

First Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany

Preface:

According to Art. 79 (1) Sentence Two, the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany may not be amended insofar as it concerns peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues.

(1) Sentence Two: 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.

The Members of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany do not have the sovereign powers to amend the Basic Law insofar as it relates to peace treaties, occupation law or defense law. The Members of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany are nationals of the German Reich. According to Art. 133 of the Basic Law, they have been given the authority to be responsible for the economic success of the payment of reparations.

Article 133

The Federation shall succeed to the rights and duties of the Administration of the Combined Economic Area.

Anyone who has expressly rejected the nationality of the German Reich shall also bear no responsibility. Anyone who expressly rejected the nationality of the German Reich received official confirmation of being a "German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law".

Anyone who expressly rejected the nationality of the German Reich could not become a Member of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the electoral laws. But the Basic Law could also be amended by a constitution under Article 146 GG with regard to peace treaty, occupation law and defense law provisions.

Article 146 old

This Basic Law shall cease to be valid on the day on which a constitution comes into force which has been freely adopted by the German people.

Article 146 new

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.

By "the German people" can be meant only those who are "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law". These are not the nationals of the German Reich. Otherwise it would simply say, "German is whoever is a national of the German Reich." But it says, "German within the meaning of the GG is... ". German in the meaning of Art. 116 refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."

Thus, the Danzigers who rejected the nationality of the German Reich are not only "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 GG" but "in possession of German nationality in the meaning of Art. 116 GG." As part of the Allies against the German Reich, they are authorized to decide on peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues. In the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic) + 4 (Powers) Treaty of 1990, the 4 Powers make it a condition of a final settlement for Germany as a whole that a constitution be adopted in accordance with Article 146 GG. In this constitution the borders of the national territory must be defined, as this was regulated in Art. 23 Scope GG. In the preliminary negotiations for the 2 + 4 Treaty, Art. 23 GG has ceased to exist on July 17, 1990 and with it the sovereign powers of the nationals of the German Reich within the framework of the Basic Law.

Mr. Tom von Prince was sent there in 1940 as a Danzig national and thus a contracting party

of the Allies against the German Reich. The Second World War has not ended. The son of Mr. Tom von Prince, Mr. Beowulf von Prince has in fact inherited the mission to end the Second World War in favor of the Democrats.

Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince,

- national of the Free City of Danzig, confirmed by the Government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria/Federal Republic of Germany and by the United Nations in New York,
link: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1656856?ln=en>
- "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and thus a national of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- civil servant sworn in on the Basic Law (GG) for the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG),
- held in captivity with the charge: "Mr. von Prince and Mrs. Karin Leffer are the representatives of the Free City of Danzig." in violation of the European Convention on Extradition Art. 14 Principle of Speciality. A bail offer of €1'344'000,-/day was deemed too low: Judgment of the Coburg Regional Court of Sept. 18, 2013, Case No.: 2 Ns 118 Js 181/08,
- held in prison with the charge: Mr. von Prince is convinced to be a national of the Free City of Danzig and considers its identity documents legitimate, Judgment of the Freiburg Prison Execution Chamber in Sept. 2016, Case No. 12 StVK 381/16.
- confirmed by Judgment of the Coburg Regional Court/Bavaria/FRG of Oct. 01, 2019 responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig and thus confirmed representative of the nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany,
- mandated by Mr. Judge Nichols of the Court in Washington D.C. to enforce the obligations under Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty
- authorized by approval of a constitution to change the provisions, unchangeable in the Basic Law, Art. 79 (1) Sentence 2 concerning peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues,

agree to this First Constitution for the Federal Republic of Germany.

This Constitution shall thereby enter into force.

Every national of the German Reich is free to accede to this First Constitution. By acceding to this Constitution by confirmation with a personal signature, the nationality of the German Reich is rejected and the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany is assumed. The nationality law of the Federal Republic of Germany is still being defined.

There is sufficient room for extensions of the First Constitution.

First Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany

Art. 1 (until 1990 Art. 23 GG).

(1) The territory of the State comprises the Länder Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia.

(2) The real estate of the Free State of Bavaria shall become the property of the Free City of Danzig and shall become an autonomous zone. Upon realization, the territorial provisions of the Peace Treaty of Versailles Article 100 shall be superseded and shall become extinct.

(3) In the State Treaty of the 4 Powers with Austria, the 4 Powers undertake that any peace settlement with Germany must include the provision that Germany has no territorial claims against Austria.

It is therefore expressly stipulated that there are no territorial claims against Austria.

(4) The East Germans shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code if they reject the nationality of the German Reich.

(5) Property owners expropriated in the Soviet occupation zone shall have their real estate returned or be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code, provided that they reject the nationality of the German Reich.

Thus the European borders are recognized as an indispensable part of the peace order.

(6) The representative of the autonomous area shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces and shall determine the amount of defense expenditures. The legal succession to Article 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty is thus established.

With the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief, World War II is also formally ended.

(7) Until the implementation of these provisions, the state of war continues to exist between the nationals of the Free City of Danzig or the holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law and the nationals of the German Reich.

Art. 2 (formerly Art. 25 GG):

(1) Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution shall continue to apply as mandatory international law. All provisions shall be reviewed for this purpose. Violations of it count as war crimes.

This also ensures compliance with Article 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

The legal succession of the Free City of Danzig, the provisions according to Articles 100-108 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles is regulated and is thus preserved.

(2) The general rules of international law are part of federal law. They take precedence over the laws and generate rights and obligations directly for the inhabitants of the federal territory.

(3) *(Added for clarification)* A violation of the general rules of international law generates joint and several liability.

(4) The Civil Code (BGB) of the Free City of Danzig is one of the general rules of international law and may not be substantially touched.

Art. 3

(1) The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union shall be binding law.

(2) In the State Treaty between the 4 Powers and Austria of 1955, it is obligatorily stipulated that Austria shall not enter into any connection with Germany and shall not only observe human rights on paper, but shall also apply them. Under fraudulent deception in legal relations, Austria was also incited, among other things, to execute German arrest warrants that were not allowed to be executed under EU law. Human rights were thus also violated by Austria. This could be interpreted as Austria violating the State Treaty and calling Austria's sovereignty into question. The Federal Republic of Germany assumes responsibility and liability for violations of human rights in international legal relations vis-à-vis the victims.

(3) Disputes over claims for damages shall be settled by arbitration.

Art. 4

(1) Nationality shall be acquired and lost in accordance with the provisions of a law.

The citizen is the smallest unit of the State. He is the first representative of the State. The citizen delegates his representation.

(2) All nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany are equal before the law. Exceptional laws are inadmissible.

Men and women shall have the same civic rights and duties.

(3) 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.

Art. 5

(1) The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state.

(2) All state power shall emanate from the citizens.

(3) Every German shall have the right of resistance against anyone who undertakes to eliminate this order, if no other remedy is possible.

(4) The citizen delegates his legislative power to deputies who are elected directly, universally, freely, equally and secretly.

(5) Everyone has the right to submit his or her own proposals for legislation and amendments to legislation - more detailed rules shall be laid down by law.

(6) Foreign trade surpluses are state assets and must be invested.

Art. 6

(1) The Government shall be elected directly, by universal suffrage, freely, equally and secretly. *Other provisions shall be added, for example, whether a president shall form the supreme government.*

(2) The government may be dissolved at any time by popular initiative.

Art. 7

(1) Courts shall be arbitral tribunals.

(2) Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

(3) Everyone shall be obliged to make himself available as an arbitrator and to participate in training courses. Teaching the basic principles of the legal system shall be part of compulsory education.

(4) If the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be chosen by lot.

(5) State courts shall accompany arbitration proceedings and shall be available for consultation, as well as for the determination of arbitrators by lot. They shall render administrative assistance to the arbitrators. The rest shall be regulated by laws following the 12th Chapter of the Swiss International Private Law Act.

(6) Court costs shall not be an obstacle to legal action. Opposing counsel's fees need not be paid.

(7) State judges shall be nominated by lawyers, judges, public prosecutors and deputies and appointed by direct, universal, free, equal and secret elections.

(8) The assignment of incoming cases to a state judge shall be assigned by rotation (random).

Art. 8

(1) Public prosecutors shall be independent and subject only to the law.

(2) Public prosecutors shall be nominated by lawyers, judges, public prosecutors and deputies. They shall be appointed by direct, general, secret and free elections.

(3) Incoming cases shall be assigned to the public prosecutors on a random - rotational basis.

Art. 9. The Federal Republic of Germany is a federal state. Territorial divisions may be changed at any time.

Art. 10. The municipalities shall have fundamental fiscal sovereignty. They shall determine by majority vote the levies to be paid to the Landkreise, to the Länder, to the Federation and to the EU.

Art. 11 Transitional provision

Art. 120 GG: The Federation shall bear the costs of the consequences of war and occupation shall be amended to read:

The Federation shall, upon application, compensate landowners expropriated as a result of the Second World War.

Foreign trade surpluses are to be used primarily for this purpose.

The real estate of the Free State of Bavaria, including the Coburg State Foundation (Forestry and Domain Office), becomes the property of the Free City of Danzig as reparations and is autonomous territory. This is to be confirmed in the land registers.

Victims of the practiced arbitrary law after 1990 shall be compensated upon application.

Final provision:

The sovereign powers granted to the nationals of the German Reich under Art. 133 GG formally expired on July 17, 1990 due to the omission of Art. 23 Scope GG:

Art. 133 GG „The Federation shall succeed to the rights and duties of the Administration of the Combined Economic Area.

These sovereign powers primarily concerned the right to levy taxes. Likewise, without official confirmation of being "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law," nationals of the German Reich are not entitled to benefit from double taxation agreements between the Federal Republic of Germany and other states.

With the personal signature under this Constitution the nationality of the German Reich is rejected and the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany is acquired.

Thus the tax liability towards the nationals of the German Reich ceases. The nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany are entitled to benefit from the double taxation agreements with foreign countries.

Amendments and extensions require the express consent of the authors of this First Constitution.

Rankweil, the May 27, 2021

Beowulf von Prince

For submission to authorities

I, Mrs./Mr./Title.....,

born on..... in.....

residing in Str. House no.....

Postal codeTown

hereby give my consent to this First Constitution.

Therewith I renounce the nationality of the German Reich and thus acquire the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I and my property are thus no longer subject to the sovereignty of the nationals of the German Reich. I am thus no longer subject to official orders and the courts of the nationals of the German Reich. I and my assets are not subject to any tax liability vis-à-vis the nationals of the German Reich. Vis-à-vis foreign countries, I am tax-privileged with regard to double taxation agreements.

Proposal for addition to the Constitution - please mark with a cross:

provisionally none

or

see Exhibit

Place, date

Signature

I hereby submit a request to

my municipality _____

Partei _____

Association _____

other _____

to notify Mr. von Prince of my nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany in order to benefit from his offer of assignment from his claims for damages - see Exhibit.

Place, Date

Signature

Exhibit - Offer of Mr. Beowulf von Prince, Schweizer Str. 38, AT-6830 Rankweil