



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。

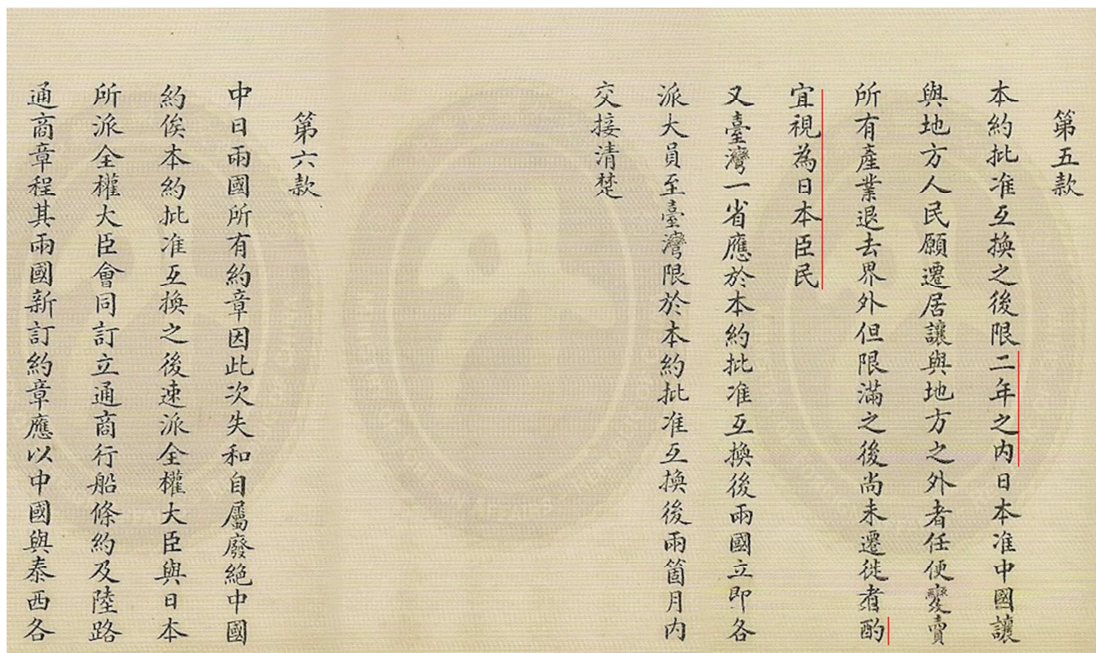


Figure 1: Article 5 of Treaty of Shimonoseki of 8 May 1895, provides that each of the inhabitants of Taiwan and Penghu could consider being the subject of Japan Empire (being of the nationality of the State of the Japanese Empire) or not within two years.

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ノ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
退去者ハ概シテ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?

本國在台灣向法院從 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。

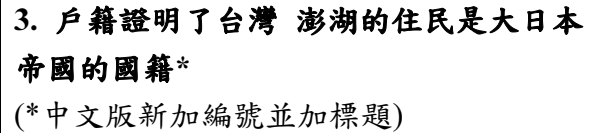


圖 3(number repated 1)、帝國臣民 在台灣的戶籍證明



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

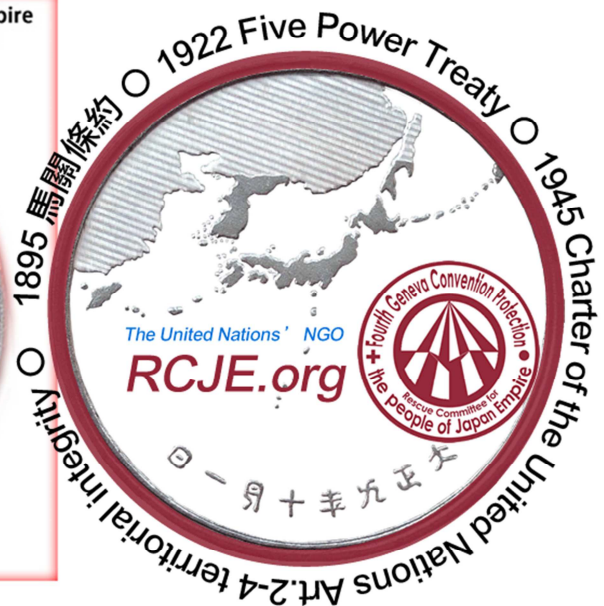


Figure 4(n1): The Japan Empire's National Census of 1920

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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