

Red Cross Law of Japan Empire

(Also known as: **Geneva Conventions Law of Japan empire fundamental laws**)

7 August 2017

Definitions of Terms:

This Definitions of Terms is also the **Common Definitions to RCJE Documents** (You can download it from <http://reGovJE.org/files/Definitions.pdf>)

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, also known as **Red Cross of Japan Empire**, 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 figure 1 bellow);
- (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 of the “**Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015 & National Banquet Invitation**”; for more reference on Republic of China, please see Annex 3 and 4 of the said Proclamation. (You can download the said Proclamation from <http://www.regovje.org/files/20160806ECfor20161223.pdf>)



figure 1

The new constitution (Japan's 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 shall be need 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. And it's illegal to transfer any part of sovereignty under 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.

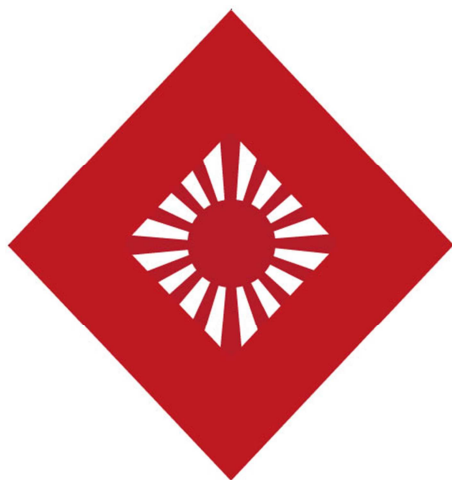
Regarding the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem

The Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem is the Emblem of Geneva Conventions of 1949 in territories of the occupied Japan Empire including Taiwan and Penghu declared by the JPE Government on 20 DEC 2015.

The declaration is **“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”**, and is stated in **Annex 7 of “Proclamation on the Forever Heaven Celebration Day of 2015 & National Banquet Invitation”**, and had sent to the United Nations, ICRC, Protecting Powers of Japan Empire, the Occupying Power USA and its USAF-CRAG.

The JPE Government has pledged, guaranteed, reaffirmed in all circumstances to subject to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols. The Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem is the Japanese Rising Sun incorporated into Distinctive emblem to be the Third Protocol Emblem of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. (figure 2)

figure2



<http://regovje.org/files/Definitions.pdf>

1. Legal foundation

The JPE Government re-established on the World Day of Social Justice of 2014, and declared to accept, respect and understand the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols.

On 8 March 2014, **the JPE Government** has accessioned to 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 reaffirmed in all circumstances to comply with the said Conventions and Protocols.

- I. Commentary of Article 155 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention provides that “Accession is exactly the same in its effects as ratification, to which it is equivalent in all respects”;
- II. Article 2 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention provides that “Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.”

2. This Law shall not be abolished nor be modified. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their three Additional Protocols are absolutely respected by Japan Empire and all other High Contract Parties.

3. Existing responsibilities

The Occupying Power - United States and its assigning army USAF-CRAG (the Republic of China which was re-established by Chiang Kai-shek in the occupied territories, or so called Chinese Taipei) in the occupied **Japan Empire** territories Formosa and Pescadores, **shall**

immediately observe provisions of 1949 Geneva Conventions:

- a. Offer free medical, food, water, electricity, supplies for protected persons of Japan Empire nationality to live and shall offer objects necessary for religious worship;
(Article 55 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, and Article 69 of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions, Basic needs in occupied territories)
- b. Prohibit pillaging property of protected persons especially who are of **Japan Empire** nationality, and;
Prohibit exacting civil tax and fee from the occupied civilians;
(Article 33 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention)
- c. Prohibit trying and passing sentences on protected persons by a unit which is not a regularly constituted court recognized by civilized peoples or by International Law;
(Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, and Article 147 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention)
- d. Prohibit punishing occupied civilians or punishing occupied civilians for charging money, by **USAF-CRAG**'s inside procedures.
(Article 33 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, and Article 147 of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention)

4. Territorial application and application timings of this law

The territories of application of this law are the territories of **Japan Empire** and the occupied territories of **Japan Empire**.

The territories of **Japan Empire** are the territories which were renounced (renouncing inheritance to the territories of Japan Empire) by **Japan** (which was forced to be independent from Japan Empire on 3 May 1947 by its occupied Constitution) at Article 2 of **SFPT (1952)**, and the territories of

Japan it-self.

The territorial integrity of Japan Empire is protected by the Article 2-4 of Principles of 1945 **UN Charter**.

This law is applicable in any moment and in any place.

Whenever in peacetime or wartime with military occupation, **the JPE Government**, the Japan Empire nationals or soldiers, and civilians or soldiers in the occupied territories, shall in all circumstances subject to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their three Additional Protocols. Any person, who violates the said Conventions and Protocols, commits War Crimes under the universal jurisdiction of International Criminal Court (**ICC**).

The JPE Government, the Protecting Powers of **Japan Empire**, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), international organizations of human rights, or any international humanitarian organizations, can use the “**Convention on the Non-applicability of Statutory Limitation to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity**” and “**Rome Statute**” to prosecute those persons who committed war crimes in violation of the said Conventions and Protocols.

5. The purpose of Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire (also known as Red Cross of Japan Empire, hereinafter: **RCJE;) is to accomplish its humanitarian tasks which are the ideal of the Red Cross, in compliance with the spirit of the Conventions concerning the Red Cross and the principles adopted by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.**

a. **RCJE** shall maintain harmony with International Organizations of the Red Cross and National Red Cross Societies, collaborate with them to develop the International Red Cross activities and endeavor to contribute to world

peace and well-being of humanity.

- b. **RCJE**'s autonomous status shall be respected completely.
- c. **RCJE** is an international judicial person of Japan Empire, and subjects to the Jurisdiction of Permanent Court of Arbitration (**PCA**) and subjects to the Jurisdiction of International Criminal Court (**ICC**).
- d. **RCJE** can and shall use the emblem of 1949 Geneva Conventions: **the Red Cross emblem** or **Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem** on a white ground, in compliance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their three Additional Protocols.
- e. **RCJE** shall be protected to have its main office in Taipei City of Japan Empire Formosa.
- f. **RCJE** can set stakes and branches in Japan Empire territories to assist the Human Rights of the occupied civilians and bring Humanitarian aid to the occupied civilians.
- g. Her Majesty the Empress is the **Special Honorary President of RCJE**. Her Majesty the Empress has all rights of **RCJE**, including: drawing up the new constitution of **RCJE**, modifying the constitution of **RCJE**, making decisions on personnel affairs, financial affairs and assets of **RCJE**.
- h. Whatever the reason, when **RCJE** is forced or induced to disappear, the **Japanese Red Cross Society** is the agent to **RCJE**.

The agent shall help the **protected persons** who are of nationality of Japan Empire to be re-settled to their country Japan Empire where they are living before military occupation. And, before the “re-settlement” taking place, they shall be protected and benefited by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

This Law empowers the agent being respected as same as **RCJE** was and having rights and responsibilities as same as **RCJE** had.

6. Pursuant to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Japan Empire and all the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 shall give RCJE the duty-free clearance, the greatest respect and assistance under the said Conventions.

7. The day this Law published is the day this Law coming into force.

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

(Sec.) Prime Minister Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能

respectfully publishing this Law on

7 August 2017 (Heisei 29)

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能

