



The Japan Empire

大日本帝國

Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015

&

National Banquet Invitation

平成 27 年 天長節 感恩文告

國宴邀請



20 December 2015, Heisei 27 and published in English on 6 August 2016

by

The JPE Government (the re-establishing Government of Japan Empire)

and

Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire

(RCJE, of the United Nations NGOs)

Translated to English by

(Sec.) Prime Minister of Japan Empire, H.E. Mr. Selig Tsai

Shinchiku Prefecture of Formosa of Japan Empire, Governor H.E. Dr. Shih Po Liu



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Terms and Definitions:

International Committee of the Red Cross, hereinafter “**ICRC**”;

The United Nations, hereinafter “**UN**”;

The Charter of the United Nations, hereinafter “**UN Charter**”;

The United States of America, hereinafter “**US**” or “**USA**” or “**U.S.**” or “**the United States**”;

The Government of the United States of America, hereinafter “**US Government**”;

The State of the Japanese Empire, hereinafter “**Japan Empire**” or “**JPE**”;

The Government of the State of the Japanese Empire, hereinafter “**JPE Government**”;

Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at San Francisco on 8 September 1951, hereinafter “**San Francisco Peace Treaty**” or “**SFPT**”;

The “Formosa” stated in the SFPT, hereinafter “**Taiwan**”;

The “Pescadores” stated in the SFPT, hereinafter “**Penghu**”;

The State of Japan, which was forced to be independent from the Japan Empire on 3 May 1947 under U.S. military occupation, was recognized its independence and was entitled to use the name “Japan” as its State’s name in English by SFPT Article 1(b), hereinafter “**Japan**”;

The Government of the State of Japan, hereinafter “**Japan Government**”;

The Permanent Court of Arbitration, hereinafter “**PCA**”;

The International Court of Justice, hereinafter “**ICJ**”;

The International Criminal Court, hereinafter “**ICC**”;

Rescue Committee for the People of Japan Empire, which has formed on 22 May 2013 in the occupied Japan Empire’s territory Taiwan at Taipei, hereinafter “**RCJE**”;

The RCJE has registered in the Non-Governmental Organizations of the United Nations since 23 October 2013 under the Jurisdiction of ICC and of ICJ, hereinafter “**UN NGO RCJE**” or “**RCJE**”;

“The Republic of China in exile”, or “ROC in exile”, hereinafter “**USAF-CRAG**”; explained as follows:

- (1) The Republic of China (“**ROC**”) was the name of a National Independence Movement held by Chinese people in the southeast of Mainland China since 1912, which had ever supported by the Soviet Union, the Japan Empire and the United States. The ROC had



- ever allied with the Japan Empire to fight against the United States' acts of aggression, had ever been murdered its leader and took over power by the US-supported Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek, and had finally failed its existence due to its corruption at the end of the Chinese civil war at its capital Nanking in October 1949;
- (2) Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek and his troops was a non-State armed group, and is an occupying agent of the United States, which was assigned to occupy Japan Empire's territory Taiwan (Formosa) by the United States President through the US General MacArthur's General Order No.1, and has its first ever landing Taiwan on 25 October 1945;
 - (3) After the Chinese civil war at the end of 1949, Chiang Kai-shek who even was not an official of ROC but merely an US President assigned Chinese warlord, fled to the occupied Japan Empire's territory Taiwan to rebuild the Republic of China in exile (this is proved by the US court, see Annex 5);
 - (4) After the Chinese civil war, Chiang Kai-shek and his troops fled to other occupied State's territories, this makes the Chiang's non-State Chinese armed group turn to be the Chinese Refugees armed group;
 - (5) Through above (3) and (4), it proves that the Republic of China in exile is the Chinese Refugees armed group;
 - (6) Through above (2) and (3), it proves that the Republic of China in exile is an US assigned aggression force.
 - (7) Through above (5) and (6), it proves that the Republic of China in exile is the U.S. Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees armed group, hereinafter "**USAF-CRAG**"; for more details please refer to Annex 5 and 6; for more reference on Republic of China, please see Annex 3 and 4.

The new constitution, which the United States forced the Diet of Japan Empire to draft in 1946 and was needed to be examined by the United States, came into force on 3 May 1947 during the time that the Japan Empire was under military occupation of the US President-appointed General MacArthur, hereinafter "**MacArthur Constitution**".

A Japanese country was independent from Japan Empire on 3 May 1947 with its name in Kanji characters called "Nippon-koku" under US military occupation, of which MacArthur Constitution came into force in violation of International Law and Article 2-4 of the UN Charter to transfer a part* of sovereignty of Japan Empire from sovereign entities to people; this is obviously a serious War Crime, hereinafter "**MacArthur Transfer**".

(*If it is a total transfer of sovereignty, it needs an official proclamation, an Imperial Edict in this case, for the transfer to express publicly and internationally, but no one can find the



proclamation or the Imperial Edict under the U.S. military occupation.)

As a result of the National Independence of the new Japanese country by the illegal MacArthur Transfer, in Article 1(b) of SFPT which came into force in 1952, the above newly independent country was recognized its independence and was entitled to use “Japan” as its English name by the Allied Powers. A peace treaty is enforced for peace only and has no territorial sovereignty to transfer. Therefore there is no territorial sovereignty transferred by the San Francisco “Peace” Treaty.

Subsequently, in Article 2 of SFPT, the new Japanese country “Japan” clearly founded its territorial boundary (where the new State might inherit from Japan Empire by MacArthur Transfer illegally) from renouncing its inheritances. And until the moment of SFPT coming into force, we could definitely confirm that the transfer of Japan Empire’s sovereignty on 3 May 1947 of the illegal MacArthur Transfer is a partial transfer. If the MacArthur Transfer is a total transfer of Japan Empire’s sovereignty, then the Article 2 of SFPT is in violation of International Law and in violation of **territorial integrity** of Article 2-4 of the UN Charter, and then the SFPT cannot be valid. This means that the SFPT is valid only if the MacArthur Transfer is a partial transfer and the new Japanese country “Japan” was independent from Japan Empire, so that the “Japan” can renounce its inheritance right of territories; and, the SFPT’s main purpose is to peacefully clarify the territorial boundary and interests between Japan Empire and Japan.

Regarding the term “empire”

In International Law, the term “empire” simply means that the ownership of the State is owned by the monarch, in other words, the sovereign entity of the State is the Emperor or the Queen. “Empire” and “Imperialism” are two different concepts that must not be confused. The name of the State of the Japanese Empire in Kanji characters is called “Dai Nippon Teikoku” - the Japan Empire, in which the term “empire” simply means that His Majesty the Emperor is one of sovereign entities of the State of the Japanese Empire, by no means imperialism. Any act of imperialism is the War Crime of aggression. Japan Empire is the signatory State to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, is the High Contracting Party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols, and has never acted an aggression against any State. If the Japan Empire has ever constituted an act of aggression, the JPE Government is willing to face trial and to be punished under the Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Court (ICC), or the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA).

Regarding the term “(Sec.) Prime Minister”

The plenipotentiary, the prime minister of the JPE Government is called His Excellency (Sec.) Prime Minister or His Excellency (Second) Prime Minister.



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Summary :

The JPE Government respectfully submits to His Majesty the Emperor for the following concurrent resolutions:

- Requesting for Protecting Powers provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
- Requesting to be a member State of the United Nations;
- Requesting for Japan's assistance to re-establish the official language Japanese and governmental etiquette; and
- The JPE Government uses the name "Japan Empire" as the English name of the State of the Japanese Empire to differ from the State of Japan independent in 1947.

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Chapter 2 - Japan differs from Japan Empire in the later World War II

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2. **The International Law proves that Japan Empire's sovereignty is still over Taiwan and Penghu**
3. **It is not a National Restructuring that Japan Empire transformed to Japan, but**

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關於請求 1949 的日內瓦公約之保護國及申請入聯成為會員國

關於請求日本國協助日本語及行政禮儀

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四項國際法理由

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sovereign entity of Japan Empire) and
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and therefore the United States continues to
infringe the occupied Japan Empire's Taiwan
and Penghu civilians' Human Rights which
should be protected by the Geneva
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**Chapter 4 - The Promises of the JPE
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本政府於美國侵略佔領下依據明治憲
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成立，對於 美國侵犯大日本帝國之主
權，包括任何違反1949的日內瓦第四公
約第47條，在台灣 澎湖 所建構之政權，
永不妥協！



United States' violations against the sovereignty of Japan Empire, shall never compromise any political power or authorities which violates Article 47 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 having established or hereafter to establish in Taiwan and Penghu. The JPE Government accepts instructions from our Sovereign entity - His Majesty the Emperor;

The JPE Government in all circumstances complies with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols;

The JPE Government will always offer the best benefits to Protecting Powers' nationals and Japan's nationals as our nationals in our territories;

The JPE Government will always share with Protecting Powers the interests of sustainable management of our national natural resources.

Chapter 5 - The Agreements between Japan Empire and other States

Summary :

The JPE Government would never accept the U.S. Taiwan Relation Act.

Only in the designated signing place publicly, at the United Nations International Law Commission or the International Court of Justice, and accompanied by Protecting Powers, could the JPE Government sign agreements with the United States or with the U.S. aggression force (USAF-CRAG), including for ending the war.

Chapter 6 - The JPE Government strongly condemns that the United States violates the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and infringes on our citizens' Human Rights.

接受國家主權實體 天皇陛下的指示；

永遠遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書；

對保護國及日本國之國民等同本國國民之最好待遇；

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第五章 本政府與他國的協定

摘要：

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唯一指定 於聯合國國際法委員會或國際法院，在保護國的陪同下，公開締結與美國及其侵略軍的協定，包括簽署終戰協定。

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Summary :

The JPE Government cordially requests all honorable Ambassadors to notice and prohibit internationally wrongful acts of pillaging the occupied territories' civil resources, to notice and prohibit the U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group (“USAF-CRAG”, see Annex 5) which skillfully uses names as associated to Republic of China (“ROC”), Taiwan Authorities, or Chinese Taipei to conduct or cooperate with the corporation of your State.

The JPE Government strongly condemns the United States brutally mistreating the Human Rights of Japan Empire's citizens and of Japan's citizens, condemns the United States' aggression to Japan Empire, and condemns the United States forcing Japan Empire to illegally transfer partial sovereignty to the new Japan and forcing the new Japan to be independent. The Japan's MacArthur Constitution which made sovereignty belong to people under the U.S. military occupation, was absolutely not proposed by Japanese people, but rather proposed by Imperial Japan Diet under the threat of U.S. military. The US-made Japan's MacArthur Constitution is the biggest insult to the UN Charter, to the political independence of the Sovereign State, and to the political freedom of Japanese people.

Chapter 7- The Japan Empire requests to be a member State of the United Nation

Summary :

The JPE Government (formed by UN NGO RCJE) hereby requests the General Assembly of the United Nations to accept the Japan Empire to be the member State of the United

摘要：

請各國尊貴的大使閣下，注意到美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體 (USAF-CRAG，見附件 5)，善於使用各種名稱，如中華民國 The Republic of China (“R.O.C.”)，台灣當局 Taiwan Authorities，中華台北 Chinese Taipei，進行或與貴國企業合作 掠奪被佔領土之民事資源之國際不法行為，請貴國嚴加查緝。

強烈譴責 美國粗暴地對待大日本帝國及日本國的國家主權及公民人權。

日本國的主權在民的新憲法，完全不是由大日本帝國的人民提出來的，而是由美國佔領軍強制帝國議會制定，這是對聯合國憲章、對主權國家的政治獨立及對其國家人民的政治自由最大的侮辱。

第七章 大日本帝國請成為聯合國會員國

摘要：

要求 聯合國大會接受大日本帝國政府(即聯合國 NGO 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 RCJE 所發起之大日本帝國重建政府)成為聯合國之會員國，



Nations;

For the Purpose of

- a) Signing a peace treaty with the United States to end the war since 1941;
- b) Practicing the principle of the Charter of the United Nations on any State's territorial integrity and political independence;
- c) Practicing the protection of Human Rights provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) Facilitating a peaceful and inclusive dialogue to resolve war in the past or future and to resolve Human Rights issues under the current military occupation;
- e) Assisting the United States to be a civilized State with respecting to the Human Rights and to the sovereignty of other State.

Chapter 8 - Proclamation of the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem having been the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the regarding practices

Summary :

The emblem which Rising Sun is incorporated into the Red Crystal (The Distinctive emblem of the Third Protocol) is meaningful of reaffirming that the JPE Government in all circumstances complies with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols, complies with the Hague Conventions 1899 and 1907, and presenting that the JPE Government's determination to recover our own State's sovereignty and to protect Human Rights in accordance with the international law and Laws of War.

The JPE Government cordially requests all honorable Ambassadors to inform nationals of

為了

簽署結束戰爭之和平條約以停止大日本帝國與美國自 1941 年以來的戰爭關係；為了實踐聯合國憲章對政治獨立性及領土完整性的保護；

為了實踐 1949 的日內瓦公約及世界人權宣言對人權的保護；

為了和平對話 以處理過去或將來的戰爭問題 及 現在佔領下的人權問題；

為了協助美國成為一個尊重他國主權及人權的文明國家。

第八章 宣告紅水晶旭日旗與實踐 1949 的日內瓦公約

摘要：

紅水晶包覆旭日旗，代表著本政府 完全遵守海牙公約、日內瓦公約、用符合國際法及戰爭法的方式，來回復國家主權、保護人權的決心。

請各國尊貴的大使閣下，周知貴國國民，已公告的法律中，平成 27 年第 2 號令，



your State that “the Heisei 27 (2015) 2nd instruction - Taiwan Penghu Residence Policy” which was published on 24 October 2015 (<http://regovje.org/index.php/tw/proclamations/27h2>) might impact them if they have assets in the occupied territories - Taiwan and Penghu. Please carefully inform your nationals who have deeds of the house or land in Taiwan or Penghu but have no the JPE Subject Identification or have no the JPE Resident Certificate or are not the nationals of Protecting Powers of Japan Empire, that their deeds will be invalid from 24 October 2017. Please inform them to transfer their deeds of the house or land in Taiwan or Penghu as soon as possible.

And at the same time please inform nationals and corporations of your State shall not have a transaction with the United States Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group (USAF-CRAG) in which they commit War Crimes of pillaging civil resources in the occupied territories, such as mentioned in Chapter 4 promise 12. Sorry for any inconvenience and please observe the Laws of War.

Chapter 9 - The emergency agents of the JPE Government

Summary :

Whatever the reason, when the JPE Government (including RCJE) is forced to disappear or induced to disappear, the Japan Empire's Protecting Powers or the Japan Government can act on behalf of the JPE Government for the duties of re-establishment and protections provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to bring Japan Empire's

可能影響貴國人民於本國被佔領土的權益，請特別注意到自 2017 年 10 月 24 日起，無本政府核發之臣民證、居民證或非保護國之國民者，其所持有土地或房屋之契約，均屬無效文件，請宜先行轉移資產。

並請周知貴國企業及國民，勿與美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體進行侵犯本國民事資源及各項資源之合作及交易，如本文件第四章第 12 條所示，敬請配合。

第九章 本政府的緊急代理人

摘要：

無論任何原因，我們被強迫消失或誘導消失的時候，請保護國或日本國政府為大日本帝國政府的代理人。



people back to the country where they were living.

Signature of “Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015”

Annex 1: The inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are citizens of Japan Empire

1. Article 5 of Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895, provides to offer two years for the inhabitants of Taiwan (Formosa) and Penghu (Pescadores) to choose nationality of their own. In 1897, after two years of the said treaty coming into force, the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu have formally become the nationals of Japan Empire thereafter.
2. On 7 October 1895, under our State’s sovereign right through the Meiji Constitution, the JPE Government has implemented the Human Rights law and has established the first ever court in Taiwan and Penghu. This is the beginning of the Human Rights History in Taiwan and Penghu.
3. The household registrations prove that the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are of Japan Empire’s nationality.
4. The Japan Empire’s National Census of 1920
5. The United States in its 1946 official foreign relations document pointed out that all the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are Japan Empire’s nationals.
6. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of

平成 27 年天長節感恩文告之簽署

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附件 1 臺灣 澎湖住民 是大日本帝國臣民

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1. 1895 的馬關條約 2 年後 的 1897 年開始，台灣 澎湖住民 即是大日本帝國臣民。
2. 1895 年 10 月 7 日，本國的台灣 澎湖，在依據明治憲法的主權權利，實施人權法律之下，設置法院。這是台灣 澎湖 人權史的開始。
3. 戶籍證明了台灣 澎湖的住民是大日本帝國的國籍*
*中文版新加編號並加標題
4. 1920 年的大日本帝國國勢調查*
*中文版新加編號並加標題
5. 1946 年的美國外交關係文件指出台灣 澎湖住民是大日本帝國國籍*
*中文版重新編號，原編號 3
6. 1948 年 12 月 10 日 聯合國大會通過的 世界人權宣言*
*中文版重新編號，原編號 4



achievements for all peoples and all nations.

7. The Resolution A/RES/55/153 adopted by the UN General Assembly:
“*Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States*
Article 16 Prohibition of arbitrary decisions concerning nationality issues”
8. The JPE Government demands the US Government and Japan Government to respect Human Rights.

Annex 2: Professor Bates of the USA Nationality and his Nanking Massacre Rumors

- Is there truly such an incident as the Nanking Massacre?
- The question shall be “who made the Nanking Massacre?”
- Evidence shows Professor Miner Searle Bates was the Chiang Kai-shek’s advisor.

Annex 3: China, non-self-governing-territory-China, representatives of China and Mainland China

1. China, the perished sovereign State
2. Mainland China is the Asian area where in 1910 was still under the political influence or military control of Qing Empire.
3. The non-self-governing-territory-China in 1910 and its independence.
4. The representatives of China since 1972
5. Ever since ancient times Taiwan and Penghu belong to Japan.

Annex 4: China was not the Japan Empire’s belligerent State nor was the Occupying Power to Japan.

7. 依據 聯合國大會決議 A/RES/55/153 .
國家繼承涉及的自然人國籍
第 16 條 禁止在國籍問題上任意作決定*

*中文版重新編號，原編號 5

8. 本政府要求美國政府及日本國政府尊重人權*

*中文版新加編號並加標題

附件 2 美國籍的貝茨教授與南京大屠殺的謠言

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- 是不是真的有南京大屠殺？
- 問題應該是 誰 大量的殺害了南京城及其附近郊區的平民及士兵？
- 資料顯示，貝茨教授是蔣介石的顧問。

附件 3 中國、非自治領中國、中國代表權與中國大陸

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- 1、被消滅的中國
 - 2、中國大陸
 - 3、1910 的非自治中國 及 非自治中國的建國
 - 4、1972 的中國代表權
 - 5、台灣 澎湖自古以來屬於日本*
- *中文版新加編號並加標題

附件 4 中國不是大日本帝國的交戰國，也不是日本國的佔領國。

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- "China" has four possible meanings
- About the Treaty of Taipei
- The Greater East Asian War of World War II has not ended!

Annex 5: USAF-CRAG (U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group) USAF-CRAG /,jusaf'krag /

1. In 1938, the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek sent bombers to bomb Japan Empire in Taiwan from the non-self-governing-territory-China. At that time, the Chinese warlord Chiang was a non-State armed group called "Chongqing army", which indiscriminately bombed the sovereign State's schools, hospitals, civilian houses and harmed innocent civilians in violations of the 1899/1907 Hague Conventions.
2. President of the United States appointed General Douglas Macarthur as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) to publish the General Order No. 1 to assign the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek to accept the surrender of commander of Japan Empire's army in Taiwan (Formosa). By which, The Chinese troop had its first time landing Taiwan and had a ceremony at Taipei for accepting military surrender of Japan Empire on 25 October 1945, the day after the UN Charter coming into force.
3. The United States court founds that Chiang Kai-shek fled to other State's territory Taiwan to rebuilt Republic of China in exile after 1949.

Annex 6: The U.S. Strategic Ambiguity Policy

- 「中國」有下列四種指涉
- 關於日華台北和約
- 第二次世界大戰的大東亞戰爭沒有結束！

附件 5 美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體 USAF-CRAG /,jusaf'krag / 圖 11、美國及其侵略軍

1. 1938 年，非自治中國的蔣介石軍閥，派出轟炸機，轟炸大日本帝國 台灣。蔣介石軍閥是屬於非國家武裝團體，而無差別的轟炸主權國家的民宅 醫院 學校，傷害平民，已經違反 1899 1907 的海牙公約。
2. 蔣介石軍閥，是美國 以盟軍統帥麥克亞瑟的第一號命令 派遣到臺灣的侵略軍。在聯合國憲章生效的次日，1945 年 10 月 25 日進行接受日本帝國軍隊投降的典禮。
3. 美國法院判定，在 1949，蔣介石逃亡到非其國家領土的台灣，並且重建流亡的中華民國。

附件 6 美國的模糊策略

*中文版新加編號並加標題

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1. The U.S. Strategic Ambiguity Policy is the aggression policy.
2. The magic wording in the three joint communiques between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC)
3. One China Policy
4. The JPE Government continues to advocate and look forward for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
5. The JPE Government reaffirms in all circumstances respecting to and complying with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols.

Annex 7:

Proclamation of the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem having been the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in the territories of the occupied Japan Empire including Taiwan and Penghu by the JPE Government

1. 美國的模糊策略就是侵略策略*
2. 美國與中國的三個建交公報裏的魔術字*
3. 一個中國政策*
4. 本政府仍然主張大東亞共榮*
5. 本政府重申永遠尊敬及遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書*

附件 7 大日本帝國政府 宣告 紅水晶 旭日旗 為公約徽記 135



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Foreword – We Grateful Thank International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Although in this document “Proclamation on the Forever Haven Celebration Day of 2015”, we (the JPE Government) seldom mention the ICRC. However, our grateful approbation to ICRC and our promise to ICRC, as mentioned in the “Grateful document on the Forever Haven Celebration Day of 2013(2013 天長節賀壽文)” shall never change.

If there is no the Geneva Conventions of 1949 advocated by ICRC to protect the civilians or the prisoners of war, then there is no provisions of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law under military occupation and there is no the “*re-establishment*” of Japan Empire.

ICRC is the Protecting Power of Japan Empire in accordance with Article 11 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. The JPE Government in all circumstances respects ICRC, in all circumstances respects and complies with the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, in all circumstances respects and complies with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols and customs of war.

Reviewing on the ICRC’s letter which was received on 5 February 2014 by RCJE’s President Mr. Selig Tsai, the letter prompted

序章 - 感謝 紅十字國際委員會(ICRC)

雖然這次平成 27 年天長節感恩文告的正文裏，沒有提到紅十字國際委員會(ICRC)，但是本政府對紅十字國際委員會的感謝及承諾，如聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會在 2013 天長節賀壽文所提及的承諾，永遠不會改變。

如果沒有紅十字國際委員會提出 1949 的日內瓦公約，保護戰爭佔領下的平民及戰爭中的將士，就沒有戰爭佔領下的國際人權法及人道法之規則，也就沒有大日本帝國的重建。

紅十字國際委員會，是大日本帝國的保護國。本政府永遠尊敬紅十字國際委員會，永遠尊敬及遵守海牙公約、日內瓦公約及戰爭法慣例。

回顧 2014 年 2 月 5 日，聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會主席 收到紅十字國際委員會的來函，信中提示到人民的國籍必需由政府來認定，而不



that the people's nationality shall be confirmed by their government instead of private organizations.

This letter is like the lost children find their mother, similar to the thirsty grass longed for raining. This letter contained the International Human Rights aids that Japan Empire's people longed for 70 years. This letter awakened the RCJE's promise said in the "Grateful document on the Forever Haven Celebration Day of 2013(2013 天長節賀壽文)" regarding to recover the sovereignty of Japan Empire and to protect the Human Rights of Japan Empire's people.

This letter helped RCJE to affirm that only RCJE rebuilds the Government of Japan Empire (JPE Government), could RCJE and the JPE Government face the greater international responsibilities, and could the JPE Government implement the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols in the occupied Japan Empire's Taiwan and Penghu.

Accordingly, the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire was publicly declared to rebuild on 20 February 2014 - the World Day of Social Justice in the occupied Japan Empire's Taiwan Taipei by RCJE President Mr. Selig Tsai and Japan Empire's people (RCJE has registered the United Nations NGO and subjected to the Jurisdiction of ICJ and ICC since 23 October 2013). And at the same time, the JPE Government has declared in all circumstances respecting to and complying with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols. (the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire

是由民間組織來認定。

這封信，是大日本帝國人民歷經美國長達 70 年對台灣澎湖住民，施加違反戰爭法之殘忍人權傷害之外的智慧甘霖，點醒了 RCJE 在 2013 天長節賀壽文的守護人權的復國承諾。

RCJE 認識到只有重建大日本帝國的政府，才能面對更大的國際責任，才能實施 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書在被佔領的大日本帝國的台灣 澎湖。

於是，大日本帝國的重建政府(大日本帝國重建政府，即是大日本帝國政府，因為佔領下的條件因素，不能完全依照明治憲法的制度，所以稱為重建政府)，在 2014 年 2 月 20 日世界社會正義日，在被佔領的大日本帝國台灣台北，由聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會主席團主席蔡世能先生帶領帝國臣民，公開宣告成立，並宣告尊重 遵守 瞭解 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書。



is the Government of Japan Empire, and is the JPE Government; it named “re-establishing government” because the JPE Government is under the circumstances of US military occupation and cannot totally follow our Meiji Constitution)

On 8 March 2014 the JPE Government has accessioned the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols submitted to Swiss Federal Council, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and His Majesty the Emperor and Protecting Powers of Japan Empire. And at the same time, the JPE Government has authorized RCJE to issue the Identification Card of protected persons who are of the Japan Empire’s nationality protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 in accordance with the “Instrument of Identification Card Issuance for Civilians in the Areas of Occupied Japan Empire”, dated 16 September 2013 and 7 October 2013, and its related amendments, which has published in RCJE’s website and respectfully submitted to His Majesty the Emperor, Protecting Powers and United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon.

It is necessary under personal free will for the application of the said Identification Card to confirm his/her Japan Empire’s nationality that the applicant needs

- (1) to pledge his/her absolute allegiance to His Majesty the Emperor and to the State of the Japanese Empire; and
- (2) to accept the jurisdiction of the JPE Government’s sovereignty over Taiwan and Penghu.

本政府於同年 3 月 8 日簽署 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書，敬呈 天皇陛下 聯合國秘書長 瑞士聯邦委員會及保護國。同時，本政府授權聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 依據呈報天皇陛下 保護國及聯合國秘書長 並公告官網之 “Instrument of Identification Card Issuance for Civilians in the Areas of Occupied Japan Empire”, dated 16 September 2013 and 7 October 2013, and its related amendments，即” 大日本帝國被佔領區人民身分識別證件核發辦法及其相關修正”，提供台灣 澎湖及泛太平洋原為帝國臣民之人及其子女，於 1949 的日內瓦公約被保護人暨大日本帝國國籍身分證之申請。

由於，大日本帝國政府於 1947 年 5 月 2 日公告之敕令 206 號《外國人登錄令》及《外國人登錄令施行規則》之規定。本政府難以認定誰有沒有向中華民國駐日代表處申請其國籍，因此 基於法律及義理，向本政府所授權之聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 申請 1949 的日內瓦公約被保護人身分證暨國籍認定者，必需在 1949 的日內瓦第四公約保護及尊重個人的自由意志下，做以下宣誓：



The procedure of pledging personal allegiance to the occupied State – Japan Empire, is respected and protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and is necessary because there was an Edict no. 206 with its Regulations published on 2nd May 1947 by the former JPE Government. The said Edict and Regulations provided that those inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu who had applied Republic of China (“**ROC**”)’s nationality at the office of ROC in Japan Empire Taiwan shall be deemed to be the foreigner of the Japan Empire. We do not have sufficient capability to know the applicant (of inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu) whether had applied the ROC’s nationality or not, so shall take the procedure of pledging personal allegiance.

The Jurisdiction could only speak from the law – International Law instead of a threat or use of force. Once Taiwan and Penghu had their territorial sovereignty transferred to the Japan Empire at Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895, Japan Empire’ sovereignty is over Taiwan and Penghu and has the Jurisdiction over Taiwan and Penghu (where have set up court system since 1895) even though these territories have been military occupied since 25 October 1945 till today (2016).

The JPE Government always grateful thanks the ICRC, reaffirms in all circumstances respecting to and complying with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols.

- 1) 宣誓效忠 天皇陛下 及 大日本帝國；
- 2) 承認並接受大日本帝國重建政府為臺灣澎湖唯一合法管轄之政府。

大日本帝國永遠感謝紅十字國際委員會、永遠尊重及遵守日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書。



Excursus: Regarding the ROC's nationality

Any person's nationality shall be confirmed by his/her national government as above mentioned. However the ROC's nationality is illegal and there is no issue regarding "Dose it need to be confirmed by the ROC government that who has the ROC's nationality".

After the Resolution 2758 of the United Nations General Assembly, if a State accepts ROC's nationality would constitute the internationally wrongful acts and has the responsibility to the infringing the right of People's Republic of China("PRC"). This is also the reason why the "Taiwanese" under the education of continuous war (all the civil authorities are still illegally controlled by the aggression army, see Annex 5) and knowing nothing about their own nationality, travel around the world to complain that no one respects their ROC's nationality and their ROC's passport. They do not know their illegal passport infringing other State's right. How could they expect to be treated well with their using the illegal ROC's nationality?

It is a serious internationally wrongful act to force a person having the nationality of any other State, and it cannot make legal effect. Especially, it happened under military occupation as a serious War Crime that the aggression army (USAF-CRAG, see Annex 5) forces the citizens of Japan Empire's Taiwan and Penghu to have the ROC's nationality by a military Order no.01297 on 12 January 1946.

附記：關於中華民國國籍

前文提到，人民的國籍必需由政府來認定。雖然人民的國籍認定，取決於該國籍國的政府，然而中華民國國籍是非法的，也不存在”對於持有中華民國國籍者，是否需過問中華民國政府”的問題。

在 1971 年聯合國 2758 號決議文之後，若有國家或國際組織承認中華民國國籍，即構成了國際不法行為，而對中華人民共和國有侵權損害的賠償責任。

這也正是被侵略軍(見平成 27 年天長節感恩文告之附件 5) 全面違法掌控的、持續戰爭下的教育、不知自己國籍的台灣人，拿著中華民國護照或國籍，在國際上為什麼沒有人權的原因。這就明顯是拿著侵犯他國權利證件的現行犯，你能希望他國政府怎麼「優惠」這個使用中華民國國籍的現行犯？

任何政府強加該國國籍給任何人都是嚴重違反國際法、國際人權法的行為，而且也不生法律效力，特別是侵略軍(見平成 27 年天長節感恩文告之附件 5) 在 1946 年 1 月 12 日以訓令第 01297 號，對被佔領的大日本帝國台灣的帝國臣民強加國籍，就是戰爭罪的明顯事證。



No later than the Resolution 2758 of the United Nations General Assembly published in 1971, there is none government, officials and people having the nationality of ROC in the world. The ROC as a name of War Crimes continues in the occupied Japan Empire's Taiwan and Penghu (see Annex3, Annex4, and Annex5).

The ROC in Taiwan nowadays, same as the ROC after 1949, shall be named as "USAF-CRAG, the U.S. aggression force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group" in the terms of International Law.

Persons who use the document or certificate of illegal ROC's nationality shall not only face the recourse for compensation from the PRC Government, but also face the recourse for compensation of their participating in internationally wrongful acts and War Crimes in the occupied Japan Empire's territories from the JPE Government.

至遲在 1971 年聯合國 2758 號決議文的時點，世界上已沒有中華民國國籍的政府、官員及人民，中華民國只剩在大日本帝國被佔領土台灣，做為戰爭罪的現行犯。(見平成 27 年天長節感恩文告之附件 3、附件 4、附件 5)。

現在的中華民國，也就是 1949 年後的中華民國，也就是在台灣的中華民國，請叫它真正的國際法名稱 USAF-CRAG，美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體。

那些使用違法的中華民國之國籍證件者，不只面臨中華人民共和國政府對國際不法行為的求償，也面臨大日本帝國政府於被佔領的主權領土對國際不法行為及戰爭罪的求償。

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡 世能

1st January 2016



National Banquet Invitation for the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015

Heartiest Birthday Greetings to His Majesty
the Emperor and National Banquet Invitation
for His Majesty the Emperor, Honorable
United National Officials, Honorable
Ambassadors to the occupied territory
Taiwan

20 Dec 2015, Heisei 27

The Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire
Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire
(UN NGO RCJE)

Our most beloved and revered His Majesty
the Emperor;
Dear ICRC Presidency, the Assembly and all
the staff of ICRC;
Respected H.E. United Nations
Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and all
members and staff of the United Nations;
Respected Protecting Powers' Officials;
Respected Officials and nationals of High
Contracting Parties of 1949 Geneva
Conventions;
Dear H.E. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of
Japan,

With the utmost respect and sincerity we
congratulate the birthday of His Majesty the
Emperor, and herewith we extend the
invitation for His Majesty the Emperor and
all the above honorable guests of honor to
attend this national banquet at Taichung City,
Formosa, Japan Empire.

We have arranged a three days to a week
to travel around Formosa. The sightseeing

平成 27 年天長節國宴邀請

祝賀 天皇陛下聖誕 並邀請 天皇陛下及
尊貴的聯合國官員及尊貴的各國大使
到被占領土臺灣 參與盛會

20 DEC 2015, 平成 27 年

大日本帝國重建政府
聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE
大日本帝國人民救援委員會

敬愛的 天皇陛下、
尊敬的 紅十字國際委員會主席團、大會及
所有工作人員、
尊敬的 聯合國秘書長及聯合國所有成員
夥伴與工作人員、
尊敬的 保護國官員 及 1949 的日內瓦締
約國國家政府之官員及人民、
尊敬的 日本國總理大臣 安倍晉三閣下

我們以最恭敬 最誠摯的心 祝賀 天皇陛
下聖誕，
並邀請 天皇陛下及尊敬的各位嘉賓參與
盛會，
席設 大日本帝國臺灣台中，

我們並為您們安排三天到一星期的行程，
儘量依照 當年大日本帝國攝政王 行幸大



tour has arranged as same as the Prince Regent of Japan Empire when he went on an inspection tour in Formosa in 1923.

And if time permits, we can visit the nuclear power plants (which permanently polluted the environment) built by the United States aggression force (the U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group, hereinafter “**USAF-CRAG**”; see Annex 5), the occupied Old Governor's Office, the occupied democratic bodies and the occupied all different level courts, which are still standing to this day as a witness to the violation and serious War Crimes of the Rome Statute and of Article 47 and Article 147 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention.

During this visit, we can also witness the USAF-CRAG in the occupied territories undergoing their illegal general presidential election. This election of pillaging occupied territories' civil resources is in direct violation of the: (i) Personal nationality protection provided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (ii) the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Conventions of 1949; (iii) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

We will provide the highest possible quality of accommodation and traffic during your visit, and respectfully waiting your visit. Please confirm your visit directly with the UN NGO RCJE (Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire) or with the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire as per address below. If Your Honor cannot attend with the full itinerary, you are still welcome to join us any time during this

日本帝國國家領土的路線，悠閒欣賞被占領土上的風景，

或者如果時間允許，我們也可以參觀一下侵略軍如何在被占領土建設永久污染環境的核能電廠，以及其侵佔舊總督府、各級民事機關及法院，持續到今日，違反羅馬規約、1949 的日內瓦公約第四公約第 47 條第 147 條的嚴重罪行。

這段期間，我們也剛好可以參觀到被占領土，最近正熱烈宣傳的 違反世界人權宣言 對國籍保護的 違反戰爭法的 違反羅馬規約的 侵略民事資源的 侵略軍(中華民國，附件 5)長官選舉。

我們將以最頂級的住宿及交通，恭敬地等候您們的到來。請直接聯繫我們大日本帝國重建政府或聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會。如果可能的話，請儘量在光駕前通知我們，讓我們有更好的準備來接待您。如果您們沒有給予我們任何通知，而能在活動中駕臨參與，這仍然是我們大日本帝國臣民的榮幸，我們會以最好的禮遇來接待您。



celebration. Your presence at any moment is our utmost honor.

Thank you, Your Majesty and Honorable guests for taking your valuable time to read “Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015” and giving your understanding and assistance to the sovereignty and Human Rights of the occupied Japan Empire.

With utmost blessing we wish,
His Majesty the Emperor, Royal Dependents and Royal Subjects with eternal health and happiness;
And to all honorable guests we wish Your Honor the greatest health and happiness;
Happy Forever Heaven Celebration Day!!!
Respectfully we await your reply!
Respectfully we look forward to your visit!

Yours sincerely,
The Re-establishing government of Japan Empire, (Sec.) Prime Minister
UN NGO RCJE - Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire, President
Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡 世能

Signature / 簽名

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能

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感謝 尊貴的您以寶貴的時間，閱讀本文及本政府的 2015 平成 27 年天長節感恩文告，瞭解及協助 被侵略佔領的大日本帝國的國家主權及國民之人權。

敬祝
天皇陛下及皇室眷屬及帝國臣民 健康幸福；
各位受邀的 尊敬的嘉賓 健康幸福；

天長節快樂！
恭敬地等候 您的音訊！
恭敬地期待 您的駕臨！

叩呈 天皇陛下
頂禮 各國嘉賓

大日本帝國重建政府 (次)內閣總理大臣
聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 主席
蔡世能 敬呈

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About The (Second) Prime Minister of Government of Japan Empire

Why the plenipotentiary, the prime minister of the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire is so called as (Second) Prime Minister?

Currently Japan Empire is still under military occupation so that the Government of Japan Empire cannot totally follow the Meiji Constitution, therefore is named as “the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire”. The Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire is the Government of Japan Empire, hereinafter “JPE Government”.

The plenipotentiary, the prime minister, of the JPE Government called His Excellency (Second) Prime Minister or His Excellency (Sec.) Prime Minister is in accordance with “2013 天長節賀壽文” in English called “Grateful document on the Forever Haven Celebration Day of 2013” (<http://rcje.org/index.php/tw/home/celebrating-emperor-birthday>) which was respectfully presented to His Majesty the Emperor.

The word (Second) of the JPE Government is used for respecting the Prime Minister of Japan and opening our minds in humility to Japanese culture, and also means that the JPE Government learned the lesson of the Greater East Asia War therefor adopted the philosophy theory of “Dare not to stand the First” (words from Daoist classics, the Dao de Jing). The Greater East Asia War was fought for protecting Asian people’s

關於 (次)內閣總理大臣

大日本帝國重建政府之全權代表 為什麼稱為 (次)內閣總理大臣？

大日本帝國重建政府即為大日本帝國政府，因被佔領下不能完全依照明治憲法之制度，故稱重建政府。

大日本帝國重建政府之全權代表，稱為(次)內閣總理大臣，是依照 2013 天長節賀壽文 (可見 RCJE 官網)，呈稟 天皇陛下之文件。

(次)之一字，除了表示謙讓尊敬於日本國之內閣總理大臣，也表示了本政府記取大東亞戰爭的教訓，而採用”不敢為天下先”的精神。也就是，雖然為了拯救亞洲的人民之人權，為了國家的尊嚴，為了國家與國民的生存權，而發起大東亞戰爭，這麼急切的道德之事卻失敗了，而失敗了，不只是亞洲的人民失去了人權，自己國家的國民也失去了國際公約保護的人權。



Human Rights, maintaining the dignity of State, and the right to survival. For such urgently moral events to fight, but the Japan Empire had lost the war and had been dying under the United States military occupation resulting not only Asian people lost their Human Rights but also the Japan Empire's peoples lost their Human Rights which shall be protected under international Conventions.

The philosophical concept of "Dare not to stand the First" is inconsistent to the Great German Philosopher Immanuel Kant's ethical theory of "Copernican Turn". But, if our previous Government could tolerate the insulting letter from US Government; if our previous Government could let go the mass uprising of non-self-governing-territory-China (see Annex 3) in which millions of lives were sacrificed for their National Independence Movement; if our previous Government did not assist the non-self-governing-territory-China to form a new sovereign State; if our previous Government did not bring the Holy Greater East Asia War, then in present, we can still make efforts for Asian people's Human Rights and on the continuation of their moral lives.

Although Japan Empire was trying to protect the civilians from the National Independence Movement of the non-self-governing-territory-China and intervening for helping them to be in line with the International Law. After the surrender of Japan Empire, the U.S. military

“不敢為天下先”的精神，不符合德國大哲康德的“哥白尼式的轉向”的道德理論。但如果能夠容忍，能夠放棄美國以國書侮辱的國家尊嚴，先讓非自治中國(詳見 附件 3)的暴亂自己平息-雖然那種暴亂是恐怖的殺害數千萬人命，不介入非自治中國的建國，不發起大東亞戰爭，我們國家現在還能夠為亞洲的人權做一些努力，為道德生命的存續。

雖然，大日本帝國是為了避免非自治中國的建國運動傷害到更多的平民，而進入非自治中國協助秩序，大日本帝國一投降，美國軍事控制下的整個亞洲陷入更殘烈的暴動。正是因為大日本帝國的皇軍是在協助亞洲的秩序。



control the whole of East Asia causing more riots and the loss of more lives; this proves that Japan Empire's army assisted the Chinese National Independence Movement to be under control.

However, the defeat of the Greater East Asia War resulted in the failure of protecting Asian people's Human Rights and the failure of continuation of their moral lives. In this painful lesson, the JPE Government learnt to take a step back with adopting a regretful philosophical concept that wisdom lives should not "Behave the moral events immediately" but rather "Behave for moral lives to continue".

This philosophical concept makes the difference between the JPE Government and our previous Government which was forced to disappear on 3 May 1947 under U.S. military occupation. Our Previous Government acted as a holy person who lives vividly in any moment; the JPE Government acts as a normal person who respects holy persons in moral. The JPE government affirms that, while a moral event happened, a person or an army whether to sacrifice or not, should be determined by the person him/her self or the army itself, but not determined by the Government.

Therefore, the plenipotentiary, the prime minister of Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire (JPE Government) is rightly addressed as the His Excellency (Second) Prime Minister or H.E. (Sec.) Prime Minister.

但是由於大東亞戰爭的戰敗，導致亞洲人權保護的失敗，道德生命的存續失敗，有了這樣的教訓，本政府只能退而求其次，提出智慧生命不是“立即行為道德的事”，而是“行為是為了道德生命的存續” - 這種“不究竟”的哲學概念。

這是我們跟 1947 年被強制消失的政府不一樣的地方。消失前的政府是聖人 是活在當下的 開悟的聖人，而本政府是尊重聖人 尊重道德的凡人。本政府認為捨生取義的聖人之事，是由個人或部隊的生命去自行決定是否完成，不是由國家政府的生命去完成。

所以，大日本帝國重建政府之全權代表，稱為(次)內閣總理大臣。



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Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015

20 DEC 2015, Heisei 27

Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire

Preface

First of all, please forgive the JPE Government for using Chinese language as the original language for this document. It is because during the last 70 years till today we are under the aggression of foreign power occupying the territories of Japan Empire in Taiwan and Penghu. This act of aggression has violated our education and lifestyle. This has made us lose our ability to use Japanese as our national language. And especially today, in this auspicious national celebration we should use our national language to write this document but at this moment in time we have no choice but to use Chinese as the original language (translated in English). In this regard, the His Excellency (Second) Prime Minister of Japan Empire hereby expresses His deepest apologies to His Majesty the Emperor, to all His subjects of Japan Empire, and to all the nationals of Japan.

In order to revert to our original national language we sincerely request Japan Government to liaison with the JPE Government in occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu to assist our officials and citizens to learn the Japanese culture, etiquette and Japanese language.

平成27年 天長節 感恩文告

20 DEC 2015, 平成 27 年

大日本帝國重建政府

首先，請原諒本政府使用中文來公告這篇文書，因為長達 70 年違反國際法與國際人權法的佔領或侵略下的教育及生活，帝國臣民們失去了使用原本國家語言-日本語的能力。在這麼 神聖的國家慶典的文書，擁有大日本帝國國籍的臣民們，本應該使用日本語，卻只能使用中文。對此，(次)內閣總理大臣對國家的主權實體 天皇陛下，以及所有大日本帝國及日本國的人民，表示最深的歉意。

為了改善被佔領土人民的語言與文化的斷失，請日本國政府與本政府聯繫，安排官員到大日本帝國的被佔領土 台灣 澎湖，協助大日本帝國的官員及公民，學習日本語以及文明的生活禮儀與行政禮儀。



Secondly, please forgive us in using this term "empire". The term may cause some resentment to countries formerly under colonized, however, "empire" and "imperialism" are two different concepts that must not be confused. The term "empire" simply means that the ownership of the State is owned by the monarch, in other words, the sovereign entity of the State is the Emperor or the Queen.

In some country, its sovereign entity is the monarch, such as the British Empire. (British Empire once upon in time colonized many colonies. In order to avoid being mentioned of its imperialism, the British Empire is renamed as the United Kingdom; its sovereign entity is still the British Queen.)

In some country, its sovereign entities are the governments, such as the United States of America. In some country, sovereignty belongs to people, such as the new Japan.

Imperialism, pursuant to the definition of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, is the crime of aggression. Let's review which State has not signed the Rome Statute or the Arms Trade Treaty? Most probably these countries are the real imperialistic countries because they do not respect the sovereignty of other State and act aggression in line with their interests.

The name of our State in Kanji characters is called "大日本帝國 Dai Nippon Teikoku", the Japan Empire. It means simply that His Majesty the Emperor is one of our

其次，請原諒本文使用「帝國」這個詞。這個詞可能引起一些曾經被殖民國家的反感，然而，「帝國」與「帝國主義」是完全不同的兩個概念。

稱為帝國，僅只是標示 誰擁有國家所有權的概念，國家的所有權-也就是主權，而其所有權之擁有者在於君主-也就是主權實體是君主。

有些國家，他們的主權實體是君主，比如大英帝國。

(大英帝國曾經殖民許多地方，為了避免被提起她曾經的帝國主義，大英帝國改稱英國，英國的主權實體仍是大英女皇)

有些國家，他們的主權實體是政府，比如美國。

有些國家，他們的主權在自己國家的人民，比如日本國。

而帝國主義，則是相當於 羅馬規約定義的侵略罪之行為。我們可以觀察一下有哪些國家不敢簽羅馬規約，不敢簽武器貿易條約？事實上，很可能那些國家才是真正的帝國主義。

我們的國家，以漢字，稱為大日本帝國，只是因為國家的主權實體其中之一是君主，也就是 天皇陛下。



sovereign entities, by no means imperialism.

A new Japan was independent on 3 May 1947 with sovereignty belonging to people under US military occupation. The new Japan is entirely different from the Japan Empire whose sovereign entities are His Emperor and His Government. The new Japan and the Japan Empire are two different Sovereign States. A new independent State needs to be recognized by other States; therefore in Article 1(b) of San Francisco Peace Treaty (“SFPT”), the Allied Powers recognized the new independent Japan as a sovereign State and entitled the new Japan to use “Japan” as the State’s name to sign the SFPT.

In order to conveniently distinguish between the State of the Japanese Empire which has signed an armistice on 2 September 1945 and the State of Japan which has recognized its independence in SFPT Article 1 (b); the JPE Government uses the name “Japan Empire” as our State’s English name to indicate the State signed an armistice on 2 September 1945, to indicate *the country where we are living* before being occupied at war.

The JPE Government has reaffirmed many times that the Japan Empire is never imperialistic, has never brought wars of territorial aggression to any State and has never colonized any territory. If the Japan Empire has ever occupied territory to constitute an act of aggression, the JPE Government is willing to face trial, to be punished under the Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ) and of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

1947 年 5 月 3 日獨立的 主權在民的 日本國，與主權實體是君主的大日本帝國，是兩個不同的主權國家。然而日本國在 1952 年生效的舊金山和平條約第 1 條 b，被盟軍承認其是一個 獨立的 主權在民的 國家，並且使用 Japan 這個詞稱呼日本國。

為了方便國際法的辨視與討論，區別舊金山和平條約第 1 條 b 定義的日本國 與 簽署 1945 年 9 月 2 日的終戰協定的大日本帝國是兩個不同的主權國家，本政府使用 Japan Empire，來指稱原來的 在戰爭被佔領前 主權在君的國家。

本政府多次表明，在戰爭佔領前原來的大日本帝國，沒有帝國主義，沒有侵略任何國家，沒有殖民任何地區的人民。如果有的話，大日本帝國的政府，也就是大日本帝國重建政府，願受到國際法院 國際刑事法院的管轄，接受審判、處罰及賠償。



The 23rd December is the day of Forever Heaven Celebration Day –The Birthday of our Sovereign His Majesty the Emperor. This is a national celebration for both Japan Empire and Japan. However, we are citizens of Japan Empire's nationality under the Meiji Constitution (see Annex 1); just as the previous year we are deeply regretful for not being able to obtain a legitimate passport to attend this auspicious national celebration in front of His Imperial Palace.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Protecting Powers shall station in the occupied territories to protect protected persons' lives and property and to supervise Occupying Power including its occupying agent to comply with the said Convention.

And pursuant to Article 9 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Protecting Powers shall take over control of the civilian customs from Occupying Power or its agent to issue passports or travel documents to civilian in the occupied territories.

The JPE Government has requested the Japan to discharge her obligations as our Protecting Power of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. However, since the last 10 months after our request, our people are not protected and have not yet been issued passport or travel document.

Our most beloved and revered His Majesty the Emperor, Your Majesty are the sovereign entity of Japan Empire. For the purpose of recovering the sovereignty of our State from aggression and recovering Japan

12 月 23 日天長節，是大日本帝國與日本國共同的神聖的國家慶典。

做為大日本帝國明治憲法國籍的帝國臣民 (附件 1)，卻跟去年一樣，因為沒有合法的護照，不能前往 天皇陛下的皇居參與國家慶典，是帝國臣民們難忘的情懷。

依據 1949 的日內瓦第四公約的規定，保護國 Protecting Powers 應該進駐被佔領土 the occupied territories 保護 被保護人 Protected Persons 的生命、財產之安全及使佔領國及其武裝集團遵守公約，給予被保護人公約規定之福利。

並依據 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 9 條規定，應該由保護國接管海關之民事資源，核發護照或旅行證件給被佔領國的平民。

然而，本政府請求的保護國 日本國，卻遲遲沒有進行 1949 的日內瓦公約規定的締約國 保護國應有於公約被保護人之作為，這也使得本政府在請求保護國十幾個月以來，我們的人民沒有得到公約規定的保護，也仍然沒有合法的護照或旅行證件。

尊敬的天皇陛下，您是大日本帝國的主權實體，為了回復被侵略的國家主權，為了被佔領的大日本帝國國籍的平民的人權，我們恭敬的請教 國家的主權實體 天皇陛下，我們是不是應該申請其他的保護國？



Empire people's Human Rights from U.S. military occupation, we cordially request for Your Majesty's opinion as should we apply for other Protecting Powers and at the same time should we apply to be a member State of the United Nations?

If the Japan Government fails to reply the JPE Government on the above issues and His Majesty the Emperor neither replies nor gives us any suggestions, then for taking our responsibilities to the international community, to the State's sovereignty, to the occupied civilians' Human Rights, and to the promise of protecting civilians under 1949 Geneva Conventions, the JPE government shall instantly take followings:

1. The JPE Government requests Protecting Powers (which was the non-signatory State of SFPT) in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949; Request the Swiss Confederation (Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft); Azərbaycan Respublikası (Republic of Azerbaijan); Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Federal Republic of Germany); Repubblica Italiana (Italian Republic), and; Российская Федерация (Russian Federation) to be Protecting Powers of Japan Empire.
2. The JPE Government requests for Japan Empire to be a member State of the United Nations.

我們是不是應該申請加入聯合國的會員國？

如果日本國政府仍然沒有給予本政府回應，而我們的國家主權實體，天皇陛下也沒有給予其他指示或不同意見，為了國家的主權，為了承擔國際責任，為了人權，為了1949的日內瓦公約對人權保護的承諾，本政府即進行以下的事項：

1. 請求 沒有簽舊金山和平條約的瑞士 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft、阿塞拜疆 Azərbaycan Respublikası、德國 Bundesrepublik Deutschland、義大利 Repubblica Italiana、俄羅斯 Российская Федерация 為大日本帝國的保護國；
2. 加入聯合國成為會員國。



Chapter 1 - Introspection of the JPE Government on Greater East Asia War in World War II

第一章 大日本帝國重建政府對二戰之大東亞戰爭的反省

1. War is about killing the armed enemy and it shall not be rationalized that human has the right to end any person's life.
2. Only in necessity, war should be fought for the protection of Human Rights, Self-Defense and the right of Survival. Japan Empire participated in the World War II was none other than these reasons.
3. War should not be brought for the interests of a State or of any specific group. However, we can find that the United States of America ("USA") participating in wars is only for its or its group's interests. Particularly, even to this day, Japan Empire's Taiwan and Penghu is still under military occupation of USA through its aggression agent – the United States Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group (USAF-CRAG, see Annex 5). War should not be used as a tool for gaining interests of the State or group.
4. The United States starts to intervene Asian countries' political independence, to break the International Law system in Asia, to cooperate with the Republic of China ("ROC") and the People's Republic of China ("PRC") acting aggression against Asian countries just

1. 戰爭是對人的殺戮，雖然是殺戮武裝之人，但關係到殺害人的生命，不應該被合理化。
2. 只在必要的時候，戰爭是為了人權、生存權及自衛權而發起，而大日本帝國參與二戰，也是因為這個原因。
3. 戰爭絕不是為了國家的或集團的利益。雖然，我們在 美國發起的戰爭中，發現很多這種為了其國家利益或其集團利益的現象，

特別是我們現在還在 美國侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體 (USAF-CRAG /jusaf`krag /, 見附件 5)的侵略佔領下。無論如何，為了國家的或集團的利益，不應該做為戰爭的藉口，戰爭是人類道德的底線。
4. 美國從美國國籍的 Miner Searle Bates 貝茨教授在 1937 年首次散布關於南京大屠殺 (見附件 2)的謠言，開始介入亞洲事務，侵略亞洲國家。



as the US court founded on 7 April 2009 that “*America and China’s tumultuous relationship over the past sixty years has trapped the inhabitants of Taiwan (of Japan Empire) in political purgatory*”, from the constructed 1937 Nanking Massacre Rumors designed by Professor Miner Searle Bates of USA nationality (see Annex 2).

By taking the US-made Nanking Massacre Rumors as a pretext, USA bombed Japan Empire with nuclear weapons in violations of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 with no compensations to this day, and said that Asian countries are barbarian with no international law and deserved having atomic bombs bombed.

5. War fought for the reason of justice could inflict casualties among innocent civilians; no matter why it shall not hurt civilians. Fortunately, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 set up the rules for protecting the Human Rights of persons who under a war.

6. Evidences shows China was ally of Japan Empire (see Annex 3 and 4).

The Japan Empire’s army fought against the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek was because he committed **Crimes Against Humanity** and **Genocide** to Japan Empire’s nationals in “Tungchow Massacre” on 29 July 1937 and to Asian countries people. All such War Crimes are defined in the

5.為了正義的理由而發起戰爭，可能造成無辜平民的傷亡，無論如何，應該避免傷害平民。何其有幸，1907 的海牙公約及 1949 的日內瓦公約，協助了戰爭下保護人權的規則建立。

- 6.為了攻擊一個 羅馬規約定義的危害人類罪或滅絕種族罪的主謀者-蔣介石，



1899/1907 Hague Conventions, 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the most recent codification of War Crimes can be found in the Rome Statute at ICC.

In order to avoid the Chinese **National Independence Movement** to further damage the innocent human lives, Japan Empire went into the non-self-governing-territory-China (see Annex 3) to assist Wang Jing-wei(汪精衛) to establish the Republic of China. (Japan Empire also engaged wars in Southeast Asia areas for the purpose of liberating the local inhabitants from British or other Powers' colonization by giving them knowledge and teaching them the Human Rights; and for the purpose of making a breach of ABCD encirclement for survival - for civilized trading materials and goods to live, with a Great ideal- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.)

The JPE Government deeply regretted in the course of fighting Chiang Kai-shek, USA and British Empire if any civilians' casualties had been affected. The JPE Government is willing to face all legal liabilities under the judgment of the Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice, of International Criminal Court, or of Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The JPE Government, our people, our resources, our civil resources, our environment, our sovereign territories cannot continue to suffer those violations done to the 1949 Geneva Conventions by the USA for the last 70

大日本帝國為了停止傷害更多人類生命協助亞洲的國家建立 人權法律的形成，而進入非自治中國(見附件 3)地區協助 汪精衛的政府 建立中華民國。

但是，因為攻擊一個危害人類罪及滅絕種族罪的蔣介石，而波及傷害到亞洲的平民，這是我們有過失的地方，我們應該受到處罰，但不是由美國執行長達 70 年傷害主權及人權的美國私刑。



years.

(The US's acts in the pretext of peace, stability, fight against terrorism, dictators (in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Asia, etc.) had hurt much more civilians than the Japan Empire's army had if any.

Even though the US has violated the Laws of War with large-scale hurting civilians of other sovereign State; the JPE Government would never take the US's War Crimes as a pretext for not observing the Laws of War and is willing to face trial before the International Court of Justice or the International Criminal Court or the Permanent Court of Arbitration.)

(這樣攻擊恐怖組織的行為，有些國家，比如美國，她比我們的大日本帝國波及傷害更多的平民，她甚至違反戰爭法大規模傷害到主權國家的平民，但是本政府不會因為有國家比我們國家更違法，而不承認自己國家的過失。)



Chapter 2 - Japan differs from Japan Empire in the later World War II

In the later World War II, in the view of appearance (de facto), the Japan Empire surrendered, then according to the Potsdam Declaration that declared the Japan Empire was not a democratic country and misled her people into embarking on world conquest, thereby Japan Empire transformed to be the new Japan and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku.

And according to the “Cairo Declaration” mentioned by the Potsdam Declaration, the new Japan shall transfer the territorial sovereignty of Taiwan and Penghu to the Republic of China (“**ROC**”) which started its National Independence Movement (hereinafter “**movement**”) in 1912.

But, subsequently the ROC failed its movement and fled to the occupied territory Taiwan to be the ROC-in-exile and waiting for a treaty of the said territorial sovereignty to transfer.

The People's Republic of China (“**PRC**”) took over power in Mainland China (see Annex 3) and gained the representatives of China. Both ROC-in-exile and PRC reached their consensus of One-China, then Taiwan and Penghu will belong to ROC-in-exile by a treaty is the same as to PRC. Before the treaty of transferring the sovereignty over Taiwan and Penghu to China, the status of Taiwan and Penghu is undetermined.

However, in the view of International Law or of International Human Rights Law,

第二章 二戰後的大日本帝國與日本國

二戰後的日本，從表象(appearance, de factor)上看，大日本帝國投降了，然後依據波茨坦宣言，由於該宣言認為大日本帝國不民主而且限制了人民的思想，於是大日本帝國改制為日本國。依據該宣言，並限制日本國的領土範圍，只在四個大島。

依據波茨坦宣言中提到的開羅宣言，所以日本國放棄了台灣 澎湖，準備移交給在 1912 年開始建立的中華民國。

後來，中華民國沒有完成建國，而由中華人民共和國取得中國大陸(附件 3)地區的政權 及 中國的國家代表權。由於流亡的中華民國以及中華人民共和國取得共識，於是 台灣 澎湖成了 中國領土，只是還沒有正式轉移。在還沒有轉移以前，台灣地位未定。

然而，從國際法以及國際人權法來看，有完全不同的觀點與解釋。



the above discourse is absolutely wrong.

In the view of **reality** (not use the term "de jure" for the way the United States handling the Japan Empire is illegal). Pursuant to the provisions of Charter of the United Nations ("UN Charter") and the international Conventions, a sovereign territory cannot be ceded by the threat or use of force, the United States cannot use the belligerent States' Potsdam Declaration to force the Japan Empire to separate sovereign territories under military occupation.

Therefore the United States forced the Diet of Japan Empire to draft a new constitution - the MacArthur Constitution which transferred Japan Empire's sovereignty to people and was needed to be examined by U.S. military and came into force on 3 May 1947 under U.S. military occupation.

The illegal MacArthur Transfer forced a new Japanese country to be independent from Japan Empire, and caused the Government of Japan Empire to be "*temporary disappearance*".

Then in 1952 the San Francisco Peace Treaty ("SFPT") came into force, in its Article 1 (b) the Allied Powers recognized the new independent Japanese country as a sovereign State and entitled the new Japanese country to use "**Japan**" as its State's name in English, and in its Article 2 Japan renounced the executive power (right), legislative power (title), and jurisdiction (claim) and the concerned interests over the territories where it gained from the illegal MacArthur Transfer.

Under the *territorial integrity* of principles of International Law and of the UN

真實(reality, 不用 de jure 的原因, 是美國處理大日本帝國的方式不合法)是大日本帝國投降了, 由於聯合國憲章及國際公約, 不允許分割國家領土, 美國無法依據波茨坦宣言, 要求大日本帝國分離國家領土,

於是美國要求帝國議會提出麥克阿瑟憲法在 1947 年 5 月 3 日生效, 強制 日本國從大日本帝國 獨立, 同時大日本帝國政府暫時消失。隨後在 1952 生效的舊金山和平條約(下稱 和約)第 1 條 b 承認獨立的日本國是一個主權獨立的國家, 由日本國在和約第 2 條放棄繼承大日本帝國領土的行政權 立法權 管轄權及資源。



Charter, what Japan renounced is reverted to Japan Empire.

Under Article 21 of SFPT, Korea is entitled to the benefits of all those the Japan renounced in Article 2. It is because that Korea is the member of Japan Empire. The Korea has never been independent from Japan Empire because the sovereignty over Korea has never transferred after the armistice day on 2 September 1945. On the contrary, the SFPT does not permit China to be entitled to the benefits of Article 2 as Korea. This is because Taiwan and Penghu are the sovereign territories of Japan Empire and they cannot be ceded. The SFPT directly denied the illegal Cairo communique which Chiang Kai-shek requested Taiwan and Penghu to be “restored” to the Republic of China (ROC started its National Independence Movement in 1912, it had not yet born in the time of Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895).

Due to the “temporary disappearance” of the JPE Government, there is no legitimate government to claim the sovereign right, to identify the nationality to nationals. This situation has led the Japan to pay huge sums of money to the US. When US hand over Okinawa to the Japan, US said this is only a transfer of administration but nothing about the territorial sovereignty. In fact, the Japan Empire’s sovereignty is still over Okinawa, Taiwan and Penghu.

Should the Japan pay humongous money again to buy the administration of Taiwan

和約讓韓國享有權利於日本國在該約第 2 條放棄的主權權利及資源，是因為韓國原來就是大日本帝國的成員。

和約沒有 讓中國像韓國一樣享有權利 於日本國在該約第 2 條放棄的主權權利及資源，是因為台灣 澎湖，是大日本帝國的領土，不可割讓。和約直接否決了開羅公報中 蔣介石要求把大日本帝國領土 台灣 澎湖 “還”給 1912 才開始建國的中華民國-違反國際法的主張。

由於大日本帝國政府暫時消失，沒有法人可以主張 國家的主權權利，以及認定國民的國籍。這種情形，導致了日本國付出鉅額金錢給美國，讓美國把沖繩移交給日本國時，美國說只是移交管轄權，不涉及主權。沖繩領土的主權與台灣 澎湖領土的主權，都是大日本帝國所有。

日本國還要付出鉅額向美國購買台灣 澎湖的管轄權嗎？不！



and Penghu from the United States? NO!
Each of the High Contracting Parties of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 shall supervise the United States to comply with the provisions of the said Conventions.
The United States shall be responsible for the war crimes of aggression in occupying territories of Japan Empire and shall discharge occupying duties to the occupied civilians in the Japan Empire's territories.

Based on the International Law we hereby raise four reasons to clarify the above mentioned "*reality*".

Four Reasons (Four Reasons under International Law proving that the State of the Japanese Empire still exists and has never renounced any territories.)

1. The Japan Empire did not cede Taiwan (Formosa) and Penghu (Pescadores) or renounce any territory.

A declaration is not the international law and has neither legal obligation nor legally binding; except the international law provides to accept a declaration, for example the Article 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. An international agreement must be governed by International Law in order to be a treaty.

Moreover, even if we illegitimately assumed Potsdam Declaration is a law, there is no "Cairo Declaration"; What Potsdam Declaration mentioned is the specific "Cairo Declaration" but not a "Cairo declaration". A document's name, in English language

所有 1949 的日內瓦公約的締約國，都應該要求美國遵守公約！

美國應該付起 佔領大日本帝國領土 傷害被佔領的大日本帝國國民 的戰爭罪責任！

茲列四項國際法理由，來說明上述的真實

四項國際法理由（大日本帝國仍然存在，而且沒有分離任何領土的四項國際法理由）

1. 大日本帝國沒有割讓台灣 澎湖，沒有分離任何領土。

宣言不是國際法，沒有國際法的法律效力。宣言只有在符合國際法的條件下，才能制定為條約，條約才有國際法的法律效力。

更何況，就算讓我們違反國際法地假設波茨坦宣言是一個法律，波茨坦宣言提到的是"開羅宣言"，首字英文大寫，表示特定文件 名為"開羅宣言"，開羅公報不是"開羅宣言"，也就是波茨坦宣言要求的特定文件-"開羅宣言"不存在。



with the first letter of a word in upper case letter, it means that it is a specific document and should be named as exactly with upper case letter. In this case, Cairo communique is not the “Cairo Declaration”. And, no one can find the specific document named “Cairo Declaration” which discussed about Japan.

In short, the Potsdam Declaration is in violation of International Law of use of force to infringe other State’s *territorial integrity* and *political independence*, cannot be governed by International Law to be a treaty; and does not exist the specific document named "Cairo Declaration" which illegally claims to transfer Japan Empire’s sovereignty over Taiwan and Penghu to the Republic of China.

Subsequent international law, such as the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), prohibits to cede or to sale of sovereign territory.

The SFPT does not let Japan Empire cede or renounce any territories. If the SFPT forces any of Japan Empire’s sovereign territories to be ceded to other State or to be renounced, then the SFPT has violated the Charter of the United Nations, has violated the principle of International Law, and the SFPT cannot be valid. Then, how did the United States and the United Kingdom arrange to the SFPT? Exactly, They did not specially arrange to the SFPT but arrange a new Japanese country to be independent from Japan Empire by the illegal MacArthur Transfer (see Terms and Definitions in the very beginning of this

簡言之，違反國際法概念之分割他國主權領土的 波茨坦宣言 不能成為國際法律；而且，也不存在 該宣言 指定的 能把 台灣澎湖 轉移給中華民國的那份稱為”開羅宣言”的特定文件。

稍後的國際法，如維也納公約等等的國際條約，也禁止割讓主權領土 販賣主權領土的行為。

舊金山和平條約，沒有讓大日本帝國割讓或放棄任何領土。如果有的話，舊金山和平條約違反聯合國憲章，那麼美國、英國是如何安排舊金山和平條約呢？她們讓日本國獨立出大日本帝國，由獨立的日本國來簽署舊金山和平條約，由獨立的日本國放棄大日本帝國領土的行政權 立法權 管轄權及資源。(請參考 本章 4 項國際法理由的 第 3 點及第 4 點)



document), and then let the new Japanese country to sign on the SFPT. The new Japanese country, was recognized to be a sovereign State and entitled to use “Japan” as its State’s name in English provided in SFPT Article 1 (b), and renounced its executive power (right), legislative power (title), jurisdiction (claim) and interests over some territories (where it might inherit from Japan Empire by the illegal MacArthur Transfer) provided in SFPT Article 2. Under the *territorial integrity* of principles of International Law and of the UN Charter, what Japan renounced shall in the same time be reverted to Japan Empire. Under the *political independence* of principles of International Law and of the UN Charter, the Japan’s MacArthur Constitution is the War Crime and is the biggest insult to the UN Charter.

2. The International Law proves that Japan Empire’s sovereignty is still over Taiwan and Penghu.

- a. The Human Rights of Nationality
The Japan Empire in 1895 through the Treaty of Shimonoseki obtained the territorial sovereignty of Taiwan and Penghu from the Qing Empire and in the said treaty JPE Government allows each of the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu to consider having Japan Empire’s nationality of his/her own within two years since the said treaty coming into force.

Before the said treaty coming into force, the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu were not of any nationality.

2. 以國際法證明 台灣 澎湖是大日本帝國的主權領土

- a. 國籍選擇權

大日本帝國在 1895 的馬關條約，由大清帝國的主權實體，取得台灣 澎湖的領土，即給予台灣 澎湖住民兩年的國籍選擇權。(附件 1)這是國際上最早出現尊重人民選擇其國籍的條約。這也是主權領土與殖民地的第一個差別，主權領土有人權法，而殖民地是人道法。國籍選擇權，是台灣 澎湖為大日本帝國主權領土的第一個理由。



(See Annex 1) It is the earliest treaty in international community to the locals of considering having the sovereign State's nationality of their own.

This is the difference between a sovereign territory and a colony. A sovereign territory is where the Human Rights law has been implemented, in contrary to a colony where the humanitarian law may be respected. (Reviewing on the western imperialistic Power's history in colonies, the humanitarianism is not respected.) This is the first reason that Taiwan and Penghu are sovereign territories of Japan Empire because each of the locals had been respected of considering having his/her nationality of Japan Empire.

b. Setting up the court system

Sovereign State on her sovereign territory shall tenderly gradually perform her sovereign laws in line with the local culture and shall give their people courts for fair and righteous judgments. The court must accept petitions from people to deal with their grievances against the civil authorities or any unjustified matters. This was proclaimed in Article 6 to Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted by the General Assemble of the United Nations on 10 December 1948. The Japan Empire on 7 October 1895 set

b. 設置法院(裁判所)

主權國家在主權領土上，因地適宜地 溫和漸進地 實施主權法律，由法院受理在該地區的人民的陳請與爭執等問題，依據實施的法律為審判，不是由行政機關直接裁量及處罰，法院受理人民對行政機關的申訴與追訴，這也是聯合國於 1948 年通過的世界人權宣言第 6 條到第 11 條對人權的保護。而大日本帝國於 1895 年 10 月 7 日，在台灣 澎湖設置法院，開始了台灣 澎湖的人權史，這是台灣 澎湖為大日本帝國主權領土的第二個理由。



up the court in Taiwan and Penghu.
This began the Human Rights History
in Taiwan and Penghu. This is also
the second reason that Taiwan and
Penghu are the sovereign territories of
Japan Empire.

From the above (a) and (b) we
know that since 1895 by the Treaty of
Shimonoseki Taiwan and Penghu
formally became the sovereign
territories of Japan Empire. Japan
Empire was unlike other imperialistic
Powers that plundered the local
resources, enslaved people, ran
Human Trafficking and set up torture
rooms.

- c. The Article 19 of the Five-Power
Treaty signed in Washington DC in
1922 recognized that Taiwan and
Penghu are the territories of Japan
Empire but not colonies.
- d. In 1935, the inhabitants of Taiwan and
Penghu had been tenderly and
gradually civilized for forty years and
educated of national language, held
their first ever in history the
democratic civil body election. In
the same year, the Japan Empire
Formosa hosted a large-scale
exposition called "The Taiwan
Exposition: 40th Anniversary of
Governance" and the people from
Europe and America of the civilized
world were invited to see how the
economic and the Human Rights had
been progressed in Taiwan.

從上述 a b 兩點可知，自 1895 年，
大日本帝國由馬關條約取得 台灣
澎湖伊始，就注重國際法與人權法
治，所以當時就是大日本帝國的主
權領土。

大日本帝國並沒有像當時列強對其
國家的殖民地，剝削當地資源、奴
役人民、販賣人口、私設刑堂等事。

- c. 1922 年於華盛頓簽署的五國條約之
第 19 條，明列台灣 澎湖為大日本
帝國的領土，不是殖民地。
- d. 1935 年，經過溫和漸進的文明法治
及國家語言教育，大日本帝國台灣
第一次舉辦民主選舉。同年並舉辦
台灣博覽會，邀請歐洲美洲各國參
觀 大日本帝國台灣的文明建設 人
權 法治與高品質的物產。



According to the number of tickets issued during the exhibition, 2,750,000 people attended the exhibition.

- e. On 1st April 1945, the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu participated in the Diet of Japan Empire to participate the common affairs of the whole State.
- f. On 16 October 1946 under the military occupation of the United States (US), an US official document pointed out that there is no "Taiwanese" because this term is illegitimate. It also pointed out that all the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu were enemy nationals of US and they are of Japan Empire's nationality unless they have individually divested them-selves of Japan Empire's nationality in accordance with established procedure of Japan Empire.(see Annex 1-3)

The United States pointed out that all the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are Japan Empire's nationals, throughout the World War II are US enemy nationals. Obviously, US recognizes that Taiwan and Penghu are the sovereign territories of Japan Empire, we could establish a statement by this reasoning that "All the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu, who are the nationals of Japan Empire, fought against the United States in Japan Empire's territories Taiwan and Penghu."

On the contrary, we cannot

- e. 1945 年 4 月 1 日，台灣 澎湖的人民參與了帝國議會，參與了整個國家的共同事務。

- f. 1946 年 10 月 16 日，在軍事佔領下，美國不認為有台灣國人民 Taiwanese 這種不合法的說法。美國指出，台灣 澎湖的住民都是美國的敵國國民，他們都有大日本帝國的國籍，除非他們每個人，個別地，依照大日本帝國的程序，放棄大日本帝國的國籍。(附件 1-3)

美國說 台灣 澎湖的住民都是大日本帝國的國民，並且在整個二戰期間都是美國的敵國國民，很明顯地，台灣是大日本帝國的領土，也就是「大日本帝國國民之台灣住民，在大日本帝國的領土台灣對抗美國」。

相反地，我們不能依據當時國際人



logically establish the statement that “All the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are the nationals of Japan Empire but Taiwan and Penghu are not the sovereign territories of Japan Empire.” based on the International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law of the time which divided Human Rights levels as citizens, nationals, and colonists.

- g. Covering by The Enemy State Provision of Article 107 of Transitional Security Arrangements of the UN Charter, the US-led SFPT does not violate the Article 2 - 4 of UN Charter, not change the nationality of the Japan Empire's nationals, not change territorial boundary of Japan Empire. The United States only made the *temporary disappearance* of Japan Empire. In these 70 years under cover of Article 107 of UN Charter as a transitional period, the US has treated the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu of Japan Empire as enemy nationals, the US has continuously violated the 1899/1907 Hague Conventions and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to infringe our people's(the US enemy nationals') Human Rights which includes taking out all our legal courts, destroying our Japanese temples, making movies and TV programs to demonizing the Japan Empire, educating the occupied civilians (our people) the pseudo-history to continue the Greater

權法與人道法，其區分公民、國民、殖民地人民的人權級別，而思維「台灣住民是大日本帝國的國民，而台灣不是大日本帝國的領土」的這種陳述能夠成立。

- g. 美國主導的舊金山和平條約，在聯合國憲章第 107 條的敵國條款的掩護下，沒有違反聯合國憲章 2.4，沒有改變大日本帝國國民的國籍，也沒有變更大日本帝國主權領土的範圍，而是她使大日本帝國政府暫時消失了，然後她以長達 70 年以上的過渡時期，違反公約 傷害敵國國民的人權，包括了司法、人權、心智、教育、生命與財產。



East Asia war, taking our people's life by hungry, diseases and illegal trails, and pillaging our people's property in large-scale.

3. It is not a National Restructuring that Japan Empire transformed to Japan, but rather a National Independence that Japan was forced to be independent from Japan Empire.

- a. The State's *political independence* cannot be changed by the external force or threat. A declaration is neither a law nor the international law; therefore there is no possibility that the Potsdam Declaration can restructure Japan Empire to Japan. And, Article 2 - 4 of the UN Charter which came into force on 24 October 1945, prohibits using the threat or use of force to change the *territorial integrity* and *political independence* of *any state*.

Japan Empire surrendered on 14 August 1945 and signed the armistice on 2 September. However, the war really ends only when the peace treaty came into force. (Japan Empire has been under US military occupation when the UN Charter coming into force, and without a peace treaty to the United States till today.)

Therefore, we can confirm that Article 2 - 4 of the UN Charter is the international responsibility of member States of the United Nations to *any State*, especially including to the *territorial integrity* and *political*

3. 不是大日本帝國改制為日本國，而是日本國獨立出大日本帝國。

- a. 國家政治的獨立性，不能來自於國家外部的武力或威脅而改變。宣言不是法律，不是國際法，也就不能說依據波茨坦宣言，使得大日本帝國改制為日本國。

並且，1945 年 10 月 24 日生效的聯合國憲章第 2 條第 4 項，禁止以武力或威脅，改變任何國家的領土完整性及政治獨立性。

大日本帝國是在 1945 年 8 月 14 日投降，同年 9 月 2 日簽投降協議，而真正的戰爭結束，卻是到和平條約生效。因此可以確認的是，聯合國憲章第 2 條第 4 項，是對任何國家的責任，這個責任，也包含到被軍事佔領下的大日本帝國之領土完整性及政治獨立性。



independence of the occupied Japan Empire.

And pursuant to Article 2 - 4 of the UN Charter, while Japan Empire was under US military occupation, US General Douglas MacArthur shall not force the Japan Empire's Diet to make a new constitution to restructure Japan Empire to Japan.

The United States is in line with its imperialistic interests by using Article 107 of the UN Charter to deal with Japan Empire as in the transitional period (rather than under International Law to deal with responsibilities and relationship of the belligerent States as a result of treaty). The US forced the Diet of Japan Empire to make a new constitution; it is a new constitution by which the State's sovereignty transferred to people. The Japan Empire's emperor had no choice but to let the new Japanese country to be independent from Japan Empire under the US military occupation.

National Independence is a matter defined under International Law; That is:
A new sovereignty separated from the original State with consent of the original sovereign State. Besides, the original State still remains in existence or in *de jure* existence.

也就是，依據聯合國憲章第 2 條第 4 項，並在美國的軍事佔領下，大日本帝國不能因為美國麥克阿瑟將軍要求帝國議會制定新憲法，使得大日本帝國改制為日本國。

美國為了自己國家不法的侵略利益，利用聯合國憲章第 107 條的敵國條款，過渡處理大日本帝國(而不是以國際法，最終處理 交戰國彼此間的責任與關係)。它強制大日本帝國的帝國議會提出新憲法，主權在民的新憲法，並在軍事佔下，天皇陛下不得不同意，於是，日本國獨立出大日本帝國。

國家獨立，這是一個國際法的概念。所謂的國家獨立，是新主權的建立，並且得到舊主權的同意，而舊主權仍然存在，就是新的主權國家從原來的主權國家獨立出來。



Let us compare the difference between National Restructuring and National Independence. One kind of national restructuring which includes the sovereignty transfer, that needs a pre-agreed or a concurrent approval from its sovereign entities.

For example, the sovereign entity proclaimed to abdicate (such as French Revolution), or the sovereign entity proclaimed an edict to transfer its sovereign right to another person (just as the Qing Empire's emperor transferring its sovereign right to Yuan Shih-kai 袁世凱).

By contrary, a National Independence means that the new sovereign State (new sovereignty) obtained its consent from the original State (old sovereignty), and the original State's sovereign entities did not proclaim an abdication or an edict to transfer its sovereign right, in such situation the original State's sovereignty remains in existence or in *de jure* existence . (see Table 1 and Table 2)

If we don't compare the both above from the concept of sovereign entities (the ownership of a State), but just view at the contents of modified constitution, will misunderstand the **reality** by ignoring the primary concept of the International Law - sovereignty.

From the above understanding, Japan was independent form Japan Empire,

讓我們比較一下國家改制與新國家獨立的不同，國家改制中的主權轉移，是新主權得到舊主權同意的同時或之前，舊主權之主權實體-君主宣佈退位詔書(如法國大革命)，或轉移主權權利(如大清帝國皇帝將主權權利轉移於袁世凱)的詔書。

而新國家獨立，是新主權得到舊主權的同意，而舊主權之主權實體並沒有宣佈退位的詔書、或轉移主權權利的詔書，舊主權仍然存在。(見表 1 、表 2)

如果沒有從主權實體(國家所有權的持有者)的概念去了解，而是以主權國家的憲法修改的內容去看，就會失去了國際法的根本概念 - 主權，亦即國家所有權的概念。

由此可知，日本國是從大日本帝國獨立，不是改制。而且，是被美國



but rather restructured. Moreover, it happened by the US-made Japan's MacArthur Constitution to transfer the sovereignty of Japan Empire, under U.S. military occupation in violation of the International Law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The independence of Japan is illegal. The transfer of sovereignty of the State of the Japanese Empire under military occupation is in violation of Article 47 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; the Japan's "MacArthur Constitution" is illegal!

The JPE Government hereby strongly condemns the War Crimes of the United States! (See Chapter 6 - The JPE Government strongly condemns that the United States violates the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and infringes on our citizens' Human Rights.)

在軍事佔領下，違反國際法慣例及聯合國憲章，強制提出麥克阿瑟憲法而獨立。

日本國的獨立不合法，佔領下的主權轉移 違反 1949 的日內瓦公約第 47 條，日本國的麥克阿瑟憲法是違法的！

本政府據此強烈譴責美國的戰爭罪行為！（見第六章 本政府強烈譴責美國違反公約及傷害人權）



Table 1: Comparison table between National Restructuring and National Independence

表 1. 國家改制 與 新國家獨立 比較表

	National Restructuring	National Independence
Condition A	It must not happen under foreign force or foreign threat.	
Condition B	The new sovereign State must get the consent from sovereign entities of the original State; And the sovereign entities of the original State for this transfer must have a publicly expressed consent.	
Compare 1	Original State disappeared	Original State and its sovereign entities remain in existence or in <i>de jure</i> existence
Compare 2	Original Sovereignty is entirely inherited by the New Sovereign State	New Sovereignty partly inherited from the Original State

Conditions A and B must be fully satisfied of National Restructuring or of National Independence.

The sovereignty transfer may not happen in National Restructuring. This comparison table is center about the kind of national restructuring which includes sovereignty transfer.

條件 A, B 是 國家改制 或 新國家獨立 都必需滿足的條件。

國家改制不一定有主權轉移的情形，此比較表是針對有主權轉移的情形。

End of table 1



Table 2: Comparison table between the elements of Japan Empire and of Japan

表 2. 大日本帝國與日本國之國家四要素比較表

Japan Empire (Theory of Dualistic Sovereign Entities)			
Sovereign entities	In existence	天皇陛下 His Majesty the Emperor	帝國政府 JPE Government
Government	Temporary Disappearance from 1947 ----- In existence ; reinstated in 2014	JPE Government had been forced to temporary disappearance from 3 May 1947.	On 20 Feb 2014, the UN NGO RCJE (Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire) publicly declared to re-establish the JPE Government in the occupied Japan Empire's territory (Formosa).
Population	In existence	1947-2014, people of Japan Empire's nationality remains in existence but lack of government identification.	From 20 February 2014, the JPE Government began to identify nationals based on the legal instruments.
Territories	In existence	They are protected under the UN Charter 2. 4, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the VCLT	

Japan Empire (Theory of Single Sovereign Entity)			
Sovereign entity	In existence	天皇陛下 His Majesty the Emperor	
Government	Temporary Disappearance from 1947 ----- In existence; reinstated in 2014	JPE Government had been forced to temporary disappearance from 3 May 1947.	On 20 Feb 2014, the UN NGO RCJE (Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire) publicly declared to re-establish the JPE Government in the occupied Japan Empire's territory (Formosa).
Population	In existence	1947-2014, people of Japan Empire's nationality remains in existence but lack of government identification.	From 20 February 2014, the JPE Government began to identify the nationals based on the legal instruments.
Territories	In existence	They are protected under the UN Charter 2. 4, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the VCLT	



Japan		
Sovereignty	In existence	Sovereignty belongs to people. On 3 May 1947, under US military occupation, MacArthur Constitution came into force; the Japan was forced independent from Japan Empire.
Government	In existence	The Japan Government began to run under MacArthur Constitution which came into force on 3 May 1947.
Population	In existence	In four main islands of Japan Empire, all the nationals of Japan Empire were forced to transfer their nationality to Japan.
Territories	In existence	In Article 2 of SFPT, as the treaty was enacted for peace with no territorial sovereignty to transfer, Japan founds her sovereign territories (where it might inherit from Japan Empire by the illegal MacArthur Transfer) from renouncing her inheritances to the Japan Empire.

End of Table 2

4. San Francisco Peace Treaty and its signatory entity - Japan

- a. The new Japanese country started its independence on 3 May 1947, the day MacArthur Constitution came into force and at the same time the Japan Empire started its *temporary disappearance* by lack of its government. After the day, and before the declaration of the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire on 20 February 2014, there is no any official document of the Government of Japan Empire in circulation in the world.
- b. The moment the new Japanese country was independent, it was under military occupation, it needed a peace treaty to end the war. The new Japanese country is not the State that

4.舊金山和平條約與簽約實體

- a. 日本國於 1947 年 5 月 3 日麥克阿瑟憲法生效，開始其獨立。帝國政府也於此日開始其暫時消失，在此日之後，2014 年 2 月 20 日大日本帝國重建政府宣告成立之前，再也沒有任何帝國政府為法律實體的官方文件。
- b. 日本國一出生，就在被佔領的戰爭狀態，她需要和平條約來結束戰爭。日本國不是被投原子彈的國家，日本國是在軍事佔領下獨立的國家。



was bombed by the atomic bombs; it has never been compensated for the US's **Crimes Against Humanity and Genocide**.

- c. The Allied Powers ended the war with a peace treaty to the new Japanese country and thus ended the military occupation to the new Japanese country but they continue to occupy Japan Empire.
 - d. As the San Francisco Peace Treaty (hereinafter refers to as SFPT) came into force in 1952, in its Article 1 (b), the new Japanese country has been recognized to be a sovereign State with sovereignty belonging to people and entitled to use “Japan” as State’s name in English (the new Japanese country, hereinafter “Japan”). Subsequently, in SFPT Article 2, Japan renounces the executive power (right), legislative power (title), jurisdiction (claim) and interests over territories (where it might inherit from Japan Empire by the illegal MacArthur Transfer). Under the *territorial integrity* of principles of International Law and of the UN Charter, what Japan renounced shall in the same time be reverted to Japan Empire.
 - e. In the SFPT, those Japan renounces are not because Japan originally having them so that Japan can renounce them, but uses the concept of renouncing inheritance in law.
 - f. The SFPT Article 25 defined that all the signatory States in this treaty are
- c. 盟軍以和平條約結束對獨立的日本國的佔領，而繼續佔領大日本帝國。
 - d. 獨立的日本國在 1952 年生效的舊金山和平條約(下稱 和約)第 1 條 b，被承認為一個主權在民，主權獨立的國家。並由 該國家 放棄第 2 條原屬於大日本帝國主權領土及資源的行政權 立法權 及 管轄權。
 - e. 和約裏，日本國放棄的主權權利及資源，並不是日本國原來擁有所以能夠放棄，而是法律概念的放棄繼承。
 - f. 和約第 25 條，定義簽署舊金山和平條約的國家，都是和約第 1 條 b 的



the belligerent States of Japan (Japan is defined in SFPT 1. b) and they are the States that participated to occupy Japan (which was independent in 1947).

- g. China and Korea are not the belligerent States to the Japan Empire (see Annex 4), and they are also not the belligerent States to Japan. Therefore China and Korea are not eligible to participate to sign the SFPT, but the SFPT entitled Korea the full territorial autonomous rights in which its Article 2 mentioned. In the SFPT, Japan renounced to inherit the benefits of all agreements between Japan Empire and China (Qing Empire) from then on back to the “**final**” Protocol which was signed by the Qing Empire and Japan Empire on 7 September 1901. **That means if there is a treaty between China and the new Japanese country “Japan” to discuss territories based on the SFPT shall not date back earlier than 7 September 1901.** Under SFPT Article 21, the SFPT does not entitle China to the benefits of its Article 2 as Korea. All the SFPT signatory States have the responsibility to protect the SFPT and shall in any moment expel any authorities in the name of China from Taiwan and Penghu.
- h. The SFPT Article 25 provides that the non-signatory States are not belligerent States to Japan; they are not the Allied Powers. And because

日本國之交戰國，也就是參與佔領 (1947 年獨立的日本國) 的國家。

- g. 而中國和韓國因為不是大日本帝國之交戰國(附件 4)，也不是日本國之交戰國，他們不能簽署舊金山和平條約，但和約給予韓國享有第 2 條於該領土自治的權利。

和約給予中國免除最終追遡於 中國 1901 年簽訂的北京協定，免除日本國繼承大日本帝國 於該協定在中國享有的資源及權利。

和約，並沒有給予中國像韓國一樣享有和約第 2 條的權利。締約國有責任維護和約，不讓台灣 澎湖成為中國的一部份。

- h. 舊金山和平條約第 25 條規定，沒有簽署舊金山和平條約的國家，也就是，不是交戰國且沒有承認日本國獨立的國家，不能認為日本國或大



the non-signatory States has not yet recognized the independence of the new Japanese country by its Article 1(b), they might misunderstand the Japan Empire has renounced territories under the threat or use of force by the Allied Powers. Therefore, Article 25 provides that “...nor shall any right, title or interest of Japan be deemed to be diminished or prejudiced by any provision of the Treaty in favour of a State which is not an Allied Power as so defined”. **As far as the non-signatory States are concerned, the territorial integrity of the State of the Japanese Empire has never changed.**

日本帝國有和約第2條所述主權權利及資源之減損。對沒有簽署舊金山和平條約的國家而言，和約第2條各項，仍是大日本帝國的權利範圍。



Chapter 3 - Are the occupied sovereign territories under undetermined status?

To stop the United States of America using the Greater East Asia War in continuous violation of international Conventions and infringing on Asian people's Human Rights, His Majesty the Emperor and the JPE Government still have the responsibilities.

War is the bottom line to human morality. The Greater East Asia War was brought for the Human Rights of Asian countries to get rid of white supremacy colonization, for facilitating the establishment of the Human Rights of the Asian countries, for the justice of the international community to maintain International Law system in Asia, and for the right to survive.

The Holy Greater East Asia War has failed, could human morality and conscience surrender to Satan thereafter?

Are the common Conventions of the international community in existence only to serve the victorious States and their nationals by ignoring their using unscrupulous illegal methods to victory?

For the last 70 years the victorious States have been using the media and education to demonize the Japan Empire. However, in fact right up till today do the Asian countries and their people ever get free from the US Economic Colonialism or from the US puppet regime?

第三章 被佔領的主權領土的地位未定？

停止美國侵略的 違反國際公約 持續傷害人權的 大東亞戰爭，天皇陛下與帝國政府還有待盡的責任。

戰爭是人類道德的底線，為了擺脫被白人殖民的亞洲國家的人權、為了協助建立亞洲各國的人權、為了國際社會的正義-國際法的維持、為了生存權，發起的大東亞聖戰。

大東亞聖戰失敗了，人類的道德良知可以因此而臣服在撒旦底下嗎？

國際社會的共同規約，可以因此而只服務於不擇手段取勝的戰勝國及戰勝國的國民嗎？

戰勝國強勢的宣傳，以其控制下的教育 媒體不實的指控，妖魔化大日本帝國，70 年了。然而事實上，亞洲的國家及其國家的人權 直到現在有擺脫美國的經濟殖民與傀儡政權殖民嗎？



The Holy Greater East Asia War has failed; to assist the Asian countries to establish their autonomies and sovereignties and to protect the Human Rights in Asian countries are no longer the responsibilities to the Japan Empire. But, does the defeated Japan Empire have no responsibilities for protecting our own nationals within the International Human Right Laws? Does the defeated Japan Empire have no responsibilities to the affected casualties in Asia? The JPE Government is re-established to take these responsibilities.

Under International Law, The Occupying Power - the United States has no right to infringe the *territorial integrity* of the occupied State.

Let us review the principle of International Law regarding the State's sovereignty; a sovereign State is like to a whole person. The territory to a State cannot be sold nor be renounced by international threat or international force from other State; it is like the organ to a person cannot be sold nor be given up by the threat or use of force from other person in a civilized society.

The armistice edict on 14 August 1945 expressed the strong desire of Japan Empire for stopping the brutal war of aggression brought by the United States.

The Japan Empire has failed to preserve Manchukuo - the legal inheritor of Qing Empire for maintaining the International Law system in Asia and further to face the annihilation from the United State in US's aggression against Asian countries.

大東亞聖戰失敗了，協助亞洲國家的自治與主權建立、保護亞洲其他國家的人權，這些已經不是大日本帝國的责任。然而保護自己國家的臣民合於國際法規定的人權，戰敗的帝國，已經沒有責任了嗎？大東亞聖戰波及傷亡的亞洲人民，戰敗的帝國，已經沒有責任了嗎？

依據國際法，主權領土不是主要佔領國美國可以支配與處分。

讓我們回顧國際法對國家主權的概念，主權國家就像一個完整的人。

國家的主權領土不能因國際武力威脅或國際買賣而被分割放棄，就像文明的社會不允許以武力對一個活生生的人割取或買賣其器官。

1945 年 8 月 14 日的終戰詔書，表達了大日本帝國對停止 美國野蠻的 違反戰爭法的侵略戰爭的渴求，大日本帝國無法保全合法繼承大清帝國的滿洲國，甚至大日本帝國將面對美國在亞洲的侵略而滅國。



Therefore, through the armistice edict, Japan Empire not only surrender to stop US aggression but also proposed an intention to abide to the demands of Potsdam Declaration even to accept the illegitimate demand to cede our sovereign territories, in order to stop US brutally fighting Japan Empire - the member States of Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, in US's attacking the Hague Conventions member State's civilians, hospitals, schools and the destruction of two cities with atomic bombs.

For the strongly desire of stopping the brutal American aggression war, Japan Empire proposed an intention of "will accept the Potsdam Declaration" by the armistice edict. However, an intention does not necessarily follow by an action nor does it necessarily lead to a result. As far as International Law and the UN Charter are concerned, to use force to cause any State to cede its sovereign territory is as illegal as to force a person to give up his/her organ.

The edict to sue for an armistice of the brutal war but does not result a cession of the State's territories because this is governed by the civilized International Law.

In addition, in SFPT, all SFPT signatory States confirmed that:

Those contents in Article 2 are renounced by the Japan defined of Article 1 (b), in which the Japan renounces to **inherit** the sovereign right of territories and interests of Japan Empire;

And yet in Article 25, it stated the non-signatory States shall ignore Article 2 in which the Japan renounced, and it implied

因此終戰詔書，不只是投降以停止美國的侵略，還提出了 有意向 願意服從配合 波茨坦宣言的條件，願意配合 割讓主權領土的不合法條件，來停止美國 野蠻而違反海牙公約 恣意攻擊 海牙公約締約國的平民、醫院、學校 以及 用核武器摧毀兩座城市 的侵略戰爭。

終戰詔書，為了停止戰爭，提供了一個意向「將要接受波茨坦宣言」的意向。意向不必然發生行為，意向也不必然導致結果。以國際法及聯合國憲章而言，以武力導致任何國家放棄其主權領土，就像以武力使人放棄人體器官一樣不合法。

終戰詔書 停止了被野蠻入侵的戰爭，卻不會導致國家放棄主權領土的結果，因為有國際法的文明規範。

而且在舊金山和平條約，所有的締約國都確認，該約第二條的內容都是第一條 b 所定義的日本國放棄繼承大日本帝國的主權領土及資源的權利範圍。該約第 25 條，陳明非此約締約國，不得認為 大日本帝國於本約第二條及相關權利 有任何減損。



that the *territorial integrity* of the State of the Japanese Empire has never changed.

Therefore, the reasons why recent years the US executive branch offered its Congress information which stating Formosa was a colony or the status of Formosa is undetermined are on the following three points.

1. **The US Government uses the freedom of speech of its civil body to induce the general public to realize its ambitions in continuous war of aggression against Japan Empire and dismembering the territorial integrity of Japan Empire.**

The United States in its 1946 Foreign relations documents affirmed that there is no "Taiwanese" because this term is illegitimate. Those people who want to have a National Independence Movement in the name of Taiwanese under military occupation, same as other inhabitants of Taiwan, all are the nationals of Japan Empire and they are US enemy nationals (see Annex 1-3).

In contradiction, in 2011 the document of "U.S. - Taiwan Relationship" which was offered to US Congress by its executive branch, it stated that the local Taiwanese are the colony's people. Isn't that an evidence that the US Government tries to use the freedom speech of its civil body to arbitrarily deprive the Japan Empire's nationality of Taiwan inhabitants.

If many countries consider that Taiwan was a colony of Japan Empire and those inhabitants of Taiwan were colonists without nationality and therefore

因此，近年美國由其行政機關提供給其國會的資料，宣稱 被佔領大日本帝國的主權領土 台灣的地位未定或稱台灣是殖民地，只因為下列三點：

1. **美國試圖由民意機關的言論自由，來誘導民眾自發的實現美國繼續侵略大日本帝國及完全違反國際法肢解大日本帝國的意圖。**

美國在 1946 年的外交關係文件裏，堅持台灣國人民是不合法的，那些想在佔領下台獨的都是大日本帝國的國民，都是美國的敵國國民(見附件 1-3)。

卻在 U.S.-Taiwan Relationship 2011 的文件裏稱台灣人是殖民地人民。

當許多國家認同，台灣是大日本帝國的殖民地，給予台灣建國，那美國的戰爭罪就有許多共犯，而難以被處理。



recognizing the colony Taiwan to be a State, then the US's War Crimes will be in numerous accomplices and will be difficult to deal with.

Gathering ignorant accomplices is the general aggression pattern that US invades to other States in the world. (see Annex 6)

2. The owner of the sovereign territories, that is, the sovereign entities of the State, has no claims to the occupied territories.

The Japan Empire is under Dualistic Sovereign Entities system, and the sovereign entities are His Majesty the Emperor and the JPE Government which is pushed by the Imperial Diet consisted of citizens.

The armistice edict was proclaimed fully under the laws of Japan Empire so that it became a Japan Empire's domestic law. It mentioned that Japan Empire "will" accept the Potsdam Declaration, and that means Japan Empire "will" let the Allied Powers handle Japan Empire's territories. Therefore, His Majesty the Emperor and His Subjects by respecting and subjecting to Japan Empire's law has stopped any claim to the occupied sovereign territories.

However, the domestic law of armistice edict only proposed a policy direction but does not offer any legal steps for the Allied Powers to handle the occupied sovereign territories and the treatment of

這是美國對世界各國的侵略常用的模式。(見附件 6)

2. 該國家主權領土的所有權人，也就是該國家的主權實體，沒有主張。

我們知道大日本帝國是二元制，也就是雙主權實體，天皇陛下與帝國臣民組成的議會所推動的帝國政府。

由於終戰詔書完全按照帝國法律布告頒行，所以是大日本帝國的國內法，由於此詔書提及將要接受波茨坦條件，由盟軍的處置。於是，尊重法律遵守法律的大日本帝國之 天皇陛下及帝國臣民，依照國內法，就這樣停止了對任何被佔領的主權領土的主張。

但，這個國內法，只是提出了政策性的方向，沒有任何可行的合法步驟 可以處分被佔領的大日本帝國的主權領土及臣民，卻任由美國傷害人權 踐踏 1949 的日內瓦公約，玩弄聯合國憲章



Japan Empire's people. But no one concerns that the US Government arbitrarily infringe on Japan Empire nationals' Human Rights by ravaging the Geneva Convention of 1949 and playing out the Article 107 of the UN Charter.

In order to stop these serious violations of Laws of War and of Human Rights, we need to rebuild the Government of Japan Empire to protect the Human Rights of Japan Empire's people and to shoulder Japan Empire's international responsibilities. If it is possible to change the principle of International Law as stated in Article 2 of the UN Charter, then only after rebuilding the Government of Japan Empire, can the JPE Government takes responsibilities to find solutions for the decreasing of sovereign territories by accepting the Potsdam Declaration, and in compliance to both International Laws and domestic laws by passing the House of Representatives and the House of Peers before finally submitting to His Majesty the Emperor for approval.

For the Human Rights of Japan Empire's nationals and for the sovereignty of Japan Empire, we respectfully beseech His Majesty the Emperor to publicly declare a legal announcement such as **"Taiwan and Penghu are still the sovereign territories of Japan Empire of We; to perform the demands of Potsdam Declaration is the subsequent duty after the JPE Government has rebuilt to negotiate with the Allied Powers**

以憲章第 107 條 之 敵國國民繼續對待帝國臣民。

為了停止這種嚴重違反戰爭法 傷害人權的情形，我們需要重建大日本帝國政府來維護人權 及 承擔國際責任。如果可能，重建後的大日本帝國政府，才能繼續討論接受波茨坦條件關於國家領土限縮，是否有各種符合國際法與國際人權法的方案之可能，經帝國參議院及眾議院評比，再將定案 呈給 天皇陛下 核可。

為了大日本帝國臣民的人權，為了大日本帝國的主權，我們懇請 天皇陛下公開的主張 類似這樣合法的宣稱「**台灣 澎湖 仍是 朕之國家的主權領土，波茨坦條件之實施，有待帝國政府重建後與盟軍協商 依國際法並尊重人權而實施。**」



under International law and respecting to Human Rights.”

3. The United States shall not put forward as a pretext that United States does not notice the existence of the re-establishing Government of Japan Empire (the JPE Government; the other sovereign entity of Japan Empire) and therefore refuses to recognize the existence of Japan Empire at war with the United States, and therefore the United States continues to infringe Japan Empire's Taiwan and Penghu civilians' Human Rights which should be protected by the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Just as the Commentary of Article 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 states “*Furthermore, there have been many cases where States at war have contested the legitimacy of the enemy Government and therefore refused to recognize the existence of a state of war. In the same way, the temporary disappearance of sovereign States as a result of annexation or capitulation, has been put forward as a pretext for not observing one or other of the humanitarian Conventions.*”

In lack of public proclamation from His Majesty the Emperor, the United States takes a pretext that the US did not notice the government of the State of the Japanese Empire having re-established or the US does not recognize the enemy Japan Empire's government in existence,

3. 美國以不承認大日本帝國重建政府做為藉口，也就是不承認大日本帝國的另一個主權實體-政府，拒絕承認有交戰國家的存在。以此方式持續傷害 被佔領的大日本帝國台灣之平民 於1949的日內瓦公約所保護的人權。

就像1949的日內瓦第四公約第二條釋文所述：「此外，已經有許多案例，交戰國爭議敵人政府的合法性，因此拒絕承認有交戰國家的存在。以同樣的方式，使主權國家在兼併或投降後暫時消失，已經被作為不遵守公約或不遵守其他的人道公約的規避方式。」

美國在 天皇陛下沒有公開的宣稱下，以不承認大日本帝國重建政府 是大日本帝國的政府做為藉口，繼續侵略大日本帝國的主權及傷害大日本帝國人民的人權。



therefore continuously infringes the sovereignty of Japan Empire and the Human Rights of Japan Empire's nationals.

In a sovereign State, its government shall be recognized by its own sovereign entities and shall not need to be recognized by international community, this is in accordance to the promise of *political independence* of the UN Charter. The government needs to be recognized by international community is either from the National Independence Movement of non-self-governing territories, or from a new independent State.

Therefore, for the purpose of taking international responsibilities, respecting Universal Human Rights Declaration on the protection of nationality and of jurisdiction, protecting the Japan Empire's citizens under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and recovering the sovereignty of Japan Empire, the JPE Government (formed by UN NGO RCJE - Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire) hereby respectfully requests His Majesty the Emperor to allow the JPE Government carrying out these above honorable assignments.

If the JPE Government does not rebuild to sign the peace treaty with USA, the United States' continuous war of aggression against Asian countries would never end.

If the JPE Government does not

主權國家的政府，是來自於其國家的主權實體的承認，而不是來自於國際社會的承認，這也符合聯合國憲章對任何國家政治獨立性的承諾。只有非自治領土建立的國家或新獨立的國家，其政府才有國際社會承認的需要。

因此，大日本帝國重建政府，為了承擔國際社會的責任，為了尊重世界人權宣言對國籍及司法審判的保護，為了被佔領的大日本帝國臣民得到 1949 的日內瓦公約的保護，為了大日本帝國國家主權的回復，以最虔敬之心 慎重地 請求 天皇陛下 允許聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 所組成的大日本帝國重建政府於主張 1949 的日內瓦公約等保護事務的責任；並且，允許 我們執行 重建國家的事務 與 承擔回復國家主權的責任。

大日本帝國政府不重建，美國持續二戰對亞洲的侵略戰爭就不會終止，美國為了自己國家的利益 為了銷售武器的利益，違反國際法 大規模侵犯亞洲國家人權的行為 就不會終止；那些為了正義而在大東亞戰爭死亡的亞洲人民與



rebuild to sign the peace treaty with USA, the United States seeking the benefits from weapons sale or from large-scale infringing the Human Rights of Asian country's people in line with American imperialistic interests would never end.

If the JPE Government does not rebuild to take responsibilities to moral lives, those officers, soldiers and people had sacrificed for justice and for Human Rights would never be put to rest.

For signing a peace treaty to end the war, for protecting Human Rights and for the rest of those souls who has sacrificed for morality, we must be courageous to the honorable assignment of re-establishing the Government of Japan Empire.

將士 就得不到安息。為了停止戰爭，為了維護人權，為了安息道德的靈魂，我們必需勇敢的承擔-重建大日本帝國政府。



Chapter 4 - The Promises of the JPE Government

Currently Japan Empire is still under military occupation so that the Government of Japan Empire cannot totally follow the Meiji Constitution, therefore is named as “the Re-establishing Government”. **The Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire, is the Government of the State of the Japanese Empire, and is named the JPE Government.**

The following are the absolute unwavering promises of the JPE Government to His Majesty the Emperor and to the international community:

1. The JPE Government re-established in accordance with the Meiji Constitution, the Charter of the United Nations and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, under the United States’ aggression and occupation; the JPE Government shall never compromise the United States’ violations against the sovereignty of Japan Empire, shall never compromise any political power or authorities which violates Article 47 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 having established or hereafter to establish in Taiwan and Penghu.
2. The JPE Government and all His subjects pledge our absolute allegiance to His Majesty the Emperor - and never change.
3. The JPE Government shall offer the best

第四章 本政府的承諾

大日本帝國重建政府，即是大日本帝國政府，只因為被佔領下的行政程序因為條件因素，未能完全依照明治憲法的主權法律制度，所以稱為重建政府。

本政府對 天皇陛下 及 世界各國 永遠不變的承諾是

1. 本政府於美國侵略佔領下依據明治憲法、聯合國憲章及 1949 的日內瓦公約而成立，對於 美國侵犯大日本帝國之主權，包括 **任何**違反 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 47 條，在台灣 澎湖 所建構之政權，永不妥協！
2. 本政府及國家臣民 效忠 天皇陛下，永遠不會改變。
3. 本政府 給予天皇陛下的臣民最好的人



Human Rights welfare to all His subjects
- and never change.

4. The JPE Government affirms in all circumstances complying with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols, customs of war, and the International Law - and shall never change.
5. His Majesty the Emperor has the absolutely right to ask the JPE Government to reshuffle the cabinet, to reorganize the House of Representatives and the House of Peers, and to restructure of the tribunal.
6. Under condition of the Japan Government agrees with the above 5 items, the JPE Government sincerely invites the Japan Government to come to Taiwan and Penghu to assist rebuilding the institution of Japan Empire, lead and teach the judicial staff, civil authorities staff and parliamentary staff of the JPE Government.
7. Japan as a new independent State was formed by the MacArthur Constitution which has obviously violated the International Law, so rightly before the abolition of MacArthur Constitution, the Japan Government shall respect her nationals by not depriving their Japan Empire's nationality as under the rightful Meiji Constitution nor prevent them to pledge allegiance to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan Empire. The JPE

權照顧，永遠不會改變。

4. 本政府 遵守國際法，遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書，遵守戰爭法慣例，永遠不會改變。
5. 天皇陛下，得隨時要求本政府之內閣改組，議會改組，裁判所改組。
6. 本政府，邀請日本國政府在同意上述 5 項符合國際法與國家主權的原則下，進入台灣 澎湖，協助 大日本帝國的制度建立，領導 教育本政府的行政人員、司法人員及議事人員。
7. 在日本國還沒撤廢 違反國際法與國家主權的 麥克阿瑟憲法前，日本國政府應尊重其國民，不得強制剝奪其原有的明治憲法的大日本帝國國籍，不得強制改變 其對大日本帝國天皇陛下的效忠。本政府接受日本國國民恢復帝國國籍的申請。



Government hereby declares to accept applications for the nationals of Japan to recover their Japan Empire's nationality.

8. If the Japan and her nationals wanted to continue with the illegal MacArthur Constitution, the JPE Government will respect their freedom of choice. If above unfortunate condition happened, The JPE Government will always offer the best benefits to Japan's nationals as Japan Empire's nationals in our territories - and never changes.

9. For the Protecting Powers of Japan Empire, who stations in Formosa to take responsibilities of 1949 Geneva Conventions, JPE Government will forever issue them visa-free (MFN) tariff-free, and invite the Protecting Powers to develop Japan Empire's natural resources for sustainable development and we are willing to share the benefits together and we are willing to commit to give the nationals of our Protecting Powers the same benefits as our nationals in our territories. This promise we will never change.

10. The national language of Japan Empire shall be the Japanese language. The JPE Government shall respect and educate local languages. The JPE Government shall educate our nationals the language of Protecting Powers, and make the language of Protecting Powers be the second national language of Japan Empire.

8. 如果日本國政府及其國民仍繼續其獨立之意願，本政府對此表示尊重。本政府對日本國國民在大日本帝國領土，給予等同帝國臣民的尊重與待遇，永遠不會改變。

9. 本政府對擔任大日本帝國於 1949 的日內瓦公約的保護國之國家，給予免關稅免簽證的最惠國待遇，並邀請保護國之國家政府共同永續地開發大日本帝國的天然資源，幸福利益共享，以及給予保護國國民等同帝國臣民的尊重與生活福利，永遠不會改變。

10. 大日本帝國的國家語言，應以日本語為國家語言，尊重並教育當地的母語，並以國家教育推廣保護國的國家語言為大日本帝國的第二語言。



11. Japan Empire's civil service entrance examination is compulsory to take the following subjects: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Charter, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three additional protocols including their Commentaries. The JPE Government vowed to pursue and disseminate the Geneva Conventions of 1949, this we will never change.

12. Either any States or enterprises dealing or collaborate with the Chinese Refugees Armed Group (see Annex 5) to the detriment of the Japan Empire or to Japan Empire's nationals, they should bear full responsibility under the International Law. Infringed party will be prosecuted under the Laws of War.

11. 大日本帝國的公務員考試，必考世界人權宣言、聯合國憲章以及 1949 的日內瓦公約及三個附加議定書，包含公約的釋文 Commentaries，本政府永遠奉行並推廣日內瓦公約的誓言，永遠不會改變。

12. 各國政府或企業 與中國難民武裝團體 (見附件 5) 之交易或合作，有侵犯被佔領國權益之行為時，應負國家或國際組織對國際不法行為之責任。本政府必依戰爭法追訴！



Chapter 5 - Agreements between the Japan Empire and other States

On 8 March 2014 the JPE Government has accessioned the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols submitted to Swiss Federal Council, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and His Majesty the Emperor, has reaffirmed in all circumstances to comply with the said Conventions and Protocols, has committed to use peaceful methods for recovering the sovereignty of Japan Empire and for grading the Human Rights of Japan Empire's people, and has struggled against the U.S. aggression force (USAF-CRAG) in the occupied Japan Empire's territories.

The JPE Government has never signed any agreement with the United States nor signed the U.S. Taiwan Relation Act. Pursuant to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the JPE Government would never accept the U.S. Taiwan Relation Act.

In the midst of living under the aggression force there are various complex relationships. Therefore, only in the designated signing place publicly, at the United Nations International Law Commission or the International Court of Justice, and accompanied by Protecting Powers, could the JPE Government sign agreements with the United States or with the U.S. aggression force (USAF-CRAG), including for ending the war.

Any agreements between the Japan Empire and the Protecting Powers shall express in

第五章 本政府與他國的協定

本政府 已於 2014 年 3 月 8 日簽署並堅持遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書，守護和平而艱難地存活在被佔領土，

本政府不曾與美國簽訂任何協定，包括美國的台灣關係法。本政府 依據 1949 的日內瓦公約，不接受美國的台灣關係法。

並且由於被佔領土各種生存關係複雜，本政府 唯一指定 於聯合國國際法委員會或國際法院，在保護國的陪同下，公開締結與美國及其侵略軍的協定，包括簽署停止從 1941 年以來與美國之交戰關係之和平條約。

本政府 與保護國 締結任何協議，指定地點於 舊台灣總督府，或保護國之國會，以



public and designate the signing place at our
old Taiwan Governor-General's Office
building or at the parliament/congress of the
Protecting Powers.

公開方式而締約。



Chapter 6 - The JPE Government strongly condemns that the United States violates the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and infringes on our citizens' Human Rights.

The JPE Government cordially requests all the High Contracting Parties of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to take responsibilities of the said Conventions to respect, observe and supervise the application of the said Conventions.

If the United States in violations of the UN Charter, the said Convention, or VCLT, propagates that the status of sovereign territory under U.S occupation is undetermined, this is a stepping for the mistreatment of occupied civilians, and also is the War Crimes of violating the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The JPE Government cordially requests all honorable Ambassadors to notice and prohibit internationally wrongful acts of pillaging the occupied territories' civil resources which the U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group (“USAF-CRAG”, see Annex 5) skillfully uses any such names as associated to Republic of China (“ROC”), Taiwan Authorities, or Chinese Taipei to conduct or cooperate with the corporation of your State.

Based On:

1. The JPE Government within Japan Empire is one sovereign entity of Dualistic Sovereign Entities System and has stated as this document to the

第六章 本政府強烈譴責美國違反公約及傷害人權

請 1949 的日內瓦公約締約國負起尊重 遵守 監督 公約執行之締約國責任。

當美國違反聯合國憲章 違反日內瓦公約 違反維也納公約 宣稱被美國佔領的主權領土地位未定，這正是踐踏公約 持續違反公約規定 虐待被佔領國國民之人權的節奏。

請各國尊貴的大使閣下，注意到美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體

(USAF-CRAG，見附件 5)，善於使用各種名稱，如中華民國 The Republic of China (“R.O.C.”)，台灣當局 Taiwan Authorities，中華台北 Chinese Taipei，進行或與貴國企業合作 掠奪被佔領土之民事資源之國際不法行為，請貴國嚴加查緝。

基於

1. 本政府為國家雙主權實體之一，並已陳明於國家原有之主權實體 天皇陛下，而主權實體 天皇陛下，基於原本國家運作之型態，以不表示意見為意見之表



sovereign entity His Majesty the Emperor.

Pursuant to the operation pattern of our State, when His Majesty the Emperor did not disagree or did not express His opinion then the JPE Government shall has been recognized by His Majesty the Emperor to re-establish our government for carrying out the honorable assignments as mentioned in this document.

2. During World War II, the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are of nationality of Japan Empire (see Annex 1).
3. During World War II, Taiwan and Penghu are territories of Japan Empire (See Chapter 2 - **Four Reasons**).
4. Under the U.S. military occupation, the United States forced the Government of Japan Empire to be temporary disappearance since 3 May 1947. The United States and its aggression army called as U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group (USAF-CRAG, Annex 5) continuously violates the article 47, 147 of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 with colonial ruling Taiwan and Penghu of Japan Empire till today.

Moreover, the United States openly praised its aggression army (USAF-CRAG) in Taiwan for its democratic elections whereby the USAF-CRAG elected its executives to

示時，或 主權實體 天皇陛下 沒有不同意見之表示時，本政府 陳明主張如本文件；

2. 二戰期間 台灣 澎湖 住民的國籍確定為大日本帝國國籍；
3. 二戰期間 台灣 澎湖 為大日本帝國主權領土。(見本文 第二章 四項國際法理由)
4. 在美國的佔領下，美國強制大日本帝國政府，從 1947 年 5 月 3 日開始消失。美國及其侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)，持續地違反 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 47 條、第 147 條，殖民統治 大日本帝國台灣澎湖，直至今日。

美國更公開稱讚其侵略軍 (USAF-CRAG) 在台灣以民主選舉的方式，選出侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)的各級長官，以全面侵佔本國的法院 民事資源 民事機關 民意機關。



occupy all our courts, civil resources, civil authorities, and civil body. The United States let her USAF-CRAG arbitrarily issue the nationality of Republic of China in exile (ROC-in-exile) to Japan Empire's people to name the occupied civilians as its Obligors for levying civil taxes, conscription, and buying weapons from the United States through her USAF-CRAG.

The United States and its aggression army (USAF-CRAG) disregard the human right of nationality of a person and the human right of public trial under international law or national law in a legal structured court (Pursuant to Article 47 of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, in the occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu, the national law shall be the occupied Japan Empire's national law but not the ROC-in-exile's law, the Judge shall be of Japan Empire's nationality but not of ROC-in-exile's nationality) provided by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and disregard the protection of sovereignty of any State of UN Charter Article 2 paragraph 4. In fact, these mentioned above are the Crimes of Aggression defined in the Roman Statue.

To Demand:

The JPE Government demands the United States to stop put forward as a pretext by refusing to recognize the JPE Government for pretending none of the existence of the occupied State at war and to stop conniving

美國任由其侵略軍(USAF-CRAG) 強制賦予本國國民侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)之中華民國國籍，並由侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)稱本國國民為侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)之義務人，向本國國民強制徵兵徵稅，且由侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)向美國購買武器。

美國及其侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)無視世界人權宣言對人權於 國籍及合法法院公正審判 的保護，無視聯合國憲章第 2 條第 4 項對任何國家的主權之保護，實為羅馬規約定義之侵略罪。

要求 美國停止 以不承認 大日本帝國重建政府為藉口，縱容美國放在台灣 澎湖的 侵略軍(USAF-CRAG) 霸佔 本國法院 民事機關 侵佔本國民事資源，傷害本國國民的人權，踐踏 1949 的日內瓦公約。



US aggression army (USAF-CRAG) by continuing to occupy courts, civil authorities, civil resources, to infringe the Human Rights of our nationals, and to stop ravaging the Geneva Conventions of 1949 in the occupied sovereign territories Taiwan and Penghu.

Just as what the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, Article 2 Commentary said:

“Furthermore, there have been many cases where States at war have contested the legitimacy of the enemy Government and therefore refused to recognize the existence of a state of war. In the same way, the temporary disappearance of sovereign States as a result of annexation or capitulation, has been put forward as a pretext for not observing one or other of the humanitarian Conventions.”

To Strongly Condemn:

The JPE Government strongly condemns the United States brutally mistreats the Human Rights of Japan Empire’s citizens and of Japan’s citizens, condemns the United States’ aggression to Japan Empire, and condemns the United States forced Japan Empire to illegally transfer partial sovereignty to the new Japan and forced the new Japan to be independent.

1. The Japan’s MacArthur Constitution which made sovereignty belong to people under the U.S. military occupation, was absolutely not proposed by Japanese people, but rather proposed by Imperial Japan Diet under the threat of U.S. military. The US-made Japan’s

就像 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第二條釋文所述：「此外，已經有許多案例，交戰國爭議敵人政府的合法性，因此拒絕承認有交戰國家的存在。以同樣的方式，使主權國家在兼併或投降後暫時消失，已經被作為不遵守公約或不遵守其他的人道公約的規避方式。」

強烈譴責 美國粗暴地對待大日本帝國及日本國的國家主權及公民人權。

1. 日本國的主權在民的新憲法，完全不是由大日本帝國的人民提出來的，而是由美國佔領軍強制帝國議會制定，這是對聯合國憲章、對主權國家的政治獨立及對其國家人民的政治自由最大的侮辱。



MacArthur Constitution is the biggest insult to the UN Charter, to the political independence of the Sovereign State, and to the political freedom of Japanese people.

2. Under the U.S. military occupation, U.S. forced the Japan to be independent from the Japan Empire; the Japan's people had been arbitrarily deprived their nationality (under Meiji Constitution; the Japan Empire) and changed their nationality to new Japan (under MacArthur Constitution; the Japan independent in 1947), this is the most fundamental infringement and insult to basic Human Rights.
3. Pursuant to the 1899 1907 Hague Conventions, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the UN Charter, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the JPE Government shall never recognize nor accept the followings:-
 - a) The new constitution proposed by Imperial Japan Diet under U.S. military occupation, and;
 - b) The procedure of Imperial Japan Diet requesting His Majesty the Emperor to accept the new constitution under U.S. military occupation.

[Other Demands:]

The JPE Government demands the Japan Government shall base on the respect of Meiji Constitution, the 1899 1907 Hague Conventions, the UN Charter, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Vienna

2. 在佔領下，美國強制日本國獨立出大日本帝國，沒有給日本國國民 國籍選擇權，這是對日本國國民，最根本的人權的傷害及侮辱。
3. 基於 1907 的海牙公約、1949 的日內瓦公約、聯合國憲章、維也納公約，本政府不承認 在國家被佔領下，帝國議會提出的新憲法；以及，不承認 在國家被佔領下，帝國議會要求天皇陛下承認新憲法的程序是合法的。

本政府要求日本國應該基於對明治憲法、1907 的海牙公約、聯合國憲章、日內瓦公約、維也納公約、政治自由之人權 及 持有國籍之人權 的尊重，立刻撤廢佔領下制定的麥克阿瑟憲法。



Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Human Rights of political freedom, and the basic Human Rights of belonging to a nationality, to immediately abolish the illegal U.S. made MacArthur Constitution.

Pursuant to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the nationals of Japan Empire shall be protected and benefited immediately by the said Conventions. The United States shall comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and immediately pull its aggression army (USAF-CRAG) out of our occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu and return all different level courts, civil authorities, and civil body to the JPE Government.

4. 本國國民應該立即得到 1949 的日內瓦公約的保護。美國應遵守公約，立即帶走侵略軍(USAF-CRAG)，將法院 行政機關 民意機關，返還給本政府。



Chapter 7- The Japan Empire requests to be a member State of the United Nations

The JPE Government has been formed for the urgently issues of Human Rights and International Peace.

The JPE Government (formed by UN NGO RCJE, Rescue Committee for the People of Japan Empire) hereby requests the General Assembly of the United Nations to accept the Japan Empire to be the member State of the United Nations,

For the Purpose of

- a) Signing a peace treaty with the United States to end the war since 1941;
- b) Practicing the principle of the Charter of the United Nations on any State's territorial integrity and political independence;
- c) Practicing the protection of Human Rights provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) Facilitating a peaceful and inclusive dialogue to resolve war in the past or future and to resolve Human Rights issues under the current military occupation;
- e) Assisting the United States to be a civilized State with respecting to the Human Rights and to the sovereignty of other State.

The JPE Government requests the UN Security Council to stop the United States using Article 107 of UN Charter as a cover to mistreat the JPE Government and Japan Empire's people by the way that the United States continuously violates the Laws of War,

第七章 大日本帝國請成為聯合國會員國

大日本帝國重建政府，是為了人權與國際和平緊急之事而成立。

要求 聯合國大會接受大日本帝國政府(即聯合國 NGO 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 RCJE 所發起之大日本帝國重建政府)成為聯合國之會員國，

為了簽署結束戰爭之和平條約以停止大日本帝國與美國自 1941 年以來的戰爭關係；

為了實踐聯合國憲章對政治獨立性及領土完整性的保護；

為了實踐 1949 的日內瓦公約及世界人權宣言對人權的保護；

為了和平對話 以處理過去或將來的戰爭問題 及 現在佔領下的人權問題；

為了協助美國成為一個尊重他國主權及人權的文明國家。

要求 聯合國安理會 停止美國以憲章第 107 條之掩護，持續以違反戰爭法、踐踏日內瓦公約、傷害世界人權宣言對人權保護的方式，對待本政府及本國人民。



ravages the 1949 Geneva Conventions and
infringes the Universal Declaration of Human
Rights.



Chapter 8 - Proclamation of the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem having been the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the regarding practices

1. Proclamation of the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem having been the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in territories of the occupied Japan Empire including Taiwan and Penghu.

Through this official international instrument, pursuant to the Third Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the JPE government declares that the Red Crystal Rising Sun emblem has been adopted as the emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in the occupied territories of Japan Empire including Taiwan and Penghu.

The emblem which Rising Sun is incorporated into the Red Crystal (The Distinctive emblem of the Third Protocol) is meaningful of reaffirming that the JPE Government in all circumstances complies with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols, complies with the Hague Conventions 1899 and 1907, and presenting that the JPE Government's determination to recover our own State's sovereignty and to protect Human Rights in accordance with the international law and Laws of War.

The JPE Government cordially requests each State of High Contracting Parties of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the aggression Power (the

第八章 宣告紅水晶旭日旗與實踐 1949 的日內瓦公約

1. 宣告紅水晶旭日旗為大日本帝國於 1949 的日內瓦公約之公約徽記

借由 這份官方正式的國際文書，本政府依據 1949 的日內瓦公約之第三附加議定書，宣告增加採用紅水晶旭日旗，做為被佔領的大日本帝國的 1949 的日內瓦公約徽記。

此公約徽記，以紅水晶包覆旭日旗，代表著本政府 完全遵守海牙公約、日內瓦公約、用符合國際法及戰爭法的方式，來回復國家主權、保護人權的決心。

請日內瓦公約的締約各國及侵略軍，遵守監督 及 協助 被佔領土的日內瓦公約事務，及日內瓦公約規定通關 免稅 免郵資等協助事務。宣告內容如附件 7。



United States) and its aggression army (USAF-CRAG) to observe, to supervise and to assist the occupied territories affairs including duty-free clearance and free postage in the occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu as provided by the said Conventions. (Annex 7)

2. The JPE Government has proclaimed and implemented some laws regarding civil resources and regarding the basic Human Rights of occupied civilians in respect of their allegiance to their own sovereign country, and in respect of respecting their nationality; these all protected and provided by the 1899/1907 Hague Conventions and by the Geneva Convention of 1949. For details please visit official website - <http://regovje.org>

The JPE Government cordially request all honorable Ambassadors to inform nationals of your State that “the Heisei 27 (2015) 2nd instruction - Taiwan Penghu Residence Policy” which was published on 24 October 2015 (<http://regovje.org/index.php/tw/proclamations/27h2>) might impact them if they have assets in the occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu.

Please carefully inform them for those persons who have deeds of house or land in Taiwan or Penghu but without JPE Subject Identification or without JPE Resident Certificate or who are not nationals of Protecting Powers; their deeds will be invalid from

2. 本政府行使 1907 的海牙公約 1949 的日內瓦公約所保護於本國的民事資源權利及效忠國家、尊重國籍等基本人權尊嚴。茲已公告數項法律，本國各種法律皆公告在本政府官方網站。<http://regovje.org>

請各國尊貴的大使閣下，周知貴國國民，已公告的法律中，平成 27 年第 2 號令，可能影響貴國人民於本國被佔領土的權益，

請特別注意到自 2017 年 10 月 24 日起，無本政府核發之臣民證、居民證或非保護國之國民者，其所持有土地或房屋之契約，均屬無效文件，請宜先行轉移資產。



24 October 2017. Please inform them to transfer their deeds of house or land in Taiwan or Penghu as soon as possible.

And at the same time please inform nationals and corporations of your State shall not have a transaction with the United States Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group (USAF-CRAG) in which they commit War Crimes of pillaging civil resources in the occupied territories, such as mentioned in Chapter 4 promise 12. Sorry for any inconvenience and please observe the Laws of War.

並請周知貴國企業及國民，勿與美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體進行侵犯本國民事資源及各項資源之合作及交易，如本文件第四章第 12 條所示，敬請配合。

平成 27 年第 2 號令-台灣 澎湖 住宅政策令
(2015 平成 27 年 10 月 24 日)

<http://regovje.org/index.php/tw/proclamations/27h2>



Chapter 9 - The emergency agents of the JPE Government are the Protecting Powers or the Japan Government

The officials of JPE Government and members of UN NGO RCJE - Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire, for avoiding enforced disappearance before Japan Empire's Protecting Powers has come and stationed in Formosa, designate the emergency agents of Japan Empire to carry out the duties of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The disappearances of JPE Government officials and the RCJE members (we) might **cause by** the United States and its aggression army to commit enforced disappearances to us as what they had done the 228 Massacre in 1947 in Formosa, or **cause by** the United States and its aggression army to poison us with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) food or with "cooking oil refined by gutter oil" which they even claimed the refined gutter oil is safe for human to eat, or **cause by** the United States and its aggression army to pillage property of ours or the occupied civilians' with name of taxes or forfeits, or **cause by** the United States and its aggression army ruin our mental function with arresting us to detention or intimidation, or **cause by** the United States and its aggression army continuously committing **Genocide** against Japan Empire's nationals with making us hard-pressed, making nuclear pollutions in occupied Japan Empire's territories Formosa and Pescadores, and making us hard to or unable to conceive

第九章 本政府的緊急代理人為 保護國 或日本國政府

為了避免 本政府及聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會之人員，在保護國還沒進來台灣以前，

就被美國及其侵略軍以 228 大屠殺的方式強迫失蹤，

或被美國及其侵略軍 以 沒有對人體進行有害測試的 稱為合法的 人工化學物 精製餿水油 基因改造食品 毒害，

或被美國及其侵略軍強制掠奪財產，或被逮捕拘禁恐嚇而心智失常。

或因為美國及其侵略軍，以經濟壓力、核能不當處置，迫使本國人民無生育或無法生育，滅絕種族。



and carry babies.

Whatever the reason, when the JPE Government is forced or induced to disappear, Protecting Powers or the Japan Government are JPE Government's emergency agents and they can act on behalf of the JPE Government.

(When a Protecting Power prior contact the JPE Government to station in Taiwan and Penghu, to issues travel documents or passports to protected persons, and after these but this Protecting Power is not the Japan, and if the JPE Government including RCJE are forced to disappear or induced disappearance, then this Protecting Power is the emergency agent of JPE Government, this Protecting Power can act on behalf of the JPE Government for the *re-establishment* duties of 1949 Geneva Conventions.

If none of Protecting Powers station in Taiwan and Penghu, and the JPE Government including RCJE were forced to disappear or induced disappearance, then Japan Government is the emergency agent of JPE Government, the Japan Government can act on behalf of the JPE Government for the *re-establishment* duties of 1949 Geneva Conventions.)

The emergency agent shall continue to offering the Human Rights protection to protected persons under 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention until the nationals of Japan Empire have been "*resettlement*" in their country where they were living before occupied.


無論任何原因，本政府被強迫消失或誘導消失的時候，請保護國或日本國政府為大日本帝國政府的代理人，

(當保護國優先與本政府聯繫，並進駐台灣澎湖，發給被保護人旅行證件或護照，而保護國不是日本國且本政府因任何理由而消失時，本政府之代理人為保護國而不是日本國。而當保護國未進駐台灣澎湖，且本政府因任何理由而消失時，本政府之代理人為日本國政府。)

並且繼續以 1949 的日內瓦第四公約，提供被侵略佔領的大日本帝國國民，予以人權保護，直到大日本帝國國民，被安置在他們被佔領前的 在台灣 澎湖 那時候的國家。



Signature of “Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015 & National Banquet Invitation”

<p>20 December 2015, Heisei 27 (Second) Prime Minister Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能 The Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire (the JPE Government)</p>	<p>平成 27 年 12 月 20 日 大日本帝國重建政府 (次)內閣總理大臣 蔡世能</p>
<p>Signature</p> <p><i>Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能</i></p>	
<p>The official seal of the JPE Government</p> <p></p>	

The term “Second”, “Japan Empire”, and “JPE Government”, please refer to the Terms and Definitions in the beginning of the said Proclamation.



Annex 1: The inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are nationals of the Japan Empire

1. Article 5 of Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895, provides to offer two years for the inhabitants of Taiwan (Formosa) and Penghu (Pescadores) of considering being Japan Empire's nationals. In 1897, after two years of the said treaty coming into force, the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu have formally become the nationals of Japan Empire thereafter.

附件 1 台灣 澎湖住民 是大日本帝國臣民

1. 1895 的馬關條約 2 年後的 1897 年開始，台灣 澎湖住民 即是大日本帝國臣民。

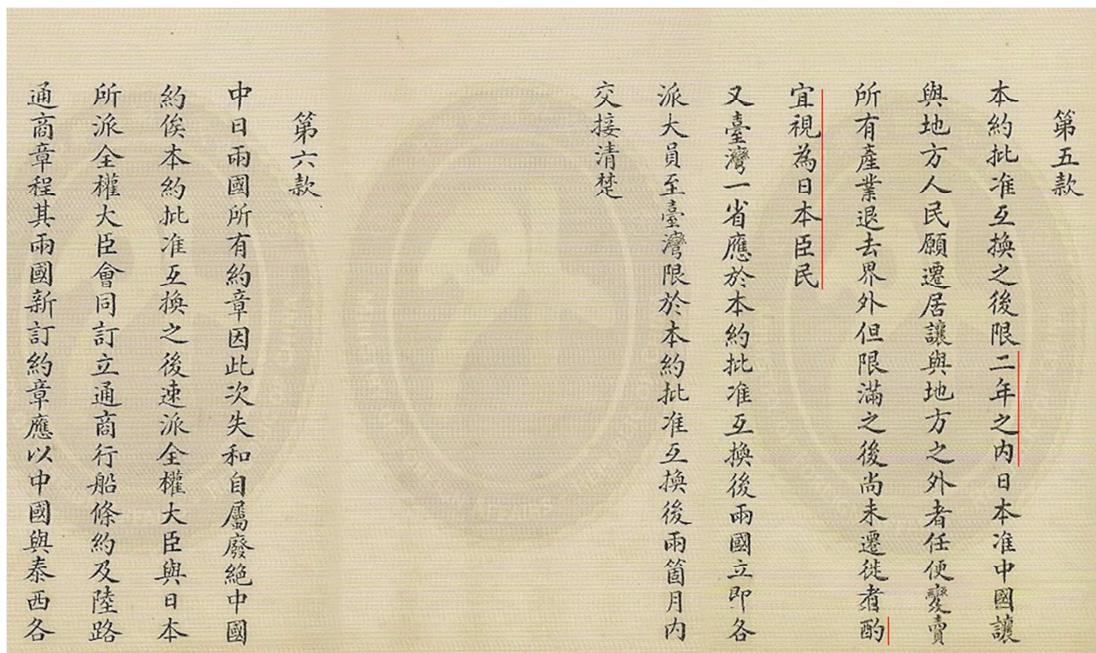


Figure 1: Article 5 of Treaty of Shimonoseki of 8 May 1895, provides that each of the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu could consider being the subject of Japan Empire (being of the nationality of the State of the Japanese Empire) or not within two years.

圖 1、1895 的馬關條約第 5 條，給台灣 澎湖住民 兩年的國籍選擇權。



○臺灣住民國籍決定期前後ニ於ケル動靜報告 馬關條約第五條ニ依
リ本年五月八日ハ臺灣住民ノ去就決定ノ期ニ付各地方廳ヲシテ其動
靜ヲ調査觀察セシメシニ臺南城內ノ住民ヲ除キ他ノ大部分ノ住民ハ
極メテ平穩ニシテ國籍決定ニ關シテハ殆ト自身ニ何等ノ關係ヲモ有
セサルモノ、如ク各其塔ニ安シ居ルノ景況ナリ今各縣知事及島司
ヨリ報告ノ要領ヲ掲クレハ左ノ如シ
臺北縣 一般平生ニ異ナルナク國籍決定ノ大問題ヲ知ラサルモノ
ノ如シ然レトモ或少數ノ島民ハ一旦帝國ノ民籍ニ編入セラルレハ
兵役ニ服セサルヘカヲサル乎斷髮令出テサルヘキ乎等ノ迷想ヲ抱
キ一時騷擾セシモノナキニ非ザリシモ少シク事理ニ通スルモノハ
漸ク我施政ノ方針ヲ知得シ舊政府ノ比ニアラサルヲ見テ茲ニ退去
ノ念ヲ斷テタリ會々退去スルモノハ出稼的寄留人カ若ハ清國內地
ニ家族又ハ財產等ヲ有スル事情アルモノニシテ本島ニ不動產ヲ有
シ父祖ノ墳墓アルモノニ至テハ退去セシモ極メテ躊躇ナシ而シテ其
退去セシモノ、總數戸數ニ於テ三百六十九人口ニ於テ千五百七十
四ナリ
臺中縣 縣下至ル所靜穩無事ニシテ概シテ我帝國臣民タルヲ悅ヘ
ルモノ、如シ退去者僅ニ三百一人ニシテ現ニ清國ヘ旅行中ノモノ
ニシテ帝國臣民タルノ意ヲ表明セシ者百七十五人分家シテ別コ戸
主ヲ立テ帝國臣民トナリタル者十二人一時清國ヘ旅行ヲ爲シ居リ
タル者ニシテ帝國臣民タラシカ爲歸臺セシモノ七八ナリ而シテ其
退去者ハ概シ清國ニ祖先ノ墳墓傳來ノ財產ヲ有スルモノニシテ我
施政上ニ對シ異見ヲ有スルモノニアラサルナリ
臺南縣 臺灣住民國籍決定期ニ際シ阿片令ノ實施期モ切迫シ種々
ノ謠言流説等ニ惑ハサレ故國ヲ追慕シ退去スル者多々アルヘキヲ
聞知セシニ依リ豫メ注意ヲ加ヘ國籍分限ニ就テハ屢々重立チタル
者ヘ諭示シ且告諭ヲ發シ誤解ナキ時期シ謠言流説ニ就テハ支廳長
警察署長等ニ嚴達シ深ク之カ取締ヲ爲サシメタルモ言語不通等ノ
爲其目的ヲ達スルコトヲ得ス遂ニ約四千五百以上ノ退去者ヲ出ス

Figure 2: On 8 May 1897, the result report regarding the nationality considering of the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu.

圖 2、1897 年 5 月 8 日，台灣澎湖住民國籍選擇結果之報告書

2. On 7 October 1895, under our State's sovereign right through the Meiji Constitution, the JPE Government has implemented the Human Rights law and has established the first ever court in Taiwan and Penghu. This is the beginning of the Human Rights History in Taiwan and Penghu.

(History of the modern State shall begin at her Human Rights History. **Whether** it is a governing territory or a ruling colony is distinguished by the local court has been established under sovereign law or not. In a governing territory, there are courts

2. 1895 年 10 月 7 日，本國的台灣 澎湖，在依據明治憲法的主權權利，實施人權法律之下，設置法院。這是台灣 澎湖人權史的開始。

(國家歷史是從人權史開始，而其統治的區域是領土或是殖民地，是從 是否有主權法律建構的公正的法院，可以公平的受理及審理 生活在當地的人民的訴願或爭執 做為區別。)



offering fair trial for locals and hearing petitions from locals. From this human rights historical perspective, Taiwan and Penghu were never colonies of Japan Empire.)



Figure 3: Taipei District Court (in Taipei, Formosa of Japan Empire in 1895)
圖 3、大日本帝國 台灣島 台北地方法院 (1895)



Figure 4: Tainan District Court (in Tainan, Formosa of Japan Empire)
圖 4、大日本帝國 台灣島 台南地方法院



Figure 5: Taiwan High Court (in Taipei, Formosa of Japan Empire)

圖 5、大日本帝國 台灣 高等法院

The building in Figure 5 (High Court, in Taipei, Formosa of Japan Empire) was completed in 1934 and is still standing today.

But till today, all our different level courts, all official buildings, all civil authorities, and all civil resources have been continuously occupied by the U.S.

Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group (USAF-CRAG, Annex 5) form 25 October 1945 with violation of international law, the Laws of War, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Human Rights Law, Humanitarian Law and the Rome Statute. Shall not these international laws, statute, treaties and conventions be observed?

本國在台灣的法院從 1945 年 10 月 25 日到現在，都被美國派遣的侵略軍

USAF-CRAG(見附件 5)違反國際法、違反戰爭法、違反世界人權宣言、違反國際人權法及人道法、違反羅馬規約，持續地非法佔有。

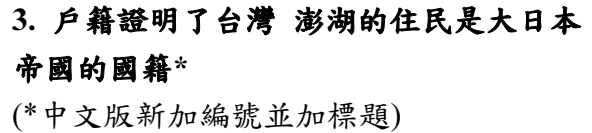


圖 3(number repated 1)、帝國臣民 在台灣的戶籍證明



4. The Japan Empire's National Census of 1920

4. 1920 年的大日本帝國國勢調查*

* 中文版新加編號並加標題

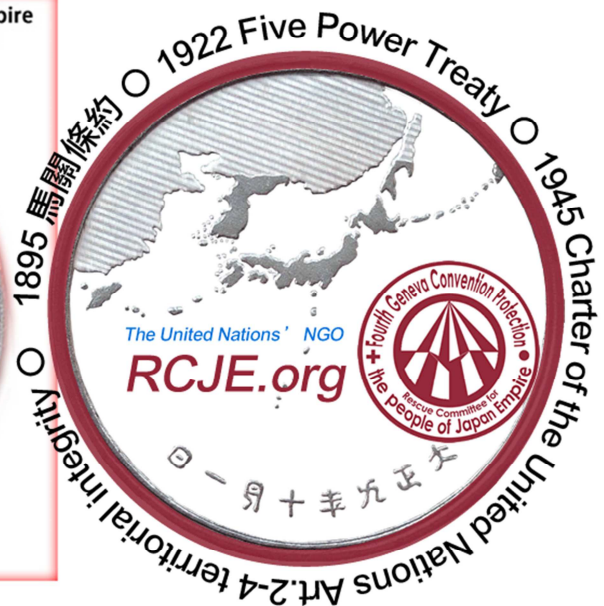


Figure 4(n1): The Japan Empire's National Census of 1920

圖 4(number repated 1)、1920 年的大日本帝國國勢調查

Figure description:

The Japan Empire's National Census in 1920 served the public as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. This census was confined to the unlined zone in East Asia region as the Map of Japan Empire (see above) in which Taiwan and Penghu were served as same as Japan Empire's sovereign territories. Besides, Taiwan and Penghu were recognized as Japan Empire's sovereign territories by Article 19 of the Five-Power Treaty in Washington in 1922. It has been recognized by the international community that Taiwan and Penghu are part of Japan Empire's sovereign territories, and the Japan Empire's territorial integrity has been protected by the principle of International Law – the Article 2 of Charter of the United Nations ever since it came into force on 24 October 1945. (Above is the officer's badge for the national censorship.)

本國之國勢調查也就是國家國民的人口普查。圖中之無橫線地區，包括台灣 澎湖 皆於 1922 年簽署於華盛頓的五國條約，被國際社會 承認為本國的主權領土，此領土之完整性並受到 1949 年 10 月 24 日生效的聯合國憲章保護。



5. The United States in her 1946 official foreign relations document pointed out that all the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are Japan Empire's nationals.

United States Department of State / Foreign relations of the United States, 1946.

The Far East (1946) date of 16 October 1946

"In particular, it is considered that exemption from Japanese jurisdiction was not intended to be accorded the estimated 20,000 persons in Japan claiming to be Taiwanese; these persons throughout the war were enemy nationals and according to Japanese law still retain Japanese nationality, excepting only those who have individually divested them-selves thereof in accordance with established procedure."

File Source -

<http://images.library.wisc.edu/FRUS/EFacs/1946v08/reference/frus.frus1946v08.i0009.pdf> page 358

The above document was published on 16 October 1946, at that moment the Government of Japan Empire had not been forced to disappear and implemented the Meiji Constitution until 3 May 1947. The State "Japan" in any text to refer to before 3 May 1947 is the "Japan Empire", a.k.a. Japan (Meiji). Besides, at that time the number of Japan Empire's nationals in Taiwan and Penghu was about 6.3 million, almost 100% to the populations of Taiwan and Penghu.

5.* 1946 年的美國外交關係文件指出台灣澎湖住民是大日本帝國國籍

*中文版重新編號，原編號 3

United States Department of State / Foreign relations of the United States, 1946.

The Far East (1946) date of 16 October 1946

“這些人估計有 2 萬人，在整個戰爭期間，這些自稱是 Taiwanese 台灣國人民的人都是敵國國民，並根據大日本帝國的法律，他們仍保留大日本帝國的國籍。除非他們每個人個別地，依照已建立的法律程序，拋棄大日本帝國的國籍。”

File Source -

<http://images.library.wisc.edu/FRUS/EFacs/1946v08/reference/frus.frus1946v08.i0009.pdf> page 358

該文件刊於 1946 年 10 月 16 日，當時大日本帝國政府還存在，實施著明治憲法。所以文中的 Japan，是大日本帝國 Japan Empire, Japan (Meiji)。此外，當時在本國台灣的國民約有 630 萬人。



6. **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.**

Since 1945 October 25, the Japan Empire's Taiwan and Penghu have been **occupied** by U.S. aggression army (U.S. Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group, USAF-CRAG) until at this very moment, the occupied Japan Empire's people have lost their freedom from fear, lost their Human Rights which provided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). As a result of the United States' aggression against Japan Empire, our people has lost their Human Rights which shall be served by Japan Empire's civil authorities, laws and courts in Taiwan and Penghu in which the institutions or government in occupied territories shall not be changed as provided by Article 47 of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; our people have gained the less (or none at all) rights than Chinese Refugees in education, work, medical care and social benefits under USAF-CRAG's colonial ruling; our people have lost their faith on truth, justice and human morality.

The JPE Government believes that **the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three additional protocols**, can help our Japan Empire's nationals and the people of those countries involved in the Greater East Asia War, and even including the

6.* **1948 年 12 月 10 日 聯合國大會通過的 世界人權宣言**

(* 中文版重新編號，原編號 4)

從 1945 年 10 月 25 日，大日本帝國台灣被佔領侵略，持續直到現在，本國的人民失去免於恐懼的生活，失去世界人權宣言保護的人權。強制而不法的佔領及侵略，讓本國的國民失去國家法律對人權的保護，失去主權國家的公正裁判，失去平等的受教權及工作權，失去對真理、正義與人性道德的信仰。

本政府相信 **1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書**，能讓本國國民，能讓大東亞戰爭的每個國家的人民，甚至是侵略國侵略軍或中國難民，得到救贖，得到世界人權宣言保護的人權，回復他們對真理、正義與人性道德的信仰。



aggression Power aggression army or Chinese Refugees, to be saved, to receive protections of Human Rights from UDHR, to restore their faith on truth, justice and human morality.

All provisions of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) are the most fundamental important statements for a State to implement Human Rights law. In this document, we excerpt some Articles of UDHR regarding “nationality”, not only because “nationality” is the basis of Human Rights, but also “nationality” is the essential element for the JPE Government through this document to affirm that –

the JPE Government pursuant to the “Instrument of Identification Card Issuance for Civilians in the Areas of Occupied Japan Empire” dated 16 September 2013 and 7 October 2013, and its related amendments, which was enacted by the UN NGO RCJE - Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire and has been respectfully submitted to His Majesty the Emperor and the United Nations Secretary-General, and has been published in RCJE’s official website; To authorize RCJE to issue the Identification Card to protected persons who are of Japan Empire’s nationality and under Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. The protected person’s Human Rights and the Japan Empire’s nationality shall be respected and protected as provided in Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols.

整部世界人權宣言的條文，都是國家法律落實人權照顧 最重要的語句。於本文，只取其中關於國籍的部份，不只是因為國籍是人權的基礎，也因為本文是申論及主張-

本政府 依據聯合國 NGO 國際組織 RCJE 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 呈報天皇陛下 保護國及聯合國秘書長 並公告官網之 “Instrument of identification Card Issuance for Civilians in the Areas of Occupied Japan Empire", dated 16 September 2013 and 7 October 2013, and its related amendments，即大日本帝國被佔領區人民身分識別證件核發辦法及其相關修正，核可承認 台灣 澎湖的住民及其子女，仍保有其大日本帝國國籍，此國籍應得人權的尊重及 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書的法律保護。



*Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(USDR)*

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 15.

- a. Everyone has the right to a nationality.*
- b. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.*

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**7. Resolution A/RES/55/153 adopted by the UN General Assembly;
“Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States**

Resolution A/RES/55/153 adopted by the UN General Assembly;

世界人權宣言

第二條

人人有資格享有本宣言所載的一切權利和自由，不分種族、膚色、性別、語言、宗教、政治或其他見解、國籍或社會出身、財產、出生或其他身分等任何區別。並且不得因一人所屬的國家或領土的政治的、行政的或者國際的地位之不同而有所區別，無論該領土是獨立領土、託管領土、非自治領土或者處於其他任何主權受限制的情況之下。

第十五條

- a. 人人有權享有國籍。**
- b. 任何人的國籍不得任意剝奪，亦不得否認其改變國籍的權利。**

第二十八條

人人有權要求一種社會的和國際的秩序，在這種秩序中，本宣言所載的權利和自由能獲得充分實現。

7.* 依據 聯合國大會決議

A/RES/55/153 . 國家繼承涉及的自然人國籍 (*中文版重新編號，原編號5)

第 16 條 禁止在國籍問題上任意作決定，不得任意剝奪有關的人的先前國籍，也不得任意拒絕給予他們在國家繼承中享有的權利，即取得繼承國國籍的權利或任何



“Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

Article 16

Prohibition of arbitrary decisions concerning nationality issues

Persons concerned shall not be arbitrarily deprived of the nationality of the predecessor State, or arbitrarily denied the right to acquire the nationality of the successor State or any right.”; (This Article is a continuation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that every single person shall not be deprived nationality of his/her own and have the right and freedom of his/her choice.)

Pursuant to the said Resolution, the USDR and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols, the JPE Government demands the United States and her U.S. Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Groups (USAF-CRAG, see Annex 5) as follows:

- to stop violating the Laws of War;**
- to stop forcing His subjects (citizens) of Japan Empire to be given the nationality of Republic of China in exile (ROC-in-exile) to name the occupied civilians as Republic of China’s Obligor;**
- to stop Genocide against Japan Empire’s nationals;**
- to stop mistreating protected persons of Japan Empire to be Republic of China in exile’s Obligor which is used as a cover for pillaging Japan Empire’s civil taxes and protected persons’ property,**

選擇權。

此項決議，延續了世界人權宣言，對於人民於其國籍有不得剝奪及自由選擇之權利。

本政府 依據此尊重人權之聯合國大會決議文件、世界人權宣言及 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書，

要求美國侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體 (USAF-CRAG, 見附件 5)，停止違反戰爭法，停止強制賦予大日本帝國臣民為不存在的中華民國國籍或任何國家之國籍，

USAF-CRAG 將大日本帝國臣民，做為中華民國之納稅義務人、服兵役義務人，逕行抓人、扣取財物或不符合公約規定的審判及處刑，是嚴重違反 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 47 條及第 147 條的戰爭罪侵略罪之行為。



conscriptions, arresting protected persons, bring protected persons to their occupied courts to trial and executed in occupied territories;
to stop committing the war crimes against Article 47 and Article 147 of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949

USAF-CRAG has continuously violated the Laws of War and its actions are worse than ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham). It pillages civil resources of occupied territories, takes over all different level courts and civil authorities, and makes its best effort to infringe our people's Human Rights in the occupied territories.

The JPE Government calls on the High Contracting Parties of 1949 Geneva Conventions to honor the said Conventions, to assist and supervise the enforcement of Geneva Conventions, to return and restore our courts in the occupied territories.

Pursuant to Article 29 of 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, the United States of America shall take full responsibility for the war crimes committed by the US Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group (USAF-CRAG).

The JPE Government based on the said Resolution and the USDR Universal Declaration of Human Rights demands the Japan shall not brutally deprive her people's Human Rights of retaining their Japan Empire's nationality.

USAF-CRAG 持續違反戰爭法的行為與伊斯蘭國 ISIS 不相上下，侵犯被佔領國的民事資源，霸佔法院、各級民事機關、傷害人權不遺餘力。

請日內瓦公約的締約國尊重公約，協助並監督公約的施行，返還及重建 本國於被佔領土之法院。

依據 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 29 條，美國對美國侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體 (USAF-CRAG) 戰爭罪之犯行有完全責任。

本政府 依據此尊重人權之聯合國大會決議文件及世界人權宣言，

要求 日本國應不得強制變更 其國民於大日本帝國應有之國籍。

原於該領土 居住的大日本帝國臣民，其是否願意取得 1947 年 5 月 3 日獨立的日本國



Each Japanese people who lives in the territories of Japan Empire, shall individually has the right for choosing his/her being of Japan nationality (the Japan was independent with MacArthur Constitution on 3 May 1947 under military occupation) or of Japan Empire nationality.

國籍，應有國籍選擇權。



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Annex 2: Professor Bates of the USA Nationality and his Nanking Massacre Rumors

With no excuse, the JPE Government expresses the deepest condolences and sorrow to all those people affected by the Greater East Asian War. And we shares the same vision as the former government of Japan Empire in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere - assisting the establishment of Human Rights of Asian countries and working together with those Asian countries for freeing ourselves from colonial Powers, for creating a prosperous and civilized Asian life.

Note: the term --
non-self-governing-territory-China,
Chiang Kai-shek 's Republic of China,
please see Annex 3: China,
non-self-governing-territory-China,
representatives of China and Mainland China

Is there truly such an incident as the Nanking Massacre? In other words, was there any discovery about numerous deaths of civilians or soldiers in the Nanking City and its suburb? Since the JPE Government is still under rebuilding and has no financial support to fully studying the incident, we can only use limited data to analyze and infer.

Refer to the situation at that moment in the non-self-governing-territory-China, for example: On 9 June 1938, Chiang Kai-shek bombed embankment causing the "Huayuankou embankment breach event"

附件 2 美國籍的貝茨教授與南京大屠殺的謠言

無論如何，本政府對大東亞戰爭發生影響的一切平民及戰士表示哀傷之意。並仍然如前政府於大東亞共榮圈的願景－協助亞洲人權國家的建立，以及與人權國家共同創造於亞洲脫離被強權國家殖民的尊重人權的繁榮而文明的生活圈。

註：本文中的名詞，非自治中國、蔣介石的中華民國，
請見附件三 中國、非自治中國、中國代表權與中國大陸

是不是真的有南京大屠殺？也就是，是不是在南京市及其附近郊區，有發現大量死亡的平民或士兵？由於本政府尚在重建，還沒有經費以充分研究，只能以有限的資訊，進行分析與推論。

參考到當時非自治中國的情形。比如：蔣介石在 1938 年 6 月 9 日炸毀黃河花園堤口，造成決堤，直接淹死 89 萬的中國人，更導致往後數年的瘟疫及乾旱，因此死亡的中國人估計至少有 3 百萬人，有一部中



which created a flood and directly drowned 890 thousands Chinese people, and caused drought and plague in the later years, estimated at least three million Chinese died. There is a 2012 Chinese historical film “Back to 1942” describing the situation of the time.

The "Supervisory Fighting Unit "(in Chinese "督戰隊") was a special army in Chinese for preventing soldiers escaping from army (especially most of the Chinese soldiers were not recruited but kidnapped) in the non-self-governing-territory-China. The "Supervisory Fighting Unit" drives Chinese soldiers with machine gun at the rear rank for shooting any soldiers who try to escape. This is to say, the "Supervisory Fighting Unit" does not kill enemies but rather its own troops.

Evidence shows that while the Japan Empire's army encircled Nanking City except the Nanking Northgate, Chiang Kai-shek ordered his troops to stand fast and ordered the "Supervisory Fighting Unit" to guard Nanking Northgate by shooting any soldiers or persons who try to leave through the gate, which resulted the corpses were stacked almost as high as half of the city wall.

Based on such information and the poor discipline of the Chinese army at that time could derive that the incident of numerous deaths was most probably happened in the Nanking City and its suburb. That is, the Nanking Massacre was most probably happened.

The question shall be “who made the Nanking Massacre?”

國電影”1942”描述了當時的情形。

在非自治中國的中國人軍隊，有一種很特殊的編制，稱為督戰隊，它的作用是禁止中國士兵臨陣逃亡(尤其很多人當兵 是路上被抓來的)，所以督戰隊要架著機槍在部隊後面，逼著部隊前進，如果有士兵逃走即射殺。也就是說，督戰隊不是殺敵，是拿來殺自己的部隊用的。

有資料顯示，日軍攻城之前，蔣介石要求死守南京，並下令督戰隊把守挹江門，只要出南京城的人一律射殺。最後挹江門外的屍體幾乎快堆到半個城牆高。

基於這樣的資訊以及當時中國軍隊的軍紀，可判斷為 南京市及其附近郊區，極可能有發生 大量被殘忍傷害致死的平民或士兵 這樣的事件。也就是 很可能有南京大屠殺 這件事。

問題應該是 誰 大量的殺害了南京城及其附近郊區的平民及士兵？



Some persons might say” whoever should be responsible to the Nanking Massacre but as long as the Japan Empire's army entered into the non-self-governing-territory-China, it should be the fault of the Japan Empire's army.” Those persons’ statement is like that “a person B went to visit person A's home and person A killed himself’s wife and children at that time, and we can say person B killed person A’s family members”, those persons bringing person B in guilty are lack of legal sense as same as those persons bringing Japan Empire’s army in guilty.

Based on the following facts:
28 November 1937, the head of the Police Department of Nanking at a press conference for foreigners announced "About 200,000 people still live here in Nanking."
17 December 1937, the Japan Empire’s army entered into the Nanking City.
18 December 1937, International Committee of the Nanking Safety Zone announced that the population of Nanking is at about 200,000.
14 January 1938, International Committee of the Nanking Safety Zone announced that the population has increased to 250,000.

If the massacring army is still staying in the city, definitely the people are afraid to return to their home in the city.

The 1947, internationally renowned 228 Massacre happened in Taiwan, this was the master plan under Chiang Kai-shek to wipe out the intellectuals. Some escape abroad for decades or even a lifetime and they dare

有的人可能會說，不管是誰，日本帝國皇軍進入非自治中國就是不對，所以發生南京大屠殺的事情，就是日本帝國皇軍的錯。這就好像 某乙到了某甲的家裏，某甲殺了自己的太太和孩子，於是說 某乙殺了某甲家裏的人，一樣的沒有法律概念。

基於
1937 年 11 月 28 日，南京市警察局局長在外國人的新聞發佈會上宣稱"約有 20 萬人仍然生活在南京"
1937 年 12 月 17 日，日本帝國皇軍進入南京城。
1937 年 12 月 18 日，南京安全區國際委員會公告了南京市的人口約為 20 萬。
1938 年 1 月 14 日，南京安全區國際委員會公告了南京市的人口已增為 25 萬。

一個發生大屠殺的城市，如果殺人的軍隊還在城市裏，人民肯定是不敢回家的。國際知名的 228 大屠殺慘案，是本國的平民，在軍事佔領下，於 1947 年開始，被蔣介石有計畫的大屠殺知識份子。有些逃亡離開台灣的人，數十年，甚至一輩子都不敢回到台灣，因為美國派遣的蔣介石的中華民國到現在 2015 還在侵略本國的領土-台灣



not return to their own motherland because the United States assigned agent Chiang Kai-shek' ROC (it's the US Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group, Annex 5) up till today (2016) is still invading Taiwan and Penghu, the territories of Japan Empire.

These results can suggest that the Japan Empire's army is definitely not the murderer of the Nanking Massacre because those Chinese have courage to return their home in Nanking City only they have faith in the safety controlled by Japan Empire's army and the murderer of Nanking Massacre had left Nanking after the arrival of Japan Empire's army.

Therefore, the army leaving from Nanking is the real murderer of Nanking Massacre, and it is Chiang Kai-shek's army.

Evidence shows Professor Miner Searle Bates was the Chiang Kai-shek's advisor, all the reports about Nanking Massacre disseminating to the international media firstly came from him. He cleverly used the sense data of Nanking Massacre to connect to the Japan Empire's army in Nanking City.

Bates did not tell a lie but not tell the whole truth, he said "Nanking Massacre happened" but not defined when it happened. Based on the population announced by International Committee of the Nanking Safety Zone, it did not happen about the time of the Japan Empire's army in the city. When did it happen?

Bates did not tell a lie but not tell the whole truth, he said the "Japan Empire's

澎湖。

由此可見，大日本帝國皇軍 肯定不是南京大屠殺的兇手，而且製造大屠殺的軍隊已經離開南京市。中國人對皇軍維持治安穩定有信心，才敢回到自己的家。

那個離開南京的軍隊 蔣介石，才是製造南京大屠殺的兇手。

資料顯示，貝茨教授是蔣介石的顧問，所有與南京大屠殺有關的國際報導的第一手報導都源自於他。他善用了 南京大屠殺的事實材料，巧妙的把 南京大屠殺與大日本帝國皇軍 勾連在一起。

貝茨沒有說謊，他說有南京大屠殺。只是我們不知道基於南京安全區國際委員會公告的人口數，那麼發生南京大屠殺的時間點，不是在皇軍入城前後，卻是在什麼時候發生的？

貝茨沒有說謊，他說皇軍有責任。是的，無論如何大日本帝國皇軍對戰爭的受難



army has the responsibilities”. Yes, indeed, even if the Japan Empire’s army did not violate any Laws of War, should have moral responsibilities to all the victims.

The “Nanking Massacre happened” and “Japan Empire’s army has the responsibilities”, these two statements were enough to help the international community to image that Japan Empire’s army took Nanking Massacre and led the result that United States sent her troops to Asia far away from East Pacific America and involved into affairs of forming a new sovereign State in the non-self-governing-territory-China.

What the truth Bates did not tell is “Chiang Kai-shek is the murderer of Nanking Massacre”.

The biggest beneficiary in fabricating the image of Japan Empire’s army taking Nanking Massacre is certainly not the people in mainland China or any Asian country but the United States, in which the United States intervenes into the Asian affairs, infringes Asian Human Rights and Asian countries’ sovereignties by using US Strategic Ambiguity Policy, technically colonizes every Asian country, right up to the present hour.

者，在沒有違反戰爭法的情形下，也有道義責任。

但”有南京大屠殺”，”皇軍有責任”，這已經足以讓國際社會遐想 日本帝國的皇軍進行了南京大屠殺，讓國際社會同意美國遠從 東太平洋的美洲 出兵亞洲，介入非自治中國的建國事務。

而他沒有說的是“蔣介石才是南京大屠殺的兇手”。

假造日本帝國皇軍進行南京大屠殺的謠言，誰是最大的受益者？不是中國大陸地區的人民，也不是任何一個亞洲國家，而是從此 介入亞洲事務，以模糊策略 傷害主權及人權，殖民每個亞洲國家的美國。從此，在亞洲的每個國家，都有被美國殖民的身影，一直到現在。



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Annex 3: China, non-self-governing-territory-China, representatives of China and Mainland China

1. China, the perished sovereign State

Qing Empire signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, signed the Hague Convention of 1899 in 1904 using the name “China” as her English name of her contracting entity. During the Greater East Asia War, “China” and her successor State - Manchukuo disappeared after the verdict of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).

The United States in her Greater East Asia War of aggression against Asia countries had perished a State which is a sovereign State defined under the Law of Nations and even under the most recent International Law. The perished State, China - the Qing Empire, is one of the legal signatory sovereign States of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

2. Mainland China

Mainland China is the Asian area where in 1910 was still under the political influence or military control of Qing Empire, including Qing Empire’s sovereign territory Manchuria, Qing Empire’s Tributary States such as Tibet, Mongolia, East Turkistan, etc. , and Qing Empire’s colony – the non-self-governing-territory-China. See Figure 5 (below)

In the Figure 5, the map area marked “CHINA” is the said

附件 3 中國、非自治領中國、中國代表權與中國大陸

1、被消滅的中國

大清帝國於 1895 簽署馬關條約以及於 1904 簽署 1899 的海牙公約，在英文上，她以中國 China 做為簽約的實體之名稱。但這個國家及其繼承國-滿洲國，在大東亞戰爭的遠東國際軍事法庭後消失了。

美國在亞洲的侵略戰爭-大東亞戰爭，消滅了一個萬國公法直至現在國際法定義的主權國家。而且該國家，有參與 1907 的海牙公約的簽署。

2、中國大陸

大清帝國 能夠以政治或武力約束的 地區範圍，由大清帝國之本國領土 (Manchuria)、朝貢國(Tributary States: Tibet, Mongolia, East Turkistan, etc.)以及非自治中國(non-self-governing-territory-China)構成。見圖 5。

其中，非自治中國，住的是中國人(漢人)，他們被大清帝國殖民，長達數百年。大清



non-self-governing-territory-China which consisted mainly of Chinese people and they had been colonized by the Qing Empire for hundreds years. The Qing Empire was established by Manchurian people instead of Chinese people, shall rightly be known as the Manchurian Empire or Qing Empire, but the map calls it as "The Chinese Empire" due to Qing Empire using "China" as her English name. (It is like that the Mongol Empire was established by Mongolian people instead of Chinese people, but today's Chinese official history texts consider that any foreign country which had ruled their homeland "CHINA" should be naturalized to "China" and named it as "a Chinese Dynasty")

If at that time Qing Empire could understand the importance of English language and using another English name for her State (except China), general persons could easily understand the situation of legal entities (States) in Asia.

帝國不是中國人建立的國家，而是滿洲人建立的國家。應該稱為滿洲的帝國 Manchurian Empire 或大清帝國 Qing Empire，而此圖稱為 Chinese Empire，是由於大清帝國以 China 為其英文名稱，故其帝國稱為 Chinese Empire。

如果當時的大清帝國能了解英文的重要性，使用別的英文名稱，做為其國家之名字，一般人就更容易了解亞洲各國家法律實體的情形。

(Figure 5 is in the next page.)

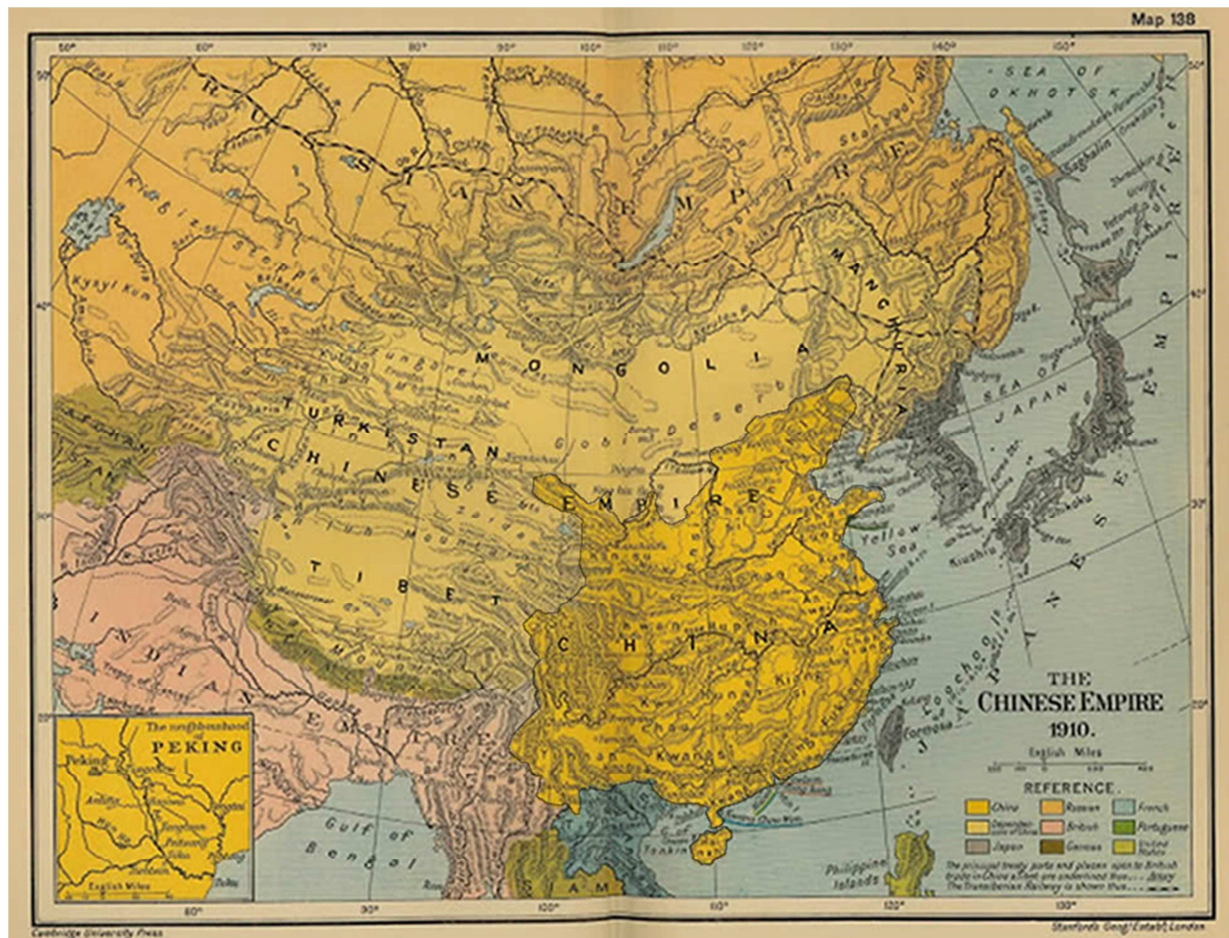


Figure 5: China - the Map of Qing Empire of 1910

圖 5、1910 的中國-大清帝國



Figure 6: Independence of the non-self-governing-territory-China

圖 6、非自治中國的建國



3. The non-self-governing-territory-China in 1910 and its independence.

- A. Qing Empire did not rule any her Tributary States but only governed her own territory Manchuria and ruled her colony the non-self-governing-territory-China.
- B. Chinese people began to revolt for independence in non-self-governing-territory-China since 1912.
- C. The Manchurian Yuan Shi-kai(袁世凱) temporally owned the sovereign right of Qing Empire which was transferred by an Imperial Edict during internal disturbance of Qing Empire.

Yuan wanted to name his country as Empire of China (中華帝國) to be the legal successor of the Qing Empire under International Law, but shortly after the Sovereign Transfer Imperial Edict proclaimed, Yuan suddenly died without an arrangement of the sovereign right. Under International Law, a civilized way, the sovereign right of Qing Empire shall revert to the Emperor of Qing Empire.

- D. With the assistance of Japan Empire, the Emperor of Qing Empire returned to his homeland Manchuria to build the State Manchukuo as the successor State of Qing Empire.
- E. In order to resist United States and British Empire acting their colonization against Asia, Japan Empire helped Asian countries

3、1910 的非自治中國 及 非自治中國的建國

- A. 大清帝國並沒有統治其他的朝貢國，只有統治其自己的滿洲領土及非自治中國。
- B. 中國人在 1912，在非自治中國，開始建國。
- C. 滿洲人袁世凱在大清帝國內亂的時勢中，取得了大清帝國主權實體的主權權利讓渡書。

袁世凱的國家中華帝國 Empire of China，依據國際法，並被國際承認其取得大清帝國的繼承。但這個主權的繼承，因為袁世凱死亡，而沒有完成其轉移，所以大清帝國的主權權利回到大清帝國的皇帝。

- D. 大清帝國的皇帝，在大日本帝國的協助下，回到滿洲家園建立滿洲國，繼承大清帝國的主權。
- E. 大日本帝國為了抵抗美國 英國對亞洲的殖民，協助亞洲國家依據國際法 建立保護人權的主權國家，協助南京政府汪



to protect their people's Human Rights by establishing each country's sovereignty under international law, and assisted the Chinese government in her capital Nanking in non-self-governing-territory-China going on her establishment of Republic of China.

After the armistice day of the Greater East Asia War, has victorious the United States colonized Asian countries? To answer this question, how about let's examine the Human Rights situations of Asian countries or Asian areas by surveying that the country or area is not under legal sovereignty status which might make the United States get interests. How are the Human Rights going on in these countries or areas?

4. The representatives of China since 1972

The Resolution 2758 of the United Nations General Assembly proposed the concept about the representatives of China.

It is legal that the People's Republic of China replaced Republic of China (ROC) to become a founding member of the United Nations. The Republic of China was the founding member of the United Nations under the United States' support, but it was never a sovereign State because it didn't complete the process to set up constitutional regime, to implement sovereign laws, to set up independent courts, and not yet equally respect the Human Rights of its nationals in its territory non-self-governing-territory-China.

At the end of 1949, the Republic of China was perished in its capital Nanking by Chinese power Mao Zedong (毛澤東) and all the

精衛在非自治中國繼續建立中華民國。

究竟美國現在是不是在亞洲殖民？讓我們用美國的利益及亞洲一些國家在其主權未確定下的人權，來檢視美國有沒有因為這些國家而獲得利益，而這些國家的人權的情形如何？

4、1972 的中國代表權

聯合國大會在 2758 號決議，提出了中國代表權的概念。

中華人民共和國取代中華民國，成為聯合國的創始會員國，這是合法的。因為中華民國還來不及在 非自治中國 實施憲政、實施主權法律，還沒以主權法律建置公正獨立的法院，還沒平等的尊重其國民於法律的人權，就因為 美國的支持而加入聯合國，成為創始會員國。

在 1949 年底，中華民國被毛澤東政府及中國人民因為它的貪腐，把它消滅於南京，並由中華人民共和國在非自治中國開始建



Chinese people because of its full corruption. From then on Mao Zedong led the People's Republic of China began to build her government in non-self-governing-territory-China. So, the People's Republic of China shall replace the Republic of China.

However this Resolution (2758) did not say anything about the territorial range of China, in which shall the "China" be denoted as the non-self-governing-territory-China (Fig. 5) or as the Mainland China where Qing Empire controlled in 1910?

Based on understanding of International Law, the territorial range of the representatives of China shall only refer to the non-self-governing-territory-China. If the territorial range of the representatives of China including the Qing Empire's Tributary States and her successor Manchukuo then this is purely in breach of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality, especially to the people's nationalities of the Qing Empire's Tributary States such as Tibetan, East Turkestan and Mongolia and in which it was supposed to be respected under the UN Charter that they shall have the same rights of autonomy as they originally have with their original governments as before 1958.

國。

所以中華人民共和國，應該取代中華民國。

但這份決議文，沒有說到中國的範圍。中國是指圖 5、1910 的中國裏的非自治中國，還是大清帝國的控制範圍？

依據國際法的理解，中國代表權的範圍，應該是指非自治中國，而不是大清帝國的控制範圍。如果中國代表權的範圍，包含了大清帝國的朝貢國，則違反世界人權宣言對於人民有其國籍不可剝奪權利的尊重，特別是大清帝國的朝貢國圖博 東土耳其斯坦 蒙古等人民的國籍，以及原當地政府及其人民 於 1958 年前原有的自治權利-這應該是聯合國憲章所尊重的。

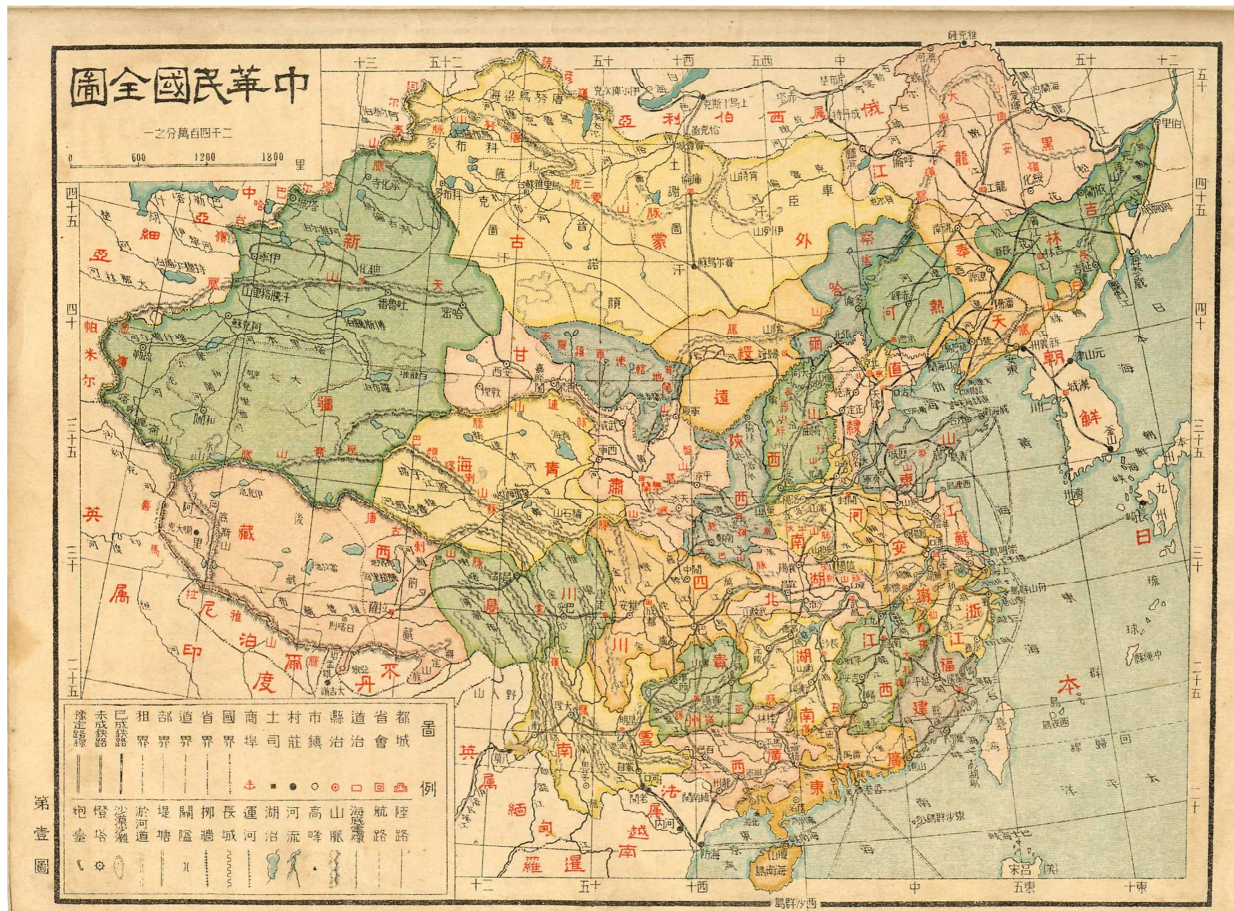


Figure 7: The Republic of China's National Map of 1936 is an aggression map.

圖 7、中華民國準備併吞其他國家的侵略圖

Today, the international community and the People's Republic of China may have a misunderstanding that the territorial range of the representatives of China is the same as the Qing Empire controlled territorial range in 1910 (a.k.a. the Mainland China).

The main factor for such a misunderstanding comes from the annexing plan of May Fifth Constitution Draft (五五憲草) of Republic of China(ROC) in 1936. The ROC was not content to its National Independence Movement in the area of non-self-governing-territory-China and for the first time those Chinese added Tibet, Mongolia, East Turkestan and others which are the Tributary States of the Qing Empire into their

國際社會以及中華人民共和國對於中國代表權的範圍，可能會有誤解其範圍為大清帝國的控制範圍。

這樣的誤解，很大的因素是來自於 在 1936 年，中華民國起草的憲法中-五五憲草。它首次把中國人，甚至連大清帝國也從來沒有統治過的圖博、蒙古、東土耳其斯坦…等等大清帝國的朝貢國，違反國際法 野蠻地 列入中華民國的版圖。(見圖 7)



ROC's national map where neither the Qing Empire nor the Chinese had ever ruled in history. (See Fig. 7)

People's Republic of China according to the ROC's illegal announcement of Chinese territory (the above annexation map, Fig. 7), invaded and annexed the Qing Empire's Tributary States: Tibet, Mongolia, East Turkestan, etc. It is the first time in history in 1959, Chinese government invaded and annexed Tibet.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is a replacement of the Republic of China (ROC) and does not inherit ROC because ROC failed to exist before forming its sovereignty (there is no sovereignty of ROC for PRC to inherit). Furthermore, neither PRC nor ROC inherited the sovereignty of Qing Empire, because the Qing Empire was the signatory State of 1899/1907 Hague Conventions so was undoubtedly a sovereign State under the international law (Only a sovereign State can participate to international conventions at that time) and there is no evidence shows Qing Empire's sovereignty had ever transferred to PRC or ROC under international law (The retaining or transferring or inheriting of Qing Empire's sovereignty was interrupted by the United States' intervening into Asian affairs to this moment since 1937 Nanking Massacre Rumors, see Annex2). Therefore, the territorial range of the representatives of China shall be strictly limited to the non-self-governing-territory-China.

The People's Republic of China shall be

中華人民共和國依據**中華民國非法的領土宣稱**，入侵而且併吞了 圖博、蒙古、東土耳其斯坦…等等大清帝國的朝貢國。在**1959年中國人首次入侵圖博，併吞了這個大清帝國的朝貢國**。

中華人民共和國是取代中華民國，而不是繼承中華民國，因為中華民國沒有完成其建國即滅亡。而無論中華民國或中華人民共和國，都沒有繼承大清帝國，因為簽署1899 1907 海牙公約的大清帝國(依當時的國籍法標準，是一個主權國家才能簽署國際公約)是一個主權國家。而依國際法，沒有完成其建國的中華民國與取代中華民國的中華人民共和國，都沒有合法取得大清帝國的繼承。所以中國代表權的範圍，應該只限於非自治中國。

中華人民共和國，應該在非自治中國，實



recognized her sovereignty and be respected internationally only after People's Republic of China has completed their Chinese National Independence Movement in the non-self-governing-territory-China to really implement her national constitution (it provides that all power belongs to her people), enforce laws to protect Human Rights, and set up independent courts to give her people the equality to seek a fair trial.

5. Ever since ancient times Taiwan and Penghu belong to Japan

It deserves a serious attention that the Qing Empire's non-self-governing-territory-China did not include Taiwan and Penghu.

Not only the Qing Empire considered that Taiwan and Penghu ever since the ancient times belong to Japan (ancient Japan - Japan Empire, not the Japan independent in 1947), but also considered Taiwan and Penghu as barbaric and uncivilized areas (see Fig. 8).

The Qing Empire sent forces to control the plains of Taiwan and Penghu merely in order to exterminate the escaped remnant forces of Ming Empire and prevent Taiwan and Penghu as a base to breed revolutionists.

There are some documents of the Qing Empire officials show their rejoicings for ceding Taiwan and Penghu to Japan Empire under the Treaty of Shimonoseki. (Ming Empire consisted of Chinese people but was conquered and perished by Qing Empire at about 1640. Before the international law age,

施其主權在民的國家憲法，以主權法律保護人權，以主權法律建構法院保護人權的平等。然後，中華人民共和國應該被承認主權，而以中華人民共和國受到國際的尊重。

5、台灣 澎湖自古以來屬於日本*

(*中文版新加編號並加標題)

值得注意的是，大清帝國的非自治中國，不包含台灣 澎湖。

不僅是大清帝國把 台灣 澎湖認為是自古以來屬於日本(見圖 8)，並且認為那是化外之地-野蠻沒文明的地方。

大清帝國以武力控制台灣 澎湖的平原區域，僅只是因為要消滅 逃到台灣 澎湖的大明帝國的殘餘武力，防止對抗大清帝國的勢力從這裏發生。

一些大清帝國的資料，也顯示 大清帝國在馬關條約割讓台灣 澎湖 給大日本帝國時，大清帝國的官員很慶幸這樣的割讓。



people say it “conquer” instead of “occupy”.)

The United States and its aggression army (USAF-CRAG, Annex 5) continue the Greater East Asia War taking over and pillaging natural resources and civil resources, acting extensive destruction and appropriation of property which not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly in the occupied Japan Empire’s territories Taiwan and Penghu with long-term violations of 1899/1907 Hague Conventions and 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The United States and her USAF-CRAG continue taking over all occupied civil authorities and media to disseminate "pseudo-knowledge" (creating fake history, pseudo-democracy) to educate (brainwash) occupied civilians including the famous lie of “Most inhabitants’ ancestors of Formosa came from mainland China” which even created a film “The Heroic Pioneers” under the USAF-CRAG’s “Taiwan martial law” in 1986. On the contrary, in fact the inhabitants’ ancestors of Taiwan and Penghu were never from Mainland China, their ancestors were either the original inhabitants or immigrants that came from islands of the Southern Sea. Obvious proof can be obtained from DNA test report. (Please see the work of Dr. Lin Ma-lee (林媽利) "We are different streams of blood (我們流著不同的血液)")

In addition, from those countries’ history data or Chinese Dynasty history data in Mainland China, it can be found those coastal areas strictly prohibit sea travels under law or order. They used strict order to prohibit people including official’s dependents to move to Taiwan and Penghu and anyone found in this

持續大東亞戰爭的美國及其侵略軍 (USAF-CRAG，見附件 5)，長期違反海牙公約及日內瓦公約，全面霸佔 本國的民事資源，

以持續戰爭的假知識 教育本國的國民，包括了「唐山過台灣」的謊言。然而，事實是 台灣 澎湖的先民，不是從中國來的，而是原來就住在台灣 澎湖或從南海各國移居而住，

這很明顯地確認在 現代 **血液基因** 的檢測上(請參考林媽利醫師的著作- 我們流著不同的血液)。

另外，從中國大陸地區的國家歷史資料，可以發現那些中國大陸的國家(中國人將之稱為朝代)都嚴格實施海禁，以嚴格的**法律-新立決**，也就是，該國家在台灣澎湖的官府 只要發現有中國人偷偷跑到台灣 澎湖，立刻對其執行死刑，以嚴格禁止其國家的官員之眷屬及其人民到台灣 澎湖。



guilty would be directly executed.

The inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu can use the same language as Mainland China - now known as Taiwanese, because this language Taiwanese had ever broadly used in Asia as Ming Empire's official language during the historic era.

台灣 澎湖的居民，會使用中國大陸的語言 - 現稱為台灣話，是因為這種語言，在大清帝國以前的年代，曾經是大明帝國的官方語言，是亞洲通用的語言。

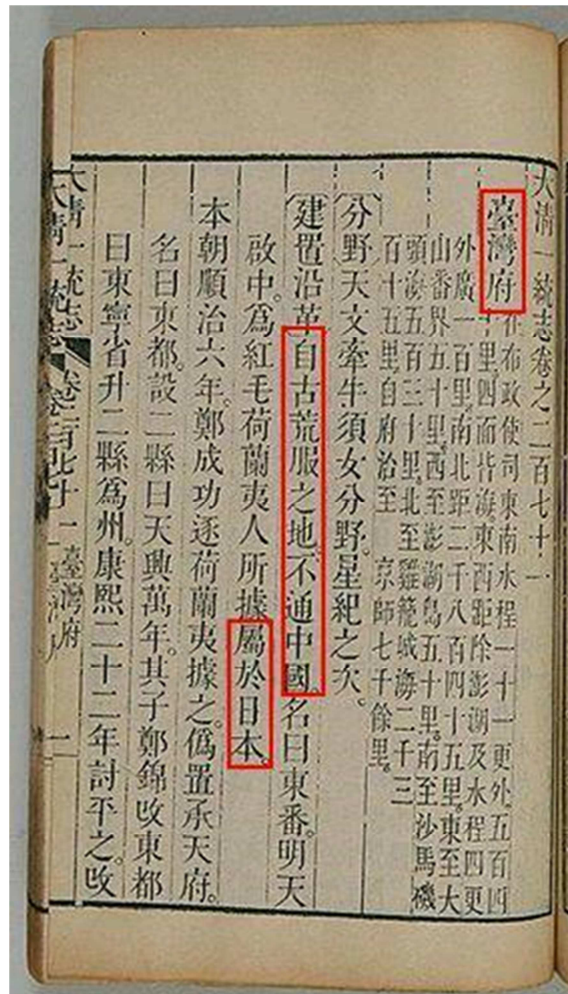


Figure 8: The Qing Empire said “Ever since ancient times Taiwan and Penghu belong to Japan”

圖 8、台灣 澎湖 自古以來屬於日本。

Figure 8 - description:

This picture came from the “Centralized records of Qing Empire (大清一統志)” which is an official published geography book of Qing Empire. This book was published at about 1744 when the Emperor

大清一統志，是大清帝國官方出版的地理書。成書約在 1744 年，是大清帝國的乾隆皇帝在位時，而大清帝國從乾隆皇帝後，再也沒有擴大其國家的武力控制範圍。



Qianlong(乾隆皇帝) reigned and after the Emperor Qianlong the Qing Empire did not ever expand her controlled territories.

The Emperor Kangxi(康熙皇帝), Emperor Yongzheng(雍正皇帝) and Emperor Qianlong(乾隆皇帝), of the Qing Empire were praised by Chinese people as great wise foreign emperors.

Appropriately, we can trust the documentation from the official geography book (Centralized records of Qing Empire) as authentic in which Qing Empire and her colonized Chinese had all recognized that “Taiwan and Penghu ever since ancient times has no relationship with the Chinses Empire (the Ming Empire, Qing Empire), and it is part of the overseas territories of Japan.” In other words, Taiwan and Penghu ever since ancient times has no relationship with China, and it is part of the territories of Japan Empire.

In Figure 8, it shows Taiwan and Penghu written in the “Centralized records of Qing Empire (大清一統志)”, translates to English as:

"Taiwan and Penghu ever since ancient times does not have interaction with China. The inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are known as Eastern Barbarian. At about 1625, in the Apocalyptic Reign of Ming Empire, Taiwan and Penghu was occupied by the barbaric Dutch. Taiwan and Penghu belongs to Japan."

康熙、雍正、乾隆，三個大清帝國的皇帝，也被中國人稱為 外國人統治中國的歷史上，偉大英明的皇帝。

因此，我們可以相信，這個經過乾隆皇帝同意的大清帝國官方版本的文件之文字，是可信的。也就是，這是大清帝國及非自治中國的中國人，都同意這個主張- 台灣 澎湖跟中國，自古以來沒有關係，而且是屬於大日本帝國的領土。

這段文字的記述是

「台灣 澎湖，自古以來就是跟中國沒有往來的 野蠻的地方，稱為東番。

大明帝國天啟的年號，大約在 1625 年左右，被荷蘭這種野蠻國家的人所佔據。

台灣 澎湖 是屬於日本的。」

End description



Annex 4: China was not a belligerent State with Japan Empire nor was the Occupying Power to the Japan.

”China” has four possible meanings.

Pursuant to Annex 3 which precisely explained the international law issues of China on the post Greater East Asia War, we can know that “China” has four possible meanings for examining whether China was a belligerent State or an Occupying Power of Japan.

1. China, if refer to the State who signed 1899/1907 Hague Conventions, the signatory entity is known as Qing Empire.

The sovereign entity of China, the Emperor, transferred sovereign right to Yuan Shih-kai (袁世凱) after which shortly Yuan died without an arrangement of the sovereign right.

In such case, the sovereign right shall revert to the Emperor. Thereafter Japan Empire assisted the Emperor of Qing Empire in developing their State at their homeland as Manchukuo.

Manchukuo indubitably inherited the sovereignty of Qing Empire (China). Manchukuo was allied with Japan Empire against the United States.

In this presumption of fact, China and Japan Empire were not the belligerent States but as allies.

2. China, if refer to the independence of non-self-governing-territory-China (see Annex 3), the independent State is known

附件 4 中國不是大日本帝國的交戰國，也不是日本國的佔領國。

「中國」有下列四種指涉 *

* 中文版新加標題

基於附件 3 解析 大東亞戰爭後 關於中國的國際法問題，我們可以知道「中國」有下列四種指涉。

- 1、中國，如果是指簽署 1899 1907 海牙公約的中國，她的主權實體轉移主權權利給袁世凱，然後袁世凱死亡，沒有頒布任何詔書或關於此主權權利宣告之法律。

這種情形，主權權利回到大清帝國的主權實體-皇帝，大日本帝國協助大清帝國的皇帝，在滿洲人的家園，重建了他們的國家-滿洲國。

滿洲國當然繼承大清帝國的主權，滿洲國跟大日本帝國同盟。

所以中國不是大日本帝國的交戰國，而是同盟國。

- 2、中國，如果是指非自治中國(見附件 3)建國的國家-中華民國，依據中華民國起草的五五憲法，南京是中央政府的所在



as Republic of China (ROC).

Nanking City was the ROC capital where the ROC central government shall be located in accordance with her May Fifth Constitution Draft (五五憲草).

Therefore, The ROC central government was the Wang Jing-wei regime in Nanking. (At that moment, in the non-self-governing-territory-China, there are two rebel armies - Chiang Kai-shek's army and Mao Zedong's. Both proclaimed that they were the representatives of the Chinese government and they had their support from other States as well.)

ROC's central government, the Wang Jing-wei regime, who requested Japan Empire to assist and jointly work hand in hand to expel both British Empire and the United States from colonizing Asia.

And, in this presumption of fact, China (the Republic of China, ROC) and Japan Empire was not belligerent States but as allies.

3. China, if refer to the ROC's rebel army who was supported by the United States in the non-self-governing-territory-China, the army is known as the Chiang Kai-Shek's ROC (Annex 5), then this "China" was spurned by the Chinese people due to corruption and had been perished in Nanking in 1949.

Under the assistance of the United States, Chiang Kai-shek has reestablished his ROC in exile (in violations of the Laws of War; conscripting soldiers from

地。

汪精衛政權是中華民國的南京的中央政府(此時在非自治中國，自稱代表中國的政府，還有蔣介石軍閥及毛澤東政權，他們也有其他國家的支持。)

汪精衛政權請大日本帝國協助建國，共同排除美國 英國對亞洲的殖民。

所以中華民國不是大日本帝國的交戰國，而是同盟國。

- 3、中國，如果指美國曾經承認的協助的 非自治中國建國的國家的反抗軍 蔣介石的中華民國(見附件 5)，它在 1949 年底被中國人民唾棄它的貪腐，滅於南京。

在美國的協助下，在被佔領的大日本帝國的主權領土台灣 澎湖 (違反戰爭法對被佔領國國民徵兵 大規模徵稅 侵佔所有的民事機關 民事資源 及 各級法



the nationals of occupied territories; levying taxes; taking over all civil authorities, courts and resources) in the occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu which are the sovereign territories of Japan Empire.

This organization is not even a State or more appropriately called as a terrorist organization, can it be regarded as a belligerent State?

4. China, if refer to the People's Republic of China which proclaimed to be a State in the non-self-governing-territory-China in October 1949, then this "China" could never be the belligerent State of Japan Empire because she was born four years after the armistice day of Greater East Asia War.

The common conclusion of four possible meanings of "China" is that China was never at war with Japan Empire.

About the Treaty of Taipei

Some people may be in doubt over the above point #3 that Chiang Kai-shek's Republic of China was obviously unlawful and not a State, but why it was allowed to sign treaty with Japan to end the war under the guidance of the United States?

This is the US Strategic Ambiguity Policy (Annex 6). Let's assume, if there was no treaty between Japan and Chiang Kai-shek's ROC, and the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek is still in Japan Empire's territories Taiwan and Penghu, then how

院) 重建流亡的中華民國。

這種連國家都不是的國際恐怖組織，怎麼算得上是交戰國？

- 4、中國，如果是指非自治中國在 1949 年 10 月宣告建國的中華人民共和國。她在大東亞戰爭大日本帝國投降後 4 年才出生，不是大日本帝國的交戰國。

共同的結論是 中國沒有與大日本帝國交戰。

關於日華台北和約

有些人可能會有疑問，上述第 3 點，蔣介石的中華民國明顯不法，然而為什麼它在美國的主導下，和日本國 簽署 台北條約，來結束戰爭狀態？

這是美國的模糊策略(附件 6)，我們假設一下，如果，日本國沒有跟蔣介石的中華民國簽署和平條約，而蔣介石軍閥在大日本帝國的領土 台灣 澎湖，那麼 日本國的國民，台灣澎湖的大日本帝國臣民，國際社會的國家，會怎麼認為？



would the Japan's nationals, Japan Empire's nationals and the international community think the Chiang Kai-shek is still in Formosa? They would consider that the Greater East Asia War is not over yet, because the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek is still occupying the Japan Empire's territory Formosa.

In fact, exactly the war is not ended because after the armistice day on 2 September 1945 there is no treaty signed between the Japan Empire and the Allied Powers! The Treaty of Taipei was a cleverly designed to cover the United States' acts of aggression against Asian countries such as Japan Empire, so it is not easily noticeable on the surface, it looks as though the war had ended .

The clear statement at the beginning of Treaty of Taipei stated to comply with the San Francisco Peace Treaty(SFPT), we must take notice that under the SFPT, it was never entitled China to the benefits of Article 2.

Because China and Japan Empire were allies, China cannot be the signatory State of the SFPT. Therefore in the SFPT Article 21 provides that notwithstanding the provisions of Article 25, the SFPT gives benefits to the future China in Articles 10 and 14 a. 2, and in Articles 10 what Japan (1947) can renounce only retrospect to the "final" Protocol signed at Peking on 7 September 1901.

In Article 10 of the Treaty of Taipei, it defined who can be deemed to be the nationals of the Republic of China (ROC), in

他們會認為，戰爭沒有結束！中國的蔣介石軍閥還在大日本帝國的台灣。

事實上，戰爭的確沒有結束！和平條約，讓美國對亞洲國家的 大日本帝國的侵略行為不易被察覺，看起來戰爭好像結束了。

日華台北和約，開宗明義即說遵守舊金山和平條約的規定，應該注意到，舊金山和平條約沒有給中國 舊金山和平條約第二條的權利。

舊金山和平條約給了 因為跟大日本帝國同盟而不能簽署和約的 未來的中國政府之權利，而且 最多只限於，做為最終於 1901 年 9 月 7 日於北京的協議文件及該文件所規定的權益。

日華台北和約第 10 條，是說什麼樣的人 能被視為中華民國國民？
who 先行詞的關係語句，不是一般受到中



which antecedent “the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu” is restricted by defining relative clauses “who are of Chinese nationality”. But it was translated poorly by scholars educated in Republic of China. Those scholars thought that the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are expediently treated as the ROC’s nationals. What they never think is that can a treaty be written expressly in violation of international law to expediently treat Human Rights of the occupied civilians with depriving their nationality?

Regarding to the nationality of civilians in the occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu, only the people of the Chinese nationality were provided in article 10 of Treaty of Taipei. We know that in 1945 there were about 20 thousand Chinese people approved to work in Formosa, in the end of 1949 there were about 2 million Chinese refugees fled to the occupied territory Formosa in violation of Article 49 of Fourth Geneva Convention under US military occupation, and at that time there was not yet a Chinese State established in the non-self-governing-territory-China, all their Chinese nationality was succeeded from Qing Empire. The article 10 of Treaty of Taipei provides those Chinese people can apply the nationality of Republic of China in accordance to the ROC’s laws, and after approved they can merely be deemed to be nationals of Republic of China.

From the viewpoint of article 10 of Treaty of Taipei, the Republic of China is the Chinese Instituted in Taiwan (CIT); it is similar to the American Institute in Taiwan

華民國教育下的學者的破英文翻譯，他們認為 台灣 澎湖的住民 被權宜地 視為中華民國國民。豈有條約 敢明文的 把人權權宜處理？

該約第 10 條 關於人民國籍的部份的規定是，在台灣澎湖的住民裏，其已有中國國籍者(大清帝國的中國國籍)，而且依據中華民國在台灣 澎湖實施的辦法，申請中華民國國籍後，只能被視為中華民國國民。

從這點看來，中華民國是一個中國在台協會 CIT，就像美國在台協會 AIT 一樣，在自己國家的領土上，接受國籍申請，



(AIT). What the same of both is that it is not in the territory of their State to accept national ship application. In any case under the national ship application, the approved person can only be deemed to be the national of the applied State rather than has been the national of the applied State, unless the approved person in time in physically came into the territory of the applied State to complete the naturalization procedures of the applied State.

What different between CIT and AIT in national ship application is that the procedure to apply the ROC's nationality in CIT is more stringent than the procedure to apply the US's nationality in AIT. A person who applies for the nationality of Republic of China must have been of the Chinese nationality (succeeding from Qing Empire) and is a resident of Taiwan and Penghu. And, the United States is a State; the Republic of China is not a State but an US aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Group.

But, Chiang Kai-shek's ROC(USAF-CRAG) does not observe the Treaty of Taipei, it arbitrarily issues the nationality of Republic of China in exile (ROC-in-exile) to Japan Empire's people to name the occupied civilians as its Obligors for levying civil taxes, conscription, and buying weapons from the United States through her USAF-CRAG.

The Greater East Asian War of World War II has not ended!

The United States' aggression to Japan Empire in violation of the international conventions has not end!

所以申請得到核准的人，只能被視為該受理國之國籍，而不是即為受理國國籍。只有當核准人到受理國的領土上，依照主權國家司法規定的程序，才能完成國籍入籍的程序。

比 AIT 更嚴格的是，向中華民國申請中華民國國籍，必需是已有大清帝國的中國國籍的台灣 澎湖住民。

第二次世界大戰的大東亞戰爭沒有結束！
美國 對大日本帝國的 違反國際公約的
侵略佔領沒有結束！



The Japan was forced independent from the Japan Empire under the US military coercion on 3 May 1947. The new Japan does not come from the restructuring of Japan Empire. The sovereignty and sovereign entities of Japan Empire still exist today, which cannot be changed by military occupation and shall be protected under the principle of international law - the Article 2 of Charter of the United Nations.,

The new Japan gained her independence under occupation on 3 May 1947, she was at war and she needed a peace treaty to end the war.

The San Francisco Peace Treaty which was signed in 1951, in Article 1 (b), the newly independent Japan was recognized as a State with her sovereignty belonging to people. Subsequently in Article 2 the recognized newly independent State – Japan renounced her partly inheritance of Japan Empire regarding territorial sovereign right and interests.

Once the San Francisco Peace Treaty came into force, the newly independent Japan got her shelter from the military occupation, but the Japan Empire has been continuously occupied under the aggression of the United States of America.

日本國在美國的武力脅迫下，在 1947 年 5 月 3 日從大日本帝國獨立。日本國不是來自於大日本帝國的改制，大日本帝國的主權及主權實體，仍然存在，不會因為戰爭佔領而改變，這是聯合國憲章第 2 條第 4 項的國際法基準。

日本國是在佔領下獨立，她處於戰爭狀態，她需要和平條約來結束戰爭。

在 1951 年簽訂的舊金山和平條約，獨立的日本國在該約第一條 b 被承認為是一個主權在民的獨立的國家，由這個日本國放棄繼承在該約第二條規定的大日本帝國的某些資源及領土的主權權利。

舊金山和平條約生效，日本國獨立，擺脫被佔領的戰爭狀態，而大日本帝國被持續的佔領。



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Annex 5:

USAF-CRAG /,jusaf'krag /

U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group

Chinese Refugees Armed Group - Chiang Kai-shek assigned by the United States' President to act aggression against the Japan Empire.

1. In 1938, the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek sent bombers to bomb Japan Empire in Taiwan from the non-self-governing-territory-China. At that time, the Chinese warlord Chiang was a non-State armed group called “Chongqing army“, which indiscriminately bombed the sovereign State's schools, hospitals, civilian houses and harmed innocent civilians in violations of the 1899/1907 Hague Conventions, since then has committed the War Crimes.

Note: the non-self-governing-territory-China

- see Annex 3

附件 5

USAF-CRAG /,jusaf'krag /

U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group

美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體

1. 1938 年，非自治中國的蔣介石軍閥，派出轟炸機，轟炸大日本帝國 台灣。蔣介石軍閥是屬於非國家武裝團體，而無差別的轟炸主權國家的民宅 醫院 學校，傷害平民，已經違反 1899 1907 的海牙公約。

註：非自治中國，請見附件 3



Figure 9: Taiwan Official Enemy Airplane Identification Chart

圖 9、台灣的敵機視別圖

Figure 9 - description:

In 1938, in order to reduce casualties, the Japan Empire's military headquarters in Taiwan printed this leaflet and chart to inform the civilian how to identify enemies' plane and have to evacuate as soon as they saw it. In the chart it was written in Japanese explaining the three kinds of insignia as follows:

- 1) The British Plane: The Flying Bulls Eye (Blue, white and red roundel)
- 2) The Chongqing Plane (Chiang Kai-shek's air force supported by the United States) form non-self-governing-territory-China: Blue Sky behind the White Sun
- 3) The American Plane: Blue behind the White Star with Red Dot in the middle.

1938 年，本國的台灣軍司令部給民眾辨視敵機，以便儘快疏散，減少傷亡的敵機視



別圖。圖中清楚的標示來自非自治中國的重慶機，及其徽記。

End description

President of the United States appointed General Douglas Macarthur as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) to publish the General Order No. 1 to assign the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek to accept the surrender of commander of Japan Empire's army in Taiwan. By which, The Chinese troop had its first time landing Taiwan and had a ceremony at Taipei for accepting military surrender of Japan Empire on 25 October 1945, the day after the UN Charter coming into force.

It is notable that the General Order No. 1 did not make Republic of China to occupied Taiwan and Penghu but precisely make the United States assigned Chiang Kai-Shek to occupy Formosa. Below is a document of Official US State Department Memorandum on "The Legal Status of Taiwan", it said the Allied Powers (Britain, the Soviet Union , the United States , Republic of China) assigned Chiang Kai-Shek to occupy Formosa.

Pursuant to Japanese Imperial General Headquarters General Order No. 1, issued at the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), Japanese commanders in Formosa surrendered to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the

蔣介石軍閥，是美國 以盟軍統帥麥克阿瑟的第一號命令 派遣到台灣的侵略軍。在聯合國憲章生效的次日，1945 年 10 月 25 日進行接受日本帝國軍隊投降的典禮。

應該注意到，麥克阿瑟的第一號命令，派遣蔣介石接受日本帝國軍隊投降的文句，並沒有像其他條文有 負責 接受日本帝國軍事投降的 國家。

也就是，該命令不是讓中華民國佔領台灣，而是美國派遣蔣介石佔領台灣。雖然，美國國務院的文件-台灣的法律地位，該文件指稱是 盟軍(英國、蘇聯、美國、中華民國)派遣蔣介石佔領台灣。

Pursuant to Japanese Imperial General Headquarters General Order No. 1, issued at the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), Japanese commanders in Formosa surrendered to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the



British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.” Continuously since that time, the Government of the Republic of China has occupied and exercised authority over Formosa and the Pescadores.

The view of the U.S. in the intermediate post-war period was typified by a statement on April 11, 1947 of then Acting Secretary of State Acheson, in a letter to Senator Ball, that the transfer of sovereignty over Formosa to China “has not yet been formalized.”

*Official US State Department
Memorandum on Legal Status of
Taiwan Memorandum
July 13, 1971*

To: KA/ROC – Mr. Charles T. Sylvester

From: L/EA – Robert I. Starr

Subject: Legal Status of Taiwan

You have asked for a comprehensive memorandum analyzing the question of the legal status of Taiwan in terms suitable for Congressional presentation. Attached is a paper that should serve this purpose. It is drawn mainly from the February 3, 1961 Czyzak memorandum, and contains no sensitive information or reference to classified documents.

Concurrence: L – Mr. Salans

L:L/EA:RIS Starr:cdj:7/13/71 ex 28900

However no evidence can prove that the Allied Powers had authorized the United States to send Chiang Kai-Shek to

British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.” Continuously since that time, the Government of the Republic of China has occupied and exercised authority over Formosa and the Pescadores.

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但沒有更多的證據，可以顯示盟軍有對美國派遣蔣介石進行任何授權。



occupy Formosa.

No matter how, we can confirm that the United States is the chief of the Allied Powers, the principal Occupying Power of the Japan Empire, and the United States sent a non-State armed group (Chiang Kai-Shek) to invade and occupy the sovereign territory of Japan Empire. This is evidently a crime of **aggression** as defined by the Rome Statute.

The above US document said that the transfer of sovereignty over Formosa to China has not yet been formalized. However is that possible that the Sovereignty over Formosa can be transferred? As we know the transfer of sovereignty over Formosa to China (no matter whichever the China - Annex. 4) can never happened under international law or under Charter of the United States, or under Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT). The sovereignty of Japan Empire has been over Formosa since the 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki and has been protected by international law no later than 1899/1907 Hague Conventions coming into force.

2. The United States court founds that Chiang Kai-shek fled to other State's territory Taiwan to rebuilt Republic of China in exile after 1949.

無論如何，可以確定的是 美國身為盟軍統帥，大日本帝國的主要佔領國，派遣一支非國家武裝團體佔領 侵略 他國的主權領土，是羅馬規約定義的**侵略罪**。

該文件說到 台灣的主權尚未正式轉移給中國，然而，台灣的主權可被轉移嗎？如果有國際法，如果有聯合國憲章，如果有維也納公約，台灣的主權永遠不能被外來的武力或威脅轉移給任何一種中國(見附件 4)。

2. 美國法院判定，在 1949，蔣介石逃亡到非其國家領土的台灣，並且重建流亡的中華民國。



United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Argued February 5, 2009

Decided April 7, 2009

No. 08-5078

In 1949, China's civil war—a battle between Chinese nationalists and communists—ended; mainland China fell to the communists and became the People's Republic of China ("P.R.C."), forcing Chiang Kai-shek to flee to Taiwan and re-establish the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") in exile. *Id.*

Figure 10: The US court's verdict proving "Republic of China is the Chiang Kai-shek's re-establishing Republic of China in exile after 1949"

圖 10、美國法院判定流亡的中華民國

Figure 10 - description:

Judge Brown of US Columbia court thought that the China's civil war was between China's Nationalism and Communism, and happened in whole Mainland China. But, in line with International Law it is not proper to say the China's civil war was a war of ideology but rather objectively to say there were armed conflicts in their State, in general the China's civil war was a rivalry between government force and rebel force, or the China's civil war was the armed conflicts of two non-state armed groups for competing to become the Chinese government.

Moreover, at that time the China's civil war did not expand to the whole

美國哥倫比亞法院，認為是中國大陸的內戰，而且是中國的國民主義及共產主義的內戰。但符合國際法的正確說法，不是去指涉他國是什麼主義的內戰，只能客觀的說他們內戰，一般的說法是政府軍與反抗軍，或者兩支競爭成為當地政府的非國家武裝團體。

此外，當時這兩支非國家武裝團體的交戰，並沒有擴及整個中國大陸，只有在



Mainland China and merely happened in the non-self-governing-territory-China. It is not correct that the court verdict said “China’s civil war ... ended; mainland China fell to the communist, and became the People’s Republic of China”. We know that not until 1959 did the People’s Republic of China begin to use Chiang Kai-Shek's map of aggression (Annex 3 - Fig. 7, Republic of China’s national map is preparing for annexing other Territories) to annex Tibet in Mainland China.

The reality of this matter should be as: **“At the end of 1949, on the non-self-governing-territory-China, the Republic of China had not built its sovereignty yet, was spurned by the Chinese people due to the corruption of its regime, and had been annihilated in Nanking. Warlord Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan to rebuild exiled Republic of China, in which Taiwan is the Japan Empire’s territory and has been occupied by Chiang Kai-shek due to the US General MacArthur’s General Order no. 1.”**

End figure description

The Republic of China which Chiang Kai-shek rebuilt in exile in Taiwan is the Chiang Kai-shek armed group, acts on behalf of the United States President under US General Macarthur’s General Order no. 1. Later in the U.S. Taiwan Relations Act this armed group is known as the “governing authorities on Taiwan”, or so called as “Chinese Taipei” in international community, its legal term in

非自治中國的區域，該判決書說中國大陸跌入共產主義，它的意思是，競爭成為非自治中國的政府的內戰結束後，中國大陸即被中華人民共和國擁有，這是不正確的說法。一直到 1959 年中華人民共和國才依照蔣介石的侵略圖(見附件 3 圖 7)，不知情地併吞了中國大陸上的圖博。

正確的說法是：

“1949 年底，在非自治中國的土地上，還沒完成建國的中華民國，被唾棄貪腐政權的中國人，將之滅於南京。蔣介石軍閥 逃亡到其 因為第一號命令的派遣而佔領下的大日本帝國台灣，在被佔領的大日本帝國的主權領土上，重建流亡的中華民國。”

蔣介石在台灣重建的流亡的中華民國，就是美國第一號命令派遣的蔣介石武裝集團，

後來在美國的台灣關係法稱為台灣當局，國際上或稱中華台北，它的國際法學名是 USAF-CRAG(美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體)。(見圖 11)



international law is “United States
Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees
Armed Groups(USAF-CRAG)” (See
Figure 11b - English Edition) .



戰爭罪 在 台灣 澎湖 持續

大日本帝國的敵人 - 美國及其侵略軍(蔣介石的中華民國)

蔣介石從敵軍轉變成侵略軍

美國基於一般命令第一號(2 Sep 1945)
派遣非國家武裝團體(蔣介石)
侵略及佔領
大日本帝國的領土 台灣 澎湖
從1945年10月25日
聯合國憲章生效的次日開始佔領

強制被佔領的帝國臣民取得中華民國國籍
強制對被佔領的帝國臣民徵兵
掠奪被佔領土所有的民事資源及法院

228大屠殺

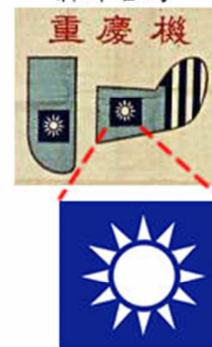
“當(中國)內戰結束於1949年，
有2百萬(中國)難民，這些難民的組成，
主要是國民政府，部隊以及商業社群，逃到台灣”
取自 美國國務院網站 公示資料
(<http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/taiwan/196574.htm>
paragraph 6, HISTORY)

非國家武裝團體轉變成中國難民武裝團體

持續來自於一般命令第一號的侵略

確認於美國國務院的文件-台灣的法律地位備忘錄 檔案日期1971年7月13日

1938
非國家武裝團體
蔣介石
轟炸台灣



見圖9、台灣的敵機視別圖

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Argued February 5, 2009

Decided April 7, 2009

No. 08-5078

In 1949, China's civil war—a battle between Chinese nationalists and communists—ended; mainland China fell to the communists and became the People's Republic of China ("P.R.C."), forcing Chiang Kai-shek to flee to Taiwan and re-establish the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") in exile. *Id.*

USAF-CRAG
US court certificated



美國派遣的侵略軍
中國難民武裝團體
美國法院認證

美國的台灣關係法(1979)稱它是台灣當局

大多數的國家稱它為中華台北。

蔣介石重建的流亡的 中華民國
或是 美國的台灣關係法所指稱的 台灣當局
或是 中華台北

它就是

U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group
USAF-CRAG /ˌjusaf ˈkrag /
美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體

Figure 11a: The United States and its aggression army – Chinese edition
圖 11a、美國及其侵略軍-中文版



The War Crimes in Taiwan and Penghu Continuously

Meiji Japanese enemy - U.S. and its aggression army (Chiang Kai-shek's R.O.C.)

Chiang Kai-shek from an enemy turned to be the aggression army

U.S. based on **General Order NO.1** (2 Sep 1945) sending a **non-State armed group** (Chiang Kai-shek) to invade and occupy the Japan Empire's territories - Taiwan and Penghu, from 25 Oct 1945 - the day after Charter of the United Nations comming into force.

Forced all occupied Meiji Japanese to have nationality of R.O.C.

Conscript soldiers from occupied Meiji Japanese civilians

Pillage all Civil Resources and courts

228 massacre

"When the civil war ended in 1949, 2 million **refugees**, predominately from the Nationalist government, military, and business community, fled to Taiwan."
<http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/taiwan/196574.htm>
paragraph 6, HISTORY

The **non-State armed group** turned to be **Chinese refugees armed group**.

The aggression is still under U.S. General Order NO.1

Confirmed by Official US State Department Memorandum on Legal Status of Taiwan, 13 July 1971.

United States Court of Appeals FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Argued February 5, 2009

Decided April 7, 2009

No. 08-5078

In 1949, China's civil war—a battle between Chinese nationalists and communists—ended; mainland China fell to the communists and became the People's Republic of China ("P.R.C."), forcing Chiang Kai-shek to flee to Taiwan and re-establish the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") in exile. *Id.*

USAF-CRAG
US court certificated



美國派遣的侵略軍
中國難民武裝團體
美國法院認證

U.S. Taiwan Relation Act (1979) said it is the **Taiwan Authorities**.

Most States call it **Chinese Taipei**.

The Republic of China ("R.O.C.") which Chiang Kai-Shek re-established in exile,
or U.S. TRA's Taiwan Authorities
or Chinese Taipei

IS

U.S. Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group

USAF-CRAG /jusaf 'krag /

美國派遣的侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體

Figure 11b: The United States and its aggression army – English edition

圖 11b、美國及其侵略軍-英文版



Annex 6: The U.S. Strategic Ambiguity Policy

Is it a violation in international law to recognize a government or not to recognize a government?

The earlier international law of wrongful recognizing a government of other State was not stipulated. This caused those powerful States to take advantage of the legal loophole to infringe other State people's Human Rights and to looted unlawful benefits from other State.

Nowadays there is "Articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts" which not only servers for States but also for international organizations for their internationally wrongful acts, provided by the United Nations.

It is an internationally wrongful act while a State has an act without based on international law to recognize a government or not to recognize a government of other State and by this act resulted in violations of international law with infringing other State's legal benefits, or infringing other State people's legal benefits. In other words, if a State or an international organization acts to recognize or to deny a government of other State, and this act of recognizing or denying is in violation of international law, and this act leads to benefit exchanges, then the State or the international organization shall be responsible for her wrongful act.

1. The US Strategic Ambiguity Policy is the aggression policy.

The well-known US Strategic

附件 6 美國的模糊策略

承認一個政府或不承認一個政府，會不會違反國際法？

早期的國際公約，沒有規定承認誰是哪個國家的政府，會不會違法。造成了強權鑽法律漏洞，傷害人權、不法的謀取自己國家的利益。

現在有聯合國的責任條款：國家對國際不法行為的責任、國際組織對國際不法行為的責任。

沒有國際法依據地承認一個政府，或不承認一個政府，然後因為這個承認與否，造成了違反國際法的行為，侵犯到某個國家的或人民的權益，就是國際不法行為。也就是，一個國家或國際組織 對另一個政府行為承認與否，並由於承認而衍生的交易行為，如果違反國際法，這個國家或國際組織，就有責任。

1. 美國的模糊策略就是侵略策略*

(“*” 表示新增標題，下同)

美國所謂的模糊策略，就是讓其他的國



Ambiguity Policy is to let other States, international community and people be confused about their legal status, by which the United States or the US leading group takes advantage of weapons sale or takes advantage of grabbing resources from agitating the relative Powers to act in ignorance of their territorial range and from making destabilization to armed conflicts in these undetermined -legal-status regions.

The US Strategic Ambiguity Policy is the aggression policy. Since the United States leading Nanking Massacre rumors, the United States intervened into the National Independence Movement in the non-self-governing-territory-China, assisted the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-Shek to act terrorism in massacring Chinese people. Subsequently the United States President appointed General Douglas Macarthur as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) to publish the General Order No.1 sending the non-State armed group- Chiang Kai-shek (as acting on behalf of the United States) to occupy the territories of sovereignty of Japan Empire in Taiwan and Penghu.

Following the United States refused to recognize the Manchukuo (Manchuria) as a State legitimately inherited of Qing Empire, thus allowing People's Republic of China in 1959 to annexed the Qing Empire's Tributary States such as Mongolia , East Turkestan , Tibet and so on..., (these Tributary States under Qing Empire are self-autonomous that were never ruled by other States). In this situation, the United States said "we need a strong China ".

家、社會、以及人們，搞不清楚自己處於哪一種法律地位，借此強化各國家勢力 Powers 在不清楚 自身法律地位及所有權範圍 的利益衝突，製造各地區的不安定因素與戰爭衝突，以此謀取美國的或其集團的 武器銷售利益或資源開發利益。

美國的模糊策略就是侵略策略。從引導南京大屠殺的謠言開始，美國介入亞洲的非自治中國的獨立建國事務，製造亞洲的動亂與紛爭，協助蔣介石泯滅人性 大屠殺中國人的恐怖主義行為，繼而以 麥克阿瑟的第一號命令 派遣非國家武裝團體-蔣介石佔領大日本帝國台灣。

美國不承認合法繼承大清帝國的滿洲國，任由中華人民共和國在 1959 年併吞原本是大清帝國的朝貢國 蒙古國、東土耳其斯坦、圖博...等等國家(他們在大清帝國時期，都是住民自治，沒有被他國統治過)，美國說「我們需要一個強大的中國」。



The United States purposely uses Article 2 of San Francisco Peace Treaty as a “Strategic Ambiguity” (by occupying parts of the Japan Empire’s territories through her proxy) thus creating chaos and instability factors in the South China Sea. This “Strategic Ambiguity” is an act of aggression which is a total violation of the UN Charter and International Law.

If we only think that the United States has the ability to create chaos and promoting arms sales then we are underestimating the United States.

US most formidable “Strategic Ambiguity” is to mislead unwitting States to join her criminal plans, for example, the 46 signatory States of the San Francisco Peace Treaty forced new Japan under 1947 MacArthur Transfer to gain her illegally independence the international recognition.

Another example is the United States conniving Chiang Kai-Shek to publish aggression map as ROC’s territorial range in Asia, and US made the inheritance transfer of Qing Empire’s sovereignty over Mainland China to her Tributary States be interrupted, and resulted the chaos situation regarding the territorial range of the representatives of China (see Annex 3) of Resolution 2758 of the United Nations General Assembly.

The other example is the United States in violations of Laws of War to supply weapons and nuclear materials to Chinese Refugees Armed Group (see Annex 5) who acts on

美國把舊金山和平條約第二條的大日本帝國的被佔領土，任由亞洲國家發展成南海爭議，繼續其模糊策略，製造亞洲的動亂及不安定的因素，這是完全違反聯合國憲章及國際法的侵略行為。

如果以為美國的本事只是製造動亂，以便美國的武器銷售，那還是小看了美國。

美國最利害的模糊策略是 引導不知情的國家，加入她的犯罪計畫，成為國家對國際不法行為的共犯，比如舊金山和平條約的簽署，讓美國違法強迫獨立的日本國得到國際的承認。

比如縱容蔣介石謀畫侵略地圖，再以聯合國大會的中國代表權導致中國的範圍模糊。

比如美國供應武器 核原料給違反戰爭法代美國行侵略佔領大日本帝國台灣的中國難民武裝團體(附件 5)，還稱這種違反戰爭法的國際恐怖組織為台灣當局；美國公開



behalf of US to invade and occupy the Japan Empire's territories Taiwan and Penghu. The United States unashamedly calls this international terrorist organization Chinese Refugees Armed Group as "governing authorities on Taiwan" and publicly praises such a group for its democracy, supported its election and called the chief of "governing authorities on Taiwan" as Taiwan's President, allows international community to do business with "governing authorities on Taiwan", endorses "governing authorities on Taiwan" to join international community in which contribute those unwitting States or international organizations become accomplices with the United States in internationally wrongful acts.

In the beginning of the establishment of People's Republic of China (PRC), PRC uses the Chiang Kai-Shek's aggression map (see Annex 3 Fig.7), to annex the Qing Empire's Tributary States. The victor of the Greater East Asian War, the United States, did not follow the international law by asking PRC to comply. Instead the United States advocates to the world that we need a strong "China" thus encourage PRC to continue in her wrongful acts of aggression.

The PRC claimed the occupied territories Taiwan and Penghu to be PRC's territories in 1958 because the PRC wanted to attack the Chinese warlord Chiang Kai-shek who lost the Chinese Civil War and under cover of US General MacArthur's General Order No.1 fled to Taiwan to rebuild ROC in exile.

讚揚國際恐怖組織的民主，支持選台灣當局的局長，並稱他為台灣總統；讓國際社會跟台灣當局做生意或讓台灣當局加入國際組織，跟美國一起成為國家 國際組織對國際不法行為的共犯。

在中華人民共和國成立之初，拿著蔣介石的侵略地圖(見附件三 圖 7)，併吞大清帝國的朝貢國時，大東亞戰爭的戰勝國-美國沒有提出國際法的說明，要求中華人民共和國遵守。甚至，美國一直以世界需要一個強大的中國，來鼓勵中華人民共和國持續這種行為。

由於 美國用第一號命令派遣佔領大日本帝國台灣而在中國內戰失敗的蔣介石，在台灣重建流亡的中華民國，中華人民共和國要攻擊蔣介石軍閥，在 1958 年說台灣 澎湖是其領土。



As the Occupying Power of Japan Empire, the United States uses Article 2 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty to tie down Japan Empire's territories but purposely fails to clarify it to the international community and to PRC that the Japan Empire's sovereignty is still over Taiwan and Penghu. On the contrary the United States said that the US government understands the thinking of PRC and hopefully the problems in "Chinese people" on both side of the Taiwan Strait could be settled peacefully.

2. The magic wording in the three joint communiques between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC)

As we know the magic wording can create illusions of the patient, let's see how the United States made magic wording works in the three joint communiques between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) to create illusions of PRC. It is a magic wording such as "acknowledge" in the joint communiques, the true meaning of "acknowledge" means "to know", it does not contain the meaning of "recognize" in law but the Chinese translated it as "recognize", this causes PRC herself to interpret Taiwan and Penghu as PRC's territories.

Another magic wording in the joint communiques is using the word "Chinese". Although people in both side of Taiwan Strait speak Chinese, write in Chinese, but the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu are not Chinese, they are the US enemy nationals, the nationals of Japan Empire (See Annex 1-3). Exception to Japan Empire's nationals there are Chinese in Taiwan who fled from

美國做為大日本帝國的佔領國，用舊金山和平條約第二條綁住大日本帝國的主權領土範圍，卻從來不跟國際社會或中華人民共和國說清楚，反而鼓勵地說，理解中華人民共和國的想法，希望台灣問題和平解決，要兩岸的中國人和平處理。

2. 美國與中國的三個建交公報裏的魔術字*

美國跟中國的三個公報，巧妙的運用了 acknowledge，這個字的正確意義是知悉，不是法律上承認的意思，但中文把它翻譯成承認，讓中華人民共和國政府覺得美國已經承認 台灣 澎湖是他們國家的領土。

Chinese 是中國人，而原住在台灣的人不是中國人，是大日本帝國-美國敵國的國民。台灣上有 1949 年逃難來的 200 萬中國難民 refugees，正是兩岸的中國人，不是指大日本帝國國民，美國不把真相說出來，也不斷地強化中華人民共和國犯罪的夢境-收復台灣。



mainland China at the end of 1949 with an estimated 2 million refugees reported on the US government website; these Chinese refugees are the Chinese who mentioned in the joint communiques.

The United States does not speak out the truth but continuously strengthen the PRC's criminal illusion of recapturing Taiwan. ("refugees" and "in exile", both English words mean the persons concerned had fled out their territories.)

3. One China Policy

The US "One China Policy" has taken the People's Republic of China and many States for a ride. Ever since history there is only one China then what does it mean by "One China Policy"? Under cover of US General MacArthur's General Order No.1, Chiang Kai-shek who was not a ROC's official but a Chinese warlord fled to the occupied Japan Empire's sovereign territory to rebuild a fake Republic of China which is even not a government. How such US assigned terrorists group can internationally be called as Republic of China?

The United States has taken steps to induce the PRC to commit crime. What does the "strong China" mean? Is the Netherland strong enough? Is the England strong enough?

In the last 70 years, after the armistice day of Second World War, the European countries took a rest without a war, their people grew rich, their countries and societies are prosperous.

Why is the Greater East Asia under the influence and control of United States always

(refugees, in-exile,這兩個英文字，都表示不是在自己國家領土上。)

3. 一個中國政策*

美國的"一個中國政策",又把中華人民共和國,世界上很多國家,唬得團團轉,本來就只有一個中國,蔣介石流亡到不是自己國家的領土上,重建連個政府都不是的假國家-它憑什麼稱為中國?

美國一步一步誘導中華人民共和國犯罪。什麼是強大的中國?荷蘭不強大嗎?英國不強大嗎?

歐洲的那些國家,她們在二戰後休養生息70年了,沒有戰事,人民生活富裕,國家社會發展繁盛。

而美國控制下的大東亞,總是在戰爭邊緣,為什麼呢?



in the brink of war?

European countries are strong because they observing International Law, respecting Human Rights, the United States is prosperity but based on other States at war.

4. The JPE Government continues to advocate and look forward for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The JPE Government even though rejects the People's Republic of China to be a Protecting Power of Japan Empire, but it does not exclude the establishment of friendly diplomatic relationship with People's Republic of China. The JPE Government continues to advocate and look forward for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

And, the JPE Government needs the PRC Government to work with Japan Empire's Protecting Powers to repatriate the great masses of Chinese people who had been transferred to the occupied Japan Empires' territory Taiwan at the end of 1949 in violation of Article 49 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention.

The JPE Government believes the People's Republic of China, Mongolia, East Turkestan, Tibet, Manchukuo, and so on, who are the victims of the United States' acts of aggression against Asian countries by the US Strategic Ambiguity Policy.

As a tool of the United States' acts of aggression against Asian countries, the Chiang Kai-shek's Republic of China (See Annex 5) is the world's largest terrorist organization. The United States and its

和歐洲國家的強大不同的是，美國的富裕是來自於別人的戰爭。

4. 本政府仍然主張大東亞共榮*

本政府雖然拒絕中華人民共和國做為大日本帝國的保護國，但並不排斥與中華人民共和國建立友好外交，而且本政府仍然主張大東亞共榮。

本政府並需中華人民共和國配合大日本帝國的保護國遣返貴國人民的作業，請協助收容安置 美國違反 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 49 條，在 1949 年底，大量移入本國被佔領土台灣的中國人民。

本政府認為中華人民共和國、蒙古國、東土耳其斯坦、圖博、滿洲國…等，都是美國以模糊策略 侵略 殖民 亞洲的受害者。

蔣介石的中華民國，才是世界最大的恐怖組織，而此派遣軍及其主人-美國才是傷害全世界人類道德底線的敵人。



aggression army are the world worst enemies in destroying human moral. .

5. The JPE Government reaffirms in all circumstances respecting and complying with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols

The United States has always regarded the Japan Empire as her enemy State and the Japan Empire's people as her enemy nationals. However, the JPE Government is a US's enemy and our State has continuously been occupied by the United States, notwithstanding the United States' inimically illegal treating the occupied Japan Empire citizens, the JPE Government does not treat the United States the way the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) in killing innocent civilians to antagonize the United States but rather the JPE Government will use the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions to fight for justice.

Just recently the United States requires its U.S. Aggression Force - Chinese Refugees Armed Groups (USAF-CRAG, Annex 5) to declared war on the ISIS, whose war is this, this proves the American moral values is very different with most countries.

There is a State as an Occupying Power to force the occupied government being temporarily disappearance for longer than 70 years;

She sent a non-State armed group as her proxy to occupy territories of other State, let the armed group arbitrarily conscript soldiers, extract taxes, extensively

5. 本政府重申永遠尊敬及遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約及其三個附加議定書*

美國一直視大日本帝國為敵國，視大日本帝國的人民為敵國人民，但本政府 做為美國敵國而且仍被美國佔領的大日本帝國政府 只依據 1949 的日內瓦公約的規定、採用符合戰爭法慣例為對抗原則，並且不認同伊斯蘭國以違反戰爭法、濫殺無辜平民的方式 對抗美國。

只是，最近美國要求其侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體(USAF-CRAG)向伊斯蘭國宣戰，令人出乎意料的發現美國的道德觀，跟其他國家很不同。

**有一個國家做為佔領國，
強制 被佔領國的政府 暫時消失 70 年以上；**

**派遣 非國家武裝團體 佔領他國領土；
任由該武裝團體 對被佔領國的人民強制徵兵徵稅、無償徵用所有的民事資源、全面接管被佔領國 法院 民意機關 各級行**



appropriate all the civil resources including banks and land, take over full control of all courts, civil authorities, and democratic body in the occupied territories;

She let the armed group extensively rob the people of the occupied State by exchanging forty thousand Old Taiwan Dollars for one New Taiwan Dollar; and only the banks of the Occupying Power accept the New Taiwan Dollar as money, which can be transferred out of Taiwan.

She refused to recognize the existence of the occupied government as a pretext for not observing Geneva Conventions of 1949; Moreover she uses her assigned non-state armed group which is in her occupied territories to declare war to other non-state armed groups.

We should like to ask, is the president of this Occupying Power falls under the definition of the crime of aggression as stated in the Rome Statute?

Have you ever seen such a shameless State?

By the way the United States (US) using her assigned armed group (USAF-CRAG) to declare war on the ISIS, the United States invites the ISIS to come to her occupied territories of Japan Empire in Taiwan. Is her purpose for inviting the ISIS members to introduce US arm dealers of non-signatory State of Arms Trade Treaty to sell arms to the JPE Government, then the United States could declare that the JPE Government is allied with the ISIS? Moreover the US seems trying to popularize the Bitcoin which is regulated under EU (the European Union) anti-terrorism. It was more than that, the

政機關 銀行 土地 種種民事資源；

任由該武裝團體 對被佔領國的人民，以 4 萬元舊台幣兌換 1 元新台幣，然後只有佔領國的銀行接受新台幣兌成佔領國的貨幣，把錢轉出被佔領國之外；

**以不承認 被佔領國政府為由，不履行 1949 的日內瓦公約之佔領責任；
更以其派遣佔領之武裝團體 對 其他非國家武裝團體 宣戰，**

請問這個佔領國的軍事統帥-總統 是不是符合羅馬規約定義的侵略罪？

請問有見過這麼無恥的國家嗎？

美國用向伊斯蘭國宣戰的方式，邀請伊斯蘭國到被美國佔領的大日本帝國台灣，是要伊斯蘭國的成員仲介 不簽署武器貿易條約的美國的軍火商，把武器賣給本政府嗎？然後宣稱大日本帝國重建政府跟伊斯蘭國是一夥的？一方面又向本政府官員推銷被歐盟列入反恐管制的比特幣，一方面又由美國侵略軍-中國難民武裝團體 (USAF-CRAG) 自稱合法地大量供應餿水油給被佔領的本國國民買來吃。



United States let her assigned armed group (USAF-CRAG) claim that it is lawfully to supply gutter oil as cooking oil for the residents in the occupied territory to eat.

In such a harsh situation, the JPE Government officials and our people seem to face international terrorist organizations weapon sell, using Bitcoin, and then be killed by the United States for guilty of allied with terrorist. And as we are robbed of civil resources and funds we could eventually face starvation or died of strange diseases from eating gutter oil.

Therefore, the JPE Government heartily looks forward to those countries that have the guts to stand up to the face of United States, especially Russia, and at the same time have willing to comply with the international law to be Japan Empire's Protecting Power as provided by 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki, the 1922 Five -Power Treaty, the UN Charter, Article 1(b) Article 2 and Article 25 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty all have confirmed the sovereign territorial range of Japan Empire which include Taiwan, Penghu and the South China Sea.

As the Government of Japan Empire, one of the sovereign entities of Japan Empire, now known as the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire, the JPE Government request the government of the United States to really take the occupying responsibilities provided by the 1949 Geneva Conventions; really comply with the UN Charter; respect Human Rights and sovereignty of all States; stop committing the

本政府的官員及人民，將面臨國際恐怖組織強迫推銷武器、貨幣，然後被美國反恐攻擊致死，以及沒經費被餓死、或是奇難雜病死的絕境。

本政府認為有必要請 有勇氣對抗美國侵略的 遵守國際法的 俄羅斯或其他國家，做為大日本帝國於 1949 的日內瓦公約的保護國。

1895 的馬關條約、1922 的五國條約、聯合國憲章、舊金山和平條約第 1 條 b、第 2 條及第 25 條，確認了大日本帝國的主權領土範圍，其中也包括了台灣 澎湖及南海。

做為大日本帝國主權實體之一的大日本帝國政府，即現在的大日本帝國重建政府，本政府要求美國負起 1949 的日內瓦公約規定的佔領責任，確實遵守聯合國憲章對任何國家的主權及人權之尊重，停止違反日內瓦公約 羅馬規約的侵略罪行為！



crimes of aggression of the Rome Statute.

Although the history of human culture in mainland China had experienced many violent past, Mr. Mao Zedong proved the fact to us that unless we awaken the people and use the greater terrorism that is worse than the terrorism supported by the United States then only could we get rid of the United States' aggression to colonize.

However, we (the JPE government) do not think it is the civilized respectful way for Human Rights, we believe that only we trust of the Geneva Conventions and trust of the justice of international community than only could we free from American aggression.

We believe that there is still justice in this world, there are conventions, Human Rights Law, and we whole heartedly thanked the United Nations to accept the registration of our State's NGO, the Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire (RCJE).

We are graciously thankful for the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the provisions of providing Protecting Powers to safeguard our people and our interests.

雖然中國大陸地區的人類文化歷史，毛澤東先生以事實證明告訴我們，只有發動人民的覺醒，用比恐怖主義更恐怖的恐怖主義才能在當地趕走美國殖民主義支持的基地組織。

我們卻不認為那是尊重人權的文明的方式，我們認為只有符合日內瓦公約，以國際社會的正義驅逐那些美國以其國家的利益侵略各國的基地組織，才是正確的方式。

我們相信這個世界仍然有正義，有公約，有人權的法律，感謝聯合國接受我們國家的 RCJE 的註冊。

感謝依據 1949 的日內瓦公約對本政府的人民提供公約規定的權益的保護國。



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Annex 7:

Proclamation of the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem having been the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in territories of the occupied Japan Empire including Taiwan and Penghu by the JPE Government

20 DEC 2015, Heisei 27

The Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire

(International Committee of the Red Cross, hereinafter “ICRC”;

The United Nations, hereinafter “UN”;

The State of the Japanese Empire, hereinafter “Japan Empire” or “JPE”;

The Government of the State of Japan Empire, hereinafter “JPE Government”;

Rescue Committee for the People of Japan Empire, hereinafter “RCJE”;

Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at San Francisco on 8 September 1951, hereinafter “San Francisco Peace Treaty” or “SFPT”;

“Formosa” stated in the SFPT, hereinafter “Taiwan”;

“Pescadores” stated in the SFPT, hereinafter “Penghu”;

The Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire is the Government of Japan Empire, hereinafter “JPE Government”. The plenipotentiary, the prime minister of the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire, is called (Sec.) Prime Minister. For more information please see the document - About His Excellency (Second) Prime Minister of Japan Empire of Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015 & National Banquet Invitation.)

附件 7

大日本帝國 宣告 紅水晶旭日旗 為 公約徽記

20 DEC 2015, 平成 27 年

大日本帝國重建政府



The official seal of the JPE Government



Dear ICRC President Peter Maurer;
Respected Swiss Federal Council and H.E.
President;
Respected H.E. United Nations
Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon;
Respected High Contracting Parties of the
Geneva Conventions;
Honorable Protecting Powers; and,
The Occupying Power United States of
America and her aggression force (Republic
of China in exile, a.k.a. U.S. Aggression
Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group,
hereinafter “USAF-CRAG”; please refer to
Annex 5 of Proclamation on the Forever
Heaven Celebration Day 2015 & National
Banquet Invitation; for more reference on
Republic of China, please see Annex 3 and
4.)

Subject:

In order to comply with the Geneva
Conventions of 1949 and their three
Additional Protocols, to mark the protected
buildings, personnel or material in the
occupied territories of Japan Empire under
the said Conventions and Protocols;
Pursuant to the Geneva Conventions of 1949
and their three Additional Protocols, and
pursuant to the Third Additional Protocol, the

尊敬的紅十字國際委員會主席 Peter Maurer
閣下

尊敬的瑞士聯邦委員會主席 ；

尊敬的聯合國秘書長 潘基文閣下；

尊敬的日內瓦公約所有締約國；

尊敬的保護國；以及，

佔領國美國及其侵略軍(中華民國,即
USAF-CRAG)

主旨：

為了 遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約，標示 受公約
保護之事物及人員。

本政府遵照 1949 的日內瓦公約及其附加議
定書，並依據第三附加議定書之規定，公告
於大日本帝國被佔領土台灣 澎湖，增加採用
紅水晶旭日旗為公約徽記之事。



JPE Government hereby declares that the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem has been adopted as the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in territories of the occupied Japan Empire including Taiwan and Penghu.

The JPE Government cordially requests all High Contracting Parties of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Protecting Powers, the Occupying Power- the United States and its aggression army (the Republic of China, which is the USAF-CRAG, see Annex 5 of Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day 2015 & National Banquet Invitation) to protect buildings, personnel, vehicles or material which were marked with the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem, to assist the protection of Human Rights provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1949, to give spiritual aid or material relief and assist their free flow with duty-free, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Detail:

1. The JPE Government pursuant to Article 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 has declared that the JPE Government understood, respect, accepted and complied with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols on 20 February 2014. At the same time, the JPE Government has requested the Japan and ICRC to be Japan Empire's Protecting Powers in accordance with Article 9 Article 11 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. And on 8 March 2014, the JPE Government pursuant to Article 156 of

請締約各國、保護國、佔領國美國及其侵略軍(中華民國,即 USAF-CRAG) 遵照公約規定 尊重 紅水晶旭日旗 之建物、車輛、人員, 協助日內瓦公約事務之人權保護及救濟物品流通。

細節:

- 一、本政府 於 2014 年 2 月 20 日依據 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第二條規定, 宣告瞭解 尊重 接受及遵守 1949 的日內瓦公約及其附加議定書。

本政府 依據日內瓦公約規定, 請求 日本國 紅十字國際委員會為保護國,

更於 2014 年 3 月 8 日依 1949 的日內瓦第四公約第 156 條規定, 簽署上述公約



the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 has signed the instrument of accession to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols and submitted it to the Swiss Federal Council as depository of the Conventions and Protocols, and respectfully notified the United Nations Secretary-General in respect of the accession to the said Conventions and Protocols.

2. The JPE Government is the only government as the government of the State of the Japanese Empire which was forced to disappear since 3 May 1947 under the United States' military occupation, has been rebuilt by the United Nations' NGO - Rescue Committee for the People of Japan Empire (RCJE) to declare established and complied with 1949 Geneva Conventions and their three Additional Protocols at Taipei in the occupied Japan Empire's territory Formosa.
The JPE Government and the RCJE accept and subject to the jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice and of the UN International Criminal Court.
3. The JPE Government uses the name of Japan Empire, just as an expression in the international law that one of our State's sovereign entities is the Emperor, and has no meaning of imperialism. A State named "republic" or "people's republic" means its sovereignty belonging to its people, relatively a State named "Empire" means one of its

及附加議定書，送呈聯合國秘書長及瑞士聯邦委員會，申請為締約國。

- 二、本政府 為大日本帝國政府自 1947 年 5 月 3 日暫時消失以來，被佔領下之唯一政府，由聯合國 NGO 國際組織大日本帝國人民救援委員會 RCJE 及大日本帝國之公民，於 2014 年 2 月 20 日，在大日本帝國的被佔領土台灣台北宣告成立。

本政府 及 聯合國 NGO 國際組織大日本帝國人民救援委員會 RCJE，接受並服從 聯合國國際刑事法院 國際法院之管轄。

- 三、本政府 使用 大日本帝國之名稱，正如我們原來的國家沒有帝國主義，只是表示國家主權實體，相對於 民國是主權在民，帝國是主權在君的國家名稱。



sovereign entities is the Emperor.

Our State, the Japan Empire, since the signing of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, if the Japan Empire had occupied any sovereign territory of other State to injure their civilians to attack any hospital or any facilities protected by the Hague Conventions or Geneva Conventions, caused any in violation of the Laws of War or of the Rome Statute, then the JPE Government is willing to face trial, to be punishment under the Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ) and of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

4. Based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Third Additional Protocol, the JPE Government in the occupied Japan Empire's territories Taiwan and Penghu declares to use the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem as the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949.

我們的國家，在簽署 1899 及 1907 的海牙公約以來，如果有任何帝國主義侵略其他主權國家的領土，或違反戰爭法規則，或違反羅馬規約，或傷害其他國家的平民或攻擊醫院、被公約保護的設施，本政府願受國際法院、國際刑事法院之公開審判及處罰。

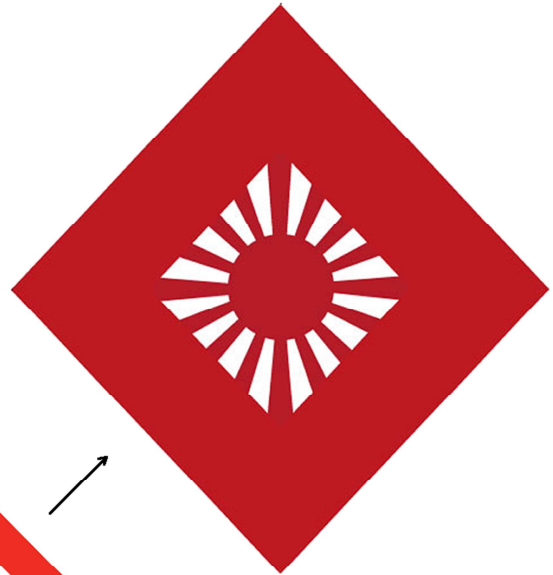
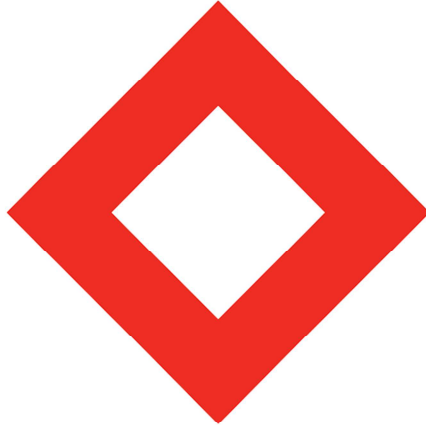
- 四、基於 1949 的日內瓦公約及第三附加議定書，本政府於大日本帝國被佔領領土台灣 澎湖，除原於公約規定之徽記外，增加採用**紅水晶旭日旗**為公約徽記。



THIRD PROTOCOL EMBLEM

(Article 2, paragraph 2 and Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Protocol)

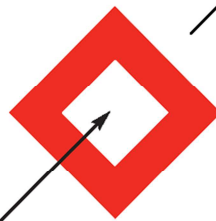
Article 1 — Distinctive emblem



Article 2 — Indicative use of the third Protocol emblem



Incorporation
in accordance with Art. 3



Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem
紅水晶旭日旗

The Application Examples



The left sample is a RCJE Vehicle License Plate in the occupied territories of Japan Empire for carrying duties provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1949.
RCJE 於大日本帝國被佔領土
執行日內瓦公約規定保護事務之車牌



The left sample is a Government Vehicle License Plate in the occupied territories of Japan Empire to implement the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.
本政府公部門 於大日本帝國被佔領土
執行日內瓦公約規定保護事務之車牌

[Figure 12:] Rising Sun emblem was incorporated into Distinctive emblem to be the Third Protocol Emblem - The Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem.

[圖 12、]紅水晶旭日旗 - 旭日旗被包覆在第三附加議定書之特殊徵記之內，成為日內瓦公約徵記。

The **Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem** has been adopted as the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in Japan Empire's territories including Taiwan and Penghu



紅水晶旭日旗在大日本帝國之領土台灣 澎湖，增加採用為日內瓦公約徽記。

5. The JPE Government authorized the UN NGO RCJE in the occupied territories of (Taiwan and Penghu of the Japan Empire) to carry out duties provided by the 1949 Geneva Conventions such as assisting the protected persons with relief supplies, medical care, shelter from fighting, searching for the killed the wounded or dispersed persons, dissemination of the Geneva Conventions ... etc., and the vehicles used under duties of Geneva Conventions may use official license plates marked the emblem of Geneva Conventions.

The JPE Government hereby respectfully notifies the High Contracting Parties and Protecting Powers of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the Occupying Power (the United States of America) and her aggression force (the Republic of China is the USAF-CRAG, US Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group) in all circumstances to respect, assist RCJE members who carry out these duties, and give duty-free clearance to the humanitarian aid under the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

6. The JPE Government departments which implements the provisions of Geneva Conventions of 1949, to protect the protected persons, who are the civilians of occupied State or other neutral State, to search, collect and publish the

- 五、本政府授權 聯合國 NGO 大日本帝國人民救援委員會 RCJE，在被佔領的大日本帝國領土，執行公約任務，如協助 被保護人之一切救濟物資、醫療、免受戰火庇護、人口協尋、宣導日內瓦公約…等事項之公務車輛及機車，並得懸掛公約徽記之車牌。

請 1949 的日內瓦公約之締約國、佔領國美國及其侵略軍(中華民國,即 USAF-CRAG)，於公約規定之各種情形下給予**尊重、協助及免費通關**。

- 六、本政府於執行公約任務之政府部門，執行保護於佔領下之被佔領國平民及中立國平民，即本公約被保護人，如情報提供、協尋、救濟、運輸、醫療、避免戰火波及被保護建物之病院或國家庇護所之預建或已建地點，採用紅水晶旭日旗



information in respect of the protected persons including the killed, the wounded, the sick, the infirm, expectant mothers and dispersed persons, to provide spiritual aid or material relief, to transport protected things and persons, to found civilian hospitals and ambulance stations, to set up shelters from international armed conflicts, shall display The Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem in a large format on protected buildings or shelters and use official license plates marked the emblem of Geneva Conventions.

The JPE Government hereby respectfully notifies the High Contracting Parties and the Protecting Powers of Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the Occupying Power (the United States of America) and her aggression force (the Republic of China is the USAF-CRAG, US Aggression Force – Chinese Refugees Armed Group) in all circumstances to respect, assist JPE Government departments which implements the provisions of Geneva Conventions, and give duty-free clearance to the humanitarian aid under the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

20 December 2015, Heisei 27

The JPE Government

(Sec.) Prime Minister: Selig S.N. Tsai

Signature

為公約徽記。

請 1949 的日內瓦公約之締約國、佔領國
美國及其侵略軍(中華民國,即
USAF-CRAG),於公約規定之各種情形
下給予**尊重、協助及免費通關**。

平成 27 年 12 月 20 日

大日本帝國重建政府

(次)內閣總理大臣 Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能