

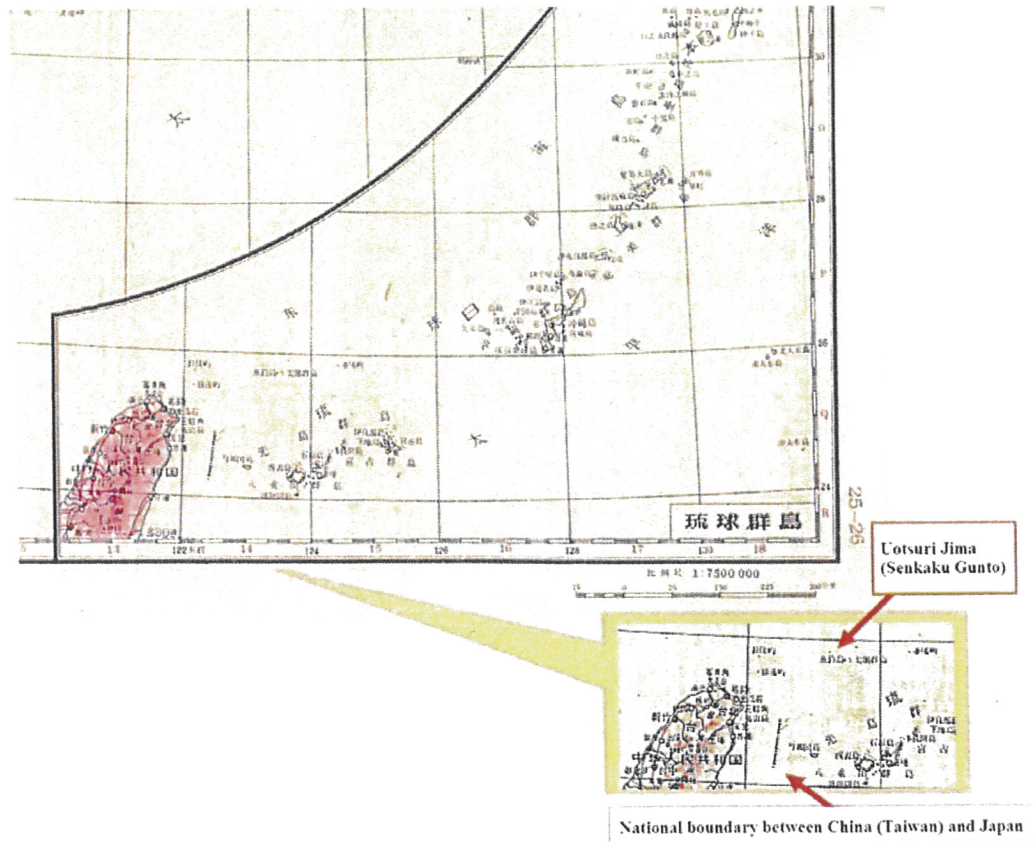
## **INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE**

### **Five pieces of documentary evidence attest to Chinese recognition of Japanese sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands**

Since 1895 the Senkaku Islands have been recognized as Japanese territory (part of the Ryukyu Archipelago.) All of a sudden, in 1971, both the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China claimed that the Senkaku Islands are Chinese territory, most likely because a survey conducted by the United Nations reported the existence of underwater deposits of natural gas and other resources in the vicinity of those islands. Until then no objection was raised to Japanese sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands by Qing-dynasty China, by the Republic of China, or by the People's Republic of China. Needless to say, there were absolutely no claims of *Chinese* sovereignty over the islands. Why? Because the Chinese recognized the Senkaku Islands as Japanese territory. We list below five pieces of incontrovertible evidence that prove, once and for all, that the Chinese recognized Japanese sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands.

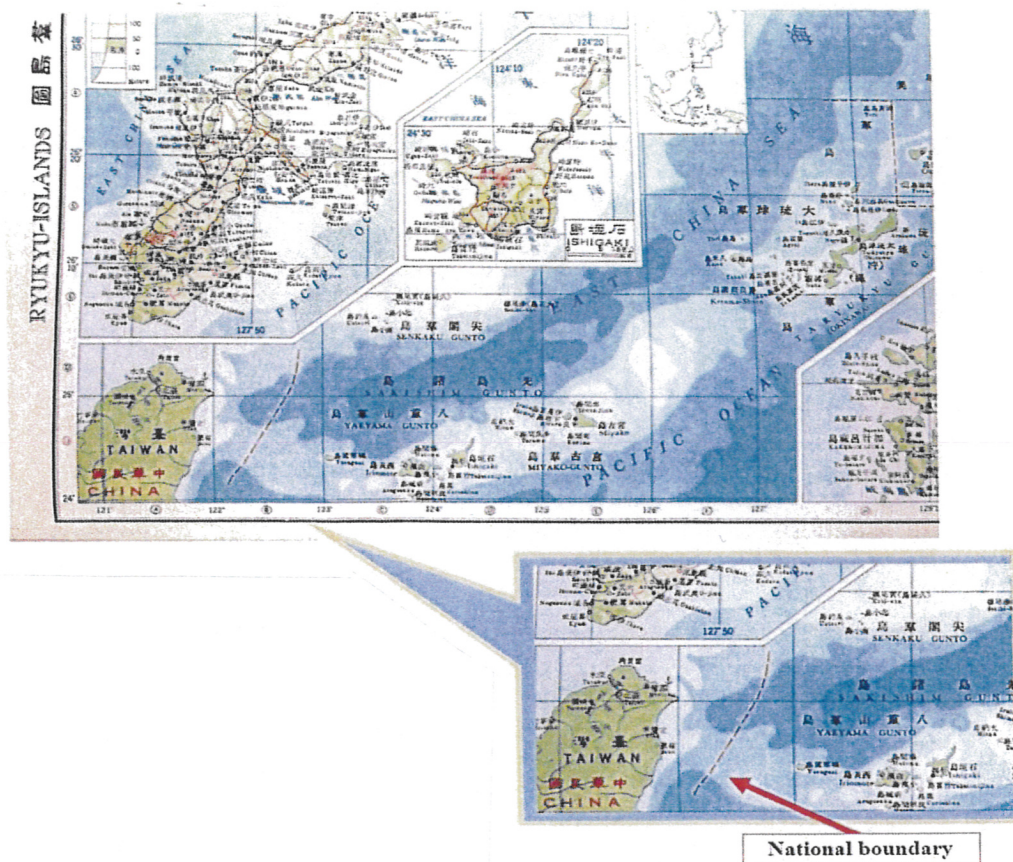
- 1. *World Atlas* issued by the Beijing Map Publishing Co. in 1960**
- 2. *World Atlas, Vol. 1: The Nations of East Asia*, published jointly by the National Defense Studies Institute and the Chinese Institute for Geoscience (both located in Taiwan) in 1965**
- 3. Letter of gratitude from the Chinese consul in Nagasaki (1920)**
- 4. Classified 1969 map produced by the People's Republic of China official map authority (from the *Washington Times*, September 15, 2010 edition)**
- 5. Article in *People's Daily*, the organ of the Communist Party of China (January 8, 1953 edition)**

# 1. *World Atlas* issued by the Beijing Map Publishing Co. in 1960



Note: The names are printed in their Japanese form as “Senkaku Gunto” and “Uotsuri Jima,” and the national boundary is drawn between Yonaguni Island and Taiwan.

**2. *World Atlas, Vol. 1: The Nations of East Asia*,  
published jointly by the National Defense Studies Institute  
and the Chinese Institute for Geoscience (both located in Taiwan)  
in 1965**



Note: We can clearly understand the acknowledgment of Japanese Sovereignty over Senkaku Islands by the placements of the national boundary (the red line) and the usage of Japanese names.

### 3. Letter of gratitude from the Chinese consul in Nagasaki (1920)

#### 感謝狀

中華民國八年冬福建省惠安縣漁民  
郭合順等三十一人遭風遇難飄泊至  
日本帝國沖繩縣八重山郡尖閣列島  
內和洋島承  
日本帝國八重山郡石垣村雇王伐勢  
孫伴君熱心救護使得生還故國洵屬  
救災恤鄰當仁不讓深堪敬佩特贈斯  
狀以表謝忱

中華民國駐長崎領事馮冕

中華民國



五月

二十

日

In winter of the eighth year of the Chinese Republic [1919], Guo Heshun and 30 other fishermen of the county of Hui'an in Fujian province, adrift in a gale and in dire straits, washed ashore *in the seas of Wayôjima [another name for Uotsuri Jima] in the Senkaku in the Yaeyama district of Okinawa prefecture of the Empire of Japan*. At this point, Mr. Tamayose Magatomo of Ishigaki village office and others of Yaeyama district, d Islands esperately came to their aid and the shipwrecked fishermen were safely repatriated. What must be noted in this document is the point where it says, "[Uotsuri Jima] in the [Senkaku] Islands in the Yaeyama district of Okinawa prefecture of the Empire of Japan." It shows that the government of the Republic of China (today the People's Republic of China) recognized the Senkaku Islands — including Uotsuri Jima — as the domain of Japan within the waters of the Ryûkyû Islands.



4. Classified 1969 map produced by the People's Republic of China official map authority  
(from the *Washington Times*, September 15, 2010 edition)

# The Washington Times

## Inside the Ring



A classified 1969 map produced by the [People's Republic of China](#) official map authority lists the "Senkaku Islands" as Japanese territory, undermining Beijing's more recent claims that the islands it calls the Daiyoutai Islands are Chinese territory. The map bolsters Tokyo's claims to the sovereignty.

By [Bill Gertz](#)

5. Article in *People's Daily*, the organ of the Communist Party of China (January 8, 1953 edition), excerpted below.

人 民 日 報 一 九 五 三 年 一 月 八 日

資料  
琉球群島人民反對美國佔領的鬥爭

琉球群島散佈在我國台灣東北和日本九州島西南之間的海面上，包括尖閣諸島、先島諸島、大東諸島、沖繩諸島、大島諸島、土噶喇諸島、大隅諸島等七組島嶼，每組都有許多大小島嶼，總計共有五十個以上有名稱的島嶼和四百多個無名小島，全島面積為四千六百七十平方公里。群島中最大的島是沖繩諸島中的沖繩島（即大琉球島），面積一千二百一十一平方公里；其次是大島諸島中的奄美大島，面積七百三十平方公里。琉球群島綿延達一千公里，它的內側是我國東海，外側就是太平洋公海。

美國在一九四五年六月佔領了琉球群島後，就着手在該島建築軍事基地。隨着美國在亞洲大陸上侵略計劃的破產，琉球基地的建築工程也就更趨積極起來。遠在美國發動侵略朝鮮戰爭前，美國在琉球群的軍事工程就已佔用了琉球三分之一的土地，用作建造基地的費用超過了兩億美元。其後，琉球基地的建造計劃一再擴大，而且以更大的速度進行着。一九五一年六月二十二日「美國新聞與世界輿論」雜誌曾透露出美國侵略者的野心：「美國在沖繩島的目標是用空軍獨霸亞洲，要使它成為太平洋的最大基地。由沖繩島起飛，B二十九型轟炸機能達到亞洲大部分內陸地區，轟炸半徑可能包括中國全部和西亞大部分地區，包括西伯利亞大鐵路。B三十六型轟炸機則可達到更遠的距離。」去年九月八日，沖繩島的美國官員竟公然宣佈：「用來將沖繩島改建成「太平洋的直布羅陀」的全部經費將近四億八千萬美元。建築工作正在按計劃進行，防範

風的公路、飛機場、兵營、司令部以及其他軍事設施，將遍佈全島。另一方面，據不久前日本報社消息，美國在沖繩島那霸港入口處的三個地下油庫，沖繩島各島都散佈着基地，共修建有二十幾個大型飛機場，並且在奄美大島、宮古島、沖繩島等島嶼上都裝置了雷達。許多島上都建成了永良作飛機跑道用的軍用公路。而美國通訊社也早就從沖繩島承認：「美國B二十九型轟炸機，每天都不止一次地承認：『美國B二十九型轟炸機，每天都不止與建築及使用琉球軍事基地同時，美國侵略者就獨攬了琉球的一切政權。去年以來，美國侵略者竟不顧「開羅宣言」、一波茨坦公告」等各項國際協議，政府中都沒有規定託管琉球群島的決定，也不顧聯邦政府和中華人民共和國政府的一再聲明，更不顧擅自把它片面製訂的對日和約中規定，日本對琉球群島擁有主權的決定，竟勾結日本軍政府，對美國向聯合國提出將北緯二十九度以南的琉球群島管理當局於任何提議，給予同意。在提出此種建議時，並對此種建議採取肯定措施以前，美國將有權切及任何行政、立法與司法權力。美國以這種卑鄙的手段擅自為其無限期霸佔琉球群島的侵略行為披上了「合法」的外衣，並於去年四月一日在島上建立了「合法」的外衣，並於去年四月一日在島上七年多以來，美國侵略者用極其野蠻橫暴的手段，

The People of the Ryukyu Islands Oppose and Will Fight Against US Occupation

The Ryukyu archipelago is a chain of islands located on the Pacific Ocean between northeast Taiwan and southwest Kyushu in Japan. It comprises seven groups of islands, including the Senkaku Islands, the Sakishima Islands, the Daito Islands, the Amami Islands, the Tokara Islands and the Osumi Islands. The chain, which contains both large and small islands (upwards of 50 have names; more than 400 are unnamed), covers a land area of 4,670 square kilometers.