Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, the PRC, the ROC on Taiwan, and Vietnam can be referred to as the “Six Claimants.” They have all made claims to the entirety, or significant portions of, the Spratly island group. The officials in **the** Executive and Legislative branches of these Six Claimant countries frequently spend significant amounts of time collecting evidence to show that their territorial claims to the Spratlys are valid, and that the claims of the other countries have a poor legal or historical basis. Sometimes the Executive and Legislative branch officials of one, two, or more nations even pool their resources to gather proof that the territorial claims of one other party in the dispute are very weak, and should be dismissed entirely.

After a cursory examination, we do find that one of **the** G8 members does indeed have a law which actually specifies the territorial boundaries of one of the Six Claimants to the Spratly island group. That Claimant is the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Before we examine the legal details, let’s review the most recent 125 year history of Taiwan.

THEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED

We respectfully entreaty that

US government officials must stop treating the San Francisco Peace Treaty as a lost treaty.

In regard to Taiwan, US government officials have effectively ignored the treaty’s provisions for over sixty years. Taiwan has neither been placed under direct USMG jurisdiction, nor has the US President made any announcement concerning the end of USMG jurisdiction over Taiwan territory.

By failing to enforce the provisions of the SFPT, US Executive Branch officials, including the US President, are guilty of multiple counts of “dereliction of duty.” This is because the US Constitution stipulates that Senate-ratified treaties are part of the “supreme law of the land” (Article 6, clause 2), and that the law of the land must be “faithfully executed” (Article 2, Sec. 3, clause 5). Moreover, any territory remaining under USMG jurisdiction must necessarily fall under the US Constitution’s common defense clause (Article 1, Sec. 8, clause 1), with all defensive needs (personnel and equipment), provided for directly by the US Dept. of Defense.

Accordingly, we respectfully request that US government officials must take immediate steps to rectify their mismanagement of Taiwan in the post WWII period. Such actions should include, but are not limited to, the following --

A) Under the provisions of the TRA and the SFPT, US government officials must demand that the Taiwan governing authorities relinquish all claims to the Spratly Islands, and immediately remove all personnel, ships, and other equipment from this area;

B) Under the provisions of the TRA and the SFPT, a US’ moratorium on arms sales to Taiwan must be instituted, until the basis for the following, under international law, can be established –

(1) The existence and functioning of a ROC MND on Taiwanese soil,

(2) The flying of the ROC flag over Taiwan territory in general, and on Taiwanese ships and aircraft in particular,

(3) The enforcement of mandatory military conscription policies in the Taiwan area under the authority of a Republic of China legal framework (**including** Constitution, civil, criminal, & administrative laws**,** etc.);

C) According to the precedent established in other overseas areas conquered by US military forces and separated from the “motherland” via the specifications of a peace treaty after war, US federal government officials should grant the local populace the right to hold competitions for a new flag, new emblem, new anthem, new basic law, etc. under the authority of USMG.