

From: United Nations' NGO Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire (also known as the **Red Cross of Japan Empire, RCJE**)

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發文日期：平成30(2018)年1月4日

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速 別：最速件

To:

President Peter Maurer of **International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)**,

United Nation Secretary-General António Guterres,

President Vojislav ŠUC of **United Nations Human Rights Council**,

Office of the Prosecutor of **International Criminal Court**

Occupying Power: the **United States of America**

President Donald Trump of **United States of America**,

USAF-CRAG President (蔡英文)Tsai Ing-wen.

受文者：紅十字國際委員會主席、聯合國秘書長 安東尼奧·古特雷斯閣下、聯合國人權理事會主席、國際刑事法院檢察官辦公室、佔領國美國及美國總統(美國在台辦事處轉交)、USAF-CRAG主席蔡英文。

Sir,

閣下，

I am Selig Tsai, the president of United Nations' NGO Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire (also known as the Red Cross of Japan Empire, **RCJE**)

我是Selig Tsai蔡世能，聯合國NGO大日本帝國人民救援委員會（又稱大日本帝國赤十字社，簡稱**RCJE**）之主席。

RCJE accepted a donation from a person protected by the IV GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR OF 12 AUGUST 1949 (Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, hereinafter "GCIV") on 16 August 2017 (Annex 1 – The donation receipt).

RCJE在8月16日接受了一筆來自1949年內瓦第四公約被保護人的捐款。(Annex 1 – The donation receipt).

The said protected person is a lady whose name is Yehe Shih Hsu (許月時).

上述的被保護人是一位女士，她的名字是Yehe Shih Hsu (許月時)。

The said donation is 1000 US dollar in

該捐款是十張紙幣共計1000元美金。

total with ten banknotes.

On 9 September 2017, the said protected person lady Hsu told RCJE President that the banknotes of the said donation may be not real and do not use them.

RCJE has kept the said ten banknotes in security and does not use them.

By the said donation, on 29 December 2017, RCJE President received a notification by USAF-CRAG. (Annex 2 - USAF-CRAG's notification and Annex 3 USAF-CRAG: see *Definitions of Terms in Red Cross Law of Japan Empire*)

The said notification states that the RCJE President Selig Tsai is a suspect in using fake money to cheat others, it needs RCJE President Selig Tsai to make a report in its designate agency and if RCJE President Selig Tsai not be there on time will be attacked and kidnapped by USAF-CRAG.

RCJE President Selig Tsai never accept the “**depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial**” (*Article 147 of GCIV*)

For this **international emergency**, RCJE requests ICRC, Protecting Powers and United Nations to require the United States of America and its USAF-CRAG for observing the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

RCJE requests the President of United States of America and its USAF-CRAG to respect protected persons of GCIV for **their persons, their honour, and their family rights**. And please notice the provisions of GCIV concerned to this event:

“Protected persons are entitled, in all

在2017年9月9日，上述的被保護人許女士告知大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE主席，上述捐款的紙幣可能不是真的並且不要使用它們。

大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE已妥善保管並且沒有使用上述的十張紙幣。

因為上述的捐款，在2017年12月29日，RCJE主席收到來自美遣侵略軍-支難武裝團體USAF-CRAG的一份通知書。(Annex 2 - USAF-CRAG's notification and Annex 3 - USAF-CRAG: see *Definitions of Terms in Red Cross Law of Japan Empire*)

該通知書聲稱大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE主席Selig Tsai蔡世能涉嫌使用假錢欺騙他人，它要求RCJE主席Selig Tsai蔡世能去它的指定單位製作筆錄，如果RCJE主席Selig Tsai蔡世能未準時到，將被美遣侵略軍-支難武裝團體USAF-CRAG攻擊及綁架。

大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE主席Selig Tsai蔡世能絕不接受”**剝奪被保護人依本公約規定應享之公允及合法的審訊之權利**” (*日內瓦第四公約第147條*)。

茲為此**國際緊急事件**，大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE請求紅十字國際委員會、公約保護國及聯合國 要求美國及它的美遣侵略軍-支難武裝團體USAF-CRAG遵守1949的日內瓦第四公約。

大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE請美國總統及它的美遣侵略軍-支難武裝團體 USAF-CRAG尊重1949日內瓦第四公約的任何被保護人之**人身、名譽及家庭權利**，並請注意到公約對被保護人於本事件之相關規定：

「被保護人之**人身、榮譽、家庭權利、宗**

circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honour, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity. [...]”(Article 27 of GCIV)

“No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. [...]”(Article 27 of GCIV)

“No sentence shall be pronounced by the competent courts of the **Occupying Power** except after a regular trial.

Accused persons who are prosecuted by the Occupying Power shall be promptly informed, in writing, in a language which they understand, of the particulars of the charges preferred against them, and shall be brought to trial as rapidly as possible. The Protecting Power shall be informed of all proceedings instituted by the Occupying Power against protected persons in respect of charges involving the death penalty or imprisonment for two years or more; it shall be enabled, at any time, to obtain information regarding the state of such proceedings. Furthermore, the Protecting Power shall be entitled, on request, to be furnished with all particulars of these and of any other proceedings instituted by the Occupying Power against protected persons.

The notification to the Protecting

教信仰與儀式、風俗與習慣，在一切情形下均應予以尊重。無論何時，被保護人均須受人道待遇，並應受保護，特別使其免受一切暴行，或暴行的威脅及侮辱與公眾好奇心的煩擾。...”(日內瓦第四公約第27條)

「被保護人無論男女不得因非本人所犯之行為而受懲罰。集體懲罰及一切恫嚇或恐怖主義的手段，均所禁止...。」「(日內瓦第四公約第33條)

「**佔領國**之主管法庭非經合法審判不得宣告判決。

佔領國對於其所訴追之被告，應迅速以被告所了解之文字，書面通知其被訴罪名之詳情，並應儘速交付審判。佔領國應將對被保護人所進行之涉及死刑或二年或二年以上監禁等罪名之訴訟，通知保護國；保護國應能隨時獲悉該項訴訟之情形。又保護國應有權，於提出請求時，獲得上項及佔領國對被保護人所提起其他訴訟之詳情。

本條第二款所規定對於保護國之通知，應

Power, as provided for in the second paragraph above, shall be sent immediately, and shall in any case reach the Protecting Power three weeks before the date of the first hearing. Unless, at the opening of the trial, evidence is submitted that the provisions of this Article are fully complied with, the trial shall not proceed. The notification shall include the following particulars:

- a) description of the accused;
 - b) place of residence or detention;
 - c) specification of the charge or charges (with mention of the penal provisions under which it is brought);
 - d) designation of the court which will hear the case;
 - e) place and date of the first hearing.”
- (Article 71 of GCIV)

“Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: [...] compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.” (Article 147 of GCIV)

The RCJE President Selig Tsai may be attacked or kidnaped or “Enforced Disappearance” by Occupying Power United States and its USAF-CRAG at any time.

I have the honour to reassure the Geneva Conventions of 1949 of my highest esteem.

立即出發，且必需在第一次審訊前三個星期到達被保護國。除非在審判開始時，提出證據，證明本條各項規定均已完全遵照，審訊不得進行。該項通知應包括下列各點：

- a) 關於被告之說明；
- b) 居所或拘留處所；
- c) 某一種罪名或某幾種罪名之列舉（註明控訴所根據之刑法規定）；
- d) 承審該案之法庭名稱；
- e) 第一次審訊之日期及地點。」(日內瓦第四公約第71條)

「上述所述之嚴重破壞公約行為，應係對於受本公約保護之人或財產所犯之任何下列行為：[...] 強迫被保護人在敵國軍隊中服務，或故意剝奪被保護人依本公約規定應享之公允及合法的審訊之權利，以人為質，以及無軍事上之必要而以非法與暴亂之方式對財產之大規模的破壞與徵收。」(日內瓦第四公約第147條)

大日本帝國赤十字社RCJE主席Selig Tsai蔡世能隨時可能被美國及它的美遣侵略軍-支難武裝團體USAF-CRAG攻擊、綁架或”強迫失蹤”。

我榮幸地向1949的日內瓦公約保證我最高的敬意。

Singed by United Nations' NGO, Rescue Committee for the people of Japan
Empire (also known as the Red Cross of Japan Empire, **RCJE**)
President Mr. Selig Tsai 蔡世能

Selig Tsai 蔡世能



4 January 2018, Heisei30

Annex 1 - The donation receipt


004753

大日本人民救援委員會 收據
 Rescue Committee for the people of **Japan Empire**

茲收到 許月時 先生 / 小姐，

贊助金 新台幣 拾萬仟佰拾 元整，
 入會費

此據// USD 1000; KB32543168A, KB32543169A, KB32543166A
KB32543165A, KB32543164A, KB32543163A, KB32543162A, KB32543161A

本會依國際公約、戰爭法，摯力維護軍事佔領地區的合法人權。首先是台灣、澎湖佔領區的合法人權與國際地位。我們深深感謝您的贊助。 KB32543098A
KB32543169A

收款人簽章 許世康 收款日期 2017.8.16

收據聯(白), 存根聯(綠) 20130920 50 x 120本

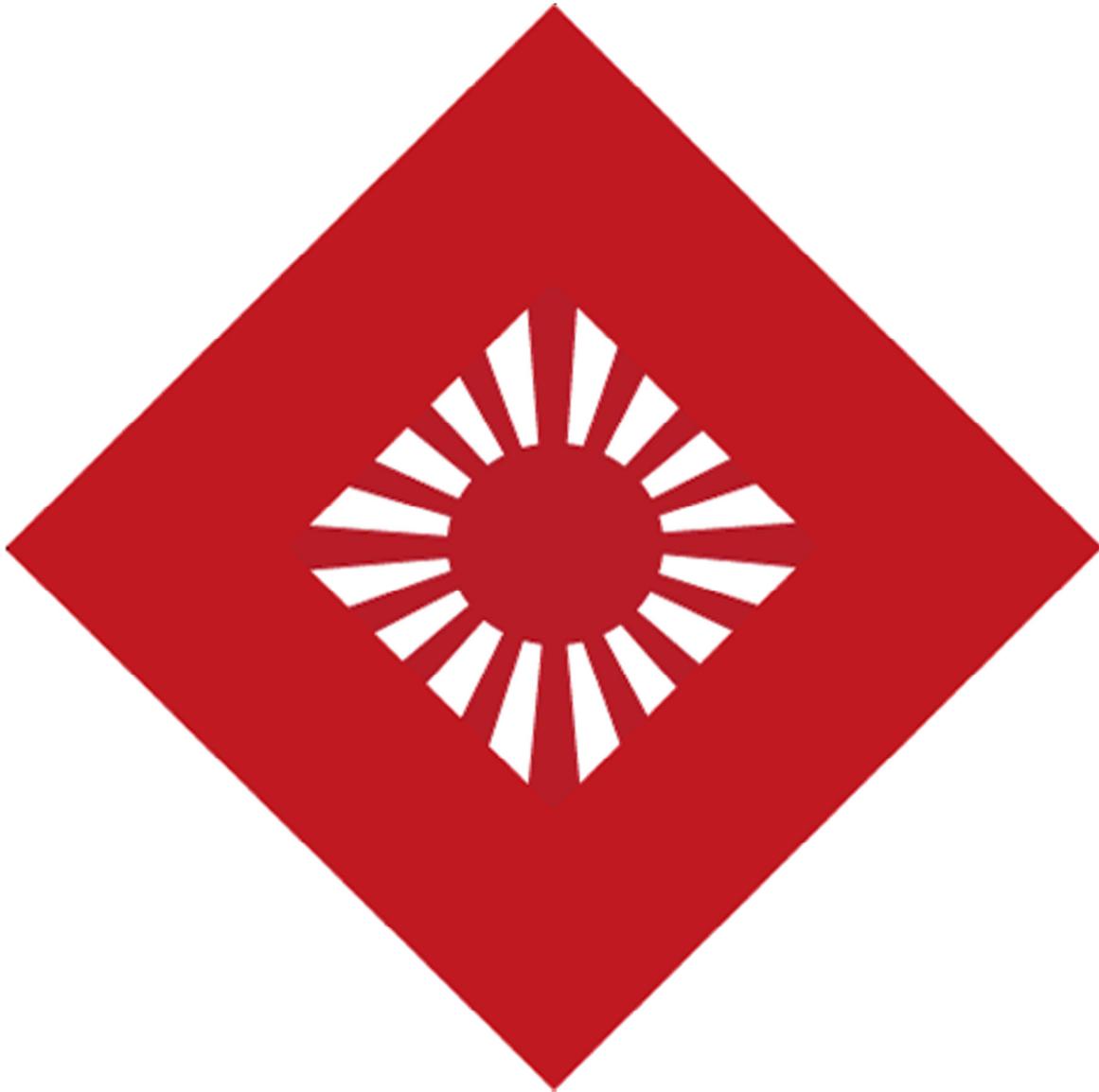
Annex 2 - USAF-CRAG's notification

檔 號：
保存年限：

內 政 部 警 政 署 刑 事 警 察 局 通 知 書	
發文日期字號	中華民國106年12月28日 刑偵六(5)字第1063507144號
案 由	涉嫌行使偽造有價證券及詐欺案
被通知人姓名	蔡世能
性 別	男
年 齡	男
出 生 地	
住 居 所	臺北市士林區延平北路六段263號
特 徵	
應 到 時 日	中華民國107年1月3日 10時00分
應 到 處 所	臺北市北投區陽明山新生街11號(保安警察第七總隊)
聯 絡 人	職稱姓名 小隊長 陳嘉興
	聯絡電話 0963107301
注 意	一、經合法通知，無正當理由不到場者，得依法報請檢察官核發拘票。 二、應帶本通知書及國民身分證準時報到。 三、得選任辯護人，偕同到場。但應提出委任書狀。 四、此通知書不收任何費用。
 中 華 本 署 依 分 層 職 責 規 定 經 權 科 室 經 王 管 洪 26 日	

註：一、本通知書非經簽發之司法警察機關主管長官簽章或簽名者無效。
二、發文機關應存稿並判行備查。

Annex 3 - USAF CRAG: see *Definitions of Terms in Red Cross Law of Japan Empire*
You also can have it from http://regovje.org/files/RedCrossLaw_JapanEmpire.pdf





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.

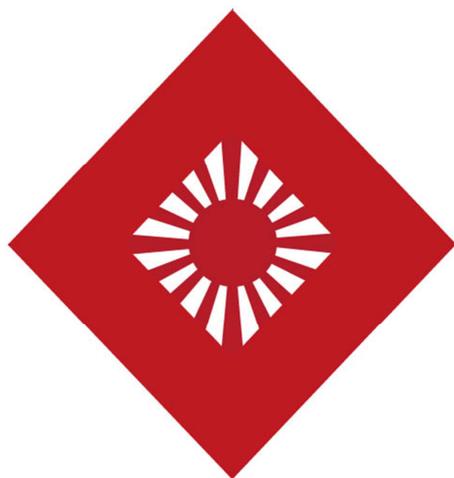
Regarding the Red Crystal Rising Sun Emblem

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

