1,907 yen 50 sen	

Explanation:

This example explains the following three points.

a. The appendix 1, (1) (2); the case in which the payment should be made in addition as outside the scope of the standard amount of assistance.

b. The tax.

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b. The text 5; the case in which an exceptional interpretation can be allowed about the income.

c. The method of entering in the protection-ledger in case the above mentioned exceptional interpretaion is made.

Example III

A family of four in a middle-sized city (sickly mother, grandmother, child, and infant.)

A	The total living cost stated by the applicant	2,072 yen	Remark
B	The limit necessary for a minimum living	2,072 yen	It seem to be fairly high for the minimum living cost in a middle-sized city, but the purchase expenses of nutritious stuff is indis pensable to a mother of weak constitution
C	Income by grandmother as cleaning women of a bank	600 yen (80 yen)-CI.	the text, 5, (6) The method of entering in the protection-ledger is the same as example II
D	Needs less income	1,472 yen	
E	The standard amount for living assistance		
F	The amount of payment for living assistance	1,472	This was decided by discussion of the Welfare Committee

Explanation:

This example shows the case in which the expenditure exceeding the standard is made through the prescirbed procedure in appendix 1

Example IV

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Example IV

A family of five in a large city (father, 57 years of age, mother 53, the eldest son, 27, the eldest daughter 24, sister 21, All of them are healthy)

A	The total living cost stated by the applicant	2,850 yen	Remark
	Food	1,950 yen	They have about five hundred yen for free purchase of staple food and subsidiary foodstuffs
	Tabbaco	250 yen	
	Housing	10 yen	They are living in the prefectural institution
	Clothing	120 yen	
	Light and fuel	300 yen	Free purchase is frequently made
	Health and sanitation	50 yen	
	Education and culture	100 yen	Newspaper and magazine
	Fare and correspondence	20 yen	
	Miscellaneous	50 yen	The expenditure is not clear.
B	Regulare income stated by the applicant	1,450 yen	Father is engaged in daily employment, but he does not work about ten days a month. His income is about 850 yen. The son and daughters appear to be carrying on some business in cooperation. thier totaled income is about 850 yen
C	Needs less income	1,400 yen	
D	The standard amount for living assistance	1,500 yen	

Explanation

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Explanation:

This example is the case in which after having received an application for livng assistance, the welfare committee on charge made a investigation of the family, but he decided not to give any assistance in confering with the standing welfare committee.

The results of the investigations is as follows;

(1) The total living cost stated by the applicant, 2,850 yen was checked up whether it was the limit necessary for a minimum living or not, and the following conclusion was obtained.

a. About 500 yen is counted up for free purchase of food, but this can be curtailed to about 400 yen in consideration of the food distribution condition and ordinary families, thou 100 yen appropriated for subsidiary foodstuffs is approved.

b. The cost of tobbaco that is apparently consumed by father and the eldest son, should be omitted, but the cost of buying the rationed tobbaco, 105 yen has been approved at least once because they are likely to have the possibility of making a independant living.

c. The cost of clothing is assessed at 50 yen in view of the distribution situation and the demand during the year.

The distribution of tide-over-winter measures conducted

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in 1946 furnished them with a set of bedding and three blankets (50 percent of purchase cost was given by assistance for Living:

d. The cost of light and fuel is assessed at 150 yen in view of the distribution condition of that area and the actual circumstances of consumption.

e. The cost of education and culture, all of which should be omitted because of no school boy, is assessed at 15 yen as they are likely to make a living for themselves.

f. The miscellaneous cost is not dear in its expenditure and considered capable of making more curtailment.

g. On the basis of the above-stated investigations the total living cost amounts to 1,950 yen.

(2) In making a check-up of the earned income stated by the applicant, the following conclusion has been obtained.

a. This family repatriated from overseas in July 1947, but they have never applied for a fob to the public labour stabilization office.

b. If father attends to his present daily employment diligently for twenty day at least a month, it is certain that his income will be roughly 1,200 yen at the rate of 60 yen a day.

c. It seems that the eldest son and two sisters are getting

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about 850 yen monthly by dealing in a black-market business but about 1,500 yen at least can be expected.

d. The eldest son who has granduated from a middle school will be able to make an honest living if he is helped to find a job, and the eldest daughter is having an offer of marriage, and the second daughter has enough knowledge of dress making to be recomended to a dress maker's.

e. From the fore going investigations, the income of this family has been estimated at 2,700 yen.

(3). The measures taken after the investigation:

a. It was arranged that assistance for living should not be provided in discussion with the standing Welfare Committee.

b. The eldest son was made immdiately to file an application to the public labour stabilization office.

c. On the basis of (1) and (1) of the foregoing paragraphs, an instruction was issued in regard to the maintenance of thier living and the duty of work.

d. The second daughter was made to get a job in dressmaker's.

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Ministry of Welfare

Social Affairs Bureau

Aug., 8, 1947

Subject: Revision of Standard Amount of Grant for Protection according to Living Protection Law.

To: Prefectural Governors

It was previously notified by Sha No.89, Welfare Ministry dated July 28 about revision of the standard amount of grant - in - aid for livelihood according to the living protection law.

As for the standard amount of other grant - in - aid except for livelihood, it has been revised to meet the present economic situation under the details as per attached sheet and will be enforced on and after Aug. 1.

It is requested that you will fully understand thereabout and exercise circumspect prudence in handling thereof.

You are further informed about the standard of grant for medical treatment as per attached sheet.

Director of Social Affairs Bureau

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Recognition of Those receiving Protection
according to Living protection Law.

Notification, Sha-Hatsu No. 1031, issued from Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry to Prefectural Governors,
Dated Dec. 12, 1946.

There might be some doubt about recognition of those who are receiving protection or relief which ought to be the basis for authorization of protection institutes and calculation of their office expense.

As for the needy people who are allowed to stay at protection institutes without any room rent etc. and are now receiving no grant - in - aid for livelihood, they should be recognized as those who are receiving protection according to the living protection law after survey on actual circumstances, in case they are considered to need grant - in - aid for housing immediately, if they are not allowed to stay at protection institutes.

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SOCIAL BUREAU
WELFARE MINISTRY

15 Sept. 1947

TO : Govermors.

SUBJECT: Expenditures of Protection Installations that Comes Under the Life-Protection Law .

The subject is, in accordance to Anticle 24 of the Law, is a responsibility of cities, towns, villages or prefectures which are charged with expenses needed for the accomodation of those who receive support or protection in the installations, and the methods of fulfilment of the responsibility are decreed in Article 13 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Law. Close attention has already been called to this fact by way of information or conferences, but some communities seem to have been violating the law or directive in connection with the payment of the expenses, whibh has been strictly pointed out by the authorities concerned, too. From this it can be easily presumed that some of you have not been really faithful to the policies of the authorities, so you are hereby requested to take every possible prudent care in the ppocedure, keeping the following provisions well in mind .

Note .

1. By the institutes the expenditure of which is paid in conformity with Article 24 of the Law, we mean those which come under Arbicle 6, that is, those which are to be authorized by Governors (except when prefectures themsleves establish them)------- who are requested to consult with our Ministry in accordance to Note, 3-1, Welfare Ministry Directive (Hatsusha---Social Issue--) No. 106 under date of Spetember 16,1946 ,before they can give authorization to the institutes.---------

2. However, among accomodation installations established as a pro-

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-ject of the Emergency Actitities of Life Support or Tiding Over the Difficulties of Living in Witer, or institutes the establishment of which has been reported to the authorities in conformity with the Social Service Law, there are some the expenditure of which is paid without approval of the Ministry of authorization of Govermors, only because they are expected to be eligible for the Protection Institutes which come under the Law. However, as this is a violation of the Law, it should be strictly prohibited .

3. In the above case, it is a matter of course that if there is an any insitute that is eligible for the real protection one, money may be given to it when the Ministry approves or Governors authorize through the proper procedure. But when you give authorization, you are requested to keep in mind that you should never think of giving it to the institute only ~~because~~ a means of relief because it is in the direst need in connection with its administration .

4. In connection with the authorization of the installations the object of which is to accomodate people, and the denomination of those who are protected or supported in the institutes in confomity with the Law, when they make budgets of their expenditures, reference is to be made to Information (Hatsusha) No. 103 dated December 12, 1946 . But we find out that some of you are very careless in the procedure contrary to the provisions of the information and that some institutes have gone so as far too far as to recognize all the accomodated people as the protected personnel. This shows that there is a tendency for abuse of the Law, but what the Law means is not this. The personnel that are to be supported should be those who are not given money for a living because they are accomodated with their lodgings in the institutes, without charges but who will find themsleves difficult to live ~~in connection with~~