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GUIDE FOR MEMBER

EPITOME OF THE SECTION
CLASSES OF MEMBERS

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME SECURITY SECTION

c/o Mikokan, 3, 1-Chome, Tsurucho
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
tel; Ginza (57)-5678, -5679

The Imperial Maritime Security Section.
President: Prince Yenaga Teitogun

From the view point that we should consider measures, Mr. Hirotsume Kotooka the chief priest of the Kasuga Shrine (T.H. the protector of seafarers) in Samaki province (T.H. Shrine prov.) says, to rescue people and property from disasters at sea not by turning to God uselessly, but by doing our best suitably, we have now more four hundred rescue establishments with more 22,000 dispatched members on the whole land coasts for the purpose of life saving from the ships wrecking and of salvaging ships and properties, as the results of our hard management since this Section was formed on November 3, 1889.

It is most important for us to protect seamen from disasters at sea so as to make them work without any anxiety, because we must owe much the sea to rebuild a country of peace or to revive the fate of our empire which was belittled immensely of her territory due to the defeat, as you know. At this picture though the obligation of this Section is getting more important after the dissolution of Imperial Navy, there are some matters of regret in the complete equipment of the Section owing to the long war since the Sino-Japanese Incident. Therefore we desire to equip completely the Section as soon as possible and to give full play to all our functions. I beg you to support us at this time.

(CLASSES OF MEMBERS)

The members of this Section are divided into the following three classes.

1. The honorary member (one who contributed more than ¥150 at a time).
2. The special member. (One who contributed more than ¥50 at a time.).
3. The regular member. (one who contributed more than ¥10 at a time.).

When a person, however, has contributed to a certain sum for times, he may be promoted to the proper class, if he wants.

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This Section fixed the system of medal for merit as extra, and the medal is given to the person who benefited especially to the function of this Section or who contributed the following sums.

1. The first class medal, (one who contributed more than \$1,000).
2. The second class medal (one who contributed more than \$500.).
3. The third class medal (one who contributed more than \$300.).

When a honorary member, however, has contributed to a proper sum, he may receive the proper medal for merit.

1. The honorary decoration.

When a owner of the first class medal has contributed the same sum again or has benefited to the Section, he receives the honorary decoration on all such occasions. When he has received five decorations which are mentioned above, he receives a special decoration in exchange for five decorations on all such occasions.

2. The Government is to grant the Blue Ribbon Medal which is stipulated in the Imperial Ordinance to the person who has contributed more than 400,000.

(Joining Procedure)

As branch offices of this Section are placed in the Police Department of each prefectoral office, you can join the Section so long as you may apply for to the Chief of the nearest police station. He shall enlist the report on the book and send you a written certificate of membership.

1. In Tokyo, please apply for to the clerk in charge of the Section in which ward office.

The rescued results of this Section up to Nov. 30, 1945 since the establishment in 1889 are as follows:

- a. The number of ships saved is 22,336.
- b. The number of persons lives saved is 119,874.
- c. The estimated total sum of ships and cargoes saved is 4647,814,104.

Foundation of a peaceful country and the "Red Cross" on sea.

Once the marine transportation goes out the economy of the country would be ruined.

Once the fishing industry goes off the nutrition of the people would run short.

Save numbers of brave brethren!

Let us indicate the growth of charitable undertaking in our country and the good faith of peaceful humanities to the world over.

Interview with Mr. Deguchi of the Life Saving Association.

1. Governor's are in charge of activities within their prefectures -- Honorary Position - actual Chief is Chief of Society.

2. All workers are honorary without salaries.

3. Usually fishermen act as life-savers.

4. 21,000 of the members are fishermen. Files destroyed by fire during war. So names are not available. Membership is now 10-50 thousand.

5. Workers in Hqs. (Tokyo) are salaried - President and chairman are honorary.

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5. Workers in Hqrs. (Tokyo) are salaried — President and chairman are honorary.
6. Members are mainly seafaring men — Some landmen do belong.
7. Lack of funds — hinder lifesaving activities of the institute — Mr. Deguchi would like to have salaried employees throughout Japan.
8. Vessels are motor boats 13-15 tons. Not always in good condition. Responsibility for maintenance is with the Chief of the district (under Ken Governor).
9. Government and in the way of financial aid for the institution is urgently needed. (Mr. Deguchi).
10. Awards — 30 — 50 — 70 — 100 — rescuers receive certain medals from the society.
11. Rescued Gargos — disposal of: Returned to owners — no pay from owners nor government — Expenses are borne by the Institute.
12. No facilities available for rescue of large ships — work is mainly with small boats — Such as fishing vessels — etc.

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13. Some prefectures have lifesaving guilds (several to each Prefecture) made up by and of local fishermen.
14. Shore installations: None owned by Institution - Some boats are moored some on the beach.
15. Lookout Stations: No wireless system lookouts are posted in villages - Bell is rung for alarm - Lookouts are usually casual - There are few regular telephone posts.
16. Life saving boats are small or cannot be used any great distance off shore.
17. Offices are located in some cases in buildings formerly used by Jap Navy. Some in private homes.

Imperial Life Saving Institution.

Location: Tokyo Shi, Fukagawa Fu, Sage Cho, 1 Chome, 1 Bancho.

Telephone: Fukagawa 3303-3304.

President: H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Hiroyasu.

Officers: Chairman, Count Masudaira, Gorinaga; Vice Chairman, VisCount Massudaira, Gosho; Standing Director, Suyosha, Taditaro; Miyoshi, Shigeo; Massuskita, Gen; Nakao, Kuniyiso; Sakai, Tadatoshi; Uemura, Shirgo; Muka, Todaharu; Hoshina, Zenshiro; Soejima, Daisuke; Funada, Kazuo, Terai, Hesonobu; Ohsani, Hoboru; Okada, Eitaro; Terada, Shoichi; Ono, Masanobu; Tokagi, Tandyiro.

Inspector: VisCount Sano, Tsuniba; Miyama, Seiga; Sawa, Kannojo; Councillors 110 men.

Secretary: Torino, Danichi; Ghashi, Tokisaburo; Nakatsuru, Ritsuo.

Organisation:

Members 210,108. Established branch and committee in Karafuto, Hokkaido, and other prefectures in order to spread aims of the associations and also to expand its business. They also established relief quarters, sub-branches and unions along perilous coast lines. They provided relief boats and equipment at the designated place. They were always on the alert to relieve distressed ships and human beings by having sufficient men and equipment at the post.

Purpose of the Institution:

The purpose of this institution is to save life and human beings and rescue distressed ships by placing watchmen along the coast of Japan. They also carry out the following:

1. To establish relief unions at necessary points along the coast.
2. To establish watch post along the coast.
3. To reward members for meritorious service.
4. To give members or his family, reasonable compensation for wounds or loss of life engaged in relief work.
5. To reward persons other than its own members who helped in relief work.
6. To take up any other items not mentioned herebefore deemed necessary for relief work.

History and Past Achievements:

The association was inaugurated November 3, 1889 at Kotohira in Sanuki (Shikoku). The work accomplished during the past 50 years of establishment are as follows: Until the present president took office, Prince Arisugawa and Prince Higashi Fushimi were president. They received funds given from the Imperial Household. The association was reorganized into a corporation in November 1928. This corporation sent delegates to various international congresses and the cooperation took an upward turn yearly. During past wars and incidents, this organization had relief quarters on the watch and cooperative with the Water Defence Corps.

Number of saves conducted:

From the time of origin to 1941 - 18,848 times.
No. of ships rescued - 20,377 vessels.
No. of human lives rescued - 105,141.

Established values of goods on wrecked vessels - \$273,420,392.

No. of equipments as of Dec. 1941:

Relief quarters - 239 places.
Sub-Offices - 118 places.
Relief Unions - 79 places.
Relief members - 21,830.
Relief boats (engine) 92
Relief boats - 114.

Contemplated work for 1942: (Please note: This work is to be done from Dec. 1941 to March 1942).

Relief quarters - 10 places.
Sub Offices - 7 places.
Relief boats (engine) - 4 boats.

Number of saves conducted during the year 1941:

No. of times - 771 times.
No. of ships rescued - 919.
No. of lives rescued - 4,234.

Established values of goods on wrecked vessels - \$12,199,842.

NOTE: Government working calendar report is from April 1 to March 31.