



United Nations NGO Rescue Committee for the people of Japan Empire (RCJE)
聯合國 NGO 國際組織 大日本帝國人民救援委員會
No.263, Sec. 6, Yanping N. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Formosa, Japan Empire

Jurisdiction over Formosa and Pescadores

**The Jurisdiction over the occupied territories, Formosa and Pescadores, based on
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and Geneva Conventions (1949)**

Jurisdiction (from the Latin ius, iuris meaning "law" and dicere meaning "to speak") shall not come from force occupation or military occupation, but shall comply with Article 8 Article 10 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 3 Article 47 of Fourth Geneva Convention.

When USA occupies Iraq, does USA have the Jurisdiction over the occupied Iraq territories?
No.

Can US army occupy Iraq's courts and the Judge of US nationality trial Iraq's nationals?
No.

The Iraq Government has Jurisdiction over Iraq's territories even though she is under military occupation.

After USA appointed General MacArthur to be the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers to publish General Order number 1 with sending Chiang Kai-shek to occupy Formosa, does USA or her acting force Chiang Kai-shek have Jurisdiction over Japanese Empire's Formosa?

No.

Can US army or her acting force Chiang Kai-shek occupy Japanese Empire Formosa's courts and the Judge of ROC^{note1} nationality trial Japanese Empire's nationals?

No. Please stop that the Chiang Kai-shek's ROC is still running and its illegal courts to trial and kill civilians^{note2}.

The Japanese Empire Government (that is the Re-establishing government of Japan Empire) has Jurisdiction over Japanese Empire's territories even though she is under military occupation.

UN NGO RCJE

Presidency President

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能

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Relating provisions

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

2. Fourth Geneva Convention

Article 3. ("This Article, which is common to all four Geneva Conventions... " states in commentary paragraph 1.)

d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

Article 47. Protected persons who are in occupied territory shall not be deprived, in any case or in any manner whatsoever, of the benefits of the present Convention by any change introduced, as the result of the occupation of a territory, into the institutions or government of the said territory, nor by any agreement concluded between the authorities of the occupied territories and the Occupying Power, nor by any annexation by the latter of the whole or part of the occupied territory.



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Note 1

“Republic of China (ROC) was destroyed in Nanjing by the Chinese Civil War in the end of 1949. The authorities now named Republic of China (ROC) is Chiang Kai-shek established in Japanese Empire’s Formosa under General Order Number 1. It’s the Chiang Kai-shek’s re-establishing government of ROC in exile and has no succeed relationship to original ROC government.”

This statement not only complies with International Laws but also comes from the Judgment of United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Chiang Kai-shek re-establishing Republic of China(“R.O.C.”) in exile,
in the occupied territory - Japan Empire’s Taiwan.

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.*

美國哥倫比亞特區聯邦巡迴上訴法院：
1949年中國內戰結束，蔣介石逃到被佔領領土-大日本帝國台灣，
重建流亡的中華民國。

More details on

<http://www.regovje.org/index.php/tw/proclamations/2015-proclamations-on-fo-rever-god-celebration>



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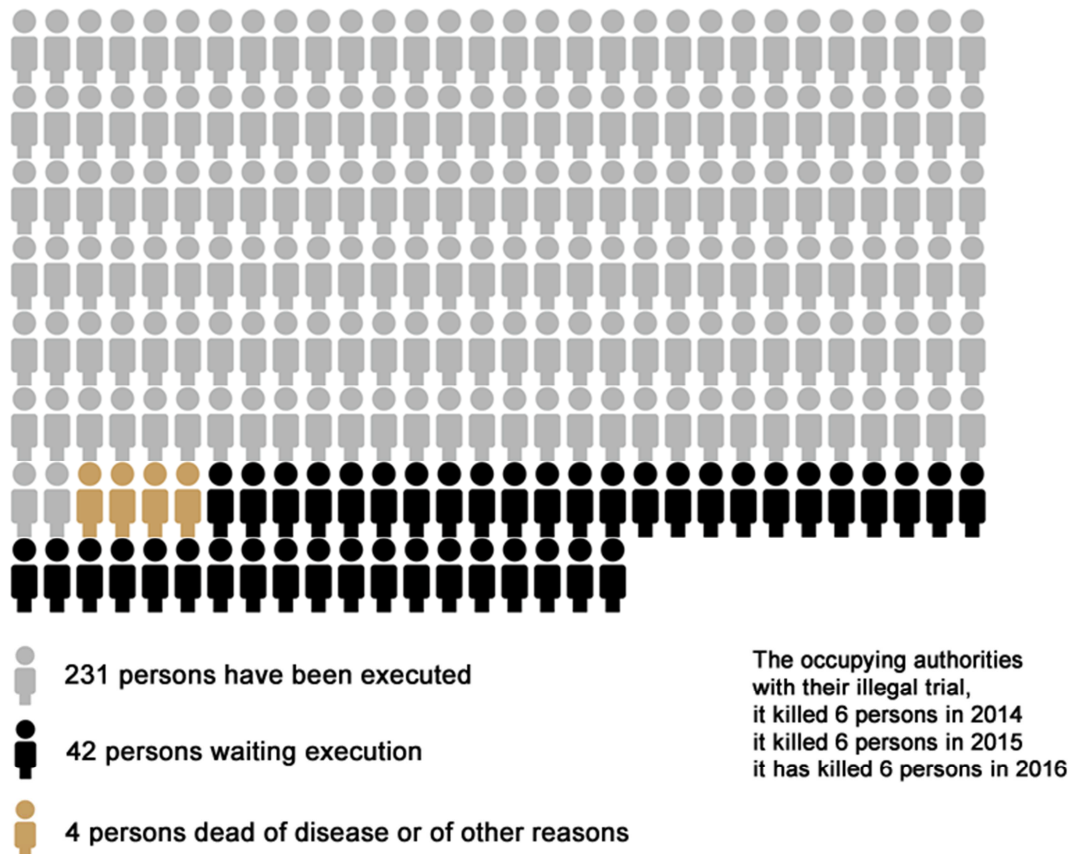
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Note 2

number of persons who had sentence of death penalty in occupied Japanese Empire territories Taiwan, under illegal courts of occupying authorities, in recent 20 years. updated on 1 April 2016

Notice: 1949 Geneva Conventions and their three additional protocols signed by the Japanese Empire Government on 8 March 2014





台灣及澎湖諸島的管轄權

基於 世界人權宣言(1948)及日內瓦公約(1949) 的管轄權

管轄權的字源是來自於拉丁語「以法律說話」；管轄權不應來自於武力或軍事佔領。而是應該符合世界人權宣言第八條、第十條以及日內瓦第四公約共同的第3條及第47條的規定。

當美國佔領伊拉克，美國有被佔領土的管轄權嗎？沒有。

美軍可以佔領伊拉克的法院，且以美國籍的法官審判伊拉克國民嗎？不可以。

就算是在軍事佔領下，伊拉克政府有伊拉克領土的管轄權。

在美國指派麥克阿瑟將軍做為盟軍統帥以發布第一號命令，令蔣介石佔領大日本帝國台灣之後，美國或她的派遣軍蔣介石 有台灣的管轄權嗎？沒有。

美軍或她的派遣軍蔣介石 可以佔領 大日本帝國台灣的法院，且以中華民國國籍^{註1}的法官審判大日本帝國的國民嗎？不可以。

請停止仍然運行的蔣介石的中華民國及其非法法院審判和殺害平民^{註2}。

就算是在軍事佔領下，大日本帝國的政府(也就是大日本帝國重建政府)有大日本帝國領土的管轄權。





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相關法律規定

世界人權宣言

第 8 條 任何人當憲法或法律所賦予他的基本權利遭受侵害時，有權由合格的國家法庭對這種侵害行為作有效的補救。

第 10 條 人人完全平等地有權由一個獨立而無偏倚的法庭進行公正的和公開的審訊，以確定他的權利和義務並判定對他提出的任何刑事指控。

日內瓦第四公約

第 3 條（“本條文是四個日內瓦公約所共同的…”明記於本條釋文第一段。）

d)未經具有文明人類所承認不可或缺之司法保證的正規建構之法庭之宣判，而徑行判罪及執行死刑。

第 47 條 本公約所賦予在被佔領土內之被保護人之各項利益，均不得因佔領領土之結果所引起該地制度或政府之變更，或因被佔領地當局與占領國所訂立之協定，或因佔領國兼併佔領地之全部或一部，而在任何情況下或依任何方式加以剝奪。



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註 1

「中華民國在 1949 年底，已因中國內戰被滅於南京。

蔣介石在第一號命令的被佔領土台灣，現名為中華民國的當局，是蔣介石的流亡中華民國重建政府，跟原先的中華民國政府繼承無關。」

此項陳述，不只符合國際法，亦出自於美國美國哥倫比亞特區聯邦巡迴上訴法院的判決。

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美國哥倫比亞特區聯邦巡迴上訴法院：

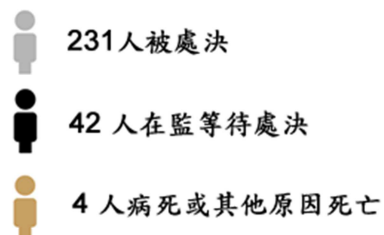
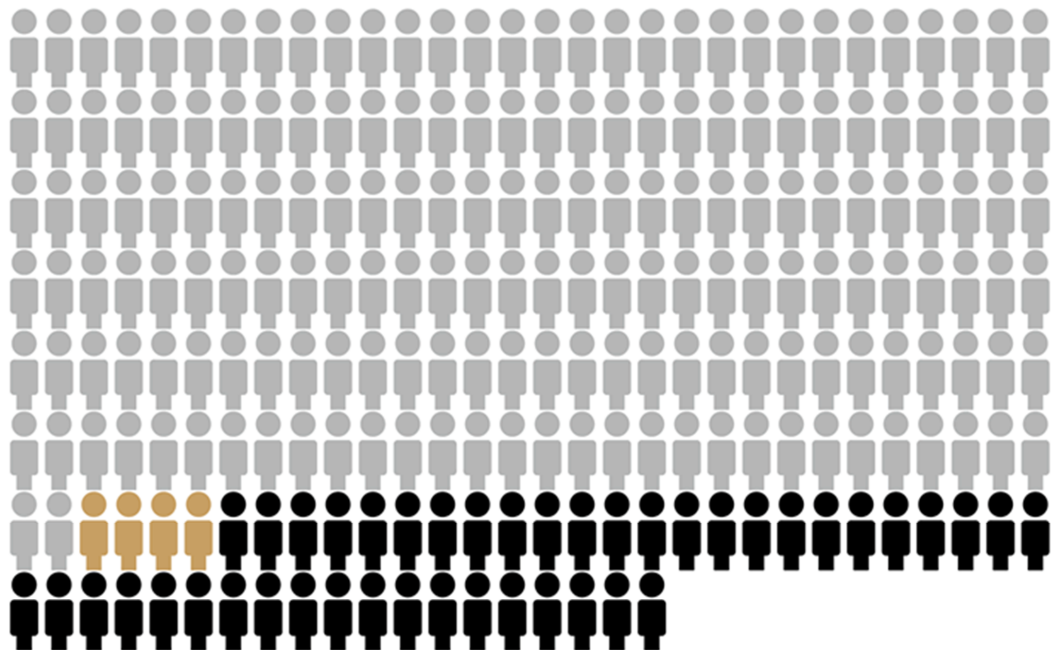
1949年中國內戰結束，蔣介石逃到被佔領領土-大日本帝國台灣，
重建流亡的中華民國。



註 2

20年來在被佔領的大日本帝國領土台灣，在佔領當局的非法法院下，
受到死刑判決的人數。 更新於2016年4月1日

注意到：大日本帝國政府於2014年3月8日簽署1949年的日內瓦公約及其三個附加協議書



佔領當局的非法審判，
處決6人在2014年；
處決6人在2015年；
已處決6人在2016年。