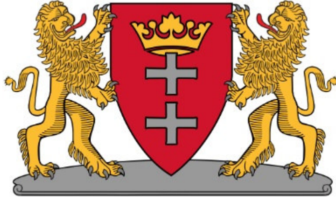

Beowulf von Prince
Repräsentant der
Freien Stadt Danzig
Schweizer Str. 38
AT-6830 Rankweil
www.verfassung.info

Febr. 09, 2023

Beowulf von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil

To the
Defendants ....

among others United Nations

for the attention of Secretary-General Guterres

and the proposed arbitrators

for the attention of the Embassy of Somalia and Madagascar.

Lawsuit
of the Citizens of the States of the United Nations, in general and various other states and authorities, represented by Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince. (Lest there be any misunderstanding, anyone who accepts full responsibility may replace the Plaintiff without asking the Plaintiff, Section 677 of the German Civil Code (BGB), Management without Order).

Exhibits
1 Declaration arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts.
2 Special/concrete legal relationships of the "Germans" of the Coburg District
3a Renunciation of National Socialist nationality - confirmation of the Danzigers
3b Claim for damages to the United Nations - Confirmation of Danzig Nationality
3c Extract from the claims for damages
3d Nationality Act of the Free City of Danzig
4 Claim for damages from Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince dated Oct. 2020 with probationary assessment and AUB form
5 List laws
6 Reply letter from the EU stating that only nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) can be members of the EU
7 Complaint ECHR
8 Response letter of the UN for violation of the International Covenant on Civil Rights
9 Copy of Danzig identity card
10 Copy of Danzig Gulden
11 Sample letter

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface to the Book 4
Preface to the Initiation of this Arbitration 5
Related Lawsuits 5
The Parties 6
Background of the Claim just as an Open Letter 9
Preface to the Arbitration 25
Formal 26
International legal relationships are concerned; only international arbitration tribunals are competent 26
Concerning the Parties 28
Concerning the citizens of the world 28
Concerning the Free City of Danzig 29
Concerning the Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf von Prince 30
Concerning the "Germans" in general - in particular see appendix no. 2..... 32
Concerning the state organs of the "Germans" also the Catholic and Protestant Church 41
Facts 41
The claims 42
Concerning the World Economic Forum (WEF) 43
Facts 44
The claims 45
Concerning Koninklijke/Royale DSM N.V. 45
Facts 45
The claims 47
Concerning Mr. Feike Sijbesma 48
Concrete facts 48
The claims 48
Concerning the Swiss Confederation 48
Facts 49
The further facts 51
The claims 52
Concerning the Kingdom of Belgium 55
Facts 55
The claims 56
Concerning the Republic of Austria 57
Facts 57
The claims 58
Concerning the Kingdom of the Netherlands 59
Facts 59
The claim 60
Concerning the Republic of Poland 61
Facts 62
The claims 62
Concerning Ukraine 63
Facts 64
The claims 66
Concerning the Russian Federation 66
Facts 66
The claims 67

Concerning the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 67
Facts 67
The claims 68
Concerning the French Republic......... 68
Facts 68
The claims 69
Concerning the European Union 69
Facts 69
The claims 70
Concerning the United States of America 70
Facts 71
The claims 72
Concerning the Organizations of the United Nations 73
Facts 73
The banks 74
The Deutsche Bundesbank 74
The European Central Bank (ECB) 75
The BIS 75
The International Monetary Fund 76
The claims 79

Conclusion 83
Proposed judgment 85
It is noted 85
It is ordered 88
Determination of the facts on the expropriation of the Plaintiff without compensation 91
Exhibit No. 1 to arbitration
Exhibits No. 2 – 10
Exhibit No. 11 sample letter

Preface to the Book

This lawsuit will be published as a book, as a follow-up to the book: "Do Your Duty - Save Your Existence" ISBN 978-3-8370-7286-0 from 2008. If the instructions of the first book had been followed, hundreds of thousands of existences would not have been destroyed and thousands would not have been unjustly condemned, there would have been no Corona measures and no war in Ukraine.

In the meantime, the greatest fraud in the history of mankind has been exposed. That is why the world is quite easy to save. No weapon is more dangerous than the truth. And knowledge is power.
The three easily verifiable truths can no longer be concealed:
1. the World War is not over.
2. with the German State of Bavaria, Germany is once again a National Socialist dictatorship and
3. arbitration tribunals have priority over state courts.

The precedence of arbitration tribunals over state courts is general international law and has always been confirmed.
From the two facts that the World War has not ended and that Germany is once again a dictatorship, it necessarily follows that all state courts have declared themselves incompetent. It follows that only those who acknowledge the primacy of arbitral awards over state judgments may now be funded by taxes. Anyone who does not confirm that he recognizes the primacy of arbitration over state courts is in violation of the general rules of international law and thus stands outside any law and may not be funded with taxes.
As an example of the fact that not only formally state courts have declared themselves incompetent, but also factually, is the arbitration ruling of Oct. 21, 2020. In one week, the arbitrator ruled on 12 motions for partiality, some of which had not been ruled on for more than 5 years, and on two declaratory actions that had not been accepted. By what right does a state judge still claim jurisdiction there?

Beowulf Adalbert von Prince
"Holder of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany (GG)" responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig and who does not like it: representative of the German Imperial Reich.

A sample letter of request to anyone who is financed by taxes is attached.

Preface to the Initiation of this Arbitration

No weapon is more powerful than the truth. A German proverb says, "Nothing is so finely spun, it yet comes to the light of the sun."
There are three easily verifiable facts that are being concealed from the public:
(a) The World War is not over,
b) Germany, as in the last century with the German State of Bavaria leading the way, is again a National Socialist dictatorship, and
c) the general rules of international law are not respected.

Thereby it has been expressly written into the Basic Law for the inhabitants of the federal territory: **„Art. 25: The general rules of international law shall be an integral part of federal law. They shall take precedence over the laws and directly create rights and duties for the inhabitants of the federal territory.“**
This means nothing other than that arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts.
A detailed justification can be found in the appendix on arbitration.

Related Lawsuits

to the lawsuits filed in the District Court of Columbia, Washington DC, Case No. 1:19-cv-03529-CJN (responsibility for enforcement of the 2 + 4 Treaty and restoration of the German rule of law)
and Case No. 1:20-cv-03020-CJN (violation of the Code of Business Conduct of Koninklijke DSM N.V.)
to the Indictment of the Coburg Public Prosecutor‘s Office, Case No.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 (concerning Danzig ID cards)
to the reference of the Swiss Federal Office of Justice: B 224`163/TMA (violation of the general rules of international law)
to the reference of the General Secretariat FDF, Federal Department of Finance, Ref: 432.1 – 372 (damages for violation of the general rules of international law)
to the judgment of the Court of First Instance of Eupen dated July 23, 2019, Repertory No. 405/2019
to the case number of the Commercial Court of Vienna FN417324m; 73 Fr43750/22 s – 4 (partial execution of the Arbitral Award of Oct. 21, 2020)
to the case number of the Freiburg District Court HRB 413176 (partial execution of the Arbitral Award of Oct. 21, 2020)
to the case number of the Berlin Labor Court: 56 AR 10205/22 (dismissal of the government of the FRG)
to the case number of the Berlin District Court: 8 C 272/22 (determination of legal relations)
just to name the most important proceedings.

Arbitration proceedings are hereby initiated. All state measures thus come to a standstill.

THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs
The citizens of this world,
represented by Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince, in the specific case the Danzig/German people defined by public policy (customary law) at the time of 1900, guaranteed by the League of Nations (legal successor is the United Nations) and applicable law until 1990 in the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince and personal Plaintiff, for violation of the general rules of international law

against

Defendants
nationals of the National Socialist German Reich,
represented by
Mr. Olaf Scholz, Federal Chancellor,
Bundeskanzleramt, Willy-Brandt-Straße 1, D-10557 Berlin

Mrs. Annalena Bearbock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Federal Foreign Office, Berlin Office, Werderscher Markt, D-11013 Berlin

Mr. Christian Lindner, Federal Minister of Finance
Federal Ministry of Finance, Wilhelmstraße 97, D -10117 Berlin

Mr. Marco Buschmann, Federal Minister of Justice,
Federal Ministry of Justice, Mohrenstrasse 37, D-10117 Berlin

Mr. Boris Pistorius, Federal Minister of Defense,
Federal Ministry of Defense, Stauffenbergstraße 18, D-10785 Berlin

Mr. President of the Federal Administrative Court Leipzig Prof. Dr. Andreas Korbmacher,
Federal Administrative Court, Simsonplatz 1, D-04107 Leipzig

Mr. President of the Federal Fiscal Court Munich Dr. Hans-Josef Thesling,
Federal Finance Court, Ismaninger Str. 109, D-81675 Munich

Mr. Carsten Ohlrogge, Head of the Itzehoe Public Prosecutor's Office
Itzehoe Public Prosecutor's Office, Feldschmiedekamp 2, 25524 Itzehoe

Mr. Dr. Joachim Nagel, President of the Bundesbank
Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse 14, D-60431 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
P.O. Box 10 06 02, D-60006 Frankfurt am Main

Mrs. Dorothee Wahle, President of the Freiburg im Breisgau Local Court,
Freiburg Local Court, Holzmarkt 2, D-79098 Freiburg i.Br.

Judge Birgit Malsack-Winkemann, Member of the Federal Arbitration Court of the AfD, Judge at the Berlin District Court, Tegeler Weg 17-21, D-10589 Berlin,

Farmer President Joachim Rukwied, Meat Industry Association, Deutscher Fleischer-Verband e.V., Kennedyallee 53, 60596 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

and against

the residents of the City and District of Coburg,
represented by Mr. Sebastian Straubel, District Administrator,
District Office Coburg, Lauterer Str. 60, D-96450 Coburg

Mr. Lord Mayor of Coburg Dominik Sauerteig,
Market 1, D-96450 Coburg

Mr. Mayor of Grub am Forst Jürgen Wittmann,
Administrative Community Grub a.Forst, Coburger Str. 23, D-96271 Grub a.Forst

Mr. Roland Rettinger, Head of the Coburg Tax Office,
Coburg Tax Office, Rodacher Str. 4, D-96450 Coburg

Mr. Head of the Police Inspection Coburg Ralf Neumüller,
Neustadter Str. 1, D-96450 Coburg

Mr. Head of the Criminal Investigation Department Coburg Kriminaloberrat Alexander Rothenbücher,
Neustadter Str. 1, D-96450 Coburg

Mr. President of the Coburg Regional Court Raffaele Trotta,
Ketschendorfer Str. 1, D-96450 Coburg

Mr. Fruhnert, Gleisenauer Str. 14, Grub am Forst,

and against

the Vatican and the Catholic Church in Germany, respectively,
represented by Mr. Reinhard Marx, Archbishop of Munich and Freising
Palais Holnstein, Salvatorstrasse/ Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 7, D-80333 Munich

and against

the Evangelical Church, represented by Dr. h.c. Annette Kurschus
Landeskirchenamt (Regional Church Office), Altstädter Kirchplatz 5, D-33602 Bielefeld

and against

the World Economic Forum, represented by Mr. Klaus Schwab
91-93 route de la Capite, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland

and against

Koninklijke DSM N.V., represented by Ms Geraldine Matchett
Het Overloon 1, NL-6411 TE Heerlen, Netherlands

and against

Mr. Feike Sijbesma,
Koninklijke Philips NV Chairman Feike Sijbesma Philips Center Amstelplein 2. Amsterdam, 1096 BC Netherlands

and against

the Swiss Confederation, represented by
the Federal Department of Finance FDF, Head Federal Councillor Karin Keller-Sutter,

General Secretariat FDF, Federal Department of Finance, Bundesgasse 3, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland
represented by the Federal Department of Justice and Police FDJP, Head Federal Councillor Elisabeth Baume-Schneider,
General Secretariat FDJP, Federal Department of Justice and Police, Bundeshaus West, CH-3003 Bern
represented by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA, Head Federal Councillor Ignazio Cassis, Bundeshaus West, CH-3003 Bern,

and against

the Kingdom of Belgium, represented by the Eupen Public Prosecutor's Office
Rathausplatz 4, BE-4700 Eupen, Belgium

and against

the Republic of Austria,
represented by Federal Minister of Justice Dr.in Alma Zadić, LL.M.
Federal Ministry of Justice, Museumstraße 7, AT-1070 Vienna, Austria
represented by Federal Minister for European and International Affairs Mag. Alexander Schallenberg, LL.M.
Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Minoritenplatz 8, AT-1010 Vienna, Austria
represented by the President of the Commercial Court of Vienna, Dr.in Maria Wittmann-Tiwald, Commercial Court Vienna, Marxergasse 1A, AT-1030 Vienna, Austria

and against

the Kingdom of the Netherlands, represented by Mr. Ambassador in Berlin,
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mr. Ambassador Ronald van Roeden,
Klosterstraße 50, D-10179 Berlin, Germany
and
Mr Rutger van Lier, Nijmansweg, NL-7025 Halle, Nederland,

and against

the Republic of Poland, represented by the Ambassador in Berlin
Embassy of the Republic of Poland, H. E. Mr. Dariusz PAWŁOŚ, Lassenstr. 19-21, D-14193 Berlin-Grunewald

and against

Ukraine, represented by the Ambassador in Berlin
Embassy of Ukraine, H.E. Mr. Oleksii Makeiev, Albrechtstraße 26, D-10117 Berlin

and against

the Russian Federation, represented by the Ambassador in Berlin
Embassy of the Russian Federation, H.E. Sergej J. Netschajew, Unter den Linden 63-65, D-10117 Berlin

and against

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, represented by the Ambassador in Berlin
British Embassy, I.E. Jill Gallard CMG, Wilhelmstraße 70/71, D-10117 Berlin

and against

the French Republic, represented by the Ambassador in Berlin
French Embassy, H.E. François Delattre, Pariser Platz 5 - 10117 Berlin

and against

the European Union, represented by Mrs. Ursula von der Leyen
European Commission, President Ursula von der Leyen, Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200, BE-1049 Brussels
and the Head of the European Central Bank Mrs. Christine Lagarde
European Central Bank, Christine Lagarde, D-60640 Frankfurt am Main
and the staff member of the EU Commission Mrs. Monika Mosshammer, Union citizenship rights and Free movement (JUST.D.3), Luxemburgstraat 40, BE-1000 Bruxelles/Brussel - Belgium
Ref. JUST.D.3/JS/kv (2021)6247656s

and against

the United States of America, represented by the Ambassador in Berlin
Embassy of the USA, Mrs. Ambassador H.E. Amy Gutmann, Pariser Platz 2, 10117 Berlin,

and against

the Governments of the World, represented by the UN, represented by the Branch in Germany:
United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC).
Liaison Office in Germany, UN Campus, Hermann-Ehlers-Strasse 10, D-53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel.: +49 228 815 2773/-2774, Fax: +49 228 815 2777, E-mail: info@unric.org, Internet: www.unric.org

because of

Violation of the general rules of international law, and further specifically for violation of Art. 16 GG, Art. 25, Art. 116, Art. 120 and Art. 133 of the Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany and thus for violation of the general rules of international law, specifically the Versailles Peace Treaty, specifically Art. 102 and Art. 103 and Art. 76 and 116 of the Danzig Constitution.

Background of the Lawsuit just as an Open Letter

Dear Mr. Secretary General of the UN Guterres,
Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The World Economic Forum (WEF) sees its plans to reduce the humanity by 90% since the year 2015 endangered. In hysterical panic, the largest police raid in the Federal Republic of

Germany (FRG) is started in order to prevent the truth from coming to light. 3'000 policemen are deployed to arrest 25 " Reich citizens". Of course, the press was already informed about this raid beforehand. What would have happened if the media had not been informed beforehand?
And now you, Mr. Guterres obediently follow Mr. Klaus Schwab to warn humanity about the 25 " Reich citizens".

There is war in Ukraine, which could escalate into a world war, war in Yemen, in Syria, between Azerbaijan and Armenia, between China and Taiwan, between China and India, between Afghanistan and Pakistan, there is a crisis in Iran - Iran wants the atomic bomb, the dispute over the Kuril Islands between the Russian Federation and Japan has not been settled, North Korea is threatening with the atomic bomb, Japan is rearming.

In the meantime the annual armament expenditures amount worldwide to 2'500'000'000´000,-€.
But Mr. Guterres warns against 25 Reich citizens with the distortion of the truth that these "Reich citizens" are supposed to be anti-Semites, racists and fascists.

But in fact, the greatest chance to save 90% of humanity from doom comes from the "Germans". What do the "Reich Germans" under the leadership of Prince Reuss want? They wanted to form a representation of the "Germans" in order to conclude a peace treaty with the 4 powers. But this must be said: They would have to read the Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and Art. 1 of the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (powers) Treaty from the year 1990. Then they would know that they have to make a peace treaty with those where the Second World War started. With the Danzigers, with the "owners of the German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". These are the Danzigers.

You would simply have to read the lawsuit of Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff in Washington DC, anyone can see it via Pacer and also via www.verfassung.info. Then these "Reich Germans" would know that the judges in Washington DC have ruled that the Danzigers are responsible for a peace treaty.

In fact, the war in Ukraine will also end if the "Reich Germans" conclude a peace treaty with the Danzigers. Then not only the European borders will come up, but also the German foreign trade surpluses accumulated in 65 years to pay reparations. These foreign trade surpluses now amount to 6'000'000'000´000,-€. That is a fortune of 75'000,-€/capita. China has only half as many foreign trade surpluses and buys up companies worldwide with it. But millions of Germans have already stated in 2019 to freeze in winter because they cannot afford heating oil. In the process, the President of the USA in 2019 asked Germans to buy goods in the USA to balance the foreign trade surpluses. That was 50'000'000'000,-€ in 2019 alone. So the German Federal Ministry of Finance could have bought heating oil in the USA for 50'000'000'000,-€ without incurring debt. But the Germans have nothing from the foreign trade surpluses. These are de facto interest-free loans. But the USA must take up debts, in order to buy the German goods. For that, they have to pay interest. For the Germans, the foreign trade surpluses are hidden reparation payments that are not talked about. But the citizens of the USA paradoxically receive nothing from it, but pay interest for it themselves. The strategic partners of the WEF earn money from these foreign trade surpluses. The USA have meanwhile national debts in the amount of 31'000'000'000´000,-$. That is approx. 65'000,-$/capita for which interest is paid. The strategic partners of the WEF profit from this.

Who needs such horrendous arms expenditures when everyone observes the general rules of international law? Surely no citizen. The citizens of a community do not pay policemen so that their own policemen protect them from policemen of the other community. For ordinary citizens, policemen who help each other are enough. So an international force that only enforces arbitration awards is enough.

One must keep this in mind. There the World Economic Forum, the forum of the world economy talks and loses not a word about the 6'000'000'000'000,-€ foreign trade surplus of the Germans, because of which states borrow themselves over government bonds and not a word about 2'500'000'000'000,-€ annual armament expenditures. There one talks whether one should hold the inflation goal of 2%, but not how one can reduce the national debt and thus the indebtedness of the citizens. There is no talk about how to reduce arms spending for the benefit of mankind.

So if the WEF in Davos does not say a word about arms spending, it is only because the WEF's strategic partners are interested in arms spending. The WEF's strategic partners all have legal departments in the FRG and must know that systematically unfair court proceedings are again taking place in Germany. Systematically unfair trials count as war crimes. But obviously the strategic partners of the WEF have no interest that the citizen has the same rights in court as a big corporation.

The biggest fraud in human history can no longer be kept quiet. The WEF is finished.

Almost demonstratively, history is being repeated. From the German State of Bavaria, the Nazis seized power. In Coburg/Bavaria the first opponents of the Nazis were tortured. Now, with the German State of Bavaria leading the way, Germany is once again a National Socialist dictatorship. In Coburg with the Bamberg Higher Regional Court, the independence of judges was again first completely eliminated.

The Second World War began with the invasion of the unarmed Free State of Danzig, under the protection of the League of Nations.

From the Coburg District Office, the Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince was obviously prosecuted and expropriated for political reasons. Finally, he was deprived of his liberty expressly because of his Danzig nationality. In Coburg, mass trials for document forgery took place against anyone who possessed a Danzig identity card. If a Danzig identity card were a forgery, then the correct charge would be: identity card forgery. The penalty is half of that for document forgery.
In fact, however, since 1999 only a Danzig identity card is proof of being "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG). Only those who are "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" are allowed to be civil servants.

The first concentration camp where people were sent because of their nationality was Stutthof. Whoever, as a Danzig national, refused forced naturalization into the German Reich, was sent to the Stutthof concentration camp, hell on earth.

Poland immediately refused to recognize the borders established in the Versailles Peace Treaty and in 1920 waged a war of aggression against the weakened Soviet Union and annexed what is now western Ukraine.
Hitler was hoisted to power by donations from industry. Hitler's economic successes were financed by loans from industry. The SS was paid by industry for running the concentration camps, where the prisoners had to do forced labor.
SS is supposed to be the abbreviation for Schutzstaffel. But SS stands for a satanic sect that held its rituals under the symbol of the Black Sun. Thereby the Black Sun means that always the opposite of what is said is true.

The Second World War of the Germans was nothing but a war of robbery. When there was nothing left to rob, the energy reserves had to be used either for the production of fertilizers or for explosives. Explosives were chosen because the Nazis were only interested in the greatest possible mass murder and not in the Germans. If the Allies had not won in 1945, there would

have been a famine in the area occupied by the Germans. That is why the forced laborers of the SS received only 2/3 of the food that was necessary for survival. It was paid in food, according to performance. Those who performed less got less to eat and starved.
The simplest and most humane solution for all concerned to drag out the impending famine was to gas the Jewish population unable to work.

Now the whole thing is brewing worldwide.

The pro-Russian president of Ukraine was violently removed by well-trained demonstrators. There were not simple citizens protesting. Finely crushed glass was used against the police. The Western Ukrainians (Lviv) have always been at war with the Eastern Ukrainians (Sevastopol). The Eastern Ukrainians, who were also Soviet citizens only 24 years before, separate from the pro-western Western Ukraine. There is fighting. The Minsk Agreement is not respected by Mr. Selenskyj. The Russian Federation sees itself threatened by NATO and demands security guarantees. This is refused. Logically, the Russian Federation rejects further NATO advance. If Ukraine is accepted into NATO, although fighting is still going on there, the war with NATO will be carried to the Russian border. So there is no choice at all to end the war in eastern Ukraine before Ukraine becomes a NATO partner.

Ukraine demands immediate accession to NATO. Poland wants to deliver fighter jets to Ukraine. But these fighter jets are to take off from the German NATO base in Rammstein and fly to Ukraine. The Germans are not even asked about this.

Ukraine is demanding economic sanctions. That is why the Nordstream 2 gas pipeline will not be approved. The Party the "Greens" rant in Nazi fashion: "Russia is using gas as a weapon." But the Russian Federation delivers gas to Europe through Ukrainian gas pipelines. For this, Ukraine charges fees and the Russian Federation also earns money.

In order to prevent the "Germans" from getting the idea to purchase Russian gas without paying fees to Ukraine via Nordstream 1 and 2, these gas pipelines were blown up. Thus, the war is waged outside Ukraine, against Germany. Satellite images show ships that have turned off their position indicators. It should be easy to find out who owns these ships and from which port these ships left. But there is thoughtful silence on this.
Ukraine fired a missile at Poland and claims the Russian Federation did so and attacked NATO. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian defense minister admits that Ukraine is already a de facto NATO member.

Ukraine has now received more than 120'000'000´000,-€ in subsidies. Without subsidies, Ukraine cannot pay these debts. But subsidies are definitely war participation.
By boycotting Russian goods, Russian fertilizers are also sanctioned. By boycotting Russian energy, energy prices go up and so does the cost of fertilizer.
Arms spending reaches new records while millions of people starve.

Then we have to reduce the CO^2 content.
After water, CO^2 is the biggest limiting factor for plant growth. Already in the 90's of the last century it was found that the forests in Central Europe have 30% more growth than 50 years before. This is due to the higher CO^2 content in the atmosphere. In summer it is 3 degrees Celsius cooler in the forest than in the city.
So by planting forests you can effectively lower the CO^2 content and cool the climate at the same time.

But nobody talks about that.

Now come the Montreal resolutions to save mankind. These resolutions say nothing else than that the production of food and thus the binding of CO^2 should be reduced.

Suddenly the farmers are the enemy of mankind.
The emerging food shortage is to be fought by no longer throwing away food because it was not bought and is therefore spoiled.
The inevitable consequence is life rationing. Everyone is only allowed to buy a limited amount of food, strictly limited and controlled.
It is already traded with CO^2 emissions. Now it is already discussed that each person has only a certain right to CO^2 consumption. Whoever wants to consume more CO^2 must pay for it. Who suffers from it? The poorest of the poor. Their radius of movement is restricted. Travel costs energy.
There is constant talk about CO^2 balances.

But not about the energy balance of a tank and a missile.

Why don't we discuss how much CO^2 has already been produced to kill in the Ukraine war? Ukraine: "Hooray! We killed another 1,000 renegade eastern Ukrainians in one day. Soon all of them." Mr. Selenskyj forbids the surrender of Mariupol. Let all the residents die before they keep the same nationality they had with their compatriots in Moscow just a few years before.

After only 24 years, eastern Ukrainians have declared the Ukraine experiment over.
The Ukrainian intelligence chief was dismissed on suspicion that he was for the Russian Federation. Ukraine's human rights commissioner was fired for reporting on unsupportable allegations of Russian Federation war crimes.
Now it comes out that Ukrainians have enriched themselves through corruption on military expenditures. Could one expect anything else in a state that ranks 120th among the most corrupt states?

But it is a sober fact that the war in Ukraine is financed while people are starving.
The politicians of the German "Greens": "The Russian Federation uses hunger as a weapon." because Ukraine has contaminated the sea with mines, and therefore food could not be transported via the shipping route. When the shipping lanes could be passed again, Ukraine did not sell food to the Middle East, but to Europe.

With the payments to Ukraine, the now red island of Madagascar could have been turned into a green island. The biodiversity there is unique and endangered by the drought. With relatively little money, one can counteract this and reforest. This would store CO^2 and cool the climate at the same time.

But for example none of all the "experts" of the WEF comes on the idea and carries this in Davos that one must come finally from the armament expenditures down, in order to help mankind to never known prosperity and to solve also the climatic problem thereby.

Everyone who has a bit of sense must realize that the "leaders" are not concerned with prosperity and climate, but with mass murder.

Again, what did the media say the 25 Reich Germans wanted?
They wanted a peace treaty to be negotiated at last. No wonder, then, if 3,000 policemen are deployed there, so that there is no talk of a peace treaty under any circumstances.

Panic breaks out among the world "leaders" appointed by Klaus Schwab's grace. The Germans want a peace treaty: quickly, quickly provoke another world war, quickly, quickly cause another famine, quickly, quickly provoke another civil war, so that as many people as possible are sacrificed to Satan.

And what does the Pope do? The Plaintiff has written to the Catholic Church to say that the Pope can establish peace in the world quite simply by demanding that the general rules of international law be observed. That is, to recognize the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts. The Catholic bishops in Germany are obliged to do so anyway. But there is no reaction.

The founder and director of the WEF is Mr. Klaus Schwab. His father was the head of a Swiss company in Germany during the war. He often traveled to Switzerland with his family. He would certainly not have been able to do so had he not been a loyal servant of the Nazi regime. Mr. Klaus Schwab founded the Swiss foundation World Economic Forum and teaches at the University in Geneva. But only in 2019 he decides to apply for Swiss citizenship. Why?
Due to the activities of the Plaintiff, it can no longer be concealed that the World War has not ended.
The application for naturalization in Switzerland is rejected.
Neither Mr. Klaus Schwab's father nor he himself ever expressly renounced the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich. Even if his children are nationals of Switzerland, Mr. Klaus Schwab cannot bequeath anything to them as long as the Free City of Danzig has not received any reparations.

So that no misunderstanding arises: A Nazi is not an anti-Semite, racist and fascist. A Nazi twists the terms. As a rule, the opposite of what is claimed is true. A Nazi lies and cheats not to enrich himself unjustly, but to destroy any binding law, to gain total power over others, to be able to commit mass murder with impunity.

Poland was also anti-Semitic. Most of the 620,000 citizens of Jewish faith who fled via Danzig came from Poland because of the unacceptable discrimination. The Poles were racists and harassed the German and Russian minorities. Approximately 80,000 Germans were forced to emigrate. Poland, like Germany, was a dictatorship. But nobody gets the idea to call the Poles Nazis.

The Plaintiff still learned in school that a Nazi twists everything and it was warned: " Resist the beginnings. Don't forget what the Holocaust started with." The Holocaust did not begin with the establishment of concentration camps, but with the introduction of compulsory advocacy and identification. The first Holocaust was not waged against the Jewish population, but against the Danzigers.

One must look at the matter soberly: Now it comes out that EU Members of Parliament were bribed. Before that it came to light that the Members of the Council of Europe were bribed by Azerbaijan. Through the "Ibiza video" it came out how the Austrian Vice-Chancellor wanted to buy the press with a fake Russian oligarch. It was said, "The press is a whore. We'll exchange a few journalists at the biggest daily newspaper, in which we'll advertise." This brought to light that Austrian Chancellor Kurz had bought poll results. His bad luck that this was financed with taxpayers' money. Berlusconi came to power because he had media power. Murdoch decided who would be British prime minister.

The WEF and its strategic partners dominate the media. They determine who is reported on. Who you don't know doesn't exist. Facts are reported, but with what undertone? What is a politician who does not conform when he has been forced out of office and is shunned by the

companies? His very existence is at stake. However, if a compliant politician leaves office, lucrative positions with major corporations beckon. For example, the former press spokesman for the German government, Pofalla, who was convicted of making a false statement, has been offered a better-paid post with the German Federal Railway. Former German Vice Chancellor Philipp Rösler sits on the supervisory board of the WEF.

If one wants total power, then officials who give everyone the same right must be eliminated. In 1999, Section 40a was inserted into the "German" Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913. This declared "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" to be nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. But only those who are "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" can be civil servants. Since the insertion of Section 40a, "German" civil servants are no longer civil servants. Only a "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" may hold a German identity card. Since 1999, residents of the FRG have been instigators and accomplices in the forgery of an identity document for the purpose of deception in legal relations. Only "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" are allowed to benefit from the Double Taxation Treaty with the USA.

In 2000, Swiss civil servants were officially demoted to employees so that they could be dismissed more easily. Swiss "civil servants" openly admit that they do not check the legality of their actions, but act stubbornly on instructions so that they will not be dismissed.
Similarly, police officers in Austria and the Netherlands are said to have been demoted to employees.

The WEF is in panic because **three sober easily verifiable facts** can no longer be concealed, exposing the greatest fraud in human history:
A) with the German State of Bavaria leading the way as in the last century, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is once again a National Socialist dictatorship and
B) the 2 + 4 Treaty of 1990 is not realized and
C) the solution is arbitration.

Who is afraid that these three easily verifiable facts are concealed?
Who benefits from these facts being concealed?
It is the WEF. The WEF includes numerous multinational corporations as strategic partners. All of them have legal departments in the FRG. All these legal departments would have to criticize the judicial conditions in the FRG. Systematically unfair judicial procedures count as war crimes. The multinational corporations benefit when a citizen cannot enforce his right against these corporations.

Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff filed a lawsuit in Washington DC, against the FRG, the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium and the entire EU, because no judicial procedure can be carried out throughout Europe in which the procedural guarantees of Art. 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights are respected.
The proof is simple. One only has to look at Bavarian judicial conditions.

The 2005 Judges and Public Prosecutors Act eliminated the independence of judges. Judges and public prosecutors are subject to the disciplinary law for soldiers. At one and the same court, the same person changes position from prosecutor to judge and then back to prosecutor. For example, Dr. Koch. First he is a public prosecutor at the Regional Court of Coburg/Bavaria/FRG, then a judge and then again a public prosecutor at the Coburg Regional Court. Public prosecutors of the courts are appointed as disciplinary superiors of the judges. For example, Mr. General Public Prosecutor Lückemann at the Higher Regional Court of Bamberg/Bavaria/FRG becomes disciplinary superior of the judges at the Higher Regional

Court of Bamberg. His subordinate was Mr. Chief Public Prosecutor Lohneis at the Coburg Regional Court. He was then appointed President of the Regional Court and thus disciplinary superior of the judges at the Coburg Regional Court. This completely eliminated the independence of the judges, punishable under Section 92 of the Criminal Code.
Court minutes are not kept verbatim. It is only recorded: "The witness has testified.". Whether for or against the accused is not recorded, violation of Section 273 (3) Criminal Code. In case of doubt, court minutes are even falsified. For example, bias motions would already have to appear in the minutes. The Plaintiff recorded the court hearing of March 30, 2006 with audio recording and summoned everything that has legs and the press as witnesses. Therefore the Plaintiff could prove that the court minutes were falsified, punishable according to Section 267 Criminal Code. Despite 4-fold reminder the protocol was not corrected. The Plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf, therefore filed a complaint enforcement proceeding at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. As a result, he was disbarred. The Plaintiff was informed that no complaint enforcement proceedings had been filed because Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf is not a lawyer. Incoming cases are not assigned to judges randomly, but alphabetically. One always stands before the same judge, even if one has rejected him because of bias, violation of Art. 101 GG or Section 16 Courts Constitution Act (GVG).
Judgments are not handed out with the signature of the judge, but it is certified that no judge has signed, violation of Sections 125, 126 of the Civil Code, Sections 315, 317 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 275, 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Letters from the Bamberg Higher Regional Court are stamped with Higher Regional Court Bavaria. Such courts do not exist. This is the expression of a dictatorship. It is not independent judges who write, but judges acting on the instructions of the Bavarian Minister President.

Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff prove that the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty is not fulfilled and cannot be fulfilled without the political reorganization of the Free City of Danzig.
That the 2 + 4 Treaty is not fulfilled can also be easily verified by anyone.
Condition of the 2 + 4 Treaty according to Art. 1 is it to decide a constitution according to Art. 146 Basic Law (GG), in which the state borders are defined, as this was regulated in Art. 23 Scope GG. However, a Unification Treaty was first concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR). According to Art. 3, the GDR first joins the GG, 2 sentences further, Art. 4 (2) the FRG and the GDR withdraw from the GG, in which they declare that Art. 23 GG is repealed. In Art. 4 (6) it is confirmed that a constitution according to Art. 146 GG must still be decided.

Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff claim that the USA are competent so that the FRG becomes a constitutional state again and that the USA are competent so that the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized.

Due to the activities of Ms. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff, Poland has an expert opinion prepared in 2017 on the justification of reparations. In 2018, Poland put its claims at 690'000'000´000,-€. In response to the Plaintiff's question whether this included the Free City of Danzig, in 2019 Poland increased its claims to 850'000'000'000,-€. Before the court in Washington DC, the Plaintiff awards Poland 690'000'000´000,-€ and claims 160'000'000´000,-€ and the right to dispose of the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surplus of the "Germans" and the territory of the Free City of Danzig. As a result, Poland moved the commemoration of the beginning of World War II from Danzig to Poland after 79 years. The Plaintiff asked Poland to represent the Free City of Danzig in foreign policy and to negotiate whether the territory of the Free City of Danzig would possibly become the German State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern or Poland would receive the German State of Brandenburg in exchange for the return of the territory of the Free City of Danzig. Poland moved the commemoration of the beginning of World War II back to Danzig and is demanding €1´300´000´000´000,- in reparations.

The Plaintiff notified in Oct. 2020 that the insertion of Section 40a in the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913 is null and void without his express consent. The legislator agrees with the Plaintiff. The Nationality Act of the National Socialist German Reich was amended. Section 40a fell away without a sound. Section 15 was overwritten. The Plaintiff as "holder of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG)" is thus confirmed, while the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich retain this nationality. But only those who are "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" can be civil servants and may hold a German passport. Since then, all "Germans" are instigators and accomplices in an identity card forgery. Only a Danzig identity card is proof of being "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" because "in the meaning of Art. 116" refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."

An amendment to the Unification Treaty between the FRG and the GDR in 2021 confirms that the GDR and FRG still exist and reparations are still to be paid.

Mr. Judge Nichols at the Washington DC Court ruled that the Plaintiff had jurisdiction to restore the rule of law in the FRG and to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty. This was appealed by Ms. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff. None of the Defendants did. The Plaintiff requested the Defendants to take a position as to which nationality of the Plaintiff the Defendants recognize. That of the FRG or that of the Free City of Danzig. If no statement is made, the Plaintiff must assume that they recognize the Plaintiff as a representative of the German Imperial Empire. The Court of Second Instance in Washington DC also considers that the Plaintiff is competent to restore the rule of law in the FRG, and this time even to try not only the results of the Second World War, but also the results of the First World War.

Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff appealed again. That one decides differently in third instance is not to be assumed. After all, the Plaintiff himself has proven that he is competent if no one appeals against it.

So Mr. Guterres, dear ladies and gentlemen,
if you are of the opinion that someone else should be competent to end the World War and that the UN cannot be sued by the Plaintiff, then you must state this and give reasons. The best thing you can do is join the lawsuit at the Court in Washington DC right now.

Who says that the WEF wants to exterminate 90% of humanity?

Under the pseudonym "Jan van Helsing" Mr. Jan Udo Holey has published a book about secret societies. Interesting in it is an interview with Mr. Schwab, who is not called of course with name. But he says that once a year the "extraterrestrials" meet in Switzerland to discuss the future of mankind high above the mountains of Geneva. Meant is of course the WEF in Davos. He means until 1994 one could have still prevented that 90% of mankind are destroyed. What was 1994? There the 4 powers left Germany. Until then, the 4 powers had the say and were responsible for ensuring that the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare was observed. The interviewee said that only individuals can be dangerous to the plan. Therefore, they are deprived of their existence as a precaution.

Mr. Schwab openly admits that it is intended to destroy 90% of mankind. He justifies this of course with rational reasons. The oil reserves are finite. But oil is needed for all kinds of products. It is selfish to consume everything now and leave nothing to the descendants. The future belongs to the exceptionally talented - see Klaus Schwab's foundation "Young Global Leaders". For example, the German Foreign Minister Mrs. Bearbock belongs to the "Young Global Leaders".

Mr. Holey tells in his book all kinds of esoteric nonsense and that the Germans built flying saucers and still have a base in Antarctica. But that is why the further interesting thing is that Mr. Holey reports nothing about the SS. It is known that the SS held all kinds of strange rituals under the symbol of the Black Sun, baptized their children with a silver dagger and finally made the swastika, the upside down swastika a "status symbol". Just like the Black Sun as a symbol that always the opposite of what is claimed by them is true.

But Mr. Schwab has overlooked the fact that the Free City of Danzig is still there as a civilian part of the Allies.

The Koninklijke DSM N.V. is exposed as a criminal company/organization with the CEO, Mr. Feike Sijbesma. Koninklijke DSM N.V. is a strategic partner of WEF and Mr. Feike Sijbesma is a board member of WEF. If the WEF does not distance itself from the DSM Group and Mr. Feike Sijbesma, the whole WEF is suspected to be a criminal organization. If the WEF distances itself from the DSM Group, the mutual support of the WEF's strategic partners will also be gone.

The WEF has signed a contract with the UN and Mr. Guterres. Mr. Guterres is now berating Mr. Elon Musk for blocking journalists from Twitter for publishing his travel dates and thus endangering Mr. Musk. But it is through Mr. Musk that it has come to public attention that the FBI, along with Mr. Fauci, prevented the truth about Corona from being spread on Twitter.

American David Martin has been following the patents on the corona virus. He notes that, for example, Mr. Fauci also acquired patents on it in Wuhan, as did Google.
He notes that 2/3 of WEF's board members are involved in the Corona effort.
Mr. Adamah published a book on the Corona measures in Nov. 2020 and stated that the so-called fact checkers are bought. Bill Gates bought himself in the news magazine "Spiegel" with 2'000'000,-€.

Why does the WEF see its plans since 2015 to destroy humanity by 90% in danger?
Because the Plaintiff has conducted an international arbitration against Koninklijke DSM N.V..
Because the Plaintiff together with Ms. Karin Leffer have filed suit in Washington DC against the FRG, the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium and the EU, because no court proceedings can be conducted in the whole of Europe, in which the procedural guarantees under Art. 6 ECHR are respected and the 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized. The whole world can read about this at Pacer and at www.verfassung.info.

The Plaintiff represents a scientist who can almost be called ingenious against the DSM Group. International legal relations are involved. The Plaintiff had an arbitration proceeding conducted. The DSM Group filed a 77-page complaint against the arbitration award of Oct. 14, 2015.

The lawyer of the DSM Group, Mr. Nordmann, also informs the Swiss Federal Court of the true reason for the 77-page complaint, so that no misunderstanding arises there:

He writes: "One imagines that this makes school."
He means: imagine what will happen if it becomes known that arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts. Imagine what happens when it becomes known that state courts are only secondary courts, auxiliary courts for arbitration tribunals. Imagine if it becomes known that this sober simple truth, which has always held true, in effect, constitutes the general rules of international law.

What will happen then?
Corrupt, biased and dependent judges will have nothing more to say.
Then fair court proceedings take place.

Imagine if it became common practice that state judges could simply be declared incompetent if officials observed the principle that arbitral awards take precedence over state courts. Imagine if everyone made use of this, that corruption would then hardly be possible.

Imagine if officials primarily recognized international arbitration awards. Would there then be any need for arms spending?

Imagine if officials in Ukraine and the Russian Federation only followed an international arbitration ruling that settled the dispute between Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Instead, Ukraine has filed a lawsuit at the International Court of Justice in The Hague and criminal charges at the International Criminal Court in The Hague. But there sit "German" Nazis - according to their Nationality Act - who declare that the world war has not ended.

Of course, the Russian Federation does not care about these courts.
But if Ukraine and the Russian Federation are asked to propose judges themselves, and if necessary lots decide on the composition, and the judges themselves appoint a presiding judge, what can the two parties object to such a arbitration tribunal?
These two parties would have to present their reasons for their position and prove in pennies and nickels the damage they allegedly suffered, and the tribunal would decide who pays whom and how much.
For example, in the Congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic wars, the future borders were determined meticulously according to the size of the territory and the number of inhabitants.

How should the war in Ukraine be ended?

In the end, a peace treaty must be concluded. Who owes whom how much and by what right? If no negotiated solution is found, then an international arbitration tribunal must decide, if there is to be no permanent conflict, but only a temporary ceasefire, because both sides are exhausted.

Why don't you, Mr. Guterres, convene an international tribunal of arbitration to which the parties must submit. Both parties have committed themselves to this under Article 33 of the United Nations Charter.
Does one of the security powers then veto it?

Well, the Free City of Danzig is not part of the UN; rather, the UN, as the legal successor to the League of Nations, has undertaken to protect the Danzigers under Art. 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty and has guaranteed the ordre public to the Danzigers in Art. 103.

The British sent the Plaintiff's father as a Danziger in 1940 as part of the Allies against the German Reich. Ukraine and the Russian Federation are also indebted to the Danzigers, especially as far as the territorial question is concerned. This issue must be settled by arbitration.

In the opinion of Koninklijke DSM N.V., therefore, the notion that a dispute should be resolved by arbitration should not be allowed to prevail.
Mr. Nordmann therefore presented as an argument against the arbitration award against the DSM Group, the Plaintiff's open letter to the Bavarian Minister of Justice, as evidence that the

Plaintiff questions state courts. What does the Plaintiff complain about in the open letter? About Bavaria/FRG being a National Socialist dictatorship again.

The Plaintiff interprets the behavior of the "Germans" in this way:
The "Germans" are blamed for the war crimes and the Holocaust. In fact, the SS committed the war crimes and the Holocaust. The SS is a multinational satanic sect. In the end, the SS included 30 different nationalities. The rise of Hitler was financed by industry. The SS had industry pay them to run the concentration camps and human experiments. The SS itself was directed against the Germans and was the true power holder. The Reichsführer of the SS, Heinrich Himmler issued the order to impregnate/rape Wehrmacht women. Only because Hitler was concerned about the fighting morale of the Wehrmacht, this order was withdrawn. The Wehrmacht had arrested an SS officer at the very beginning of the war in order to court-martial him. It was only through Hitler's intervention that this man was released.

Now the whole EU is following German arbitrary judgments unchecked. What else do the Europeans accuse the Germans of now?

The Germans have rightly never recognized the Versailles Peace Treaty. If they implement the 2 + 4 Treaty, the Versailles Peace Treaty is also recognized.
So this treaty will not be realized. Europeans must now decide that a National Socialist dictatorship will rule Europe or that the results of the world wars will be renegotiated.

Ukraine and the Russian Federation are at war over territories, while these territories, without settling the question of the territory of the Free City of Danzig, are not recognized under international law. The two parties, as well as the entire UN, are obliged to keep the Danzig out of any war.
The World War has not ended as long as the Free City of Danzig has not received reparations.

The interest of mankind is to reduce armament expenditures to a minimum. This is done quite simply by observing the general rules of international law, that is, by recognizing the primacy of arbitration over state courts. Anyone who does not recognize this primacy is, in case of doubt, a war criminal.

In addition, a word about the so-called government experts and the WHO. Already in the spring of 2020, it was determined in Germany that most people do not notice anything about a Corona infection. In London one infected test persons artificially in the summer 2020. Half were immune, the other half had only mild symptoms. No emergency clinics were set up because there was no emergency, and no hazard supplements were paid because there was no hazard. Anyone with any common sense knew that all the Corona measures were completely counterproductive. Word got around that Ivermectin was helping. In Austria, its sale was banned, and in the Netherlands, its use was even penalized. In India, a pack of Ivermectin, available at any kiosk had cost €2.60. In Germany then a package had cost 120,-€ In Germany for the Corona measures 1'000'000'000´000,-€ were spent. So per head approx. 10'000,-€. That is the annual income for low earners. But there was nothing left for the nursing staff. Mrs. Merkel has justified the lockdown on instruction of the WEF in March with dramatic death figures. Yet 11´000 fewer people died in March 2021 than in previous years.

In 1992, Agenda 21 was adopted in Rio de Janeiro. On 300 pages measures to save the world were listed, but not a single word about armament expenditures. In the meantime, armament expenditures amount to more than 2'500'000'000´000,-€/year.
What can be financed instead? For example irrigation.

To desalinate 1'000 liters of sea water costs about 1,50 €. With 500 liters of water/m2 one can already do good agriculture. If one takes from the 2'000'000'000´000,-€, 750'000'000'000,-€ for desalination to irrigate soils with it, then one can irrigate with it:
To irrigate 1m² with 500 liters of desalinated sea water costs:
1'000 liters = 1,50 € ./. 2 = 0,75 €. With a sum of 750'000'000´000,-€ one can obtain 750'000'000'000,-€ ./. 0,75 € = 1'000'000'000´000m²: = (10'000m² = 1ha) 100'000'000 ha = (100 ha =1km²) 1'000'000 km² = 250km x 4000km green, store CO² and cool the earth.
If one creates saltwater canals and lakes between areas irrigated with freshwater, in which one can cultivate fish and algae, and if one irrigates parts in between only sporadically, the northern edge of the southern Sahara can be shifted to a width of 500 km and a length of 4'000 km to the north. Of course, this still requires investments for the infrastructure. But 2'000'000'000€ are available.

The Sahara is an example of a self-reinforcing development. 10'000 years ago the Sahara was green. 2'000 years ago, North Africa was the granary of the Roman Empire. Lack of rainfall has caused vegetation in the Sahara to decline. The declining vegetation led to less evaporation and thus less rainfall. The desert spread.

In the 1970s, it was noticed that the Sahara was spreading southward. Trees were then planted again and further spreading was prevented.
So you can green the Sahara again if you want to. 95% of the world population wants that.

Now territorial borders are again presented as the "holy cow" of international law. State borders have been constantly shifted. Since when is Lemberg called Lviv? But Sevastopol has always been Sevastopol and the Crimeans have been speaking Russian, not Ukrainian, for ages.

The "Holy Grail" of international law, the general rules of international law has always been the recognition of the right of the native population, which has grown over centuries. Since the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare of 1907 it has been bindingly, irrevocably agreed that even the occupier must observe the law of the land/ordre public.
In English they say, "My home is my castle." This begins with the mailbox and the secrecy of the mail.

Now in Montreal it was decided to put 30% of the land under nature protection. What for?
The world is starving. Already in the 60's one determined that in the summer half-year on the northern hemisphere the CO² content in the atmosphere sinks because of the plant growth.

Because of the protection of species?
There again irresponsible brain farts talk like the blind of the color.

The "Green" Foreign Minister of the FRG, Mrs. Bearbock is a "foster child" of Mr. Klaus Schwab. She belongs to the foundation of Klaus Schwab, the "Young Global Leaders". You have to imagine that. There Klaus Schwab appoints a world elite. That is the SS. At the SS, not even the most capable have made a career for themselves. For example, someone applied 8 times for the police and was rejected 8 times. In the SS he was immediately an officer because of his blind obedience and sadism.

If one asks Mrs. Baerbock, why in the FRG thousands of best arable soils are built up with solar cells, she will answer: "That serves the climatic protection. CO² emissions are to be reduced." If one asks, why they are not set up in areas, where the sun shines on 364 days in the year, she will ask astonished back: "Oh so what there is?" If you follow up and say, "People

who use energy live there, too," she'll reply, "Oh, I didn't know that." And if you follow up and say, "Well, you can put the solar panels on soils that aren't arable and don't store CO^2," she'll reply, "Oh, there's such a thing?" Or she will answer, `"What do I care about other states, the main thing is that I can say that the FRG is CO^2 neutral."'

But they are not idiots who stop agricultural and forestry production from being increased, but potential mass murderers.
The "experts" of the WEF say: *"A "new era" after decades of growth and progress - globalization is now followed by deglobalization and regression, according to the WEF's forecast, based on a survey of about 1,200 experts and leaders from business and politics. ...In the next ten years, the greatest threat to humanity comes from climate change and its consequences. ...The risk analysts denounce the failure of politics in matters of climate protection and demand that measures be taken quickly to protect the climate."*
So climate change poses the greatest threat to humanity. And what is being decided against it?
www.bmuv.de; Status: Dec. 20, 2022
The Montreal decision to protect nature
30 percent protected areas:
At least 30 percent of the world's land and marine area should be placed under effective protection,
Restore 30 percent:
30 percent of degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems to be restored by 2030
Halving pollution:
The input of surplus fertilizers into the environment and the risks from pesticides and very hazardous chemicals are to be halved by 2030
In addition, food waste, for example, is to be halved, as is the spread of invasive species

This means nothing else than limiting agricultural and forestry production, the best protection against a warming of the earth's climate.

Nothing stores CO^2 better and faster than plants and trees. Nothing contributes more to the CO^2 reduction like the increase of the vegetable production and lowers besides the warming of the climate.
One eliminates the developing lack of food, in which is specified, who may buy how many food, the food is rationed.

Not a word is said about the fact that the easiest way to inhibit the growth of the world population is to offer better education and to build up reliable old-age pensions.

There is no mention of the fact that agricultural production can be significantly improved by irrigating semi-deserts.
The community of nations agrees to reduce food production, but does not agree to reduce the jointly increasing military expenditures of 2'500'000'000'000,-€/year in favor of irrigation.

There is talk about CO^2 balances. What does the CO^2 balance for a tank look like?
*In the next ten years, climate change and its consequences will be the greatest **threat to mankind...***
In Nazi jargon (the truth is always the opposite of what is claimed) the farmer is declared the greatest enemy and the greatest threat to humanity.
The armament expenditure of 2'500'000'000´000,-€ is not a threat to humanity. An imminent world war is not a threat to humanity. But the farmers.

Again: If the - to say the least - idiots had agreed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 that the armament expenditures would be used for the irrigation of the Sahara, the CO^2 stocks stored in the Amazon forest would not be in the atmosphere. Then a part of the Sahara would be green and there further carbon would be bound, the climate would be cooler and an independent regeneration process of the re-establishment of the Sahara would begin.

Why is there not a word about arms spending? Because the arms lobby is against it? The arms producers don't care whether they build tanks or bulldozers, whether cartridge cases or water pipes or explosives for ammunition are produced or whether mountains are blown up with them. But productive material is used to produce and ultimately generate profit. Weapons generate deficits and national debt. Who profits from government debt? The shareholders who buy government debt.

Why does one conceal the foreign trade surpluses of the inhabitants of the FRG? Since 65 years foreign trade surpluses were accumulated in the amount of 6'000'000'000´000,-€, de facto interest-free loan from the inhabitants of the FRG. But the debtor states have to go into debt for it, in order to be able to import/buy. The strategic partners of the WEF profit from this. Who pays for the war in Ukraine? The taxpayer? The national debt of the FRG increases therefore, as never before. Who propagates: "We will support Ukraine forever"? The "Green" Foreign Minister of the FRG, Mrs. Bearbock. Mrs. Bearbock is "foster child" of Klaus Schwab and belongs to his foundation the "Young Global Leaders". Who else supports the aggressions and visits Taiwan for example? That is the FDP politician Starck- Zimmermann. No wonder, her party colleague and former Vice Chancellor of the FRG, Philipp Rösler sits on the supervisory board of the WEF.

Many small and medium-sized enterprises benefit from the production of excavators. Investing in them is costly.

Buying up small farms is costly. One advises large farms and promotes them. Then you forbid them to farm effectively and drive them into ruin. Then these farms can be bought cheaply.

Taxes are already levied on CO^2 emissions. Then comes the mobility limitation. Millions of people are already starving. CO^2 is after water the essential growth factor for plants, followed by nitrogen. The Dutch should not use nitrogen, demanded by Mr. Feike Sijbesma. Therefore, only the "elites" are allowed to reproduce. It comes to the right of the first night. The limitation to one child. That should be then in case of doubt a descendant of the elite, etc..

One can understand the "experts" of the WEF also in such a way: Only the "elite" belong to humanity. The normal citizen is assigned to the cattle as "cattle owner".

This lawsuit does not establish what should or could be done, but who does something.
The Plaintiff has assumed responsibility for the Free City of Danzig and thus for the world citizens.
The Plaintiff is liable with all his inherited and acquired property, including because of the claims for damages and pain and suffering because of deprivation of liberty because of his Danzig nationality.

Who else assumes responsibility and is liable to the same extent?
This is the question of this lawsuit.

The Plaintiff does not like to argue in an obvious nonsense. The Plaintiff prefers to make a bet right away to shorten the discussion.
Therefore, the Plaintiff bets with the assets from his reparation claims

100'000'000´000,-€ that it is enough to extensively cultivate 10% of the agricultural and forestry areas in order to
A) increase food production,
B) produce additional organic material and
C) promote biodiversity better than putting 30% of the agricultural and forestry land under nature protection.
Who holds against it? Who takes responsibility for the claim that putting 30% of a country under nature conservation would promote more biodiversity and pull CO^2 out of the atmosphere than if only 10% were extensively farmed? Who from the WEF is willing to take the bet? On a 10 year period to compare putting under conservation versus extensive management of 10% of the land.
Maybe Black Rock? 100% profit if the Plaintiff loses. Or is the WEF betting against it with its "experts"?
Or can one of the decision makers of the Montreal Agreement be found, who bets only 10'000,-€ against 10'000,-€ or for example the German President Frank-Walter Steinmeier or Chancellor Olaf Scholz or even better the "Green" Minister of Economics Habeck or the Bavarian Prime Minister Söder or the head of the Bavarian "state" forests (bayerische ForstbetriebsGmbH). Of course, anyone can participate in the bet in any amount.
Isn't that an honorable competition?
If no one is found who accepts the bet, the Montreal Agreement is only the proof that it is about starvation deaths, about mass murder and not about protection of species and reduction of the CO^2 content.
Again: There in Germany best agricultural soils are cultivated with solar collectors. This is called green politics. The Plaintiff calls that crime.

And then immediately the next bet.
The Plaintiff stakes all further reparation claims, if he loses, the efforts of the grandfather, the father and the Plaintiff on wealth creation were in vain. If the Plaintiff wins, humanity is saved. Wealth is created and enough food for everyone.
The Plaintiff bets that global arms spending can be reduced to 1/10 if the officials of the states of the UN sign that they recognize the supremacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts.
Who will oppose that?

So arbitration is hereby implemented to end the World War and reason rules, not crime.

Yours sincerely

Preface to the Arbitration

After the "Germans" committed themselves to reparations to more than 70 states with the London Debt Agreement of 1953, the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality (Rejection of National Socialist German Nationality) of Feb. 22, 1955 was created. Whoever made use of this as a Danzig national, was confirmed that he was a "German in the meaning of Article 116, (1) of the German Basic Law (GG)". Strictly speaking, the Danzig nationals are "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG", because "within the meaning of Art. 116" refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."

Section 15 of the Courts Constitution Act (GVG): "Courts are state courts." is omitted, because with the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality from 1955 a separation of the "German" nationalities in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) took place according to international law. With it it was clearly regulated that there are only arbitration courts. "State" courts are since then only "auxiliary courts". If the highest judges are rejected for bias because they are not "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law", then at the same time the lowest judges are rejected for bias. Judges must be appointed in whose appointment the parties are directly involved.

The 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition of Arbitral Awards confirmed the primacy of arbitral awards over state judgments by 168 states.

In Article 24 of the Basic Law (GG), the FRG undertakes to submit to arbitration. This does not mean the International Court of Justice in The Hague. This court is only responsible for disputes between states of the UN. The FRG has received only later the authorization to join the UNO, under the condition that the GG is kept, with representatives of "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG".

Until 1999, a German identity card was not proof of nationality. Since 1999, a German passport has been proof of National Socialist German nationality, except for those who have expressly renounced this nationality. According to the general rules of international law, one may not disregard this explicit expression of will.
The detailed reasoning as to why arbitration courts are among the general rules of international law and thus, in the last instance, mandatory international law, is proven in the appendix.

Arbitration proceedings are to be conducted.
The rules are laid down in the Swiss Private International Law Act, Chapter 12.
According to Art. 177, no state can avoid arbitration. According to Art. 181, arbitration is opened as soon as notice of arbitration is given. According to Art. 186, the arbitrator himself decides on his jurisdiction, thus all state measures come to an end.

The following are proposed as arbitrators:

Mr. Donald J. Trump, Mar-a-Lago, 1100 S. Ocean Blvd, Palm Beach, FL 33480, United States of America,

the Swiss Mr. Uwe Stephan Schulze, Marktstrasse 9, CH-9472 Grabs, Switzerland

the Swiss Mr. Ivo Sasek, Nord 33, CH-9428 Walzenhausen, Switzerland

the German MEP Mrs. Christine Anderson MEP,
Member's Office, European Parliament, Rue Wirtz 60, BE-1070 Brussels, Belgium

the German lawyer Mr. Reiner Füllmich,
Law Firm Dr. Fuellmich & Associates, Senderstraße 37, D-37077 Göttingen, Germany

from the German AfD Party Mr. Björn Höcke,
Wahlkreisbüro AfD, Wilhelmstraße 6, D-37308 Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Germany

from the German Party the „Linke" Mrs. Sahra Wagenknecht,
Dr. Sahra Wagenknecht, Member of the German Bundestag, Platz der Republik, D-11011 Berlin, Germany

the Dutch Mr. Gerard Nederpel,
Westeresweg 41, 7875BC, Exloo, Nederland

and as presiding judge Mrs. Claudia Niessen, Mayor of Eupen
Tel.: 087 / 59 58 11, Fax: 087 / 59 58 00 claudia.niessen@eupen.be
Am Stadthaus 1, BE-4700 Eupen, Belgium.

FORMAL

International legal relations exist, only international arbitration courts have jurisdiction

The Plaintiff considers the Versailles Peace Treaty to have been violated in essence, especially Art. 102 and Art. 103. According to Art. 102, the nationals of the Free City of Danzig are under the protection of the League of Nations. According to Art. 103 of the Peace Treaty, the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a treaty between nationals of Danzig with the governments of the community of states, guaranteed by the League of Nations.
The legal succession of the League of Nations has been assumed by the United Nations.
The Free City of Danzig is thus a cosmopolitan state. Anyone can claim these rights.

According to Article 76 of the Danzig Constitution, the citizen is entitled to the protection of the state from foreign countries, both abroad and at home. Danzig law protects the citizen from new laws that are incompatible with the basic, old customary law. Danzig law assures individuals of their rights against a majority, that is, against an elected parliament. New laws, administrative orders, and state court rulings can be reviewed before an international arbitration tribunal to determine whether they violate individual rights. Since anyone can enter the Free City of Danzig visa-free, anyone can come under this protection. Since all states are obligated to protect the people of Danzig, all states must enforce Danzig decisions or have them reviewed by an international arbitration tribunal.
Thus, the Free City of Danzig is the representative of the world's citizens to any government.

To convince oneself that the World War has not ended, one need only read Art. 1 of the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty on the Final Settlement for Germany as a Whole from 1990. Afterwards the "Germans" must decide on a constitution according to Article 146 GG, in which the borders are defined, as this was regulated in Article 23 GG. Only by this the nationals of the German Reich get sovereignty again. Instead of fulfilling the requirements of Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty, a Unification Treaty was first concluded between the GDR and the FRG. According to Art. 3, the GDR first

joined the Basic Law for the FRG. But two sentences further, Art. 4 (2) the GDR and the FRG leaves the scope of application of the GG, Art. 23 together, in which they declare that the scope of application Art. 23 GG is cancelled. In Art. 4 (6) it was stated that a constitution according to Art. 146 GG must still be decided.

The 2005 Judges and Public Prosecutors Act eliminated the independence of judges. Judges and public prosecutors are subject to the disciplinary law for soldiers. At the same court, the same person changes position from public prosecutor to judge and then back to public prosecutor. For example, Dr. Koch. First he is a public prosecutor at the Coburg Regional Court/Bavaria/FRG, then a judge and then again a public prosecutor at the Coburg Regional Court. Public prosecutors of the courts are appointed as disciplinary superiors of the judges. For example, Mr. General Public Prosecutor Lückemann at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court/Bavaria/FRG becomes disciplinary superior of the judges at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. His subordinate was Mr. Chief Public Prosecutor Lohneis at the Coburg Regional Court. He was then appointed President of the Regional Court and thus disciplinary superior of the judges at the Coburg Regional Court. This completely eliminated the independence of the judges, punishable under Section 92 of the Criminal Code.
Court minutes are not kept verbatim. It is only recorded, "The witness has testified." Whether for or against the defendant is not recorded, violation of Section 273 (3) Criminal Code. In case of doubt, court minutes are even falsified. For example, bias motions would already have to appear in the minutes. The Plaintiff recorded the court hearing of March 30, 2006 with audio recording and summoned everything that has legs and the press as witnesses. Therefore the Plaintiff could prove that the court minutes were falsified, punishable after Section 267 Criminal Code. Despite 4-fold reminder the minutes were not corrected. The Plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf, therefore filed a complaint enforcement proceeding at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. As a result, he was disbarred. The Plaintiff was informed that no complaint enforcement proceedings would have been filed because Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf is not a lawyer. Incoming cases are not assigned to judges randomly, but alphabetically. One always stands before the same judge, even if one has rejected him because of bias, violation of Art. 101 GG or Section 16 Courts Constitution Act (GVG).
Judgments are not handed out with the signature of the judge, but it is certified that no judge has signed, violation of Sections 125, 126 of the Civil Code, Sections 315, 317 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 275, 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Letters from the Bamberg Higher Regional Court are stamped with Higher Regional Court Bavaria. Such courts do not exist. This is the expression of a dictatorship. It is not independent judges who write, but judges who act on the instructions of the Bavarian Minister President.

Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff claim that the USA are responsible so that the FRG becomes a constitutional state again and that the USA are responsible so that the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized.

Due to the activities of Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff, Poland had an expert opinion prepared in 2017 on the justification of reparations. In 2018, Poland quantified its claims at €690´000´000´000,-. In response to the Plaintiff's question whether this included the Free City of Danzig, in 2019 Poland increased its claims to 850'000'000'000,-€. Before the court in Washington DC, the Plaintiff awards Poland 690'000'000´000,-€ and claims 160'000'000´000,-€ and the power of disposition over the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surplus of the "Germans" and the territory of the Free City of Danzig. As a result, after 79 years Poland moved the commemoration of the beginning of World War II from Danzig to Poland. The Plaintiff asked Poland to represent the Free City of Danzig in foreign policy and to negotiate whether the territory of the Free City of Danzig would possibly become the German State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern or Poland would receive the German State of Brandenburg in exchange for the

return of the territory of the Free City of Danzig. Poland moved the commemoration of the beginning of World War II back to Danzig and demands 1'300'000'000´000,-€ in reparations.

The Plaintiff notified the Legislature in Oct. 2020 that the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, was void without his express consent. The legislator agrees with the Plaintiff. The Nationality Act of the National Socialist German Reich was amended. Section 40a fell away without a sound. Section 15 was overwritten. The Plaintiff as "holder of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz - GG)" is thus confirmed, while the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich retain this nationality. But only those who are "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" can be civil servants and may hold a German passport. Since then, all "Germans" are instigators and accomplices in an identity card forgery. Only a Danzig identity card is proof of being "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" because "in the meaning of Art. 116 refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."
An amendment to the Unification Treaty between the FRG and the GDR confirms that the GDR and FRG still exist and reparations are still to be paid.
Mr. Judge Nichols at the District Court in Washington DC ruled that the Plaintiff is competent to restore the rule of law in the FRG and to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty. Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff appealed against this decision. None of the Defendants did. The Plaintiff asks the Defendants to state which nationality of the Plaintiff the Defendants recognize. That of the FRG or that of the Free City of Danzig. If no statement is made, Plaintiff must assume that they recognize Plaintiff as a representative of the German Imperial Empire. The court of second instance in Washington DC also considers the Plaintiff to be competent to restore the rule of law in the FRG, and this time even to hear not only the results of the Second World War, but also the results of the First World War.

International legal relations are thus at hand. An international arbitration tribunal is competent to rule on treaty violations.

Concerning the Parties

Concerning the World Citizens

The World Citizens, represented by the Free City of Danzig, represented by Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince.
World Citizen does not mean multi-culti, the mixture of different cultures or the mixture of different law. Cosmopolitan means the opposite. A cosmopolitan respects the law of the country in which he is staying, the recognition of the national law in the meaning of international law. This is the law that has grown over centuries and was already known by the grandfather, the ordre public. "New" law promulgated by lobbyists or corrupt politicians, in case of doubt hostile agents, does not fall under the ordre public. World citizens means that when in doubt, "new" law is reviewed by an international arbitration tribunal to see if it is consistent with ordre public, and the arbitration decision is enforced by an international force.
This is the arrangement that was created with the Free City of Danzig. Attempts were made to grant these rights of Danzigers through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the

European Convention on Human Rights, through the International Covenant on Civil Rights, and finally through the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, primarily to Europeans. This attempt has failed.

The World War has not ended. The SS, a multinational satanic sect that in the end included 30 different nationalities, did not surrender.
Neither did the Free City of Danzig.

Concerning the Free City of Danzig

The Free City of Danzig was created according to Art. 100-108 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

According to Art. 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Danzigers are under the protection of the League of Nations, that is, under the protection of an international force. No Danzigers may defend themselves militarily. Because of a Danzig, no one is required to own an assault rifle.
According to Article 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is agreed upon between citizens of the Free City of Danzig and the League of Nations. The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is therefore a treaty under international law between citizens and governments.
According to Art. 49, this Constitution cannot be amended without the express consent of the League of Nations. In Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution, in accordance with the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, the ordre public is unalterably established: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." In the event of a dispute, an international arbitration tribunal decides whether this right is violated by changes in the law. Under Article 76, Danzig nationals are entitled to protection from foreign countries, both foreign and domestic. This means that Danzig decisions must be enforced by any state. Danzig officials are thus international officials who must be followed by national courts and authorities. Danzig decisions can only be appealed to an international court of arbitration.

Every citizen is entitled to this treaty. The nationality of the Free City of Danzig is therefore a cosmopolitan one. It allows everyone to enter visa-free, to place himself under the Danzig law without losing his claims from his national rights, and thus to place himself under the protection of all governments.

The Plaintiff is confirmed as a responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig and was therefore in prison for many years. He is therefore also a representative of the world citizens.
Moreover, according to Section 677 of the Civil Code, anyone can represent the representative of the world citizens without having received a power of attorney or being otherwise authorized. Anyone who assumes the responsibility of representing the world citizens can act on their behalf.

The precedent for this exists. In Danzig, too, the Nazis had seized power through elections and had begun to introduce arbitrary law. Against this, in Management without mandate, citizens filed complaints, representing every Danzig national. The Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague ruled that the Free City of Danzig is a constitutional state in which the rights of the individual take precedence over the interests of the majority - see Ruling Series A/B No. 65. In response, Great Britain announced that it would take over the executive branch if the changes in the law were not reversed. The amendments to the law were subsequently withdrawn.

The Second World War began with the invasion of the unarmed city of Danzig by the Nazi German Reich. Towards no other state could be violated more clearly the Briand-Kellogg Pact (non-aggression pact) - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

The nationality of the National Socialist German Reich was forcibly imposed on the Danzigers and the German ordre public was withdrawn. The male population was pressed into military service against their own protecting powers. There could not have been a clearer violation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare - Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

Those who refused were sent to the Stutthof concentration camp. Only 35% survived there. Finally, Danzig was declared a fortress, and the civilian population was forbidden to escape. They were to be living shields against the Soviets. Complete extermination was ordered - Indictment No. 3 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.
In %, the Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses, but was the only state not to receive reparations.

If state A wages a war of extermination against state B and 100 women from state A survive and only one from state B, what do the 100 women owe to the one? But probably everything.

The Federal Republic of Germany was therefore conceived as the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig. The state people of the FRG are the "owners of the German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". These are the Danzigers as possessors of German law according to Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution. The other inhabitants of the Federal territory have been granted the status of Danzigers and are "refugees and displaced Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law", provided that they uphold German ordre public at the time of 1920.
An official confirmation "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" can only be given to those who have expressly renounced the National Socialist German nationality.
This person is then a refugee and displaced person within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law.

Only if all Danzig nationals have renounced their nationality and have accepted another nationality, the Free City of Danzig has ceased to exist under international law - see requirement according to Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty: ... decide on a constitution according to Art. 146 Basic Law (GG).

The Second World War is only ended when the legal succession with the territory of the Free City of Danzig is clarified under international law.
As the representative of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, the Plaintiff must be heard on any legal succession and on the amount of reparation claims.
Without an agreement of the Plaintiff, the World War has not ended.

If the Free City of Danzig is no longer recognized, then the Versailles Peace Treaty is no longer recognized. Then the Plaintiff is the representative of the German Imperial Empire and the Versailles Peace Treaty must be renegotiated.
In this case, the Plaintiff is the representative of the German Imperial Empire.

Concerning the Plaintiff Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince

Personal details:
The Plaintiff, as Chief Forest Inspector, has already started a successful forest conversion into stable mixed stands 40 years ago. The successes are already visible. The Plaintiff himself has bought up meadows and reforested them. The strongest tree that the Plaintiff has personally planted already has a circumference of more than 2 meters. He has received the best probationary period evaluation - see Exhibit No. 2. In 2002, he developed the best concept for a company pension plan and company financing - see Exhibit No. 2. For this purpose, reforestations were to be carried out in Brazil with the help of Prof. Dr Rudi Seitz in order to

spread the capital. Without the political persecution, the Plaintiff would probably be the largest asset manager of the Germans, if not worldwide. Probably more money would have flowed into reforestations, for education and an old age pension in developing countries than all UN Organizations have spent on such projects since the Agenda of Rio de Janeiro, the Agenda 21.
In 2009, the Plaintiff with Ms. Karin Leffer and Mr. Manfred Heinemann published the book: "Do Your Duty - Save Your Existence" ISBN 978-3-8370-7286-0 - reviews, among others at www.amazon.de.
In 2019, the Plaintiff was confirmed as the responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig. At his instigation, significant laws were changed. The letter to the Dutch farmers was commented, "That explains everything."

Concerning nationality:
The Plaintiff's great-grandfather was a British police chief in Mauritius. There he cared for people suffering from yellow fever at the police station, fell ill himself and died.
The grandfather was British, but a German colonial officer in German East Africa and ended slavery in East Africa. He was raised to the hereditary peerage. He was killed in the offensive battle for Tanga in 1914.
The father of the Plaintiff was in Danzig only for education and returned to his homeland the League of Nations Mandate Tanganyika already in 1924 until the British sent him there in 1940 as part of the Allies against the German Reich.
The father turned down a steep career in the German Wehrmacht, evaded conscription, and engaged in undermining military strength at the risk of his life.

The Plaintiff's father made use of the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality of February 22, 1955 (Rejection of National Socialist German Nationality). The government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria/FRG confirmed to the Plaintiff's father that he was a national of Danzig and "German in the meaning of Article 116, (1) of the Basic Law" see Exhibit No. 3a and 3d. He could therefore no longer become a deputy. The Plaintiff's father submitted his claims for damages to the United Nations. In 1957, the United Nations confirmed that he was a national of the Free City of Danzig and that his claims would be settled in accordance with the London Debt Agreement of 1953 – see Exhibit No. 3b and 3c.

In 1990, the Plaintiff filed a lawsuit for damages at the German Federal Constitutional Court on account of the German-Polish Border Treaty. The lawsuit remained there until the Federal Constitutional Court Act was amended, according to which lawsuits no longer had to be accepted. Berlin was still occupied. Border treaties under international law could not be concluded. The German-Polish Border Treaty merely confirmed the administrative boundaries drawn by the occupying powers.
A constitution confirming the national territory is still pending.
The Plaintiff, together with Ms. Karin Leffer and others, founded the Association for the Law in 2006 to demand German law. In order to make clear which German right is demanded, the Free City of Danzig was politically reorganized and Danzig identity cards were issued. The Plaintiff was expropriated without compensation and deprived of his liberty expressly because of his nationality. However, the Plaintiff has always held on to his nationality and his right.

With Mrs. Karin Leffer, the Plaintiff is suing in Washington DC against the Federal Republic of Germany, the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium and the EU, claiming that the USA has jurisdiction to restore the FRG as a constitutional state and to realize the 2 + 4 Treaty. This means that a constitution for the FRG will be decided according to Art. 146 (this constitution must be approved by the Danzigers), in which the borders are defined. The court in Washington DC decided that the USA is not competent, how a constitution for the FRG should look like. The Danzigers are competent. The Plaintiff therefore submitted a constitution defining the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig. Without regulating the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig under international law, i.e. the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig must be

recognized by the Danzigers, the World War is not over. To this end, the Plaintiff has submitted a Nationality Act for the FRG. Without the consent of the Danzigers to a new nationality act, the Danzig nationality does not expire. Without the consent of the Danzigers to a new nationality act, the World War is not over.
Who recognizes the nationality of the FRG, must recognize the constitution and the Nationality Act, which the Plaintiff has agreed to. Then, for example, Mrs. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, must apply for this nationality.
Who does not recognize the Constitution and the Nationality Act of the FRG, the Plaintiff is responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig and all other states are responsible for its protection and enforcement of the reparation claims.

Whoever does not recognize the Free City of Danzig does not recognize the Versailles Peace Treaty. For him, the Plaintiff is the representative and agent of the German Emperor. The Weimar Constitution never came into force for the Plaintiff's father. He had never recognized this constitution and never received an identity card of the Weimar Republic.

Therefore, whoever does not recognize the nationality of the FRG and does not recognize the nationality of the Free City of Danzig, for him the Plaintiff is the negotiator of the results of the Second and First World Wars.

As a national of Danzig, the Plaintiff is the "possessor of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law," and thus the Plaintiff is the possessor of the FRG. The nationals of the National Socialist German Reich are merely the administrators of the property of the Danzigers. As representative of the Free City of Danzig, the Plaintiff determines the amount of the reparation claims. As representative of the German Reich, the Plaintiff determines the assets of the German Reich.

Regarding the "Germans" in general - in particular see Exhibit No. 2

To a state belongs a state people, defined by the national law/ordre public, a state power and a state property.
The last ordre public of the German (Third) Reich was that at the time May 08, 1945.
The "Germans" have lost any claim to a constitutional state and thus to property. The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was conceived as the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig. The Allies have the state power. The 4 powers were the military part of the Allies, the Danzigers are the civil part of the Allies. With the beginning of the negotiations to the 2 + 4 Treaty, the scope of the Basic Law Art. 23 GG was abolished on July 17, 1990 and thus the "German" government was formally deprived of sovereign powers.

All further "laws" are therefore not sovereign provisions, but merely civil agreements that apply to Danzigers only if they agree, because Danzigers cannot become deputies.

The Basic Law has already been amended 60 times. But provisions, such as: Art. 120: The Federation shall bear the costs of the consequences of war and occupation... and Art. 133: "The Federation shall enter into the rights and obligations of the unified economic territory." and Art. 146 GG: "The GG shall expire on the day on which a constitution is promulgated to which all Germans have agreed.", still exists. This is due to Art. 79 (1) sentence 2: The GG cannot be amended insofar as it concerns peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues. It is clear that the nationals of the German Reich cannot decide unilaterally on these

issues. To do so, the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law," that is, the Danzigers, must agree.

In Oct. 2020, the Plaintiff discovered the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act of the German Reich. He informed that without his explicit consent this Section is null and void. Thereupon this Section 40a fell away on Aug. 12, 2021 without a sound – see Exhibit No. 2, page 2.
Thus it is confirmed that the Plaintiff as a Danzig national has the say in the FRG.

Section 15 of the Nationality Act was overwritten. This means that all nationals of the German Reich are not "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law", but "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law". The Unification Treaty between the FRG and the GDR was amended to confirm that the GDR and FRG still formally exist. The State of "Germany", which the then Federal Foreign Minister of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher registered at the UN, does not exist.
Again: **It was confirmed from "German" side that the Plaintiff is responsible for peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues.**
This was also confirmed by the District Court of Washington DC.
Until a constitution is promulgated, the Plaintiff is the representative of the FRG and GDR under international law.
The joint "government" of the FRG and GDR, are merely civil law representatives of the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

To pay reparations, foreign trade surpluses were first used to build up state assets, then used to buy gold, but then used to build up the EU. In 65 years about 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surpluses were accumulated. These do not earn interest. Behind the hand one says: "These are hidden reparations and are a taboo subject. Some Germans say resignedly that the Germans are the paymasters of the world because they lost the war.
But there are also the Danzigers. Why are they involved in the payments?
This must be kept in mind: In 2019, 50'000'000'000,-€ in foreign trade surpluses were achieved with the USA alone, the citizens of the USA bought more in German goods than the German citizens bought from the USA. The 50'000'000'000,- $ have the Germans. If therefore simply more $ are printed, the $ loses value. But then the imports for goods become more expensive, because there is no corresponding equivalent. Inflation occurs, the saver loses. However, if the printing of $ notes is covered by creditors, there is officially an equivalent value. Interest is charged on these loans to the government. In the USA, the interest rate is about 3.5%. Other government bonds trade as high as 9%. If one takes an average of 5%, then 300'000'000'000,-€ are paid annually for the German foreign trade surplus.
If Germany does not have to pay reparations, then the German Bundesbank could give loans to states to buy German goods. Then the Germans would have an annual income of 300'000'000'000,-€ from the trade surpluses.
But these 300'000'000'000,-€ now flow to those who finance the foreign trade surpluses instead of the Germans. Thus the rich become richer, the poor poorer.
Imagine how rich the Germans would be if they gave loans so that their goods could be bought. But if the "Germans" agree with the Danzigers on a common constitution, all reparation claims are extinguished.
Germany with its 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surplus can buy up companies and lands worldwide just like China.

Explanation:

The Nationality Act of the "Germans" has the date of issue July 22, 1913. The "Germans" have kept this as a sign of the rejection of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The president of the USA did

not want to conclude a peace treaty with an emperor. Despite capitulation, the British maintained the naval blockade. 750'000 Germans had already starved to death. Therefore, the Weimar Republic was founded. But the Weimar Constitution intentionally had no scope and no nationality law of its own. The Constitution of 1871 was supposed to come into force again. But that would have meant war again. It was hoped that Hitler would re-establish the Imperial Empire. But Hitler instead, completely eliminated everything that the German state people still meant, the German National Act, the German ordre public.
The German nationality is since then, the National Socialist German nationality. The Germans have violated all international law and have waged a house-to-house combat for Berlin, thus declaring it a fortress. A fortress enjoys no protection. What applies to the capital applies to the whole country. No independent government can be formed. The "Germans" have been without rights ever since. They cannot negotiate the amount of reparations. The Germans were not asked, which the Allies immediately extract. The East Germans were allowed to be murdered, beaten to death, raped en masse and finally expropriated and expelled without compensation with impunity. France had in effect appropriated the Saarland and the Benelux States had annext territories. The Germans had no say in the matter.

With the founding of the FRG by the Basic Law (GG), the nationals of the German Reich with the status of Danzigers, were again granted the old applicable law of the German Imperial Empire. The GG was promulgated only after the 3 Western powers had enforced 33 amendments.
If now a "German" wants to regain the claim to a right and property, then he must renounce the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich and take another nationality. If a national of the National Socialist German Reich wants to do this in the territory of the FRG, then he must either recognize the constitution of the FRG and the nationality law of the FRG or apply for the nationality of the Free City of Danzig.

With the promulgation of the Basic Law on May 23, 1949, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, received the status of a Danziger through Art. 116 of the Basic Law. Art. 116 Basic Law: "German in the meaning of Art. 116" refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." But with the status of a Danziger one does not acquire the possession of the right of a Danziger, nor does one acquire a share in the state property.
The Second World War began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig by the German Reich, which was under the protection of the League of Nations according to Article 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.
In % the Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses, but was the only state not to receive reparations.

However, the Allies are obliged to protect the Danzig.
In Art. 1 of the 2 (FRG and GDR) + 4 (Powers) Treaty, the 4 Powers make it a condition of Germany's sovereignty that a constitution under Art. 146 GG must be adopted. A constitution according to Art. 146 must be approved by the "holders of German nationality in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG", i.e. the nationals of the Free City of Danzig recognized under international law.
Without the consent of the Danzigers to a constitution, the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig cannot be recognized under international law.
Without Danzigers, no constitution can be adopted under Article 146 of the Basic Law.
Without Danzigers there is no peace treaty with the Germans.
Without Danzigers, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich continue to be subject to this law. Only as long as there are Danzigers and thus Danzig law applies, can the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich subject themselves to this law.

Without the Danzigers, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich cannot acquire any other nationality unless they emigrate.

Without the Danzigers, it is of no use to expressly renounce the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich. Without the Danzigers, they are still subject to National Socialist law, even if they explicitly recognize again the German/Danzig laws at the time Jan. 1920, they are still liable for reparations and cannot form state property until the Danzigers have been compensated.

Without the Danzigers, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich remain eternally without rights and eternally obligated to make payments.

How do the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich get out of this situation? By winning the World War after all. With the introduction of the € in 1999 as book money, the Europeans believed that they had integrated the Germans. But in 1999 Section 40a was inserted into the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913. Thus the people of the FRG, the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 Abs. 1 GG" were declared to be nationals of the German Reich. With the introduction of the € as cash, the Framework Decision on the EU Arrest Warrant, the first regulation on EU judicial cooperation, was created. According to it, all EU states and even the USA must execute German arrest warrants without examination. However, the introduction of the Judges and Public Prosecutors Act in 2005 eliminated the independence of the judiciary. Germany should thus not be a member of the EU, and the Extradition Convention would have to be terminated by the USA.
But the EU is bought by the Germans. Without Germany, there is no EU. Without the largest net contributor, there is no EU.

What reproach from the Second World War does anyone want to make to the "Germans" now? The Wehrmacht behaved correctly. The war crimes were committed by the multinational SS. The SS was paid by the industry. Hitler, of course, had created the SS as an independent war party under Section 1 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, with its own insignia and titles.

As already addressed:
The inhabitants of the Federal territory have accumulated 6'000'000'000´000,-€ in foreign trade surpluses in 65 years. These are de facto interest-free loans to other states.

Who benefits from this?

The US President Donald Trump, for example, had demanded from the Germans to reduce the foreign trade surpluses. In 2019 alone, the foreign trade surpluses with the U.S. amounted to 50'000'000'000,-€. But millions of Germans stated to freeze in winter because they lack the money for heating. The Federal Ministry of Finance of the FRG could have bought however without further with the foreign trade surplus for 50'000'000'000, -€ oil in the USA. The consequence would be less national debt of the USA.
In comparison, China has only half of the foreign trade surplus of the Germans and buys with it worldwide companies and lands.

Who benefits from government debt? These are the shareholders, the strategic partners of the WEF.

Mr. Klaus Schwab or the "backers" could blackmail the "Germans" with the fact that the "Germans" are and remain nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

The German Chancellor Angela Merkel to the "bank rescue": "The markets have demanded this.". With the markets the WEF was meant.

Only after the Plaintiff with Mrs. Karin Leffer filed suit in Washington DC, the Plaintiff as responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig and the Plaintiff wrote in Oct. 2020 that without his express consent the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913 is void and demanded only 160'000'000'000,-€ in damages but the power of disposal over the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surplus, everything changed.

On Aug. 12, 2021, Section 40a fell away without a sound. Section 15 was overwritten. According to this, the Plaintiff cannot become a national of the National Socialist German Reich even if he applies for it. But all others are still nationals of the German Reich according to international law and even the Austrians again.
With an amendment to the Unification Treaty in July 2021 between the FRG and the GDR, it is confirmed that the FRG and GDR still exist and there is no final peace settlement.

The rulers of the FRG and GDR have declared to the people that the GG has been the constitution of both states since 1990.

The GG has been amended 60 times. But provisions like Art. 116, 120, 113 and 146 GG still exist. This is due to Art. 79 (1) sentence 2 mutatis mutandis: The GG cannot be amended insofar as it concerns peace treaties, occupation law and defense law.

Logically, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich cannot unilaterally decide on peace treaty regulations. But the GG expires on the day on which a constitution is promulgated in accordance with Article 146 GG.

It can no longer be concealed that the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich cannot promulgate a constitution and a nationality law without the Danzigers. There the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich can conclude bilateral treaties as they wish. There will never be an end of demands without the Danzigers.

It goes without saying that when the former "Germans" have exterminated the last remnant of Germans recognized under international law, they will never be able to acquire any rights.
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Transition Treaty in the Light of the Sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Germany
*…. which finally led to the so-called „2+4 Treaty" **of 12 September 1990**…*
*In the course of the „2+4 Treaty" an exchange of notes took place **on 27/28 September 1990** between representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. This exchange of notes provides in Art. 2 for the expiry of the „Transition Agreement", combined with the restriction according to Art. 3 that various enumeratively listed provisions remain in force despite the statement of Art. 7 para. 1 sentence 2 of the „2+4 Agreement". Accordingly, the following provisions of the Transition Agreement shall remain in force after 1990:*
- from the first part: Article 1(1), first sentence,
„Transition Treaty“
CHAPTER ONE-GENERAL PROVISIONS
ARTICLE 1
*1. The Federal and Land authorities shall have the power, **in accordance with their respective competences under the Basic Law** of the Federal Republic, to repeal or amend legislation enacted by the Occupation Authorities, except as otherwise provided in the*

Convention on Relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany(') or any of the related Conventions listed in Article 8 thereof….

…and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, Article 2(1), Article 3(2) and (3), Article 5(1) and (3), Article 7(1) and Article 8,

- from the third part: Article 3(5)(a) of the Annex, Article 6(3) of the Annex,
- from the sixt part: Part Six: Article 3(1) and (3) - Reparations
Article 3
***1. The Federal Republic shall in the future raise no objections against the measures which** have been, or **will be, carried out** with regard to **German external assets or other property**, seized for the purpose of reparation or restitution , or **as a result of the state of war**, or **on the basis of agreements concluded , or to be concluded , by the Three Powers with other Allied countries , neutral** countries or former allies of Germany.*

Remark: With the Versailles Peace Treaty, there is a treaty between the Three Powers and with the Danzigers, which is continued with the UN and the International Court of Justice in The Hague, see Art. 37 of the Statutes.

*3**. No** claim or **action shall be admissible** against persons who shall have acquired or transferred title to property on the basis of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, or against international organisations , foreign governments or persons who have acted upon instructions of such organisations or governments.*
- from the seventh part: Art. 1 and Art. 2,
- from the ninth part: Art. 1,
- from the tenth part: Art. 4.
*….The continuing provisions are essentially so-called **„petrified Occupation Laws",** i. e. Occupation Law, which were not subject to any disposition by the German authorities even at the time of the conclusion of the „Transition Agreement". In summary, the Occupation Law, which continues to apply, can be divided into three broad areas:*
- All rights and obligations created or established by legislative, judicial or administrative measures of the occupying authorities or as a result of such measures shall remain valid.
- Furthermore, all measures that have been taken against the „German foreign assets or other assets" for the „purposes of reparation or restitution or on account of the state of war", including a halt to the proceedings in this respect, shall remain valid.

Note: The scientific service does not summarize correctly: It reads: "have been or **will be**".

<u>*, including a halt to the proceedings in this regard, remain effective.*</u>

<u>**Remark: There is, no party capacity, no right to have a say**</u>

- Finally, „measures taken by the governments or with their authorization in the period between 1 September 1939 and 5 June 1945 because of the state of war in Europe", including a halt to the proceedings in this regard, remain effective.

The attentive reader will notice that after the 2 + 4 Treaty the " petrified " occupation law with reparation obligations was confirmed.
However, the scientific service has not read the 2 + 4 Treaty carefully.

2 + 4 Treaty
Article 1
(4) The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic ***shall ensure does not contain*** ***that the constitution of the united Germany any provision*** *incompatible with these principles. This applies accordingly to the provisions* ***laid down*** *in the preamble, the second sentence of Article 23, and* ***Article 146 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.***

It talks in terms of the future.

London Debt Agreement
Article 5 Claims excluded from the Agreement
(2) Consideration of claims arising out of the second World War by countries which were at war with or were occupied by Germany during that war, and by nationals of such countries, against the Reich and agencies of the Reich, including costs of German occupation, credits acquired during occupation on clearing accounts and claims against the Reichskreditkassen shall be deferred until the final settlement of the problem of reparation.

Article 25 Action on reunification of Germany
The parties to the present Agreement will review the present Agreement on the reunification of Germany exclusively for the purpose of-
(a) implementing the provisions of the Annexes to the present Agreement regarding adjustments to be made in respect of specific debts upon such reunification, except ***in so far as such provisions are to become automatically operative upon that event;*** *and*
(b) making the provisions of the present Agreement applicable to the debts of persons residing in the area reunited with the Federal Republic of Germany; and
(c) making equitable adjustments in respect of debts in the settlement of which consideration is given to the loss of or inability to use assets located in the area reunited with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Once again, so that it is unmistakably clear:
The government of the FRG can only act according to the competences laid down in the Basic Law. This is formally no longer given since 17 July 1990. And factually the GG in substantial points is not kept any longer, for example Article 16, 25, 38, 116 (1), 97, 101, 133 GG.

The provisions of the Transition Agreement relating to reparations are still in force and have legal effect. The London Debt Agreement has been ratified by numerous states and must be terminated by any state which no longer recognizes it, or it is to be enforced. "..., is deferred until the final settlement of the reparations question." The final settlement of reparations questions depends on the Danzig. Again, all states have already received reparations except the Free City of Danzig. All states are obligated to the Danzigers. If the obligation under Article 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty is fulfilled and a constitution is adopted under Article 146 of the Basic Law, in which the state borders are defined, a new state is created. With the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, who are not obligated to any reparations. A completely sovereign state with military freedom of alliance is created.

So the Danzig nationals decide on a final settlement of the reparation questions.

As quoted on page 37, expressly remains in force:
Part Six, Article 3(1) of the Transition Treaty of May 26, 1952:
Article 3
(1) The Federal Republic shall in the future raise no objections against the measures which have been, or will be, carried out with regard to German external assets or other

property, seized for the purpose of reparation or restitution, or as a result of the state of war, or on the basis of agreements concluded, or to be concluded, by the Three Powers with other Allied countries, neutral countries or former allies of Germany.

With the deprivation of the Plaintiff's German right, the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, Art. 43 ordre public was again definitively violated. This is a prohibited act of war.

If the Danzigers demand the expropriation of German property without compensation, then this must be enforced. "... ***Lawsuits against the enforcement and enforcement authorities are excluded."***
Whoever does not execute takes sides against the Danzigers in a world war that has not ended and becomes an ally of the National Socialist Germans. He himself becomes a lawless Nazi and with him his compatriots.

It should be clear to the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich that they are protected from endless reparation demands only by the Danzigers. No one can demand reparations from the Danzigers. All are obliged to fulfill the Danzigers their demands.

German" assets also include German legal entities such as the subsidiaries of international corporations in the FRG. These are also liable abroad to the extent of their assets located in the FRG, for example Tesla with its plant in Brandenburg.
The Tesla Group, too, can protect itself from expropriation in the USA by paying its taxes to the Plaintiff instead of to the municipality, the state and the federal government.

Once again, anyone can represent Danzig's interests under Section 677 Management without a mandate. Anyone, for example a Somali, can hang a Danzig flag on his ship and capture German ships, keep his share and transfer the rest to the Danzigers. Also, for example, North Korea or the Russian Wagner troops.

But no Cuban, for example, can confirm to a national of the National Socialist German Reich that he is the "owner of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". No one except a Danzig national can confirm that he has a share in the state property of the FRG. No one except a Danzig national can confirm that a national of the National Socialist German Reich has a right to protection by Danzig/German law. No one except a Danzig national can confirm that he is a national of the Nationality Act of "Germany". Nor can anyone confirm that anyone is a national of the German Imperial Empire with the Constitution of the German Imperial Empire and has a share in the property of the German Imperial Empire, except the Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff had submitted to the German Federal Government and the Defendants in the U.S. a Constitution for the FRG with a Nationality Act for the FRG, which included the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig. This was not answered and thus rejected.
Therefore, the Plaintiff has now informed the Government that the Constitution of 1871, with its associated laws, will be reinstated with the Plaintiff as the representative of the German Emperor. Of course, the government would have to be reconstituted first. But the laws at the time 1900 and/or 1920 and/or as these up to 1990 still applied, are without further from Nov. 09, 2022 again in force. For the Plaintiff, these laws have never ceased to be in force.

How do German politicians tell their voters that they have always been lied to about their true nationality? And what commitments have the politicians made to the WEF?

Due to the announcement to demand the power of disposal over the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ trade surpluses, Mr. Olaf Scholz announced to increase the minimum wages instead of only by 2% as before immediately by 20%, in order to reduce the foreign trade surpluses. The inhabitants of the federal territory have the Plaintiff to thank for this increase in minimum wages.

With the Second Act on the Regulation of Nationality, Austrians were released from the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich by law in 1955, not by personal expression of will. This law was repealed in 2010. Thus, Austrians formally became nationals of the National Socialist German Reich again. Austria has violated the State Treaty of 1955. This treaty is therefore null and void and the Austrians are also obliged to pay reparations.

With the overwriting of Section 15 of the Nationality Act, it was suggested to the descendants of the Jewish population who had fled from the Nazis that they become nationals of the FRG, at least "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". It was clearly written that they become "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (2) GG" and thus are not allowed to have a German passport and become liable for reparations. Self-blame who does not read carefully.

France probably suspects where the journey is going and symbolically invited the EU to the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles.

The government of the FRG obviously expects the Plaintiff to conduct peace negotiations. After all, the government knows that the Plaintiff has been declared competent by the court in Washington.

The Free City of Danzig must grant Danzig law to everyone.
The Free City of Danzig's reparation claims are small in relation to the foreign trade surpluses. A Danzig resident cannot deny any resident of the Federal territory his share of the foreign trade surpluses as soon as the reparations for the Free City of Danzig are paid and nationality of the Free City of Danzig or of "Germany" is applied for.
Of course, everyone is free to apply for the nationality of "Germany" or Free City of Danzig to the Plaintiff. For organizational reasons, only collective applications of at least 1,000 persons will be accepted.

If the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich accept the "German" nationality according to international law, then they belong to the largest creditors against many states.

The WEF has nothing more to say.

The Corona measures served essentially also the destruction of "German" assets in the amount of 1'000'000'000´000,-€. The sanctions against the Russian Federation are likewise directed against the business location FRG. The attacks against Nordstream 1 and 2 were not directed against the Russian Federation, but against the German economy.

Above all the Europeans, but of course also the rest of the world must now consider which "Germany" they want. The FRG, then they must force the "Germans" to recognize the Constitution of the FRG and the nationality of the FRG or to enforce the reparation demands of the Danzigers or to renegotiate the Versailles Peace Treaty.
What 95% of the inhabitants of the Federal territory are for should be clear.

The state organs of the "Germans" also include the Catholic and Protestant churches

The Vatican, represented by Mr. Archbishop of Freising and Munich Marx.
The Catholic bishops take an oath to the lawful government and the German state system. The governments of the German states, as well as the federal government are not formed by directly elected deputies according to Art. 38 GG and the state law. At least 50% of the deputies are appointed by political parties. Thus the government is not lawfully appointed. The state system includes Art. 97 Independence of Judges and Art. 101 Lawful Judges. Judges were deprived of their independence by the Law on Judges and Public Prosecutors in 2005. Public prosecutors are appointed as disciplinary superiors of judges. The state system of the FRG no longer exists.
The Catholic Church in Germany is financed by taxes. There is no longer any justification for tax revenues.
The Catholic Church is also liable to pay reparations to the Danzigers.

The Protestant Church, represented by Annette Kurschus
The Protestant Church is also financed by taxes and is thus an organ of the state. This was also the case in Danzig.
Now the Protestant Church wants to deliver valuable vestments, which the Danzigers saved during their escape, to Danzig, although no peace treaty has yet been concluded. Although, for example, the gold stocks of the Danzigers, are not at the disposal of the Danzigers. By what right does the German Protestant Church relinquish property of the Danzig Protestant Church? The transfer of property from one organ of a state to the other is a transaction under international law. As long as reparations to Danzig have not been paid, there is definitely still war, even between the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, including the Protestant Church and the Protestant Church of Danzig.
If there are no more Protestant Danzig nationals, the property of the Danzig Protestant Church falls into the state property of the Free City of Danzig.

If the "Germans" want to set a sign for peace, then they must see to it that reparations are paid and preferably start doing so themselves and at least make a symbolic acknowledgement.
Otherwise the handing over of the robes is merely another act of expropriation of the Danzigers by the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich and the continuation of the war of the Germans against the Danzigers.

In detail - see Exhibit No. 2 Special/concrete legal relationships of the "Germans" of the Coburg District

Facts

The "Germans" have violated every right against the Danzigers and lost all rights. The "Germans" have waged a war of extermination against the Danzigers and lost all rights. The "Germans" can only regain rights through a peace settlement with the Danzigers.
All essential laws of the German Imperial Empire and the Free City of Danzig, respectively, which essentially applied until 1990, have been repealed - see Exhibit No. 5.
National Socialist law is being practiced again.
The Plaintiff was expropriated without compensation and deprived of his freedom expressly because of his Danzig nationality.
As already stated, the Plaintiff understands this to open the way for new negotiations on the results of the World War.

The Claims

Claims of the World Citizens
The rulers of the FRG should declare in writing that they recognize the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts. They are obliged to do so anyway after the abolition of Section 15 GVG and according to Articles 24, 25 GG and the New York Convention on the Enforcement of Arbitral Awards.
The rulers of the FRG should expressly renounce the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich and convene a peace conference and expressly invite Poland, Ukraine and the Russian Federation to participate.
With this action, no one should stand in the way of or ignore a peace negotiation.
After all, Poland has officially called for it with its reparation claims in the amount of 1'300'000'000´000,-€ and also Greece still demands reparations.
The subject of the peace negotiations must be the establishment of an international force to enforce arbitration judgments.

The German government can no longer hide behind the Danzigers.
If the rulers do not follow, then they are convicted as enemy agents of humanity, who have no immunity simply because of their National Socialist nationality.

The German armed forces are to become part of an international force that enforces arbitral awards.
After deducting the reparation claims of the Danzigers, the foreign trade surpluses are to be used to grant loans on reasonable terms to developing countries, taking into account the views of the regional population.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig
Whoever presents a Danzig identity card faces national authorities exterritorially, i.e. a Danziger has de facto the status of a diplomat. A motor vehicle license plate of a Danziger is assigned the country code DA and CD. Only officials who recognize the primacy of arbitration over state courts have jurisdiction. These are non-terminable international civil servants for life and receive an appropriate service card.
These are the rules of general international law. The Danzigers are in the territory of the FRG at the instigation of the "Germans". They are therefore not subject to the "German" jurisdiction according to Section 20 of the Courts Constitution Act and therefore not subject to authorities and their instructions:
Section 20 of the GVG:
(2) Moreover, German jurisdiction also shall not apply to persons other than those designated in subsection (1) and in sections 18 and 19 insofar as they are exempt therefrom ***pursuant to the general rules of international law*** *or on the basis of international agreements or other legislation.*

This applies until the Free City of Danzig receives its own territory.
This can be either all the forests of the federal and state governments or, alternatively, the German State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania with the territory of the Free City of Danzig and Pomerania (Kashubia) and Silesia described in Article 1 of the Danzig Constitution.
In this regard, it should be noted that East Germany is still under Polish administration only. The German-Polish Border Treaty of 1990 is merely a confirmation of the administrative boundaries established by the occupying powers. Berlin was still occupied in 1990. The German Federal Government can only act within the framework of the Basic Law. Therefore, according to Art. 79 (1) sentence 2, it cannot decide on peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues and thus not on recognized borders under international law.

Neither the "Germans" nor the Poles can decide on the territory of the Free City of Danzig. The legal succession of the Free City of Danzig should be regulated by a constitution according to Art. 146 of the Basic Law. This is the requirement according to Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty. But an already submitted constitution for the FRG or "Germany" with a nationality law of the FRG or "Germany" was not accepted until now.
Supporting Ukraine in the war is out of the question for Danzigers. There must be a clear separation of the "holders of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" and the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

The Free City of Danzig must be fully compensated, including lost profits. The same applies, of course, to the nationals of the Free City of Danzig with compensation for pain and suffering. Foreign trade surpluses are to be used for this purpose. The remaining use should benefit both residents of the federal territory and developing countries.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
After the claims of the Plaintiff in the amount of 160'000'000´000,-€ were not accepted, the Plaintiff increases his claims to 320'000'000´000,-€. Of this amount, 100'000'000'000,-€ will be used to prove that it is sufficient to extensively cultivate 10% of the usable agricultural and forest areas in order to preserve biodiversity and, at the same time, obtain higher yields by mass and value.
Another 100'000'000´000,-€ from the demand will be used to relieve the debt of the poorest countries.
The rest of the claim will be used to finance an international force to enforce arbitration awards.

Against the Plaintiff particularly the Coburger committed again criminal offences. Even if this was done for reasons of reasons of state, in order to be able to negotiate the results of the World War, must be compensated with appropriate damages and compensation for pain and suffering - see Exhibit No. 4.
According to Section 677 of the German Civil Code, anyone can represent the Plaintiff as a world citizen, as a representative of the Free City of Danzig and personally at any time. Any government, any citizen, no matter if New Zealander, Argentinian or Somali can enforce the claims and demand his share.

Concerning the World Economic Forum (WEF)

The WEF is a Swiss foundation. The WEF has long ceased to be a noncommittal discussion forum. The WEF has assets of 300'000'000,-€. Numerous multinational companies belong to the WEF as strategic partners, as well as numerous politicians.

The WEF claims to work for the benefit of mankind. The members of the WEF have committed themselves to this according to the statutes. Most companies therefore have a Code of Business Conduct. For example, Koninklijke DSM N.V. Koninklijke DSM N.V. is also a strategic partner of the WEF, or the WEF is a strategic partner of Koninklijke DSM N.V.. The Code of Business Conduct also obligates each partner to comply with it and therefore WEF is also obligated to comply with this Code of Business Conduct.

This Code of Business Conduct obligates the WEF to comply with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. No form of corruption is recognized. If this Code of Business Conduct cannot

be observed in a country, the Group will seek solutions on its own initiative. Every six months, all employees must sign a binding declaration to report any violations. A whistleblower office has also been set up for this purpose. Each contractual partner of the DSM Group has undertaken to comply with the Code of Business Conduct as an enforceable right (arbitration agreement).

But the true circumstances are quite different. Koninklijke DSM N.V. offers excellent employment contracts to attract the best employees.
In reality, these contracts cannot be enforced because Koninklijke DSM N.V., with WEF as its strategic partner, controls the judiciary and the lawyers.

All strategic partners of WEF have branches in the FRG with legal departments. All these legal departments would have to criticize the German, especially the Bavarian judiciary. Systematically unfair court proceedings as in the FRG count as war crimes.
Whoever is silent about this agrees.

Facts

The founder and director of the WEF is Klaus Schwab, a national of the National Socialist German Reich. He identifies himself as a national of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), at least as a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG)". In truth, he is a national of the National Socialist German Reich. He thus covers up the fact that he owes the Free City of Danzig and the Plaintiff all his assets and cannot inherit anything. Unless he renounces the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich and applies for the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany or the Free City of Danzig.

Obviously and proven by the Plaintiff, the strategic partners of the WEF benefit from the fact that National Socialist law is practiced again.
Obviously, the WEF's strategic partners benefit from Germany's foreign trade surpluses.
Obviously the WEF covers up crimes like deprivation of liberty, serious bodily injury resulting in invalidity, forgery of documents, false medical opinion by their strategic partner of the WEF the Koninklijke DSM N.V. and their CEO, member of the WEF board, Mr. Feike Sijbesma.
Obviously, the WEF with their strategic partner, Koninklijke DSM N. V. dominates Switzerland.

Specifically:
The WEF includes Koninklijke DSM N.V. as a strategic partner. The Koninklijke DSM N.V. has taken sides in favor of Klaus Schwab, who is obligated to reparations, at the expense of the Plaintiff, who is entitled to reparations. This only so that Koninklijke DSM N.V. does not have to pay the debts to the Plaintiff. In the process, criminal acts such as deprivation of liberty, serious bodily injury resulting in disability, forgery of documents, false medical opinion, etc. were committed. The person responsible for this is the CEO of the DSM Group, Mr. Feike Sijbesma. Mr. Feike Sijbesma is a board member of the WEF and at the World Bank - for details see Koninklijke DSM N.V.

The above-mentioned crimes could only be committed because the entire Swiss state apparatus dances to the tune of the DSM Group or WEF. The Swiss People's Initiative for Judicial Reform confirms with 130,000 signatures that the entire state apparatus is appropriated by the "political class" at the expense of the citizen. Judgeships are bought, which would already be punishable today. Qualification is rather a disadvantage when it comes to promotion.

The Swiss Confederation has taken sides in favor of the DSM Group, to the detriment of the Plaintiff. The Swiss Confederation is therefore also obliged to comply with the Code of Business Conduct.
The Swiss Confederation has taken sides in favor of Klaus Schwab, who is obligated to make reparations, to the detriment of the Plaintiff, who is entitled to make reparations.

The WEF is a Swiss foundation and as a Swiss person is fully, jointly and severally liable.

The WEF is strongly suspected of being a criminal organization that always does the opposite of what it claims to want to do. The WEF is thus suspected of being the legal successor of the SS, a multinational satanic sect.
Like any other Swiss Confederate, the WEF is jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiff for the violation of the general rules of international law. The violation was committed knowingly and willfully against the Plaintiff as a representative of the Free City of Danzig and thus took sides, in the unfinished war against the Free City of Danzig and thus against the World Citizens.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
The WEF leadership must confirm in writing that it recognizes the primacy of arbitration over state courts. Any strategic partner or member of the WEF that does not recognize this primacy must be removed from the WEF.
If the WEF does not follow this demand, the WEF is exposed as an enemy of humanity.
As punishment, those responsible for the WEF should be banished to the Sahara, so that they can learn there to act responsibly for themselves.

A partial claim is made against the WEF in the amount of 1'000'000´000,-€.
Of this amount, the Plaintiff assigns 50'000'000,-€ to Somalia and 50'000'000,-€ to Madagascar.
If the assignments are accepted others will follow.

The Claim of the Danzigers
The WEF, as a Swiss legal entity, has taken sides at the expense of the Danzigers and thus has taken sides in the unfinished World War.
The claims are based on whether the WEF confirms in writing with its strategic partners and members the priority of arbitral awards over state courts.

The amount of the Plaintiff's claims are also based on this.

Concerning Koninklijke/Royale DSM N.V.

Koninklijke/Royale DSM N.V. is a Dutch stock corporation with locations in 50 countries.
The Code of Business Conduct of the DSM Group is in fact its constitution, an arbitration agreement, an internationally binding enforceable law.

Facts

The Plaintiff represents an almost ingenious scientist, whose doctoral thesis has been cited 370 times, even after 20 years, against Koninklijke DSM N.V. She was so severely damaged

in her health by Koninklijke DSM N.V. that she had to take early retirement. Due to the nerve-racking, imposed lawsuits, she is now a helpless person.
In detail:
The scientist signed a contract with Koninklijke/Royale DSM N.V. in Germany. The contract was countersigned in Switzerland. International legal relations are involved. Therefore, arbitration proceedings must be carried out. The Plaintiff is thus conducting arbitration proceedings. Against the arbitration award of Oct. 14, 2015, the DSM Group filed an appeal of 77 pages with 226 marginal figures with the Swiss Federal Supreme Court. This appeal should already not have been accepted for formal reasons. The only argument of the DSM Group is the assertion that a national legal relationship exists, which is why the proceedings should have been conducted in accordance with the Swiss Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO) and not in accordance with the 12th Chapter of the Swiss Private International Law Act (IPRG). The DSM Group cites Mr. Isler as proof. But Mr. Isler was not involved in the signing of the contract. On the other hand, the Plaintiff has the envelope with which the contract was sent from Switzerland to Germany, together with the contract sent to Germany and the confirmation of residence in Germany. The claims arising from the Arbitral Award are only mentioned in passing in a meaningless margin. The main subject of the complaint is the political persecution of the Plaintiff because of his Danzig nationality. In this regard, Mr. Nordmann, as representative of the DSM Group, submits, among other things, an open letter from the Plaintiff to the Bavarian Minister of Justice/FRG.

The Plaintiff purchased the claims against the DSM Group.
The Swiss Federal Court ruled without a hearing on March 09, 2016, obviously wrongly that the contract would have been signed in Switzerland. Naturally, the Plaintiff opposed the federal judge with two motions for partiality. The motions for partiality were accepted as well-founded revisions and the court costs were paid for them. Thereupon, on April 15, 2016, the Aargau/Switzerland cantonal police broke open the Plaintiff's front door and delivered him in handcuffs to the already informed German police. This was already illegal because of the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons. Everyone knew that the Swiss Federal Office of Justice had expressly forbidden the extradition of the Plaintiff. The criminal offense of deprivation of liberty was deliberately committed. In doing so, the Plaintiff was able to be extradited due to the persistent violation of the principle of speciality; here: Indictment, Ref.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 concerning Danzig identity cards, the Plaintiff could not leave Switzerland without being arrested. According to the general rules of international law, the Plaintiff faced Switzerland exterritorially and had de facto the status of a diplomat.

A mandatory attorney was imposed on the scientist, with the threat of incapacitating her if she refused the mandatory attorney. In the process, the Plaintiff has the representation and represented the scientist in federal court as well. It is obviously known that the Plaintiff had been extradited. A lawsuit was to be filed against the DSM Group. In the process, the scientist was no longer a party.

The Plaintiff was obviously deprived of his liberty in order to destroy an international arbitration award. The Plaintiff was deprived of his liberty so that he could not enforce an international arbitration award. The scientist's duty lawyer submitted the 77-page complaint of the DSM Group to the District Court of Rheinfelden/Switzerland as an argument in favor of the scientist. Thereupon this duty lawyer was threatened by the lawyer of the DSM Group, Mr. Nordmann with consequences under professional ethics law and thus also the state judge. As said, the Swiss People's Initiative for Judicial Reform with 130,000 signatures confirms that the entire state apparatus has been appropriated by the "political class" at the expense of the citizens. Judgeships are bought, which would already be punishable today.
With the "political class" the WEF is meant.

Only through fortunate circumstances was the Plaintiff released again on April 13, 2017. The Plaintiff had to return to Switzerland because the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 had not been discontinued. The Plaintiff had entered Switzerland on April 28, 2017 and lived there unmolested, although he did not provide any information about his income. Now the Plaintiff was being prosecuted for illegal residence. A criminal offense that does not exist for the Plaintiff as a European. While one of the proceedings is still ongoing, the Plaintiff is convicted of illegal residence by the same Public Prosecutor's Office Rheinfelden/Canton Aargau, without informing the Plaintiff of this second proceeding. During a road traffic control the Plaintiff was arrested. He was only released by the immediate payment of 2'600,- CHF. Obviously, it had been planned to extradite the Plaintiff again. The Plaintiff moved to another Canton. He was to leave this one. There was no legal basis. Of course, the Plaintiff filed an appeal. But still the Plaintiff is suspicious and instructed a lawyer to check whether an arrest warrant had been issued against the Plaintiff again. It was only after a reminder that it was informed that indeed another arrest warrant had been issued, without informing the Plaintiff about the proceedings. Therefore, the Plaintiff was forced to leave Switzerland and to try to exhaust the legal process to the EU Court of Justice via Belgium.

Mr. Nordmann even boasts that he is the initiator of the deprivation of liberty and further criminal prosecutions of the Plaintiff.
The scientist, now helpless due to the proceedings, is suing the Plaintiff, the DSM Group and Switzerland in Washington DC. In Washington DC, because the Plaintiff himself is suing there. No decision has yet been made on the paid appeals at the Swiss Federal Court of March 2016, but court costs have nevertheless been debited against vehement resistance in breach of banking secrecy. Subsequently, another 11 bias applications were filed, which were not processed, and two declaratory actions were filed, which were not accepted. The Plaintiff had a second arbitration proceeding held. The arbitrator ruled on all bias motions and the two declaratory judgment actions within one week. There was no objection from the defendants.

The Plaintiff drew the attention of the District Court in Washington DC to the fact that the lawyers of Koninklijke DSM N.V. are also subject to the Code of Business Conduct and liable for compliance.
Mr. Nordmann then submitted the long-requested power of attorney from the CEOs of the DSM Group.
This proves that Mr. Feike Sijbesma is responsible and that the shareholders of the DSM Group are liable.

Koninklijke DSM N.V. has taken sides, in the unfinished World War in favor of the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich and is equal to them and must participate accordingly in the reparations.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
The Koninklijke DSM N. V. is liable for the fact that the World Citizens enjoy international protection.
For this purpose, a participation in the Koninklijke/Royale DSM N. V. in the amount of 10% of the capital is demanded. The profits from this participation are to be used to finance an international police force that monitors compliance with the Code of Business Conduct internationally. Surpluses will go to states with underpaid police forces.

The Claim of the Free City of Danzig
The Free City of Danzig receives 10% of the shares in Koninklijke DSM N.V.

The Claim of the Plaintiff
The Plaintiff receives a say with 20% of the votes in decisions of the DSM Group.

Concerning Mr. Feike Sijbesma

Mr. Feike Sijbesma is a Dutch national. Mr. Feike Sijbesma has been the most influential Dutchman since 2018. He has been a member of the Supervisory Board of the World Economic Forum (WEF) since 2019. He is also Climate Leader of the World Bank Group and Champion of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition - see weforum.org. As Climate Leader of the World Bank Group, he is largely responsible for the climate targets, including the nitrogen regulations in the NL (hasty anticipatory implementation of the Montreal resolutions) have already driven many farmers to suicide. He is also a Member of the Supervisory Board of the Dutch Central Bank (DNB). Besides these functions he was also "Special Corona Convoy" in the NL. He was essentially responsible for the Corona measures in the NL and thus also for the prosecutions, for example of doctors who successfully used Ivermectin.

Concrete facts

As CEO of Koninklijke DSM N.V., Mr. Feike Sijbesma was the first person responsible for ensuring that the Code of Business Conduct was complied with.
In fact, he is personally most responsible for the fact that this Code of Business Conduct was and is violated to the greatest possible extent.
Mr. Nordmann boasts that he arranged the deprivation of the Plaintiff's liberty etc. with Mr. Sijbesma's power of attorney.

It is obvious to assume that Mr. Feike Sijbesma owes his career to the fact that he violates any law without limits, according to the principle of the Mafia: "Only those who can be blackmailed belong to it."

The Claims

The Claim of the World Citizens
Mr. Feike Sijbesma should confirm in writing that he recognizes the primacy of arbitral awards over state courts.
Mr. Feike Sijbesma, in accordance with the Code of Business Conduct, must himself cooperate in clarifying who all is responsible for the deprivation of liberty of the Plaintiff.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig and the Plaintiff
If Mr. Feike Sijbesma is not acquitted in a criminal trial, Mr. Feike Sijbesma is liable in the amount of 10'000'000,-€ for damages and compensation for pain and suffering.

Concerning the Swiss Confederation

The Swiss Confederation has been considered a sovereign state since the Westphalian Peace Treaty of 1648, because it was no longer the Emperor who appointed the judges, but the Swiss themselves.
As early as the Congress of Vienna, Switzerland pledged to defend its neutrality and confirmed this in 1907 with the Neutrality Agreement.

By joining the ECHR, Switzerland did not violate these principles of state because the independence and impartiality of judges was agreed upon.
But by the sober fact that also in Strasbourg "German" judges with a false "German" identity sit and Germany is again a dictatorship and Switzerland submits to their judgments (also by the Lugano Agreement), the sovereignty of Switzerland is no longer present.
The best example is provided by the extradition of the Plaintiff against his will. Bavaria has fully violated the requirements of the Swiss Federal Office of Justice in the extradition of the Plaintiff – see page 50. Sovereignty has been violated to this day.

In addition, Switzerland has degraded its officials to employees and they no longer check the legality of their actions, but act stubbornly on instructions and therefore, contrary to the Constitution no longer respect international law.

Therefore, the Plaintiff was extradited on the instructions of the DSM Group or its strategic partner WEF, although this was excluded under the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons. All parties involved knew that the Swiss Federal Office of Justice had expressly prohibited the extradition. They all knew that the Plaintiff could not leave the country without being arrested because of the ongoing violation of Swiss sovereignty. It was also known that the Plaintiff was deprived of his liberty because of his nationality.
Switzerland thus violated its neutrality.

In the sense of international law, Switzerland is thus no longer a state, but a community under civil law.
A Swiss identity card is no longer proof of being a national of the Swiss Confederation, but proof of belonging to the Swiss community under civil law.
No Swiss can any longer present official confirmation that he or she is a national of the Swiss Confederation.
With a Danzig identity card on which "Swiss Confederation" is written as a nationality, a Swiss is internationally confirmed as a national of the Swiss Confederation.
The difference is that this confirms that a Swiss with a Danzig identity card confirming Swiss nationality is extraterritorial to the national state courts of Switzerland.
Arbitration tribunals have jurisdiction. With the Swiss Constitution and Swiss laws at the time of 1990 as the arbitration agreement.

Facts

Only now has the Plaintiff inquired with the Swiss Federal Office of Justice why the Romanshorn Tax Office does not recognize the precedence of arbitral awards over state court judgments, although the Rheinfelden Tax Office has already done so. In this regard, the Plaintiff pointed out that the extradition proceedings, Ref.: B 224`163/TMA have not yet been completed. Ms. Monika Trachsel replied that she had approved the extradition, the Plaintiff had filed an appeal against it with the Federal Court, the Federal Court had approved the extradition and the Court in Strasbourg is competent for appeals. The case would be closed.

A contract, a procedure is not finished until it has been settled. Who is liable?

Already in the summer of 2010, the Plaintiff informed the Swiss Federal Office of Justice that he would demand damages if he was extradited. The Plaintiff identified himself with his Danzig identity card. Ms. Monika Trachsel answered the request for extradition correctly: *Extradition*

for the execution of three arrest warrants is rejected. Only extradition for trial is approved so that an international arrest warrant for alleged illegal possession of weapons can be cancelled. A conviction is denied. After that, the Plaintiff would have only had to get a court date for the hearing, appear and go back. But the Plaintiff filed a complaint on the grounds that the Germans will not comply with the conditions and terms of extradition. On Dec. 21, 2012, the Plaintiff was arrested. The Swiss Federal Court ruled that the FRG is a reliable contracting state and will comply with the requirements and conditions of extradition. The Plaintiff was proved right. It was intended that the Plaintiff would not be released from custody. He had been psychiatrically examined twice. From prison, the Plaintiff had informed the Swiss Federal Office of Justice that the extradition decision was being violated and filed a claim for damages at the Bern Higher Court. The Bern Higher Court answered incorrectly that it had no jurisdiction. Only through the knowledge of the Plaintiff and hunger strikes, the Plaintiff was released.
The Plaintiff was held in captivity to carry out unauthorized law enforcement measures in the matter of Danzig ID cards. This resulted in the Indictment Case No. 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. In order to cure the violations of the conditions of extradition, the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court Mr. Lohneis requested extended extradition. Correctly, on March 10, 2014, Ms. Trachsel refused the entire extradition on the grounds that it was not requested for extradition of criminal acts, but for political reasons. The Coburg authorities should have closed the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. However, this has not happened to date, although even the German legislature has now ruled in favor of the Plaintiff.
The Plaintiff is entitled to damages and satisfaction ex officio for 300 days of imprisonment to this day. Presumably, compensation would have been paid if the Plaintiff had not submitted a bail offer of €1,344,000 to the Coburg Regional Court. But the Coburg Regional Court, in its judgment of Sept. 18, 2013, Case No.: 2 Ns 118 Js 181/08, judged the bail to be too low to release the Plaintiff from custody even one day earlier, which according to the judgment was 10 months (so even the statutory early release after 2/3 was illegally denied) The Coburg Regional Court acted only on behalf of Swiss authorities, in effect as a Swiss judge under the general rules of international law.

A conviction was out of the question. Neither under German law and certainly not under Swiss law was there a criminal offense. How high must compensation be if a bail offer is deemed too low? Probably in the amount of how one values his freedom. That is 300 days times 1'344'000,-€/day = 403'200'000,-€. That is the problem.
Once again: A contract, a procedure is only completed when it has been settled.
As long as the purely Swiss proceedings, Case No.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 have not been completed, no settlement can be made.
According to Swiss law, a wrongful imprisonment must be settled ex officio, i.e. on the basis of a legal obligation. If the Swiss Federal Office of Justice had arranged for compensation and passed this compensation on to the Germans, then the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 would certainly have ended. But so Mrs. Karin Leffer is still wanted because of the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, accusation: "Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. von Prince are the representatives of the Free City of Danzig.".
The Swiss Confederation is also liable for this.

According to the Basel commentary on a violation of the principle of speciality, Switzerland would have to file a complaint at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. But there sit Germans, who did not end the war against the Danzigers.
But Switzerland has been a member of the UN only since 2002. Before which court would Switzerland have to sue if it were not yet in the UN? Of course, before a court of arbitration, where the parties appoint the judges themselves.

Although the extradition was explicitly refused, on April 15, 2016, the Cantonal Police broke down the Plaintiff's front door and extradited him in handcuffs to the German police. Only by fortunate circumstances, the Plaintiff was released on April 13, 2017. He had to return to Switzerland because the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 had not been discontinued. In Switzerland, the Plaintiff is now being prosecuted for illegal residence. The Plaintiff informed Ms. Trachsel of this and filed motions for prejudice due to the unlawful prosecution. Notwithstanding this, the prosecution continued. The Plaintiff filed a complaint with the European Court of Justice in Strasbourg for violation of Articles 2, 3. 5, 6, 7, 13 and 14 due to the extradition from April 15, 2016 to April 13, 2017, submitting 168 pages of official documents. This complaint was shredded by a Swiss employee at the European Court in Strasbourg, on the grounds that the legal process had not been exhausted – see Exhibit No. 7. But although the motions for bias against Mr. Lüdi, President of the Rheinfelden District Court, have not been decided, the Plaintiff has been convicted: for Danzig identity documents as a forger, for illegal residence, and by the Public Prosecutor's Office for resistance to authority. The Rheinfelden Public Prosecutor Office want the German Federal Office to enter these convictions in the Plaintiff's criminal record.

But the German Federal Office of Justice rejects these convictions. Thus, even the German Federal Office of Justice confirms that Switzerland is acting in violation of international law. One must imagine that: The Plaintiff is wanted by the Bavarians with an arrest warrant for Danzig identity cards. But the German Federal Office of Justice states that Switzerland acts illegally towards the Plaintiff.

In the Arbitral Award of Oct. 21, 2020, the arbitrator settles 12 bias claims and two unaccepted declaratory judgment claims within one week. That was easy. He only had to decide on the first two motions for bias against the Swiss Federal Judge Klett, which were accepted and paid as substantiated appeals. He only had to decide whether a contract was signed in Switzerland or in Germany. As proof that the contract was signed in Germany or Switzerland, there is the envelope with which the contract was sent to Germany, the contract with the sending address to Germany and the confirmation of residence in Germany. This also enabled a decision to be made immediately on 10 further motions for bias and two declaratory actions.
Do we need further evidence to establish that all state courts in Switzerland have declared themselves incompetent?

The further facts

Swiss treaties with the Free City of Danzig are still in force, for example the International Traffic Agreement with DA as the country code for Danzig. The Canton of Graubünden recognizes this, as does the Swiss Federal Office of Justice. But the Canton of Zurich does not. The Plaintiff was imprisoned for three days, from 01.12.2011-03.12.2011 because of his Danzig ID. Compensation and satisfaction are pending. On the instructions of the DSM Group, the Plaintiff was also prosecuted by the Canton of Aargau for Danzig identity cards. Damages are pending. Regarding the Plaintiff's claims against the DSM Group, the Rheinfelden Tax Office ruled correctly. The Romanshorn Tax Office also did so at first, but then, on the instructions of the DSM Group, no longer. A final ruling is pending.
The Plaintiff has demanded at the Commercial Court of Zurich the expropriation of DB Schenker AG, in the sole ownership of the FRG in his favor. Initially, the case was processed, but for the past year there has been a standstill.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens

The World Citizens claim from the rulers of Switzerland the written acknowledgement of the precedence of arbitral awards over state courts.
This is Swiss law anyway. Switzerland probably has the best arbitration law in the world and advertises it.

World Citizens are calling on Switzerland to restore "civil servants" to permanency so that international law and Switzerland's Constitution are respected.
According to its extradition law, Switzerland must not extradite anyone to a state that does not conduct fair trials.
Switzerland must withdraw from the ECHR and the International Covenant on Civil Rights or demand that the FRG withdraw from the ECHR and the International Covenant on Civil Rights.

If the rulers do not comply with the demand for written recognition of the priority of arbitral awards over state courts, then they are exposed as hostile agents against the Swiss. In doing so, they are doing everything they can to destroy what Switzerland is all about, to the detriment of the Swiss. They have caused a joint and several liability for every Swiss.
They are not entitled to be financed with taxes if they refuse to restore Switzerland in the sense of international law.

If the Swiss government does not comply with the demands, then a Swiss must act on behalf of the Swiss government. The head of the Romanshorn Tax Office, the Higher Court of the Canton of Thurgau and the head of the Zurich Commercial Court come into question. These have already been informed.
It should be clear that it can no longer be kept quiet that Germany is once again a dictatorship. A judge from Thuringia has made a preliminary inquiry as to whether he is allowed to issue arrest warrants under EU law, even though he is not independent. Switzerland, too, can no longer claim to the public that it knows nothing about this.
The Plaintiff has also proposed Swiss as arbitrators so that a one-sided judgment is not handed down.
But what use is that if Swiss courts and authorities, do not recognize the primacy of arbitral awards?
The consequence is that the Swiss do not recognize any law and therefore have none. They took sides in the war between the Danzigers and the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, and likewise fall under claims on which they do not have to be heard.
Switzerland should know what it means to violate the general rules of international law. The Geneva police had asked the son of the Libyan president to pay for a parking violation. But he had the status of a diplomat. In response, Libya had a group of Swiss tourists arrested and released them only after lengthy ransom negotiations and payments.

There will now be a peace treaty with the Germans. The question is, is Switzerland in it or is Switzerland an enemy state towards the Free City of Danzig or World Citizens and remains an enemy state.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig

The authorities of the Swiss Confederation must also be aware of the fact that violations of the general rules of international law lead to a joint and several liability which does not become time-barred.

Switzerland in particular must know that the Germans have lost all say in reparations. After all, Switzerland confiscated German property without asking. At that time, the FRG (as a quasi-Danziger) had expressly pointed out to Switzerland that Danzig property may not be confiscated.

This situation has not changed. The 2 + 4 Treaty has not been realized. The District Court in Washington DC, where the Swiss Confederation is also a defendant, has declared the Plaintiff competent to terminate the World War.

Switzerland has taken sides in the war and must participate in the claims from it accordingly. These are dependent on the extent to which Switzerland honors the treaties with the Free City of Danzig: For example, the International Traffic Agreement, the Double Taxation Agreement (does not apply to residents of the FRG), and the London Debt Agreement.

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Transition Treaty in the Light of the Sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Germany
- from the Part Six: Article 3(1) and (3) - Reparations
Article 3
1. The Federal Republic shall in the future raise no objections against the measures which have been, ***or will be,*** *carried out with regard to German external assets or other property, seized for the purpose of reparation or restitution, or as a result of the state of war, or* ***on the basis of agreements concluded , or to be concluded , by the Three Powers with other Allied countries , neutral*** *countries or former allies of Germany.*

Remark: With the Versailles Peace Treaty, there is a treaty between the Three Powers and with the Danzigers, which is continued with the UN and the International Court of Justice in The Hague, see Art. 37 of the Statutes

3. No claim or action shall be admissible against persons who shall have acquired or transferred title to property *on the basis of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, or against international organisations, foreign governments or persons who have acted upon instructions of such organisations or governments.*
London Debt Agreement
Article 5 Claims excluded from the Agreement
(2) Consideration of claims arising out of the second World War by countries which were at war with or were occupied by Germany during that war, and by nationals of such countries, against the Reich and agencies of the Reich, including costs of German occupation, credits acquired during occupation on clearing accounts and claims against the Reichskreditkassen shall be deferred until the final settlement of the problem of reparation.

From the description of the "Germans":
The provisions of the Transition Agreement concerning reparations are still in force and legally effective. The London Debt Agreement has been ratified by numerous states and must be terminated by any state that no longer recognizes this agreement, or it is to be enforced. "..., is deferred until the final settlement of the reparations issue." The final settlement depends on the Danzigers. The Danzigers determine and no one else - see Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty and decision of the District Court in Washington DC. Again, all states have already received reparations except the Free City of Danzig. All states are obligated to the Danzigers. If the requirement under Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty is fulfilled and a constitution is adopted under Art.

146 GG defining the state borders, a new state is created with nationals of the Free City of Danzig who are not obligated to any reparations. A completely sovereign state with military freedom of alliance is created.
Thus, the Danzig nationals decide on a final settlement of the reparations issues.
If the Danzigers demand the expropriation of German property without compensation, **this must be enforced. Lawsuits against the enforcement and enforcement authorities are excluded.**
Whoever does not execute takes sides against the Danzigers in a world war that has not ended and becomes an ally of the National Socialist Germans, he himself becomes a lawless Nazi and with him his compatriots.

It is now up to the Swiss authorities to restore the sovereignty of Switzerland and to recognize the primacy of arbitral awards over state judgments.
It is now up to the Swiss authorities to restore Switzerland's neutrality and to enforce against German assets based solely on reparation claims by the Danzigers.
The first arrest of the Plaintiff was on Dec. 01, 2011 by the Canton of Zurich for 3 days because of his Danzig nationality. Damages are still due.
The head of the Zurich Commercial Court must finally enter the Plaintiff as owner in the Zurich Commercial Register of DB Schenker AG. Lawsuits against this are not allowed.
If the head of the Zurich Commercial Court does not enter the Plaintiff as the owner of DB Schenker AG in the Commercial Register, every Swiss will be treated like a Nazi.
Or the head of the Commercial Court may never again be financed with taxes.
If the head of the Commercial Court is threatened with consequences, then the head receives a Danzig identity card with the nationality "Swiss Confederation". This confirms her internationally as a Swiss national. She becomes a Danzig official for life and is thus an international official. The decisions of an international "Danzig" official can be appealed to an international arbitration tribunal or must be enforced. A Swiss official who also becomes a Danzig official remains a Swiss official. A Swiss official who becomes a Danzig official has the confirmation to protect Swiss law, but primarily the general rules of international law.
He is also financed with taxes by Swiss who are committed to the Swiss Constitution, sovereignty and neutrality, and international law.
All other Swiss are suspected of being lackeys of the WEF.

The same applies to the Debt Collection Officer in Kaiseraugst. She must seize a partial claim of the Arbitral Award of Oct. 21, 2020 against the dependent subsidiary of the DSM Group, DSM Nutritional Products AG, or she is not on the side of the Swiss, but on the side of the shareholders of DSM Nutritional Products AG.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
The Plaintiff was imprisoned for a total of 666 days under Swiss sovereignty and 74 days under Swiss responsibility under Belgian sovereignty. In addition, the Plaintiff was further prosecuted for his Danzig nationality, was arrested further times and was released once only by payment of 2'600,-CHF and another time by payment of 800,-CHF. In addition, the Plaintiff was forced to move and could only use his apartment as a mailbox.
Damages and satisfaction are due.
The Plaintiff demands 320'000'000´000,-€. Switzerland is jointly and severally liable, as is every "German".

The Swiss Confederation is entitled to indemnify itself against the assets of the "Germans".

The extent to which the Plaintiff is liable to the Swiss is determined by the Swiss authorities: Are they now acting as Swiss in the sense of international law or as lackeys of the WEF? Do they now seize "German" assets and the debts that the DSM Group has to the Plaintiff or not.

What else? Do the Swiss authorities imagine that they can always demand "ransom" only in favor of one party unjustly, with threats of violence and deprivation of liberty, but never pay anything?

According to Section 677 of the German Civil Code, anyone can represent the Plaintiff as a World Citizen, as a representative of the Free City of Danzig, and personally at any time. Any government, any citizen, whether New Zealander, Argentinian or Somali can enforce the claims and demand his share.

Concerning the Kingdom of Belgium

Belgium is a parliamentary monarchy
In the Versailles Peace Treaty, Belgium received territories of the German Empire (Eupen-Malmedy). These areas are German speaking. But German is not an official language. Belgium had offered the German Reich that these territories could be bought back. But this was not possible for financial reasons. After the Second World War Belgium annexed a small part of Germany.

Facts

The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg (ECJ) ruled on May 27, 2019, based on the preliminary inquiry of two suspected Romanian bank robbers through Irish courts, that German public prosecutors are not independent – Case No. C-508/18 and C-82/19 and C-509/18. German public prosecutors are therefore not judicial authorities in the sense of EU law and are not allowed to issue arrest warrants. 5,000 German arrest warrants had to be reissued.
The Plaintiff therefore traveled to Belgium in order to be able to exhaust legal recourse to the EU Court of Justice from there, so that it would be established that the Bavarian judges are not independent either.
However, the Plaintiff was immediately arrested on July 17, 2019. He had all the evidence of innocence with him. The essential ones were presented right away during the arrest examination. These were the official confirmation of the government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria, in which the Danzig nationality is confirmed and the official documents of the United Nations, which confirm that the Plaintiff is a Danzig national, and the Nationality Act of the Free City of Danzig. In addition, the complaint for violation of Art. 2, 3, 5 ,6, 7, 13 and 14 ECHR.

All other evidence was stored in his laptop. The assigned duty attorney was on vacation. Therefore, the Plaintiff could not defend himself according to Belgian law at the court hearing on July 23, 2019. The Eupen Court of First Instance approved the extradition, but imposed conditions in the judgment of July 23, 2019. These, of course, were not complied with.
The deadline for the appeal was 24 hours. In the Latin prison, only French is spoken. A request can be made in prison only every 24 hours. To do this, one must have an application form that one also receives only every 24 hours. In addition, the rule is that you have to make the application in the prison where they only speak French.
So, purely theoretically, it was not even possible to file a complaint in the prison within 24 hours. Therefore, immediately after the trial, before the verdict was available, the Plaintiff wrote and

mailed three complaints within 24 hours. However, these complaints did not reach the court until 48 hours later.

From the outside, it was possible to achieve that the asylum application was accepted at the asylum office and a file number was assigned: Ref. 888 369 8. Thus, the extradition should be temporarily inhibited – Confirmation by the Eupen Public Prosecutor's Office by letter dated Aug. 28, 19, Ref. AUSL. 64/19 "..that the extradition of Mr. von Prince to the German authorities **has been postponed due to the asylum procedure...".** On Sept. 04, 2019, a hearing of the Plaintiff by the Asylum Office should take place at 10 o'clock in the prison. But on Sept. 03, 2019 at 16:45, the Plaintiff was told that he would be extradited the next day. The Plaintiff's phone was already blocked. With the cellmate's phone, no lawyer could be reached by phone. The next morning, the Plaintiff's cellmate was led out of the cell. His telephone had also been blocked in the meantime. The Plaintiff had to leave the prison against his determined resistance. It was claimed that the hearing with the asylum office would be held outside the prison. As expected, the Plaintiff was arrested at the prison gate and extradited.

According to the Framework Decision on the European Arrest Warrant 2002 JI 584, extradition can only be refused if the EU Commission has established long-lasting and serious violations of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. The EU Commission should have made this determination at the latest with the judgment of the EU Court of Justice on May 27, 2019 – Case No. C-508/18 und C-82/19 sowie C-509/18.
But even if the EU Commission does not find such violations, the extraditing state is obliged to ensure itself that the Charter of Fundamental Rights is respected.
The Plaintiff was explicitly extradited for Danzig ID cards.

The Kingdom of Belgium has thus taken sides in favor of the "Germans" obligated to make repairs and to the detriment of the Plaintiff entitled to make repairs.
The Kingdom of Belgium has handed over the Plaintiff to judges who are neither independent nor neutral and are not judicial authorities within the meaning of EU law.
Corresponding damages are due.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
The World Citizens also demand that His Majesty the King of Belgium confirm that arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts.

The Claims of the Danzig Nationals
The Kingdom of Belgium must recognize the Free City of Danzig and carry out for the enforcement of the reparations of the Danzigers by expropriations of German property in favor of the Danzigers.
Otherwise, the Kingdom of Belgium itself does not recognize the Versailles Peace Treaty and must repay the unjustly demanded reparations. It was not the German Reich that started the World War. The German Empire was attacked by Russia and France and Great Britain were allies of Russia.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
The Plaintiff was unjustly imprisoned under Belgian sovereignty for 74 days, expressly because of his Danzig nationality and even accused of being a representative of the Free City of Danzig. Damages and compensation for pain and suffering are due.

The amount of the claim is determined by the opinion on the Free City of Danzig.

If the Kingdom recognizes Danzig IDs, then the amount of the claims from 74 days of imprisonment is to be negotiated in another arbitration.

If Belgium does not recognize Danzig ID cards, the results of the First World War must also be renegotiated.

Concerning the Republic of Austria

Austria had joined the German Reich without resistance in 1938 and had thus ceased to exist under international law. In the Moscow Declaration of 1943, it was decided to re-establish Austria as a state in order to uphold the Versailles Peace Treaty. However, it was also stated that Austria must contribute to reparations.
In the London Debt Agreement of 1953, the "Germans" undertook to pay reparations without Austria. With the Second Act on the Regulation of Nationality in 1955, the Austrians were released by law (not by their own will) from the Nationality Act of the German Reich.
Thereupon the State Treaty of Austria with the 4 powers could be concluded in 1955. The conditions are not to enter into any connection with Germany and to respect the human rights not only on paper.
The Second Act on the Regulation of Nationality was repealed by law in 2010. Formally, the Austrians are again nationals of the German Reich according to the Nationality Act of the German Reich.

Facts

The Austrians were also involved in the invasion of the Free City of Danzig. Unlike the Danzigers, no Austrian was sent to a concentration camp for holding on to his nationality. Unlike Danzig, Austria was not destroyed. Unlike, for example, the Plaintiff's father, the Austrians were paid for their war actions and received pensions from them. The Danzigers were asked to pay twice for reparations from the First World War. The Danzigers had to participate in the repurchases of annexed territories and in the compensation payments for the East Germans and in the solidarity surcharge for the Central Germans, etc.
The Double Taxation Agreement between Austria and the FRG explicitly states that the FRG may only levy taxes in accordance with international law. Austria must know that the 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized and Bavaria is again a dictatorship and therefore not entitled to levy taxes.

With the unchecked enforcement of Bavarian judgments, Austria also violates the ECHR and thus in two respects against the State Treaty of 1955. Human rights are not respected and Austria again submits to the National Socialist German law.

In addition, Austria has ordered compulsory vaccination and banned the sale of Ivermectin, thus violating human rights and thus violating the conditions of the State Treaty.
The State Treaty of 1955 has definitely been violated and is therefore null and void.

The Plaintiff had written to the Austrian Government regarding the State Treaty concerning the Bavarian Saline Forestry Offices. The State Treaty between Bavaria and Austria concerning the Saline Forestry Offices was concluded in 1955, after Austria had been re-established as a state. The Plaintiff pointed out that he was the owner of these forestry offices. There was no response to this. The expropriation without compensation of the subsidiary of the Bavarian MAN Group in Steyr was demanded. The Register Court answered that such a case is not provided for.

Now the Plaintiff has applied for partial enforcement of the Arbitral Award of Oct. 21, 2020 by registration as part owner of Swiss Post Solutions in the Commercial Register in Vienna. The Commercial Court answers incorrectly that the registration would have to be made at the registered office of the company.
It is correct that the Plaintiff can determine against which property he wants to enforce.
For example, if the Plaintiff wants to enforce against the property of the commercial judge in Vienna and the judge has only a rented apartment in Vienna but a house in Croatia and Switzerland, the Plaintiff can register as the owner of the house in Croatia or Switzerland or both.

Until now Austria ignores the Danzig and the State Treaty of 1955.
Either Austria now honors its obligations to the Danzigers as a civilian part of the Allies and enforces against German property, or the Austrians are obligated to reparations to the same extent as the "Germans".
One may assume that the "Germans" have arranged it that way. Why not?

Again, Austria is also obligated to the Free City of Danzig for damages/reparations and pain and suffering, or they cure the violations of the State Treaty in which Austria enforces against "German" property without further ado.

The "Germans" have lost all rights and have no say in reparations and cannot file lawsuits against them. Every state has de facto annexed German territory, including Luxembourg. By what right does Austria want to refuse the transfer of the Bavarian Saline Forest Offices into the ownership of the Free City of Danzig or the Plaintiff?
But only if it takes sides with the "Germans". But then there is a deliberate violation of the State Treaty. Then no Austrian can talk himself out of it, he would not know that Bavaria is again a dictatorship, then no Austrian can talk himself out of it, he would not be of the opinion that the vaccination obligation and the prohibition of the sales of Ivermectin would be an offence against the human rights.

In this context, the Commercial Court of Vienna is required, for example, to transfer DB Schenker into the ownership of the Plaintiff.
If the Commercial Court does not comply, the leader is admitted Nazi and not entitled to be financed with Austrian taxes.

Even an Austrian cannot obtain official confirmation that he or she is a national of the Republic of Austria. An Austrian passport is no longer proof of being a national of the Republic of Austria. Only a Danzig identity card, stating nationality: "Republic of Austria" is the international confirmation of being an Austrian national.
The difference is that Austrians with a Danzig identity card face the state courts exterritorially. Only arbitration tribunals are competent, with the laws of Austria at the time of 1990.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
The World Citizens claim that the Austrian government in particular must confirm in writing that it recognizes the precedence of arbitral awards over state judgments. This is the best guarantee of Austria's sovereignty.

The World Citizens demand just as against the "Germans" their protection by Austria. The Austrian army should also form an international force to enforce arbitral awards.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig
If the Austrian authorities do not comply with the expropriation of German property without compensation, then the Austrians will have to participate to the same extent in the reparation claims of the Danzigers and possibly even exclude Austrian territory from the national territory as a partial territory of the Free City of Danzig.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
Although the Plaintiff is immune to coronavirus, proven by triple tests, including blood tests, cost almost 300,-€, the Plaintiff could not buy ink cartridges, etc. with daily negative result. The Plaintiff could not visit spas, which is absolutely important for maintaining his health because of his pre-existing conditions. The Plaintiff's health was damaged by the lockdown.

Because of the mandatory vaccination, the Plaintiff has deregistered and taken a second home in Switzerland for 650,-CHF/month.
The Plaintiff therefore demands a lump sum compensation of 10'000,- CHF.
This must be paid, even if the sum is comparatively vanishingly small.

Concerning the Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Netherlands is a parliamentary monarchy.
At the beginning of the Second World War, the royal family fled to Great Britain. This was unconstitutional. Contrary to the will of the German Wehrmacht to administer the Netherlands according to the rules of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, Hitler installed a "German" as head of state and wanted to introduce National Socialist law there as well. But this did not succeed to the full extent.

The Netherlands annexed territories in 1945, which were bought back in 1963.

Facts

Koninklijke DSM N.V. is a Dutch stock corporation. Koninklijke DSM N. V. has a Code of Business Conduct. This Code of Business Conduct applies to all subsidiaries worldwide. It ensures compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. No form of corruption is tolerated. If compliance is not ensured in a country, the DSM Group has undertaken to seek a solution itself.

All employees must sign every six months that they will report violations in a binding manner, otherwise they will be held jointly liable for further violations. Violations are not bindingly reported until the violations are cured. The Plaintiff has purchased receivables from Koninklijke DSM N.V. and is therefore also bound by the Code of Business Conduct.
Koninklijke DSM N V. explicitly takes advantage of the political persecution of the Plaintiff because of his Danzig nationality to prevent the Plaintiff from enforcing his claims from the Arbitral Award of Oct. 14, 2015. In doing so, the DSM Group submitted an open letter from the Plaintiff to the Bavarian Minister of Justice as an argument against the enforcement of the Arbitral Award of Oct. 14, 2015.
If the DSM Group already addresses the Danzig nationality, then it must know that the World War has not ended. If then the DSM Group presents the open letter to the Bavarian Minister

of Justice,then it must know that Bavaria is again a de facto dictatorship. Then the DSM Group must know that the Plaintiff has already been complying with the values of the DSM Code of Business Conduct for a long time without having known about it.
The representative of the DSM Group, Mr. Nordmann boasts that he is responsible for the deprivation of the Plaintiff's liberty on behalf of the CEO of the DSM Group, Dutch national Mr. Feike Sijbesma, so that the Plaintiff cannot have the Arbitral Award of Oct. 14, 2015 enforced.
The Plaintiff wanted to seize Koninklijke DSM N.V. in the Netherlands and enter the Netherlands to do so. He therefore submitted an application for free conduct to the Public Prosecutor's Office. No reply has been received.

It is very likely that the Plaintiff would also have been arrested by the Netherlands, on the basis of the arrest warrant issued by the Coburg Regional Court.

Presumably, also no Dutch judge can present the official confirmation that he is a national of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Again, a Dutchman with a Danzig identity card in which the nationality: "Kingdom of the Netherlands" is written, can obtain proof of Dutch nationality at the international level.
The difference is that he faces the state courts exterritorially.
Only arbitration tribunals have jurisdiction with the laws of the Netherlands at the time of 1990.

The Claims

The Claim of the World Citizens
His Majesty the King of the Netherlands should also confirm in writing that arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts.

The Claim of the Free City of Danzig
The Kingdom of the Netherlands shall confirm that a Danzig identity card does not constitute a punishable act.
The Danzigers were also financially involved in the repurchase of the territories annexed by the Netherlands, and this repurchased territory belongs to the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law," which are the Danzigers and not the nationals of the German Reich.
After insertion of Section 40a in the Nationality Act of the German Reich, date of issue July 22, 1913, and repeal of the First Nationality Act in 2010, no resident of the annexed or repurchased territories can present proof that he or she is a "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG)". They are in fact nationals of the National Socialist German Reich who are depriving the owners, the Danzigers, of their property.
This annexed territory must therefore be reintegrated into the Netherlands and the repurchase price paid, with a corresponding increase in value, must be paid to the Danzigers.
For this purpose, "German" property in the Netherlands may be expropriated.

The Netherlands had also expropriated all German property in the Netherlands in 1945. Also from a Danzig national. However, he filed a lawsuit against this and got his property back. A precedent therefore already exists – **Judgement of Raad voor het Rechtsherstel of Aug. 28, 1956 in case Wetzel vs. Beheerinstitut - Danzigers do not fall under "subjects of Germany" and are therefore not expropriated.**

Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte is a judge at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He claims to be a national of the Federal Republic of Germany, at least as a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". In fact, he is a national of the National Socialist German Reich, who rejects the international treaties of the FRG, for example the Charter of

Fundamental Rights of the EU, the European Convention on Human Rights, the ordre public of the FRG, the Constitution of the FRG and the Nationality Act of the FRG, and declares that he does not recognize European borders. He is strongly suspected of being an instigator and accomplice in the forgery of identity documents for the purpose of deception in legal transactions. He therefore does not enjoy immunity. The same applies to Prof. Dr. Bertram Schmitt at the International Criminal Court in The Hague.
The Russian Federation therefore rightly does not recognize these courts. Thereby the world peace is disturbed.

Therefore, a criminal complaint and criminal charges are hereby filed against Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte and Prof. Dr. Bertram Schmitt on suspicion of incitement and complicity in a forgery of identity documents.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
The Plaintiff was deprived of his liberty. The Dutchman, Mr. Feike Sijbesma as CEO of Koninklijke DSM N.V. is strongly suspected to be responsible as instigator.
Criminal charges and a criminal complaint are hereby filed against Mr. Feike Sijbesma for incitement to deprive the Plaintiff of liberty
and because of the suspicion of incitement to grievous bodily harm of the Dutch woman Dr. Hospers by systematically unfair legal proceedings - see the remarks on the claims against the DSM Group.

The Plaintiff was awarded claims against Koninklijke DSM N.V. in the Arbitral Award of Oct. 21, 2020. The Plaintiff demands enforcement.

Concerning the Republic of Poland

Poland is a republic.
Poland was extinct under international law and was only recreated by the German Imperial Empire in 1916.
In the Peace Treaty of Versailles Poland was granted large territories of the German Imperial Empire.
Poland attacked the Soviet Union immediately after the Versailles Peace Treaty. Arms shipments that were to be unloaded through Danzig were met with a strike by the people of Danzig.
Poland had annexed what is now western Ukraine. The result was the expulsion of the East Germans in 1945 so that the then East Poles (now West Ukraine) could be settled there.

De facto, World War II was also a war of the Soviet Union against Poland to restore the borders of the Versailles Peace Treaty.
Without Poland's war of aggression in 1920 against the Soviet Union, there would have been no expulsion of East Germans.

By 1990, every Pole, as well as the Soviet Union, was aware that the East German territories could be bought back.

The expulsion of the Eastern Poles from what is now Ukraine was justified by the fact that Poland had violated the Treaty for the Protection of Minorities and had harassed the German, Jewish and Russian minorities. Most of the 620,000 citizens of Jewish faith who fled via Danzig were Polish citizens. 80,000 Germans were forced to emigrate. This was the reason for the expulsion of the eastern Poles from what is now Ukraine.

Poland played a significant role in the outbreak of the Second World War. Poland claimed that Berlin was a Polish city. Poland wanted to wage war with France against the German Reich, which was only allowed to have 100'000 soldiers due to the Versailles Peace Treaty. Poland had already ordered mobilization in the spring of 1939. On Aug. 31, 1939, the German consul was assassinated in Krakow. Polish newspapers reported the victorious march on Berlin on Aug. 31, 1939.

The Danzigers had rejected Poland's aggression against the Soviet Union.
East Germany, including East Prussia, should have been awarded to the Danzigers in 1945.

The fact that it was decided that the Federal Republic of Germany would become the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig was done without their consent.

Facts

The German-Polish Border Treaty of 1990 is merely the confirmation of the administrative borders of the German Reich established by the occupying powers.
A border treaty recognized under international law could not be adopted while Berlin was still occupied. The Plaintiff had filed a lawsuit for damages on account of this border treaty. The lawsuit remained pending until the Federal Constitutional Court Act was amended to the effect that lawsuits no longer had to be accepted and then did not accept the lawsuit. Article 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty therefore also speaks of the future: "...will... will...".
For the Free City of Danzig this treaty is in any case completely meaningless. Neither the "Germans" nor the Poles can dispose of the territory of the Free City of Danzig without express consent. A confirmation/consent of the borders under international law should be made by a constitution decided in the future according to Art. 146 of the Basic Law. It is expressly stated in this 2 + 4 Treaty that it will not become effective until the conditions are realized.
As long as the 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized, East Germany is only under Polish administration.

Through the activities of the Plaintiff, Poland knows that the 2 + 4 Treaty has not been realized. That therefore the World War has not ended and the question of the territory of the Free City of Danzig, without the express consent of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig (that are not the inhabitants of Gdansk), cannot be settled under international law.
Poland has steadily increased its reparation claims, most recently to €1´300´000´000´000.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
The government of Poland should confirm the priority of arbitration tribunals over state courts.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig
Poland is requested to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty and to expropriate German property for the benefit of the Danzig nationals.
Until the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized, Article 104 of the Versailles Peace Treaty is to be observed and the Free City of Danzig, i.e. the World Citizens, is to be represented in foreign affairs and must/should join an international force for this purpose.

Anyone who has been issued a Danzig identity card by a Danzig national recognized under international law, such as the Plaintiff, must be represented by Poland in foreign policy until the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized.
Or Poland has to withdraw its officials from Danzig and the region of Pomerania/Kashubia and Silesia is demanded as an extended territory of the Free City of Danzig.
This is not a settlement in which Poland has a say. This is a demand on an area that is still territory of the German Reich.
Poland can only negotiate with the "Germans" about compensation for this.
Poland must enforce this claim.

If Poland does not fulfill its obligations under Article 104 even now, then the Versailles Peace Treaty is definitely terminated by Poland.
The Plaintiff is then obliged to claim the Eastern European borders of 1916, formally correct at the time of Jan. 1913, or to compensate for land losses of the German Reich by paying damages.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
Poland is also obliged to represent the Plaintiff in foreign affairs according to Article 104 of the Versailles Peace Treaty and to grant the Plaintiff the protection of foreign countries, both at home and abroad until the 2 +4 Treaty is realized.
Poland is thus obliged to protect the Plaintiff from unlawful prosecution measures under deprivation of the Danzig law, in violation of the general rules of international law. In the first place, Poland must ensure that appropriate damages and compensation for pain and suffering due to these unlawful prosecutions are enforced.
If Poland does not represent the Plaintiff, Poland has definitely, finally, abrogated the Versailles Peace Treaty, as it did with respect to the Soviet Union in 1920. Then it makes sense for Poland to demand NATO's entry into the war against the Russian Federation. Because if Poland does not recognize the Versailles Peace Treaty, then Poland does not recognize the 1990 German-Polish Border Treaty as a treaty under international law. Then not only the borders of the German Reich at the time of 1937 are negotiated, but the European borders (in favor of Poland in the borders of 1916), but formally correctly in the borders of 1913.
If Poland does not represent the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff is entitled to organize an international force itself to represent the Plaintiff and enforce its interests.
However, anyone else may take Poland's position and enforce the Plaintiff's interests by military means.

Concerning Ukraine

Whether Ukraine can be called a sovereign, democratic state is questionable.

Ukraine was released from the Soviet Union according to the principle of good faith that the former nationals of the Soviet Union would not engage in any hostilities against each other. The Russian Federation was supposed to join NATO. In 2014, the democratically elected pro-Russian president was removed by force.
Eastern Ukrainians did not agree with this. Eastern Ukrainians have held on to their right and are the representatives of Ukraine as it was founded on the principle of good faith.
It was not the inhabitants of Crimea who left the original Ukraine, but the Kievians who are renegades.

There has been fighting ever since. The eastern Ukrainians have their own state authority, the citizens are guaranteed their property rights and their ancestral right. They are thus sovereign states according to the general rules of international law.

In 1990, the present-day western Poles, including the inhabitants of Danzig, who were expelled from what is now western Ukraine, could have reclaimed their property in what is now western Ukraine.

Ukraine ranks 122nd among the most corrupt states. It may be doubted that Ukraine can be called a democracy.

Ukraine is already supported with 120'000'000´000,-€. Ukraine puts the damage itself at 700'000'000´000,-€. 20% of the inhabitants have fled abroad. 30% of the Ukrainians accepted in Germany do not want to go back.

The debts from this war cannot be paid by Ukraine for decades. Whether one can call such a state sovereign is questionable. There is the suspicion of acting on the instructions of the largest donors.

Ukraine receives the greatest support from the USA. This support is financed by the national debt of the USA. For this, the citizens of the USA pay interest. However, this interest flows mainly to the strategic partners of the WEF. So it is no wonder that the WEF is in favor of Ukraine's war and censors the arguments of the Russian Federation.
There the WEF debates about the war in Ukraine, but not about who earns from it.
There it is constantly revealed that Ukrainians are enriching themselves from the war through corruption.
But the EU wants Ukraine to join the EU.
Then Ukraine receives subsidies from the EU, for the most part these are paid again by the Germans.
Meanwhile, Ukraine has effectively expropriated a subsidiary of the Austrian Raiffeisenbank, which is 100% owned by Austrians, to pay for the war.
In doing so, Ukraine would first have to expropriate German assets and also these Austrian assets in favor of the Danzigers, so that the Second World War would end in the first place. Only then will the borders be clarified, especially in Eastern Europe.

Facts

Without settling the territorial issue of the Free City of Danzig, the World War has not ended and all European borders are in question. The war in Ukraine also affects the Danzig nationals and they have to participate in it in different ways of costs.
This is a clear violation of the general rules of international law towards the Danzig nationals.

Ukraine violates the proportionality of means with the war. Ukraine is asking for and demanding billions in support just so that eastern Ukrainians can speak Ukrainian and no longer Russian. But for Somalia, Madagascar, etc., a few billions are lacking to satisfy hunger and to compensate for the lack of rainfall due to global warming by irrigation.
Ukraine insists on the inviolability of its borders. At the same time, Ukraine owes its existence only to the release from the Soviet Union, which was carried out according to the principle of good faith. That means, of course, that there should be no hostile actions between the states of the former Soviet Union and the Russian Federation. This is the most natural thing in the

world. The Soviet Union dissolved itself because NATO felt threatened by the powerful Soviet Union and therefore there should be disarmament.
In the 2 + 4 Treaty, an eastward expansion of NATO was effectively ruled out. The German-Soviet Friendship Treaty was concluded.
And now the Germans are supposed to turn against the Russian Federation?
Only a few years ago it was valid for the Germans that they do not deliver weapons to belligerent states. For example, the delivery of clearance tanks to Saudi Arabia was rejected because they could also be used against demonstrators.

And now the Germans are not only supposed to participate in arms deliveries, but also to subsidize Ukraine. But a subsidy is an active partisanship. It is definitely a declaration to join the war and elementarily violates the rights and duties of the Danzig nationals.

It is simply not possible. Ukraine must be aware that the government of the FRG, are not owners of the FRG and both formally and factually no longer have any power of representation.

Ukraine has not complied with the Minsk Agreement. The Russian Federation rightly considers itself threatened by NATO and demands Ukraine's neutrality. Ukraine rejects this as an inadmissible restriction of sovereignty. At the same time, Sweden, for example, is neutral of its own free will.
On the other hand, Ukraine goes along with the Montreal decisions and restricts the property rights of its citizens.
It is ridiculous to see sovereignty violated by neutrality.
Mr. Selenskyj wants the Eastern Ukrainians to give up their right to self-determination. This is fascism.
Ukraine demands and demands, meanwhile over 120'000'000´000,-€ to destroy. What could be achieved with this sum in Madagascar and Somalia in comparison?
Ukraine puts Ukrainians above Somalis, for example. This is racism, pure cynicism.
Mr. Selenskyj forbids the surrender of Mariupol, calling it a violation of Article 25 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare.
Even if the Russian Federation today also renounces Crimea, Ukraine has lost more than it could gain.

In contrast, the Russian Federation adheres to the right of self-determination of peoples. For example, the Russian Federation grants the Chechens Islamic law.
In eastern Ukraine, state bodies have been established that guarantee the inhabitants their rights. The Russian Federation was free to recognize them as states and eventually provide assistance.

The Russian Federation is anxious not to wage war against Ukraine. The Russian Federation immediately advanced unhindered to Kiev and could have bombed Kiev if it had wanted to. That was a threatening gesture. Then the Russian Federation withdrew to the territory of the recognized states.
If the Russian Federation had wanted to wage war against Ukraine, Western arms deliveries would have already been stopped at the borders. The fact that Ukraine is now able to wage war is due to the concession of the Russian Federation.
Ukraine has started to attack the infrastructure. Of course, the Russian Federation responds to this by disrupting the infrastructure.

What do the people of Lviv have in common with the people of Sevastopol?
They have always been at war with each other.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens

Ukraine is demanded to recognize the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts. Then what is the point of waging war?
Ukraine should submit to international arbitration, preferably to this arbitration, and recognize that international arbitral awards take precedence over state court judgments. To this end, Ukraine should join an international force that enforces arbitral awards.
If the Russian Federation does not join, only then Ukraine has a right to be supported.

The Claims of the Danzig Nationals

Ukraine is demanded to take a stand on the territory of the Free City of Danzig and to enforce the rights of the Danzigers.
If Ukraine does not take a position on the territory of the Free City of Danzig, then it is necessary to renegotiate not only the 1937 borders, but also the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty and the Versailles Peace Treaty.
Ukraine must also enforce reparation claims of the Free City of Danzig.
The Ukrainian government must be aware that the "German" government is neither formally nor factually entitled to act on behalf of the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG)."
Ukraine must be aware that the Party of the "Greens" was not elected by more than 80% of the population. The support of Ukraine, demanded by the "Greens", is not shared by large parts of the population, even by blatant lies of the "Greens". Ukraine must be aware that the support of Ukraine comes about with the untruthful propaganda of the "Greens" that the Russian Federation is committing a unique breach of international law. It is concealed that, for example, Turkey has taken Northern Cyprus. It is concealed that Kosovo was created by a war with Serbia, etc.
Everything, which the government of the FRG makes available to the Ukraine, is reclaimed with an interest rate to 2%, over the inflation caused by the Ukraine.
These repayments are provided to states that suffer especially from bad weather conditions.

The Claims of the Plaintiff

Ukraine must also expropriate German assets in favor of the Plaintiff.

Concerning the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the legal successor of the Soviet Union - see seat in the UN Security Council.
The Russian Federation is a federal state with largely autonomous zones. For example, Islamic law is recognized in Chechnya.

Facts

The Russian Federation shares responsibility for the Danzig reparations.
The Soviet Union has in Art. 4 of the 2 + 4 Treaty the right to be allowed to invade the GDR without any other state being allowed to intervene.

The Russian Federation must know that the 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized and that Austria should not be in the EU with Germany because Germany is again a dictatorship.
The Russian Federation thus bears a share of responsibility for the fact that the EU is dominated by the German dictatorship.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
The World Citizens demand from the Russian Federation the recognition of arbitration tribunals above state courts.
The Russian Federation should participate in the creation of an international force to enforce arbitral awards.

This also ends the war in Ukraine. With the discussion of the territory of the Free City of Danzig, the borders of Ukraine must also be negotiated.

The Claim of the Free City of Danzig
The Russian Federation must ensure that the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized and for this purpose expropriate German property in favor of the Danzig nationals or
the territory of the Free City of Danzig and thus all Eastern European borders must be negotiated.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
In case of doubt, the Russian Federation should expropriate German assets in favor of the Plaintiff.

Concerning the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy.
Great Britain was instrumental in the Versailles Peace Treaty. Great Britain maintained a naval blockade against the German Imperial Empire, even though it had surrendered. This led to famine in the German Empire. 750'000 Germans had already starved to death. This forced Germany to sign the Versailles Peace Treaty.
Great Britain acted as a protecting power for the people of Danzig and threatened to take over the executive power in the city if the Nazi laws were not withdrawn.

Facts

Russia attacked the German Empire in 1914. The British monarchy was allied with the Russian. The British had attacked German East Africa and unjustly expropriated the Plaintiff's grandfather or his heirs in East Africa.
The British sent the Plaintiff's father as a Danzig national to the war zone of the German Reich in 1940. The British paid 3% of the claims of the Plaintiff's father in 1957.
The outstanding balance is due under the London Debt Agreement of 1953. The British have also had it confirmed that certain provisions of the Transition Treaty remain in force after the 2 + 4 Treaty.
Also the British have made it a condition of the sovereignty of the FRG that the Danzigers must adopt a constitution with the "Germans", otherwise the Danzigers are the owners of the FRG, as "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law".

In contrast, the nationals of the German Reich can only act for the FRG within the framework of the GG.

But as in the last century, Great Britain must enforce the rights, the law of the Danzigers if necessary by taking over the executive power.

For what purpose did Great Britain win the Second World War, if it now just like that, lets the German National Socialists rule Europe again? The then British Prime Minister Thatcher was against a unification of the FRG and the GDR because she rightly feared German supremacy in Europe.
The 2 + 4 Treaty has not been realized. Great Britain is still the protecting power of the Danzigers. Precisely because the British sent the Plaintiff's father from the League of Nations Mandate Tanganyika in 1940 to resist the Nazis in the German Reich and claims for damages from this are still due.
Why does Great Britain support Ukraine? So that Ukraine also comes under the control of the German Nazis and no Ukrainian can sue for his rights anymore?

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom is also called upon to explicitly recognize the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts.
The World Citizens call upon Great Britain to guarantee the protection of the World Citizens by participating in an international force to enforce international arbitral awards.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig
Britain is obliged to enforce the claims of the Danzig nationals or renegotiate the Versailles Peace Treaty.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
Great Britain is obliged to enforce the inherited claims of the Plaintiff. To this end, it is demanded that the gold holdings of the FRG stored at the Bank of England be transferred to the ownership of the Plaintiff.

Concerning the French Republic

France is a republic.
France was significantly involved in the Versailles Peace Treaty. The battle cry of the French was "For the freedom of Danzig."
France benefited greatly from the Versailles Peace Treaty.
France had also de facto annexed the Saarland in 1945.

Facts

France in particular, as a founding member of the EU, in order to peacefully integrate "Germany" into the community of nations, is essentially jointly responsible if the "FRG" is once again a National Socialist dictatorship. France, too, must know that, for example, even a judge from the German state of Thuringia has pointed out to the EU Court of Justice that it is not independent and thus not a judicial authority in the sense of EU law. France in particular would have to call on the "Germans" to comply with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

France in particular is obliged to ensure that Danzig/German law is respected.

Also France has to execute German arrest warrants unchecked and probably would have executed against the Plaintiff, accusing him of being the representative of the Free City of Danzig. The accusation that a Danzig identity card would be a forgery would also have been accepted. Thus France would also have taken sides in favor of the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich who are obligated to make reparations and who do not recognize EU law, to the detriment of the Danzig nationals who are entitled to reparations, the preservers of the state under the rule of law "Germany".

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
Mr. President Macron should also explicitly confirm that he recognizes the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts.
The World Citizens demand that France participate in an international force that enforces arbitral awards.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig
France is obliged to enforce the claims of the Danzigers or renegotiate the Versailles Peace Treaty.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
France is obligated to enforce the Plaintiff's claims and, if necessary, to expropriate "German" property in France for the benefit of the Plaintiff.

Concerning the European Union

The EU is a community of states based on treaties, which was created to ensure peace in Europe.
In the 2 + 4 Treaty it was explicitly stated that the recognition of European borders is an essential part of the European peace order.
However, the European borders are recognized under international law only when the conditions according to Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty have been fulfilled, namely to adopt a constitution according to Art. 146 of the Basic Law in which the national borders are defined, as was regulated in Art. 23 of the Basic Law.

Facts

In 1999, the € was introduced as a book money common currency. At the same time, the "state people" of the FRG, the "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" were declared to be nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. With the introduction of the € as cash in 2002, the Framework Decision 2002 JI 584 on the EU warrant was agreed at the same time. Since then, all states of the EU have to execute EU warrants unchecked. But starting in 2004, National Socialist law was again practiced in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). In 2005, the independence of judges was eliminated. Since then, the FRG should not be a member of the EU.
When asked by Ms. Karin Leffer whether nationals of the German Reich can be members of the EU, the EU replies that only nationals of the FRG can be members of the EU. The request

to the EU that, for example, Mrs. Ursula von der Leyen submit the nationality act of the FRG is not heeded – see Exhibit No. 6.

The EU must know, just because of the request of a judge from the German state of Thuringia, that the FRG cannot be a member of the EU, Case No. ECJ: C-276/20.

On inquiry of Mrs. Karin Leffer with the EU, may be from sides of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) only nationals of Germany, at least "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) Basic Law (GG)" members and coworkers of the EU.
In fact, only nationals of the National Socialist German Reich are represented by the FRG.

The EU as an area of law, freedom and security definitely no longer exists.
95% of the citizens of the EU do not agree with this.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen should confirm that she recognizes the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts.
The EU should form an international force to enforce arbitration awards.

The Claims of the Danzigers
Only "Germans" who present a Danzig identity card in addition to their FRG identity card may sit in the EU, as proof that they are "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law."

If the EU does not fulfill the claims, then the governments of the states of the EU have definitely capitulated to the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. Then there is definitely no more EU.
Since July 17, 1990, the "Germans" definitely have no authority to act for the inhabitants of the FRG.
Since 1999, the "German" government no longer acts as representative of the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" and are no longer asset managers of the FRG.
All net payments will be reclaimed if the EU continues to employ nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

A new EU is formed with only representatives of citizens who recognize the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts.
Arbitration tribunals are formed whose judges are appointed by the citizens themselves or chosen by lot.

The claims of the Plaintiff are identical to the claims of the Danzig nationals.

The state treaty between the Vatican and the "Germans" is discussed in the Exhibit No. 2 on the "Germans".
Likewise on the Protestant Church.

Concerning the United States of America

The United States of America is a union of sovereign states, as was the German Imperial Empire.
The USA had itself confirmed as the main victorious power in London in 1944.

The USA is the direct military occupying power in the German State of Bavaria. The USA was significantly involved in the foundation of the United Nations as a war alliance against the German Reich.
The USA played a decisive role in the founding of NATO as an alliance of values (only secondarily a defense alliance).

Facts

The United States is the main protector of the Western community of values. They demand from the Germans a larger participation in armament expenditures. At the same time, Germany is once again the greatest enemy of Western values.
Also the USA must execute Bavarian arrest warrants unchecked and go into joint liability, if for example Mrs. Karin Leffer would travel to the USA and would be extradited because of the accusation that she would be a representative of the Free City of Danzig. The USA would also take sides with the Nazis.
As now Mr. Elon Musk has stated, Twitter censored because of the "cooperation" with the FBI. Obviously, the FBI is controlled at the expense of the citizens by enemies of the citizens of the USA. There is no other way to explain why the authorities of the USA are silent about the Bavarian dictatorship.

The District Court in Washington DC followed the reasoning of Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff that the Free City of Danzig is competent, that the rule of law is restored in Germany in order to end the World War. Against this, Ms. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff were the only ones to file an appeal to ensure that Mr. Judge Nichols' decision would be challenged after the fact.
The court of second instance in Washington DC also confirmed that the Plaintiff, as the responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig, is entitled to exercise the right to expropriate German property without compensation, which is inviolable under international law, in order to restore the rule of law in Germany and to end the World War.

The United States has a national debt of 31'000'000'000´000,-$ and has thus reached the fixed debt ceiling. Under Mr. President Obama, there was still discussion as to whether the allowable national debt of 15'000'000'000´000,-$ may be exceeded. The national debt has therefore doubled during this period. Per inhabitant, the USA has twice as much national debt as a European.
If the debt ceiling is not raised, the economy threatens to collapse.
How will the USA ever pay off this debt?
On the other hand, Ukraine is financed by the USA with already about 50'000'000'000,-$. How these assets can be repaid by Ukraine without subsidies is questionable. Is Ukraine being supported now in order to book the arms deliveries to Ukraine as government revenue or because the son of Mr. President Joe Biden, Hunter Biden has business interests in Ukraine?

The USA can only balance its national debt if it reduces its arms expenditures of more than $800,000,000,000.

This is quite simple.
U.S. forces are to join an international force that enforces international arbitration awards. Thus the goal of the USA to promote democracy in the world is achieved.
The Plaintiff therefore immediately offers 120'000'000´000,-€ from its claims as participation in the armament expenditures. These can be taken immediately as book value or taken

immediately in cash, in which German enterprises and foreign enterprises are expropriated in the height of the value of the subsidiaries in the FRG.
As said, the damage resulting to the enterprises can be compensated, in which these enterprises apply for the nationality, also as legal entities of the Free City of Danzig or agree to a constitution for the FRG "Germany", in which the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig is regulated.

Nevertheless, expropriation takes place. The expropriated companies can reclaim their losses from the Ministry of Finance or deduct them from their taxes.

Furthermore, the Plaintiff offers to offset the foreign trade surpluses of the FRG towards the USA to finance the national budget. In 2019 alone, this amounted to 50´000´000´000,-€.
If these offers are not accepted, then this is not the decision of the citizens of the USA, but the decision of politicians or authorities of the USA, who do not represent the interests of the citizens of the USA.

If the armed forces of the USA join an international force, the NATO countries will surely follow. A joint defense budget is incurred. Joint spending can be kept to a minimum. The USA can make large investments to irrigate the prairies and semi-deserts of the USA. Even if the agricultural products thus produced are subsidized, further clearing of the Amazon rainforest is avoided.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
In the USA one has the right to a trial before a jury. Arbitration is advised.
Nevertheless, there are problems with the enforcement of arbitral awards in the U.S. as well.
The U.S. spends by far the most on defense spending to promote and protect democracy and the rule of law.

It is demanded that the U.S. enforce the New York Convention on the Recognition of Arbitral Awards.

NATO as an alliance of values would be preserved.
Arms spending could be used to benefit U.S. Midwest irrigations.
But if the CIA and the FBI conceal from the people of the USA that Germany is again a Nazi dictatorship, this proves that these authorities are also lackeys of the WEF and do not represent any interests of the USA.

The Claims of the Danzigers
The USA is directly obliged to protect the Danzigers.

The USA is obliged to expropriate "German" property for the benefit of the Danzigers. Lawsuits against this are not allowed. This is binding law of the USA.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
Specifically, the FED has already been sued to confirm the Plaintiff as the owner of the German gold holdings stored in the USA. The court costs have been paid, but the court does not serve the Plaintiff with the summons to the Defendant.

Concerning the United Nations Organization

The United Nations is the legal successor to the League of Nations, Art. 1-26 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.
Evidence: taking over the League of Nations mandate territories and properties and Art. 37 of the Statutes of the International Court of Justice in The Hague.
The United Nations defines itself according to the Charter of the United Nations.
As stated in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, the UN was founded to free mankind from the hostage of war.
To this end, it was bindingly agreed that the states of the United Nations would have any dispute settled by arbitration.
An international force was established, the "Blue Helmets," which can also perform police duties.

Facts

The mistake was and is that states do not have their differences and also domestic problems settled by international arbitration tribunals. "Blue helmets" are not deployed on the basis of an international arbitration ruling and therefore have only observer status. They are not deployed to actively enforce an international arbitral ruling. That is why mass murder occurred in Rwanda and Serbia despite the "blue helmet" deployment.
In the meantime, everyone can see that the UN is no longer fulfilling its basic tasks.

This Charter is only on paper. Essential provisions like Art. 33, 53 and 107 are no longer respected.
Member of the United Nations is "Germany". In fact, as representatives of the "Germans" or the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), there are no nationals of Germany or FRG sitting there. Both the representatives of the FRG in the UNO and at the International Court of Justice in The Hague identify themselves with a passport of the FRG and thus as "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". In truth, these persons have not been "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" since 1999. In truth, they are nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. Only a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" may possess a German identity card. The representatives of the FRG are therefore instigators and accomplices in an identity card falsification for deception in legal relations.

The UNO has concluded a contract with the WEF, a Swiss foundation, whose representative is an enemy of the Free City of Danzig and therefore cannot be a contractual partner of the Free City of Danzig as long as the war has not ended.
The Free City of Danzig is a contractual partner of the UN and cannot be a member. Germany is not represented in the UN, nor is the German Imperial Empire. The United Nations nevertheless has a duty to the Plaintiff and does not enjoy immunity vis-à-vis the Plaintiff.
The treaty between the Danzigers and the League of Nations or the legal successor to the UN has been unilaterally violated. A treaty is terminated only when the damage from a unilateral violation is paid.

The world citizenship of the Free City of Danzig is a cosmopolitan one. It does not mean multi-culti, the mixing of cultures, which is not to do anything else, like the blurring of the nationally grown law.
Cosmopolitan means national law is cultivated on an international level.
A first example was German East Africa. The protecting troops (Schutztruppen) of German East Africa were composed of all kinds of African ethnic groups. From Somalis from the north and Zulus from the south of Africa. Today, the Schutztruppen would be called a Pan-African force. Slavery was abolished.

Through German East Africa, about 150 different ethnic groups were peacefully united. German culture played no role in this. There was no difference between black and white. There were no privileges. Swahili was introduced as a common language without banning the regional languages. An administration was created that did not interfere in regional affairs and customs. The administration took care not to overreach the locals. It was, of course, responsible for the prosecution of crimes generally considered to be criminal offenses, and thus for the observance of binding law. Punishment was equal and so just that the offender could also accept these punishments. The perpetrator would also have demanded the same punishment if he had been the victim of a crime. In addition, the administration was responsible for the creation of a previously non-existent infrastructure, such as rail transport.
As a result, East Africa experienced an unprecedented economic boom. If these protection troops had not been eliminated by World War I, there would have been no genocide in Rwanda. The cost of these protection forces was comparatively negligible.
World citizenship means everyone is guaranteed their national right at the international level. Tyranny of one's own population by dictators, despots who end up blaming foreign countries is not possible. These are the general rules of international law. Cosmopolitan means the protection of national law by an international force.

Corruption has always existed and will always exist. Large organizations in particular are susceptible to it. Also the UNO. Let us recall the case of Dr. Krohn. Dr. Krohn has developed a demining machine with which 1 ha of demining costs as much as plowing a field. The demining machine does that at the same time. Dr. Krohn was politically persecuted so that his equipment would not be used and instead UN-affiliated companies would clear the mines in a costly and dangerous manner.

Where would we end up if mines were suddenly no longer a danger?

The reply letter of the UN Human Rights Authority to the complaint of Mrs. Karin Leffer for violations of the International Covenant on Civil Rights, which proved gross violations with 70 pages and 196 pages of evidence - see Exhibit No. 8, shows that this UN Authority, just like the European Court of Human Rights - see Exhibit No. 7, is nothing but a lie and a fraud.

The banks

The German Federal Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank)
According to Article 133 of the Basic Law, the Deutsche Bundesbank administers the reparation claims owed. This includes the Danzig Gulden. The assets of the Danzigers were also de facto appropriated by the German Reich and the Danzig Gulden, covered by the gold of the Danzigers. In fact, the Deutsche Bundesbank was the legal successor of the Danzig State Bank, the asset manager of the Danzigers, and the D-Mark was in effect the substitute for the Danzig Gulden. The D-Mark was the national asset of the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law."
With the introduction of the € as book money in 1999, "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" were declared to be nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. Civil servants can only be "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG". Since then, the President of the Bundesbank has no longer been a civil servant. The Bundesbank Act was repealed.
Therefore, since 1999, the Bundesbank has not been an official representative/administrator of the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" or of the Danzig Gulden/D-Mark. That is clear. With the declaration of the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" as nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, precisely the state property of the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG", expressed by the German Mark, was eliminated.

With the confirmation of Aug. 12, 2021, that Section 40a is null and void without the express consent of the Plaintiff, it was confirmed that the introduction of the € at the expense of the Danzigers is null and void.

The withdrawal of the Danzig currency was summarily prosecuted and convicted on Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

Already with the appearance of the AIDS virus, there is a suspicion that this virus was constructed in the laboratory. The first cases occurred in the USA and not in Africa. The claim that the AIDS virus was transmitted from apes to humans could not be confirmed.
The fact that the coronavirus was created in the laboratory can be regarded as certain. Research has already been carried out in Wuhan and patents have been granted. Among them to Mr. Fauci and Google. Laws were passed, aimed at a pandemic, before the coronavirus appeared. The definition of pandemic was changed by the WHO. Without this new definition, it could not have been called a pandemic.
The whole Corona measures were and are simply incompatible with Danzig law.

With the participation of the representatives ("government") of the nationals of the national-socialist German Reich in the war against the Russian Federation, a final separation under international law within the inhabitants of the federal territory has also taken place towards foreign countries.
Thus, the D-Mark is again the official currency. But this leads to misunderstandings.

Therefore, Danzig Gulden will again be issued as currency. Covered by the gold holdings of the Deutsche Bundesbank, as well as the other reparation claims - see copy Exhibit No. 10.

The European Central Bank (ECB)
The ECB (English European Central Bank, ECB; French Banque centrale européenne, BCE), headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, is an institution of the European Union. Established in 1998, it is the common monetary authority of the member states of the European Monetary Union and, together with the national central banks (NCBs) of the EU states, forms the European System of Central Banks (ESCB).

The Danzigers, "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" with their state assets are not part of the ECB.
However, the ECB also indirectly co-financed the Corona measures and now indirectly co-finances the war in Ukraine.
It is therefore not a representation of the interests of the Danzigers.
With the withdrawal of the Danzig assets from the €, the € must be revalued.

The BIS (Bank for International Settlements)
The BIS was founded as a reparations bank to ensure that Germany paid its reparations and France and Britain paid their war debts to the United States.
The financial support from France and Great Britain was not financed by the citizens of the USA, but by banks, such as J.P. Morgan. Repayment was financed by government bonds traded on Wall Street.
The German Empire then stopped paying World War I reparations in 1931.
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_f%C3%BCr_Internationalen_Zahlungsausgleich
The BIS took over Austrian gold in 1938 after the so-called " annexation" of Austria, and also assisted in transferring some of the Czech gold for the benefit of the Nazi side in 1939 after the Nazi occupation of the so-called remnant of Czechoslovakia. Lord Montagu Norman, one of the presidents of the BIS and at the same time head of the Bank of England, did not prevent

the transfer. From April 1939, the American Wall Street lawyer Thomas McKittrick, who primarily looked after Rockefeller's interests, was appointed to the BIS as president. During the war period from 1939 to 1945, the BIS handled all necessary foreign exchange transactions for the German Reich. It therefore later came under open accusation of trading in looted gold from the central banks taken over by the German Reich.[22] At the same time, the bank served as a meeting place for leading German representatives such as Hjalmar Schacht with bankers and the head of U.S. intelligence in Switzerland, Allen W. Dulles, who also served as a director of Schroders Bank in New York and as president of the private U.S. foreign policy think tank and network Council on Foreign Relations. Allen W. Dulles' brother, later U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, was U.S. attorney for the BIS at the time.[23] Herbert Reginbogin calls the BIS a "center of appeasement policy" and finds it "strange" that a "state as lawless and in breach of treaty as the Third Reich" paid dividends to accounts of foreign creditors from Britain, France, and the United States until 1944-45 ...
...banking supervision and financial stability in general....
with the introduction of the euro as book money (January 1, 1999)), the BIS lost some of its importance.
The London Debt Agreement of 1953 stipulated that economic aid provided by the U.S. after the war would be paid first, followed by reparations payments stemming from the First World War. Officially, the BIS no longer has anything to do with reparations. The Germans first built up national assets with the foreign trade surpluses and then gold stocks. But then?
Until 1990, the question of how much to pay in reparations and whether to buy back the East German territories was open.
In 1990, the Germans explicitly did not want a peace treaty, but a treaty on the conclusion for Germany as a whole. The 4 powers have left no doubt that this is the future "Germany", the territory of the GDR and FRG and thus all reparation claims, except for the Free City of Danzig, are settled.
But just with the labor market reform in 1994 increased foreign trade surpluses were produced and the 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized. This leads to the assumption that Germany as a whole will be negotiated once again. On the other hand, the WEF's strategic partners have embraced foreign trade surpluses.
The vast majority of German delegates are lawyers. They all must know that Germany is de facto a dictatorship again.
Already in the last century it was said that FRG (in German BRD) is not the abbreviation of Federal Republic of Germany, but the abbreviation of Banana Republic. Finally, the bribery of foreign members of parliament was made a punishable offense. But the bribery of German deputies was not. To bribe German deputies, corrupt, is not punishable.
This is shown again by the Corona measures and who benefited from them.
Today, the BIS is the bank of central banks, the bank of banks. It is a joint stock company under Swiss law. It also manages foreign exchange reserves. As the bank of central banks, it should take care that currencies are adjusted to foreign trade, so that international trade is balanced.

In the case of reparation payments, the BIS would possibly be responsible for a regulated payment.
The € is no longer covered by the reparation claims owed.
The BIS is responsible for ensuring that currencies are adjusted to reflect actual legal relations.

For this purpose, the BIS must take into account the Danzig Gulden.

The International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund is a sub-organization of the UN, like the World Bank.

The International Monetary Fund gives loans to countries with the condition of reducing the national budget. But it never calls for a reduction in military spending.
You have to imagine that. An organization of the UN, the community of states founded to free mankind from the hostage of war, does not want a reduction in arms spending.
The same is true for the World Bank.

A citizen and business only incur debt to invest if the investment yields more profit than the interest costs.

No bank will lend money to a private citizen if he wants to use it to build up an arsenal of weapons and, to do so, constantly takes on new debt for constantly new weapons without being able to repay loans.
But states are given money for arms spending, even though the national debt is constantly rising. When will these debts ever be paid? Probably not at all. Do the lenders care? Obviously not, because they get interest forever and can use the book value of the government bonds to get more money from the central banks.

If a state, such as Greece, can no longer service its debts, other states or the International Monetary Fund step in. Greece's national debt, for example, was taken over by the German taxpayer. However, it was not the Greeks who received this debt settlement, but the banks.
As in the banking crisis, the taxpayers pay the debts of the banks, but not the banks or the owners of the banks, essentially the major shareholders.

This is precisely how the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

But no major shareholder can in good conscience claim that he is legitimately charging interest on government debt when defense spending is financed with government debt. Everyone knows that defense spending is not an investment that generates profits.
Interest on government bonds based to finance arms spending must be banned.

Take, for example, the war in Ukraine. Just in time with the announcement to deliver tanks, it is revealed that Ukrainian politicians and officials are enriching themselves on military expenditures. Who is going to pay for this? The eastern Ukrainians? The Russian Federation? What then is the expected gain for Western Ukraine if it conquers Crimea?

More tax revenue to fund the military. Instead of the residents of Crimea paying for their own defense spending, that spending is supposed to mitigate the spending of the rest of Ukraine.
If then Ukraine, which has already received 120´000´000´000,-€ to finance the war, is to repay it with interest, in what period of time should this be done?

As with any private loan, an annuity should be set for this and the interest rate. For a repayment period of 30 years, a repayment of 120'000'000'000,-€ would be: 30 years 4'000'000'000,-€/year + interest, + initial 2% = 2'400'000'000,-€.
How much are the tax revenues of the Eastern Ukrainians? Approx. 10'000'000 pay approx. 6'000'000´000/year = 600 €, for a 4 person household 2'400,-. The legal minimum wage is 215,-€ per month, the average income before the war was 641,- $, now 515,- $.

So to pay the debt, an East Ukrainian minimum wage earner who feeds his family alone would have to pay more in taxes than he earns. The average wage earner would have to work 4 months to pay for the war costs if Eastern Ukrainians are to pay for the war.
Only then would the conquest of eastern Ukraine be profitable for western Ukraine in their lifetime.

But what do the Eastern Ukrainians gain from being conquered by Western Ukraine? There these world economic "experts" in Davos talk about the war in Ukraine, but not about what it costs, who pays for this war and who earns from it. Can these "experts" prove more clearly that these "experts" want this war because they earn from it?
And aren't the Eastern Ukrainians paying for this war or the Russian Federation as well? Of course. But the Russian Federation is financing this war not with state debt, but with state assets, mineral resources. The Russian Federation boycott has driven up energy prices. As a result, Gazprom had an increase in profits of 40'000'000'000,-€.

Again for comparison. The German Schutztruppen in East Africa were financed to end slavery and create peace so that investments could be made in economic objects for the mutual exchange of goods. That was a profitable investment in armed forces.
If Ukrainian President Selenskyj had first ended corruption and ensured fair trials, i.e. a proper rule of law, he could have applied for admission to the EU to be subsidized by the EU.
Then discussions could have been held with the Eastern Ukrainians on a different basis.

The now 120'000'000´000,-€ costs for the war could have been used for meaningful investments. Then there would be a basis for negotiation with Eastern Ukraine. But what does Western Ukraine have to offer, except a corrupt state apparatus that lies at every opportunity? Should joining an EU dominated by judges who are not independent and impartial be attractive to Eastern Ukrainians? An EU where the most law-abiding is expropriated without compensation and deprived of his freedom because of his nationality? The same threatens the Eastern Ukrainians who hold on to their Eastern Ukrainian nationality as soon as Western Ukraine is victorious, doesn't it?

Instead, millions of people are starving. The experts in Davos don't say a word about that. Who of these experts cares about starving people? The WEF's economists have no interest in a cheaply financed international armed force that ensures peace so that ordinary citizens can build up wealth through fair wages. One has already the Germans, who receive less than they earn, as better work slaves.

All these banks should ensure that foreign trade deficits and thus national debts are avoided. Loans to states should be linked to avoiding sovereign debt.

Foreign trade surpluses are at the expense of every citizen of every country. Some earn less because their wages are comparatively too low. The others have comparatively more wages, but pay the cheaper goods with national debts. The rich earn from it, who finance these national debts and receive interest for it.
The citizens, who produce cheaper goods, receive no interest for the goods bought with debts and can build up no fortune.
Ordinary citizens cannot finance debt. Even if ordinary citizens buy government bonds, they have to pay relatively high taxes on the interest, while rich people shift their profits to states with lower taxes via corporate networks.
Therefore, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. During the Corona measures alone, the number of billionaires doubled.

Arms spending is financed by the state budget. Meanwhile, almost every state has debts, even states with great wealth.

For example, the FRG. Although the FRG with the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surplus is one of the richest states, the Germans have national debts of 2'500'000'000´000,-€ for which the citizens pay interest.
If higher wages had been paid from the beginning in order not to generate foreign trade surpluses, the citizens would have earned more money and paid more taxes. There would be no national debt and the pension funds would be filled. Citizens would have savings.
Thus, after 45 years of work, millions of pensioners are dependent on social welfare.

The Claims

The Claims of the World Citizens
World Citizens demands that the UN keep them out of every war.

To prove that one must be kept out of any war, Danzig ID cards are issued – see copy Exhibit No. 9. Anyone with a Danzig ID card is basically exterritorial to national courts and authorities. That is, a Danzig identity card holder has, in effect, the status of a diplomat.
This is true until the Danzig nationals have their own territory or until the "Germans" agree to a constitution that regulates the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig.
The status of a diplomat of a Danzig identity card holder can be easily terminated by any state by expropriating German property in favor of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig. Anyone who does not recognize the status of a Danzig identity card holder and does not expropriate German property is taking sides with the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich and is declaring to continue the World War in order to commit the greatest possible mass murder. Anyone who takes sides with the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich falls under the arbitrary law of the Nazis, that is, he himself loses all rights.
He cannot call any property his own and cannot bequeath anything until the reparations to the Free City of Danzig have been paid.

The states of the UN must expressly recognize the Charter of the United Nations, that is, concretely, they must confirm in writing that they respect Article 33 and that in case of doubt they will have any dispute settled by international arbitration.
It is an obvious mistake to believe that just because the United Nations Charter exists, it will be adhered to.
A state that does not recognize the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts has no place in the UN.
Better a small but fine society than a big mess.
In the end, the principle of good faith always triumphs over arbitrariness.

To this end, the states of the UN must recognize the primacy of arbitral awards over state judgments and form a joint force to enforce arbitral awards.
The UN has an international force, the Blue Helmets, which can also perform international police duties.
Interpol is not a state institution. Interpol is only an association, which is essentially financed by the pharmaceutical industry (WEF). Interpol is also not headed by a national of the FRG, but by a national of the National Socialist German Reich.

The UNO must now finally take over the protection of the World Citizens or the World Citizens will create a replacement for the UNO under the leadership of Danzig or the "Germans".

The representatives of the "Germans" in the organs of the UNO must prove that they are nationals of Germany or at least "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG", otherwise these persons must leave the organs of the UNO.

The UNO is responsible for ensuring that all states are informed that Danzig identity cards are official documents and that a Danziger has de facto diplomatic status. Only officials who recognize the precedence of arbitral awards over state court judgments are competent. Motor vehicles with country license plates DA are de facto diplomatic vehicles.

If there is no statement on the part of the organs of the UN to this demand within 30 days after receipt of this letter, it is admitted that the governments of the states of the UNO have capitulated to the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

With this, 95% of the World Citizens do not agree.

If the UNO, represented by Mr. Guterres does not comply with this demand, the World Citizens are entitled and obliged to stop financing the UN and its organs, but to pay their taxes to institutions that realize and enforce the citizens' right to international arbitration.

The UN organizations must ensure that international trade is balanced.

The UNO must see to it that the national debts of all countries are put into a fund where the interest is no longer paid to creditors, but is used to increase agricultural and forestry production, and for this purpose, of course, desalinate sea water so that deserts are greened, even if this is not economical in the short term.

The Claims of the Free City of Danzig
It must be ensured that any new law that arouses suspicion of being incompatible with Danzig law at the time of Jan. 1920 can be reviewed by an international arbitration tribunal to see if it is compatible with the guaranteed right. It is requested that an international force enforce compliance with the guaranteed right.
For this purpose, a sufficiently large territory must be made available on which these international forces are stationed, or each country must designate an extraterritorial area on which a part of the international force will be stationed.
To this end, the Free City of Danzig and its nationals must be fully compensated.
These are first of all the losses from the Second World War.
In addition, however, there are numerous smaller claims.
For example, the Danzigers helped finance the repurchase of the territories annexed by the Benelux countries, as well as state debts of the German Reich until 2010.
Danzigers have helped finance compensation payments to East Germans and the reconstruction of East Germany through solidarity surcharges. The compensation of Jewish citizens, the financial support of Israel, compensation for forced laborers, etc.

Again: The UN is the legal successor of the League of Nations and all states of the UN are jointly and severally liable according to the principle of responsibility. The citizens of the states of the UN are jointly and severally liable through their taxes.
However, the "Germans" are responsible for the liability because of breach of contract. Each state can hold itself harmless against the "Germans" and expropriate "German" property without compensation.

Danzig identity cards as a second identity card to the national identity card must be recognized. Danzig license plates with the country code DA, bindingly recognized by the International

Traffic Agreement, must remain recognized. The Danzig Gulden as currency, provisionally covered by gold stocks of the FRG stored abroad, must be recognized. Danzig government bonds must be recognized. Danzig legal entities, such as joint-stock companies, etc., must be recognized. Where the respective authorities have their seat is still to be determined.

The Danzig Gulden is still valid currency and is covered by the reparation claims or at least by the gold stocks of the FRG.

If the Free City of Danzig is not recognized, then the claims of the Danzigers will not change. The treaty with the Danzigers, specifically Art. 102 and 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, is terminated only when the damage from breach of contract has been settled.

However, if the Free City of Danzig or, for example, the country code DA is not recognized, then the Free City of Danzig is the legal successor of the German Imperial Empire, which sided with the Allies against the Nazis in World War II.
Nevertheless, the treaties of the Free City of Danzig remain in force and so do the treaties of the German Imperial Empire. These treaties were not cancelled by the German Imperial Empire and also by the Danzigers.
Also the Danzigers had to pay reparations from the First World War unjustly.
If the Free City of Danzig is no longer recognized, then the Versailles Peace Treaty must be renegotiated.
The German Empire was attacked by Russia in 1914 and defended itself, but was declared the sole culprit in World War I without a hearing. Reparations were paid unjustly. This must be revised.

The Claims of the Plaintiff
The Plaintiff's father was sent by the British in 1940 as a Danzig national from the League of Nations Mandate of Tanganyika, where he was born, to resist the Nazis in the German Reich. The Plaintiff's father was in Danzig only for education and returned to his homeland as early as 1924, but with a Danzig identity card.
He is thus a "national" of the community of nations in two respects at once and is to be protected by the community of nations in two respects at once. Once as a "national" of the League of Nations Mandate Territory of Tanganyika and as a Danzig national.

He was one of the few, if not the only one, who did not receive any remuneration or loss of earnings for his work against the Nazis, because the Free City of Danzig was responsible for this.
Precisely because he, as a Danzig national, received compensation from the British, who administered Tanganyika on behalf of the League of Nations, he filed a claim for damages with the United Nations in 1956. He received only 3% of his claims, the rest being due under the London Debt Agreement of 1953.

It is not for nothing that the 4 powers, as representatives of the UN, imposed the condition in the 2 + 4 Treaty that a constitution must be adopted in accordance with Article 146 of the Basic Law (GG). That is, the Danzigers must agree.

But, instead of ending the war with the Danzigers, the Plaintiff was forcibly expropriated without compensation, deprived of his freedom expressly because of his nationality of the Free City of Danzig, and severely damaged in health.

This is an active act of war.

Damages with loss of earnings and compensation for pain and suffering are due.

The Plaintiff has quantified his claims at 160'000'000´000,-€ and the power of disposal over the foreign trade surpluses - see ExhibitNo. 4. This offer was not accepted. The assets of some super-rich have since doubled and Poland has also doubled its claims. Therefore the Plaintiff demands 320'000'000´000,-€.

As already said, the Plaintiff uses 100'000'000´000,-€ of it to prove that with only 10% of the agricultural and forestry areas more can be done for the protection of species by extensive cultivation than to put 30% under nature protection and at the same time the agricultural and forestry yields can be increased by mass and value.
If the Plaintiff loses, it was not a detriment to anything or anyone except the Plaintiff.
Another 100'000'000´000,-€ shall be used to relieve the poorest states and the rest will be used to finance an international armed force.

According to the principle of responsibility, the states of the UN are jointly and severally liable. The citizens of the states of the UN are jointly and severally liable through taxes.

However, the general rules of international law were again violated. It was expressly written into the Basic Law for the inhabitants of the Federal territory:

"Art. 25 GG: The general rules of international law are part of federal law. They shall take precedence over all laws and shall generate rights and obligations directly for every inhabitant of the Federal territory."
Every single state of the UN is obliged to compensate the Plaintiff or to withdraw from the UN. All citizens of all states of the UN are liable through their taxes. But since the cause of the Plaintiff's claims is based on a violation of the general rules of international law, all can hold the "Germans" harmless and expropriate "German" property without compensation.
The "Germans" can easily avert this expropriation without compensation by applying for nationality of the Free City of Danzig or by agreeing to a constitution in which the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig is regulated.
If the Plaintiff applies directly for expropriation without compensation, this must take place immediately. Lawsuits against it are not allowed.

If the expropriation without compensation does not take place, then the executing state takes sides with the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich and thus loses all rights. Then expropriation without compensation can also be carried out against the nationals of the state which does not carry out the expropriation.
Enforcement authorities who do not follow the Plaintiff's request do not represent the interests of their taxpayers, but the interests of the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. They are then definitely enemy agents.

Enforcement courts and authorities that do not enforce "German" property, which is anyway only based on owed reparations, may no longer be financed with taxes. Everyone who nevertheless pays taxes, goes himself into joint and several liability.
If a citizen wants to make sure that he does not incur joint and several liability, he transfers the required taxes to the Plaintiff as a precaution. **The Plaintiff is then responsible** for ensuring that only those who comply with the general rules of international law are paid from the taxes. Of course, this applies primarily to members of national armed forces. If a national soldier does not sign, or his or her superior officer does not sign, that he or she recognizes the primacy of arbitration over state courts and thus complies with the general rules of international law, he or she may not, of course, be paid.

If a defense minister recognizes the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts, then he can equip his subordinate with a Danzig emblem. Perhaps with a red protective helmet as a visible sign of the inviolability of the wearer. Whoever acts against such an armored person is

acting against international, neutral forces and will be punished accordingly. Likewise, who protects such a criminal with force.

According to Section 677 of the German Civil Code (BGB), anyone can represent the interests of the Plaintiff in management without a mandate, without being expressly authorized or otherwise entitled to do so, if he or she accepts responsibility for doing so.
It is possible for any welfare recipient to present his paid sales taxes to the tax office and demand that 2.5% of them be paid out only to international forces. Or even a welfare recipient must get back the entire sales tax so that the welfare recipient himself uses it to fund only international forces.

CONCLUSION

The claims of the World Citizens can be summed up in one word:
Responsibility.

Every citizen is fully liable for his actions every day. Every citizen takes responsibility for his or her actions on a daily basis. Citizens are fine with that.
But then politicians and business leaders step up and interfere with the free will decisions of citizens without taking the slightest responsibility.
The responsibility of politicians and business leaders is limited to resigning or being resigned and are generously compensated for it.
However, it is the citizens who are liable for the actions of the politicians and business leaders.
But the citizen is the boss. He who pays creates. The largest employer is the taxpayer.
Trust is good, control is better.
Control of the citizen is exercised through arbitration, from which no one has immunity. Censorship, manipulation by a bought press is thus prevented.
Thus, everyone can control everyone and demand compensation for culpable actions.
The demand is therefore that everyone who is financed by taxes and levies confirm in writing that they recognize the primacy of arbitration awards over state judgments and thus confirm that they accept responsibility for the legality of their actions.

Every citizen takes full responsibility for paying his debts. But about state debts and thus debts of the citizen decide in case of doubt corrupt politicians without taking the slightest responsibility.
For example, the daughter of the former Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, the EU Member of Parliament Mrs. Hohlmeier, helped the daughter of the former Bavarian Finance Minister Tandler to make a deal with the state. With the help of Mrs. Hohlmeier, Mrs. Tandler arranged the purchase of masks that were three times more expensive than comparable masks. Mrs. Tandler received 48'000'000,-€ as brokerage commission for this.
The former Bavarian Minister President Strauss helped the GDR to obtain a loan worth billions and received a commission of 1.5% for this. The former Bavarian Minister of Finance Tandler helped an entrepreneur to get a tax rebate of 40'000'000,-DM and in return he got a loan in the millions at very favorable conditions.
This was and is legal in the FRG.

The "bank rescue" in 2008 had to be financed by the taxpayer, the owners of the banks profited from it.

Especially the Germans were and are deceived about the fact that they do not pay reparations with their trade surpluses for 65 years and do not have to pay reparations.
It is agreed in principle that only the Free City of Danzig will have to receive reparations.
At the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ the "rich" have enriched themselves by fraudulent deception by receiving interest for it. But to these rich the Germans owe nothing. The interest for the national debts, with which foreign trade deficits were financed, is entitled to the World Citizens.

A reckoning is demanded. Who bought government debt based on foreign trade surpluses of the Germans and received how much interest for it?

Danzig identity cards in which nationality is confirmed, confirm internationally the nationality and the national right at the time 1990.
Whoever wants to evade a verification of the observance of this right by an international court of arbitration is suspected of being an enemy of humanity.
Who does not recognize a Danzig Gulden as currency covered by reparations or at least covered by gold stocks of the FRG is suspected of being a fraud who wants to enrich himself on the first most serious war crimes of the Second World War.

The claims of the Danzigers can be summarized as follows:
The rights of the Danzigers that German law must be guaranteed at the time of Jan. 1920. Anyone holding a Danzig identity card is exterritorial to any nation-state. This means, in effect, that a Danzig identity card is a diplomatic card until the Free City of Danzig has its own territory again.
There must be full compensation with loss of earnings with an increase in value in line with the Dow-Jones-Index. It should be remembered that the Free City of Danzig has gold reserves amounting to 11.7 tons of gold. There is nothing to discuss.

The United Nations is liable according to the principle of responsibility, the Germans according to the principle of causation for breach of contract. Even if the Germans did not recognize the Versailles Peace Treaty, they could not deprive the Danzigers of their ordre public and press them into the Wehrmacht. Even if the Versailles Peace Treaty is not recognized, not all Danzigers have Prussian nationality again. Not everyone who received a Danzig identity card was of Prussian descent, and not everyone who was in Danzig recognized the Weimar Constitution and received a Weimar Republic identity card. They should have left it up to everyone to accept the nationality of the German Reich or to accept the Danzig nationality. Under no circumstances should they have declared the Free City of Danzig a fortress.
The three Western powers vicariously conceived the FRG as the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig and already in 1949 stipulated in the Basic Law that the Danzigers determine and receive their rights through a constitution.
The Germans have no say in the matter. Whoever stands protectively before the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich in the face of Danzig claims, takes sides in the unfinished war and becomes a war party against the **Danzigers and World Citizens.**
The Germans have shown that also the Austrians but also the European states submit to National Socialist law without coercion. Therefore, the Germans can also involve Austrians and Europeans in the claims of the Danzigers.

95% of the "Germans" and 95% of the Europeans do not agree with arbitrary law. If the "Germans" and the Europeans want a Europe of the right, the liberty and the security, they must help the Danziger to their right and secure.
Therefore, in addition to the claims for damages, the establishment of an international force is demanded, which enforces international arbitral awards.

The Plaintiff's claims have already been quantified.
It must be made definitively clear that one cannot acquire property that has been taken by force and deception in legal relations.
It must be made definitively clear that state arbitrariness cannot simply be settled with a loss of earnings, but must result in considerably higher claims, or those who tolerate state arbitrariness and finance it through taxes will be excluded from the rest of humanity.

PROPOSED JUDGMENT

It is stated:
If a new state is established and concludes treaties with other states, then this state is recognized by others. If a state no longer recognizes another state, then the concluded treaty is not terminated until the damage from it is paid. If a state subsequently no longer recognizes another, then the state that no longer recognizes the new state must recognize the previous nationality.
In the 2 + 4 Treaty, the Soviet Union forbids foreign forces to enter the GDR. It was concluded to the 2 + 4 Treaty the German-Soviet Friendship Treaty, which guarantees the borders. These are the borders of the Soviet Union.
Ukraine was created after the German Federal Government was formally deprived of the representation of "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". Therefore, there is no formal recognition of Ukraine by the FRG. It shows up: In the wrong nothing is right. Anyone who calculates 2 + 4 = 5 can continue to calculate up to millions and will never get a correct result.

The Second World War began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig by the German Reich on Sept. 1, 1939. According to Art. 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Free City of Danzig is under the protection of the League of Nations. According to Art. 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a treaty under international law between citizens of the Free City of Danzig and the representatives of the governments of the states belonging to the League of Nations. The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig cannot be amended without the express consent of the League of Nations (petrified law).
The Free City of Danzig is a cosmopolitan state. Anyone can enter visa-free and thus place himself under the protection of the community of nations. 620,000 citizens of Jewish faith used Danzig to escape. It is said that without the Free City of Danzig there would be no State of Israel. Danzig law assures the right of an individual over a majority. The precedent is there - see the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague Series A/B No. 65.
The legal successor to the League of Nations was the United Nations as a wartime alliance against the German Reich. The Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses of all states in %, but was the only state not to receive reparations. The Second World War will not be over until the people of Danzig have agreed to a peace settlement.

The father of the Plaintiff, Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince has made use of the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality of 22 Feb. 1955. The Government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria/Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has confirmed that he has the nationality of the Free City of Danzig. This was also confirmed by the United Nations in 1957 regarding the claims for damages submitted. Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince has received only 3% of his claims. The rest will be due according to the London Debt Agreement of 1953 in case of a final settlement of the reparations.

The Government of Lower Franconia confirms that the Plaintiff's father, after rejecting the German (National Socialist) nationality, is "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz - GG). Because of the rejection, Mr. von Prince could not become a Member of Parliament.

"In the meaning of Art. 116 GG" obviously refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." "In the meaning of Art. 116 GG" cannot mean anything else than in the meaning of Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution. A national of the Free City of Danzig is thus "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG." This is also confirmed by Article 146 GG.

All "Germans" must agree to a constitution according to Art. 146 GG. Who has not expressly renounced the nationality of the German Empire, can become a delegate of the FRG. But deputies of the FRG cannot decide on a constitution.

The scientific service of the German Bundestag confirms in 2006 in its expert opinion on the sovereignty of the FRG after the conclusion of the 2 (FRG and GDR) + 4 (powers) Treaty on the Final Settlement for Germany as a Whole that, among other things, the following provisions are still in force: The government of the FRG only has the power to act according to the scope laid down in the Basic Law. There is still the obligation to allow expropriations without compensation, without the possibility of legal action: "on the basis of the state of war or treaties under international law concluded by the three Western powers".

Since the Danzigers are under the protection of the legal successor of the League of Nations and Danzigers are not allowed to defend themselves militarily, there is a state of war between the Danzigers and the nationals of the German Reich even without military action. The three Western powers are contractual partners of the Danzigers according to Art. 103 of the Peace Treaty.

Obligation according to Article 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty on the sovereignty of Germany is to adopt a constitution according to Article 146 of the Basic Law, in which the state borders are defined, as this was regulated in Article 23 Scope of the Basic Law.
If the nationals of Danzig agree to a constitution, the territorial question of the Free City of Danzig is settled under international law, and the borders in Europe are thus recognized under international law. If the nationals of the German nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, agree, they renounce their nationality and receive a new one.
Then the World War is finished.
With the signing of the 2 + 4 Treaty, this treaty is not realized. It is stated in Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty that a constitution has yet to be adopted in which the principles of the Treaty are stated in that constitution.

The Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince sued for compensation in 1990. But a constitution could not be decided recognized under international law, because Berlin was still occupied.

In 2006, the Plaintiff, together with others, founded the Association for Law in order to demand compliance with German law. To make it clear which German law is demanded, in 2008 Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince politically reorganized the Free City of Danzig and took responsibility for the actions of the political reorganization of the Free City of Danzig. Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince was arrested several times for this reason and therefore served a total of more than 2 years in prison.
Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince proves that international treaties and inviolable laws are no longer respected. He proves that the FRG and GDR still formally exist. He proves that Germany is again a national socialist dictatorship. He proves that, for example, the whole state apparatus of the Swiss Confederation is controlled by the World Economic Forum (WEF). He

proves that the WEF is strongly suspected of being a criminal organization. The WEF's strategic partners all have branches in the FRG with legal departments. All these legal departments would have to complain that the FRG practices systematically unfair judicial procedures. Systematically unfair court procedures count as war crimes. The Plaintiff proves by means of a concrete example that the Koninklijke DSM N.V. under the leadership of the CEO Mr. Feike Sijbesma instigated most serious crimes, such as the deprivation of liberty of the Plaintiff, and in doing so expressly took sides in favor of the founder and head of the WEF, Mr. Klaus Schwab. Neither Mr. Klaus Schwab's father nor he himself ever renounced the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich. Mr. Klaus Schwab is liable with all his assets to Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince.

With the expropriation without compensation and explicit deprivation of liberty of the Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince, because of his Danzig nationality, an active state of war definitely prevails.

Mr. Beowulf von Prince sues with Mrs. Karin Leffer in Washington DC against the Federal Republic of Germany, the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium, on the grounds that fair trials are not taking place throughout Europe and that the World War has not ended. Mr. Judge Nichols in Washington DC ruled that the Free City of Danzig, represented by Mr. Beowulf von Prince has jurisdiction to restore the rule of law to the Federal Republic of Germany and to end the World War. Mr. Judge Nichols follows the arguments that the requirement under Article 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty to adopt a constitution under Article 146 of the Basic Law (GG) is the responsibility of the Free City of Danzig and not the responsibility of the United States. Mr. Judge Nichols follows the argumentation that the FRG was created as the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig. He follows the reasoning that the Danzigers are responsible for a final settlement of reparations according to Art. 5.2, since the Free City of Danzig is the only state, moreover under the protection of the League of Nations, which has not yet received reparations. Mr. Justice Nichols ruled that the provisions of the Transition Treaty concerning the freedom of action of the Federal Government of the FRG exist only within the framework of the Basic Law. Mr. Justice Nichols follows the reasoning that all German assets exist only on reparations owed by the "Germans" to the Danzigers. Mr. Justice Nichols ruled that the provisions of the Transition Treaty must be complied with in accordance with the Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations Charter Articles 53 and 107 regarding expropriation of "German" property without compensation upon request. Lawsuits against this are not admissible.
To ensure that Mr. Justice Nichols did not lonely follow the arguments of Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf von Prince, the two appealed Mr. Justice Nichols' decision. None of the defendants. The Court of Second Instance also follows the arguments of Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. Beowulf von Prince and does not recognize any jurisdiction other than that of the Free City of Danzig. Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. Beowulf von Prince also filed an appeal against this. Since no one else has filed a complaint this time either, the court in Washington DC cannot rule differently in the third instance than the lower courts.

It cannot be that one loses all one's wealth, which one has acquired through tireless work and great talent, through wars of aggression in the creation of which one has no part. In the case of the Plaintiff, this is now happening in the third generation. Plaintiff's grandfather, at the risk of his life, ended slavery in East Africa, peacefully united over 150 different tribes, and created the conditions for economic progress. He built a farm and cultivated crops previously unknown in East Africa. Then the British attacked and the grandfather defended, as it turned out rightly, his hard-earned property. In the process, he fell and the family was effectively dispossessed without compensation. The father built up a fortune with nothing in his pocket as probably the best entrepreneur in all of Africa, in the League of Nations Mandate of Tanganyika. Then he

was sent to Germany by the British to fulfill his duties as a Danzig national. This effectively dispossessed him because his claimed earnings were denied or deferred by the United Nations, pending final reparations. This prevented him from marketing his patent, the first socks with reinforced heel and toes with elastic band.
The Plaintiff, as a senior forestry inspector, sometimes worked the monthly target of 160 hours in only 10 days. In only 15 years of work, he has worked the target of 45 years. In less than 10 years, the Plaintiff has worked an average of 3.5 times the target for the benefit of the Coburg Forestry and Domain Office. In the process, the Plaintiff has carried out large-scale conversion of pure coniferous forest into stable forest. In order to save 20 kilometers of fencing costs, the Plaintiff increased deer shooting by 500%. Plaintiff gained no benefit from this, only a reputation as a "deer killer." The Plaintiff never asked for or received any compensation.

Then the Plaintiff was reported by the Coburg District Office for fraud, because he handed over a plot of land at cost price, with the subject: "Enforcement of the Forest Act: Sell forest as building site." Thereby the Plaintiff had acquired this plot of land from the Coburg District through a auction. At the notary appointment a repurchase right was imposed, if the Plaintiff used the property other than agriculturally. The Plaintiff redeemed this right of repurchase by paying the purchase price again and finally obtained a building permit for this plot of land. In 1999, the Bayreuth Administrative Court found that the Plaintiff's rights had been unlawfully infringed by the denial of the building permit. Compensation for damages is still outstanding today. The Plaintiff was expropriated by the Coburg District Office and finally deprived of his freedom because of his nationality, because the FRG is to become the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig and therefore no compensation has yet been paid.
There must finally be a fair final accounting if mankind is to be saved and prosperity is to be created for all.
This should be discussed by the "experts" of the WEF and the panelists in Davos.

It is ordered:
No one can demand more rights than he grants to someone else. Therefore, no one can acquire property that has been taken from someone else by force or fraudulent misrepresentation in legal transactions.

Arms expenditures are not investments that generate profits. Government debts incurred as a result of armaments expenditures cannot bear interest. As far as possible, the interest paid must be repaid and paid into a fund. The assets of the fund will be used to support projects to increase agricultural and forestry production. If the UN does not undertake this task, the World Citizens, represented by the Free City of Danzig must do so.

Taxes on armament expenditures may be demanded only to the extent that they are necessary to finance an international military force to enforce arbitration awards to ensure peaceful trade.

The utilization of the foreign trade surpluses of the inhabitants of the federal territory was deprived of them by deception in legal relations. This has resulted in losses, lost profits. As long as the German Government refuses to provide an exact list of where and in what form the foreign trade surpluses are located, the inhabitants of the Federal Territory are entitled and obliged to transfer their taxes to the Free City of Danzig, represented by Mr. Beowulf von Prince.

In order to comply with international treaties and essential laws, everyone who is financed by taxes must, upon request, declare in writing that they recognize the supremacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts.

A Danzig ID card proves that one recognizes the supremacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts. A Danzig identity card is proof that one recognizes and claims compliance with the general rules of international law. As long as the territorial issue of the Free City of Danzig is confirmed under international law, the World War has not ended. A Danzig identity card is thus, in effect, a diplomatic identity card. A Danzig identity card holder has de facto diplomatic status until the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig is settled under international law. Thus, a Danzig identity card holder is subject only to instructions from authorities recognizing the supremacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts. Any person who, despite presenting a Danzig identity card, performs sovereign acts without presenting written confirmation that he recognizes the precedence of arbitral awards over state court judgments, shall become fully, jointly and severally liable for reparation claims of the Free City of Danzig until such claims are paid in full. He cannot transfer or bequeath any property.
His income financed by taxes is due to the nationals of Danzig.

World Citizens are obliged to demand written confirmation from the competent tax authorities that only those who recognize the priority of arbitral awards over state judgments are financed by taxes. Tax offices are first responsible to confirm that they recognize the precedence of arbitral awards over state judgments and that only persons who recognize the precedence of arbitral awards over state judgments will be financed with taxes.

The nationals of the Free City of Danzig are obliged to issue Danzig identity cards to anyone who undertakes to pay taxes only to persons who recognize the precedence of arbitral awards. A Danzig identity card confirms nationality. For example, if a national of the Swiss Confederation applies for a Danzig identity card, then under nationality is confirmed: "Swiss Confederation". For an Austrian national: "Austria.", for a "German" national: "Germany", and so on.

The nationality is thus confirmed internationally. It is thereby confirmed that the ID card holder recognizes the general rules of international law, claims the respective international treaties and the ordre public of his country. It is confirmed that he/she only finances with taxes persons who protect these legal principles and, in case of doubt, submits to international arbitration.

It is confirmed with a Danzig identity card that one does not enter into any liability for violations of international treaties, provided that care is taken not to finance with taxes persons who disregard international law, especially the general rules.

Those who are financed by taxes and who undertake to take responsibility for the legality of their actions are irrevocable for life. No one can be forced to perform an act that he does not consider lawful.

A person who is financed by taxes and recognizes the supremacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts, and thus the general rules of international law, is also an international official. He or she assists other international officials in enforcing arbitral awards and is authorized to identify himself or herself accordingly, including with a Danzig identity card.
National officials are subordinate. National officials are required by Article 76 of the Danzig Constitution to provide protection to any Danzig ID card holder, both domestic and foreign. The decision of a Danzig official can only be appealed to international arbitration.

Anyone who violates it violates the general rules of international law and loses all rights.

The Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf von Prince, is required to issue a Danzig Identity Card to anyone who assures him that he is only funding people with taxes and who recognizes the precedence of arbitral awards over state judgments.
The Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince is obligated to exercise control that Danzig ID card holders also fulfill their obligations.

For this purpose, Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince is entitled to receive taxes demanded by tax authorities himself and to appoint international officials and to finance them with the taxes paid.

The Free City of Danzig
The law of the Free City of Danzig, defined in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution, must be protected and enforced by an international force. As long as the territory of the Free City of Danzig is not defined by international law, Danzig law applies to anyone who claims it, regardless of where he or she is located and his or her property, without forfeiting his or her national rights.

The Free City of Danzig must receive full reparations/damages, including lost profits and full appreciation in value in line with the appreciation of the Dow Jones. The gold holdings of the Free City of Danzig amounting to 11.7 tons of gold must also be paid for with corresponding appreciation in gold. This is roughly equivalent to the gold holdings of the Federal Republic of Germany. The fact that the Danzig Gulden was no longer used as a means of payment is due to the fact that the German Reich had annexed the Free City of Danzig in violation of international law. This was summarily punished by Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

The Danzig Gulden is still legal currency and is covered by the gold holdings of the Federal Republic of Germany. It may be used in accordance with its stated value. The Free City of Danzig may also issue government bonds covered by the gold holdings of the FRG.

Who does not recognize the Danzig Gulden as a means of payment, sides with the National Socialist German Reich. He is then an enemy of mankind.

The question of the territory of the Free City of Danzig is a matter of negotiation. Therefore, a final claim of the Free City of Danzig cannot be established by the court.
Therefore, upon application, any property of the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich must be expropriated without compensation until negotiations on the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig are commenced.

The personal claims of the Plaintiff in the amount of € 320´000´000´000,- are granted. There is no doubt that the Plaintiff will use this property in the same way as he has used his income up to now: To the protection of the general rules of international law and for improved agricultural and forestry services.

Execution courts/authorities/commercial registry courts/company registry courts, must register Mr. Beowulf von Prince upon request as owner in a land register/commercial registry/company registry of a national of the German Reich or company without further ado. Those who refuse are in violation of international treaties. Authorities who refuse definitely take sides in the unfinished World War. These authorities cause a joint and several liability of their taxpayers and must not be financed with taxes anymore. They are enemy agents in the sense of war law.

Determination of the facts regarding the expropriation of the Plaintiff without compensation
Both DSL-Bank and Flessa Bank have registered land charges on the plots of land FlNr. 156/T Gemarkung Zeickhorn. The Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf von Prince was unlawfully prevented by the state power from exercising his purchased development right for these properties FlNr. 156/T Gemarkung Zeickhorn. He was criminally prosecuted by criminal charges because of the exercise of the purchased development right. Thus, the sale of these plots at the average building land price was de facto prohibited. By ordering the forced administration of the property of Mr. Beowulf von Prince, the banks assumed responsibility for the unlawful refusal to develop the plots of land FlNr. 156/T Gemarkung Zeickhorn. They are responsible for the resulting losses. Thus, the claims of Flessa Bank and DSL Bank have been settled. The entry into force of the Courts Constitution Act, the Code of Civil Procedure ans the Code of Criminal Procedure was repealed on April 19, 2006. Essential provisions of these laws are no longer observed. The Plaintiff has clearly protested against this with the establishment of the Association for the Law and finally the political reorganization of the Free City of Danzig and has rejected all judicial actions. All actions against Mr. Beowulf von Prince are thus null and void.

It is ordered:
The Plaintiff Mr. Beowulf von Prince is still the owner of his further properties.
The residential building Gleisenauer Str. 14, Grub am Forst, with 4 condominiums and the associated land 1890/T are to be paid for and vacated by the current occupants within 2 months of receipt of this action.
The authorities of the City of Coburg and the District of Coburg must enforce the Plaintiff's property rights.
These authorities must confirm in writing that they fully accept the provisions of the Courts Constitution Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure as they existed until April 19, 2006.

As express damages with compensation for pain and suffering to the general claims of Mr. Beowulf von Prince, the properties of the Coburg Forestry and Domain Office are awarded as owner.
This is a binding decision of will.

If there is no confirmation within 2 months after receipt of this claim, there is a binding declaration of will to hold on to the National Socialist German nationality. It is then the declaration to no longer adhere to the Basic Law, to a free democratic legal system and to disregard all international treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany. The provisions of the Transition Agreement concerning reparations, which also apply according to the 2 + 4 Treaty, are provisions of international law, correspond to the Enemy State Clauses of the Charter of the United Nations Art. 53 and 107 or Art. 102 and Art. 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty or the Statutes of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials and cannot be revised by any other state. Whoever does not comply with these provisions takes sides in the war which the Coburgers want to continue and becomes an enemy of humanity and subjects himself to arbitrary rule.

This is a binding decision under international law that cannot be challenged. It is now the free will decision of the residents of the City of Coburg and the District of Coburg to recognize the rule of law and to pay damages and compensation for pain and suffering for arbitrary state action.

Otherwise, there is a clear decision of will to continue to enrich themselves through robbery and deprivation of liberty.

The inhabitants of the City of Coburg and the District of Coburg, represented by their authorities, must declare in writing within 2 months that they will fulfill their obligations under

Article 25 of the Basic Law to observe the general rules of international law. That is, they must confirm in writing to comply with the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig or FRG. If this declaration is not made, then the City of Coburg and the District of Coburg will forever remain territory of the National Socialist German Reich and the inhabitants nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

To enter into any connection with them is forbidden. Any goods leaving the District of Coburg will be confiscated as reparation payment without end. Any goods delivered to Coburg will be confiscated.

The inhabitants of the surrounding counties still have time to decide whether to join the Coburgers or, as a sign that they are renouncing National Socialist German nationality, to apply for a Danzig identity card or to agree to a constitution regulating the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig.

Exhibit 1

Jan. 11, 2023

Beowulf von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil

Exhibit Statement on Arbitration

There are three facts that are easy to verify:
1. the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty of 1990 has not been realized. That is, there is definitely still war.
2. with the German State of Bavaria as a forerunner, the FRG is again a national socialist dictatorship and
3. arbitration tribunals have priority over state courts.

Arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts. These are the general rules of international law. It follows from the first two facts that, in effect, all state courts have declared themselves without jurisdiction.
The Second World War began with the invasion on Sept. 01, 1939 at 4:45 a.m. of the unarmed city of Danzig, which is under the protection of the League of Nations and whose constitution is a treaty under international law between citizens and governments of other states.
The World War is not over until a peace settlement is reached with the Danzigers. That is how long the World War prevails. That is, all states of the United Nations are formally under martial law.
The Free City of Danzig is a cosmopolitan state. Anyone can enter visa-free. Those who made use of it and thus had the status of Danzig nationals did not lose their national rights. The fact that this possibility ceased to exist with the invasion of Danzig is not the fault of the nationals and cannot be blamed on them. Rather, the states are obliged to grant their citizens the rights of the Danzigers. This is the right to have laws reviewed by an international arbitration tribunal to determine whether the new laws are compatible with former law.
Without the invasion of the Free City of Danzig, for example, a Dutchman could have gone to Danzig. The changes in law brought about by the occupation would have no meaning for that Dutchman. After the conclusion of a peace treaty, the old law would apply to him.
The SS, a multinational satanic sect was created by Hitler as an independent war party under the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare. The SS never surrendered.
Neither did the Free City of Danzig.

Once again, all laws of all states and international treaties of all states are suspected to be based on martial law, i.e. exceptional law, and are thus null and void for the one who places himself under the protection of Danzig, i.e. under the protection of the international community. By applying for the status of a Danziger, one excludes oneself from any military action. With the status of a Danziger one does not lose one's national rights at the time of 1939.

Article 20 of the Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is known to some:
(4) Against anyone who undertakes to eliminate this order, all Germans have the right to resist, if other remedies are not possible.
There only one right is confirmed.
But if you ask a resident of the federal territory where the duties are written, almost no one knows. The Plaintiff, Mr. Beowulf von Prince has already asked tens of people, including

teachers, professors and lawyers. Only one lawyer has known it. That is written in Article 25 of the Basic Law.

Art. 25:
The general rules of international law shall be an integral part of federal law. They shall take precedence over the laws and directly create rights and duties for the inhabitants of the federal territory.

But he answered the question what the general rules of international law means wrong. He said that it is the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). But the GG is older than the ECHR. And the general rules of international law are of course older than the GG.
But not knowing is sometimes accompanied by a good portion of not wanting to know. Who likes to be reminded of his duties.
And then for the "Germans" there is a monstrous hurdle: "takes precedence over all laws." After all, the Germans are so law-abiding and the civil servants and lawyers anyway. And now it says that laws that violate the general rules of international law are void and must not be observed, because otherwise you are liable with all your assets.
What are the general rules of international law and why is this written into Article 25 of the Basic Law for the Germans?

Why does one write something into the Basic Law for the inhabitants of the federal territory, which of course has always applied and is valid?

In 1933, the Nazi Hitler putsched his way to power. As a result, Hitler eliminated the German ordre public. The German state people in 1939 was completely different from the state people of 1920. The inhabitants of the German Reich in the borders of 1937 were no longer Germans in the meaning of international law, but nationals of the National Socialist German (Third) Reich.
A Nazi is not an anti-Semite, racist and fascist. A Nazi twists the terms. True is usually always the opposite of what is claimed. A Nazi does not lie and cheat to enrich himself unjustly. A Nazi lies and cheats in order to destroy any binding legal order, with the aim of mass murder.
The National Socialists are neither national nor social.

Legally, the German people were eliminated by a hostile power through substantial changes in the law.

The general rules are as old as there are peoples/states. States are distinguished by different law. It has therefore been one of the general rules of international law ever since that one state recognizes the law of the other, otherwise there will be war.
These rules of international law, which have been maintained since time immemorial, were defined in a binding/mandatory manner in the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare of 1907 in order to avoid war. According to this, even an occupier may not change the law of the land, Art. 43.
According to Art. 25, unfortified towns enjoy protection and may not be involved in hostilities.
One has described the duties of the inhabitants of the federal territory expressly in Article 25 GG, because the Germans have declared the neutral unfortified city of Danzig a fortress and have violated thereby Article 25 HLWC. This already has the consequence that all Germans have lost all rights. Then there is the fact that the "Germans" have waged a house-to-house combat about Berlin and have thus declared Berlin a fortress. A fortress enjoys no protection whatsoever. What applies to the capital applies to the whole country. Therefore, the German Empire is extinct under international law. If the Germans had capitulated to the city limits outside Berlin, the National Socialists would also have been able to negotiate with the Allies. But in this way, the German Reich has become extinct under international law.

But there it is written in Art. 25 GG as an essential point that laws which contradict the general rules of international law must not be observed or a joint and several liability arises for every

inhabitant of the federal territory. That is, everyone is liable with all his assets.

How can it be that laws violate the general rules of international law?

According to Article 43 of the Hague Convention on Land Warfare (HLKO), the occupier must uphold the law of the land.
World War II began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig, under the protection of the League of Nations, which guarantees the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig.
The "Germans", as occupiers, should have observed the Danzig national law.
Danzig national law is defined in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."
This law, which had also applied in the German Reich until 1933, was completely eliminated by the Nazis, and with it, in effect, the German state people. Except for the Danzigers, no German state people in the meaning of international law de facto existed any longer. The state people of the German Reich was only a state people with arbitrary law, not exactly defined. Laws had destroyed the ordre public of the "German" state people and thus the state people in the meaning of international law.

In Danzig, too, the Nazis came to power through elections and introduced arbitrary law. But against this citizens complained, arguing that the new law was not compatible with the right guaranteed by the Constitution. The Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague ruled: The Free City of Danzig is a state governed by the rule of law. The rights of the individual take precedence over the interests of the majority. - see decision Series A/B No. 65.

So what are the general rules of international law?

Who decides whether one state respects the law of another?

An international arbitral tribunal.

Thus, the general rules of international law mean nothing other than that arbitral tribunals take precedence over state courts.

New laws that are incompatible with the national law that has grown up over centuries, the ordre public, are a violation of the general rules of international law, and the decision as to whether the new laws violate the ordre public is settled by an international arbitration tribunal.

In fact, the Nazis were enemy agents against the German people.
In order to prevent the Germans from having their ordre public taken away from them again, since otherwise an immittable liability would arise, this was expressly written into the GG for the inhabitants of the federal territory in Article 25.

But to whom does joint and several liability arise when laws violate the general rules of international law? Surely the laws apply to everyone?
Due to the fact that Danzig was declared a fortress, Danzig was completely destroyed. Most of the Danzig nationals fled to the territory of the FRG.
The Allies, now no longer the League of Nations, but the legal successor to the League of Nations, the United Nations must observe their ordre public towards the Danzigers. The nationals of the National Socialist German Reich are also obliged to do so.
Therefore, the Danzigers have been declared to be the people of the FRG, to be "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". "In the meaning of Art. 116" refers to Art.116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is

guaranteed." In Art. 16 GG it has been explicitly stated that no German may be deprived of his citizenship, i.e. his German/Danzig law.

Laws, which offend against it are void.
But how can a resident of the FRG now protect himself from being held jointly and severally liable if laws violate the German/Danzig ordre public?
There are various "German" nationalities in the FRG. With the first Act on the Regulation of Nationality (rejection of the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich) of Feb. 22, 1955, these were separated under international law by express declaration of intent Section 15 of the Courts Constitution Act: "Courts are state courts" has been omitted. Thus, formally, all courts are arbitration tribunals with the legal provisions that applied at the time of Jan. 1920 or 1955.
The "state" courts no longer comply with the laws/arbitration agreements at the time of 1920.
Therefore, only courts with judges appointed by the parties themselves and not appointed by politicians are still competent.

The rights of the Danzig people to have their ordre public reviewed before an international arbitration tribunal should be given to everyone.
That is why the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was created. For this purpose, the ECHR was created, the International Covenant on Civil Rights, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, states undertake to have their disputes resolved by arbitration. The International Court of Justice in The Hague has jurisdiction over disputes of the states of the UN.
But these courts are all state/institutional courts.

The difference between a state/institutional court and an arbitral tribunal is that in arbitration the parties are directly involved in the appointment of the judge.
The general rules of international law guarantee freedom of contract/autonomy of contract. This includes the right to choose the judge in a dispute.

The fact that war is still going on is easy to verify.
To convince oneself that the World War has not ended, one only has to read Art. 1 of the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty on the Final Settlement for Germany as a Whole from 1990. Afterwards the "Germans" must decide on a constitution according to Art. 146 GG, in which the borders are defined, as this was regulated in Art. 23 GG. Instead of fulfilling the requirements according to Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty, a Unification Treaty was first concluded between the GDR and the FRG. According to Art. 3, the GDR first joined the Basic Law for the FRG. But two sentences further, Art. 4 (2) the GDR and the FRG step out of the scope of application of the GG, Art. 23 together, in which they explain that the scope of application Art. 23 GG is cancelled. In Art. 4 (6) it is stated that a constitution according to Art 146 GG must still be decided.
The fact that the World War has not ended still obliges the United Nations to protect the Danzigers. It is possible for anyone, regardless of where they are, to apply for the status of a Danziger as long as the World War has not ended.

The fact that with the German State of Bavaria leading the way "Germany is once again a National Socialist dictatorship is also easy to verify.
The 2005 Judges and Public Prosecutors Act eliminated the independence of judges. Judges and public prosecutors are subject to the disciplinary law for soldiers. At the same court, the same person changes position from public prosecutor to judge and then back to public prosecutor. For example, Dr. Koch. First he is a public prosecutor at the Coburg Regional

Court, then a judge, and then a public prosecutor again. Prosecutors of the courts are appointed as disciplinary superiors of judges. For example, Mr. Attorney General Lückemann at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court becomes disciplinary superior of the judges at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. His subordinate was Mr. Lohneis, Chief Public Prosecutor at the Coburg Regional Court. He was then appointed President of the Regional Court and thus disciplinary superior of the judges at the Regional Court of Coburg. This completely eliminated the independence of the judges, punishable under Section 92 of the Criminal Code.

Court minutes are not kept verbatim. It is only recorded: "The witness testified." Whether for or against the defendant is not recorded, violation of Section 273 (3) Criminal Code. In case of doubt, court minutes are even falsified. For example, bias motions would already have to appear in the minutes. The Plaintiff recorded the court hearing of March 30, 2006 with audio recording and summoned everything that has legs and the press as witnesses. Therefore the Plaintiff could prove that the court minutes were falsified, punishable after Section 267 Criminal Code. Despite 4-fold reminder the minutes were not corrected. The Plaintiff's Attorney, Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf therefore filed an action for enforcement at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. As a result, he was disbarred. The Plaintiff was informed that no complaint enforcement proceedings would have been filed because Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf is not a lawyer. Incoming cases are not assigned to judges randomly, but alphabetically. One always stands before the same judge, even if one has rejected him because of bias, violation of Art. 101 GG or Section 16 GVG.
Judgments are not handed out with the signature of the judge, but it is certified that no judge has signed, violation of Sections 125, 126 of the German Civil Code (BGB), Sections 315, 317 of the German Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO), Sections 275, 345 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO). Letters from the Bamberg Higher Regional Court are stamped with Higher Regional Court of Bavaria. Such courts do not exist.

The fact that "Germany" is again a national socialist dictatorship is due to the fact that in 1999 by insertion of Section 40a into the German Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, the state people of the FRG, the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" were declared to be nationals of the German Reich. In the logical consequence again the last valid right of the German Reich at the time 08. May 1945 was introduced. But a German identity card may only be held by a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" and a civil servant may only be a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG".
Since then, all "Germans" identify themselves with a false identity card.
At all international courts sit "Germans" who claim that they are nationals of the FRG or "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG". For example, Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte at the International Court of Justice in The Hague and Prof. Dr. Bertram Schmitt. They pretend to be nationals of the sovereign, social legal and contractual state of the Federal Republic of Germany, which recognizes the European borders. In truth, these two gentlemen reject the recognition of the European borders, the international treaties of the FRG, the ordre public of the FRG, the constitution of the FRG and the nationality law of the FRG. They thereby declare to continue the World War.

Thus all national judges declared themselves de facto incompetent. All state judges worldwide ultimately follow National Socialist judges who declare that they want to win the World War after all.

Exhibit 1

Detailed explanation of why, according to the general rules of international law, arbitral tribunals take precedence over state courts.

A) Why, according to the general rules of international law, do arbitral tribunals take precedence over state courts?

All state formation begins with citizens agreeing to a common right orally, in writing, by action, or by silence. This first right, customary law, is called ordre public. Contract autonomy/freedom of contract includes the choice of judge in the event of a dispute. If the citizens pay a state power that enforces this right, one has a state. This state power serves everyone to the same extent.

If a state recognizes another state, it recognizes its law. If states conclude treaties, these treaties have priority over national law. The respective state authority is obligated with priority to keep these state contracts. With a "state", which does not have a state authority, which keeps the closed contract, one does not close contracts. Otherwise only dispute arises. If a state authority does not keep its recognized right opposite another national, a joint and several liability arises for each inhabitant of the other national territory.
Laws are nothing other than agreements, de facto general business provisions to a contract, a general arbitration agreement. If they are to be deviated from in national legal relations, this must be expressly agreed. In international legal relations, a party has no part in the laws of the other country and in changes thereto.
Therefore, a contract must always include the place and time of signature, because this defines the place and the law applicable at that time.
If a contract is signed in different places where different law applies, international legal relations exist. Neither party can demand to be tried according to its own law, before its own judge. Only the text of the contract is valid as an arbitration agreement.
In the event of a dispute, the decision is made by a court of arbitration in which the parties are directly involved in the appointment of the judges.
These are the general rules of international law, the recognition of the primacy of arbitral tribunals. Enforcement of arbitral awards can always be averted by claiming that the right to be heard was denied. Then a new arbitration procedure takes place. If the claim that the right to be heard was wrongly raised, the damages already awarded for breach of contract will increase.

Therefore, when an arbitral award is enforced, no one incurs liability. However, if an international arbitral award is not enforced, joint and several liability arises. If an international arbitral award is not enforced, the enforcement court, the enforcement officer takes sides in international legal relations. This is a reason for war. The enforcement official is thus acting contrary to the interests of his own people. He takes sides, he is an enemy agent in case of doubt.

A state has primarily only the task to protect the right of its citizens. If a state deprives the national of another state of his right, then this is a legal reason for war.
If citizens only agree to pay officials who recognize the primacy of arbitral awards over state courts, then no reason for war arises. Then there is no need to spend on armaments.
Citizens want first and foremost the protection of their rights and that this protection costs as little as possible. If citizens oblige their officials to declare in writing that they recognize the primacy of arbitral awards over state courts, then they will not have to buy tanks for their protection.

How big does a state have to be? The Vatican State is 40 hectares in size. An embassy is, in effect, a state.
According to the right of self-determination of peoples, everyone can found his own state. In Switzerland, a new canton can be formed. But if someone wants to found his state, then he

must distinguish himself from the rest by different law. Then he must regulate with his neighbors the access and the import and export. The neighbors must be willing to make treaties. If the neighbors do not want to conclude contracts, then the borders are simply closed. No one gets in and no one gets out. If the neighbors see their rights impaired by the "new state," then they declare war and occupy the "new state."
According to the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, the occupier must preserve the public order of the occupied. If the "new state" does not have its own defined, deviating ordre public, then nothing changes for the occupied. It remains as it was before the "new state" was founded.

If a state changes the original law so that it is no longer compatible with the old law and someone declares, "I don't follow that. I am the owner of the old law and I insist on it. I am a representative of the people of the state who have made treaties with other people of the state and the "new people of the state" have no sovereign powers over me and my property.", then a separation of states has occurred. If the new state does not agree with the old state and invades by force, then it must respect the law of the old state people vis-à-vis them. If not, then there is a violation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare - punishable under Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. This charge was created because the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich deprived the Danzig nationals of their guaranteed German right at the time of Jan. 1920.

Especially in Germany, only those who support the free democratic basic order can be employed in the public service. According to the East Prussian philosopher Kant, the freedom of the individual ends where the freedom of others begins. Freedom means taking responsibility. The freedom of the individual thus ends where another takes responsibility. If another person does not take responsibility, the freedom of the one who takes responsibility is limitless.
Democratic does not mean that the majority decides over the individual, but separation of powers, federalism at the lowest level. The smallest part of the state is the citizen. Without a citizen there is no state. One state is distinguished from another by different law, which has grown over centuries, the ordre public.
Even in the case of war, the occupier must respect the law of the occupied state. Even in the event of war, the occupier may levy only necessary taxes.
In the event of a dispute, an international court of arbitration decides.

Thus, liberal democratic means nothing other than the recognition that arbitration tribunals take precedence over state courts.

Specifically with regard to the Plaintiff, the inhabitants of the federal territory have violated the general rules of international law.
Thus, there are definitely acts of war.

B) International arbitral tribunals take precedence over state courts under the Charter of the United Nations, Art. 33
According to Art. 33 of the United Nations Charter, the states of the United Nations undertake bindingly to have any dispute resolved by an international court of arbitration.
Although the International Court of Justice in The Hague has jurisdiction over disputes between United Nations states, it does not, for example, have jurisdiction over states that are not members of the UN.

The fact that also at the International Court of Justice in The Hague the "German" Mr. Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte is active as a judge, who declares that the World War is not finished, excludes thereby this Court for example now in the Ukraine war. Ukraine has appealed to this Court, because of a war of aggression. That is nonsense, of course, if a judge sits there for whom the World War has not ended.

C) The further point why international arbitration courts have priority over state courts is the fact, which is concealed, that the World War is continued via the judiciary - see the already described legal situation in Bavaria.
But all European states and for example also the USA have to execute Bavarian arrest warrants and judgments unchecked. Thus these states take over the right of the German dictatorship. All these states go into joint liability.

The concrete case, in which the war is continued over the justice is present.
The Plaintiff was expropriated without compensation and deprived of his freedom expressly because of his Danzig nationality - details under Formal "the Germans".

The German ordre public at the time of 1900 or 1920, which largely existed until 1990, was again eliminated step by step as in the last century. The Plaintiff, together with Mrs. Karin Leffer and others, founded the Association for the Law in order to demand German law. In order to make clear which German law is meant, Plaintiff has politically reorganized the Free City of Danzig. The Plaintiff and Mrs. Karin Leffer were recognized as representatives of the Free City of Danzig. The arrest warrant of the Coburg Regional Court, regarding Danzig IDs: Case No.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11: " Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. von Prince are the representatives of the Free City of Danzig. They spread the idea on the Internet. German law they recognize only in parts."
It is clear, the Plaintiff and Ms. Karin Leffer only recognize German/Danzig law and not National Socialist law.
Prosecutions are being carried out expressly because of the nationality of the Free City of Danzig or because of the insistence on Danzig/German law.
This is a declaration of war.

This arrest warrant, Case No.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 could only come about by violating the general rules of international law vis-à-vis Switzerland.

The Swiss Federal Office of Justice approved the extradition of the Plaintiff to Germany against his will. In the case of extradition, the requested state extends its jurisdiction over the extradited person to the territory of the requesting state. All acts of the extradited person or against him are subject to the law of the requested state. A purchase made by the extradited person is an import. The place of signature shall be the place of residence in the requested state. All state acts not authorized by the requested state are subject to the civil law of the requested state.

The Bavarians violated the terms and conditions of the extradition.
The Bavarians carried out unauthorized law enforcement measures against the Plaintiff during his extradition. This is a violation of the principle of speciality. Principle of speciality means it is extradited only for the specifically authorized case. These are the general rules of international law.
The Swiss commentary on the law is wrong in saying that Switzerland would therefore have to sue at the International Court of Justice.
This is correct in principle. But Switzerland joined the UN only in 2002. If Switzerland did not have access to the predecessor of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague, Switzerland could not sue there at all according to the statutes.

But at the International Court of Justice in The Hague there is, after all, the "German" Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte. He is accepted by his fellow judges there as a national of the National Socialist

German Reich, who declares that he continues and wins the war by imposing National Socialist German law on other states.

Now, during the extradition of the Plaintiff, illegal law enforcement measures were carried out expressly because of his nationality of the Free City of Danzig. And the World War has ended only when a peace settlement has been agreed with the state with which the Second World War began, with the Free City of Danzig.
The Free City of Danzig is, in fact, the protector of citizens from governments.
So what is to be expected from the International Court of Justice?

With the extradition of the Plaintiff, it is proven that Switzerland legally belongs to the National Socialist German Reich. Swiss law is not enforced, but National Socialist German law is recognized.

The International Court of Justice in The Hague is not competent. This Court is not an international court of arbitration.
Competent is a court where the parties directly appoint the judges to peacefully end the definitive war.

D) Precedence of arbitral tribunals over state courts, even in national law, as expressly agreed international law.
In the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards, 168 states recognized that arbitral awards take precedence over state court judgments. The New York Convention does not distinguish between national and international legal relationships. The term "arbitration agreement" is therefore misleading for the layman.
The difference between national and international legal relationships is that the national provisions on the appointment of the judge are in fact part of the general business provisions. If one wishes to deviate from this, then this must be expressly agreed. In international legal relations, the case is exactly reversed. A party has no say whatsoever in the appointment of the national judge. The national judge can be rejected on the grounds of fundamental suspicion of bias, on the grounds that the national judge will rule in favor of the party's own national. Therefore, in international legal relationships, arbitration proceedings are compulsory/mandatory. This is regulated in the Swiss Private International Law Act (IPRG) 12th Chapter. According to Art. 177, no state may evade arbitration by invoking its own law (its own judges). Arbitration proceedings are commenced as soon as notice is given that arbitration is to be held. Art. 181 the arbitrator himself decides on his jurisdiction, Art. 186 all state measures and state court proceedings come to a halt, Art. 186.

Thus, for the "Germans," only arbitral tribunals have primary jurisdiction anyway to review laws to see if they comply with ordre public.

But what are the Dutch and the Swiss, for example, doing to protect themselves from a reconstruction of nationality as the Nazis already did with the Germans in the last century?

Numerous citizens have discovered through the Corona measures that the law they know is being violated. And they discover that with regulations on agriculture their long-established right is further violated.

Now what can the Dutch, Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, etc. do about it? These are national laws, enforced by the courts and authorities.
The inhabitants of the federal territory have it easy. There are different nationalities there, which were explicitly separated under international law with the First Act on the Regulation of Nationality (rejection of the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich) of Feb. 22, 1955. Section 15 of the Courts Constitution Act: "Courts are state courts" has been omitted. Thus formally all courts are arbitration courts, with the legal provisions that applied at the time Jan. 1920 or 1955.

But what can the Dutch, Belgians, French and Canadians, for example, do about laws that do not conform to their common law? What is the legal basis for filing a lawsuit against the new laws?

The answer is, one applies for a Danzig identity card.

The Free City of Danzig was established under Articles 100 - 108 of the Versailles Peace Treaty - see detailed description under Formal.

In % the Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses, but was the only state not to receive reparations.

The Second World War will not be over until the legal succession with the territory of the Free City of Danzig is settled under international law.
Until then, anyone can apply for a Danzig identity card without having to leave their homeland and without losing their national rights.
It is proof that he is subject only to international arbitration.

It is a sober fact that all politicians and all lawyers conceal from the population that the World War has not ended and that Germany is again a dictatorship. This arouses the urgent suspicion that they are not acting in the interests of the population and representing national law, but are enemy agents of the Nazis.

But the fact that the Free City of Danzig is still at war, leads to the fact that every Danzig right, can claim the status of a Danziger, no matter where he is.

If the Nazis had not invaded Danzig in 1939, for example, any Dutchman could have entered the Free City of Danzig and stayed there until a peace treaty was signed. As long as there is no peace treaty with Danzig, there is definitely still war in the Netherlands. The Netherlands is also obliged to protect the people of Danzig. The German occupiers also changed Dutch law and wanted to introduce complete arbitrary law. This would have no meaning for a Dutchman in Danzig. He would have deliberately evaded the Nazis' sovereignty and would have had no part in the changes in the law.
The fact that because of the invasion of Danzig no Dutchman had the opportunity to come under the protection of Danzig or the League of Nations cannot be blamed on any Dutchman.
Every Dutchman with a Danzig identity card can claim the Dutch law that applied until 1939 - petrified law as it is also guaranteed for the Danzigers in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution.
As long as there is no peace settlement with the Danzigers, there is a World War. The law at the time of 1939 applies worldwide, all further laws and treaties can be checked to see if they are compatible with the old law. All treaties and laws fall purely formally under martial law, factually under a reason of state, which is excluded in peace.

Each treaty is not necessarily to be judged by its wording, but by the intention with which the treaty was concluded.
The intention from the foundation of the Free City of Danzig was and is to guarantee everyone protection from arbitrariness by a state power.
The Danzig nationals were granted this right. No rights without duties, if Danzig nationals want their rights, they must grant them to others.

With a Danzig identity card, in which as nationality for example "Kingdom of the Netherlands" is written, the identity card holder proves that he recognizes the general rules of international law, i.e. the precedence of arbitration tribunals over state courts, the international treaties of the Netherlands up to the time of 1939 and the ordre public up to the time of 1939. All further international treaties and changes in the law are subject to an examination as to whether they affect the sovereignty of the Netherlands and the ordre public. If doubts arise, these must be clarified by an international court of arbitration.

To this end, taxes may only be paid by persons who declare in writing that they will observe the general rules of international law, i.e. the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts. This is the most natural thing in the world. Anyone who refuses to confirm this in writing is exposed as an enemy agent.

Anyone applying for a Danzig ID card agrees to pay taxes only to persons who confirm in writing, and thus expressly, the primacy of arbitration over state courts.
The best place to start is with the Minister of Defense.

Imagine: Ukraine's defense minister would sign to recognize the primacy of arbitration over state courts. Then the Russian Federation would also have to face arbitration before judges in whose appointment the Russian Federation is directly involved.
If the Russian Federation refuses such a procedure, then the Russian Federation is in the wrong.

Exhibit No. 2

Special/concrete legal relationships of the "Germans" of the Coburg District

11.01.2023 Beowulf von Prince

The Coburg District, the municipality of Grub am Forst and Mr. Fruhnert

The Coburg District
The Coburg District is a territorial authority. The district administrator is elected by the residents of the district and should only protect the interests of the district residents. What else is he elected for? But in fact he is subject to the disciplinary superior, the government of Upper Franconia and that again to the government of Bavaria.
Just as well the district administrator should be appointed directly by the government of Bavaria. This would make it clear that it is not the inhabitants of the district who are in charge, but the government of Bavaria.

Coburg was the first town where the Nazis seized power and the first tortures took place. If the people of Coburg had vigorously resisted the breaking of the law, the SS might not have been able to take power in Germany. But this way the people of Coburg profited from the expropriations of the Jewish population. Coburg was not destroyed by the war and the Coburgers profited from the expelled East Germans.
And now the Coburgers believe they can repeat the same game with impunity.

At the Coburg Regional Court, the independence of the judges has again been eliminated. For example, Dr. Koch at the Coburg Regional Court changes positions from public prosecutor to judge and then back to public prosecutor. The Chief Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court, Mr. Lohneis is appointed President and thus disciplinary superior of the judges. Incoming cases are assigned to judges alphabetically rather than randomly. Court records are not kept verbatim.
All legal requirements are violated.

The official records of the United Nations concerning the claim for damages by the Plaintiff's father indicate that he is of British descent, was born in East Africa, was in Danzig for education, and was sent there in 1940 as part of the Allies against the German Reich because of the war. Payment of damages has been deferred until a final reparations settlement is reached. Until reparations are paid, the war is not over.

The following laws, among others, apply towards the Plaintiff:
Courts Constitution Act (GVG)
(2) Moreover, German jurisdiction also shall not apply to persons other than those designated in subsection (1) and in sections 18 and 19 ***insofar as they are exempt therefrom pursuant to the general rules of international law*** *or on the basis of international agreements or other legislation.*

The Government of Lower Franconia confirms that the Plaintiff's father is a national of the Free City of Danzig and rejects the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich and is "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". The Plaintiff's father is neither of German ethnicity nor a refugee or displaced person who entered the territory of the German Reich within the borders of December 31, 1937. " In the meaning of Art. 116 refers to Art. 116 Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time Jan 1920 is guaranteed.".
As a national of Danzig, the Plaintiff is thus "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law."

Exhibit No. 2

INTRODUCTORY ACT TO THE CIVIL CODE
Art. 1
(1) The Civil Code enters into force on January 1st, 1900, along with a statute concerning amendments to an Act on the Constitution of the Courts, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Insolvency, a Statute on Compulsory Auction and Sequestration, a Code of Registration of Real Property, and a Statute on the Procedure of Non-Contentious Matters.

Chapter Two: International Private Law
Art. 4 Renvoi; split law
(1) If referral is made to the law of another State, the private international law of that State shall also be applied, insofar as this is not incompatible with the meaning of the referral. If the law of another State refers back to German law, the German substantive provisions shall apply.
(2) Referrals to substantive provisions relate to legal rules of the applicable legal system by the exclusion of its private international law. Where the parties can choose the law of a certain State, that choice may only relate to the substantive provisions.
(3) If referral is made to the law of a State having several partial legal systems, without indicating the applicable one, then the law of that State will determine which partial legal system shall be applicable. Failing any such rules, the partial legal system to which the connection of the subject matter is closest shall be applied.

Art. 5 Personal statute
(1) If referral is made to the law of a State of which a person is a national and where this person is a bi- or multinational, the law applicable shall be that of the State with which the person has the closest connection, especially through his or her habitual residence or through the course of his or her life. If such person is also a German national, that legal status shall prevail.
(2) If a person is stateless or if his nationality cannot be identified, the law of that State is applicable in which the person has his or her habitual residence or, in the absence thereof, his or her residence.
(3) If referral is made to the law of a State in which a person has his or her residence or habitual residence and a person without or under restricted capacity to contract changes his or her residence without the consent of his or her legal representative, the application of another law does not ensue from this change alone.

Art. 6 Public policy (ordre public)
A provision of the law of another State shall not be applied where its application would lead to a result which is manifestly incompatible with the fundamental principles of German law. In particular, inapplicability ensues, if its application would be incompatible with civil rights.

The Nationality Act, date of issue, July 22, 1913, does not apply to the Plaintiff.
Nationality Act (StAG)
Law of 22.07.1913 RGBl. p. 583;
Section 40a StAG a.F. (old version)
in the version applicable before 20.08.2021
Section 40a
Any person who, on 1 August 1999, is a German within the meaning of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the Basic Law without possessing German citizenship shall acquire German citizenship on the said date.

Note: The "state people" of the FRG were thus declared to be nationals of the National Socialist Reich. The last ordre public, the last law in the German Reich, was the Nazi arbitrary law. The

time 1999 does not coincidentally coincide with the introduction of the € as book money and with the insertion of Section 40a. With the insertion of Section 40a, the "Germans" became lawless, with no claim to property. The introduction of the € as cash in 2002 also coincides with the introduction of the EU warrant. After that, all EU states must execute any arrest warrant of another EU state without being checked. This should give the "Germans" rights again as long as they are in the EU and finance the EU. The foreign trade surpluses of the Germans strengthen the €.
But for the "Germans" the national socialist law applies again. As a result, for example, the 1st Federal Act to Adjust the Law (1. Bundesbereinigungsgesetz) of April 19, 2006, repealed the Courts Constitution Act (GVG), the Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO). The Plaintiff, together with Mrs. Karin Leffer, therefore founded the Bund für das Recht (Association for the Law) in order to demand compliance with German law. In order to make clear which German law is demanded, the Plaintiff with Mrs. Karin Leffer and others politically reorganized the Free City of Danzig and communicated this to all relevant authorities on May 23, 2008. The Plaintiff's real estate was declared to be the territory of the Free City of Danzig. Since the Plaintiff's father struck out the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, this law never interested him. Due to the lawsuit in Washington DC, the Plaintiff came across the insertion of Section 40a in the Nationality Act and complained that without his express consent, this Act is null and void. As a result, Section 40a ceased to exist, then was repealed.
§ 40a (repealed)

However, this did not restore the old legal status. For this purpose, Section 15 was overwritten:
Section 15 (Section 15 has 1 former version and is cited in 4 regulations).
1) Persons who, in connection with measures of persecution on the grounds listed in the first sentence of Article 116(2) of the Basic Law, in the period from January 30, 1933, to May 8, 1945.
1. rejected or lost their German nationality before February 26, 1955,.....
and their descendants shall be naturalized upon application.

That means, who has lost the national socialist German nationality since 30.Jan.1933 - 08.May 1945, receives the national socialist German nationality again on application. Since 1999, the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" are nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, the application for an identity card, is the application for National Socialist German nationality.

Excluded from this are those who after 26.Feb.1955 the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, have rejected the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich. The Plaintiff belongs to this group.

So by the fact that Section 40a has been repealed/removed again, the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" do not become "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" again, but "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (2) GG".
It is explicitly stated in Section 15 that when applying for naturalization, one becomes "German in the meaning of Article 116 (2) GG" and not "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG".

But only those who are "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" may hold a German passport:
Passport Act (PassG)
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_pa_g/englisch_pa_g.html#p0013
Section 1 Passport requirement
(1) Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany leaving or entering the geographical area in which this law applies are required to carry a valid passport to identify themselves.

Exhibit No. 2

(4) Passports may be issued only to Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law; the passport is the property of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This includes the Plaintiff.

Only those who are "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" may be civil servants.
Federal Act on Civil Servants
Section 1 Scope of application
This Act shall apply to civil servants of the Federation, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 5 Admissibility of Civil Service Appointment
Appointment to the civil service shall be permissible only for the performance of
1. duties under sovereign law, or
2. tasks which, in order to safeguard the state or public life, may not be assigned exclusively to persons who are employed under private law.

Section 7 Prerequisites for civil servant status
(1) The following persons may be appointed as civil servants
1. is a German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law

Act to Regulate the Status Law of Civil Servants in the Federal States (Civil Servant Status Act - BeamtStG)

Section 7 Prerequisites for civil servant status
(1) Only persons may be appointed as civil servants who are
1. is a German within the meaning of Article 116(1) of the Basic Law
2. offers the guarantee of standing up at all times for the free democratic basic order within the meaning of the Basic Law,

The free democratic basic order includes the independence of judges, Article 97, Section 92 of the German Criminal Code (StGB), the legal judge, Article 101 of the German Basic Law (GG) or Section 16 of the German Courts Constitution Act (GVG), the right to be heard, Article 103 of the German Basic Law (GG) or Section 273 (3) of the German Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO), the judge's signature on a judgment, Sections 125,126 of the German Civil Code (BGB), Sections 315,317 of the German Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO), Sections 275, 345 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO), and so on.

In Coburg, for example, Dr. Koch changes positions from public prosecutor to judge and then back to public prosecutor. This is already not possible because of the different oath between a judge and a public prosecutor. Mr. Lohneis, the Senior Public Prosecutor, was appointed President of the Regional Court, thus eliminating the independence of judges.

Courts Constitution Act (GVG)
https://germanlawarchive.iuscomp.org/?p=771#20
Section 21b
(1) Eligible to vote in elections to the presidium are the judges appointed for life and the judges appointed for a specified term upon whom a judicial office has been conferred at the court as well as the judges on probation who are working at the court, the judges by commission and the judges on secondment for a term of at least three months who are performing judicial duties at the court. ***Eligible to stand for election to the presidium are the judges appointed for life and the judges appointed for a specified term upon whom a judicial office has been conferred at the court.*** *Neither eligible to vote in elections nor eligible to stand for election are judges who have been seconded to another court for more than three months, who have been on leave for more than three months or who have been seconded to an administrative authority.*

Exhibit No. 2

Election of judges at the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court: Minister Gentges loses to her judges

Article by Rüdiger Soldt

"The Stuttgart Higher Regional Court (OLG) is one of the largest of its kind in Germany. With 1000 judges, eight regional courts and 56 district courts, it is responsible for the interests of six million citizens. Since May, the court has been without a leader and the position of president has been vacant for political and legal reasons.

Politically, the issue for months has been whether the OLG should be led in the future by a self-confident president with an FDP party book or by a loyal president with close ties to the CDU. Legally, the issue was how strong the organs of judicial self-government are and whether the ministry should have the final say in filling judges' positions - and not the presidential council and the judges' election committee.

To the surprise of many lawyers, judges and public prosecutors and under protest of some professional associations, the Minister of Justice of Baden-Württemberg, Marion Gentges (CDU), had filed a lawsuit in November before the Stuttgart Administrative Court to clarify this issue. The presidential council, made up of nine judges, had unanimously voted against Beate Linkenheil, a CDU-affiliated candidate proposed by Gentges, and in favor of the current Regional Court President Andreas Singer (FDP)."

So it goes. Coburg judges must also appoint the president of the court from among their colleagues and may not elect public prosecutors as president.
According to Art. 101 or Section 16 of the GVG, exceptional judges are not allowed. Therefore, a roster to allocate court business must be created, which randomly assigns incoming cases to judges.
In Coburg, incoming cases are assigned to judges alphabetically. One is always before the same judge. Other judges are excluded. For example, the Plaintiff always stood before the non-permitted exceptional "judge" Bauer. When the Federal Constitutional Court Act was still in force, the Federal Constitutional Court rejected every judgment of a court that did not randomly assign the incoming cases.

That it is also possible by law is shown, for example, by the roster allocating court business from Baden-Württemberg or from labor courts.

That it is also possible to conduct court proceedings literally was proven during the lockdown. Here, court proceedings were conducted and recorded via the Internet using video.

Two suspected Romanian bank robbers were to be extradited from Ireland to Germany. Through Irish courts, the suspected Romanian bank robbers asked the ECJ whether German public prosecutors are independent and may issue arrest warrants. The ECJ had to rule on the basis of the clear legal situation that German public prosecutors are not independent and are not allowed to issue arrest warrants. 5,000 arrest warrants had to be reissued. Did all police officers, public prosecutors, judges and lawyers not know what two suspected Romanian bank robbers knew? What is being taught at universities? Shouldn't the two alleged bank robbers better be in charge of the Ministry of Justice? As a result, a judge from Thuringia asked the ECJ whether it could issue arrest warrants. He based his question on the fact that the powers of the state are not separate but intertwined. He is appointed and promoted by political officials and had also been appointed as an official bound by instructions. The ECJ does not answer the question. It has already answered it itself. A judge from Weimar decides on scientific grounds that masks for pupils are disproportionate. As a result, his apartment is searched, all electronic devices are confiscated and he is prosecuted for Section 339 of the German Criminal Code (StGB) for obstruction of justice.

Now Mr. Buschmann, the Minister of Justice, makes the proposal to hold court hearings via video. Public prosecutors, of all people, reject this. But public prosecutors are bound by instructions. Why do public prosecutors reject the recording of court hearings? Because then the proceedings are recorded verbatim.
It turns out that there is no closed bloc of politicians and lawyers. Only a tiny but influential group dominates the system.
This group simply loses its influence by assuring civil servants that they will be tenured for life, provided they recognize the primacy of arbitral awards over state courts.

Conclusion:
World War II began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig. The Danzigers were deprived of "German law at the time of Jan. 1920" by the Nazis - Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.
The Plaintiff's father, as a Danziger and thus representative of Danzig law, was sent to the German Reich as part of the Allies to defend Danzig law.
The Plaintiff is part of the Allies until the conclusion of a peace treaty regulating the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig and is responsible for ensuring that the ordre public of the FRG is observed.
The Plaintiff is "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law".
The Plaintiff is a civil servant and is therefore responsible for ensuring that German law is observed at the time of 1920.

Apart from the Plaintiff, there is no "official" who has called in German law. Apart from the Plaintiff, there is no one who has objected to the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act. The Plaintiff's complaint was successful.

The Plaintiff is the only civil servant within the meaning of the Law. As part of the Allies, the Plaintiff constitutes the executive authority in the FRG for the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law." The Plaintiff is the representative of the Free City of Danzig.
The District Court of Washington DC has ruled that Plaintiff has jurisdiction to ensure that the World War is ended and that German/Danzig law is upheld.
All states are obligated under the Versailles Peace Treaty to enforce any Danzig decision.
The orders of the Plaintiff, as representative of the Free City of Danzig must be obeyed by every official and court or they must be challenged by international arbitration.

The official confirmation of being the "possessor of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" can only be obtained by the person who expressly rejects the nationality of the German Reich and submits the application:
I hereby apply to become the possessor of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law. I recognize the general rules of international law. That is, I recognize the primacy of arbitral awards over state courts. I recognize the German/Danzig law as the arbitration agreement.
Date Signature

As far as is known, only the Plaintiff can issue an official confirmation of possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law.
The Coburg District and the City of Coburg must now consider which law they want.

The district administrator of Coburg District Office should be independent and responsible not only to those who elected him, but to every resident of Coburg District. Obviously, however, the district administrator is subject to the instructions of the government of Upper Franconia, which was not elected.

However, there are always two to the whole. The one who wants something and the other who agrees or refuses to agree. Of course, the district administrator must refer to Art. 25 GG and the free democratic basic order and reject the paternalism by the government of Upper Franconia or Munich.

Facts:
The Coburg District Office has obviously unlawfully prosecuted the Plaintiff and is responsible for the expropriation and deprivation of liberty of the Plaintiff without compensation.
The Plaintiff has achieved the best operating results in the very first year as the district manager of the Gleisenau Forest District, of the Coburg Forest and Domain Office. In less than 10 years the Plaintiff has achieved the target of 35 years. In order to save 20 km of fence, the Plaintiff increased the shooting of roe deer by 500%. The Plaintiff has never demanded or received any compensation for this.

The Plaintiff makes the offer that the Coburg District with the Coburg District Court and the Coburg Regional Court will again adhere to the old laws. That the judges create a roster allocating court business according to Art. 101 GG or Section 16 GVG, that a change of position from public prosecutor to judge is excluded, that the judges appoint the court president from their ranks, that court records are kept verbatim, that judgments are handed out to the parties with the original signature of the judges, that entries in the land registers are created by two persons with clearly legible signatures.

Offer to pay damages and compensation for pain and suffering:
The Forest and Domain Office does not make any operating profit and if it does marginally, it is at the expense of lack of care. The Plaintiff looked around in his old hunting ground and found that considerable maintenance arrears had already reappeared. The Coburg Forest and Domain Office dates from the expropriation of the Duke of Coburg in 1919/20.
It is not comprehensible by what means the Coburgers claim this property.
The Plaintiff therefore makes the offer to transfer the Forestry and Domain Office to its ownership.

This is an offer.
It should be remembered that all nationals of the National Socialist German Reich have lost all rights and have no say/participation whatsoever in compensation payments. The right to be heard at all on negotiations on the amount of further reparations was granted only on the condition that the Germans would again act under the rule of law according to German law at the time of Jan. 1920.
The Coburgers in particular had this right taken away from them.
The Free City of Danzig was and is entitled to determine the conditions for peace and no one else.
If the District Office does not answer and does not enter the Plaintiff in the Land Register as the owner, then no resident of Coburg and the District of Coburg will receive an identity card confirming that he is not a national of the National Socialist German Reich. Every Coburg resident must expect to be prosecuted for incitement and complicity in the forgery of an identity document if he or she presents an identity document of the FRG when traveling abroad. Possibly also for incitement and complicity in robbery and deprivation of liberty.
Coburg residents will be expropriated if they leave the National Socialist area, as well as anything that leaves the Coburg district. Imports are no longer permitted.
Anyone who disregards this takes sides with the potential mass murderers.

Exhibit No. 2

The municipality of Grub am Forst
The municipality of Grub am Forst is a local authority. The mayor is elected by the inhabitants of the municipality. But he is subject to the disciplinary superior, the District Administrator of Coburg, who in turn is controlled by the President of the Government of Upper Franconia, who in turn is controlled by the Government of Bavaria.
The mayor of Grub am Forst would also have to oppose this and would not be allowed to obey the de facto dictatorship instead of supporting the dictatorship.

Facts:
The municipality of Grub am Forst was substantially responsible for the Plaintiff being prosecuted for his land. The Plaintiff had informed the municipality that his properties were territories of the Free City of Danzig.

Offer:
The inhabitants of the municipality of Grub am Forst must also fulfill their obligations under Article 25 of the Basic Law and may invoke their rights thereunder.
There is a war going on and every inhabitant of the community Grub am Forst has to decide whether he is on the side of the Nazis or on the side of the state under the rule of law Germany or the Free City of Danzig.

Also each inhabitant of the municipality Grub am Forst goes into the full adhesion and is obligated also for others to take over the responsibility.

If the citizens of Coburg and the Coburg district do not cooperate in the application of the old law, the community of Grub am Forst is obligated and entitled to declare the community area to be the national territory of the sovereign state under the rule of law of Germany or the Free City of Danzig, to no longer pay taxes and instead to finance a village policeman and to exercise its own jurisdiction, itself a state authority.

As compensation for damages, the Plaintiff makes an offer to transfer the community forest to the Plaintiff's ownership.
This is also an offer. If this offer is accepted, then the citizens of Grub will receive identity cards confirming that they are not nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, even if the district and the city of Coburg are stubborn.

Instead of the citizens of Grub and Coburg, the head of the Coburg Tax Office can declare in writing that he recognizes the priority of arbitration tribunals over state courts.
He who pays creates. The head of the Coburg Tax Office is first and foremost the representative of the taxpayers and is obliged to finance with taxes only those persons who recognize the precedence of arbitral awards over state court judgments.

About the Fruhnert family
Mrs. and Mr. Fruhnert are natural persons with the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich. Neither the parents nor the Fruhnerts have ever rejected the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich.

Facts:
The Plaintiff acquired the cockhead-shaped property 1356 Gem. Grub in a auction from the Coburg Forestry and Domain Office, owned by the Coburg District. At the notary the clause was imposed that a re-purchase right arises if the property is used other than agriculturally. The Plaintiff redeemed this re-purchase right by paying the purchase price again. The Plaintiff has purchased three other adjacent parcels of land. The Plaintiff has obtained a building permit. The Bavarian Administrative Court in Bayreuth ruled as recently as 1999 that the Plaintiff's rights were unlawfully infringed when the building permit was denied. Compensation

for damages is still outstanding. The Plaintiff has calculated this damage in 2006 and comes to a damage in the amount of 115'000'000,-€.
The Plaintiff founded a construction company especially for the purpose of building his house. Planned was at first only a single-family house. With a share package at a value of 180'000,-DM a laboratory for mushroom cultivation should be built. But the Coburg District, as the owner of the neighboring agricultural development, Gleisenauer Str. 5, converted it into a residential development.

This precluded the agricultural use of property parcel 1356, now merged with neighboring property parcel 1890/T. The stock market was overvalued. A crash of the share prices was foreseeable. Therefore, the Plaintiff had another floor built and converted all floors into condominiums. When the stock prices fell as expected, the Plaintiff sold a condominium to Mr. Oliver Meusel and rented it from Mr. Oliver Meusel. The Plaintiff reinvested the sale price in a block of shares and entered into a loan agreement with DSL Bank, under which the block of shares was pledged to DSL Bank. According to the contract, this repaid the loan by Sept. 2009. The Plaintiff could, of course, have used the proceeds from the sale to reduce the loan. But the interest rate of 2.5% was much lower than the expected rising stock prices. For the bank, it was a deal because the loan-to-value of shares was much larger than for a family house. DSL Bank was able to present this share package almost as equity.

Mrs. Gisela Hain, asked the Plaintiff to provide a plot of land to house her dogs. Mrs. Hain did not want a property further away from the way at the cost price of 3.-€/m2. She wanted a property directly at the way, which was also developed. The Plaintiff made a part of the former property 1356 Gem. Grub am Forst available, fenced it in and erected dog kennels. After three months of use, the Plaintiff demanded the cost price for the use of a part of the former FlNr. 1356. Mrs. Hain commissioned a notarized contract. The Plaintiff demanded that Mrs. Hain submit a building application. If the building application was not rejected for reasons of building law, the Plaintiff would receive the average building land price.
Thereupon, at the beginning of 2004, Mrs. Engel, the administrator of the Coburg District Office, filed a criminal report with the subject line: "Enforcement of the building law: Selling forest as a building site". In the hearing on March 30, 2006 the court minutes were massively falsified, proven by sound recording, witnesses and press reports. The lawyer of the Plaintiff Mr. Olaf Pfalzgraf filed a lawsuit. Thereupon, his admission was withdrawn and it was claimed that no complaint enforcement proceedings had been filed. The Coburg District Office revoked the Plaintiff's broker's license. The Plaintiff had acquired this license in order to make better use of his concept for company pension plans and company financing. In 2002, the Plaintiff had hired personnel for this management consultancy and trained three graduate management consultants.
Then a criminal report was filed by the Coburg District Office on the grounds of alleged illegal possession of weapons. This involved hunting weapons that had been officially registered for 30 years, which the Plaintiff had to purchase on official orders in order to exercise his profession as a professional hunter. In return, the Plaintiff received the lifelong right to hunt in all Bavarian state forests.
The Plaintiff sold a plot of land designated as a building site, FlNr. 156/T of the Zeickhorn district, Grub am Forst municipality, for which the Plaintiff had already paid for a development plan. Thereupon the Coburg District Office filed a charge of fraud: "Sold building plot, although it is not developed". The municipality of Grub am Forst refused the development via the public road.
The Plaintiff purchased a development right from the neighbor. The Plaintiff exercised this right in the only possible place between a development and the wall of the adjacent property. The police appeared and stopped the construction. The already laid pipes were torn out. The Plaintiff was charged with criminal trespass.

Judge Bauer, who had already been rejected on March 30, 2006 and who was unlawful according to Art. 101 GG or Section 16 GVG, and who sentenced the Plaintiff to nine months in prison for fraud on account of Mrs. Hain, already knew that he was going to be a judge again and also already knew the sentence for alleged illegal possession of weapons and for trespassing before the Plaintiff made his statement.

Judge Dr. Kraus, recused for bias, sentenced the Plaintiff for disorderly conduct. The Police Officer Gebbert came to the execution. The arrest warrant has not been signed. The court is only 10 minutes away. The Plaintiff said he voluntarily comes to the court with him so that the warrant is signed there. As a result, Mr. Gebbert broke the Plaintiff's knee and ruptured the the cruciate ligament.

The Plaintiff, together with Mrs. Karin Leffer and others, founded the Bund für das Recht (Association for the Law) in order to demand German law. This is quite simple to understand. Judgments must be signed, court hearings must be recorded verbatim. In addition the reference comes that with the 1. Act to Adjust the Federal Law of April 19, 2006 the entry into force of the GVG, the ZPO, the StPO etc. was abolished.
The Plaintiff informed DSL-Bank that he had been unlawfully deprived of any professional basis and was being prosecuted for exercising his property rights. Thereupon, DSL-Bank sold the pledged share package and had a land charge entered as an additional pledge on FlNr. 156/T Gemarkung Zeickhorn. It had the property compulsorily administered by the Linse law firm. The law firm is thus responsible:
1. that the purchased sewer line right for the FlNr. 156/T Gem. Zeickhorn is enforced.
2. that rents are paid or sold individually for the 3 condominiums, Gleisenauer Str. 14.
The Plaintiff calculated that the FlNr. 156/T Gem. Zeickhorn, after deduction of the development costs 110'000, -€ is worth. Prospective buyers were present.

On May 23, 2008, the Plaintiff reorganized the Free City of Danzig and also informed the municipality of Grub am Forst that his house, is territory of the Free City of Danzig.
The DSL Bank scheduled a forced sale. At the foreclosure, the Plaintiff proved that the DSL Bank's calculation was incorrect.
The foreclosure was cancelled.

DSL-Bank sold the loan agreement to a dubious company. The company's power of attorney to the court is illegibly signed and not legally effective. A responsible person cannot be identified. It is a virtual office.
In the meantime, the next conviction for alleged illegal possession of weapons was threatened, although no decision has been made on the bias motions for alleged fraud.

The Plaintiff was threatened with arrest. Therefore, the Plaintiff moved to Switzerland.
The dubious company apparently conducted a new foreclosure proceeding. Mrs. Karin Leffer distributed an information sheet to those present at the foreclosure, pointing out that this auction was not legal.
Apparently, Mr. Fruhnert bought the apartment building with outbuildings, Gleisenauer Str. 14, at auction.
Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. Günther Wagner were present at the forced transfer. Mr. Fruhnert had Mr. Gebbert with him. He wore a skull and crossbones as a badge and said that he would fetch the Plaintiff from Switzerland.
The Plaintiff pointed out to Mr. Fruhnert from Switzerland that he could not become the owner and demanded rent payments.

Plaintiff never received notice of the auction or a settlement.

As predicted by the Plaintiff, it came to pass. Mr. Lohneis, the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court, requested the Swiss Confederation to extradite the Plaintiff for execution of three prison sentences, including for alleged fraud against Mrs. Hain and for presentation for alleged illegal possession of weapons. The Swiss Federal Office of Justice denied the extradition for execution and only approved the extradition to take an international arrest warrant for illegal weapons possession off the table. Innocence already stands in the preliminary arrest warrant issued by the Coburg Regional Court. Incidentally, the possession of hunting weapons is legal in Switzerland. Extradition could only be approved for presentation for trial because of the lack of dual criminality, so that innocence would be confirmed. The Plaintiff nevertheless refused the extradition on the grounds that they would not comply with the terms and conditions of the extradition. The Plaintiff was proved right. Unauthorized law enforcement actions were taken in the matter of the Free City of Danzig. The Plaintiff was sentenced to 10 months in prison for alleged illegal possession of weapons. The Plaintiff was subjected to two psychiatric examinations. He was supposed to disappear in the psychiatric ward. The press correctly reported on the weapons trial that it was not about illegal weapons possession, but about the Free City of Danzig: "The Senate President remains in custody." Even a bail offer of 1'344'000,-€ was considered too low to release the Plaintiff from prison even one day earlier.

Then the Plaintiff was extradited again on April 15,2016. The Plaintiff remained in custody for 9 months for the alleged fraud against Mrs. Hain. Again, the case was not about the alleged fraud, but about the Free City of Danzig. The Freiburg Criminal Execution Chamber in Sept. 2016: "Mr. von Prince remains in custody. He is convinced that he is a national of the Free City of Danzig and considers its identity documents to be legitimate.", Ref. Criminal Execution Chamber Freiburg 12 StVK 381/16.

Conclusion: The Plaintiff received 15'000,-€ from Mrs. Hain for the use of the property 1890/8 and paid back 43'000,-€.
The Plaintiff would therefore have been able to pay his loans without further ado.
A further property, adjoining from the plot number 1890/8 was as good as sold, in addition further designated properties of the FlNr. 156/T in the cadastral district Zeickhorn.

The forced sale is simply void.
Since the abolition of the scope, Art. 23 GG there is no official power of representation for sovereign acts. It was only possible to act in accordance with BGB Section 677, Management without a mandate.
Since the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act in 1999, according to which the "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" were declared to be nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, "civil servants" are only employees and cannot take sovereign measures.
The roster allocating court business at the Coburg District Court was not designed in accordance with Article 101 of the Basic Law or Section 16 of the GVG. When the Federal Constitutional Court Act was still in force, the Federal Constitutional Court threw out all judgments of a court that violated Art. 101 GG or Section 16 GVG.
The Courts Constitution Act, the Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO), the Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO), etc. were repealed on April 19, 2006. There has been no legal basis for sovereign acts since then.
As is known, the Plaintiff has always requested the signature of a judgment in accordance with Sections 125, 126 of the Civil Code, Sections 315, 317 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 216, 275, 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and waived the exhaustion of legal recourse as long as no judgment signed by the judge with an original signature was presented.
Since the Plaintiff with others published this in the book: "Do Your Duty", in 2014 Section 317 Code of Civil Procedure was amended to the effect that a judgment may be handed over without a signature.

This proves that the Plaintiff has always been right in demanding judgments with the original signature.

Finally, Art. 25 GG applies to every resident of the federal territory: *The general rules of international law are part of federal law. They shall take precedence over all laws and shall generate rights and obligations directly for every inhabitant of the federal territory.*

The amendment to Section 317 of the Code of Civil Procedure is therefore null and void.

The forced sale is therefore null and void.
Pursuant to Article 25 of the Basic Law, the Plaintiff was not allowed to file an appeal against the result of the compulsory auction in the first place, even if he had been informed of it.

The compulsory auction is also not objectively justified.
According to the loan agreement, the loan had been repaid by Sept. 2012. At the time of the auction, therefore, 70% had already been repaid according to the loan agreement.
The law firm colleague of the compulsory administrator Linse, Beygang filed the criminal complaint for trespass regarding the development of the FlNr. 156/T municipality Zeickhorn. As forced administrator, the Linse law firm should have ensured that the Plaintiff was allowed to exercise the purchased development right.
The forced administrator would have had to rent out or sell the vacant lowest condominium.
The only thing that remained outstanding was the interest. These corresponded to less than the rental value.

With the forced administration the DSL bank was fully responsible for the fact that the credit agreement was not fulfilled.

In addition again: The Plaintiff paid wrongfully 43'000, -€ to Mrs. Hain.
The Plaintiff had sold one floor for approximately 90'000,-€. The Plaintiff could have sold another floor and would then still have owned two condominiums and the outbuildings with 200m².

The "foreclosure" was therefore not a sovereign act, but merely a forced change of creditor.
DSL-Bank was made aware that the Plaintiff was robbed of his income and property through no fault of his own.
DSL-Bank also incurred joint liability pursuant to Section 275 of the German Civil Code (BGB).
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_bgb/englisch_bgb.html#p0826
Section 275 Exclusion of the duty of performance
(1) A claim for performance is excluded to the extent that performance is impossible for the obligor or for any other person.
(2) The obligor may refuse performance to the extent that performance requires expense and effort which, taking into account the subject matter of the obligation and <u>the requirements of good faith, is grossly disproportionate to the interest in performance of the obligee.</u> When it is determined what efforts may reasonably be required of the obligor, it must also be taken into account whether he is responsible for the obstacle to performance.
(3) In addition, the obligor may refuse performance if he is to render the performance in person and, when the obstacle to the performance of the obligor is weighed against the interest of the obligee in performance, performance cannot be reasonably required of the obligor.

Section 280 Damages for breach of duty
(1) If the obligor breaches a duty arising from the obligation, the obligee may demand damages for the damage caused thereby. <u>This does not apply if the obligor is not responsible for the breach of duty.</u>

Exhibit No. 2

This was pointed out to DSL Bank:
To the
DSL Bank
Kennedyallee 62-70

53175 Bonn Fax: 0228/920-33559

Grub am Forst, 03.03.06
Your reference: 6133973005, ON R KSA 52
Dear Sir or Madam,...
in the last two years I have been able to work my way through almost all areas of law and have written more than 900 letters...
in court. In the meantime, I can quantify my claim for damages against the Coburg District Office at € 1,150,000.

To the
DSL - Bank Fax.: 0228 920-33599

53175 Bonn
Grub am Forst, the 27.04.2008

Your reference: 6133973005, ON R KSA 52 o. 26
Regarding the telephone conversation, Exhibit 1 Letter to Ms. Linß

Dear Sir or Madam,
*...The costs of the law firm Linse are disputed. They definit*ely do nothing.
We have started ads for a follow-up rent and ordered heating oil.
The debt restructuring should be feasible. ***However, the Linse law firm has not yet commented on where the contractual sewer line right may be exercised.***
...
Attachments 1 Excerpt from notary contract
1 penalty order
to the letter dated 27.03.2008

Mr. Beygang represents Mr. Bertram Schneider*, who refuses to allow me to exercise my sewer line right by means of police force.*
This prevents the settlement of my liabilities with you. You have registered 90 000.-€ land charges on the plots 156/ff in the Zeickhorn community.

I hope you also see that the law firm Linse does not represent your interests, if this law firm unlawfully makes your pledge practically unusable.
I must point out in this context to the recent legislation, because it is noted that many lawyers are not up to date.

Thus, the Eur. Court of Human Rights Az.: EGMR 75529/01, stated on 08.06.2006 that the FRG is no longer an effective constitutional state.

In consequence by the abolition of the respective Section 1 (entry into force) of the introductory laws of the Court Constitution, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure these were cancelled. Some jurists think this repeal would be an adjustment to a new scope. If this were so, one could have taken as Section 1 a the scope of application according to Art.

230 of the Introductory Act of the Civil Code.
Furthermore, with Art. 4 of the 2nd Act to adjust Federal Law, it was confirmed that there is no state liability.
Now try to get an original signed court decision. Without a signature you cannot make a judge liable who has made a wrong statement.
Therefore also the BGB was changed at crucial place.
A sentence two was added to Section 280 (1).
BGB Section 280 Damages for breach of duty. (1) If the debtor breaches a duty arising from the debt relationship, the creditor may claim compensation for the resulting damage. ***This does not apply if the debtor is not responsible for the breach of duty.***
This case clearly applies here. Without the permanent completely illegal, arbitrary denial of my rights and illegal criminal, I would not have a payment bottleneck....

Furthermore, I would like to point out that the legislator also reminds us once again with Article 51 of the 2nd Act to adjust Federal Law that state measures that are not in line with a free democratic basic order are not subject to a statute of limitations as long as this basic order is clouded. This also applies here (see Eur. Court of Justice).
If you now auction off parts of this farm, I will have to hold you responsible for the subsequent costs.
If the money then flows out of Zeickhorn, I must hold you liable for the repurchase or demand compensation.
Because you know that I am not responsible and therefore liable for the fact that the land in Zeickhorn can not be developed and thus sold at market price.
Or unlawfully not allowed to sell my properties.
Rather, you are obligated to provide reasonable assistance under Section 232 C of the Penal Code.
Since your pledge is affected by an unlawful action, you must come to my aid and not leave me alone with this breach of law or even take advantage of it. It is reasonable for you to point out the breach of law to the Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office and to allow the construction of the canal.

With the private sale of the property Gleisenauer Str. 14 the matter is also not so simple. Finally I was condemned as a fraud, because I left the FlNr. 1890/8 Gem. Grub to a supposed "non "farmer at cost price as a presumed residential area and demanded a building application for residential development. The purchase price would have been due if the building application had been approved.
Should one conceal this from a real estate agent? We have a case in our association where a doctor committed prescription fraud and the pharmacist was convicted as a co-fraudster, although he had no idea of the fraud and merely passed on the normal drug costs.

I therefore hereby request that you:
1. stop the foreclosure proceedings against my property. The deprivation of these properties considerably restricts my professional activity and thus the exercise of a profession. Especially

since the Coburg District Office is shutting down my limited liability company.

2.to use your influence at the Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office, so that I may finally exercise my sewer line right in Zeickhorn and you receive your money in full.... And then to continue renting out the ground floor apartment. Or do you want to sell the ground floor apartment. Then we do not need to look for a tenant.
Please let us know a decision in the short term.
After all, I intend to fulfill your real demands.
However, the judicial appraisal (which I have challenged) proves to be a big obstacle.
There the expert, Mrs. Architektin Herold file no.: K 239/06 vbm.K 240/06 - K 243/06 writes to the dwelling house: "The property lies in the external area. ***There is a privilege for an agricultural farm. Other structural uses are not approvable."***

(This is of course wrong. It is not Section 35 Exterior Area - Building Code that applies, but:
"§ 34 Admissibility of projects within the context of built-up districts.
(1) A project is permissible within the context of built-up areas if it fits in with the character of the immediate surroundings in terms of the type and extent of building use, the construction method and the area of land to be built over, and if development is ensured. The requirements for healthy living and working conditions must be maintained; the townscape must not be impaired."
The disputed development of the property 1890/8 is located between Gleisenauer Str. 8 (residential development and 14 (without the Plaintiff as a farmer, residential development) and on the opposite side the house no. 5, residential development).

I.e. the residential house (Gleisenauer Str. 14) may be used only in the context of an agricultural use. I.e. if I and my family as recognized farmers do not use the house any more, a non-farmer is not allowed to move in, respectively to occupy it....

One pushes the matter obviously to the point....

However, I have rejected this law firm because of bias.
Because the law office Linse represents Mr. Bertram Schneider. That is the gentleman, who denies me my channel right to the FlNr. 156/T. And this with punishable means. Now the law office Linse does not hold Mr. Schneider however to lawful behavior, but tries me by means of wrong suspicion (StGB § 164) and pursuit of innocent (StGB § 334) to intimidate around the properties, on which you also 40 000.-€ at land charges to have registered, for one apple and egg under the nail to tear ...

We need only your OK, then we pay monthly up to the rescheduling 800.-€/month.
Please let me know how I should proceed...

Sale of the FlNr.156/ff Gem. Zeickhorn
Attachment 1 letter to the Flessa bank u. Attorney Bissel
1 Letter to Notary Dr. Heil
Dear Sir or Madam,
the refusal of the deletion of the release of the land charge for the properties 156/2T/3T/4 Gem. Zeickhorn is the illegal exercise of your right to do so (BGB § 226) and therefore liable for damages.

Because the refusal blocks the other properties 156/1/2T/3T/5 u. 6 the canal line right and thus a substantial increase in value. Not hypothetical, but very concrete. After all, the development plan has already been paid for these plots. What these plots lack for buildability is the sewer line right, which is acquired with the land charge release of the other plots.
So it is up to you to get your debts settled very quickly or face much higher losses because of damages.
So I ask you in your own interest to release the land charge.

if Flessa Bank refuses to grant the land charge exemption for the plots FlNr. 156/ff, I unfortunately have to hold Flessa Bank responsible for the resulting damages.
These are approx. 3 400 m² - 832 = 2600 m2 rounded off
(traffic areas) 2300m² X 65.-€ = 149 500.-€ minus 25 000.-€
= rounded 125 000.-€ - value undeveloped = approx. 10 000.-€
= rounded 115 000.-€ loss.
...
Once again, you know more than I do. I had taken an apartment in Nuremberg to protect myself from false suspicions of the Coburg District Office.
However, to escape suspicion of deprivation from state prosecution, I duly registered. (Why there is now a warrant for my arrest, I have to clarify).
However, after Chief Administrative Officer Engel, as expected, filed the next criminal complaint against me, I have my residence here again, since I can defend myself better on the spot....
However, I will not be able to start work before my appeal hearing on Oct. 10, 2006, 8:30 a.m. in courtroom H (please come).

I am now collecting the envelopes from the post office that I receive in connection with the false suspicion. These are since June 10, 2006 until now (September 8, 2006) 127. One third of them are registered letters...
As I already orally reported, Chief Administrative Officer Engel claimed in court that I should have known, due to the extensive correspondence on the building of the FlNr. 1890/8 (formerly 1356 and 1890/3) Gem. Grub am Forst, that this area may only be used for agricultural purposes.
In fact in the building files however a judgement, of the Bavarian Administrative Court Bayreuth, from which it emerges that the District Office has never commented on the development of the FlNr. 1356 and 1890/3.
Further it is to be inferred from the building files that I acquired the FlNr. 1356 T of the Coburger country donation (chairman District Administrator Zeitler) by Submission and one me contrary to the public-legal regulations with the notary appointment a repurchase right on, for the case that I use this property differently than agriculturally. This right of repurchase has been redeemed by payment in the amount of the purchase price.
I received a building permission for the FlNr. 1356 and 1890/3 and in trust in this building permission the properties developed.
Since the Coburger country donation sold the former agricultural and forestry property to a teacher couple before I could carry out an agricultural development, the area is to be classified

as a residential area according to the neighborhood law in connection with the building use regulation. By VDI guidelines therefore a development of the FlNr. 1890/8 with an agricultural development forbids itself!

Please inform me, which demands you have against me, with which interest rate, ...

Which demands with which interest rate is not communicated.

in the attachment are the desired tax assessment notices.

Mr. Fruhnert has acquired the property of the Plaintiff in good faith that he acquires an unencumbered property.

But he must know: Art. 25 GG, that basically in the state no trust may exist.
It is the direct duty of every inhabitant of the federal territory that he himself must see to it that every law or every change of law must be in conformity with the general rules of international law. The nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, as occupiers, should have complied with the national law of the Danzig, the German law at the time of Jan. 1920, and must still do so.
Mr. Fruhnert must know that laws and thus judicial and official decisions must be examined to see if they are compatible with the general rules of international law. That is, with the German/Danzig ordre public, that is, with the BGB, the StGB, the GVG, the ZPO and the StPO in case of doubt with the validity 1920 and not with the validity 08.Mai 1945.

The court in Coburg, had already been made aware at the first foreclosure that the calculations of the DSL bank are wrong. The court should have checked whether a forced sale could be averted. The court is responsible for distributing the proceeds of the auction. Any surplus must be transferred to the debtor.
The Plaintiff never received an accounting. The Plaintiff was never informed how much Mr. Fruhnert paid and who received the auction proceeds.

This was omitted because the court knew of course that the measures against the Plaintiff were and are unlawful.
Mr. Fruhnert should have informed himself at the municipality of Grub am Forst whether Gleisenauer Str. 14 is a residential development or an agricultural operation. In doing so, the municipality should have informed that Gleisenauer Str. 14 and adjoining properties are Danzig territory and that the relevant laws such as BGB, GVG, ZPO, etc. apply.
According to Art. 25, Mr. Fruhnert should have requested legally binding letters from the court, i.e. letters with the signature in the original or certified that the signature is a copy of the issuer. The signature must show the name of the issuer. Paraphenes are not legally effective signatures.
Mr. Fruhnert cannot produce a deed showing who is responsible for the foreclosure.
Mr. Fruhnert cannot present a land register extract certified with two proper signatures of two persons, according to the 4 eyes principle, which shows him as the owner of Gleisenauer Str. 14 with adjoining properties, FlNr. 1890/10, 1890/9, 1890/7.

How can Mr. Fruhnert, as a national of the National Socialist German Reich, expect to be the owner as long as reparations have not been paid?
How can Mr. Fruhnert believe that he will become the owner through a forced sale vis-à-vis a Danzig resident as long as reparations have not been paid?

How can Mr. Fruhnert believe that he can acquire property as a national of the National Socialist German Reich, if he does not comply with the ordre public of the FRG?

Again: Already the application for a forced sale by a dubious company was not legally signed and therefore should not have been observed.
Mr. Fruhnert cannot produce a legally relevant document with an original signature.

An official/court document can only be issued by a civil servant. Since the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act of the National Socialist German Reich, execution date 7/22/1913, there are no civil servants other than the Plaintiff.
With the elimination of the independence of judges and legal magistrates, the Coburg District and the City of Coburg are no longer a free democratic area, defended only by the Plaintiff and Mrs. Karin Leffer.
An official document must contain: The address of the office/court; the legible signature, below it the name of the issuer in block letters and the document must have a stamp on it, on which the number of the stamp is recognizable and thus the stamp authorization can be seen.

Administrative Procedure Act (Bay.) VwVfG
Art. 34 Authentication of signatures
(1) 1The authorities designated by the state government by statutory order shall be authorized to certify signatures if the signed document is required for submission to an authority or to another body to which the signed document is to be submitted on the basis of a statutory provision.
(2) A signature shall be certified only if it is executed or acknowledged in the presence of the certifying officer.
(3) 1The certification note shall be placed immediately next to the signature that is to be certified. 2It must contain
1. confirmation that the signature is genuine
2.the exact designation of the person whose signature is being certified, as well as an indication of whether the official responsible for the certification has ascertained the identity of this person and whether the signature has been executed or acknowledged in his presence,
3.the indication that the certification is intended only for presentation to the specified authority or body,
4. the place and date of the certification, the signature of the official responsible for the certification and the official seal.

Art. 43 Effectiveness of the administrative act
(1) An administrative act shall take effect vis-à-vis the person for whom it is intended or who is affected by it at the moment when it is notified to him. 2The administrative act shall become effective with the content with which it is announced.
Note: The plaintiff was never informed whether and with what result a forced sale took place.
(2) An administrative act shall remain effective as long as and to the extent that it has not been withdrawn, revoked, otherwise cancelled or disposed of by the passage of time or otherwise.
(3) A void administrative act shall be ineffective.

Art. 44 Nullity of the administrative act
(1) An administrative act shall be null and void if it suffers from a particularly serious defect and if this is obvious upon a reasonable appraisal of all the circumstances under consideration.

(2) Irrespective of whether the requirements of subsection 1 are met, an administrative act shall be null and void if,
1. which has been issued in writing or electronically but does not reveal the issuing authority,
2. which, according to a legal provision, may only be issued by the delivery of a document, but which does not comply with this form,
3. which an authority has issued in relation to immovable property outside its district or in relation to a right or legal relationship that is bound to a place outside its district, without being authorized to do so,
4. which, for factual reasons, no one can execute,
5. which requires the commission of an unlawful act that constitutes a criminal offense or a fine,
6. is contrary to public morality.

Each of the above reasons is applicable in the present case.

Mr. Fuhnert is also unable to provide an extract from the land register in accordance with German law - see Introductory Act to the German Civil Code. Until the 1st Act to Adjust the Federal Law of 2006, every land register excerpt had to be signed with two signatures of two different persons. Now Mr. Fruhnert receives a paper without signature. The Bavarian coat of arms serves as a background for certification. In half an hour, anyone can print that and write in what he wants.
But one can do that with the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. They all ran after Hitler and believed that they were the chosen people. But Hitler clearly showed with his swastika, the upside-down swastika, that he didn't give a damn about the Germans. The swastika has never been a symbol for Germany. The upside-down swastika showed everyone who could think that the opposite of what is claimed is always true. The soldiers were dressed in women's pants. Just absurd theater and the Germans took it for serious and still believed in the final victory when the Soviets knocked on the Berlin front doors with the tank barrel.

The loan agreement was repaid by Sept. 2012. Only the interest payments were outstanding. These were paid by Mr. Fruhnert with rental costs. Since Sept. 2012, Mr. Fruhnert has owed the Plaintiff the outstanding rent payments. The outstanding interest payments for the year 2008 will be offset against the year 2013. From Oct. 01, 2013 rent payments are required. That is 6.-€/m² living space for a house with the best insulation by 49 cm thick Poroton walls and glazing with thermal coating on a property with 9'000m² + outbuildings. This makes 200m² of living space, so are 1'200.-€/month + 2.-€ for the outbuilding with 200m² area = 400.-€. Makes together 1'600.-€/month from 01.10.2013 with 5% interest =.
19'200/year = x 9 until 01.10.2022 = 211'200,-€ without interest.
If the development of the plots 156/T Gem. Zeickhorn had not been unlawfully obstructed by the lawyer colleague, jointly liable by the forced administrator of the DSL Bank Linse and also by the Flessa Bank, these plots would have been sold without further ado.
The Plaintiff would have been debt-free already in 2008/9. The rental costs would therefore already have to be charged from May 2009. Not charging these rental costs does not constitute a waiver, but is merely intended to avoid petty disputes.
So, the Plaintiff considers its liabilities to DSL-Bank and Flessa-Bank as settled with the transfer of the land 156/T Gem. Zeickhorn.

Mr. Fruhnert has bought from Mr. Oliver Meusel the upper floor of Gleisenauer Str. 14 with 81m² living space + the Fl.Nr. 1890/7 with 500m² developed land.
The Plaintiff considers for the 81m² a price for 2'000,-€ appropriate = 162'000,-€ and for

1m² developed building land the price for 100m² for appropriate = 500 x 100 = 50'000,-€
= 212'000,-€. Debts does Mr. Fruhnert until 31.09.2022, without interest 211'200,-€.
Again: Basically the rent would have to be charged already since May 2009.
The Plaintiff therefore also sees himself as the owner of the upper floor of Gleisenauer Str. 14 + the FlNr.1890/7.
Mr. Fruhnert therefore owes the Plaintiff since Oct. 01, 2022 the rent in the amount of meanwhile 9'-€/m" = 278m² = 2'502.- € + 200m² outbuilding at 3,-€/m" = 600,-€ = 3'102,-€/month= for Oct., Nov. Dec. 2022, Jan. Feb. 2023 = 15'510,-€

The Plaintiff needs his house again by himself. Rent has been outstanding for 5 months, therefore notice of termination is hereby given without notice.

The Plaintiff has informed the Federal Government that since Nov. 09, 2022, the repealed laws are again in force.

It is now up to the citizens of Coburg or residents of the city and Coburg District to decide whether they will now apply the law of the FRG again and obtain the status of a national of the FRG or remain nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

Again:
It was in Coburg that the Nazis first seized power. Coburg was where the first citizens were tortured. The people of Coburg might have been able to prevent World War II if they had vigorously opposed despotism right away.
In Coburg, the Plaintiff, together with Mrs. Karin Leffer, founded the Association for the Law. The Plaintiff had about 3'000,-€ for educational material produced and distributed leaflets for education by his own hand. Over 300 letters were sent to personalities in the city of Coburg and in the district to point out the criminal proceedings in the matter of Danzig and pointed out the duty to hold a public trial. The Coburg press reported on the "Danzig" trials.

There is definitely still war going on.

The citizens of the community of Grub am Forst are in the front line, followed by the citizens of Coburg.
The citizens of the community of Grub am Forst must declare which side they are on.
Either on the side of the free democratic and social constitutional state, which observes the general rules of international law, or on the side of the National Socialists, who reject any binding legal order and where, as a rule, the opposite of what is claimed is always true. The citizens of the community Grub am Forst are first requested that the property rights of the Plaintiff, who was forced to leave his home by unlawful state force, be restored. The citizens of the community of Grub am Frost are required to no longer allow themselves to be patronized by the District Office. One has to imagine that. The district administrator can discipline the mayor and even depose him. The citizens of Grub am Forst are treated like idiots who have nothing to say.

If the mayor is guilty of something, then it is probably the most natural thing in the world that the mayor has to answer to his citizens and not to the district administrator. It is probably the most natural thing in the world that the mayor must face a court case before the citizens of his municipality in case of doubt. Who else should judge the actions of a mayor but the citizens? Clearly, if there is a suspicion of violations, that then is not decided by elections with slogans, but by a court case, in which detailed speech and counter-speech takes place.

In the first place, the municipality of Grub am Forst is asked to declare to the tax office that it will only pay taxes to the Coburg Tax Office if the head declares in writing that it will only finance people who recognize the primacy of arbitration over state courts. The municipality of Grub am Forst is the first to be required to produce identity cards proving that one is not a national of the National Socialist German Reich.

The same applies, of course, to the people of Coburg and the Coburg District.
The authorities, the Coburg Tax Office must declare in writing that it recognizes the primacy of arbitration tribunals over state courts, with the Civil Code as the arbitration agreement, with the Courts Constitution Act, the Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO) as the rules of procedure.
The Coburgers were the pioneers in introducing Nazi law in the last century and now again.
Now the Coburgers must be the pioneers in restoring the rule of law, and thus ultimately send a signal that the government cannot avoid. It must be clearly declared that the city and the Coburg District are a state under the rule of law, without paternalism by Upper Franconia, Bavaria and Berlin. It must be explained that Coburg and the Coburg District are territory of the sovereign legal and social state "Germany". (Which Germany in which borders and which state property must be clarified on international level).

The Coburg citizens decide for Coburg and nobody else. No one else decides whether the Coburgers recognize the laws at the time 1900 or 1920 or until 1990 or not.

The Coburgers should finally realize that they have as few rights as the East Germans. On the contrary, it was from Coburg that the Nazis seized power, not from East Prussia. The Danzigers had successfully resisted the deprivation of their rights by an elected National Socialist government.
With the Coburgers as pioneers, the inhabitants of the federal territory have a chance for a new beginning, with the status of Danzigers. What else?

What are the Coburgers thinking? The East Germans were allowed to be murdered, beaten to death, raped en masse and expropriated and expelled without compensation. The Coburgers profited from this. The "Germans" committed themselves to reparation payments in 1953. The Allies still had it confirmed in 1990 that reparations were still to be paid. The scientific service of the German Bundestag on the sovereignty of the FRG states that reparations still have to be paid, although it wrongly assumes that the 2 + 4 Treaty has been realized. In the GDR one knows very well that the Soviet Union has reserved itself to invade the GDR without NATO being allowed to intervene. Poland celebrates the commemoration of the beginning of the Second World War in Danzig and demands reparations of 1'300'000'000´000,-€.
But the Coburgers expropriate a Danziger with the entire state power and lawyers. The Coburgers condemn anyone who has possessed a Danzig identity card and thus fulfills the proof that he is "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG". Whereas, since 1999, a passport is no longer proof of being "German within the meaning of Article 116(1) of the Basic Law." The Coburgers deprive a Danzig national of his freedom because he insists on his right.
In the GDR, people are still aware that the expropriated Jewish citizens got their property back, as did the victims of the SED regime.
No one will ever feel sorry for a Coburg citizen who is deprived of everything he has with him when he crosses the border, unless Coburg citizens return to the rule of law now. Again. The community of Grub am Forst is in the forefront and must, if necessary, hire village police officers themselves and carry out the forced eviction of Gleisenauer Str. 14, for the good of all county residents of Coburg.
If the Coburg District Office threatens with disciplinary measures, then the Nazis have officially declared war against the free democratic, social legal and reliable contracting state "Germany", represented by the municipality of Grub am Forst.
Then the states of the EU and the UNO must express themselves on it.

The Plaintiff has fulfilled his duties as a resident of the federal territory, also in the interest of Coburg. He now demands his rights.
According to BGB Section 677, management without a mandate, anyone, even Mr. Fruhnert can represent the Plaintiff and enforce his interests, even as a resident of Danzig. He can also fulfill his duties according to Art. 25 GG and thus act on behalf of all other inhabitants of the federal territory and release them from joint and several liability.

By what right do the Coburgers demand more rights as they have granted to their Jewish citizens?
By what right do the Coburgers demand more rights as they have granted to the Danzigers?
The Danzigers were deprived of their national rights. The male population was pressed into military service against their own protecting powers and thus enslaved. Those who refused were sent to the Stutthof concentration camp, hell on earth. Only 35% of the inmates survived. Finally, the unfortified city of Danzig was declared a fortress and ordered to be completely annihilated. Those who wanted to survive had to flee and lost everything. Even after 80 years, despite repeated demands for compensation, no compensation has been paid to this day. The father of the Plaintiff has set his claims for damages, confirmed by an expert opinion, at Shs. 10,113,331.50. That corresponds to a today's value of approx. 60'000'000 - 70'000'000, -€.
When do the Coburgers intend to pay out the 11.7 tons of gold of the Danzigers, with interest and compound interest?
They seem to think they can play dumb, as if they had nothing to do with it.
But they are liable according to the general rules of international law, each one of them with his entire assets.

That it goes also differently, proves the Coburgerin Mrs. Karin Leffer. She founded with the Plaintiff the Association for the Law, in order to demand German law. To make it clear which German law is meant, she reorganizes the Free City of Danzig with the Plaintiff. At the request of the Plaintiff, Mrs. Karin Leffer takes on, free of charge, the task of ensuring that all information on Danzig identity cards is correct. Since the introduction of Section 40a in the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913 with the ordre public as of May 8, 1945, the use of a German identity card is proof of incitement and complicity in the falsification of an identity card for the purpose of deception in legal relations. Only "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" may possess a German identity card. Since 1999, only a Danzig identity card is proof of being "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". Only those who have a Danzig identity card can be officials of the Federal Republic of Germany. Mrs. Karin Leffer is suing in Washington DC for the restoration of the rule of law and for the conclusion of a peace settlement.
But Mrs. Karin Leffer is still wanted on a warrant from the Coburg Regional Court because of this.
What about the people of Coburg now? Do they now issue ID cards confirming that the ID card holder is or is not a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law"?
Do the Coburgers agree to be prosecuted for a forgery of documents because of a Danzig identity card commissioned by the Plaintiff?
Do the people of Coburg agree that the Plaintiff is being prosecuted for his Danzig nationality, as shown by his Danzig identity card, confirmed by the government of Lower Franconia and the United Nations?

What is the opinion about the arrest warrant against their fellow citizen Mrs. Karin Leffer? Do the people of Coburg stupidly think that they should not be interested in what is negotiated and decided at the Regional Court? Do the people of Coburg think that Art. 25 GG should not interest them? Are the Coburgers really brainless idiots who have to be patronized?
If the Plaintiff were a Coburg resident, the Plaintiff would elect Mrs. Leffer to represent the Coburg residents. Then there would be an end to arbitrariness and dictatorship in Coburg.
But the Plaintiff is not a citizen of Coburg, not a "German". He cannot be elected by the citizens of the National Socialist German Reich.

He is the heir of an ally, sent to the German Reich by the British in 1940 as an opponent of the Nazis. And the inherited mission to defeat the Nazis still exists.
The Plaintiff is the "possessor of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" and thus the possessor of precisely the National Socialist Coburgs. The Plaintiff decides who gets the "possession of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" and who does not. This is stated in the Basic Law and in all international treaties in this respect. These treaties are recognized by all states and can only be changed by a peace settlement with the Danzigers.

The Plaintiff has inherited nothing except his nationality and the outstanding claim for damages. He has rebuilt assets and then is again deprived by an arbitrary state power, including his freedom because of his inherited nationality and because the damages from World War II have not yet been paid.
By what right does a Coburg citizen demand more rights than the Coburg citizens give to the Plaintiff?

It has never been different and it will never be different. One can only ever demand the right that one grants to another.
Either the Coburgers recognize the rights of the Plaintiff, or they have none for eternity.

Again: Either the Gruber, the people of Coburg, the inhabitants of the district of Coburg accept the offer of the Plaintiff and transfer the Forestry and Domain Office Coburg to the Plaintiff and the community of Grub, the community forest and have the real estate of the Plaintiff in Gleisenauerstr. 14, as well as his other properties cleared of foreign use, or the people of Coburg remain nationals of the National Socialist German Reich and forever liable for reparations.
The Coburgers must now decide.
The Plaintiff interprets his criminal prosecution thus. The unlawful prosecutions, obviously ordered and covered by the highest authority against the Plaintiff were done for reasons of state reason, so that the Plaintiff would be forced to take his position as a Danzig national.
Without a responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig, the World War cannot be ended. Without an end to the World War through a peace settlement with the Danzigers, the inhabitants of the Federal Territory will remain forever liable for reparations. No reparations can be demanded from Danzigers. If there are no longer any Danzigers recognized under international law in the FRG, reparations can be demanded in perpetuity.
If the Plaintiff's offer is accepted, the case is settled.

If the Plaintiff's offer is rejected, Coburg and the Coburg District shall remain territory of the National Socialist German Reich and the inhabitants shall remain citizens of the National Socialist German Reich.
Any trade with the inhabitants of the Coburg District will be prohibited. Anyone who nevertheless does so will also be treated as a national of the National Socialist German Reich.

This is a non-negotiable condition for the conclusion of a peace settlement if the Coburgers reject the Plaintiff's offer.

The war will not end in Ukraine, but with a peace settlement with Danzig. If the Coburgers delay the start of negotiations, blood will be on their hands again.

III. Deed of Renouncement

Deed of Renouncement

(§ 22 of the Law for the Regulation of Questions of German Nationality of February 22, 1955 – Federal Law Gazette I p. 65-)

Tom Adalbert von Prince, born on 26.1.1905 in Wugiri / East Africa, residing in Kirchlautern, LK. Ebern, has German nationality on the basis of the Ordinance on the German People's List and German Nationality in the annexed eastern territories of 4.3.1941 /Federal Law Gazette 118) as amended by the Second Ordinance on the German People's List and German Nationality in the Integrated Eastern Territories of 31.1.1942 / Federal Law Gazette I p. 51) not acquired,

Duplicate

Subject: Implementation of the law governing issues of
Nationality.

IV.To Mr. Dr. Heinz Langguth
Lawyer

In Hamburg 1
Rathausmarkt, Fölsch Block

Attachments: - 4 -
To the application of November 17,1955.

The Government of Lower Franconia has today rejected the document according to which Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince, residing in Kirchlauter, LK. Ebern, who has renounced the German nationality collectively in accordance with § 1 of the Law on the Regulation of Questions of German Nationality of February 22, 1955 (Federal LawG Gazette I p. 65), issued and handed it over to the aforementioned. A further 4 copies of this document are attached to represent the claims of the aforementioned to the English authorities.

Exhibit 3a

Pursuant to § 3 of the aforementioned Act, the renouncement has the effect that the renouncer has not acquired German nationality.

The Ordinance on the German People's List and German Citizenship in the Integrated Eastern Territories of 4 March 1941 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 118) listed in the certificate of renouncement in the version of the Second Ordinance on the German People's List and German Citizenship in the Integrated Eastern Territories of January 31, 1942 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 51) also covered the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk.

These nationals have become German nationals with effect from September 1, 1939 in accordance with the aforementioned ordinances in conjunction with the Act on the Reunification of the Free City of Gdansk of the German Reich of September.1, 1939 (Federal law gazette I p. 1547), provided that they have not rejected German nationality by express declaration before the entry into force of the Act of February 22, 1955 or still rejected it up until February. 25, 1956 inclusive, provided that they fulfilled certain conditions.

IV. To the District Administrator in Ebern

To the telephone notifications of November 19 and 21, 1955.

The businessman, Tom Adalbert von Prince rejected German nationality pursuant to § 1 (1) StaReG with today's declaration. A copy of the certificate of renouncement is attached.

It is explained here that the renouncement has only a very limited effect since Mr von Prince retains his legal position pursuant to Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law. Reference is made to Hoffmann's commentary on § 3 StaReG - p. 32 - and Massfeller's „Deutsches Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht", 11th edition, p. 331. Accordingly, Mr von Prince, as a German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law, also remains in possession of a German passport and, under the current legal situation, is even entitled to resume nationality under Article 6(1) of the StaReG.

Upon application, he must be issued with a certificate of status as a German without German nationality within the meaning of Article 116(1) of the Basic Law in Section 3 point V

Exhibit 3a

- 8 -
- 5 -

reference is made to the notice of June 4, 1955 No 1 - 2 - 250/19.

WVI. N. Outlet at II/1 (note in the list)

Würzburg, November 21, 1955
Government of Lower Franconia
by proxy

(Dr. Bayer)
Vice president

Acknowledgement

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have received the
Document of the Government of Lower Franconia of Nov.21, 1955
on the renouncement of German nationality.

Würzburg, November 21, 1955

(Tom Adalbert von Prince)

Exhibit 3a

According to § 1 Abs. 1 of the Law for the Regulation of Questions of the German Nationality of Febr.22, 1955 (Federal law gazette I S. 65) I hereby expressly reject the German nationality.

Self read, approved and signed:

(Tom Adalbert von Prince)

Closed:

(Harderich)
Chief government inspector

Exhibit 3a

III. Ausschlagungsurkunde

Ausschlagungsurkunde
(§ 22 des Gesetzes zur Regelung von Fragen der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit vom 22.2.1955 - BGBl. I S.65-)

Tom Adalbert von P r i n c e, geboren am 26.1.1905 in Wugiri/Ost-Afrika, wohnhaft in Kirchlauter, LK. Ebern, hat die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit auf Grund der Verordnung über die Deutsche Volksliste und die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 4.3.1941 (RGBl. I S.118) in der Fassung der Zweiten Verordnung über die Deutsche Volksliste und die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 31.1.1942 (RGBl. I S.51) nicht erworben.

(Fertigung)

Betreff: Vollzug des Gesetzes zur Regelung von Fragen der Staatsangehörigkeit.

IV. An Herrn Dr.Dr. Heinz Langguth
Rechtsanwalt

in H a m b u r g 1
Rathausmarkt, Fölsch-Block

(Urkunde dem Rechtsanwalt heute hier ausgehändigt.)
21.11.55
[illegible]

Einlauf: D.

Beilagen: - 4 -
Zum Antrag vom 17.11.1955.

Die Regierung von Unterfranken hat heute die Urkunde, wonach Herr Tom Adalbert von Prince, wohnhaft in Kirchlauter, LK. Ebern, die ihm kollektiv verliehene deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit gem. § 1 des Gesetzes zur Regelung von Fragen der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit vom 22.2.1955 (BGBl. I S.65) ausgeschlagen hat, erstellt und dem Genannten ausgehändigt. Weitere 4 Ausfertigungen dieser Urkunde liegen zur Vertretung der Ansprüche des Genannten den englischen Behörden gegenüber, bei.

Die Ausschlagung hat gemäß § 3 des vorgenannten Gesetzes die Wirkung, daß der Ausschlagende die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit nicht erworben hat.

Die in der Ausschlagungsurkunde aufgeführte Verordnung über die Deutsche Volksliste und die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 4.3.1941 (RGBl. I S.118) in der Fassung der Zweiten Verordnung über die Deutsche Volksliste und die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 31.1.1942 (RGBl. I S.51) erfaßte auch die Staatsangehörigen der Freien Stadt Danzig. Diese Staatsangehörigen, sind, sofern sie bestimmte Voraussetzungen erfüllten, nach Maßgabe der Vorgenannten Verordnungen in Verbindung mit dem Gesetz über die Wiedervereinigung der Freien Stadt Danzig mit dem deutschen Reich vom 1.9.1939 (RGBl. I S.1547) deutsche Staatsangehörige mit Wirkung vom 1.9.1939 geworden, sofern sie die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit durch ausdrückliche Erklärung vor dem Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes vom 22.2.1955 nicht ausgeschlagen haben oder noch bis 25.2.1956 einschl. ausschlagen werden.

V. An das Landratsamt Ebern

2+

Zu den fernmündlichen Benachrichtigungen vom 19. und 21.11.1955.
Beilage: - [illegible] - X

Der Kaufmann Tom Adalbert von Prince hat mit Erklärung von heute die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit gem. § 1 Abs.1 StaRegG [handwritten: unter Vorlage der erforderlichen Nachweise?] ausgeschlagen. Abschrift der Ausschlagungsurkunde ist beigefügt. Erläuternd wird hierzu mitgeteilt, daß die Ausschlagung nur eine sehr begrenzte Wirkung hat, da Herr von Prince seine Rechtsstellung gemäß Art.116 Abs.1 GG beibehält. Auf den Kommentar von Hoffmann zu § 3 StaRegG - S.32 - und von Massfeller "Deutsches Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht", 11.Auflage, S.331, wird hingewiesen. Herr von Prince bleibt demnach als Deutscher im Sinne des Art.116 GG auch im Besitze eines deutschen Reisepasses und hat nach der derzeitigen Rechtslage sogar einen Anspruch auf Wiedereinbürgerung gemäß Art.6 Abs.1 StaRegG.

Auf Antrag ist ihm eine Bescheinigung über die Eigenschaft als Deutscher ohne deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit im Sinne des Art.116 Abs.1 GG auszustellen. Auf Abschn. B Ziff. V

Exhibit 3a

der Bekanntmachung vom 4.6.1955 Nr. I A 2 - 250/19 (Amtsbl. S. 260)
wird Bezug genommen. x

VI. Wvl. n. Auslauf bei II/1 (Vermerk im Verzeichnis)

x [handwritten, illegible]

Würzburg, 21. November 1955
Regierung von Unterfranken
I. V.
Bayer
(Dr. Bayer)
Regierungsvizepräsident

eingel. Kzl. 21.11. / D
Ziff. F Geschr.: 22.11. [illegible]
Gel.: 22. [illegible]
Vers.: 22.11. [illegible]

[illegible signature] 21/11

Empfangsbestätigung

Der Unterzeichnete bestätigt hiermit den Erhalt der Urkunde der Regierung von Unterfranken vom 21.11.1955 über die Ausschlagung der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit.

Würzburg, den 21. November 1955

[signature]

Exhibit 3a

Gemäß § 1 Abs.1 des Gesetzes zur Regelung von Fragen der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit vom 22.2.1955 (BGBl. I S.65) schlage ich die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit hiermit ausdrücklich aus.

Selbst gelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben:

Tom Adalbert van Prinsa

Geschlossen:

Herderich

(Herderich)

Regierungsoberinspektor

Exhibit 3b

UNITED NATIONS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

T/PET.2/199/Add.2
4 April 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PETITION FROM DR. HEINZ LANGGUTH ON BEHALF OF MR. TOM ADALBERT VON PRINCE CONCERNING TANGANYIKA

(Circulated in accordance with rule 85 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

Dr. Dr. Heinz Langguth

Hamburg 1, March 15, 1957

To:-
The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations
Attention: Mr. B. Cohen
Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

NEW YORK
U.S.A.

Sir,

Re: Petition on behalf of Mr. Tom Adalbert Von Prince
(T/PET.2/199 and Add.1)

Observations of the United Kingdom Government as
Administering Authority.

Enclosed please find my comment on the observations in connection with the above petition.

In accordance with rule 82 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council I would ask you to kindly circulate my comment on the observations in connection with the above petition as soon as possible as a supplementary petition for examination to the members for the Standing Committee of Petition and of the Trusteeship Council.

Should the meeting of the Standing Committee of Petition have taken place already, please circulate my comment on the observations in connection with the above petition to the members for their deliberations in the Trusteeship Council.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. LANGGUTH

(Dr.Dr.H. Langguth)

Exhibit 3 b

Hamburg, March 15, 1957

To:-
The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations

NEW YORK
U.S.A.

Gentlemen,

Re: Petition on behalf of Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince (T/PET.2/199 and Add.1)

Observations of the United Kingdom Government as Administering Authority.

ad A, 1:

(1) At the time of the outbreak of World War II Tom Adalbert von Prince was a national of the Free City of Danzig (cf. Petition T 2/199). Reference is made to the exact evidence in Petition T 2/200 (B 2a and b, page 3-7). Even the Administering Authority will not deny (cf. Observations A, 3) that he continues to be a Danzing national still at this moment (cf. Petition T 2/199, A, II, 2). The "incorporation in the German Reich" (cf. A, 1, sentence 3) mentioned by the Administering Authority (cf. minutes) was illegal (cf. Petition T 2/199, A, II, 1). The legislature enacted by the nazi-Gauleiter in the Free City of Danzig on the occasion of the "incorporation in the German Reich" was null and void, as has been recognized generally by international law, because it was unconstitutional and because it was enforced without approval of the Council of the League of Nations. The British Prime Minister then in office denounced the "incorporation in the German Reich" as illegal when speaking before the House of Commons. The Administering Authority did not refer to the inter-nationally illegal incorporation of the Free City of Danzig in the German Reigh when taking measures against Danzig nationals in Tanganyika Territory.

(2) Tom Adalbert von Prince never signed any document relating to membership in nazi associations. He never had anti-British views.

/...

(a) Tom Adalbert von Prince is of British origin. His grandfather was a police superintendent in the British colony of Mauritius. Originally his father was a British citizen. His brother, Massow von Prince, resident at Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, is now a British citizen. Tom Adalbert von Prince was born in Tanganyika Territory. His most ardent desire was to return to Tanganyika Territory after World War I.

(b) Tom Adalbert von Prince did not attend Party Meetings in Tanganyika Territory. He sent his children to the Missionary School, not to the German School of Luchoto where the teaching staff consisted of party members. He had strictly forbidden the negroes of the plants he managed to use the Hitler salute which was demanded by the Germans on the other plantations.

(c) In 1937 one of the largest British plantation companies offered petitioner the post of a General Manager. Later Tom Adalbert von Prince received big business orders from British firms. He maintained best relations to British families. This would not have been possible, had von Prince had anti-British views.

(d) After deportation to Germany in 1940 von Prince was rebuked by the Gestapo and by the party for his anglophile and anti-nationalsocialistic attitude in Tanganyika Territory. During the following years petitioner was persecuted and injured by the authorities of the national-socialistic regime for being pro-British and anti-Nazi.

(e) In 1945, after occupation of Eastern Germany by the Russian von Prince was sentenced to lifelong compulsory labour in Siberia. This was on the strength of the records of the German authorities (Gestapo, Party) in which he was suspected as anti-Nazi, as a man deported to Germany by the British in 1940, as an alleged British spy. Petitioner succeeded in escaping the detention and he fled afoot over 1300 kilometers. During his detention he rescued an American risking to the utmost his own life.

Evidence: Affidavit of a witness.

All of the above statements (ad a-e) can be proved by witnesses or affidavits.

(3) It was not as late as in 1945, but it was in 1939 already when von Prince referred emphatically to his being a national of the Free City of Danzig. This was proved by producing evidence (cf. Petition T 2/199, A, II, 1, application 24th March and 22nd April 1955). The conclusions in the observations (cf. A, 1, last sentence) are thus unjustified.

/...

Exhibit 3b

ad A, 2:

In Petition T 2/199 (cf. A, III, 1 and 2) it was proved unequivocally that the Tanganyika Government acted subjectively wrongfully by interning him and deporting him. This is also shown by the above comment ad A, 1, of the Observations.

ad A, 3:

The Administering Authority acted especially unlawful and in violation of international law when they confiscating the property of Mr. von Prince, although von Prince was a Danzig national living in Tanganyika Territory. Supplementary reference is made to Petition T 2/199 (A, II, 3 and III, 1 and 2). Further reference is made to the Petition on behalf of Messrs. Bertram von Lekow and Tom Adalbert von Prince (T/PET.2/200 and Add. 1), B, II, S. 3 - 7, S. 9, C, I and II, page 9 - 13).

The Tanganyika Government, is full knowledge of the true facts in regards to the Danzig nationality of the Petitioner, failed to make the right decisions under principles of International Law regarding him.

As to the legal situation of the Danzig nationals, the seizure, and the illegality of the confiscation of their property at the outbreak of World War II, reference is made to the summarizing comments in regard to this issue in the applications to the Trusteeship Council of March 6th and 7th, 1956, and November 10th, 1956. We would request to go back to this application.

In conformity with the legal situation the Danzig nationals in the countries of the Western Allies were treated as Danzig citizens, and not as Germans after the outbreak of the Second World War.

Neither in Great Britain nor in France nor in the United States of America were the Danzig nationals interned after the outbreak of the Second World War, nor was their property seized or expropriated, apart from temporary measures to determine the actual circumstances (cf. the letter annexed of the Department of State, Washington, D.C. to the President of the Danzig Committee in the United States dated January 5, 1942).[1]

1/ Note by the Secretariat: The above-mentioned communication has been retained by the Secretariat and is available to members of the Trusteeship Council on request.

/...

The Department of State in Washington, D.C. made the following communication to the President of the Danzig Committee in the United States in accordance with the legal situation as set forth above:

> "The Committee's understanding of the attitude of this Government is correct. This Government does not recognize as legal the changes brought about by force in the status of the Free City of Danzig and it continues to distinguish between citizens of the Free City of Danzig and citizens of Germany on the same basis as it did prior to the forcible change in the status of the Free City of Danzig."

A copy of the pertinent letter of the Department of State in Washington dated 5 January 1942 is annexed hereto.[1/]

ad B T/PET.2/199, Add.1:

Owing to the liability of the Administering Authority for wrongful seizure of petitioner's property, petitioner is entitled to full indemnification for the damage sustained by this wrongful seizure. These damages were specified in Petition 2.199 ad B, I and II, and in Add.1 to Petition T 2/199.

It is not what stocks of sisal or what buildings there were in 1939 which matters, but petitioner claims payment in respect of the production which he would have obtained, had the estate been under his personal management or under the management of an appointed representative of von Prince's, at the varying prices ruling from year to year less such sums as would represent the normal and usual production costs.

The damage which petitioner sustained on account of the illegal measures of the Administering Authority amounted to a total of Shs 2,094,076 (cf. Petition B, II, page 9).

Referring to the state of affairs and the legal position as described petitioner would ask for a settlement ad C, III, 2a and b as applied for by Petition T 2/199.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. LANGGUTH

(Dr.Dr. H. Langguth)

1/ Note by the Secretariat: The above-mentioned communication has been retained by the Secretariat and is available to members of the Trusteeship Council on request.

Exhibit 3c

Abschrift.

Dr.Dr.Heinz Langguth

Text

Hamburg 1, 22nd December, 1955

To: -

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations
Att. of Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,
Mr. B. Cohen

NEW YORK, USA

Re.: Messrs. BERTRAM VON LEKOW and TOM ADALBERT VON PRINCE, concerning LONGUZA SISAL and COCOA ESTATE CO., Tanganyika Territory

Sir,

enclosed I beg to submit a petition in the case of Messrs. Bertram von Lekow and Tom Adalbert von Prince, concerning Longuza Sisal and Cocoa Estate Co., Tanganyika Territory.

On behalf of my clients I respectfully request that this petition be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Headquarters, beginning in January 1956.

I would appreciate your acknowledgement of receipt of the petition of 22nd December, 1955.

Yours faithfully

Dr. Dr. H. Langguth.

Exhibit 3c

Hamburg, 22nd December, 1955.

IN THE MATTER

of a PETITION by the partners of the former company, LONGUZA SISAL AND COCOA ESTATE CO., Tanga District, Tanganyika Territory, the British subject BERTRAM VON LEKOW, and the Danzig national, TOM ADALBERT VON PRINCE, on the subject of the seizure of their shares of the Longuza Sisal and Cocoa Estate Co. and their claims arising therefrom for full damages.

To: -

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations,

NEW YORK, USA

Gentlemen,

THIS HUMBLE PETITION
of the partners of Longuza Sisal and Cocoa Estate Co., Tanga District, Tanganyika Territory, namely, of Mr.Bertram von Lekow, residing at Soni, Lushoto, Tanganyika Territory, and of Mr.Tom Adalbert von Prince, residing at Kirchlautern über Ebern, Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany, acting bY their attorney Dr.Dr.Heinz Langguth, a barrister-at-law practising in Hamburg, Western Germany, under the Powers of Attorney conferred by the petitioners, Mr.Bertram von Lekow simultaneously representing his son, Egon von Lekow, and of which certified photostatic copies are annexed marked A and B, sheweth as follows:

A.

The above-named Longuza Sisal and Cocoa Estate Co. had been established in 1938 by the aforesaid partners, Mr.Bertram von Lekow and Mr.Tom Adalbert von Prince, both of them then residing in Tanganyika Territory. 50 % of the shares of this company belonged to Mr.Bertram von Lekow and his son, Mr.Egon von Lekow, and 50 % were in the possession of Mr.Tom Adalbert von Prince. This company was vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property upon the outbreak of the Second World War and was liquidated in 1950 under German Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1948 (Section 24).

The partner, Mr.Bertram von Lekow, who was a Danish national until 1939 and is to-day a British subject holding the British passport No. 37 445, issued at Dar-es-Salaam on 13th January, 1953, received the proceeds of said liquidation, as also did his son Egon von Lekow, in accordance with their

Exhibit 3c

In consequence of the obtained results stated above already during the first year the area was to be considerably enlarged. In every year there was to be a regular source of revenue from 27,5 acres of pepper. " - Page 6 -

Reference is made to the particulars given by Mr. von Lekow in his affidavit annexed marked V:

" In 1939 about 12,5 acres were planted with Chile pepper. Here it was the intention of the Longuza Estate to plant an area of about 27,5 acres with pepper in the beginning of 1940; an area of 27,5 acres was to be available on the average every year for the pepper crop."

Petitioners estimate the loss suffered only on the basis of the 1939 prices in respect of pepper by the seizure and utilization of Longuza at Shs. 577,500.-

3.) Loss in respect of both Sisal and Pepper:

a. Petitioners estimate the loss in respect of Sisal on the grounds of a calculation made by an expert as follows:

Lost increased value of Sisal cultivations:	Shs. 2,035,425.--	
lost profit from 1939 to 1955	7,520,407.50	Shs.
	9,555,832.50	9,555,832.50
b. Petitioners estimate the loss in respect of Pepper on the grounds of a calculation by an expert at:		577,500.--
Sisal and Pepper total:		Shs. 10,133,332.50

A precise calculation of an expert who is fully conversant with the local conditions at Longuza as to the damages suffered by the petitioners in respect of the pepper proceeds of Longuza because of the fact that the petitioners themselves, or a representative appointed by them, had not been able to manage the estate from 1939 to the present day is at your disposal in supplementation of the above statements.

4.) Other Cultivations.

In order to ascertain all the damages petitioners have suffered by the seizure and utilization of Longuza Sisal and Cocoa Estate Co. since 3rd September, 1939, they require further data. This estimate will take place on the grounds of an expert opinion soon after such data has become available.

Exhibit 3d

Gesetzblatt
für die Freie Stadt Danzig

Nr. 28 Ausgegeben Danzig, den 15. Juni 1922

Inhalt. Gesetz über den Erwerb und den Verlust der Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit (S. 129). Gesetz betr. Aufhebung der Prozeßstrafe (S. 132). Gesetz betr. außerordentliche Rentenablösung (S. 133).

60 Volkstag und Senat haben folgendes Gesetz beschlossen, das hiermit verkündet wird:

Gesetz
über den Erwerb und den Verlust der Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit.

§ 1.

Ein eheliches Kind eines Danziger Staatsangehörigen erwirbt durch die Geburt die Staatsangehörigkeit des Vaters, ein uneheliches Kind einer Danzigerin die Staatsangehörigkeit der Mutter.

Ein im Gebiet der Freien Stadt Danzig aufgefundenes Kind (Findelkind) gilt bis zum Beweise des Gegenteils als Kind eines Danziger Staatsangehörigen.

§ 2.

Ein im Gebiet der Freien Stadt Danzig geborenes Kind, dessen ehelicher Vater bezw. dessen uneheliche Mutter staatenlos ist und sich fünf Jahre lang im Gebiet der Freien Stadt Danzig aufgehalten hat, erwirbt mit der Geburt die Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit.

§ 3.

Ein uneheliches Kind und seine Abkömmlinge erwerben durch eine nach den Gesetzen der Freien Stadt Danzig wirksame Legitimation durch einen Danziger Staatsangehörigen die Staatsangehörigkeit des Vaters.

§ 4.

Durch eine gültige Eheschließung mit einem Danziger Staatsangehörigen erwirbt eine Ausländerin die Staatsangehörigkeit ihres Mannes.

Die minderjährigen Kinder einer Ausländerin erwerben durch die gültige Eheschließung ihrer Mutter mit einem Danziger Staatsangehörigen die Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit, wenn sie mit der Mutter ihren dauernden Wohnsitz in dem Gebiete der Freien Stadt Danzig nehmen.

§ 5.

(1) Durch die Anstellung als Beamter in unmittelbarem oder mittelbarem Staatsdienst der Freien Stadt Danzig erwirbt ein Ausländer die Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit, sofern nicht in der Anstellungs- oder Bestätigungsurkunde ein Vorbehalt gemacht wird.

(2) Als Beamter gilt derjenige, der nur im Wege des Disziplinarverfahrens aus dem Amt entfernt werden kann oder planmäßig angestellt ist.

(3) Der Bewerber um eine Beamtenstelle hat vor der Anstellung nachzuweisen, daß er durch den Erwerb der Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit die bisherige Staatsangehörigkeit kraft Gesetzes verliert, oder daß er aus der bisherigen Staatsangehörigkeit entlassen wird.

(4) Der Erwerb der Staatsangehörigkeit tritt mit der Aushändigung der Anstellungs- oder Bestätigungsurkunde ein.

(5) Die vorstehenden Bestimmungen gelten auch für die vor dem Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes angestellten Beamten.

Exhibit 3d

Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig
Nr. 28 Ausgegeben Danzig, den 15.Juni 1922

Inhalt. Gesetz über den Erwerb und den Verlust der Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit (S. 129). Gesetz betr. Aufhebung der Prozeßstrafe (S. 132. Gesetz betr. außerordentliche Rentenablösung (S. 133).
60 Volkstag und Senat haben folgendes Gesetz beschlossen, daß hiermit verkündet wird:

Gesetz
über den Erwerb und den Verlust der Danziger Staatsangehörigkeit

§ 1
Ein eheliches Kind eines Danziger Staatsangehörigen erwirbt durch die Geburt die Staatsangehörigkeit des Vaters, ein uneheliches Kind einer Danzigerin die Staatsangehörigkeit der Mutter.
Ein im Gebiet der Freien Stadt Danzig aufgefundenes Kind (Findelkind) gilt bis zum Beweise des Gegenteils als Kind eines Danziger Staatsangehörigen.

§ 4
Durch eine gültige Eheschließung mit einem Danziger Staatsangehörigen erwirbt eine Ausländerin die Staatsangehörigkeit ihres Mannes.

Translation:

Gazette for the Free City of Gdansk
No. 28 Issued Gdansk, June 15, 1922

Content. Law on the Acquisition and Loss of Gdansk Nationality (p. 129). Law on the annulment of the penalty (p. 132. Law on extraordinary annuity redemption (p. 133).
60 The People’s Parliament and Senate have adopted the following law, which hereby announces:

Law
on the Acquisition and Loss of Gdansk Nationality

§ 1
A legitimate child of a Gdansk national acquires the nationality of the father by birth and an illegitimate child of a Gdansk national acquires the nationality of the mother.
A child found in the Free City of Gdansk (foundling) is considered a child of a Gdansk national unless proven otherwise.

§ 4
By a valid marriage with a Gdansk national, a female foreigner acquires the nationality of her husband.

Exhibit 4

Beowulf von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil Oct. 03, 2020

Beowulf von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil

To Mr. President Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Office of the Federal President
Spreeweg 1

D- 10557 Berlin

To the indictment, Case Number: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 of the indictment of the Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the Bamberg General Public Prosecutor's Office, on behalf of the Bavarian State Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, on behalf of the Bavarian Minister President.
Concerning the File Number of the Office of the Federal President: IIB3 - 4241 E (87) -28 144/2020
Concerning the File number of the Federal Department of Finance (FDF):
432.1 - 372, your reference: nol, Clerk: Lukasz Nosek, reference: DFRGES.18.361; State liability in the matter Beowulf von Prince.
Concerning the contract of koninklijke DSM with the binding parts of the contract, the Code of Business Conduct/DSM Values
Concerning lawsuit in Washington D.C. Case No. 1:19-cv-03529-CJN
Concerning the lawsuit in San Francisco Case No. 3:20-cv-01283-VC

Action for damages and compensation for pain and suffering

Beowulf Adalbert von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil, Austria

vs. the Free State of Bavaria,
represented by Mr. Markus Söder, Minister President, Bavarian State Chancellery, Franz-Josef-Strauß-Ring 1, D-80539 Munich, Germany

and in third-party-notice vs.

the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)
represented by President Frank Walter Steinmeier,
Office of the Federal President, Spreeweg 1, D-10557 Berlin, Germany

and in third-party-notice vs.

the Swiss Confederation,
represented by Mr. Lukasz Nosek, Administrator of the Federal Department of Finance, General Secretariat FDF, Legal Service FDF, General Legal Service, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland

and in third-party-notice vs.

the koninklijke DSM,
represented by CEO Matchet,
HET Overlon 1, NL-6411 TE Herlen, Netherlands

for
damages and compensation for pain and suffering, caused by violation of the rights and obligations of the administration of the United Economic Territory, inter alia, Articles 14, 25, 16, 79 para. 1 sentence 2, Articles 116, 97, 101, 120 and 133 Basic Law (GG) and the European Convention on Extradition between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 14, Principle of Speciality and the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons between Switzerland and the EU.

Concerning the parties
The Plaintiff
The Plaintiff is the legitimate son of Tom Adalbert (the name Adalbert comes from the fact that Prince Adalbert of Prussia was the godfather) von Prince, born on December 27, 1953 in Ebern/Unterfranken/Bavaria/BRD.
On the Plaintiff's nationality:
With the nationality the ordre public is defined, that is the right one is subject to.
This also includes the international treaties of the state. If international treaties give rise to common law between states, each national also acquires a partial nationality of the other state with regard to the international treaties.
As a national of a state, one is also a partial owner of the property of that state.

Not every state recognizes another state.

The father of the Plaintiff. Tom Adalbert von Prince is the legitimate son of Tom von Prince. The grandfather of the Plaintiff is the legitimate son of Henry Prince. The latter was British Police President of Mauritius. During the outbreak of a yellow fever epidemic, he cared for sick people in his police station. As a result, he himself fell ill with yellow fever and died of it. A monument has been erected to him on Mauritius.

The grandfather went for training to relatives in Silesia/German Reich. From there he set out for Africa. As a shipwrecked man he landed on Zanzibar. There he was provided with papers and necessities by the British.
He registered with the German Colonial Administration on the neighboring mainland and became a colonial officer for the German Empire in East Africa. He peacefully united different tribes. Only against Arabs as slave traders and against the Wahehe under Sultan Mkwawa, the black Napoleon, as he was called, he successfully waged war and thus founded the state of Tanganyika, today's Tanzania.

He wanted to settle in Iringa, the capital in Waheheland and had already ordered numerous agricultural implements. But the nationals of the German Empire refused him the right to settle in Iringa. They feared that he might establish his own kingdom. He had taken the head of Sultan Mkwawa to himself - see Art. 246 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles and was thus the leader of the Wahehe in the eyes of the Wahehe.

He was allowed to settle in the Usambara Mountains. He had to sell his agricultural equipment, which was unsuitable for working mountainous terrain.

The European colonial powers had agreed that in the event of war in Europe, the colonies should not be involved.
But after the outbreak of World War I, the British landed in Tanga with 6´000 elite soldiers. After heavy shelling, the 1´000 Askaris (these were African auxiliaries of the German colonial administration) went backward. But then the plaintiff's grandfather arrived with 100 volunteers. The grandfather was the former captain of the Askaris, (by now a farmer), the Bwana Sakarani (the man without fear). Under his leadership, they beat back the British. The grandfather of the Plaintiff was killed.

Now what is the nationality of the Plaintiff's grandfather?
This question is not raised by the Plaintiff, but by the "Germans" with their nationality law.

The oldest brother of the Plaintiff's father, had the British nationality, although he was never in Great Britain.
The Plaintiff's grandmother had moved to the Free State of Danzig after the First World War.
The children should not be involved in a war again.
The Free City of Danzig had been created by the Peace Treaty of Versailles (Art. 100-108). According to Art. 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Free City of Danzig was placed under the protection of the League of Nations. Therefore, the Danzig nationals were forbidden to be militarily active themselves. Even the acceptance of medals was forbidden. Article 103 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles stipulated that the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig be agreed upon by representatives of the Free City of Danzig with a representative of the League of Nations. According to Art. 49 of the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig, this Constitution may not be changed without the express approval of the League of Nations. This created a cosmopolitan nationality.
The Plaintiff's father returned to his native Tanganyika with a Danzig identity card after his education, not yet eligible to vote at the age of 19. There he was probably the most successful entrepreneur.
The shelling of the territory of the Free City of Danzig marked the beginning of World War II - indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, violation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact. The nationality of the German Reich was imposed on the Danzig nationals, and thus its law. The Danzigers were pressed into the Wehrmacht and thus enslaved - Charge No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, violation of the 1907 Hague IV. Convention.
After the outbreak of World War II, the British sent the Plaintiff's father to the German Reich in 1940 as part of the Allies. As a Danzig national, he was not entitled to take part in military actions. His resistance was therefore not directed against the German Wehrmacht, but against the rulers of the German Reich, the Nazis, and their law. As a national of the Free City of Danzig, he was bound by the Constitution to uphold it, which was the ordre public, defined in Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution as the German law at the time Jan. 1920.

(Actual power in the German Reich was not the German Wehrmacht, but the SS. The SS was subordinate to the police. In fact, the SS was the enemy of the German Wehrmacht. The leader of the SS Heinrich Himmler had even issued the order that the SS members, composed of 30 different nationalities, should impregnate the wives of the Wehrmacht members. Only because Hitler feared for the fighting morale of the German Wehrmacht, this order was withdrawn).

After the promulgation of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, where according to Article 133 GG the FRG is the administration of the United Economic Territory, Section 15 of the Courts Constitution Act: "Courts are state courts." was repealed.
In the London Debt Agreement of 1953, Art. 5.2, the Free City of Danzig is listed as a state entitled to reparations.

On Feb. 22, 1955, the Act on the Regulation of Nationality was created. In the written report, it was explicitly stated in bold letters that the nationals of the Free City of Danzig are entitled to reject the Reich nationality. The father of the Plaintiff made use of this right. The Government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria/FRG confirmed the nationality of the Free City of Danzig and that the Plaintiff's father is nevertheless a German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law. According to the electoral laws, however, he could no longer become a deputy of the FRG.

In 1956, the Plaintiff's father filed a claim for damages at the United Nations in New York. There, in 1957, his nationality of the Free City of Danzig was confirmed.

Also the Plaintiff could not become a delegate, is nevertheless official with the obligation the GG and the laws - that is the German ordre public at the time Jan. 1920 to protect.

Now, which nationality does the Plaintiff have, which ordre public is the Plaintiff subject to, which treaties under international law, which labor law and which share does the Plaintiff have in which assets, which were also created by his activity as an employee of the United Economic Territory?

In any case, the Plaintiff is a party as an employee of the administration of the United Economic Territory.

Concerning the Free State of Bavaria
The present Free State of Bavaria does not correspond to the borders of the Kingdom of Bavaria.
The present Free State of Bavaria was placed under the control of the United States of America as an occupation territory for the purpose of extracting reparations.
Bavaria did not want to join the Basic Law and thus the FRG as early as 1949. Only through pressure from the United States of America did this happen. As a sign of resistance against this, the CSU was founded in Bavaria, as a counterpart to the CDU. The CSU exists only in Bavaria and is not a CDU. Bavaria tries itself as a sovereign state, which wants to appear foreign-politically.
It is violated in Bavaria against Article 97 GG.
Prosecutors bound by instructions are appointed disciplinary superiors of judges. And that also still at the same court. Thus Mr. General Public Prosecutor Lückemann of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court was appointed to the President of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. Now the judges are to decide on the cases for which their superior is responsible. Mr. Lohneis, Leading Senior Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court, has been appointed President of the Coburg Regional Court.
It may be that on Friday a public prosecutor is working on a case and on Monday he is supposed to decide on it as a judge.
The separation of powers no longer exists.

The roster allocating court business no longer contain a rotation and thus violate Article 101 of the Basic Law and Section 16 of the Courts Constitution Act.
Minutes at court are not kept verbatim anyway.

Bavaria has thus definitely left the legal sphere of the GG, the European Convention on Human Rights and the EU.

Concerning the Federal Republic of Germany
The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was created by the Basic Law (GG) for the FRG. According to Article 133 GG, the FRG enters into the rights and duties (of the Western Allies) of the administration of the United Economic Area.
The Saarland was initially created as a supposedly sovereign state with its own constitution. After a referendum, the Saarland joined the FRG in 1957 by accession under Article 23 of the Basic Law. Control Council Law No. 35 of 1946 has never been applied there. In contrast, this law continues to exist unchanged in the original Federal Länder of the FRG.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, then Chancellor Helmut Kohl beamingly proclaimed: *"Everything is possible even a peace treaty."* Because of the outstanding reparation payments, they then refrained from a peace treaty and agreed on the 2 + 4 Treaty.
According to Art. 1 of this Treaty, two conditions must be met for it to be effective

a) A constitution must be promulgated to which all "Germans" agree, i.e. also the Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 GG who made use of the Law on the Rejection of Nationality of the Reich- and Nationality Act of July 22, 1913 and therefore could not become deputies.
b) And that in this future constitution the national territory will be defined, as in Art. 23 GG the area of application of the GG was regulated.

Art. 23 was repealed for this purpose by the American Secretary of State in July 1990.

The conditions of the 2 + 4 Treaty have not been fulfilled to this day.
Officially, it is claimed that the GDR could have joined by a constitution or by joining the FRG, like the Saarland, by supplementing the scope of the GG in Art. 23 GG.
This representation is obviously wrong.
Both a common constitution must be promulgated and the scope of application must be defined.

The GDR acceded by the Unification Treaty.
Article 23 GG was overwritten in 1992 with European Union.

Like the Unification Treaty, the 2 + 4 Treaty is a state treaty and can be terminated at any time by either party.
Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Plaintiff have filed a lawsuit in Washington D. C. and demanded the "Germans" either to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty or to conclude a peace treaty.
Both are rejected by Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier as the supreme head of the "Germans".
On the other hand, the "Germans" still hold on to their Reich and Nationality Act of the German Reich from 1913. This law has its scope in the borders of the German Empire at the time of 1913.

For this the explanation:
During World War I, the British imposed a naval blockade on the German Reich. Cut off from supplies, including food, 750´000 Germans starved to death. The American President Wilson

made it a condition for peace negotiations that the German emperor would abdicate. This led to revolution and counter-revolution. Free corps were formed. There was civil war. The British continued to maintain the naval blockade. Another 100´000 Germans starved to death. So the Germans were forced on the one hand to fulfill the American President's demand and on the other hand to end the civil war.
A new government had to be formed. For this a new constitution was needed. For this purpose, the Weimar Constitution was created. However, this did not define the territory of the state. A

law that does not specify an area of application has no effect. It is not known in which area it should apply.
On the other hand, the Reich and Nationality Act of July 22, 1913 was adhered to. This was passed by the German Emperor. In this law, a distinction is made between German nationality and Reich nationality. The German nationality is the nationality of the Kingdom of Bavaria, the Kingdom of Saxony etc.. The Reich nationality could be acquired on application by those who had settled in the German colonies.
Thus, the Germans signed the Peace Treaty of Versailles, but did not recognize it.

After the active fighting of the Second World War ended, the German Reich was divided. The northeast of East Prussia was placed under Soviet administration. The rest of East Germany was placed under Polish administration, including the Free City of Danzig, until a peace treaty was concluded. Central Germany became a Soviet occupation zone, and West Germany became an occupation zone of the U.S., Britain, and France for the purpose of extracting reparations. Saarland was declared a sovereign state.

Therefore, Control Council Law No. 35 never came into force in the Saarland. Saarland joined the Federal Republic of Germany, the administration of the United Economic Territory of the three Western occupying powers.

The Potsdam Agreement of 1945 stated:
B. Economic Principles
16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

Accordingly, the Basic Law for the FRG was created, in which the FRG enters into the rights and obligations of the United Economic Territory.

In memory of the Peace Treaty of Versailles one has therefore in the 2 + 4 Treaty as a condition for the sovereignty of "Germany" the conditions for it in Article 1 of this Treaty.

With a constitution a new state comes into being and must accordingly pass a new nationality law. But one still holds on to the Nationality Act of July 22, 1913.

Exhibit 4

One has renamed this law now in Nationality Act. However, the Reich and Nationality Act of 1913 is still valid.

The Nationality Act (StAG)
Section 1
A German within the meaning of this Act is a person who possesses German citizenship.

According to this law, who possesses German citizenship?
Section 3
(1) Citizenship is acquired
1 by birth (Section 4),
2 by a declaration pursuant to Section 5,

Section 4
(1) A child shall acquire German citizenship by birth if one parent possesses German citizenship.

Thus the German nationality possesses whose parents, grandparents the nationality of the German Reich after the Reich and Nationality Act from July 22, 1913 possessed.

After 1990, all state institutions were privatized. The Bavarian State Forestry Administration became the Forstbetriebs GmbH. The pension funds were privatized.
The state bonds are issued by the Finanzagentur GmbH.
Finally, the Civil Service Laws were transformed into Civil Service Status Laws.

What is the FRG now?

There are different views on this, each of which has a factual justification.

The Plaintiff takes the view that the FRG was conceived as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig and has always been and is sovereign.
Bavarian Prime Minister Söder and President Frank-Walter Steinmeier, on the other hand, take the view that the German Reich continues to exist within the borders of 1913. The FRG is thus only a part of the German Reich.

They are probably called Reich Germans in the meantime.

On the other hand, there are also some who claim that the FRG is not a state, but is made up of limited liability companies.

The Plaintiff's view that the FRG is the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig is based on Art. 116, 25, 79 Para. 1 Sentence 2, Art. 133 and 146 GG.
According to Art. 116 GG, the German Reich is recognized in the borders of December 31, 1937, and thus the Free City of Danzig is recognized as a sovereign state.
Art. 116 GG:
(1) Unless otherwise provided by a law, a German within the meaning of this Basic Law is a person who possesses German citizenship or who has been admitted to the territory of the German Reich within the boundaries of 31 December 1937 as a refugee or expellee of German ethnic origin or as the spouse or descendant of such person.

What does the FRG have to do with the German Reich within the borders of 1937?
Is a Sudeten German who has fled or been expelled and settled in Breslau a German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law? Hardly. The scope of the GG was limited to the definition in Art. 23 GG.
The question that must be asked is what German in the meaning of Art. 116 is supposed to mean. This can only mean the law that is to be applied. This is regulated in Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution, as the German law at the time of Jan. 1920 and thus the ordre public of the Weimar Republic.

According to Article 25 of the Basic Law, the general rules of international law take precedence over all laws. At the time of 1949, the general rules of international law could only mean the Hague IV. Convention. According to Art. 43 Hague IV. Convention, the occupier must uphold the ordre public. All laws that violate it are null and void. National Socialist law was banned. Thus, the established ordre public is the law at the time of 1920.
According to Art. 79 Para. 1 Sentence 2, the GG cannot be amended insofar as it concerns peace treaties, occupation law and defense law.

But according to Art. 146 GG, all provisions of the GG could be changed from the beginning and can be changed by adopting a constitution. The objection that such a constitution could only be adopted if the citizens of the GDR also voted on it is wrong. If the FRG had adopted a constitution, the citizens of the GDR would have been able to introduce their ideas by amending the constitution even after the fall of the Wall.

The answer as to why a constitution could not yet be adopted can only be that, according to Article 146 of the Basic Law, such a constitution must also be agreed to by those who were not citizens of the German Reich within the borders of 1937, for example the nationals of Danzig.

In 1937, the ordre public of the Weimar Republic no longer applied in the German Reich, but that of the Nazis.

In possession of German law in the meaning of Art. 116 GG are therefore those who are in possession of German law according to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution. Thus, these are citizens of the FRG.

The other inhabitants of the Federal territory of the FRG, as administrators of the United Economic Territory, have assumed the rights and obligations towards the Danzig nationals according to Articles 102 and 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.
The resolution of a constitution according to Article 146 of the Basic Law would extinguish the limitations of the Basic Law with respect to peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues. Whose consent must then be given? That of the Free City of Danzig or that of the German Reich? With a consent of the Danzigers to a constitution, the nationality of the Free City of Danzig expires. This settles the territorial question of Danzig. The Danzigers entitled to reparations would become part of the new state and thus reparations could no longer be demanded. Just as no reparations could be directed to the FRG as long as there were nationals of the Free City of Danzig. The rights and obligations of the Allies towards the Danzigers expire with a constitution to which the Danzigers agree. The Peace Treaty of Versailles is thus observed.

And why does Art. 146 GG still exist?

Against this is the opinion of the Reich Germans, represented by Mr. Steinmeier and, among others, by Mr. Söder.

That they hold the opinion that the German Reich still exists within the borders of 1913 is proven by the fact that they still adhere to the Reich and Nationality Act of 1913. This law has its scope of the German Reich at the time of 1913.
Another proof that these gentlemen still hold to the German Reich in the borders of 1913 is that these gentlemen refuse to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty.
The further proof that Mr. Steinmeier and Mr. Söder are Reich Germans is also provided by the amendment of the Nationality Act Section 40a.
In it, Germans in the meaning of Art. 116, who expressly made use of the Law on the Rejection of German Reich and Nationality of Feb. 22, 1955, are again declared to be nationals of the German Reich at the time of 1913 without their consent.

Section 40a Nationality Act
Any person who, on 1 August 1999, is a German within the meaning of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the Basic Law without possessing German citizenship shall acquire German citizenship on the said date.

Then there are those who claim that the FRG is no longer a state entity at all.
These prove it with the fact that § 15 Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz: *"Courts are state courts.",* was omitted and not replaced.
As further proof, they cite the fact that all state institutions have been transformed into limited liability companies. For example, the Bavarian State Forestry Administration became the Bavarian ForstbetriebsGmbH. The FRG's government bonds are marketed through Finanzagentur GmbH. Finally, the civil service laws were transformed into civil service status laws.

Which assertion is now correct?

Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier is in any case a citizen of the German Reich.

Concerning the Swiss Confederation
The Swiss Confederation is a sovereign state.
But there, too, police officers have been demoted to employees, with the official justification of cost savings, so that police officers can be dismissed. As a result, police officers, according to their own statements, no longer check the legality of their actions, but carry out orders without criticism.
The debt collection offices (bailiffs) are privatized and act in their own economic interests.
The Swiss Citizens Initiative for judicial reform states that the state organs have been appropriated by the "classe politique" at the expense of the citizens. Judicial offices have been bought, which would already be punishable today.
In the present case, the Swiss Confederation takes sides in a contract with the DSM Group for its own financial benefit and for the financial benefit of the DSM Group and to the financial detriment of the Plaintiff.
In doing so, the Swiss Confederation violates the European Convention on Extradition with the FRG and the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons with the EU.
In any event, the Swiss Confederation is acting as an economic entity in the present case.

Concerning the koninklijke DSM

Koninklijke DSM is a public limited company with its registered office in the Netherlands and branches worldwide.
Due to claims of the Plaintiff against the DSM Group, DSM has caused the Swiss Confederation to prosecute the Plaintiff.

In support of the Plaintiff's claims
From his activities as a forestry official
The Plaintiff has already presented the basis of his claims (unquantified) in the revision to the judgment of the Coburg Regional Court of Oct. 01, 2019.
This revision was also filed at the court in Washington D.C.
Thus, public deeds are available. These have not been objected to and are thus recognized.

The reasoning regarding the Plaintiff's claims from his own damage
The Plaintiff obtained his specialized baccalaureate through the second educational path (in evening classes).
Already at the age of 22 he managed a company with 2 employees. But then the Plaintiff decided to study forestry. Out of 400 applicants for a study place, only 80 were accepted. Of these, only 24 reached the professional goal. As a student, the Plaintiff opened a bookstore and sold books to fellow students and copied documents for them. During the semester breaks, the Plaintiff always worked.

Even besides his studies. On one occasion, the Plaintiff earned over 900,-DM over a weekend (this was half a month's salary in 1978).
When he was hired as a probationary official, the Plaintiff was in charge of the private forest district Steinberg/Forstamt Kronach.
Immediately 4 weeks after the Plaintiff's employment, a snowfall occurred, the largest forest catastrophe known until then. The Plaintiff not only coped with it, he also developed a new silvicultural concept. This provided for hardwoods to be planted between the spruces every 10 meters. The spruce trees had to be planted at a distance of 1 x 3 meters. This met with considerable resistance from the forest owners. Previously, these had always planted only spruce trees at a spacing of 1 x 1 meter and had already obtained Christmas trees at an early stage. Financial resources were made available for the reforestation of the collapsed forests. At a training session, the Plaintiff was advised that pure spruce forests were also being funded again and if the Plaintiff refused to fund pure spruce forests, he could be sued. The Plaintiff responded: he is the clerk on the ground and decides what tax moneys are spent on.
In the end, all forest owners planted mixed forests. The success is visible after the last dry years. In some cases, only the mixed tree species are still standing. The spruces were destroyed by the bark beetle.
The snowfall was followed by years of warm weather. A bark beetle calamity was on the horizon. The Plaintiff drew the attention of the forest owners to this until the night hours. Finally, it was ordered that the forest owners be informed in writing and that a deadline be set for the removal of the bark beetles.
This deadline was not met by all forest owners. Therefore, the Plaintiff carried out the removal of the bark beetles at the expense of the forest owners (replacement measures). Until then, no government lawyer had dared to interfere with private property. The Forestry Office reported the Plaintiff's intention to the Ministry. The ministry replied: *"Probably insane. No way."* The Forest Office replied, *"Too late, all done."*
The Plaintiff was threatened by forest owners that the Plaintiff would pay for the removal. But the Plaintiff had done the measures more cheaply than the Forest Farmers Association could have. On the side, the Plaintiff was the Deputy Managing Director of the Forest Farmers' Association.

The latter received 5% of the turnover as a donation from the suppliers. This 5% income was almost as high as the Plaintiff's salary due to the Plaintiff's activities. The Forest Farmers' Association had to consider how to maintain its status as a non-profit organization. Etc. In only 10 days (including Saturdays and Sundays), the Plaintiff partially worked the monthly target of 160 hours.
The Plaintiff never received any compensation.
In exchange, he received the best of all probationary period evaluations. This was to give the Plaintiff a lightning career in administration. The Plaintiff declined. He did not study forestry only to squat in an office.
In Oct. 1986, the Plaintiff transferred to the Gleisenau State Forest District of the Coburg Forest and Domain Office. 3 months later trees collapsed due to an icy rain. In addition to the 4 workers, the Plaintiff employed another 16 workers to remove the broken trees. The Plaintiff achieved the best comparable operating results in the very first year. The district had some 60-year-old unkempt stands. In order to make up for the lack of maintenance, the Plaintiff employed another 4 workers in addition to his 4.
In 1990 there was a storm. Instead of 4 workers, the Plaintiff employed up to 40 workers at times. The Plaintiff's colleagues, who were not so affected by the storm, applied for compensation for their overtime. They were granted. To compensate the Plaintiff's overtime was refused. There were too many. Someone would have had to be hired. There was no position set aside for that.
The Plaintiff reforested the collapsed coniferous logs with over 20 different species of trees and shrubs. Among them were many exotics. These would be damaged by deer. Plaintiff should have built over 20 kilometers of fence to protect them. Instead, the Plaintiff increased the deer kill to 500% of the previous kill.

In 1994, the Plaintiff suffered a herniated disc in his cervical spine. After the operation, the Plaintiff was told what he must not do. That is, hyperextend his head backward. Doing so will squeeze the disc. If the head is turned, the crushed disc is sheared. If the arm is raised, there is also a counter-pressure and the disc is injured. This is the motion sequence when marking the trees that have to be felled. The Plaintiff had performed this motion sequence about 500´000 times in the last 10 years.
The Plaintiff had to take early retirement. Instead of the agreed 75% pension of the salary, the Plaintiff receives only 58%.

At the same time, the Plaintiff has fulfilled his target benefit for 45 years of work.
Of course, the Plaintiff only completed his services without compensation because he is a civil servant. As a civil servant, one has a special fiduciary relationship with the employer. This is based on reciprocity. The civil servant does not work, he serves. A civil servant is solely responsible for the legality of his actions. In this sense, he is also an entrepreneur.
As a worker, of course, the Plaintiff would have been paid immediately for every hour of overtime.

But of course the Plaintiff would not have worked as a laborer or employee in the forest, but as an entrepreneur. With his favorable work, the Plaintiff would certainly have become the largest entrepreneur in the forestry industry.

Damages from unlawful violation of rights, judgment of the Bavarian Administrative Court of Bayreuth 1999.

The Plaintiff had built up an agricultural and forestry business on the side with mushroom and Christmas tree cultivation. After the opening of the border in 1990, the Plaintiff founded two agricultural limited liability companies. To expand the business, the Plaintiff had to build and therefore applied for building permits. These were rejected. The Bavarian Administrative Court of Bayreuth still determined in 1999 that these were wrongly rejected. The Plaintiff also wanted to build a mushroom laboratory with the building permit that had been obtained. Anyone who can produce mushroom spawn not only has a secure income, but can also conduct research with it. The 20 most important medicines are obtained from mushrooms.
However, in the meantime, the neighboring development was rezoned to residential development. Thus, the Plaintiff could not build agricultural again.
The Plaintiff has calculated the loss of earnings for himself and his family and arrives at a claim of 1'200'000,-€.

Claim from political persecution

Instead of agricultural construction, the Plaintiff built a residential building with 4 condominiums after the neighborhood construction was rezoned to residential construction. For this purpose, the Plaintiff established his own construction company and thus purchased the materials at wholesale prices.

From the experiences with the remuneration of the forest workers and its building workers the Plaintiff created a management consultation. Applying the new Hartz-IV Laws on labor market reform, the Plaintiff developed a model for company pension plans, which could also be used to finance company loans. For asset diversification, the Plaintiff contacted his professor for silviculture, Mr. Rittershofer. The latter had founded the forestry industry in Brazil. His student, Mr. Seitz was in the meantime professor for forestry in Curitiba and had begun with the reforestation there. Investments were to be made in new forests there. The Plaintiff had trained

three other academics and produced training material to convey the concept of the company pension plan.

Then the political persecution of the Plaintiff began - see the very brief explanations in the appeal to the judgment of the Coburg District Court of Oct. 01, 2019.

Via the Hinterrhein District Court (Thusis/Switzerland), the Plaintiff notified the claims arising from this to the Coburg Regional Court in the amount of 48'000'000,-€. This public claim was not objected to and is therefore recognized. Pursuant to Section 226 AO, this can be offset directly against tax claims.

Concerning the claims from the inheritance of the Plaintiff's father

The Plaintiff's father had worked in Danzig as a volunteer in all sorts of professions. He could repair everything from wristwatches to cars and radios.

When he arrived in his homeland, the Plaintiff's father had no financial means.
He took over the management of a farm that was completely in debt. First he fired the manager, then he overhauled all the machinery.

By 1939, he owned several hundred acres of specialty crops. In 1956, the father submitted a report to the United Nations that established a loss of earnings of 10'000'000,-Shs. It did not take into account the fact that the Plaintiff's father had worked as a subcontractor for other farmers, had employed up to 3´000 seasonal workers, and had developed new land by building railroad tracks.

The British sent the Plaintiff's father to the German Reich after the outbreak of World War II as part of the Allies against the German Reich. At the risk of his life, the Plaintiff's father evaded conscription into the Wehrmacht and put up civil resistance. He was tortured, lost all his teeth and suffered a duodenal ulcer. Even 10 years later, he was in such poor health that he did not want to return home during a stay in Hamburg, so as not to shock his wife because of his health condition. With private loans, he started a hosiery factory. He was the first to manufacture socks that included an elastic band for support and reinforcements in the heel and toe areas. Of the claims for damages filed with the United Nations, his attorney received three percent. The rest of the claims fall under reparations. The lawyer immediately kept most of it.
The Plaintiff's father had to sell the stocking factory again to pay his loans.
Later, the Armed Forces of the USA took over the manufacturing method of the Plaintiff's father's socks. Even today, high quality socks are still made this way. The quality is no longer achieved.

The Plaintiff's father could do everything, but he had no recognized professional training. For further commercial activity, the Plaintiff's father had to hire someone who had a master craftsman's certificate. This was an unnecessary financial burden.
Finally, the Plaintiff's father conducted a test case against the Gerling Group for over 6 years and won. As a result, all insurance contracts for motor vehicles had to be changed.

As the only participant in the war, the Plaintiff's father did not receive wages and compensation.
The Free City of Danzig was the only state not to receive reparations.

Because the British sent the father to the German Reich, because the government of Lower Franconia, as well as by the United Nations confirmed the nationality of the Plaintiff's father, as that of the Free City, because the nationals of the Free City of Danzig and the Free City of Danzig have not yet received reparations, the Plaintiff is prosecuted, expropriated and put in prison.

The Freiburg Criminal Enforcement Chamber, Case No. 12 StVK 381/16: "*Mr. von Prince remains in custody. He is convinced to be a national of the Free City of Danzig and considers their identity cards legitimate."*

Since 2009, the Plaintiff always had to expect his arrest. He was arrested twice at his home and four times during road traffic checks. In total, the Plaintiff was in jail for 739 days because of his nationality. It would have been more if the Plaintiff had not bought his way out twice.

The first detention was from Dec. 21, 2012, to Oct. 18, 2013, when the Plaintiff was arrested by the Swiss Confederation to be extradited to Germany. The extradition was authorized only for presentation for trial to have an international arrest warrant for alleged illegal possession of weapons lifted. Innocence is already on the preliminary arrest warrant. The weapons were those that the Plaintiff had to acquire on the instructions of the Bavarian State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in order to practice his profession.

The requirements and conditions of the extradition decision of the Swiss Federal Office of Justice dated Aug. 20, 2012, Ref.: B 224`163/TMA were fully violated in order to carry out unauthorized law enforcement measures against the Plaintiff. This resulted in the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. Allegation: *"Mr. von Prince and Mrs. Karin Leffer are the representatives of the Free City of Danzig."*
By judgment of Sept. 18, 2013, Ref: 2 Ns 118 Js 181/08, the Coburg Regional Court stated: even on bail of 1'344'000,-€/day, Mr. von Prince remains in custody.
In order to cure the violations of the conditions and terms of extradition, Mr. Lohneis, Leading Senior Public Prosecutor, filed an application for extended extradition via the Bavarian State Ministry of Justice. In a decision dated March 10, 2014, the Swiss Federal Office of Justice, which was responsible for the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, rejected the entire extradition on the grounds that extradition was not requested for criminal acts, but for political reasons.
Already in German captivity, the Plaintiff had filed a suit for damages at the Bern Superior Court.
If 1'344'000,-€/day was too low for release on bail, then the damages with compensation for pain and suffering cannot be lower.
1'344'000,-€ x 300 days of detention = 403'200'000,-€. This claim has been submitted several times as a public deed to the German Federal President's Office, as well as to courts in Switzerland. A contradiction never took place and was therefore recognized.

Although this claim has been presented to all possible courts and authorities, this has not prevented the Plaintiff from being arrested again in his apartment on April 15, 2016 and serving time in jail until April 13, 2017, on the charge of 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. The fact that the Plaintiff has again provided his assets probably does not need to be emphasized separately. 403'200'000,-€ x 363 days of imprisonment = approx. 160'000'000´000,-€.

Poland submitted an expert opinion in 2017 on the justification of reparations and in 2018 put it at 690'000'000´000,-€. When asked by the Claimant whether this included the Free City of Gdansk, Poland increased the claims to 850'000'000´000,-€.

Mrs. Leffer and the Plaintiff therefore extended the claim in Washington D. C. and demanded compliance with the Versailles Peace Treaty and for the Free City of Danzig 160'000'000´000,-€ in reparations.

Thus these demands are almost identical.

The Swiss Confederation participated in this political persecution on admitted instigation by the DSM concern.
The Federal Office of Justice had indeed refused the extradition because of the proceedings, indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. As already mentioned, these proceedings could only be carried out by violating the conditions and terms of the Plaintiff's extradition. Therefore, these proceedings are purely Swiss proceedings. However, the Swiss Confederation did nothing to ensure that these proceedings would be discontinued. Therefore, the Plaintiff could not leave Switzerland without being arrested.
Nevertheless, the Plaintiff was extradited. The Plaintiff could not be extradited solely on the basis of Switzerland's Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons with the EU. The reason for the extradition and subsequent prosecution of the Plaintiff by Switzerland was the purchase of receivables against the DSM Group - see lawsuit in San Francisco.
The Plaintiff had arbitration proceedings conducted against the DSM Group under the Swiss Private International Law Act. The DSM Group filed a 77-page complaint with 226 recitals. The main subject of the complaint was not the arbitration award, but the Plaintiff. In addition, the political persecution of the Plaintiff was cited, including an open letter to the Bavarian Minister of Justice Merk. The Plaintiff refuted all 226 recitals point by point. The DSM Group's response was: "*DSM is relying on the Federal Supreme Court to put an end to Mr. von Prince's activities."* The Federal Supreme Court's March 09, 2016 ruling on the appeal against the arbitration award

contains two obvious errors. Therefore, the Plaintiff filed two motions for bias. These motions for bias were accepted as well-founded revisions. As a result, the Cantonal Police broke down the Plaintiff´s front door and extradited him in handcuffs to the informed German police.
The representative of the CEO of the DSM Group, Mr. Nordmann even boasted that the prosecution was at his instigation.

In accordance with the population of the Swiss Confederation and its assets, a participation of the Swiss Confederation of 10% out of the 160'000'000´000,-€ is therefore demanded, i.e. 16'000'000´000,-€. Incidentally, this demand has already been communicated as a public deed and has not been objected to.

The DSM Group generates annual sales of around 900´000´000,-€. A shareholding of 10% therefore seems appropriate. This is 90'000'000,-€.

If these claims are not objected to within 14 days, they are deemed to be accepted, for the FRG 160'000'000´000,- (16'000'000´000,- + 90'000'000,-€) = 143'910'000'000,-€, for the Swiss Confederation 16'000'000´000,- € and for koninklijke DSM 90'000'000,-€.

The grandfather of the Plaintiff has been raised by the German emperor to the hereditary nobility. But the heraldic motto is in English.
The grandfather was killed in action against the British. This could be interpreted as an act for the German Empire. But it could also be seen as a defense for his homeland.

But the Germans honored the grandfather as a German war hero.
According to the interpretation of the Reich and Nationality Act of July 22, 1913, he was therefore not a national of a country of the German Empire, but had the nationality of the Reich.

This is probably also how the opinion of the German Federal Constitutional Court must be interpreted.
Since he was killed in action in 1914, the grandfather could not acquire any other nationality. According to the reading of the German Nationality Act, the Plaintiff's father could not acquire

any other nationality either. Thus, according to the German Nationality Act, the Plaintiff has the nationality of the German Reich and not of one of the Länder of the German Reich.

About this once again. The Germans never recognized the Versailles Peace Treaty. The Second World War was only the continuation of the First World War. The attack on the Free City of Danzig and Poland was not a war against foreign countries, but a domestic conflict. That is why the Germans called the Nuremberg war Crimes Trials victors' justice.

Obviously, the Germans also have no intention to accept the results of the Second World War, otherwise they would have implemented the 2 + 4 Treaty.

6'000'000'000´000,-€ of trade surpluses were accumulated to pay reparations. Greece has indeed announced legal action to enforce the claim of 332'000'000´000,- €. But this has not been done to date.

The United States of America and Poland were asked in the proceedings at the court in Washington D. C. that the Peace Treaty of Versailles be implemented again and to distribute reparations for this purpose.
But until today there has been no response.

Thus no one claims the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ of trade surplus. It is de facto ownerless assets. Possibly some states will argue with the argument of the statute of limitations, if these are demanded.

This fortune was not created by the managers of companies, but by wage restraint of the employees of the German Reich also at the expense of the pension fund.

In management without order the Plaintiff demands therefore the 6'000'000'000´000,-€ trade surpluses.
In addition again: The grandfather of the Plaintiff intervened as a volunteer in the fight for Tanga and helped to the victory. (As an aside, the German Schutztruppen were cut off from all supplies and information by the British naval blockade. They continued to fight even after the armistice had taken place in Europe).

The Plaintiff managed private forest as a civil servant for employment in management without order. The legal basis for this is:
Section 677 Duties of the voluntary agent
A person who conducts a transaction for another person without being instructed by him or otherwise entitled towards him must conduct the business in such a way as the interests of the principal require in view of the real or presumed will of the principal.

It is not yet possible to say how these trade surpluses will be reduced.

These trade surpluses are a thorn in the side not only of Mr. President of the USA Donald Trump, but also of the World Bank and others.
They are also illegal.
Mr. Donald Trump responds to the trade surpluses with import tariffs. Mrs. Chancellor argues rather stupidly against that import tariffs lead to expensive goods for Americans and wants to imply that this lowers Americans' standard of living.
But import tariffs flow directly to Americans' wealth.
A foreign trade deficit, on the other hand, means that the U.S. is in debt.
This would not be tragic for the Germans if the foreign trade deficits were paid. But the practice of the last 65 years is that the Germans give away their labor.

Instead of the USA imposing import duties, the Germans could introduce an export tax. This export tax would immediately benefit the Germans. Exports are collapsing. What's the problem? German industry needs to sell more goods domestically. To do that, Germans need to earn more money so they can buy more. German goods become more expensive abroad, but the German standard of living rises.
6'000'000'000´000,-€ is a fortune of 75'000,-€ for each German. A 4 person household has an accumulated wealth of 300'000,-€.

In 2018, trade surpluses were generated in the amount of 2'500'000'000,-€. About this each German gave up 3'000,-€. A 4 person household on 12'000,-€. One can already buy a new car from it.

To accumulate further trade surpluses and not to reduce the old ones is certainly not a proper business management for the Germans.

The parties of the FRG must already let themselves the question accept, whose interests these represent.

International legal relationships are involved.
It is a matter of property disputes.
According to Art. 2 sZPO, the ZPO may not be applied in international legal relationships.

Art. 2 International matters
The provisions of international treaties and of the Federal Act of 18 December 1987 on International Private Law (IPLA) are reserved.

Instead, disputes shall be resolved compulsorily in accordance with the 12th Chapter of the Swiss Private International Law Act IPRG - Arbitration.

The 12th Chapter of the IPRG follows the legal logic that contractual autonomy/freedom of contract includes the choice of judge in case of dispute.

In the case of national legal relations, the legal provisions on the appointment of the judge are, in fact, part of the general business provisions. Every national has an equal share in it. No national may express a general suspicion that the judge will rule in favor of his own national.

Arbitration must be expressly agreed.

In international legal relations, the situation is exactly reversed. One contracting party has no part in the appointment of judges. In the case of changes in the law, one contracting party has no share in it. In the case of changes in the law, a state judge may no longer be able to judge according to the law that was in force at the time the legal relationship came into existence.

One contracting party may raise the general suspicion of bias that the state judge will rule in favor of its own national.

Arbitration is therefore mandatory/obligatory.

Citation Prof. Dr. iur. Dr. rer. pol. h.c. Carl Baudenbacher, Presiding Judge of the EFTA Court in Luxembourg:
Contribution to the Swiss Private International Law Act (IPRG):
"International arbitration is governed by the 12th Chapter of the Federal Act on Private International Law of Dec. 18, 1987 (Art. 176 to 194 IPRG). The provisions of this chapter are applicable if the arbitral tribunal has its seat in Switzerland and one of the parties did not have its domicile or habitual residence in Switzerland when the arbitration agreement was concluded. An additional condition for the application of Chapter 12 of the IPRG is that the parties ***have not explicitly excluded its applicability."***

According to Art. 177 IPRG, even states or state-owned enterprises cannot avoid arbitration.

Art. 177 IPRG
Any dispute of financial interest may be the subject of an arbitration. A state, or an enterprise held by, or an organization controlled by a state, which is party to an arbitration agreement, cannot invoke its own law in order to contest its capacity to arbitrate or the arbitrability of a dispute covered by the arbitration agreement.

An arbitration agreement shall be deemed to have been concluded upon the establishment of a legal relationship under property law.

The establishment of a legal relationship is an agreement. A legal relationship concerning property is arbitrable and therefore an arbitration agreement within the meaning of Chapter 12 of the IPRG.

No jurisdiction, judge, law or form need be agreed.

Art. 179
1 The arbitrators shall be appointed, removed or replaced in accordance with the agreement of the parties. 2 In the absence of such agreement,…..

Art. 182
2 If the parties have not determined the procedure, the arbitral tribunal shall determine it to the extent necessary, either directly or by reference to a statute or to rules of arbitration.

Art. 183
1 Unless the parties have otherwise agreed, the arbitral tribunal may, on motion of one party, order provisional or conservatory measures.

Art. 187
1 The arbitral tribunal shall decide the case according to the rules of law chosen by the parties or, in the absence thereof, according …..

According to the Code of Business Conduct of the DSM Group, the agreed law is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the Charter of the United Nations. Court decisions that violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights generally constitute Violence of Law and may not be respected by DSM.

The simple written notification that a dispute is to be resolved by arbitration is deemed to be the initiation of arbitration proceedings, confirmation of an arbitration agreement.

Art. 181 IPRG
1 The arbitral proceedings shall be pending from the time when one of the parties seizes with a claim either the arbitrator or arbitrators designated in the arbitration agreement or, in the absence of such designation in the arbitration agreement, from the time when one of the parties initiates the procedure for the appointment of the arbitral tribunal.

Simple written notification shall suffice as proof.

Art. 178
1 The arbitration agreement must be made in writing, by telegram, telex, telecopier or any other means of communication which permits it to be evidenced by a text.

The arbitral tribunal shall decide on its own jurisdiction.

Upon notification that arbitration proceedings are being conducted, proceedings already pending before a state court shall also come to a halt.

Art. 186
The arbitral tribunal shall itself decide on its jurisdiction. 1bis It shall decide on its jurisdiction notwithstanding an action on the same matter between the same parties already pending before a state court or another arbitral tribunal, unless there are serious reasons to stay the proceedings. 2 A plea of lack of jurisdiction must be raised prior to any defence on the merits.

Arbitration proceedings have already been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the IPRG.

It is apparent that claims of bias against Swiss judges are not being processed.

In the matter of the arbitral award of Oct. 14, 2015, three motions for partiality were filed and have not been processed to date.

Regarding the Plaaintiff's right of residence in Switzerland, two motions for bias were filed and have not been processed to date. With regard to the right of residence, three claims have been filed with the Swiss Federal Administrative Court and have not been processed.

No decision has yet been made on the motions for partiality against Mr. Gasser, President of the Rheinfelden District Court, as well as on the partiality of the mandatory attorney appointed by Mr. Gasser and on the general motion for partiality concerning the amendment of the Administrative Law.

Complaints to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg are rejected on the grounds that legal recourse has not yet been exhausted.

Thus, a legal standstill prevails.

Although no decisions are made on motions of bias against judges, the lower courts disregard them.

Thus, there is arbitrariness of law.

This is also confirmed by the Swiss Citizens Initiative for judicial reform.

https://www.justiz-initiative.ch/nachricht/news/stand-der-initiative-am-1-mai-2020.html?fbclid=IwAR2nNpDhtenZtv3pTuoIoxcOXYHujMaEoG2odxOTAYVuR7-7EcBooJtJatU

A clear and unmistakable separation of the judiciary from the executive, the legislature, the political parties as well as the entire "classe politique" in which the judiciary is incorporated, to the detriment of those seeking justice.

That parties cannot claim a mandate tax from federal judges. The sale and purchase of judgeships by parties and judges is an unlawful act and, according to the initiators, would already be punishable today.

Thus, the provisions of the IPRG regarding the function of the Swiss state courts are not applicable.

The general terms of business of the DSM Group.

https://www.dsm.com/content/dam/dsm/corporate/en_US/documents/dsm-nutritional-products-terms-and-conditions/purchase/nam/dsm-nutritional-products-usa-terms-conditions-purchase-english.pdf

18. Miscellaneous
18.1If any provision(s) of these General Purchase Conditions should be or become ineffective or invalid the other provisions will not be affected thereby. Parties agree to replace the ineffective or invalid provision(s) by a provision of similar import, which reflects as closely as possible the intent of the original clause.

Therefore, further arbitration may be conducted if the claims are disputed.

With the utmost respect

Exhibit 4

Exhibit 4 to the Evaluation Guidelines of March 26, 1982
Assessing department
Forestry office Kronach

Appraisal of the probationary period
according to § 49 LbV

temporary Chief Forest Inspector Beowulf v. Prince, born 27.12.1953
Official title, first name and surname

Expiry of the probationary period 17.8.1984 (extended until - -)

Field of activity and tasks during the probationary period

Duration from to	Office	Type of activity Description of the field of activity
18.2.1982 17.8.1984	FoDSt. Steinberg	Representation of the forest ranger; all consulting activities in a coniferous forest, as well as forestry road construction, management of a snow breakage catastrophe, disproportionate proliferation of bark beetles, versatile support measures.

Evaluation: (Overall evaluation - suitability (also health suitability), qualification, performance)

FOJ. tempor. v. Prince has a good, versatile theoretical knowledge. He is generally very proactive; he also likes to take on a lot of responsibility.

v. Prince seeks contact with the forest owners and is able to convince them. In particular, he has achieved very good consulting successes in the implementation of silvicultural measures in the form of the planting of mixed hardwood cultures in the afforestation of snow breakage areas.

For his superiors he is a critical but positive employee.

v. Prince is resilient beyond the normal level. So far he is completely healthy.

He has good assertiveness.
He shows particular interest in environmental issues, but without overreacting.

In the course of his further professional development, especially the addition of practical experience, it is to be expected that v. P. will also become more balanced and will be able to remedy here and there still existing small deficiencies.

Anlage 4 zu den Beurteilungsrichtlinien vom 26. März 1982

Anlage Nr. 4

Beurteilende Dienststelle

FORSTAMT KRONACH

PA-Nr.

Probezeit-Beurteilung

gemäß § 49 LbV

für

Forstoberinspektor z.A. Beowulf v. Prince
Amtsbezeichnung, Vor- und Zuname

geb. am: 27.12.1953

Ablauf der Probezeit: 17.8.1984 (verlängert bis --)

Tätigkeitsgebiet und Aufgaben in der Probezeit

Dauer von	bis	Dienststelle	Art der Tätigkeit Beschreibung des Aufgabengebietes
18.2.1982	17.8.1984	FoDSt. Steinberg	Vertretung des Revierleiters; alle in einem NW-Revier anfallenden Tätigkeiten der Beratung, sowie Forstwirtschaf wegebau, Bewältigung einer Schneebruchkatastrophe, Übervermehrung der Borkenkäfer, vielseitige Förderungsmaßnahmen.

Beurteilung: (Gesamtwürdigung – Eignung [auch gesundheitliche Eignung], Befähigung, Leistung)

FOJ.z.A. v. Prince hat ein gutes, vielseitiges theoretisches Fachwissen. Er ist i.a. sehr initiativ; er übernimmt auch gern eine große Verantwortung.

v. Prince sucht den Kontakt zu den Waldbesitzern und ist in der Lage diese zu überzeugen. Insbesondere bei der Durchführu waldbaulicher Maßnahmen in Form der Anlage von Laubholz-Mischkulturen bei der Aufforstung von Schneebruchflächen hat er sehr gute Beratungserfolge erzielt.

Für seine Vorgesetzten ist er ein kritischer, jedoch positive Mitarbeiter.

v. Prince ist über das normale Maß hinaus belastbar. Er ist bisher vollkommen gesund.

Er besitzt ein gutes Durchsetzungsvermögen.
Besonderes Interesse zeigt er an Umweltfragen, ohne jedoch übertrieben zu reagieren.

Im Verlauf seiner weiteren beruflichen Entwicklung, insbes.du Ergänzung mit praktischer Erfahrung, ist zu erwarten, daß v.P auch ausgeglichener werden wird und da und dort noch bestehen kleine Mängel abstellen kann.

Anlage Nr. 4

Versorgungssysteme im vereinfachten Überblick 01.01.2002

	betrieblich										privat	
	***AUB* Kombisystem**	**Direkt-zusage**	**U-Kasse**	**Direkt versicherung**	**Direkt versicherung**	**Pensions-fond**	**Pensions-fond**	**Pensions-kasse**	**Pensions-kasse**	**Pensions-kasse**	**Private Vorsorge**	**Private Vorsorge**
	Optimale Kombination der Möglichkeiten	Rückgedeckte Direktzusage § 6a EstG	Rückgedeckte Unterstützungs-kasse § 4d EstG	Direkt-Versicherung § 40b EstG	Direkt-Versicherung § 10a EstG	Pensionsfond § 10a EstG	Pensionsfond § 3 Nr.63 EstG	Pensionskasse § 40b EstG	Pensionskasse § 3 Nr.63 EstG	Pensionskasse § 10a EstG	Private LV / RV	Private Riester-Förderung 10a EstG
Ansparphase: Steuern	steuerfrei	steuerfrei	steuerfrei	steuer-begünstigt (Pausch.Steuer von 20 %)	Sonderausga-benabzug + Zulagen-förderung	Sonderausga-benabzug + Zulagen-förderung	steuerfrei	steuer-begünstigt (Pausch.Steuer von 20 %)	steuerfrei	Sonderausga-benabzug + Zulagen-förderung	steuerpflichtig	Sonderausga-benabzug + Zulagen-förderung
Ansparphase: Sozialver-sicherung + Lohnnebenko-stenersparnis für AN+AG	sozial-versicherungs-frei	(grds. nicht relevant, da Zielgruppe i.d.R. > BBG; ansonsten analog zur U-Kasse)	sozialver-sicherungsfrei bis 2008 (bis 4% BBG) Lohnnebenko-stenersparnis für AG + AN	sozialver-sicherungsfrei bis 2008 (bis 4% BBG) Lohnnebenko-stenersparnis für AG + AN	sozial versicherungs-pflichtig	sozial versicherungs-pflichtig	sozialver-sicherungsfrei bis 2008 (bis 4% BBG) Lohnnebenko-stenersparnis für AG + AN	sozialver-sicherungsfrei bis 2008 (bis 4% BBG) Lohnnebenko-stenersparnis für AG + AN	sozialver-sicherungsfrei bis 2008 (bis 4% BBG) Lohnnebenko-stenersparnis für AG + AN	sozial versicherungs-pflichtig	sozial versicherungs-pflichtig	sozial versicherungs-pflichtig
Ansparphase: Höchstbeträge	Angemessen-heitsregelung	Angemessen-heitsregelung	grds. Keine (Kapital max. i.d.R. 215.765 €)	1.752 € pro Jahr	525.- € 2002	525.- € 2002	4 % BBG	1.752 € pro Jahr	4 % BBG	525.- € 2002	keine	525.- € 2002
Vorzeitige Verfügbarkeit	ja	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	Verfügung •vor 60. LJ •Baufinan-zierung	nein
Finanzierungs-effekte für das Unternehmen	ja	ja	ja	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	-	-
Einfluss auf Kapitalanlage seitens des Unternehmens	ja	ja	ja	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein	nein
Freie Wahl der Anlageform beim Kapitalaufbau	ja	nein	Ja, aber Garantie-verzicht	ja	ja, eingeschränkt	ja, eingeschränkt	ja, eingeschränkt	nein	nein	nein	ja, eingeschränkt	A
Auszahlphase: Kapital oder Rente	Wahlrecht Kapital oder Rente	Wahlrecht Kapital oder Rente (i.d.R. Rente)	Wahlrecht Kapital oder Rente	Wahlrecht Kapital oder Rente	Zwangsrente	Zwangsrente	Zwangsrente	Wahlrecht Kapital oder Rente	Zwangsrente	Zwangsrente	Wahlrecht Kapital oder Rente	Zwangsrente
Hinwiese / Empfehlung	beste Lösung für AG + AN	Topverdiener (i.d.R. GGF-Versorgung)	gute Lösung als Ergänzung zur Direktver-sicherung	gute Lösung (ggf. + Ergänzung zur U-Kasse)	§ 10a EstG privat nutzen	§ 10a EstG privat nutzen	einge-schränkte Zielgruppe	§ 40b EstG als Direktver-scherung nutzen	einge-schränkte Zielgruppe	§ 10a EstG privat nutzen	Abhängig von indiv. Kundensit.	Abhängig von indiv. Kundensit.

Exhibit No. 5

Beowulf von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil, den 10.10.2022

Exhibit laws

The Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare defines the established rules of war. It is therefore mandatory international law that cannot be denounced.
In the case of occupation, Art. 43 ordre public and Art. 48 taxes in particular must be observed by the occupier.

Peace Treaty of Versailles

Remark: The Germans rightly never recognized this Peace Treaty.
The USA signed this treaty, but did not ratify it; instead, they concluded a separate peace treaty with the Germans.
The Austrian Crown Prince was on a state visit to Serbia when he was assassinated there. Had the assassin been in uniform, this would have been an immediate cause for war. The assassin was a civilian. According to the general rules of international law, Austria had to take over the prosecution. Serbia refused to do so. In order to uphold international law, Austria had to declare war. Russia then declared war on Austria. Russia was allied with France and Great Britain. Therefore, in self-defense, the German Empire had to stand by Austria. To call Germany the sole culprit in the First World War proves that a war against the German Reich was on the cards on the part of France, Great Britain and Russia.
The president of the USA did not want to negotiate with an emperor. Great Britain maintained the naval blockade, as a result of which 750,000 Germans had already starved to death. That is why the Weimar Constitution was created. But the Weimar Constitution has no scope and no nationality law. Representatives of the Weimar Constitution signed it. As a sign of rejection, they held on to the Nationality Act of the German Reich, execution date July 22, 1913.
This is still valid today.

Art. 100
Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territory comprised within the following limits:
Remark:
This provision places Danzig under the occupation of the victorious powers. These must uphold the law of the land. The Danzigers are not allowed to engage in military activities. The victorious powers are responsible for the protection of the Danzigers.
These provisions were transferred to the League of Nations in Art. 102 and Art. 103.
Art. 102
The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to establish the town of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, as a Free City. It will be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.
Art. 103
A constitution for the Free City of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with a High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations. This constitution shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

Exhibit No. 5

The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig

of November 17, 1920

Remark: In accordance with the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, the Free City of Danzig enters under the protection of the League of Nations under Article 102. In return, no Danzig national may defend himself militarily. Even the acceptance of medals is forbidden. The occupier/Covenant of the League of Nations transfers rights and duties to the inhabitants of Danzig by a constitution between inhabitants of Danzig and the occupier/Covenant of the League of Nations. The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig, according to Art. 103, is a treaty under international law, with mutual rights and obligations. According to Art. 49, the Parliament cannot amend the Constitution without the express consent of the League of Nations. In accordance with Art. 43 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, the League of Nations guarantees the observance of public policy under Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution. In return, the nationals of Danzig are obligated to protect the Danzig Constitution from illegal acts, i.e. from violations of the ordre public. In case of doubt, an international arbitration court will decide, and its verdict will be enforced by an international military force.
The precedent is there - see decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague, Series A/B No. 65.

Parliament may not pass laws that violate public policy. Citizens are obliged to protect the Constitution from attacks contrary to the law. In other words, citizens are responsible for ensuring that public order is respected.

Art. 49
Amendments to the Constitution may enter into force only after they have been communicated to the League of Nations, which has declared that it has no objection to the amendments.
Art. 61
Judges shall be independent and subject only to the law.
Art. 62
Courts of exception are inadmissible. No one may be deprived of his lawful judge.
Art. 76
All nationals shall be entitled to the protection of the State, both within and outside the territory of the State.
No national may be handed over to a foreign government for prosecution or punishment.

Remark: Any Danzig decision shall be enforced by any State. Everyone has the right to have a Danzig decision reviewed before an international court of arbitration.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler couped his way to power. Hitler was a follower of a satanic sect. The opposite of what is claimed is always true. He founded the SS, officially the cumbersome name for Storm Protection Troops (Sturmschutztruppen), unofficially for Black Sun. The Black Sun stands for the fact that always the opposite of what is claimed is true. The Hakenkreuz (swastika) was introduced as a clear sign. The Hakenkreuz is nothing else than the upside down Swastika. The soldiers were given women's pants, as a symbol of a female pelvis, etc.
Hitler couped himself to power in 1933. He was the first to eliminate the nationalities of the states of the German Reich. In the logical consequence, step by step, the ordre public of the German Reich was eliminated in favor of arbitrary law. The "German people" was effectively destroyed. Finally, a house to house combat was waged for Berlin. The protection of unfortified cities

according to Art. 25 HLWC was abolished and thus the German Reich was completely destroyed under international law.

The Second World War began on Sept. 01, 1939 at 4:45 a.m. with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig. War was thus declared on the League of Nations - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. The nationality of the German Reich was forcibly imposed on the Danzigers, depriving them of public order. The male population was pressed into military service against their own protecting powers - Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. Those who refused were sent to the first concentration camp of the Second World War - Stutthof. Finally, Danzig was declared a fortress and thus ordered to be completely annihilated - Indictment No. 3 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

The East Germans were allowed to be murdered, beaten to death, raped en masse and finally expropriated and expelled without compensation with impunity.

In the Potsdam Agreement, East Germany, including Danzig, was placed under Polish administration until the conclusion of a peace treaty.
The rest of the German Reich was divided among the 4 powers into economic zones for the purpose of extracting reparations.
The three Western powers united their economic zones into one by the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.
The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (GG) is not an international treaty or a constitution. It is the self-obligation under the conditions of which the victorious powers allowed the "Germans" to decide for themselves about their economic success, Art. 133 GG: *„The Federation enters into the rights and responsibilities of the United Economic Area."*
The "Germans within the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" became the people of the state. "In the meaning of Art. 116" refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: *"The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan.1920 is guaranteed."* The nationals of the National Socialist German Reich had to uphold their ordre public towards the Danzig nationals and likewise from the occupiers of the German Reich. The United Nations took over the legal succession of the League of Nations. The aim of the United Nations was that all people should benefit from the rights of the Danzig nationals (protection from war, international arbitration, international force to prevent war).
The FRG was conceived as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig. Under international law, this legal succession is only when the Danzig nationals agree to a constitution for the FRG.
The EU was created with reparations owed to the Danzig nationals to become, in effect, a Greater Danzig.

The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany of May 23, 1949 (GG)

Article 14
(1) Property and the right of inheritance shall be guaranteed.

There is no longer any area in which the state does not interfere with the right to property.

Article 16
(1) No one may be deprived of his German citizenship

Remark: German nationality in the meaning of the Basic Law, are the owners of the German nationality in the meaning of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the Basic Law" with the ordre public in the meaning of Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution. This ordre public may not be withdrawn.

Article 20
(1) The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state.

Note: The FRG has not been social for a long time. Already in 2019, millions of Germans have stated that they freeze in winter because they could not pay the heating costs. Thereby 50'000'000'000,-€ foreign trade surpluses were available for the purchase of natural gas for example from the USA alone.

(2) All state authority emanates from the people. It shall be exercised by the people in elections and plebiscites and by means of separate legislative, executive and judicial organs.

Note: Right now it is being reported that the District Office of the Saale-Orla district has removed a mayor from office. He is said to have pushed a reporter. In fact, he didn't even touch him. He was replaced by a compliant lackey of the regime. Against the express will of the citizens.

(3) Legislation shall be limited by the constitution, the executive and the administration of justice by legislation and the law.

(4) All Germans shall have the right to resist any person seeking to abolish this constitutional order if no other remedy is available.

On the constitutional order - see explanations on Art. 116 Basic Law.
According to Section 113 (3) of the Criminal Code, resistance to state authority (police) is exempt from punishment/permitted if the state authority acts unlawfully.

Article 23
For the time being, this Basic Law shall apply in the territory of the Laender Baden, Bavaria, Bremen,…

Note: In the preliminary negotiations for the 2 + 4 Treaty, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker abrogated Article 23 of the Basic Law, thus withdrawing the formal representation of the three Western powers.

Article 25
The general rules of international law shall form part of federal law. They shall take precedence over the laws and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the federal territory.

Note: This provision corresponds to Art. 76 of the Danzig Constitution.

Article 38
(1) The deputies of the German Bundestag shall be elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections. They shall be representatives of the whole people, not bound to orders and instructions and subject only to their conscience.

Note: In fact, 50% of MPs are appointed by the parties and party members are subject to factionalism.

Article 56
On assuming office, the Federal President shall take the following oath in the presence of the assembled members of the Bundestag and the Bundesrat:

"I swear that I shall dedicate my strength to the wellbeing of the German people, enhance what is to its advantage, ward off what might harm it, uphold and defend the Basic Law and the laws of the Federation, fulfil my duties conscientiously and do justice to every man. So help me God."

The oath may also be taken without the religious asseveration.

Article 64
(1) The Federal Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by the Federal President upon the proposal of the Federal Chancellor.
(2) The Federal Chancellor and the Federal Ministers, on assuming office, shall take before the Bundestagthe oath provided in Article 56.

Article 79 (1) sentence 2
In the case of an international treaty regarding a peace settlement, the preparation of a peace settlement or the phasing out of an occupation regime or designed to promote the defence of the Federal Republic, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of making clear that the provisions of this Basic Law do not preclude the conclusion and entry into force of the treaty, to add language to the Basic Law that merely makes this clarification.

Note: This sentence is hardly understandable for laymen. It says that the GG cannot be amended if it concerns peace treaties, occupation law and defense law.

Article 82
(1) Laws enacted in accordance with the provisions of this Basic Law shall, after countersignature, be certified by the Federal President and promulgated in the Federal Law Gazette. Statutory instruments shall be certified by the authority that issues them and, unless a law otherwise provides, shall be promulgated in the Federal Law Gazette.

Article 88
The Federation shall establish a bank of currency and issue as federal bank.

Article 94
(1) The Federal Constitutional Court shall consist of federal judges and other members. Half the members of the Federal Constitutional Court shall be elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. They may not be members of the Bundestag, of the Bundesrat, of the Federal Government or of any of the corresponding bodies of a Land.

(2) The organisation and procedure of the Federal Constitutional Court shall be regulated by a federal law, which shall specify in which instances its decisions shall have the force of law.

Note: Since the deputies are not directly elected - see Art. 38 the Federal Constitutional Court is unconstitutionally composed.

Article 97
(1) Judges shall be independent and subject only to the law.

Note: With the Judges and Prosecutors Act of 2005, judges and prosecutors were subjected to the disciplinary law for soldiers and thus brought into line. Especially in Bavaria, as in the last century with Coburg as a pioneer, the independence of judges was completely eliminated. It changes at the same court one and the same person the position of the public prosecutor to the judge and then again to the public prosecutor. This is already not possible because of the different oath. Prosecutors of the court are appointed as disciplinary superiors of the judges.

Article 101
(1) Extraordinary courts shall not be allowed. No one may be removed from the jurisdiction of his lawful judge.

Note: This means that the incoming cases are assigned to the judges randomly. In fact, the incoming cases are assigned according to the alphabet. One always stands before the same judge. Other judges are excluded.

Article 103
(1) In the courts every person shall be entitled to a hearing in accordance with law.

Note: Court records are not kept verbatim. It is not possible to check whether the right to be heard has been respected.

Article 116
(1) Unless otherwise provided by a law, a German within the meaning of this Basic Law is a person who possesses German citizenship or who has been admitted to the territory of the German Reich within the boundaries of 31 December 1937 as a refugee or expellee of German ethnic origin or as the spouse or descendant of such person.
(2) Former German citizens who, between 30 January 1933 and 8 May 1945, were deprived of their citizenship on political, racial or religious grounds and their descendants shall, on application, have their citizenship restored. They shall be deemed never to have been deprived of their citizenship if they have established their domicile in Germany after 8 May 1945 and have not expressed a contrary intention.

Explanation of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law:
Since no "German" knows the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig, almost no "German" understands what "in the meaning of Art. 116 GG" means.
Danzig Constitution Art. 116: "The Weimar Constitution is repealed. German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."
It has always been suggested from the political side that the nationals of the German Reich, are "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG". The "Germans" believe

that the Danzigers were refugees and displaced persons in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG. But what does the Basic Law have to do with the German borders at the time of Dec. 31, 1937?
Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince stated with regard to his claims for damages at the United Nations in 1956 that he is of British descent and was sent to the German Reich by the British in 1940. He is therefore neither of German ethnicity nor did he come to the German Reich as a refugee or displaced person, but after expressly disclaiming German nationality, he was confirmed as a Danzig national, a "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the German Basic Law."
The Danzigers are in possession of the "German" right, guaranteed in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution, and thus "possessors of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG.
In contrast, in 1933 the nationality of the German states was eliminated and "German" law was replaced step by step by National Socialist arbitrary law. Finally, a house to house combat was waged over Berlin, and Berlin was thus declared a fortress. A fortress enjoys no protection whatsoever. What applies to the capital applies to the whole country. The German Reich thus ceased to exist. The former nationals of the German Reich are refugees and expellees who were resident on the territory of the German Reich at the time of December 31, 1937, or who found refuge there. As refugees and displaced persons, they have been granted the status of Danzigers.
Danzigers are entitled to reparations. The "refugees and expellees of German ethnicity" are not entitled to reparations, but they are also not obliged to pay reparations. They owe nothing to the Danzigers and are therefore neutral toward the Danzigers and may become civil servants.

Explanation of Article 116 (2) GG:
In 1933, for political reasons, every German in the area of Dec. 31, 1937, was deprived of nationality. The nationality of the German states was eliminated and the ordre public belonging to the nationality.
By Art. 116 para. 2 GG these Germans were granted their old ordre public again, unless they expressed a contrary will. One's will can be expressed by action or by tacit consent.
The "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law" were thus again granted the right to the rule of law, but they are obliged to make reparations.
Therefore, those who do not want to be obliged to pay reparations must express this will and accept that they are considered refugees and expellees, who have only the status of Danzigers, in effect a residence permit as Danzigers.
On the other hand, the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law" are obliged to make reparations, precisely they are allowed by payment of reparations to form again the subject of international law, the German Reich, if they adhere to the ordre public of the German Reich. If they do not adhere to it, they go for further offences against the ordre public into further joint and several liability, Art. 25 GG.
To Danzig everyone was allowed to enter without a visa and thus to place himself under Danzig law without losing his national rights.
This regulation results from Art. 102 and 103 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. It is the duty of the Danzigers to grant everyone the protection of Danzig law. Entitlement to social benefits, share in state property, etc. are not connected with it.
Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law granted the right to party status to the nationals of the German Reich, which they lost as a result of the violation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare.
Article 16 GG therefore expressly prohibits the deprivation of "German" nationality, i.e. the "German" ordre public.

The consequences are explicitly pointed out in Art. 25 (Art. 25 in memory of Art. 25 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare - protection of unfortified cities): *"The general rules of international law are an integral part of federal law. They take precedence over all laws and generate rights and obligations directly for every inhabitant of the federal territory."*
The deprivation of public order is a violation of the general rules of international law. A law that violates the ordre public is null and void and may not be observed by anyone. State organs observing a law that violates the ordre public causes joint and several liability for every inhabitant of the federal territory.

Article 120
(*1) The Federation shall finance the expenditures for occupation costs and other internal and external burdens resulting from the war, as regulated in detail by federal laws.*

Article 133
The Federation shall succeed to the rights and duties of the Administration of the Combined Economic Area.

Article 134
(1) Reich assets shall, in principle, become federal assets.

Article 146
This Basic Law shall become invalid on the day when a constitution adopted in a free decision by the German people comes into force

Bonn on the Rhine, May 23, 1949.
Dr. Adenauer
President of the Parliamentary Council
Schönfelder
1st Vice President
Dr. Schäfer
2nd Vice President

146 [Duration of the Basic Law]
This Basic Law, which, since the achievement of the unity and freedom of Germany, applies to the entire German people, shall cease to apply on the day on which a constitution freely adopted by the German people takes effect.

The London Debt Agreement
https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1954/3_3_3/de
0.946.291.364
AS 1954 3; BBl 1953 II 177
Originaltext

AGREEMENT ON GERMAN EXTERNAL DEBTS
London , February 27, 1953
Approved by the Federal Assembly on September 30, 1953.

Date of entry into force for Switzerland: December 31, 1953.
(Status as of December 31, 1953)

Translation:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/269824/German_Ext_Debts_Pt_1.pdf

ARTICLE 5 Claims excluded from the Agreement
(2) Consideration of claims arising out of the second World War by countries which were at war with or were occupied by Germany during that war, and by nationals of such countries, against the Reich and agencies of the Reich, including costs of German occupation, credits acquired during occupation on clearing accounts and claims against the Reichskreditkassen shall be deferred until the final settlement of the problem of reparation.

In order to separate those entitled to reparations from those liable to reparations under international law, the First Act on the Regulation of Nationality (the renunciation of the nationality of the German Reich) was promulgated on Feb. 22, 1955.
Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince made use of this. The government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria confirmed that, as a national of Danzig, he is a " German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law ". Due to the electoral laws, someone who expressly renounced the nationality of the German Reich could no longer become a deputy.
Section 15 of the Courts Constitution Act: "Courts are state courts" was omitted.
With the Second Act on the Regulation of Nationality, Austrians were released by law from the nationality of the German Reich.

Two-plus-Four-Treaty - Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany as a Whole

Article 1
(4) The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall ensure that the constitution of the united Germany does not contain any provision incompatible with these principles. This applies accordingly to the provisions laid down in the preamble, the second sentence of Article 23, and Article 146 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Note: It was thus expressly agreed that a constitution had to be adopted in accordance with Art. 146 of the Basic Law, in which the limits were defined, as was regulated in Art. 23 (2) of the Basic Law.
Why?
Instead of adopting a constitution, a Unification Treaty was concluded first.

Unification Treaty

Treaty of 31 August 1990 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic on the establishment of German unity
https://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=78
Status: Last amended by Art. 17 Act of July 12, 2021 I 3091

Article 4 *Amendments to the Basic Law Resulting from Accession*
The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany shall be amended as follows:
(2) Article 23 shall be repealed.
(6) Article 146 shall read as follows:
***"Article 146:** This Basic Law, which is valid for the entire German people following the achievement of the unity and freedom of Germany, shall cease to be in force on the day on which a constitution adopted by a free decision of the German people comes into force."*

Note: Not even the requirement to define the scope was respected. The opposite is the case, the scope was cancelled. Without scope, no validity. The GG was thus formally repealed. It was stated that a constitution must still be decided.

Until then, the German government has no authority to act sovereignly. Beginning with Agenda 21, all government institutions were therefore privatized step by step and the entry into force of laws was abolished. When publishing laws, the German Federal Ministry points out that these publications are not official.
Only the publications of the Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH, Amsterdamer Str. 192, 50735 Cologne are official.
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundesanzeiger_Verlag
With the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bundesanzeiger Verlag began its work as a promulgating body in 1949. The Federal Government held 70% of the publishing shares until 1998, when 34.9% were partially privatized.[4] In October 2006, the publishing house M. DuMont Schauberg took over the remaining 35.10% of the shares from the Federal Republic of Germany retroactively as of January 1, 2006, and 32.45% of the shares from the publishing association Wertpapier-Mitteilungen Keppler, Lehmann GmbH & Co. KG in Frankfurt am Main. It thus owns the publishing house in full.
The remaining shares held by the Federal Republic of Germany in Bundesanzeiger Verlagsgesellschaft were sold in 2006 to the M. Dumont Schauberg Publishing Group, which thus owns 100 % of the shares in the Bundesanzeiger publishing house. Whether a bidding process was initiated in 2005 [5], in which other publishers besides the publishing group M. Dumont Schauberg participated, is highly disputed. In any case, no other bidders are publicly known. Shortly before the publishing house was privatized, it was awarded the contract to produce and distribute the Federal Law Gazette.

Federal Office of Justice
Under current law, the official version of a law or legal ordinance is contained only in the paper edition of the Federal Law Gazette, which is published by the Federal Ministry of Justice and can be obtained from Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH, Amsterdamer Str. 192, 50735 Cologne, Germany. A free read-only version of the complete archive of the Federal Law Gazette Part I and Part II from 1949 onwards and a paid subscription version of the Federal Law Gazette Part I and Part II are also offered by Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH via its homepage on the Internet.
The official version of the legal ordinances promulgated in the Federal Gazette is published exclusively on the Internet at www.bundesanzeiger.de.

Thus, only a non-official table of contents is published on the website of the Federal Ministry of Justice. Behind each section is written: Non-official.
Official notices are published by a limited liability company

But of course only officials can be responsible for the publication of laws and not a limited liability company.
Who is liable and how, if a law is not published correctly?
For example, there is the case where the first version of the 1951 Federal Constitutional Court Act is no longer published in full in the Federal Gazette directory. The last page, which states the entry into force and who is responsible for it, is no longer published. This constitutes document suppression or even document forgery.

Federal Constitutional Court Act

The Federal Constitutional Court Act was promulgated in 1951.
Reminder. Judges are unlawfully appointed in violation of Article 38.
Obviously, the Federal Constitutional Court Act was redrafted in 1993.
First still under Section 106 only the word: "Entry into force." was indicated. But no longer when and where. In the meantime there is only - omitted.
Under www.buzer.de, you can read about all the changes in the law. But there, the timeline only goes back to 2007.
All laws are published and archived in the Federal Gazette. The Federal Constitutional Court Act from 1951, however, only goes as far as page 11 of 12 pages. Page 12 with Sections 106 and 107 indicating who approved this law is missing.
For example, at the end of the Fourth Act Amending the Federal Constitutional Court Act it still says: "The Federal President Heinemann, The Federal Chancellor Brandt, the Federal Minister of Justice Gerhard Jahn".
Again, just in 1951, at the end of the law, it was explicitly stated who was responsible for the law. This page has been removed from the official archives.
https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?start=//*%5B@attr_id=%27bgbl151s0243.pdf%27%5D#__bgbl__%2F%2F*%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl151s0243.pdf%27%5D__1662013898609
In the official directory of the Federal Gazette, in principle, a forgery of documents is committed.

Version of the Federal Constitutional Court Act of 1993
https://www.jura.fu-berlin.de/fachbereich/einrichtungen/oeffentliches-recht/emeriti/pestalozzac/materialien/staatshaftung/BVerfGG_Stand_Sept_2009.pdf
Act on the Federal Constitutional Court (Federal Constitutional Court Act - BVerfGG)
BVerfGG
Date of execution: March 12, 1951
Full Citation:
"Federal Constitutional Court Act in the version of the announcement of August 11, 1993.
(BGBl. I p. 1473), as last amended by Article 2 of the Act of July 29, 2009 (BGBl. I p. 2346)".
Status: Revised by Decree of Aug. 11, 1993 I 1473;
last amended by **Art. 2 Act of July 29, 2009** I 2346.
6) Upon dismissal pursuant to subsection 1, no. 2, the judge shall lose all claims arising from his office.
Section 106 (entry into force)
Section 107 (omitted)

Act on the Federal Constitutional Court (Federal Constitutional Court Act - BVerfGG)
Unofficial Table of Contents

BVerfGG
Date of issue: March 12, 1951
Full Citation:
"Federal Constitutional Court Act in the version promulgated on August 11, 1993 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1473), as last amended by Article 4 of the Act of November 20, 2019 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1724)."
Status: recast by notice dated Aug. 11, 1993 I 1473;
last amended by **Art. 4 Act of Nov. 20, 2019** I 1724.
§ 105
§ Section 106 (omitted)
§ 107 (omitted)

Note: There is nothing more to Art. 105, not whether Art. 105 has been repealed or omitted or what Art. 105 should mean.
In Art. 107, the original version still regulated the entry into force. Then Art. 106 had the word "entry into force" without saying when and where. Now it says "omitted". This means that it can no longer be put into effect.

Nationality Act (StAG)

By insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act, date of execution July 22, 1913, the "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" were declared to be nationals of the German Reich.
Section 40a
1 Any person who on August 1, 1999 is a German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law without possessing German nationality shall acquire German nationality on that date.

But only Germans within the meaning of Article 116 para .1 of the Basic Law" may be civil servants:

Federal Civil Service Act (BBG)

Date of issue: Feb. 05, 2009
Full citation:
"Federal Civil Service Act of February 5, 2009 (BGBl. I p. 160), as last amended by Article 1 of the Act of June 28, 2021 (BGBl. I p. 2250)."
Status: Last amended by Art. 1 Act of June 28, 2021 I 2250.
Footnote
(+++ Text reference as of: Feb. 12, 2009 +++)
The Act was passed by the Bundestag as Article 1 Act of Feb. 5, 2009 I 160. It entered into force on Feb. 12, 2009, pursuant to Art. 17(11) of this Act.
Section 1 Scope of application
This Act shall apply to civil servants of the Federation, unless otherwise provided by law.
Section 2 Authority
The right to have civil servants shall be vested in the Federation and in federal intermediate bodies, institutions and foundations under public law which have this right at the time of the entry into force of this Act or to which it is conferred thereafter by or on the basis of a law.

Section 7 Prerequisites for Civil Service Employment
(1) The following persons may be appointed as civil servants
1. who is a German national within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law

Passport Act

https://germanlawarchive.iuscomp.org/?p=271
Passport Act (PaßG)
Section 1 Passport requirement
(1) Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany leaving or entering the geographical area in which this law applies are required to carry a valid passport to identify themselves. Presenting a passport of the Federal Republic of Germany within the meaning of (2) shall fulfil this requirement.
(2) The following shall qualify as passports within the meaning of this Act:
1. passports
2. child passports,
3. temporary passports,
4. official passports
a) service passports,
b) diplomatic passports,
c) temporary service passports,
d) temporary diplomatic passports.
(3) No one shall be permitted to possess more than one passport of the Federal Republic of Germany unless a legitimate interest in issuing more than one passport is demonstrated.
(4) Passports may be issued only to Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law; *the passport is the property of the Federal Republic of Germany. Official passports may also be issued to*
1. diplomats within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 (Federal Law Gazette 1964 II p. 959) and consular officials within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 (Federal Law Gazette 1969 II p. 1587) and their family members, as well as
2. other persons serving the Federal Republic of Germany abroad in an official capacity and their family members,
if these persons are not Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law.
(5) The Federal Ministry of the Interior shall designate the body responsible for printing passports and shall publish its name in the Federal Gazette.

And likewise, only "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the German Basic Law" can benefit from the Convention for Avoidance of Double Taxation with the USA.

Convention between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital and to Certain Other Taxes

Article 3
General Definitions
c) the term "Federal Republic of Germany", when used in a geographical sense, means the area in which the tax law of the Federal Republic of Germany is in force;
h) the term "national" means:
bb) in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany, any German within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Article 116 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany *and any legal person, partnership, or association deriving its status as such from the law in force in the Federal Republic of Germany; and*
i) the term "competent authority" means:
aa) in the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate; and
bb) in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Minister of Finance or his delegate.

Income Tax Act (EStG)

Date of issue: Oct. 16, 1934
Full Citation:
"Income Tax Act in the version promulgated on October 8, 2009 (BGBl. I pp. 3366, 3862), as last amended by Article 4 of the Act of June 19, 2022 (BGBl. I p. 911)."
Status: Amended by Decree of Oct. 8, 2009 I 3366, 3862;
last amended by Art. 4 Act of June 19, 2022 I 911

Section 1 Tax liability
(1) 1Natural persons who have a domicile or habitual residence in Germany shall have unlimited income tax liability. 2For the purposes of this Act, the Federal Republic of Germany shall also include the share to which it is entitled
1. ***of the exclusive economic zone****, insofar as there are*
a) the living and non-living natural resources of the waters above the seabed, the seabed and its subsoil are explored, exploited, conserved or managed,

The major reconstruction of the laws took place with the 1st Act to Adjust Federal Law (1.BMJBBG). In the process, 138 changes were made to the law.
A small excerpt from it:
https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/7172/index.htm

Table of Content 1st Act to Adjust Federal Law
Article 6 Dissolution of the Fifth Act Amending the Act on the Federal Constitutional Court
Article 7 Dissolution of the Act Amending the Federal Constitutional Court Act and the Act on the Official Salary of the Members of the Federal Constitutional Court

Article 8 Repeal of the Act on the Collection of Federal Legislation
Article 9 Repeal of the Act on the Streamlining of Former Bavarian State Law that Has Become Federal Law
Article 10 Repeal of the Act on the Completion of the Collection of Federal and Related Laws
Article 11 Dissolution of the law on guardianship

Article 12 Repeal of the Act on the Amendment of Section 29 of the Real Property Tax Act
Article 13 Repeal of the Regulation on Section 2 of the Act on the Amendment of Section 29 of the Real Property Tax Act
Article 14 Amendment of the Introductory Act to the Judiciary Act
Article 15 Dissolution of the Judicial Notification Act and Act Amending Cost Law Regulations and Other Laws
Article 16 Dissolution of the Act Amending the Introductory Act to the Judiciary Constitution Act
Article 17 Amendment of the Courts Constitution Act
Article 18 Dissolution of the Act on Strengthening the Independence of Judges and Courts
Article 19 Dissolution of the Act on the General Introduction of a Second Circuit in State Protection Criminal Cases
Article 20 Repeal of the Act on the Jurisdiction of Courts in the Event of Changes in the Division of Courts
Article 21 Repeal of the Ordinance on the Uniform Regulation of the Judicial System
Article 22 Repeal of the Law on Restoration of Unity of Law in the Field of Court Constitution, Civil Justice, Criminal Procedure and Cost Law
Article 23 Repeal of the Act on Legal Ordinances in the Field of Jurisdiction
Article 24 Repeal of the Law on the Judiciary in Berlin
Article 25 Repeal of the Second Regulation on Jurisdiction in Judicial Administration Matters
Article 26 Dissolution of the Law on the Reorganization of the Law of the Clerk of the Ge

Article 18 Dissolution of the Act on Strengthening the Independence of Judges and Courts
Article 5a of the Act to Strengthen the Independence of Judges and Courts of December 22, 1999 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2598, 2000 I p. 1415) shall be repealed.

Introductory Act to the Code of Criminal Procedure (EGStPO k.a.Abk.)

Section 1 (repealed)
Act of Feb. 1, 1877, RGBl. p. 346; last amended by Article 9 Act of March 30, 2021, BGBl. I p. 448, 1380.
Valid from Jan. 1, 1964; FNA: 312-1 Criminal proceedings, penal system, Federal Central Register
18 further versions
Is cited in 18 regulations
→ Section 2
Section 1 (repealed)

Exhibit No. 5

Screenshot: https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/3789/al629-0.htm

buzer.de
Bundesrecht - tagaktuell konsolidiert - alle Fassungen seit 2006

Vorschriftensuche EGStPO suchen § / Artikel Gesetz
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Start
Suchen
Sachgebiete
Aktuell
Verkündet
Über buzer.de
Qualität
Kontakt
Datenschutz
Impressum

Tools:
Blog-Plugin
Mobilversion
Android App

Update via:
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Feed
Mail

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Werben auf buzer.de

Sie sind hier: Start > Inhaltsverzeichnis EGStPO > § 1 > alle Fassungen > a.F. Fassung ab 25.04.2006 Mail bei Änderungen

Änderung § 1 Einführungsgesetz zur Strafprozeßordnung vom 25.04.2006

Ähnliche Seiten: alle Änderungen durch Artikel 67 1. BMJBBG am 25. April 2006 und Änderungshistorie des EGStPO

Hervorhebungen: ~~alter Text~~, neuer Text

Änderung verpasst? EGStPO abonnieren!

Für Ihr Blog oder Forum - Gesetze verknüpfen

Für Ihre Internetseite - Ticker aktuellste Gesetzes-änderungen

§ 1 a.F. (alte Fassung) in der vor dem 25.04.2006 geltenden Fassung	§ 1 n.F. (neue Fassung) in der am 25.04.2006 geltenden Fassung durch Artikel 67 G v 19.04.2006 BGBl. I 866
	nächste Änderung durch Artikel 67 →
(nur bei geänderter Numerierung hier alte Norm auswä vergleichen	
(Text alte Fassung) § 1	(Text neue Fassung) § 1 (aufgehoben)
~~Die Strafprozeßordnung tritt im ganzen Umfang des Reichs gleichzeitig mit dem Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz in Kraft.~~	
	nächste Änderung durch Artikel 67 →

Section 1 (old version) in the version applicable before April 25, 2006.
The Code of Criminal Procedure shall enter into force throughout the Empire at the same time as the Courts Constitution Act.

Section 1 (new version) in the version applicable since April 25, 2006
Section 1 (repealed)

Introductory Act to the Courts Constitution Act

Section 1 (omitted)
Section 1 - Introductory Act to the Courts Constitution Act (EGGVG k.a.Abk.)
Act of Jan. 27, 1877, RGBl. p. 77; last amended by Article 3 Act of June 25, 2021, BGBl. I p. 2099.
Valid as of Jan. 1, 1964; FNA: 300-1 Court Constitution
19 further versions
|
is cited in 59 provisions
Section One General Provisions
→ Section 2
Section 1 (repealed)

Exhibit No. 5

Screenshot: https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/5651/al669-0.htm

buzer.de
Bundesrecht - tagaktuell konsolidiert - alle Fassungen seit 2006

Vorschriftensuche EGGVG suchen § / Artikel Gesetz
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Suchen
Sachgebiete
Aktuell
Verkündet
Über buzer.de
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Kontakt
Datenschutz
Impressum

Tools:
Blog-Plugin
Mobilversion
Android App

Update via:
Web-Widget
Feed
Mail

Spende an Buzer.de

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Sie sind hier: Start > Inhaltsverzeichnis EGGVG > § 1 > alle Fassungen > a.F. Fassung ab 25.04.2006 Mail bei Änderungen

Änderung § 1 Einführungsgesetz zum Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz vom 25.04.2006

Ähnliche Seiten: alle Änderungen durch Artikel 14 1. BMJBBG am 25. April 2006 und Änderungshistorie des EGGVG

Hervorhebungen: ~~alter Text~~, neuer Text

Änderung verpasst? EGGVG abonnieren!

§ 1 a.F. (alte Fassung) in der vor dem 25.04.2006 geltenden Fassung	§ 1 n.F. (neue Fassung) in der am 25.04.2006 geltenden Fassung durch Artikel 14 G v 19.04.2006 BGBl. I 866
	nächste Änderung durch Artikel 14 ⟶
(nur bei geänderter Numerierung hier alte Norm auswä vergleichen	
(Anzeige unveränderter Textabschnitte u. U. gekürzt - Doppelklick für Vollansicht) § 1	
(Text alte Fassung) ~~Das Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz tritt im ganzen Umfang des Reichs an einem durch Kaiserliche Verordnung mit Zustimmung des Bundesrats festzusetzenden Tage, spätestens am 1. Oktober 1879, gleichzeitig mit der in § 2 des Einführungsgesetzes der Zivilprozeßordnung vorgesehenen Gebührenordnung in Kraft.~~	(Text neue Fassung) (aufgehoben)
	nächste Änderung durch Artikel 14 ⟶

Verlauf
EGStPO: § 1 (25.04.2006)

Für Ihr Blog oder Forum - Gesetze verknüpfen

Für Ihre Internetseite - Ticker aktuellste Gesetzes-änderungen

Section 1 (old version) in the version applicable before April 25, 2006.
The Courts Constitution Act shall enter into force throughout the Empire on a date to be fixed by Imperial Decree with the consent of the Federal Council, not later than October 1, 1879, simultaneously with the schedule of fees specified in Section 2 of the Introductory Act to the Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 1 (new version) in the version applicable since April 25, 2006
Section 1 (repealed)

https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/4673/l.htm

Aug. 04, 2009 Section 66a
Article 2 Act on the Further Development of Parliamentary Control of the Federal Intelligence Services of July 29, 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2346)
Febr. 12, 2009 Section 103
Article 15 Reorganization of Service Law Act (DNeuG) of February 5, 2009 (BGBl. I p. 160)
Nov.30, 2007 Section 3
Article 5 Second Act on the Streamlining of Federal Law in the Area of Responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Justice of November 23, 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2614)
June 01, 2007 Section 22
Article 7 Act on Strengthening the Self-Administration of the Legal Profession of March 26, 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 358)
Sept. 12, 2006 Synopsis as a whole or individually for Sections 13, 14, 97

Exhibit No. 5

Article 1 Federalism Reform Accompanying Act of September 5, 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2098)

Act on the German Federal Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank)

Section 1 (omitted)
Sections 15 and 16 (omitted)
Section 17
- (Note: There is nothing to say whether this has been dropped or what)

Section 21 (omitted)
Section 24 (omitted)
Section 28 (omitted)
Section 34 (omitted)
Section 43 (repeal and amendment of legislation)
Section 47 (entry into force)

(Note: It doesn't say when and where. So what is "entry into force" supposed to mean? That it is in effect or that it has not taken effect?)

Section 43
Section 44 Dissolution
Section 45 Further transitional provisions
Section 47

Note: Section 46 no longer exists at all and that this law is in force is not there either.

On the amendment of the Nationality Act

The plaintiff's father has expressly made use of the 1st Act on the Regulation of Nationality, and the Government of Lower Franconia has confirmed that he is thus, as a Danzig national, "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law".
What then is someone who did not make use of this law?

The renunciation of the German nationality after the 1st Act for the Regulation of the Nationality was a personal expression of will, which cannot be replaced by any other.
Until 1999, the " state people " of the Federal Republic of Germany still existed. These are the "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany.
With the insertion of Section 40 a into the Nationality Act, date of execution July 22, 1913, the people of the Federal Republic of Germany were declared to be nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, and thus National Socialist law was practiced again step by step.

Section 40a – Nationality Act (StAG)
1 Any person who on August 1, 1999 is a German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law without possessing German nationality shall acquire German nationality on that date.

After Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince discovered this insertion, triggered by the lawsuit in Washington DC, he pointed out in Oct. 2020 that this insertion is void without his explicit consent. As a result, after 22 years, Section 40a was quietly deleted without debate.

With the omission of Section 40a, it was confirmed that Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince is not a national of the German Reich and, with the overwriting of Section 15, cannot become a national of the German Reich, but is still in possession of nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law.
But the First Act Regulating Nationality was repealed in 2010. The responsible German Federal Administrative Office can no longer certify to Ms. Karin Leffer that she is "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG", even after a reminder.

The 2nd Act Regulating Nationality concerned the Austrians. Austria was incorporated into the German Reich without resistance in 1938 and was thus extinguished under international law and participated in all acts of war. In order to uphold the Versailles Peace Treaty, Austria was to be re-established as a sovereign state, but it was also to share in the reparations. Only the London Debt Agreement of 1953 exempted the Austrians from reparations obligations, and the 2nd Act Regulating Nationality released them from the Nationality Act of the German Reich.
This 2nd Act was also repealed in 2010. According to Section 4 of the German Reich Nationality Act, Austrians are once again nationals of the German Reich.

The German embassies advertise that they can obtain the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany. Approximately 7,000 British citizens, mainly of the Jewish faith, have now made use of this. But they have not received the nationality of the FRG, but the nationality of the German Reich. They have not received the status of a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law", but have become "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law" subject to reparation.

But only those who are "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" are entitled to hold a German identity card.

Federal Office of Justice
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stag/BJNR005830913.html
Nationality Act (StAG)
Unofficial table of contents
StAG
Date of issue: July 22, 1913
Full Citation:
"Nationality Act in the adjusted version published in the Federal Law Gazette Part III, outline number 102-1, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of August 12, 2021 (BGBl. I p. 3538)."
Status: Last amended by Art. 1 Act of Aug. 12, 2021 I 3538
Act of July 22, 1913 RGBl. p. 583; last amended by Art. 1 Act of August 12, 2021 BGBl. I p. 3538
Effective as of Jan. 1, 1964; FNA: 102-1 Nationality
Article 1 Amendment of the Nationality Act
Article 1 amends, effective August 20, 2021, StAG Sec. 3, Sec. 4, Sec. 5, Sec. 6, Sec. 8, Sec. 9, Sec. 10, Sec. 12a, Sec. 12b, Sec. 14, Sec. 15, Sec. 18, Sec. 27, Sec. 30, Sec. 32a (new), Sec. 38, Sec. 39 (new), Secs. 39 and 40, Sec. 40a
Section 40a (repealed)

For this, Section 15 of the Nationality Act, date of execution July 22, 1913, was overwritten. According to this, no national of the German Reich can any longer receive the official confirmation that he is a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law".

https://uk.diplo.de/uk-de/02/staatsangehoerigkeit
Since January 1, 2000, the new German Nationality Act (StAG) has been in force, which fundamentally renewed the "Reich and Nationality Act" (RuStAG) of January 1, 1914, which had been in force until then. German Nationality Act has undergone numerous changes before and since then, which are outlined below. Please read both the sections on the grounds for acquisition and the grounds for loss.

https://uk.diplo.de/uk-en/02/citizenship
Parliament passes law allowing victims of Nazi persecution and their descendants to become naturalised German citizens
New law has entered into force
The Fourth Act Amending the Nationality Act, which entered into force on 20 August 2021, has created a new legal entitlement to renaturalisation for persons who lost or were denied their German citizenship due to Nazi persecution and ***who are not already entitled to restoration of citizenship under Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law (Section 15 of the Nationality Act).*** *This entitlement to naturalisation also applies to all descendants of such persons.*

Passport Act

https://germanlawarchive.iuscomp.org/?p=271
Passport Act (PaßG)
Section 1 Passport requirement
(1) Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany leaving or entering the geographical area in which this law applies ...

https://uk.diplo.de/uk-en/02/citizenship
Under Section 15 of the Nationality Act, persons who surrendered, lost or were denied German citizenship between 30 January 1933 and 8 May 1945 due to persecution on political, racial or religious grounds are entitled to naturalisation:

1. Persons who surrendered or lost their German citizenship prior to 26 February 1955, for example through acquisition of foreign citizenship on application, release on application or marriage with a foreigner

2. Persons who were excluded from the legal acquisition of German citizenship through marriage, legitimisation or collective naturalisation of persons of German ethnic origin

3. Persons who were not naturalised following application or who were generally excluded from naturalisation that would otherwise have been possible upon application, or

4. Persons who surrendered or lost their habitual abode in Germany if this was established prior to 30 January 1933 or, in the case of children, also after this date.
This entitlement to naturalisation is also extended to descendants.

One must note:
The period 1. Have given up or lost German nationality before Feb. 26, 1955....
The date 26.Feb.1955 refers to the 1st Act Regulating Nationality. The plaintiff's father made use of this law and he received confirmation that he, as a Danzig national, was a "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the German Basic Law".
This was a personal, irrevocable expression of will. This expression of will cannot be changed by law. That would be a violation of the general rules of international law.
Thus, the plaintiff cannot become a national of the German Reich even by applying for a German passport, which has been proof of National Socialist German nationality since 1999.
The plaintiff therefore faces German courts exterritorially in principle, in accordance with Section 20 of the Courts Constitution Act.
Since the 1st Act Regulating Nationality was repealed in 2010, no "German" can any longer officially certify that he is a "German" within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law."

A clear separation has been made between those entitled to reparations and those obliged to reparations. Anyone who has applied for and received re-naturalization under Section 15 is liable to reparations.
https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/scholz-reparationsforderungen-101.html

War damage in Poland Scholz rejects reparation claims
Status: Sep 06, 2022 6:37 p.m.
Poland puts the damage caused by Germany in World War II at more than 1.3 trillion euros - and is demanding compensation. Chancellor Scholz rejects this, saying the issue has been settled conclusively under international law.
German Chancellor Olaf Scholz has rejected Poland's demand for reparations for the damage caused by Germany during World War II. "Like all federal governments before, I can point out that this question has been conclusively settled under international law," the SPD politician said in an interview with the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung." In rejecting the reparations claims, the federal government invokes the Two Plus Four Treaty of 1990 on the foreign policy consequences of German unity.

So Chancellor Scholz says that the question of reparations is a domestic matter. A matter between the Danzig nationals and the Germans.
But then the Germans must agree to a constitution in which the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig must be included.
Such a constitution has already been presented, but has not been adopted to this day.

And the old laws have not been reinstated. The government of the FRG is also destroying assets of the Danzigers on a grand scale. The Danzigers do not have to simply stand by and watch this happen.
It is at the discretion of the Danzig nationals to demand a peace treaty and their own territory. The Danzigers can again demand their national territory according to Art. 100 of the Peace Treaty. Then the Poles are also entitled to reparations.

So the Danzigers demand expropriation of German property without compensation (based only on reparations owed to the Danzigers) until the Danzigers are satisfied.
The Germans can renounce their nationality at any time and apply to the Danzigers and are no longer liable for reparations. Or they may agree to a common constitution.
The other possibility is that the constitution of the German Empire is reinstated.
The German Emperor was forced to abdicate by foreign countries. Hitler usurped power and established the SS as an independent war party as defined in Section 1 of the HLWC. Although

the SS was an ally of the German Reich on the outside, it was directed against the Germans on the inside. In the sense of international law, the SS waged war against the Germans.
But if the constitution of the German Imperial Empire is to come into force again, then the old laws must first come into force again.
There is an urgent suspicion that the World Economic Forum has taken over the legal succession of the SS and is again ruling the Germans.
Chancellor Merkel on the bank bailout: "The markets want this." What was obviously meant was the WEF. Mrs. Merkel on the uncontrolled admission of over a million refugees in 2015: "If we had not taken them in, there would have been worse consequences." Which ones? By whom? Bavarian (dictator) Prime Minister Seehofer: "It's not those who are elected who are in charge, but those who are not elected." Who is that?
The power of the WEF is based on the foreign trade surpluses in the amount of 6'000'000'000´000,-€ foreign trade surpluses which are made available without interest, but for which interest is demanded.

Exhibit No. 6

EUROPÄISCHE KOMMISSION
GENERALDIREKTION JUSTIZ UND VERBRAUCHER

Direktion D: Gleichstellung und Unionsbürgerschaft
Referat D.3: Unionsbürgerschaftsrechte und Freizügigkeit
Die Referatsleiterin m. d. W. d. G. b.

Brüssel,
JUST.D.3/JS/kv (2021)6247656s

Frau Karin Leffer
E-Mail: karinleffer@gmail.com

Sehr geehrte Frau Leffer,

vielen Dank für Ihr Schreiben vom 6. September 2021, das bei uns unter dem Aktenzeichen Ares(2021)5474648 registriert wurde (bitte geben Sie dieses Aktenzeichen bei jedem weiteren Schriftwechsel an).

In Ihrem Schreiben gehen Sie auf Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit ein.

Nach Artikel 20 Absatz 1 des Vertrags über die Arbeitsweise der Europäischen Union ist jeder, der die Staatsangehörigkeit eines Mitgliedstaats besitzt, ein Unionsbürger. Das bedeutet, dass beispielsweise jeder, der die Staatsangehörigkeit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland besitzt, automatisch auch EU-Bürger ist.

Nach der ständigen Rechtsprechung des Europäischen Gerichtshofs ist es allerdings Sache eines jeden Mitgliedstaats, unter Beachtung des Unionsrechts die Voraussetzungen für den Erwerb und den Verlust der Staatsangehörigkeit festzulegen.[1] Das heißt, die Voraussetzungen und Verfahren für den Erwerb und den Verlust der Staatsangehörigkeit eines Mitgliedstaats werden unter Einhaltung des Unionsrechts durch dessen innerstaatliches Recht geregelt. Die Kommission kann daher in Ihrem Fall nicht tätig werden.

Es ist Sache der zuständigen nationalen Behörden, nach Maßgabe des anwendbaren deutschen Rechts über Anträge zu entscheiden, und Sache der nationalen Gerichte, diese Entscheidungen zu prüfen, falls Sie der Auffassung sein sollten, dass Ihre Rechte durch eine solche Entscheidung verletzt werden.

Ich hoffe, dass ich Ihnen mit diesen Auskünften weiterhelfen konnte.

[1] Siehe Urteil des Gerichtshofs vom 2.3.2010 in der Rechtssache C-135/08, Rottmann.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

(elektronisch unterzeichnet)

Monika Mosshammer

Kontakt: Herr Jan Stadler, E-Mail: just-citizenship@ec.europa.eu

Elektronisch unterzeichnet am 14/09/2021 16:19 (UTC+02)) gemäß Artikel 11 des Beschlusses Nr. C(2020) 4482 der Kommission

Exhibit No. 6 Translation

Ref. Ares(2021)5668197 - 16/09/2021

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL JUSTICE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
Directorate D: Equality and Citizenship
Unit D.3: Citizenship rights and free movement of persons
The Head of Unit m. d. W. d. G. b.

Brussels,
JUST.D.3/JS/kv (2021)6247656s
Ms. Karin Leffer
E-mail: karinleffer@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Leffer

Thank you for your letter of September 6, 2021, which has been registered with us under file number Ares(2021)5474648 (please quote this file number in any further correspondence).

In your letter, you address issues related to German nationality.

According to Article 20(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, everyone who has the nationality of a Member State is a citizen of the Union. This means, for example, that anyone who holds the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany is automatically also an EU citizen.

However, according to the established case law of the European Court of Justice, it is for each Member State to determine the conditions for the acquisition and loss of nationality, in compliance with Union law.1 This means that the conditions and procedures for the acquisition and loss of nationality of a Member State are governed by its national law, in compliance with Union law. Therefore, the Commission cannot intervene in your case.

It is up to the competent national authorities to decide on applications in accordance with the applicable German law, and up to the national courts to review these decisions should you consider that your rights have been infringed by such a decision.

I hope that I have been able to help you with this information.

---

1 See judgment of the Court of Justice of 2.3.2010 in Case C-135/08, Rottmann.

Exhibit No. 6 Translation

With kind regards

(electronically signed)

Monika Mosshammer

Contact: Mr. Jan Stadler, e-mail: just-citizenship@ec.europa.eu

Signed electronically on 14/09/2021 16:19 (UTC+02)) pursuant to Article 11 of Commission Decision No C(2020) 4482.

Note: Electronic signature is missing!

Exhibit 7

Translation EGMR

Appeal ECtHR of 18.05.2018 by Mr Beowulf von Prince

Complaint subject

E. Presentation of the facts

Express application - extradition with death threatens. The legal process is not respected.

The complainant (BF) is politically persecuted because of his nationality. It is therefore against Art. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13 and 14 ECHR, 7. Protocol e.g. Europ. Extradition Convention Art. 14 (ECE) Specialty Principle, Art. 54 CISA Multiple Proceedings. It is applied for damages and compensation for pain, for health / time reasons retrospectively. The complainant (BF) was arrested without being presented with any document / arrest warrant. The acceptance of the instant innocence proofs was rejected, as well as the involvement of a lawyer. Rather, the complainant has never been informed / informed about this procedure.
He was already imprisoned for 666 days because of the facts we had read with irreparable damage to health. In this case, the principle of specialty in extradition proceedings, Art. 14 ECE, was violated. There are already several personal acquittals in the case and a trial in which no proof of guilt could be provided. In 12 similar cases, acquittals were made. Nevertheless, an arrest warrant from the Regional Court Coburg under Swiss sovereignty / extradition is issued again. The same thing is also pending at the District Court CH Rheinfelden. Nevertheless, the public prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg / Canton of Aargau CH has in the same case, the complainant, without informing him twice more times and, as already mentioned, arrested. The public prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg with the Office for Migration of the Canton of Aargau / CH obviously pursues the complainant to extradite this without hearing, where the complainant threatens to die. Since the matter is political, there is no lawyer representing the complainant. Attorney Olaf Pfalzgraf has already been revoked because of submission of proceedingsto force criminal prosecution.

In order: The father of the complainant was born as the son of a British settler in East Africa, went briefly to Gdansk to acquire this world citizenship and then back to his homeland the League of Nations Mandate Tanganyika. From there he was sent to Germany after the beginning of the Second World War by the British. Of course not in order to enter the Wehrmacht to shoot as many Brits as possible, but to offer civil resistance. He has complied. He made use of the law to renounce the German (Reich) nationality from 22nd of February 1955 and therefore could not become a deputy of the FRG any more than the complainant, but is nevertheless German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law (GG) the FRG remained, extra supplement no. 24 – certificate of renouncement, electoral laws of the FRG.

He filed his claims for damages at the United Nations in New York in the amount of approximately 10.000.000,-Shs, supplement no. 24 – file number: 394459 United Nations New York and received from the British in reference to the London Debt Agreement about 275.000,-Shs partial payment. The London Debt Agreement only regulates the debt before the Second World War. According to this agreement Art. 5.2, the Free City of Gdańsk is one of the states still receiving reparations. It is still valid.

In 2004, out of the blue, against the previously non-political complainant, political persecution apparently took place.

Over the years, the complainant was systematically deprived of its existence and expropriated without compensation. Supplement No. 19 - Complaint to the EU Commission, which was not answered; Arbitration, but it is rejected supplement no.20.

After the adjusted occupation law was announced with the 2nd Federal Adjustment Law of Nov 23, 2007 with Art. 4, it was clear that the political persecution of the complainant was due to its nationality of the Free City of Gdansk. Therefore, the Free City of Gdańsk has politically reorganized on May 23, 2008. The complainant entered Switzerland on April 28, 2009. A founding member issued Danziger ID cards, driver's licenses and license plates. These were first confiscated by the public prosecutor's office Coburg / Bavaria / Germany and then reissued and therefore declared admissible. Supplement no. 1. In order to prevent abuse, Mrs Karin Leffer confirmed the information on notarial documents.

As the plaintiff was searched by the FRG for an arrest warrant, he could no longer have his German identity card extended, which is no proof of nationality. Extra supplement no. 24. He identified himself with his Gdansk passport in Switzerland. Extra supplement no 24

In Switzerland, the comlainant requested asylum (but did not pursue it) and requested a residence permit under the Swiss Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons with the EU. However, because of the political persecution by the Federal Republic of Germany, the complainant was unable to disclose any information about its true income situation, as any financial contribution from the Federal Republic of Germany would be construed as fraudulent, even if there is no fraud by a private individual - supplement no.19.

A residence permit was therefore not granted, however, the complainant has filed a declaratory action, which was not admitted. Nevertheless, the complainant was able to move unmolested in Switzerland, since it is equal to the Swiss according to the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons.

On July 14, 2011, the state protection Coburg / Bavaria / FRG stormed the office of Gdansk in Coburg and confiscated all documents. On Aug. 11, 2011, Chief Public Prosecutor Lohneis asked Switzerland to extradite the complainant, but fraudulently concealed the fact that only extradition was requested to proceed against the reorganization of the Free City of Gdansk. With decision of Aug 20, 2012, the extradition of the complainant was only in connection with the arrest warrant for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority approved. "For the rest the extradition is refused," said the decision of the Federal Office of Justice Bern, Aug 20, 2012, ref .: B 224`163 / TMA - Supplement No. 3 - 1st and last page. This was completely violated. The complainant was not only censored, but also with a post and visit ban imposed to proceed against any Gdansk card holder. These were convicted as instigators and accomplices in falsification of documents and the complainant and Mrs. Leffer without hearing as perpetrators, supplement No. 5 - 1st page arrest warrant from Sept 19, 2013, indictment of June 26, 2013, file number: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. The convictions are based solely on the statement of Mr. Detective inspector Kellner that the Gdansk identity card is the forgery of a German identity card. After the complainant was released from custody on Okt. 18, 2013, Mr. Kellner does not claim this anymore. All over 100 convicted persons would therefore have to be rehabilitated. This does not happen, rather the complainant and Mrs. Leffer is prosecuted because of this procedure 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. Since this procedure took place under Swiss sovereignty, this procedure is a Swiss procedure.

In the case of extradition, the requested State does not lose its sovereignty over the person extradited, but extends its sovereignty about the extradited person to the territory of the requesting State. If the extradited one buys, this is an export. If the money provided is earned, it will be taxed in the requested state. The result is a staff status/personnel sovereignty, a diplomatic status. This is valid until 45 days after release.
Complaint against Switzerland. The complainant after release from prison on Okt 18, 2013, the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 presented in the form of a self-report to clear the unclear legal situation to the local and temporal prosecutor Graubünden. It has issued a no-proceedings order on this, which corresponds to a first-class court acquittal, attachment no. 4. On Dec 23, 2013, the Bavarian State ministry requested expressly under the same ref. B 224`163 / TMA to extend extradition to cure the breaches of terms and conditions of extradition. By decision of March 10, 2014, the Swiss Federal Office of Justice rejected the entire extradition, because it was not requested to prosecute punishable acts, but for political reasons, supplement no. 6.

Without the statement that a Gdansk ID card is the forgery of a German ID card, all procedures for Gdansk ID cards have been and are being discontinued by the public prosecutor's offices in the Federal Republic of Germany. Supplement No.17. A claim for damages has therefore been filed in Switzerland. This was rejected by state courts of Switzerland. Since there are international legal relationships with an asset claim, an arbitration proceeding was carried out in accordance with the Swiss International Private Law (PILA) and damages were awarded on March 30, 2016. In a completely different procedure in which the complainant represents a helpless person severely damaged by a corporation, Mr. Nordmann of the law firm Walderwyss made the political persecution of the complainant the subject of their complaint before the Federal Court in Lausanne. The complainant rejected the presiding judge Kiss for bias, whereupon she recused herself. As a result, Federal Judge Klett issues a factually incorrect decision against the helpless person, whereupon the complainant makes two further applications for bias against Mrs Klett on April 06, 2016.

On 15 April 2016, the Aargau cantonal police broke open the complainant´s apartment door and extradited him to the already waiting, because informed German police. The appointment of a lawyer was refused. Extradition to Germany took place without the legal process could be used against it.

The complainant has now been in Switzerland for 7 years without being dependent on financial support from Switzerland. He had thus proved that he is entitled to a residence permit for an unemployed stay in Switzerland, evidence: Art. 1, 4, Art.15 III Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons. Furthermore, he had registered a trade in 2014 and communicated 2015 taxable income at the tax office CH Rheinfelden. Thus, the complainant is entitled to a residence permit for the practice of a trade, proof: Art. 2, Art. 4 of the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons, Art. 4, Art. 15 III and Art. 24 V of the Annex. In addition, an extradition to Germany had been rejected by the Federal Office for Justice Bern. The asylum office in Basel had confirmed to the complainant that therefore no Swiss police officer would extradite the complianant. In order to justify the extradition on April 15, 2016, the complianant was obviously convicted without informing him about allegedly illegal stay and document forgery - Supplement No.16 - Ref .: IV2C13745 / 17 of the German Federal Office of Justice, ref .: 28.09.2017 STA Rheinfelden -Laufenburg, Switzerland.

Meanwhile, the Attorney General of the Higher Regional Court Bamberg / Bavaria / Germany Lückemann was appointed to the President of the Higher Regional Court Bamberg and the Leading Senior Public Prosecutor Lohneis of the Regional Court Coburg, which belongs to the district of the Higher Regional Court Bamberg appointed Regional Court President of the

Regional Court Coburg and thus the disciplinary superior of the judges. Independence was withdrawn from the already illegal extraordinary judgments, supplement no. 22 - Printout website, Proof: roster allocating court business - Copies are denied. The judges defend themselves with the fact that the applications for bias against them are answered by the public prosecutor, no judgments are signed and the documents are stamped with "Regional Court Bayern", which does not exist, supplement no. 7.

Advance requests to the ECJ will not be forwarded to them. Already in 2008, the lawyer of the complainant was withdrawn because he had filed proceedings to force criminal prosecution, proof: Attorney Olaf Pfalzgraf; Proof: Higher Regional Court Bamberg.

According to the lawyer Joachim Voigt, Bamberg, the extradition took place on 15 April 2016 in consultation with a Swiss female judge (federal female judge?) with the public prosecutor's office Coburg / Germany. Obviously it had been agreed that the complainant would not leave German prisons alive.
The complainant has rejected the judges of the Regional Court Coburg because of bias on the grounds that the procedure 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 is a purely Swiss procedure and the Federal Office of Justice Bern at the request of the Bavarian State Ministry of Justice has categorized this case as political persecution and therefore damages have already been awarded. This accusation could not be ignored in a public hearing that was followed with great interest by the press. Therefore, the complianant was offered a binding offer to release him immediately on the day of trial on probation if he confesses (without knowing what). For this, the complainant had to withdraw his bias applications and no further lawyers. In order for the complainant to agree, the now seriously injured complainant was denied access to the doctor, although the complainant continued to pay for his health insurance and was entitled to a doctor of his choice. If the complainant had rejected this agreement, then he would have remained in remand until he died. The bias applications were simply not processed.
Even in 2013, the complainant was not released from custody despite a deposit of € 1.344.000,- / day; Supplement No. 23, Judgment of 18.09.2013, Ref .: 2 Ns 118 Js 181/8 Regional Court Coburg. This legally binding agreement was terminated, it was negotiated on 07.April 2017. But there was no evidence of guilt. Nevertheless, the complainant was not released from custody. He was released only a week later by a holiday representation of the presiding judge of the Regional Court Coburg Franke in a cloak-and-dagger operation, see fax notification– supplement no. 7.
The complainant has now made several different applications for residence permit, since he must receive all types of permits. So too asylum. The asylum application is being processed by the Swiss Federal Office for Migration. The Office for Migration of the Canton of Aargau rejects any further processing for other reasons, because of the asylum procedure. But after 3 months, a Swiss alien card must be issued. This does not happen despite reminder, supplement no. 13.

The complainant was arrested on April 20, 2018 at about 14 o'clock in a road traffic control by the Cantonal Police Aargau / Station Brugg and he was informed that he will only released for a payment of CHF 2.622,75 or goes to jail for more than 30 days. The complainant said that he knew nothing about it and could not appeal. It was answered that the complainant had been unreachable and the proceedings had been published. The complainant replied that he spent 2 days ago postage costs of 70,-CHF, has numerous procedures and is always achievable. In addition, the authorities have the ability to access his account, which would have saved an arrest, as he has a few weeks ago 8.000,- CHF transferred to a destitute Swiss, so this is not homeless, supplement No. 15 receipt No. 59020, file number: 53301.

The accusations were read out as reasons for the arrest. These were illegal residence, unauthorized activity and document abuse. However, this procedure is pending at the District Court CH-Rheinfelden, file number: ST.2015.91 / CL, StA-Nr. St.2013.381, supplement no. 10. The complainant was not allowed to read the document. The complainant has stated that he can prove his immediate innocence with the documents in his apartment, 10 minutes driving time and as officials they would be obliged to accept the immediate proof of innocence. The police said that they have not been officials for about 9 years and must follow the instructions. The 2.622,75 CHF were paid by an accompaniment of the complainant and as a receipt only enclosed receipt handed out, supplement 15 receipt from April 20, 2018 No. 59020, file number: 53301. Proof: Witnesses.

Although the complainant Mr. Court President Lüdi Rheinfelden rejected because of bias because of the procedure for allegedly illegal stay and document forgery, because this will not accept the already made acquittals in the matter, this was on October 23, 2017 against the complainant negotiated. This was too much. On Oct 27, 2017, the complainant had to visit the emergency room and first had to be transferred to the intensive care unit, supplement no. 11- medical reports will follow.

An arbitral tribunal has been instituted for damages that were rejected by Mr Lüdi and disregarded by Mrs Franke, supplement 21. It is clearly planned to extradite the complainant and let him die in prison.

For this he is repeatedly convicted of the same accusations without hearing in order to brand him as a multiple offender and so to be able to deliver without further notice, without any hearing. This would be the painful death of the complainant, as this is still severely damaged in health.

Health description and claim for damages follows.

F. Statement of alleged infringement (s) of the Convention and / or Protocols and justification of the complaint

Art. 2
The complainant has been on early retirement for 20 years because of a disc herniation on the cervical spine. He was treated wrong and in the end not at all anymore. The quick death due to failure to provide assistance was and is planned.

Art. 3
The complainant was forced, by refusing urgently needed medical care, to withdraw its biased applications, not to hire any more lawyers and should confess without knowing what.

Art. 5
1. The complainant was arrested for a conviction without which was ever told that a case against him running. He was released only because he paid the legal fees, supplement no. 1
2. The complainant is sought by an arrest warrant, which is only in breach of the Europ. Extradition Convention, Art. 14 Specialty Principle was established and in which there are already numerous acquittals and no one can tell the complainant who accused the complainant - see facts with attachments, further supplement 20, letter to the Regional Court Coburg, that is not answered.

Art. 6

1. No proceedings at all, as no notice of proceedings has been communicated, receipt no. 5920 of 20.04.2018, concerning fines and costs from ref.: 53301
2. no procedure at all, as no notification of a procedure was communicated, only by the German Federal Ministry about a foreign conviction to 150 daily rates.
3. Proceedings before unlawful, extraordinary judges who were deprived of their independence, partisan court, no fair trial, innocent proofs were and are taken off the record, excessive length of the proceedings over 7 years, in spite of 666 days of detention and a hearing without evidence could be, without being able to tell who made which accusations, issuing an arrest warrant, indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, arrest warrant Regional Court Coburg file number: 1 KLs 123 Js 4652/11
4. proceedings before biased judges, unfair proceedings, despite not refuted bias petitions, exonerating evidence of innocence were and are removed from the files. District Court Rheinfelden, file number: ST.2015.91 / gl / CL from 2011
5. Excessive length of proceedings - The complainant is entitled to a residence permit since 9 years.

Art. 6 (2)
No. 1 The complainant has already been convicted twice for the same act by one and the same prosecutor, although a previous case is still pending and the same prosecutor has acquitted the same case and in the same case there are approximately 16 acquittals. Receipt No 5920, ref .: 53301 and Notice from the German Federal Ministry of Justice,
2. The complainant has already spent 666 days in prison for acts in which there are already numerous acquittals and is still prosecuted with an arrest warrant, and no one can tell the complainant who accused the complainant or what, file number: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11.
3. The complainant is sentenced in proceedings for allegedly illegal stay, without the complainant was even heard, or that a legal remedy for allegedly illegal stay could be made at all.

Art. 6 (3) a
No. 1 Although the complainant has already been in custody for 666 days and has already been tried by biased judges, no one can tell the complianant which of the provisions of the Criminal Code he is alleged to have violated, or who accuses him. The indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 does not state the place and time of an act and to what extent a criminal provision was violated.
No. 2 Even Mr. Judge Lüdi cannot say to what extent a criminal law provision should be violated.
The complainant receives no or limited access to the file, ref.: ST.2015.91 / gl / CL from 2011.

Art. 6 (3) b
Since the complainant does not know who is accusing him, he does not know why he is accused, place and time, § 200 German Code of Criminal Procedure, missing in the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, the complainant cannot defend.

Art. 6 (3) c
Since the prosecution is obviously politically motivated, the complainant cannot find a defender to defend him, even if a fee has already been paid.

Art. 7
In the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 were the complainant because of the testimony of Mr. Detective Inspector Kellner that a Gdansk ID card is the falsification of a German identity card,

initially numerous criminal charges such as fraud, imposition of office, falsification of official documents, etc. accused. Since Mr. KHK Kellner after the return of the complainant in Switzerland, this statement is no longer upheld, the complainant was initially written by the Regional Court Coburg for fraud. After the question of who accused the complainant of fraud, the charge is now: commercial deception in legal transactions with bogus or forged documents. No one can tell the complainant why the Gdansk ID card should be a bogus document or what it should be fake. Even in the proceedings of the public prosecutor / District Court Rheinfelden accusations are raised that have nothing in common with the criminal law provisions, abuse of a falsified document. The complainant was extradited with this document as an identity to Germany

Art. 13

1. The complainant is convicted without being informed that he has committed a crime. Without processing the bias applications will be negotiated against the complainant. He only gets incomplete access to the file or none at all. Apparently missing files are not taken to them, even if the complainant submits them. This concerns the procedure 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 and ST.2015.91
2. Regarding the residence permit, no access to the file is granted despite repeated requests. The ordinary recourse to legal action is excluded.

Art. 14

The complainant is officially prosecuted for his nationality. The accusation in the case 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 reads: "He is the representative of the Free City of Gdansk." The penal execution chamber of Freiburg rejects a parole on probation because of the procedure 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 on the grounds: "He is convinced to be a national of the Free City of Danzig. " The public prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg / Canton Aargau pursues the complainant because of its Gdansk identity card, as does the District Court President Lüdi.

Even though, a German ID card is no proof of nationality, what he is due to Art. 116 of the Basic Law for the FRG cannot be: „A German within the meaning of this Basic Law is a person who possesses German citizenship or who has been admitted to the territory of the German Reich within the boundaries of 31 December 1937 as a refugee or expellee of German ethnic origin.“ Since the plaintiff remained a German in the meaning of Art. 116 Basic Law despite expressly rejecting German (Reich) nationality, he is entitled to the rights under the Swiss Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons with the EU. Nevertheless, the compainant is granted no residence permit.

Protocol No. 7 Art. 1 a)

The complainant is convicted of an alleged illegal stay without it being heard at all. The complainant is extradited without hearing although the Swiss Federal Ofice of Justice has refused an extradition. The complainant is condemned without hearing for alleged illegal stay, although he must be in Switzerland only because he cannot leave Switzerland because of violation of Art. 14 ECE.

Protocol No. 7 Art. 1 b)

Since the complainant is not informed about this and also, despite repeatedly requested access to the file, no insight is received, he cannot comment on why he is allegedly to be illegal in Switzerland.

Protocol No. 7 Art. 1 c)

Since the matter is political, there is no defender.

Protocol No. 7 Art. 2
The complainant was sentenced to more than 180 daily rates without being informed, and therefore no court could appeal.

Protocol No. 7 Art. 3
For the unlawfully suffered imprisonment of 21.12.2012- 18.10.2013, Swiss courts reject a jurisdiction and also a proceedings to get the legal information about the recourse to legal action.

Protocol No. 7 Art. 4
The complainant has been acquitted several times for the same offense and others for the same thing several times, but prosecution is therefore continued.

Articles 2 and 3
The state of health deteriorated gradually. The complainant should have been released from prison 6 times. The complainant has hunger strike 3 times. In the end censorship and visit ban were imposed and refused access to the doctor, so that the complainant agreed to a legally binding agreement, after which he should get out of prison in the shortest possible time. This agreement was not respected.

Art. 5
Ad 1. No legal remedy possible, arrested without prior notification of proceedings.
Ad 2. Last legal remedy, initiation arbitration under international private law sPILA on damages (because of arrest warrant) from 09.04.2018, no reaction from Regional Court Judge Franke, arrest warrant remains, supplement no. 21.

Art. 6
nos. 1 and 2 - no information about the procedure.
3. Notice of initiation of arbitration for damages at Coburg Regional Court of April 9, 2018 - no reaction, arrest warrant continued, No. 21
4. Notice of initiation of arbitration for damages at the District Court Rheinfelden on April 9, 2018, rejection by letter of April 11, 2018 and April, 25, 2018, supplement no. 21
Rejection of bias petition against federal judge from April 24, 2018, no further processing by the Federal Court.
5. No processing of the residence permit, from 12.04. 2018, supplement no. 13.

Art. 6 (2)
No. 1 no legal remedy possible due to lack of information.
No. 2 bias petitions are not processed, therefore arbitration,
from April 09, 2018, supplement no. 21.
No. 3 no information, no legal remedy possible.

Art. 6 (3) (a)
No. 1 No processing of the applications for bias; initiation arbitration for damages, no reaction; no adjustment from April 09, 2018, supplement no. 21
No. 2 No processing of applications for bias, last dismissed Federal Court of Lausanne, April 24, 2018, ref.: 1F_9 / 2018

Art. 6 (3) (b)

Initiation of arbitration proceedings for damages under sPILA, rejected from April 09, 2018, supplement no. 21.
Inquiries to Mr. duty lawyer Joachim Voigt, as well as at the Regional Court Coburg, and / or bias petitions are not processed, therefore initiation arbitration proceedings from April 09, 2018 - no repeal arrest warrant, supplement no. 21

Art. 6 (3) c)
There is no lawyer due to obvious political persecution.

Art. 7
1. No legal remedies possible, due to lack of information, supplement 15, file number:53301.
2. No legal remedies possible due to lack of information, notice Federal Ministry of Justice Germany, supplement no.16.
Numerous acquittals as legal remedies, supplements no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 17 (11free quotes).
In the same case, acquittal Mrs. Karin Leffer, prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg, Sept.28, 2017, supplement no.18.
In the same thing, Mr. Kottwitz from Nov. 23 and Dec.20, 2017, supplement no. 17.

No. 13
No.1 No information, no legal remedy possible, supplement no. 15.
No. 2 No access to the file, no legal remedy possible, supplement no. 16.
Initiation of arbitration proceedings under sPILA from April 09, 2018, supplement no. 20.

No. 14
Accusation of indictment and arrest warrant of Sept. 19, 2013, file number: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11: "He is the representative of the Free City of Gdansk.", arbitration April 09, 2018, supplement nos. 5, 20.
Convictions for the possession of a Gdansk ID card by the public prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg, supplement nos. 15, 16 and conviction District Court Rheinfelden, supplement no. 11, arbitration April 09, 2018

7. Additional Protocol, Art. 1a) b) c)
Art. 1 has already been violated on April 15, 2016. Statement last published 17.04.2018.

7. Additional Protocol, Art. 2
Convictions without information, informed by arrest on April 20, 2018. Notice of Jan. 18, 2018, no processing bias petitions, yet arrest warrant last reminded April 09, 2018 and April, 24, 2018

7. Additional Protocol Art. 3.4
Refusal of arbitration from April 09, 2018

62. Is or was there an appeal that was not filed? Yes
No
63. If so, what remedy has not been sought? Why?

Art. 2 and 3.The complainant was repeatedly deceived about a short-term release. Legal remedies and hunger strike were filed, but were overtaken because of new grounds for detention.

The complainant was convicted without being informed of the proceedings and therefore could not made legal remedies, supplement nos. 15 and 16.
As a remedy, however, numerous acquittals have already been granted in the case, without any proceedings was opened.

H. Information on other international bodies (if called)
64. Do you have any of these objections to another international investigative or Conciliation body submitted?
Yes
No
65. If so, summarize the procedure briefly and precisely (allegations of objections, name of the international body
and date and type of decisions issued).

Arbitration has been initiated, but the state courts have denied it, and prosecutions continue.

68. Please list your documents in chronological order with a concise and concise description. Give for each
Document the page number on which it is located.

1. Preliminary remarks: overlapping of data due to multiple double jeopardy; Regional Court Coburg and District Court Rheinfelden in the same thing, because of allegedly illegal stay. First acquittal Manfred Heinemann on July 05, 2010
Pp. 1-2

2. Other acquittals - indirectly through checks, without complaint submission Gdansk ID cards, Police Thusis, Frenkendorf, Susten - no written proof - can be determined until mid-2011.
P. -

3. Acquittal, extradition decision from Aug. 20, 2012, file number: B 224`163 / TMA Federal Office of Justice Bern, the Gdansk ID card was presented and delivered with this identity, 1st and last page
Pp. 3-4

4. acquittal – no proceedings order of the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 / Gdansk ID cards, dated Jan. 20, 2014, ref .: / proc. EK.2013.5653 / RI, Prosecutor's Office Grisons
Pp. 5-7

5. Legal remedy of Bavarian State Ministry of Justice, dated Dec. 23, 2013, ref .: B 224`163 / TMA, regarding indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 at Federal Office of Justice Bern
Pp. 8-13

6. Acquittal, refusal of the entire extradition because of the indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, decision Federal Office of Justice Bern of 10th March 2014, ref: B 224`163 / TMA
P. 14

7. Acquittal - conditional, evidence to be determined, regarding indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, Order of April 13, 2017, ref .: 1 KLs 123 Js 4652/14, concerns indictment Ref .: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979 / 11
Pp. 15-21

8. Bias petitions of July 18, 2017, ref.: 1 KLs 123 Js 4652/14, concerns indictment ref.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 against Regional Court Coburg / Bavaria / FRG
Pp. 22-29

9. Communication from duty lawyer Mr. Joachim Voigt, Herzog-Max-Str. 16, D-96047 Bamberg dated July 27, 2017, ref .: 44 / 17V07 – arrest warrant
P. 30

10. Bias petition against District Court Rheinfelden and public prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg, CH-4310 Rheinfelden / Canton Aargau / Switzerland from Oct.02, 217, ref .: ST.2015.91 / gl / CL from 2011
Pp. 31-45

11. Notification of minutes of Nov. 29, 2017 on hearing on Oct. 23, 2017, ref.: ST.2015.91 / kd, although there was no decision on bias - see No. 12. The minutes do not correspond to the facts-proof: To
P. 46

12. Complaint due to non-processing / answering of bias petitions from March 24, 2018, ref .: 1 B_95 / 2018 Federal Court of Lausanne (ST.2015.91 Ref .: District Court Rheinfelden)
Pp. 47-49

13. Regarding illegally refused residence permit, letter of April 12, 2018, ref .: Zemis 15903604 / frs, possibly further file numbers? Convictions for illegal stay in the proceedings, ST.2015.91, receipt 53301, IVC13745
Pp. 50-51

14. Reply to No 12, Office for Migration of April 17, 2018, ref .: N 542 094 / tem
P. 52

15. Receipt No. 59020 of April 20, 2018, regarding fines and costs from ref .: 53301, about which the complainant was not informed and had no opportunity for an legal remedy.
P. 53

16. Notification from the Federal Office of Justice from Bonn / FRG of Dec. 14, 2017, received on Jan. 18, 2018, file number: IVC13745 / 17 sentenced to 150 daily rates because of Gdansk ID and residence. No opportunity for legal remedy
P. 54

17. 11 acquittals from Germany from June 07, 2011 – Nov. 23, 2017
Pp. 55-69

18. Aquittal; nolle prosequi of the public prosecutor Rheinfelden-Laufenburg from Sept. 28, 2017, ref .: STA6 ST.2016.354 sslez / rfk2 (The complainant was convicted by the same prosecutor for the same case)
Pp. 70-72

19. Letter to the Swiss Federal Council dated January 15, 2018 with complaint against EU Commission dated Dec. 24, 2018 - not answered.
Pp. 73-96

20. Introduction arbitration, letter of application of April 08, 2018, communication to Regional Court Coburg and District Court Rheinfelden dated April 09, 2018
Pp. 97-142

21. No response to arbitration from Regional Court Coburg - arrest warrant continued. Refusal of arbitration by Mr District Court -Judge Lüdi of April 11, 2018, file: ST.2015.91 / CL, 25.04.2018, DI.2018.39 / CL
Pp. 143-144

22. Extra attachment; Repeal of the independence of the judges website of the Bavarian State Ministry of Justice
Pp. 145-146

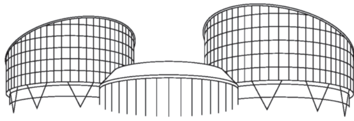
23. Extra attachment; Resolution of the Regional Court Coburg of Sept. 18, 2013, file number: 2 Ns 118 181/08; the complainant remains in detention despite a deposit of € 1.344.000,- / day
Pp. 147-149

24. Extra attachment; Proof of nationality of the Free City of Gdańsk. Certificate of Renouncement, electoral laws, ID card no proof, UN New York, installment 275.301,75 Shs. Nationality Law, Gdansk ID card
Pp. 150-163

25. Extra attachment; Medical expenses and claims for damages follow

Do you have any further comments on your complaint?
69. Comments

Documents relating to the damage to health caused and damages will be submitted later because it can not be conclusively assessed.



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

GER - 2016/1

Beschwerdeformular

Zu diesem Beschwerdeformular

Dieses Beschwerdeformular ist ein rechtliches Dokument, das Auswirkungen auf ihre Rechte und Pflichten hat. Bitte folgen Sie der Anleitung im „Merkblatt zum Ausfüllen des Beschwerdeformulars". Füllen Sie alle Felder aus, die sich auf Ihren Fall beziehen, und legen Sie sämtliche relevanten Unterlagen in Kopie vor.

Achtung: Wenn Ihre Beschwerde unvollständig ist, wird sie nicht angenommen (siehe Artikel 47 der Verfahrensordnung des Gerichtshofs). Beachten Sie bitte insbesondere Artikel 47 Absatz 2 (a), der vorsieht, dass eine kurz gehaltene Darlegung des Sachverhalts, der geltend gemachten Verletzungen und der Einhaltung der Zulässigkeitsvoraussetzungen in den dafür vorgesehenen Abschnitten des Beschwerdeformulars selbst angegeben werden MUSS. Das ausgefüllte Beschwerdeformular muss den Gerichtshof in die Lage versetzen, die Art und den Umfang der Beschwerde ohne Rückgriff auf andere Dokumente zu bestimmen.

Strichcode-Aufkleber

Falls Sie bereits Strichcode-Aufkleber vom Europäischen Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte erhalten haben, kleben Sie bitte einen davon in dieses Feld.

Betreff Nr.

Wenn Ihnen zu dieser Beschwerde bereits eine Nummer vom Gerichtshof mitgeteilt wurde, geben Sie diese bitte hier an.

A. Der Beschwerdeführer

A.1. Einzelperson

Dieser Teil richtet sich ausschließlich an natürliche Personen. Wenn der Beschwerdeführer eine Organisation ist, füllen Sie nur Abschnitt A.2 aus.

1. Familienname

von Prince

2. Vorname(n)

Beowulf, Adalbert

3. Geburtsdatum

2	7	1	2	1	9	5	3
T	T	M	M	J	J	J	J

z. B. 31/12/1960

4. Geburtsort

Ebern/Bayern/BRD

5. Staatsangehörigkeit

Deutscher im Sinne von Art. 116 GG, Freie Stadt Danzig

6. Anschrift

Beowulf von Prince
Laufenburger Str. 16

CH-4310 Rheinfelden

7. Telefon (mit internationaler Vorwahl)

0041 27 470 1366

8. E-mail (falls vorhanden)

prince.beowulf@outlook.de

9. Geschlecht ◉ männlich ○ weiblich

A.2. Organisation

Dieser Teil ist nur dann auszufüllen, wenn der Beschwerdeführer eine Firma, Nichtregierungsorganisation, Vereinigung oder sonstige juristische Person ist. In diesem Fall füllen Sie auch Abschnitt D.1 aus.

10. Bezeichnung

11. Identifikationsnummer (falls vorhanden)

12. Tag der Registrierung oder Eintragung (falls vorhanden)

T	T	M	M	J	J	J	J

z. B. 27/09/2012

13. Zweck/Aktivität

14. Eingetragene Anschrift

15. Telefon (mit internationaler Vorwahl)

16. E-mail

B. Staat(en), gegen den/die sich die Beschwerde richtet

17. Kreuzen Sie den/die Namen des Staates/der Staaten an, gegen den/die sich die Beschwerde richtet.

- [ ] ALB - Albanien
- [ ] AND - Andorra
- [ ] ARM - Armenien
- [ ] AUT - Österreich
- [ ] AZE - Aserbaidschan
- [ ] BEL - Belgien
- [ ] BGR - Bulgarien
- [ ] BIH - Bosnien und Herzegowina
- [x] CHE - Schweiz
- [ ] CYP - Zypern
- [ ] CZE - Tschechische Republik
- [ ] DEU - Deutschland
- [ ] DNK - Dänemark
- [ ] ESP - Spanien
- [ ] EST - Estland
- [ ] FIN - Finnland
- [ ] FRA - Frankreich
- [ ] GBR - Vereinigtes Königreich
- [ ] GEO - Georgien
- [ ] GRC - Griechenland
- [ ] HRV - Kroatien
- [ ] HUN - Ungarn
- [ ] IRL - Irland
- [ ] ISL - Island
- [ ] ITA - Italien
- [ ] LIE - Liechtenstein
- [ ] LTU - Litauen
- [ ] LUX - Luxemburg
- [ ] LVA - Lettland
- [ ] MCO - Monaco
- [ ] MDA - Republik Moldau
- [ ] MKD - „Ehemalige Jugoslawische Republik Mazedonien"
- [ ] MLT - Malta
- [ ] MNE - Montenegro
- [ ] NLD - Niederlande
- [ ] NOR - Norwegen
- [ ] POL - Polen
- [ ] PRT - Portugal
- [ ] ROU - Rumänien
- [ ] RUS - Russische Föderation
- [ ] SMR - San Marino
- [ ] SRB - Serbien
- [ ] SVK - Slowakische Republik
- [ ] SVN - Slowenien
- [ ] SWE - Schweden
- [ ] TUR - Türkei
- [ ] UKR - Ukraine

C. Bevollmächtigter des Beschwerdeführers (Einzelperson)

Als Einzelperson müssen Sie sich im jetzigen Verfahrensstadium nicht vertreten lassen. Wenn Sie sich nicht vertreten lassen, gehen Sie zu Abschnitt E.

Wird die Beschwerde für eine Einzelperson von einem nichtanwaltlichen Vertreter erhoben (z. B. Verwandter, Freund oder Betreuer), muss der Vertreter Abschnitt C.1 ausfüllen; wird die Beschwerde von einem Rechtsanwalt erhoben, muss dieser Abschnitt C.2 ausfüllen. In beiden Fällen ist Abschnitt C.3 auszufüllen.

C.1. Nicht rechtsanwaltlicher Vertreter

18. Eigenschaft/Beziehung/Funktion

19. Familienname

20. Vorname(n)

21. Staatsangehörigkeit

22. Anschrift

23. Telefon (mit internationaler Vorwahl)

24. Fax

25. E-mail

C.2. Rechtsanwalt

26. Familienname

27. Vorname(n)

28. Staatsangehörigkeit

29. Anschrift

30. Telefon (mit internationaler Vorwahl)

31. Fax

32. E-mail

C.3. Vollmacht

Der Beschwerdeführer muss seinen Vertreter durch seine Unterschrift im ersten der beiden nachfolgenden Felder ermächtigen, in seinem Namen zu handeln; der Bevollmächtigte muss mit seiner Unterschrift im zweiten Feld bestätigen, dass er die Vertretung übernimmt.

Hiermit bevollmächtige ich die oben genannte Person, mich in der nach Artikel 34 der Menschenrechtskonvention erhobenen Beschwerde im Verfahren vor dem Europäischen Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte zu vertreten.

33. Unterschrift des Beschwerdeführers

34. Datum

T T M M J J J J

z. B. 27/09/2015

Hiermit stimme ich zu, den Beschwerdeführer in der nach Artikel 34 der Menschenrechtskonvention erhobenen Beschwerde im Verfahren vor dem Europäischen Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte zu vertreten.

35. Unterschrift des Bevollmächtigten

36. Datum

T T M M J J J J

z. B. 27/09/2015

D. Bevollmächtigter des Beschwerdeführers (Organisation)

Eine Organisation, die als Beschwerdeführer auftritt, muss vor dem Gerichtshof durch eine natürliche Person vertreten werden, die bevollmächtigt ist, in ihrem Namen zu handeln (z. B. ein Geschäftsführer oder ein vertretungsbefugter Repräsentant). Die Angaben zu diesem Vertreter müssen in Abschnitt D.1 gemacht werden.

Beauftragt dieser Vertreter einen Rechtsanwalt mit der Vertretung der Organisation, sind sowohl Abschnitt D.2 als auch Abschnitt D.3 auszufüllen.

D.1. Vertreter der Organisation

37. Eigenschaft/Beziehung/Funktion (bitte Nachweis vorlegen)

38. Familienname

39. Vorname(n)

40. Staatsangehörigkeit

41. Anschrift

42. Telefon (mit internationaler Vorwahl)

43. Fax

44. E-mail

D.2. Rechtsanwalt

45. Familienname

46. Vorname(n)

47. Staatsangehörigkeit

48. Anschrift

49. Telefon (mit internationaler Vorwahl)

50. Fax

51. E-mail

D.3. Vollmacht

Der Vertreter der Organisation muss den sie vertretenden Rechtsanwalt durch seine Unterschrift im ersten der beiden nachfolgenden Felder ermächtigen, in seinem Namen zu handeln; der Rechtsanwalt muss mit seiner Unterschrift im zweiten Feld bestätigen, dass er die Vertretung übernimmt.

Hiermit bevollmächtige ich die in Abschnitt D.2 genannte Person, die Organisation in der nach Artikel 34 der Menschenrechtskonvention erhobenen Beschwerde im Verfahren vor dem Europäischen Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte zu vertreten.

52. Unterschrift des Vertreters der Organisation

53. Datum

T T M M J J J J

z. B. 27/09/2015

Hiermit stimme ich zu, die Organisation in der nach Artikel 34 der Menschenrechtskonvention erhobenen Beschwerde im Verfahren vor dem Europäischen Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte zu vertreten.

54. Unterschrift des Rechtsanwalts

55. Datum

T T M M J J J J

z. B. 27/09/2015

Beschwerdegegenstand

Sämtliche Angaben zum Sachverhalt, zu den Beschwerdepunkten und zur Frage der Erschöpfung des innerstaatlichen Rechtswegs sowie der Einhaltung der Sechs-Monats-Frist nach Artikel 35 Absatz 1 der Konvention müssen in diesem Teil des Beschwerdeformulars dargelegt werden (Abschnitt E, F und G). Es ist nicht möglich, diese Abschnitte leer zu lassen oder lediglich auf beigefügte Blätter zu verweisen. Siehe dazu Artikel 47 Absatz 2 der Verfahrensordnung und die Praktische Anordnung zur Einleitung des Verfahrens (nur in Englisch und Französisch verfügbar) sowie das „Merkblatt zum Ausfüllen des Beschwerdeformulars".

E. Darlegung des Sachverhalts

56.
Eilantrag – Auslieferung mit Todesfolge droht. Der Rechtsweg wird nicht eingehalten.
Der Beschwerdeführer (BF) wird wegen seiner Staatsangehörigkeit politisch verfolgt. Es wird deshalb gegen Art. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13 und 14 EMRK,7. Protokoll u. a. Europ. Auslieferungsübereinkommen Art. 14 (EAUe) Spezialitätsgrundsatz, Art. 54 SDÜ Mehrfachverfolgung verstossen. Es wird Antrag auf Schadensersatz und Schmerzensgeld gestellt, aus gesundheitlichen/ zeitlichen Gründen nachträglich. Der Beschwerdeführer (BF) wurde verhaftet, ohne das ihm irgendein Schriftstück/ Haftbefehl vorgelegt wurde. Die Annahme der sofortigen Unschuldsbeweise wurde abgelehnt, ebenso die Beiziehung eines Rechtsanwaltes. Vielmehr ist der BF niemals über dieses Verfahren hingewiesen/unterrichtet worden. Er war wegen dem nur vorgelesenen Sachverhalt bereits 666 Tage uns.in Haft mit der Folge von irreparablen Gesundheitsschäden. Dabei wurde gegen den Spezialitätsgrundsatz im Auslieferungsverfahren, Art. 14 EAUe verstossen. Dabei liegen in der Sache bereits mehrfache persönliche Freisprüche vor und eine Verhandlung in der kein Beweis einer Schuld erbracht werden konnte. In 12 gleich gelagerten Fällen erfolgten Freisprüche. Dennoch ist wieder ein Haftbefehl vom Landgericht Coburg unter Schweizer Hoheit/Auslieferung ausgestellt. Die gleiche Sache ist aber ebenfalls am Bezirksgericht CH Rheinfelden anhängig. Dennoch hat die Staatsanwaltschaft Rheinfelden-Laufenburg/Kanton Aargau CH in demselben Fall den BF, ohne diesen zu informieren zwei weitere Male verurteilt und wie gesagt dabei bereits verhaften lassen. Die Staatsanwaltschaft Rheinfelden-Laufenburg mit dem Amt für Migration des Kantons Aargau/CH verfolgt offensichtlich den BF um diesen ohne Anhörung auszuliefern, wo dem BF der Tod droht. Da die Sache politisch ist findet sich kein Anwalt der den BF vertritt. Herrn Rechtsanwalt Olaf Pfalzgraf wurde bereits die Zulassung entzogen, weil er ein Klageerzwingungsverfahren eingereicht hat.
Der Reihe nach: Der Vater des BF wurde als Sohn eines britischen Siedlers in Ostafrika geboren, ging kurz nach Danzig um diese Weltbürgerschaft zu erwerben und dann wieder in seine Heimat dem Völkerbundmandatsgebiet Tanganyika. Von dort wurde er nach Beginn des Zweiten Weltkrieges von den Briten nach Deutschland gesendet. Natürlich nicht um dort in die Wehrmacht einzutreten, um möglichst viele Briten zu erschiessen, sondern um zivilen Widerstand zu leisten. Dem ist er nachgekommen. Vom Gesetz zur Ausschlagung der deutschen (Reichs)Staatsangehörigkeit vom 22. Feb. 1955 machte er Gebrauch und konnte deshalb ebenso wenig wie der BF kein Abgeordneter der BRD mehr werden, ist aber dennoch Deutscher im Sinne von Art. 116 des Grundgesetzes (GG) für die BRD geblieben, Nebenbeilage Nr 24 – Ausschlagungs-urkunde, Wahlgesetze der BRD.
Er meldete seine Schadensersatzansprüche bei den Vereinten Nationen in New York in Höhe von ca. 10.000.000,-Shs an, Nebenbeilage 24 – Az: 394459 Vereinte Nationen New York und erhielt von den Briten im Anhalt an das Londoner Schuldenabkommen ca. 275.000,-Shs Teilzahlung. Das Londoner Schuldenabkommen regelt lediglich die Schulden vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Nach diesem Abkommen Art. 5.2 gehört die Freie Stadt Danzig zu den Staaten die noch Reparationen erhalten. Es ist noch gültig.

Im Jahre 2004 erfolgte aus heiterem Himmel, gegen den bis dahin unpolitischen BF, offensichtlich politische Verfolgung. Der BF wurde im Laufe der Jahre systematisch seiner Existenz beraubt und entschädigungslos enteignet, Beilage Nr. 19– Beschwerde bei der EU Kommission, diese wurde nicht beantwortet; Schiedsgerichtsverfahren, dass jedoch abgelehnt wird Beilage Nr.20. Nachdem mit dem 2. Bundesbereinigungsgesetz vom 23.11.2007 mit Art. 4 das bereinigte Besatzungsrecht verkündet wurde, war klar, dass die politische Verfolgung des BF wegen dessen Staatsangehörigkeit der Freien Stadt Danzig erfolgt. Deshalb hat sich die Freie Stadt Danzig politisch am 23.05.2008 neu organisiert. Der BF ist am 28.April 2009 in die Schweiz eingereist. Ein Gründungsmitglied hat Danziger Ausweise, Führerscheine und Kfz-Kennzeichen ausgegeben. Diese wurden zunächst von der Staatsanwaltschaft Coburg/Bayern/BRD konfisziert und dann wieder ausgegeben und damit für zulässig erklärt Beilage Nr. 1. Damit kein Missbrauch damit betrieben werden kann, hat Frau Karin Leffer die Angaben darauf nach notariellen Vorlagen bestätigt.
Da der Kläger von Seiten der BRD wegen einem Haftbefehl gesucht wurde, konnte er seinen deutschen Ausweis, der kein Nachweis einer Staatsangehörigkeit ist, N.beilage 24 nicht mehr verlängern lassen und hat sich mit seinem Danziger Ausweis N.beilage 24 in der Schweiz ausgewiesen. In der Schweiz hat der BF um Asyl ersucht (aber nicht weiter verfolgt) und um Aufenthaltsbewilligung nach dem Freizügigkeitsabkommen der Schweiz mit der EU ersucht. Wegen der politischen Verfolgung durch die BRD konnte der BF jedoch keine Angaben über seine wahren Einkommensverhältnisse offenlegen, da jede finanzielle Zuwendung aus der BRD als Betrug ausgelegt wird, selbst wenn keine Betrugsanzeige durch eine Privatperson vorliegt - Beilage 19.

Darlegung des Sachverhalts (Fortsetzung)

57.
Eine Aufenthaltsbewilligung wurde deshalb nicht erteilt, dagegen hat der BF eine Feststellungsklage erhoben, die aber nicht zugelassen wurde. Dennoch konnte sich der BF in der Schweiz unbehelligt bewegen, da er nach dem Freizügigkeitsabkommen den Schweizern gleichgestellt ist.
Am 14. Juli 2011 stürmte der Staatsschutz Coburg/Bayern/BRD das Danziger Büro in Coburg und beschlagnahmte alle Unterlagen. Am 11. Aug. 2011 ersuchte der Leitende Oberstaatsanwalt Lohneis die Schweiz um Auslieferung des BF, verschwieg aber arglistig, dass nur um Auslieferung ersucht wurde, um gegen die Neuorganisation der Freien Stadt Danzig vorzugehen. Mit Entscheid vom 20.Aug. 2012 wurde die Auslieferung des BF nur zur Vorführung zur Verhandlung, i. V. VfH. genehmigt. „Im Übrigen wird die Auslieferung abgelehnt.“, so der Entscheid des BJ Bern v. 20.Aug. 2012, Az.: B 224`163/ TMA- Beilage Nr. 3 – 1. und letzte Seite. Dagegen wurde vollumfänglich verstossen. Der BF wurde nicht nur mit Zensur, sondern auch noch mit einer Post- und Besuchssperre belegt um gegen jeden Danziger Ausweisinhaber vorzugehen. Diese wurden als Anstifter und Mittäter bei Urkundenfälschung verurteilt und der BF und Frau Leffer ohne Anhörung als Täter, Beilage 5 – 1. Seite Haftbefehl v. 19.Sept.2013, Anklageschrift vom 26.Juni 2013, Az.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. Die Verurteilungen beruhen einzig auf der Aussage von Herrn KHK Kellner, dass der Danziger Ausweis die Fälschung eines deutschen Ausweises sei. Nachdem der BF aus der Haft am 18.Okt. 2013 entlassen wurde, behauptet Herr KHK Kellner dies nicht mehr. Alle über 100 deswegen verurteilten Personen müssten deshalb rehabilitiert werden. Dies geschieht nicht, vielmehr wird der BF und Frau Leffer wegen diesem Verfahren 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 weiter verfolgt. Da dieses Verfahren unter Schweizer Hoheit stattfand, ist dieses Verfahren ein Schweizerisches Verfahren. Bei einer Auslieferung verliert der ersuchte Stadt nicht seine Hoheit über den Ausgelieferten sondern dehnt seine Hoheit über den Ausgelieferten auf das Territorium des ersuchten Staates aus. Kauft der Ausgelieferte ein, ist dies ein Export. Verdient der Ausgelieferte Geld, versteuert er dies im ersuchten Staat. Es entsteht ein Personalstatut, eine Personalhoheit, ein diplomatenähnliches Statut. Dies gilt bis 45 Tage nach Haftentlassung; Beschwerde gegen Schweiz. Der BF hat nach Haftentlassung am 18.Okt. 2013 bei der örtlich und zeitlich zuständigen Staatsanwaltschaft Graubünden die Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 in Form einer Selbstanzeige vorgelegt. Diese hat darauf eine Nichtanhandnahmeverfügung erlassen, was einem gerichtlichen Freispruch erster Klasse entspricht, Beilage 4. Am 23.12.2013 ersuchte das Bay. Staatsministerium ausdrücklich unter demselben Az. B 224`163/TMA um erweiterte Auslieferung um die Verstösse gegen die Auflagen und Bedingungen der Auslieferung zu heilen. Mit Entscheid vom 10.März 2014 lehnte das Schweizerische Bundesministerium der Justiz die gesamte Auslieferung ab, weil nicht zur Verfolgung strafbarer Handlungen ersucht wurde, sondern aus politischen Gründen, Beilage 6.
Ohne die Aussage, dass ein Danziger Ausweis die Fälschung eines deutschen Ausweises sei, wurden und werden auch in der BRD alle Verfahren wegen Danziger Ausweisen von den Staatsanwaltschaften eingestellt, Beilage 17.
Schadensersatzklage wurde deshalb in der Schweiz eingereicht. Dies wurde von staatlichen Gerichten der Schweiz abgelehnt. Da internationale Rechtsverhältnisse mit einem Vermögensanspruch vorliegen, wurde ein Schiedsgerichts-verfahren nach dem Schweizer Internationalen Privatrechtsgesetz (IPRG) durchgeführt und am 30.03.2016 Schadensersatz zugesprochen. In einem ganz anderen Verfahren in dem der BF eine durch einen Konzern schwerst gesundheitlich geschädigte hilflose Person vertritt, machte Herr Nordmann von der Anwaltskanzlei Walderwyss die politische Verfolgung des BF zum Gegenstand ihrer Beschwerde vor dem Bundesgericht in Lausanne. Der BF lehnte die Vorsitzende Richterin Kiss wegen Befangenheit ab, worauf diese in den Ausstand getreten ist. Daraufhin erlässt Frau Bundesrichterin Klett ein sachlich falsches Urteil gegen die hilflose Person, woraufhin der BF zwei weitere Ausstandsbegehren gegen die Frau Klett am 06.April 2016 stellt.
Am 15. April 2016 brach die Kantonspolizei Aargau die Wohnungstür des BF auf und lieferte ihn an die bereits wartende, weil informierte deutsche Polizei aus. Die Beiziehung eines Rechtsanwaltes wurde abgelehnt. Die Auslieferung an Deutschland erfolgte, ohne dass der Rechtsweg dagegen ausgenutzt werden konnte.
Der BF war inzwischen 7 Jahre in der Schweiz ohne auf finanzielle Unterstützung durch die Schweiz angewiesen zu sein. Damit hatte er nachgewiesen, dass ihm eine Aufenthaltsbewilligung zum erwerbslosen Aufenthalt in der Schweiz zusteht, Beweis: Art.1,4, Art.15 III Freizügigkeitsabkommen. Weiter hatte er 2014 ein Gewerbe angemeldet und 2015 zu versteuernde Einkünfte beim Finanzamt CH Rheinfelden mitgeteilt. Damit steht dem BF eine Aufenthaltsbewilligung zur Ausübung eines Gewerbes zu, Beweis: Art. 2, Art. 4 des Freizügigkeitsabkommens, Art. 4, Art. 15 III und Art. 24 V des Anhanges. Ausserdem war ja eine Auslieferung an Deutschland vom BJ Bern abgelehnt worden. Das Asylamt in Basel hatte dem BF bestätigt, dass deshalb kein Schweizer Polizist den BF ausliefern werde. Um die Auslieferung am 15.April 2016 zu rechtfertigen wurde der BF offensichtlich, ohne diesen zu informieren wegen angeblich illegalen Aufenthalt und Urkundenfälschung verurteilt - Beilage 16 – Az.: IV2C13745/17 des deutschen Bundesamtes der Justiz, Az.: 28.09.2017 STA Rheinfelden-Laufenburg, Schweiz.
Inzwischen wurde der Generalstaatsanwalt des Oberlandesgerichts Bamberg/Bayern/BRD Lückemann zum Oberlandes-gerichtspräsidenten des Oberlandesgerichts Bamberg ernannt und der Leitende Oberstaatsanwalt Lohneis des Landgerichts Coburg/Oberlandesgerichtsbezirk Bamberg zum Landgerichtspräsidenten des Landgerichts Coburg und damit zum Disziplinarvorgesetzten der Richter ernannt. Damit wurde den bereits ungesetzlichen Ausnahmerichtern die Unabhän

Darlegung des Sachverhalts (Fortsetzung)

58.
hängigkeit entzogen, Nebenbeilage Nr. 22 - Ausdruck Internetseite, Beweis: Geschäftsverteilungspläne der Gerichte – Kopien werden verweigert. Die Richter wehren sich damit, dass die Befangenheitsanträge gegen diese von der Staatsanwaltschaft beantwortet werden, keine Urteile unterschrieben und die Schriftstücke mit „Landgericht Bayern", das es nicht gibt, abgestempelt werden, Beilage Nr. 7.
Vorabanfragen an den EuGH werden nicht an diesen weitergeleitet. Bereits 2008 wurde dem Rechtsanwalt des BF die Zulassung entzogen, weil dieser ein Klageerzwingungsverfahren eingereicht hatte, Beweis: Herr Rechtsanwalt Olaf Pfalzgraf; Beweis: OLG Bamberg.
Die Auslieferung am 15.April 2016 erfolgte laut Herrn Rechtsanwalt Joachim Voigt, Bamberg in Absprache einer Schweizer Richterin (Bundesrichterin?) mit der Staatsanwaltschaft Coburg/BRD. Offensichtlich war abgesprochen, dass der BF deutsche Gefängnisse nicht mehr lebend verlässt. Der BF hat die Richter des Landgerichts Coburg wegen Befangenheit mit der Begründung abgelehnt, dass das Verfahren 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 ein rein Schweizerisches Verfahren ist und das BJ Bern auf Ersuchen des Bay. StMJ dieses Verfahren als politische Verfolgung eingestuft hat und deshalb bereits Schadensersatz zugesprochen wurde. Über diesen Vorwurf konnte man sich in öffentlicher Verhandlung, der von der Presse mit grossem Interesse verfolgt wird nicht hinwegsetzen. Deshalb wurde dem BF das verbindliche Angebot unterbreitet, dass er sofort am Tag der Verhandlung zur Bewährung auf freien Fuss kommt, wenn er gesteht (ohne zu wissen was). Dazu musste der BF seine Befangenheitsanträge zurückziehen und keine weiteren Anwälte hinzuziehen. Damit der BF zustimmt, wurde dem inzwischen gesundheitlich bereits schwerst geschädigten BF der Zugang zum Arzt verweigert, obwohl der BF seine Krankenversicherung weiterbezahlt hat und Anspruch auf einen Arzt seiner Wahl hatte. Hätte der BF diese Vereinbarung abgelehnt, dann wäre er solange in Untersuchungshaft geblieben, bis er verendet wäre. Die Befangenheitsanträge wurden einfach nicht bearbeitet. Bereits 2013 wurde der BF trotz eines Kautionsangebotes von 1.344.000.-€/Tag nicht aus der Haft entlassen; Nebenbeilage Nr. 23, Urteil vom 18.09.2013, Az.: 2 Ns 118 Js 181/8 Landgericht Coburg. Diese rechts-verbindliche Vereinbarung wurde aufgekündigt, es wurde am 07.April 2017 verhandelt. Doch es konnte keinerlei Beweis einer Schuld vorgetragen werden. Dennoch wurde der BF nicht aus der Haft entlassen. Er wurde erst eine Woche später durch eine Urlaubsvertretung der Vorsitzenden Richterin des LG Coburg Franke in einer Nacht- und Nebelaktion entlassen, siehe Faxmitteilung- Beilage 7. Der BF hat inzwischen mehrere verschiedene Anträge auf Aufenthaltsbewilligung gestellt, da er alle Arten von Bewilligungen erhalten muss. So auch Asyl. Der Asylantrag ist beim Schweizer Bundesamt für Migration in Bearbeitung. Das Amt für Migration des Kantons Aargau lehnt jegliche weitere Bearbeitung aus anderen Gründen ab, wegen dem Asylverfahren. Doch nach 3 Monaten muss ein Schweizer Ausländerausweis ausgestellt werden. Dies geschieht trotz Mahnung nicht, Beilage Nr. 13.
Der Beschwerdeführer (BF) wurde am 20.April 2018 ca. 14 Uhr bei einer Strassenverkehrskontrolle durch die Kantonspolizei Aargau/Station Brugg verhaftet und mitgeteilt, dass er nur gegen eine Zahlung von 2.622,75 CHF freikommt oder für über 30 Tage ins Gefängnis geht. Der BF sagte, dass er nichts davon weiss und kein Rechtsmittel einlegen konnte. Man antwortete, dass der BF nicht erreichbar gewesen sei und das Verfahren veröffentlicht worden wäre. Der BF antwortete, dass er vor 2 Tagen Portokosten von 70.-CHF ausgegeben hat, zahlreiche Verfahren führt und immer erreichbar sei. Ausserdem haben die Behörden die Möglichkeit auf sein Konto zuzugreifen, was eine Verhaftung erspart hätte, da er vor wenigen Wochen 8.000,-CHF an einen mittellosen Schweizer überwiesen hat, damit dieser nicht obdachlos wird, Beilage Nr. 15 Quittung Nr. 59020, Az: 53301.
Als Begründung für die Verhaftung wurden die Vorwürfe verlesen. Diese waren illegaler Aufenthalt, ungenehmigte Tätigkeit und Urkundenmissbrauch. Dieses Verfahren ist jedoch am Bezirksgericht CH Rheinfelden hängig, Az.: ST.2015.91/ CL, StA-Nr. St.2013.381 Beilage Nr. 10. Lesen durfte der BF das Schriftstück nicht. Der BF hat mitgeteilt, dass er mit den Unterlagen in seiner Wohnung, 10 Minuten Fahrzeit seine sofortige Unschuld beweisen kann und als Beamte wären diese verpflichtet den sofortigen Unschuldsbeweis anzunehmen. Die Polizisten erklärten, dass diese seit ca. 9 Jahren keine Beamten mehr seien und sich an die Anweisungen halten müssen. Die 2.622,75 CHF wurden durch eine Begleitung des BF bezahlt und als Beleg lediglich beiliegende Quittung ausgehändigt, Beilage 15 Quittung v. 20.04.2018 Nr. 59020, Az.: 53301. Beweis: Zeugen.
Obwohl der BF Herrn Gerichtspräsident Rheinfelden wegen Befangenheit wegen dem Verfahren wegen angeblich illegalen Aufenthalt und Urkundenfälschung abgelehnt hat, weil dieser die bereits erfolgten Freisprüche in der Sache nicht annehmen will, hat dieser am 23. Okt. 2017 gegen den BF verhandelt. Dies war zuviel. Am 27.Okt. 2017 musste der BF die Notaufnahme aufsuchen und zunächst auf die Intensivstation verlegt werden, Beilage 11- Arztberichte folgen.
Es wurde ein Schiedsgerichtsverfahren auf Schadensersatz eingeleitet, dass von Herrn Lüdi abgelehnt und von Frau Franke nicht beachtet wird, Beilage 21. Es ist offensichtlich geplant, den BF auszuliefern und ihn im Gefängnis sterben zu lassen. Dazu wird er mehrmals wegen denselben Vorwürfen ohne Anhörung verurteilt um ihn als mehrfachen Straftäter zu brandmarken und so ohne weiteres wieder ausliefern zu können, ohne jegliche Anhörung. Dies wäre der qualvolle Tod des BF, da dieser immer noch schwerst gesundheitlich geschädigt ist.
Gesundheitliche Beschreibung und Schadensersatzforderung folgt.

F. Angabe der geltend gemachten Verletzung(en) der Konvention und/oder Protokolle und Begründung der Beschwerde

59. Geltend gemachter Artikel	Erläuterung
Art. 2	Art. 2 Der BF ist wegen einem Bandscheibenvorfall an der Halswirbelsäule seit 20 Jahren in Frühpension. Er wurde falsch am Ende gar nicht mehr behandelt. Der schnelle Tod durch unterlassene Hilfeleistung war und ist geplant.
Art. 3	Art. 3 Der BF wurde durch Verweigerung der dringend notwendigen medizinischen Versorgung gezwungen, seine Befangenheitsanträge zurückzuziehen, keine weiteren Anwälte hinzuziehen und sollte gestehen, ohne zu wissen was.
Art. 5	1. Der Beschwerdeführer wurde wegen einer Verurteilung verhaftet, ohne das ihm überhaupt mitgeteilt wurde, dass ein Verfahren gegen ihn läuft. Er wurde nur freigelassen weil er auch die Verfahrenskosten bezahlt hat, Beilage 1 2. Der Kläger wird durch einen Haftbefehl gesucht, der nur unter Verstoss gegen das Europ. Auslieferungsübereinkommen, Art. 14 Spezialitätsgrundsatz zustande kam und in dem bereits zahlreiche Freisprüche vorliegen und dem Beschwerdeführer niemand sagen kann, wer den Beschwerdeführer beschuldigt – siehe Sachverhalt mit Beilagen, weitere Beilage 20 Schreiben an das LG Coburg v. ,das nicht beantwortet wird.
Art. 6	1. überhaupt kein Verfahren, da keine Mitteilung über ein Verfahren mitgeteilt wurde,Quittung Nr. 5920 vom 20.04.2018, bezüglich Busse und Kosten aus Az.: 53301 2. überhaupt kein Verfahren, da keine Mitteilung über ein Verfahren mitgeteilt wurde, nur durch das deutsche Bundesministerium über eine ausländische Verurteilung zu 150 Tagessätzen 3. Verfahren vor ungestatteten, ungesetzlichen Ausnahmerichter denen die Unabhängigkeit entzogen wurde, parteiisches Gericht, kein faires Verfahren, Unschulds-beweise wurden und werden aus den Akten genommen, überlange Verfahrensdauer 7 Jahre, trotz inzwischen 666 Tage Haft und eine Verhandlung ohne das ein Beweis vorgelegt werden konnte, ohne das mitgeteilt werden kann, wer welche Vorwürfe erhebt Ausstellung eines Haftbefehls, Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, Haftbefehl Landgericht Coburg Az.: 1 KLs 123 Js 4652/11 4. Verfahren vor parteiischen, befangenen Richter, unfaires Verfahren, trotz nicht widerlegter Befangenheitsanträge, entlastende Unschuldsbeweise wurden und werden. aus den Akten entfernt, Bezirksgericht Rheinfelden, Az.: ST.2015.91/gl/CL aus 2011 5. Überlange Verfahrensdauer - Seit 9 Jahren steht dem BF eine Aufenthaltsbewilligung
Art. 6 (2)	Art. 6 (2) Nr. 1 Der BF wurde wegen der gleichen Handlung von ein und derselben Staatsanwaltschaft bereits zweimal verurteilt, obwohl ein vorheriges Verfahren noch hängig ist und dieselbe Staatsanwaltschaft in derselben Sache einen Freispruch erteilt hat und in derselben Sache ca. 16 Freisprüche ergangen sind, Quittung Nr 5920, Az.: 53301 und Mitteilung des deutschen BMJ, 2. Der BF hat bereits 666 Tage im Gefängnis gesessen für Handlungen in denen bereits zahlreiche Freisprüche vorliegen und wird dennoch weiter mit Haftbefehl verfolgt, ohne das mitgeteilt werden kann, wer dem BF was vorwirft, Az.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. 3. Der BF wird in Verfahren wegen angeblich illegalen Aufenthalt verurteilt, ohne das der BF überhaupt dazu gehört wurde, bzw. dass ein Rechtsmittel wegen angeblich illegalen Aufenthalt überhaupt eingelegt werden konnte.
Art. 6 (3) a	Art. 6 (3)a Nr. 1 Obwohl der BF bereits 666 Tage in Haft war und bereits vor befangenen Richtern verhandelt wurde, kann dem BF niemand sagen ,welche Bestimmungen des Strafgesetzbuches er verletzt haben soll, oder wer ihn beschuldigt, es fehlt in der Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 die Angabe über den Ort und Zeitpunkt einer Handlung und inwiefern eine strafgesetzliche Bestimmung verletzt wurde. Nr. 2 Selbst Herr Richter Lüdi kann nicht sagen, inwiefern eine strafgesetzliche Bestimmung verletzt sein soll. Der BF erhält keine oder nur eingeschränkte Akteneinsicht, Az.: ST.2015.91/gl/CL aus 2011.
Art. 6 (3) b	Da der BF nicht weiss wer ihn beschuldigt, er nicht weiss weswegen er beschuldigt wird, Ort und Zeitpunkt, § 200 dStPO fehlen in der Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 kann sich der BF nicht verteidigen.
Art. 6 (3) c	Art. 6 (3) c Da die Strafverfolgung offensichtlich politisch motiviert ist, findet der BF keinen Verteidiger der ihn verteidigen will, selbst wenn bereits Honorar bezahlt wurde.

Angabe der geltend gemachten Verletzung(en) der Konvention und/oder Protokolle und Begründung der Beschwerde (Fortsetzung)

60. Geltend gemachter Artikel	Erläuterung
Art. 7	Art. 7 In der Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 wurden dem BF wegen der Aussage von Herrn KHK Kellner, dass ein Danziger Ausweis die Fälschung eines deutschen Ausweises sei, zunächst zahlreiche Strafvorwürfe wie Betrug, Amtsanmassung, Fälschung amtlicher Urkunden etc. vorgeworfen. Da Herr KHK Kellner nach Rückkehr des BF in die Schweiz diese Aussage nicht mehr aufrecht erhält, wurde der BF zunächst vom LG Coburg wegen Betrug angeschrieben. Nach der Frage, wer den BF des Betrugs beschuldigt, lautet der Vorwurf jetzt: Gewerbliche Täuschung im Rechtsverkehr mit unechten oder gefälschten Urkunden. Dabei kann dem BF niemand sagen, weshalb der Danziger Ausweis eine unechte Urkunde sein soll oder was daran gefälscht sein soll. Auch in dem Verfahren der Staatsanwaltschaft/ Bezirksgericht Rheinfelden werden Vorwürfe erhoben die mit den strafgesetzlichen Bestimmungen nichts gemein haben, Missbrauch einer gefälschten Urkunde. Der BF wurde mit dieser Urkunde als Identität an Deutschland ausgeliefert
Art. 13	1. Der BF wird strafrechtlich verurteilt ohne das er überhaupt informiert wurde, dass er eine Straftat begangen haben soll. Ohne die Befangenheitsanträge zu bearbeiten wird gegen die BF verhandelt. Er bekommt nur unvollständige Akteneinsicht oder gar keine. Offensichtlich fehlende Akten werden nicht zu diesen genommen, selbst wenn der BF diese einreicht. Dies betrifft das Verfahren 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 und ST.2015.91 2. Bezüglich der Aufenthaltsbewilligung werden trotz mehrfacher Anfrage keine Akteneinsicht gewährt. Der ordentliche Rechtsweg ist ausgeschlossen.
Art. 14	Der BF wird ganz offiziell wegen seiner Staatsangehörigkeit verfolgt. Der Vorwurf in dem Verfahren 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 lautet: „Er ist der Repräsentant der Freien Stadt Danzig.“ Die Strafvollstreckungskammer Freiburg lehnt eine Haftentlassung auf Bewährung wegen dem Verfahren 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 mit der Begründung ab: „Er ist der Überzeugung Staatsangehöriger der Freien Stadt Danzig zu sein.“ Die Staatsanwaltschaft Rheinfelden-Laufenburg/Kanton Aargau verfolgt den BF wegen dessen Danziger Ausweis, ebenso der Bezirksgerichtspräsident Lüdi. Dabei ist ein deutscher Ausweis, kein Nachweis einer Staatsangehörigkeit, was er aufgrund von Art. 116 Grundgesetzes für die BRD: „Deutscher im Sinne des GG ist wer die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit besitzt oder als Flüchtling oder Vertriebener deutscher Volkszugehörigkeit auf dem Gebiet des Deutschen Reiches zum Zeitpunkt 31.12.1937 Aufnahme gefunden hat.“ nicht sein kann. Da der Kläger trotz ausdrücklicher Ausschlagung der deutschen (Reichs)Staatsangehörigkeit dennoch Deutscher im Sinne von Art. 116 GG geblieben ist, stehen diesem die Rechte nach dem Freizügigkeitsabkommen der Schweiz mit der EU zu. Dennoch wird dem BF keine Aufenthaltsbewilligung erteilt.
Protkoll Nr. 7 Art. 1 a)	Der BF wird wegen angeblichen illegalen Aufenthalt verurteilt, ohne das dieser dazu überhaupt gehört wurde. Der BF wird ohne Anhörung ausgeliefert obwohl das Schweizerische Bundesministerium der Justiz eine Auslieferung abgelehnt hat. Der BF wird ohne Anhörung wegen angeblichen illegalen Aufenthalt verurteilt, obwohl er nur deshalb in der Schweiz sein muss, weil er wegen Verstoss gegen Art. 14 EAUe nicht aus der Schweiz ausreisen kann.
Protkoll 7 Art. 1 b)	Da der BF nicht darüber informiert wird und auch, trotz mehrfach angeforderter Akteneinsicht, keine Einsicht erhält, kann er sich auch nicht dazu äussern, weshalb er angeblich illegal in der Schweiz sein soll.
Protokoll 7 Art. 1 c)	Da die Sache politisch ist, findet sich kein Verteidiger.
Protokoll 7 Art. 2	Der BF wurde zu über 180 Tagessätzen verurteilt, ohne darüber informiert worden zu sein und konnte kein Gericht deshalb anrufen.
Protokoll 7 Art. 3	Für die zu Unrecht erlittene Haft vom 21.12.2012- 18.10.2013 lehnen Schweizerische Gerichte eine Zuständigkeit und auch eine eingeklagte Information über den Rechtsweg ab.
Protokoll 7 Art. 4	Der BF wurde bereits mehrfach wegen derselben Handlung und andere wegen derselben Sache mehrfach freigesprochen, dennoch wird die Strafverfolgung deshalb fortgesetzt.

– Beschränken Sie Ihre Angaben auf den für diesen Abschnitt vorgesehenen Platz –

G. Einhaltung der Zulässigkeitsvoraussetzungen gemäß Artikel 35 Absatz 1 der Konvention

Bestätigen Sie für jeden Beschwerdepunkt, dass Sie die im betroffenen Land verfügbaren Rechtsbehelfe einschließlich aller Rechtsmittel eingelegt haben, und geben Sie zum Nachweis der Einhaltung der Sechs-Monats-Frist auch das Datum an, an dem die letzte innerstaatliche Entscheidung erging und Ihnen zugestellt wurde.

61. Beschwerdepunkt	Angabe der eingelegten Rechtsmittel und Datum der letzten Entscheidung
Art. 2 und 3	Der Gesundheitszustand verschlechterte sich allmählich. Der BF sollte 6 mal aus der
	Haft entlassen werden. 3 mal hat der BF Hungerstreik eingelegt. Am Ende wurde Zensur
	und Besuchssperre verhängt und der Zugang zum Arzt verweigert, damit der BF einer
	rechtsverbindlichen Vereinbarung zustimmte, wonach er in kürzester Frist aus dem
	Gefängnis kommen sollte. Diese Vereinbarung wurde nicht eingehalten.
Art. 5	Zu 1. Kein Rechtsmittel möglich, verhaftet ohne vorherige Mitteilung eines Verfahrens.
	Zu 2. Letztes Rechtsmittel, Einleitung Schiedsgerichtsverfahren nach internationalem
	Privatrecht sIPRG auf Schadensersatz (wegen Haftbefehl) vom 09.04.2018, keine
	Reaktion von LG Richterin Franke, Haftbefehl bleibt bestehen, Beilage 21.
Art. 6	Nr. 1 und 2 - keine Information über das Verfahren.
	3. Mitteilung auf Einleitung eines Schiedsgerichtsverfahrens wegen Schadensersatz am
	Landgericht Coburg vom 09. April 2018 - keine Reaktion, Haftbefehl besteht fort, Nr. 21
	4. Mitteilung auf Einleitung eines Schiedsgerichtsverfahrens wegen Schadensersatz am
	Bezirksgericht Rheinfelden am 09. April 2018, Ablehnung mit Schreiben vom 11.April
	2018 und 25. April 2018, Beilage 21
	Ablehnung des Ausstandsbegehren/Befangenheitsantrag gegen Bundesrichter vom
	24.April 2018, keine weitere Bearbeitung durch das Bundesgericht.
	5. Keine Bearbeitung der Aufenthaltsbewilligung, vom 12.04. 2018 Beilage 13.
Art.6 (2)	Nr. 1 wegen fehlender Information kein Rechtsmittel möglich.
	Nr. 2 Befangenheitsanträge werden nicht bearbeitet, deshalb Schiedsgerichtsverfahren,
	vom 09.04.2018, Beilage 21.
	Nr. 3 keine Information, kein Rechtsmittel möglich.
Art. 6 (3) a)	Nr. 1 Keine Bearbeitung der Befangenheitsanträge; Einleitung Schiedsgerichtsverfahren
	auf Schadensersatz, keine Reaktion; keine Einstellung v. 09.04.2018, Beilage 21
	Nr. 2 Keine Bearbeitung Befangenheitsanträge, zuletzt abgewiesen Bundesgericht
	Lausanne vom 24. April 2018, Az.: 1F_9/2018
Art. 6 (3) b)	Einleitung Schiedsgerichtsverfahren auf Schadensersatz nach sIPRG, abgelehnt v.
	09.04.2018, Beilage 21.
	Anfragen an Herrn Pflichtverteidiger Joachim Voigt, sowie am Landgericht Coburg, bzw.
	Befangenheitsanträge werden nicht bearbeitet, deshalb Einleitung Schiedsgerichts-
	verfahren v. 09.04.2018 - keine Aufhebung Haftbefehl, Beilage Nr. 21
Art. 6 (3) c	Wegen offensichtlich politischer Verfolgung findet sich kein Rechtsanwalt.
Art. 7	1. Kein Rechtsmittel möglich, wegen fehlender Information, Beilage 15, Az.:53301.
	2. Kein Rechtsmittel möglich, wegen fehlender Information, Mitteilung BJM
	Deutschland, Beilage 16.
	Zahlreiche Freisprüche als Rechtsmittel, Beilagen Nr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 17 (11Freisprüche).
	In der gleichen Sache, Freispruch Frau Karin Leffer, Staatsanwaltschaft Rheinfelden-
	Laufenburg vom 28.9.2017, Beilage 18.
	In der gleichen Sache, Herr Kottwitz vom 23.11. und 20.12.2017, Beilage 17.
Nr. 13	Nr.1 Keine Information, kein Rechtsmittel möglich, Beilage 15.
	Nr. 2 Keine Akteneinsicht, kein Rechtsmittel möglich, Beilage 16.
	Einleitung eines Schiedsgerichtsverfahrens nach sIPRG, v. 09.04.2018, Beilage 20.
Nr. 14	Vorwurf aus Anklageschrift und Haftbefehl vom 19.Sept. 2013, Az.: 1 Kls 123 Js 3979/11:
	"Er ist der Repräsentant der Freien Stadt Danzig.", Schiedsverf. 09.04.2018,Beilage 5, 20.
	Verurteilungen wegen dem Besitz eines Danziger Ausweises durch die Staatsan-
	waltschaft Rheinfelden-Laufenburg, Beilage 15, 16 und Verurteilung Bezirksgericht
	Rheinfelden, Beilage 11, Schiedsverf. 09.04.2018
7. Zusatzprotokoll , Art. 1 a),b),c)	Gegen Art. 1 wurde bereits am 15.April 2016 verstossen. Äusserung zuletzt 17.04.2018.
7. Zusatzprotokoll, Art. 2	Verurteilungen ohne Information, informiert durch Verhaftung am 20.04.2018.
	Mitteilung vom 18.01.2018, keine Bearbeitung Befangenheitsanträge, dennoch Haft-
	befehl zuletzt gemahnt 09.04.2018 und 24.04.2018
7. Zusatzprotokoll Art. 3. 4	Verweigerung des Schiedsverfahrens v. 09.04.2018

62. Gibt es oder gab es einen Rechtsbehelf, der nicht eingelegt wurde?

- [x] Ja
- [ ] Nein

63. Wenn ja, welcher Rechtsbehelf wurde nicht eingelegt? Warum?

Art. 2 und 3.Der BF wurde immer wieder über eine kurzfristige Haftentlassung getäuscht. Rechtsmittel und Hungerstreik wurden eingelegt, die aber wegen immer neuer Haftgründe überholt wurden.

Der BF wurde verurteilt, ohne das er über die Verfahren informiert wurde und konnte deshalb keinen Rechtsbehelf einlegen, Beilage 15 und 16.
Als Rechtsbehelf wurden aber bereits zahlreiche Freisprüche in der Sache erteilt, ohne das überhaupt ein Verfahren eröffnet wurde.

H. Angaben zu anderen internationalen Instanzen (sofern angerufen)

64. Haben Sie einen dieser Beschwerdepunkte einem anderen internationalen Untersuchungs- oder Schlichtungsorgan vorgelegt?

- [ ] Ja
- [x] Nein

65. Wenn ja, fassen Sie das Verfahren kurz und präzise zusammen (vorgetragene Beschwerdepunkte, Name der internationalen Instanz und Datum und Art der ergangenen Entscheidungen).

Es wurde ein Schiedsgerichtsverfahren eingeleitet, dass aber von den staatlichen Gerichten abgelehnt wird und die Strafverfolgungen werden dennoch fortgeführt.

66. Haben Sie (der Beschwerdeführer) derzeit oder hatten Sie in der Vergangenheit andere Beschwerden vor dem Gerichtshof anhängig?

- [ ] Ja
- [x] Nein

67. Wenn ja, geben Sie im nachfolgenden Feld bitte die Beschwerdenummer(n) an.

I. Liste der beigefügten Unterlagen

Sie sollten vollständige und lesbare Kopien sämtlicher Unterlagen beifügen. Unterlagen werden nicht an Sie zurückgeschickt. Es liegt daher in Ihrem eigenen Interesse, Kopien und keine Originale einzureichen. Sie MÜSSEN:

- Unterlagen nach Datum und Art des Verfahrens sortieren;

- alle Seiten fortlaufend nummerieren; und

- Unterlagen NICHT heften, klammern oder kleben.

68. Bitte führen Sie hier Ihre Unterlagen in chronologischer Reihenfolge mit knapper und präziser Beschreibung auf. Geben Sie für jedes Dokument die Seitennummer an, auf der es sich befindet.

1.	Vorbemerkung: Überschneidungen der Daten wegen mehrfacher Doppelverfolgung; LG Cob. und von BG Rheinf. in derselben Sache, dazu wegen ang. illegalen Aufenthalt. 1. Freispruch Manfred Heinemann am 05.Juli 2010	S.	1-2
2.	Sonstige Freisprüche - indirekt durch Kontrollen, beanstandunglose Vorlage Danziger Ausweise, Gemeindepolizei Thusis, Frenkendorf, Susten - kein schriftlicher Nachweis - kann ermittelt werden, bis Mitte 2011.	S.	-
3.	Freispruch, Auslieferentscheid v. 20.Aug. 2012, Az: B 224`163/TMA BJ Bern, dazu wurde der Danziger Ausweis vorgelegt und mit dieser Identität ausgeliefert, 1. und letzte Seite	S.	3-4
4.	Freispruch - Nichtanhandnahmeverfügung bezüglich der Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11/Danziger Ausweise, vom 20. Jan. 2014, Az.: Pr./Proc. EK.2013.5653/RI, Staatsanwaltschaft Graubünden	S.	5-7
5.	Eingelegtes Rechtsmittel des Bay. Staatsministeriums der Justiz, vom 23. Dez. 2013, Az.: B 224`163/TMA, bezüglich Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 beim BJ Bern	S.	8-13
6.	Freispruch, Ablehnung der gesamten Auslieferung wegen der Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, Entscheid BJ Bern vom 10.März 2014, Az. : B 224`163/TMA	S.	14
7.	Freispruch - bedingt, Beweise sollen noch ermittelt werden, bezüglich Anklageschrift 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, Beschluss vom 13.04.2017, Az.: 1 KLs 123 Js 4652/14, betrifft Anklageschrift Az.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11	S.	15-21
8.	Befangenheitsantrag vom 18.07.2017, Az: 1 KLs 123 Js 4652/14, betrifft Anklageschrift Az.: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 gegen Landgericht Coburg/Bayern/BRD	S.	22-29
9.	Mitteilung von Herrn Rechtsanwalt Joachim Voigt, Herzog-Max-Str. 16, D-96047 Bamberg vom 27.07.2017, Az.: 44/17V07 -Haftbefehl	S.	30
10.	Befangenheitsantrag/Ausstandsbegehren gegen Bezirksgericht Rheinfelden und Staatsanwaltschaft Rheinfelden-Laufenburg, CH-4310 Rheinfelden/Kanton Aargau/Schweiz vom 02.Okt.217, Az.: ST.2015.91/gl/CL aus 2011	S.	31-45
11.	Protokollmitteilung vom 29.Nov.2017 über Verhandlung am 23.10.2017, Az.: ST.2015.91/kd, obwohl über Befangenheit noch nicht entschieden wurde - siehe Nr. 12. Das Protokoll entspricht nicht den Tatsachen- Beweis: To	S.	46
12.	Beschwerde wegen Nichtbearbeitung/Beantwortung Befangenheitsanträge/Ausstandsbegehren vom 24.03.2018, Az.: 1 B_95/2018 Bundesgericht Lausanne (ST.2015.91 Az.: Bezirksgericht Rheinfelden)	S.	47-49
13.	Bezüglich rechtswidrig verweigerter Aufenthaltsbewilligung, Schreiben vom 12.04.2018, Az.: Zemis 15903604/frs, evt. weitere Az.? Verurteilungen wegen illegalen Aufenthalt in den Verfahren, ST.2015.91, Quittung 53301, IVC13745	S.	50 -51
14.	14. Antwortschreiben auf Nr. 12, des Amtes für Migration vom 17.April 2018, Az.: N 542 094 / tem	S.	52
15.	Qittung Nr. 59020 vom 20.04.2018, bezüglich Busse und Kosten aus Az.: 53301, worüber der BF nicht informiert wurde und keine Gelegenheit für ein Rechtsmittel hatte.	S.	53
16.	Mitteilung des Bundesamtes für Justiz aus Bonn/BRD vom 14. Dez.2017, erhalten am 18.Jan.2018, Az: IVC13745 /17 zur Verurteilung zu 150 Tagessätzen wegen Danziger Ausweis und Aufenthalt. Keine Möglichkeit für Rechtsmittel	S.	54
17.	11 Freisprüche aus Deutschland vom 07.06.2011 - 23.11.2017	S.	55-69
18.	EinFreispruch; Einstellungsverfügung der Staatsanwaltschaft Rheinfelden-Laufenburg v. 28. Sept. 2017, Az.: STA6 ST.2016.354 sslez/rfk2 (Der BF wurde aber wegen derselben Sache von derselben Staatsanwältin verurteilt.)	S.	70-72
19.	Anschreiben an den Schweizer Bundesrat vom 15.Jan.2018 mit Beschwerde gegen EU Kommission vom 24.12.2018 - nicht beantwortet.	S.	73-96
20.	Einleitung Schiedsgerichtsverfahren, Anschreiben mit Klage vom 08.04.2018, Mitteilung an das LG Coburg und BG Rheinfelden vom 09.04.2018	S.	97-142
21.	Keine Antwort auf Schiedsgerichtsverfahren vom LG Coburg- Haftbefehl weiter aufrecht. Ablehnung des Schiedsgerichtsverfahren durch Herr BG-Richter Lüdi vom 11. April 2018, Az:ST.2015.91/CL, 25.04.2018, DI.2018.39/CL	S.	143-144
22.	Nebenbeilage; Aufhebung der Unabhängigkeit der Richter-Internetseite des Bay. Staatsministeriums der Justiz	S.	145-146
23.	Nebenbeilage; Beschluss des Landgerichts Coburg vom 18.09.2013, Az.: 2 Ns 118 181/08; der BF bleibt selbst gegen eine Kaution von 1.344.000,-€/Tag in Haft	S.	147-149
24.	Nebenbeilage; Nachweis der Staatsangehörigkeit der Freien Stadt Danzig. Ausschlagungsurkunde, Wahlgesetze, d. A. kein Nachweis, UN New York, Teilzahlung 275.301,75 Shs. Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz, Danziger Ausweis	S.	150-163
25.	Nebenbeilage; Krankheitskosten und Schadensersatzforderungen folgen	S.	

Sonstige Anmerkungen

Haben Sie weitere Anmerkungen zu Ihrer Beschwerde?

69. Anmerkungen

Unterlagen zu den verursachten Gesundheitsschäden und Schadensersatz werden nachgereicht, weil es auch nicht abschliessend beurteilt werden kann.

Erklärung und Unterschrift

Ich erkläre nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen, dass die von mir im vorliegenden Beschwerdeformular gemachten Angaben richtig sind.

70. Datum

1	8	0	5	2	0	1	8
T	T	M	M	J	J	J	J

z. B. 27/09/2015

Der/die Beschwerdeführer oder der/die Bevollmächtigte(n) müssen in diesem Feld unterschreiben.

71. Unterschrift(en) (●) Beschwerdeführer ( ) Bevollmächtigte(r) – bitte Zutreffendes ankreuzen

Bestätigung der Kontaktperson

Bei mehreren Beschwerdeführern oder Bevollmächtigten geben Sie bitte Name und Anschrift derjenigen Person an, mit der der Schriftwechsel des Gerichtshofs erfolgen soll. Wenn der Beschwerdeführer vertreten wird, erfolgt der Schriftwechsel des Gerichtshofs nur mit diesem Vertreter (Rechtsanwalt oder nicht anwaltlicher Vertreter).

72. Name und Anschrift ( ) des Beschwerdeführers ( ) des Bevollmächtigten – bitte Zutreffendes ankreuzen

Unterschreiben Sie das vollständig ausgefüllte Beschwerdeformular und senden Sie es an:

The Registrar
European Court of Human Rights
Council of Europe
67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX
FRANCE

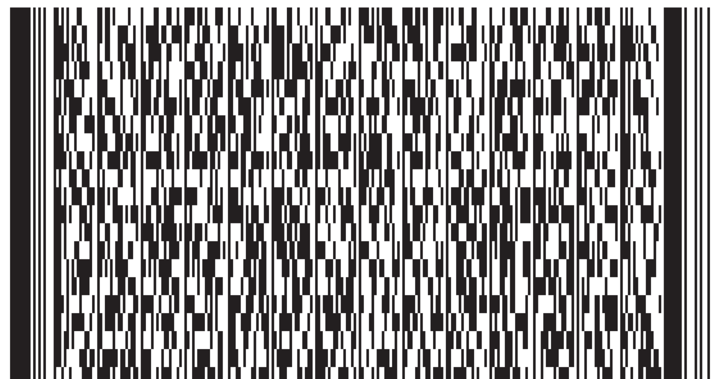


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Exhibit 8

NATIONS UNIES
DROITS DE L'HOMME
HAUT-COMMISSARIAT

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME • OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
PALAIS DES NATIONS • 1211 GENEVA 10, SWITZERLAND
www.ohchr.org • TEL: +41 22 917 9000 • FAX: +41 22 917 9008 • E-MAIL: petitions@ohchr.org

Ref: UR/CCPR/21/DEU/21

Geneva, 1 October 2021

Dear Ms. Leffer,

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your complaint dated 23 August 2021, submitted under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Please note that the Optional Protocol requires that certain preliminary criteria are satisfied before the Human Rights Committee can proceed with the examination of a complaint.

After having carefully reviewed the content of your complaint, we have noted that the following preliminary criteria do not appear to be met:

The Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual who has not exhausted all domestic remedies, unless these remedies would be unreasonably prolonged, unavailable, or otherwise ineffective. The requirement that domestic remedies must have been exhausted usually means that the claim must first be pursued through the local court system up to the highest available judicial instance, unless there is sufficient evidence that proceedings at the national level have been unreasonable prolonged or would be plainly ineffective.

Your petition does not provide sufficient details as to the alleged violations, facts and points of law relating to your case, in particular how your rights under the relevant treaty have been violated.

Please also note that only communications presented in English, French, Russian or Spanish can be accepted. Translation in one of these languages must also be provided of all documents you have submitted in relation to national judicial proceedings.

For the above reasons, your complaint is being returned to you, together with the supporting documents.

For further information about the individual complaint procedures under the United Nations Human Rights Treaties please visit our website at www.ohchr.org, direct link: http://ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/TBPetitions/Pages/HRTBPetitions.aspx#individualcomm, or consult our Fact Sheet http://ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet7Rev.2.pdf. Should you experience any difficulties accessing our website, please write to the OHCHR Information Office at publications@ohchr.org or PW-RS-011, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, and request the Human Rights Fact Sheets No. 7.

Yours sincerely,

Petitions and Urgent Actions Section
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Exhibit 8

Annotation:

Paragraph 4:
...unless such remedies would be unreasonably prolonged, inapplicable, or otherwise ineffective....
So having to go to jail first to exhaust the remedies is reasonable and applicable?

Paragraph 5:
70 pages of complaint with 196 pages of evidence is not enough?

Paragraph 6:
The complaint and attachments of Part A were fully translated and
the Complaint Part B was fully translated and the largest and most important part of the attachments.
Right on the first page of the complaint it said: additional annexes in English can be sent at any time if needed. But the legal breaches already result essentially from the attachments to Part A.

Thus, it would have been necessary to ask at any time if translations of the more unimportant annexes would still have been necessary. Already a single piece of evidence would have been sufficient, so that they would have had to become active!!!

Of course, no one takes responsibility for this!
No name of a responsible person.
No signature of a responsible person.

Exhibit No. 9

FREIE STADT DANZIG Free City of Danzig / Ville libre de Dantzig

Reisepass
Passport / Passeport

Familienname / Surname / Nom de famille
von Prince

Vornamen / Given names / Prénoms
Beowulf, Adalbert

Staatsangehörigkeit
Citizenship / Nationalité
Freie Stadt Danzig

Gültig bis / Date of expiry / Date d'expiration:
01.01.2023

Unterschrift Inhaber / Signature of bearer / Signature du titulaire
Beowulf von Prince

IDAA<<VON<PRINCE<<BEOWULF<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

207271253010DA<<96217<<271209<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<3

Geburtstag und -ort / Date and place of birth / Date et lieu de naissance
27.12.1953 Ebern

Größe / Height / Taille
173 cm

Augenfarbe / Colour of eyes / Couleur des yeux
braun

ausstellende Behörde / Authority / Autorité
Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Freie Stadt Danzig

Datum / Date / Date
01.01.2033

Unterschrift / Behördenstempel

FREIE STADT DANZIG

Dieser Reisepass ist Eigentum des Freistaates Freie Stadt Danzig!

Exhibit No. 10

Exhibit No. 10

Exhibit No. 11

Name Address Date

Name Address
To
Authority/ tax office, court, police, municipality

Nationality
Exhibit 1 Lawsuit

Dear Ms/Mr .... Title,

do you need a state authority that prosecutes crimes? I do. I do not need a "state" force that commits crimes and protects criminals. I don't need a military that threatens other states.
In the last century, the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) seized power. This party was neither national nor socialist and not a workers' party.
It was the opposite. All national law was eliminated with financial support from corporations. In the end, people were enslaved and those who were not needed as slaves were murdered. Those who remain silent agree. Many Germans were also against Hitler. But still they financed Hitler also with their taxes. Therefore all Germans lost all rights. The East Germans were allowed to be murdered, beaten to death, raped en masse and finally expropriated and expelled without compensation. The Central and West Germans have no more rights either. Since 1945 no German has any right. The Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) granted "Germans" the status of Danzigers to administer owed reparations. The "Germans" were to be responsible for their own economic success.
In 1999, the status of a Danziger was withdrawn from the nationals of the German Reich. Finally, the entry into force of essential laws was cancelled and any right. The nationals of the German Reich again have no court constitutional act, code of civil procedure, code of criminal procedure, etc. Judges were deprived of their independence. Germany is again a National Socialist dictatorship.
Who is silent agrees. It is also of no use to protest against it or to sign petitions. Protests and petitions that achieve nothing are useless in the end.
What counts is the personal expression of will that one defends.

The Second World War began with the invasion of the unarmed Free State of Danzig - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.
The Free City of Danzig was created under Art. 100-108 of the Versailles Peace Treaty. According to Art. 102, the Free City of Danzig is under the protection of the League of Nations. In return, no Danzig national may defend himself militarily. The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a treaty under international law between the citizens of Danzig and the community

of states. Each state, in accordance with the general rules of international law, has undertaken to observe the law of Danzig vis-à-vis the nationals of Danzig.

Whether Danzig law is observed is not decided by a state court, but by an international arbitration court. Such a judgment is enforced by an international force. Anyone can enter the Free City of Danzig without a visa. Approximately 620,000 citizens of Jewish faith used Danzig to escape. It is said that without the Free City of Danzig there would be no State of Israel.

The Danzigers were deprived of their national right by the Nazis, contrary to their express will, established by the Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague - see Decision Series A/B No. 65. The Danzigers were enslaved first before anyone else - Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. Those who opposed it were sent to the Stutthof concentration camp. This was the first concentration camp of the Second World War. Only 35% of the inmates survived there - Indictment No. 3 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. In %, the Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses, but it is the only state that has not yet received reparations. This is because the FRG was conceived as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig, with the Danzigers as "holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law." "Within the meaning of Art. 116 GG" refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." The Danzigers are thus the owners of the FRG.
The Second World War is not over until the Free City of Danzig has received reparations. So long the Danzigers are "owners of the FRG".

Mr. Beowulf von Prince and Mrs. Karin Leffer have never acknowledged the abrogation of the Courts Constitution Act (GVG), the Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO), the Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO), etc., and have constantly sued, most recently all the way to the court in Washington DC.
Mr. Beowulf von Prince was expropriated without compensation and finally deprived of his liberty by illegal state power, expressly because of his Danzig nationality and then additionally because he conducted arbitration proceedings against the DSM Group.

Mr. Beowulf von Prince is recognized by the courts as the representative of the Free City of Danzig.
Mr. Beowulf von Prince and Mrs. Karin Leffer are suing in Washington DC, against the FRG, the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium and the EU on the grounds that fair trials cannot be held in state courts throughout Europe and that the USA is also responsible for ensuring that the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty be realized. Mr. von Prince and Mrs. Leffer pointed out that without the political representation of the Free City of Danzig, the 2 + 4 Treaty cannot be realized. Mr. von Prince points out that without his express consent the insertion of Section 40a into the Nationality Act of the German Reich is null and void. Thereupon, Section 40a fell away without a sound. Section 15 was overwritten. According to this, the nationals of the German Reich are still nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. The Unification Treaty between the FRG and GDR was last amended in 2021, confirming that formally the FRG and GDR still exist and thus the 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized. The court in Washington DC has ruled that Mr. Beowulf von Prince is responsible for restoring the rule of law and ending the World War.

The real power in the "Third" Reich was held by the SS, a multinational satanic sect. The SS never surrendered. 80% of the lawyers in the FRG were members of the NSDAP or the SS. The German Federal Intelligence Service specifically recruited SS members. An SS officer created the Federal Police. Schleyer, who later became the president of the employers' association, was an SS officer. On the international level, SS officers advised dictatorships, as in Argentina and Spain and Egypt at the time, and maintained their contacts with industry.

The fact that the CIA and FBI conceal that, with Bavaria leading the way, Germany is once again a dictatorship suggests that these agencies are not serving to protect the citizens of the United States, but hostile interests.

All state courts and authorities in Europe are suspected of being enemy agents against their own people. How else can it be that no authority prosecutes the crimes committed against Mr. von Prince?

It is an unbelievable obscene impertinence for me that I finally also finance EU authorities that do not prosecute crimes but protect criminals.
I therefore expressly inform you that I reject the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich.

I join in the enclosed lawsuit.
As proof, I apply for the status of a Danziger. With this I recognize that the Free City of Danzig still has to receive reparations and I recognize the Danzig florin, covered by the gold holdings of the FRG. With this, my nationality is also recognized on an international level. Thereby my nationality means according to the general rules of international law, my national law at the time of 1920. All newer laws are suspected to have come about through the influence of enemy agents to deprive me of my nationality, my national law. Whether new law is in accordance with my old law will be decided by an international arbitration court.
I will therefore only fund with taxes persons who declare in writing that they recognize the primacy of arbitration over state courts.

Please submit this declaration to me. If you do not submit this declaration to me within 30 days, you admit that you do not observe the general rules of international law. You thereby admit that you no longer observe my original national law/ordre public at the time of 1920. You are no longer entitled to be financed by taxes.

If no "sovereign" can be found who declares in writing that he respects the general rules of international law, i.e. recognizes the priority of arbitral awards over state courts, I will transfer the taxes demanded from me to Mr. Beowulf von Prince. Finally, he is the representative of the Free City of Danzig, who has been in prison for defending his rights, the rights of the Free City of Danzig, the right of everyone to the status of a Danziger, the right of everyone to international arbitration.

Do you know anyone who defends my rights more, or at least tries to defend them?

Do you doubt that Mr. Beowulf von Prince will use my taxes to ensure that no citizen need fear a foreign force? I do not.

Sincerely yours