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Febr. 12, 2022

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Request for declaratory ruling on the jurisdiction of this Court  
In general and in the specific case at hand

Exhibits - 1 Rejection of German nationality, confirmation: "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG".  
2 Official documents UNO  
3 Copy of Danzig identity card  
4 Claim for damages Oct. 03, 2020  
5 Letter to the Federal Administrative Courts  
6 Letter from Bamberg Higher Regional Court/Bavaria/FRG dated 17 June 2020  
7 press release

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## Introduction

1 The Second World War began on Sept. 01, 1939, with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig. The world war is actively continued. It is not necessary to gain domination over a state by military means. It is enough to bring the judiciary under one's control. The Swiss Confederation became sovereign with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. In this peace treaty, Switzerland was granted its own judges, not imperial judges. After 1945, the Saarland was created as a sovereign state with its own constitution and nationality. But apart from France, no one else recognized this state because the supreme judges were French. As long as there is no peace treaty with the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, anyone can claim to be subject to Danzig law without losing his own nationality. Anyone who objects must see to it that the Free City of Danzig and its nationals receive reparations, thus bringing World War II to an end.

2 According to the statutes, this Court has jurisdiction over actions brought by States against States.

For this purpose, nationals of various states are appointed as judges. For the Federal Republic of Germany Mr. Georg Nolte was appointed.

But Mr. Georg Nolte is not a national of the Federal Republic of Germany. He is also not a "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG (Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany BRD)", see Marginals 68-73. He rejects the *ordre public* of the FRG, thus the FRG, all international treaties of the FRG and the recognition of the present borders in Europe. He is partly responsible for the fact that "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 GG" are prosecuted because of this characteristic, see Marginal Note 67.

Mr. Georg Nolte is, according to his Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, last update Aug. 21, 2021, a national of the National Socialist German Reich, which rejects all international treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany. For example, the double taxation treaties.

The *ordre public* belonging to the Nationality Act of the German Reich was completely eliminated beginning in 1933 and turned into the opposite of what it once was. The National Socialist German Reich broke all treaties under international law and even violated mandatory international law, the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, and thus lost all rights. The National Socialist German Reich has waged a house-to-house combat for Berlin and has thus declared Berlin a fortress. A fortress enjoys no protection whatsoever. What applies to the capital applies to the whole country. The National Socialist German Reich is thus extinct under international law.

Unless the National Socialist Reich is recognized by the United Nations.

If not, then Mr. Nolte is to be removed from judicial office. If so, then the question arises whether this Court still has jurisdiction in this specific case.

3 If this Court still has jurisdiction in the particular case before us, then Mr. Nolte is biased. Neither the father nor the grandfather of Mr. Georg Nolte ever made peace with the nationals of the Free City of Danzig. Mr. Georg Nolte never rejected his inheritance (his nationality of the National Socialist German Reich). He therefore owes the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, represented by the Applicant, reparations and damages for violation of the general rules of international law, or even for violation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare.

He is therefore biased in matters of 2 (FRG and GDR) + 4 (Powers) Treaty of 1990 or the Versailles Peace Treaty Art. 100 - 108.

Mr. Georg Nolte should therefore comment on the following factual assertions. After all, he must know best who he is. He must know what his constitution is from which year, with which scope. When was his Nationality Act enacted? What is the corresponding *ordre public*? When and where was this *ordre public* defined? What share does it own in what state property?

The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig dates from 1920. The national territory is defined in Article 1 of the Constitution and recognized under international law in Article 100 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

The Nationality Act of the Free City of Danzig came into force in 1920. The *ordre public* is defined as the German law at the time Jan. 1920 in Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution. And the state property is quantified by the Danzig Gulden.

### **Preliminary remark**

4 The Applicant's father made use of the first Act on the Regulation of Nationality (Rejection of Nationality of the German Reich) of Feb. 22, 1955. The government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria/FRG confirmed that the Applicant's father is a national of Danzig and is "German in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law". The Applicant's father submitted his claims for damages to the United Nations in New York in 1956. The United Nations confirmed the nationality of Danzig. The Applicant's father received only 3% of his claims. The rest is deferred until the conclusion of a peace settlement. The Applicant is deprived of his livelihood expressly because of his Danzig nationality, he was expropriated without compensation and deprived of his freedom. In the process, the principle of speciality in extradition proceedings is also violated. Even against a bail offer of 1'344'000,-€ is considered too low to release the Applicant from captivity even one day earlier. Without legal knowledge and hunger strikes, the Applicant would possibly still be in prison or in a closed psychiatric institution today. The Applicant was arrested 7 times because of his nationality and was in prison for a total of over 2 years.

By a judgment of the Coburg Regional Court of/Bavaria/Federal Republic of Germany dated Oct. 01, 2019, the Applicant was confirmed as the responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig.

5 Pursuant to Art. 37, this Court has jurisdiction over matters relating to the League of Nations.

Here: Art. 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

The Permanent Court of International Justice has already made a declaratory judgment in this case that certain legislative changes in the Free City of Danzig are incompatible with the Danzig Constitution - see Series A/B No. 65.

On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Germany was conceived as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig. The "people of the State" of the Federal Republic of Germany are "the owners within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG (Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany)".

All international treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany were concluded with the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG".

Proof: Convention between the United States and 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

Federal Law Gazette Volume 2008 Part II No. 15, issued at Bonn on June 23, 2008:

**Article 3 (h) the expression "national" means bb) with respect to the Federal Republic of Germany, all Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and all legal entities ...."**

6 Nationality defines the *ordre public* of the state. Art. 116 refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." Under international law, however, this legal succession is not complete until the Danzig nationals agree to a constitution under Article 146 of the GG.

7 In the 2 + 4 Treaty of 1990, the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) undertake vis-à-vis the 4 powers that a constitution according to Art. 146 GG will be adopted, in which the state borders are defined, as this was regulated in Art. 23 Scope of the GG, see Marginal 56.

Despite the lawsuit of Mrs. Karin Leffer and the Applicant before the court in Washington D.C., Case No. 1:19-cv-03529-CJN of Nov. 2019, the nationals of the German Reich refuse to realize these conditions on sovereignty. "Holders of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" were declared nationals of the National Socialist German Reich by the insertion of Section 40a in 1999 into the Nationality Act of the German Reich, see Marginals 68-73.

Subsequently, National Socialist law was reintroduced step by step. The treaties of the FRG are no longer observed. For example, Art. 14 Principle of Speciality of the European Convention on Extradition with Switzerland was violated. This is not a miscarriage of justice, this is a violation of the general rules of international law. If a person refuses extradition, the requested state does not lose sovereignty over the extradited person, but extends its sovereignty over the extradited person to the territory of the requesting state. All acts of and against the extradited person shall be governed by the law of the requested state. The requesting state is not entitled to perform sovereign acts against the extradited person without prior authorization of the requested state. According to the German legal commentary, the criminal offense of deprivation of liberty was committed against the Applicant. However, this is not prosecuted. According to the Swiss legal commentary, Switzerland would have to file an lawsuit before this Court. But Switzerland does not inform this Court that the international legal order has been disturbed.

Based on the Applicant's notice in October 2020, the Nationality Act of the German Reich, date of issue July 22, 1913 was amended on Aug. 21, 2021. Section 40a was repealed after 22 years without any discussion. This is a full admission of guilt. Section 15 was overwritten. Now it is regulated that Danzigers are not nationals of the German Reich and cannot become nationals upon application, see Marginals 68-73.

8 For the first time, the Nationality Act of the German Reich confirmed that there are two different nationalities on the territory of the FRG.

But, for example, Mrs. Karin Leffer is still wanted by arrest warrant (under the continuing violation of the Principle of Speciality) because she confirmed the information on Danzig identity cards on the basis of notarial certifications.

National Socialist law continues to be practiced. The German state of Bavaria is a de facto dictatorship. The independence of judges has been completely eliminated - see Marginals 42-50. The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg (ECJ) and the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg are silent on the matter.

According to Art. 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the League of Nations is responsible for the protection of the Danzig nationals.

On the other hand, according to Art. 79 (1) sentence 2 GG in conjunction with Art. 146 GG, the Danzigers determine peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues.

This was expressly confirmed in the 2 + 4 Treaty. Only with the consent of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig can a decision be made on the territory of the Free City of Danzig and thus the borders in Europe be recognized.

9 The Applicant believes that it is up to the nationals of Danzig under what conditions the World War will be ended. The Second World War began with the invasion of the German Reich. In % the Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses, but as the only state and its nationals, the Free City of Danzig has not yet received reparations.

If the Danzig nationals want to receive reparations, they must end the World War. The time has come.

10 With the amendment of the Nationality Act of the German Reich, it is now defined who is liable for reparations.

This includes the "German" judge at this Court Mr. Georg Nolte. Mr. Nolte is not a "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". Thus, not a "national" of the FRG, but a national of the National Socialist German Reich.

With the amendment of the Nationality Act of the German Reich, issued July 22, 1913, as of Aug. 21, 2021, it is confirmed that the "nationality" "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG" is no longer recognized by the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, as well as the entire post-war order. There is the declaration to continue the world war and is also actively pursued under deception in legal relations.

But towards Danzigers, their ordre public is always to be observed by everyone, whether friend or enemy.

11 Does this Court now recognize that Mr. Georg Nolte, as a national of the National Socialist German Reich, may be a member of this Court, or must Mr. Georg Nolte be excluded from this judicial office?

Does this Court still have jurisdiction in the matter of the Versailles Peace Treaty or is it the sole responsibility of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig themselves to provide for its protection?

12 The Corona measures in the German-speaking countries are now downright insane; common sense is under attack.

After two years, a comparison of countries clearly proves that all Corona measures, including "vaccinations" are counterproductive. One only has to compare Israel with Gaza. While Israel is overrun by the corona virus despite the 4th vaccination, nothing is noticed in Gaza. Not even the medical staff wears masks.

Every state can do what it thinks is right.

So does the Free City of Danzig. And clearly, without emergency clinics, without danger allowances, Corona measures are not allowed, simply illegal.

The Corona measures are a violation of Article 43 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare with respect to the nationals of Danzig. The Applicant has a private health insurance. This is responsible for health care costs.

But instead, the Applicant must contribute, through tax payments, to the cost of masks that do not protect against infection in the long run. In tests that make as much sense as a goiter and in vaccinations that the Applicant does not need. The Applicant has tried everything to get infected with corona patients, it demonstrably does not work. A suspected reason for this could be that the Applicant smokes. The Applicant is already paying increased taxes for this.

Article 48 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare is violated.

Meanwhile, a military conflict in Europe can no longer be ruled out.

And what about the people of Danzig?

We Danzig nationals do not renounce our right to be spared from any war and insist on our duty not to participate in any way in international disputes.

Especially not in Europe and certainly not against the Russian Federation.

The Soviet Union/Russian Federation has always shown consideration for the Free City of Danzig. The Soviet general in charge had assured the people of Danzig of life and property in 1945. It was only because Hitler's order was followed to wage a house-to-house combat

around Danzig, using the population as a living shield, that Danzig was completely destroyed. The Soviet Union wanted a peace treaty already in 1953.

Already in the 70s of the last century protests were always coming from Danzig. Unlike Czechoslovakia, for example, the Soviet Union did not interfere there.

Mr. President Putin of the Russian Federation, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War in Danzig, said that by far not everything has been said. The Russian Federation commemorates the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials annually. The "Germans" do not.

European countries do not feel safe from the Russian Federation. But the Russian Federation rightly perceives the deployment of NATO forces to the Russian Federation's border as a threat. What else? The Russian Federation has not left it to the Danzig people alone to arrange their defense.

One of the conditions of the 2 + 4 Treaty is that the territory of the GDR must not be entered by foreign forces.

What was the reason, the intention of this regulation? How is it to be interpreted? Especially if the 2 + 4 Treaty is not fulfilled.

Is now the International Court of Justice in The Hague still the legal successor of the Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague?

Is the International Court of Justice still competent to determine whether Art. 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty or the Danzig ordre public is violated?

Is the United Nations still the legal successor to the League of Nations and competent to protect the Danzigers if their ordre public is withdrawn?

Or is the Free City of Danzig competent to possibly designate a new successor to the League of Nations?

13 Does this Court still recognize the Versailles Peace Treaty or not?  
If not, what is the nationality of the Applicant in the opinion of the Court?

The Applicant has taken his oath on the ordre public of the FRG, which is legally identical with the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig.

This ordre public cannot be withdrawn. This has now been confirmed even by the nationals of the German Reich. However, they have also confirmed that they reject the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig by the FRG and therefore prosecute, for example, Mrs. Karin Leffer.

The Applicant is a national of Danzig. However, if the Versailles Peace Treaty is not recognized, then the Applicant is British and the FRG may be a member of the British Commonwealth with the ordre public of Danzig or the Applicant is a national of the German Kaiser. Then the Applicant must renegotiate the Versailles Peace Treaty as the representative of the German Emperor.

It was always the intention of the Germans to renegotiate the Versailles Peace Treaty. They did sign the Versailles Peace Treaty as representatives of the Weimar Constitution. But the Weimar Constitution has no scope. Instead, to this day they continue to adhere to the Nationality Act passed by the German Emperor, with scope extending to the Russian border.

14 The rulers of the German Reich were asked before the court in Washington D.C. and before the Berlin Administrative Court to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty. According to Article 1 of

this Treaty, a constitution must be adopted to which the Danzigers agree. A constitution for the FRG must regulate only the legal succession of the Versailles Peace Treaty Art. 100 - 108 Free City of Danzig. But the Versailles Peace Treaty was never recognized by the nationals of the German Reich.

It is a sober fact that the German state of Bavaria is again a de facto dictatorship. It is a sober fact that the right to independent, impartial judges and fair trials, guaranteed under international law, can no longer be claimed in Europe.

It is a sober fact that at least 95% of Europeans want a Europe of law, freedom and security. The Russian Federation also has an interest in this, as does the rest of the world. The rest of the world also has no interest in a Europe in which the peace of law is not maintained. The rest of the world also has an interest in ensuring that treaties under international law are respected

If this Court does not claim jurisdiction, the Applicant considers itself entitled and obliged to ensure that an area of law, freedom and security is restored in Europe. International forces enforce this area of law, freedom and security on the basis of the decision of an international arbitral tribunal.

Finally, quite soberly and factually, the Applicant is still entitled to inherited claims for damages and claims for compensation for expropriation without compensation and deprivation of liberty.

If the United Nations does not enforce these claims, then, according to all that is law, the Applicant is entitled to organize international armed forces at the expense of the nationals of the German Reich in order to enforce these claims. If these claims are enforced, again the nationals of the German Reich will be forced to comply with international law.

If the Applicant does not receive a right, what right do the "Germans" still have ? Which right the Europeans?

15 The 2 + 4 Treaty of 1990 has not been realized to this day. NATO as an alliance of values is not suitable to protect the nationals of Danzig from the Bavarian dictatorship. With Bavaria in NATO, North Korea can also be in NATO and of course the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation already wanted to join NATO once. What is there against stationing an international force in Germany, which acts on the basis of a judgment of an international court. Annually 1'500'000'000'000,-€ are spent for the military, but for environmental protection only 100'000'000'000,-€.

Isn't it time to create, with a peace treaty, a permanent international force which, on the basis of an international arbitration award, will assist any state that requests it? An international force that no one can claim to threaten.

It is not the Russian Federation that threatens democracy in Europe. NATO defends the de facto dictatorship of Bavaria.

It is not the Russian Federation that persecutes the nationals of Danzig, but the Nazis.

The Soviet Union warned against the Nazis in the League of Nations, while the West made an appeasement to Hitler. If Poland had not refused to allow Soviet troops to be moved to the German-Polish border in the event of war, then the Hitler-Stalin Pact would not have existed.

Now Europe is again dominated by the Nazis. How should the Europeans regain their human rights without the Russian Federation or without the Free City of Danzig?

16 The 2 + 4 Treaty is not realized. Formally, the Russian Federation is still an occupying power and is entitled and obliged to enforce the public order of the Danzig nationals in Germany.

If the Russian Federation enforces the rights of the Danzigers, then no other European state need fear the Russian Federation. Every European can claim to be subject to Danzig law. In addition further states are asked to station armed forces in the FRG at the expense of the nationals of the German Reich, which become active after decision of an international court. Who wants to refuse this with which right? NATO treaties were also concluded by "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law" and not with the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich. Also the members of the German armed forces have taken the oath to defend the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig and thus to enforce the claims for damages of the Applicant.

So who wants to prevent, and by what right, that the Applicant commissions international armed forces to enforce his rights?

It is hereby immediately demanded to seize the emoluments, the salary of Mr. Georg Nolte and to put them at the disposal of the Applicant.

It is up to Mr. Georg Nolte to prove that he is not obliged to make any payment.

## **A Formalities**

### **1 The Parties**

#### **1.1 The Free City of Danzig**

17 Art. 100 - 108 of the Versailles Peace Treaty was created as an instrument to preserve peace before the Declarations of Human Rights existed. Without the will of the victorious powers of the First World War to establish the Free City of Danzig, there would be no Free City of Danzig. The Applicant's father would either not be affected by World War II at all because he was born in East Africa and returned to the League of Nations Mandate Territory, his native Tanganyika. Thus, he would have that nationality or he would have been compensated for his service in World War II.

Then the Applicant would not have been expropriated without compensation and deprived of his freedom.

Mrs. Karin Leffer would therefore not be wanted on an arrest warrant.

With the Free City of Danzig, an area of law, freedom and security was created in Europe for the first time.

Human rights can only ever be violated by states.

According to Article 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the nationals of Danzig were placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

*Article 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.*

In return, no Danzig national may resort to military means for his defense; even the acceptance of decorations is forbidden, Art. 73 of the Danzig Constitution.

"No national of Danzig may accept titles or decorations."

The Free City of Danzig can therefore never be a belligerent in the meaning of Section 1 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare. The *ordre public* must always be upheld, whether enemy or friend. No Danzig national may follow an instruction which violates his *ordre public*.

18 According to Article 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig shall be agreed upon with representatives of Danzig and the League of Nations.

*Article 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.*

Thus, the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a treaty of citizens with states.

This treaty cannot be terminated even by the overwhelming majority of the population of Danzig, Art. 49 of the Danzig Constitution.

*"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."*

Danzig Constitution Article 71. *"Fundamental rights and duties shall be the guide and barrier of legislation, administration of justice and administration in the State."*

These are defined in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution.

*"All laws and regulations in force in the territory of the Free City of Danzig at the time of the entry into force of this Constitution shall remain in force..."*

According to Art. 76, the people of Danzig enjoy protection from foreign countries, both at home and abroad.

*"With respect to foreign countries, all nationals within and outside the territory of the State are entitled to the protection of the State."*

That is, even if the vast majority of the population is in favor of a law, it may not be applied if it does not comply with the Civil Code. Compliance with the Civil Code is superior international law under Article 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The League of Nations, with legal succession to the United Nations, is responsible for ensuring that these provisions are observed and is liable for violations.

19 The separation of powers is unsurpassably regulated in the Free City of Danzig. The legislature (legislative branch) is internationally supervised by the supreme power of the state (executive branch) for compliance with the constitution and acts only on the basis of an international court (judicial branch).

The precedent for this is present. The Nazis had provided the legislature and the government through elections in the last century. As a result, they began to introduce Nazi law. About this, Danzig citizens complained and the Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague, in the opinion Series A/B No. 65, stated that the Free City of Danzig is a constitutional state and the laws enacted violate the Constitution. As a result, Great Britain announced to take over the executive power in the Free City of Danzig. As a result, the laws were struck down again.

### **1.1.1 Danzig as an Area of Law, Freedom and Security**

20 Anyone could 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 French were silent when the German Reich took back the Saarland. The French were silent when the German Reich annexed Austria.

But with the invasion of Danzig, the battle cry of the French was, "For the freedom of Danzig." It became clear that the "Germans" were not concerned with revising the peace treaty, but with eliminating an area of law, freedom and security for all. Again, the battle cry of the French was not, "For France." or "For Poland," but "For the freedom of Danzig."

Mrs. Karin Leffer is working for peace and thus for the freedom of all people. She is therefore wanted on an arrest warrant. This arrest warrant is thus directed against anyone who wants justice, freedom and security.

The battle cry, not in the military meaning, but of civil society must therefore be: "For the freedom of Mrs. Leffer". Anyone who does not join in must be suspected of failing to provide assistance, as an enemy of civil society.

### **1.1.2 The Second World War began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig by the German Reich.**

#### **1.1.2.1 The Nuremberg War Crimes Trials**

21 The Second World War began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig by the nationals of the German Reich on Sept. 01, 1939 at 4:45 a.m. - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. The nationality of the National Socialist Reich was imposed on the Danzig citizens, thus depriving them of the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig - Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. The male population was pressed into military service against its own protecting powers and thus enslaved. Those who refused were sent to the Stutthof concentration camp. There only 35% of the inmates survived. Finally, Danzig was declared a fortress, the population was forbidden to escape, it was to serve as a living shield against the Soviets. Thus, the extermination of the Danzigers was ordered - Indictment No. 3 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

22 The Germans fought total war and totally lost. They violated the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare and thus lost all rights. The East Germans were allowed to be murdered, beaten to death and raped en masse with impunity. Finally, they were expropriated and expelled without compensation. The Sudeten Germans were also expropriated and expelled without compensation. France declared the Saarland a sovereign state with its own constitution and nationality. However, no other state recognized the Saarland because the highest judges were French. The Saarland did not become part of the FRG until after the London Debt Agreement of 1953. Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands annexed German territories. The Germans never had a say in the matter. It was not until 1963 that the territories annexed by the Benelux countries were bought back.

23 And what about the Free City of Danzig?

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

24 What about the Applicant? All participants in the war, even the SS received wages and pensions for their war actions.

Excluded are those from Danzig who resisted conscription into the Wehrmacht, such as the Applicant's father.

### **1.2 The German Reich**

25 The nationals of the German Reich violated the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare and lost all rights.

The German Reich waged a house-to-house combat for Berlin. Berlin was thus a fortress under international law. A fortress enjoys no protection in war. What applied to the capital applied to the whole country. It was no longer possible to form an independent government. The German Reich is extinct under international law. The nationals of the German Reich enjoy no protection from their government and are defined under international law as refugees and displaced persons. Art. 116 GG: *„...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.“* Clear: The FRG has nothing to do with the German Reich. The nationals of the German Reich, as it existed in the borders of 1937, are the refugees and displaced persons in the meaning of Art. 116 GG", to whom the ordre public of the German Reich at the time of Jan. 1920 (Danzig Constitution Art. 116) was returned.

26 Basically, the German Reich in the meaning of international law had already been eliminated in 1933. The Nationality Act was: Reich and Nationality Act. The German Reich was an association of sovereign states that had their own Nationality Acts. Reich citizenship referred to residents of the colonies who were granted German Reich nationality upon application.

In 1933, the nationality of the states of the German Reich was eliminated. There was only Reich nationality left, but no territory to it. The ordre public of the German Reich belonging to the Nationality Act was eliminated in favor of Nazi law. Thus, the German Reich as a subject of international law had basically already ceased to exist in 1933. The real power in the Reich was held by the SS, an international organization without a defined ordre public.

### **1.2.1 The SS (Schutzstaffel, Sturmsschutz, Satanic Sect)**

27 National Socialism is not a political idea, but a pseudo-religion. If one assumes that the opposite of what is said is true, then one is usually correct. When the Nazi propaganda minister Goebels asked the Germans in 1943, "Do you want total war?" he already knew that the war was hopelessly lost. He therefore meant: "Do you want your total annihilation?". The Germans cheered: "Jaaa".

Does anyone seriously want to claim that the whole of Germany was not a madhouse? Every thinking German had to be aware that the war was already lost. That is why the Scholl siblings founded the "White Rose" and pointed out on leaflets that the continuation of the war was nothing but senseless killing. The Scholl siblings were executed for this reason. On the official website of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice it is reported about Mr. Attorney General Lückemann and Mr. Chief Public Prosecutor Lohneis that they were appointed as disciplinary superiors of the judges. Reference was made to the traveling exhibition on the "White Rose" and where it leads when the independence of judges is eliminated. Namely to the murder of critics by judges. Surely there is no more cynical way to demonstrate that the Germans are once again not sane.

The SS was the so-called elite. They had their own rituals, which were held under the "Black Sun". The "Black Sun" is the symbol that the opposite is always true of what is claimed. Among other things, children were baptized with a silver dagger, and so on.

The SS already consisted of 30 different nationalities in the last century. It was the real ruler in the German Reich and also directed against the Germans. The Reichsführer of the SS Heinrich Himmler had even issued the order that SS members had to impregnate the wives of the German Wehrmacht members. Only because Hitler feared for the fighting morale of the German Wehrmacht was this order withdrawn.

28 The German Wehrmacht was only the auxiliary force of the SS to establish its rule in Europe. The SS had its own army and was thus a belligerent in the meaning of section one of the Hague Convention on Land Warfare. But the SS was also subordinate to the police, with the secret police, Interpol and the secret service. Crimes against humanity were committed by the SS. The concentration camps (KZ) were operated by the SS. The SS got paid by industry to run the concentration camps.

The SS printed £ notes. What SS assets were hidden and stored in what accounts after the war could never be uncovered.

The SS never surrendered.

After the war, SS members were back in important offices. 80% of the post-war judges were members of the NSDAP and the SS.

The daughter of Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, an ardent supporter of the SS until her death, was an employee of the German Federal Intelligence Service (Bundesnachrichtendienst). The Federal Police was founded by a member of the SS. The later employer president Schleyer was an SS captain, etc....

29 The practice of not signing court verdicts, contrary to the legal provisions that were on paper even then, was introduced by the Nazis. The prosecutors of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials had problems proving individual guilt because nothing was signed.

Why sign anything when the highest legal order was the order?

30 In the meantime, Nazi law is being practiced again. This is simply recognizable for everyone. According to the *ordre public* of the FRG, the Free City of Danzig and the German Reich until 1933, official documents must bear the signature of the issuer. According to Section 839 of the Civil Code, the official is personally liable for the legality of his act. An administrative official, like a judge, must therefore sign so that his personal liability is expressed.

However, all legally relevant letters, such as an arrest warrant, are no longer signed. Who accepts this, rejects the *ordre public* of the FRG and with it to be "German in the meaning of Article 116 GG".

He thereby confesses to be a member of the SS and to follow every order and no longer the laws.

But who knows that?

Approximately 80% of the inhabitants of the FRG believe the 2 + 4 Treaty would be realized and they would be nationals of the sovereign, free democratic state under the rule of law FRG. So also the Ambassador of the FRG in the USA assures in the preface to the bilateral contracts with the USA that the FRG is a free democratic state under the rule of law, which submits to EU law.

But what nationality do the Ambassadors of the FRG have? Which Constitution, from when, with which scope, which Nationality Act from which date, with which territory and national law/*ordre public*, in force when, do they have?

## **1.3 The United Nations**

### **1.3.1 Charter of the United Nations**

31 Preamble

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and

small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained,

#### *Article 33*

*(1) The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.*

#### *Article 53*

*(1) The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.*

*(2) The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of the Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.*

#### *Art. 107*

*Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.*

#### 217 A (III). Universal Declaration of Human Rights

##### Preamble

*Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,....*

#### *Article 10*

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

It has already been established: Anyone who eliminates the independence and impartiality of judges eliminates the rule of law and ultimately provokes bloody uprisings. Those who eliminate the independence and impartiality of the state courts have as their motive that they want to provoke mass murder.

### **1.3.2 The International Court of Justice in The Hague**

32 According to Article 37 of the Statutes, the International Court of Justice in The Hague has jurisdiction over matters concerning the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice, respectively

#### Article 37

*Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International*

*Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.*

The precedent is: The Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, Series A/B No. 65 states:

*Consistency of Certain Danzig Legislative Decrees with the Constitution of the Free City*  
„As regards the second condition, the Court observes that among the principles which the decrees are bound to respect is, as already pointed out, the principle which determines the position of the individual by according him certain fundamental rights...”

„...The problem of the repression of crime may be approached from two different standpoints, that of the individual and that of the community. From the former standpoint, the object is to protect the individual against the State : this object finds its expression in the maxim *N u l l a pœna sine lege* .....ceptions ; **the Danzig Constitution is based upon the former. For this Constitution takes as its starting-point the fundamental rights of the individual...**“

„...**To sum up, the Court holds that the decrees of August 10, 1935, are not consistent with the guarantees which Part II of the Danzig Constitution provides for fundamental rights.**“

#### 1.4 The Applicant

33 Mr. Beowulf von Prince is a national of the Free City of Danzig.

Proof: Official confirmation by the Government of Lower Franconia and that he is therefore "German in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law"  
- see Exhibit 1.

Proof: official documents of the United Nations - see Exhibit 2

34 The Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince is entitled to personal claims for damages/reparations from the Second World War, confirmed by an expert opinion in the amount of Shs 10'133'332,50 (English shillings; extrapolated with the performance of the Dow Jones today approx. \$ 60'000'000 – 70'000'000,00).

Proof: official documents of the United Nations - see Exhibit 2

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/?ln=en>

Tom Adalbert of Prince

link <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1656856?ln=en>;

35 Without the establishment of the Free City of Danzig, also by the United States of America, the Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince would not be a Danzig national, but a British national.

Proof: the uncle of the Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince is British.

36 All participants in the war, even the SS received wages and pensions for their war activities.

Excluded are those from Danzig who resisted conscription into the Wehrmacht, such as the Applicant's father.

What about this?

37 The Applicant was deprived of his livelihood, expropriated without compensation, and deprived of his liberty expressly because of his nationality, even in violation of the European Convention on Extradition.

A few examples. The Applicant left a plot of land to Mrs. Hain for her use at cost price in the amount of 16'250,-€. The Applicant had already once obtained a building permit for this plot of land. The Bavarian Administrative Court of Bayreuth had ruled as recently as 1999 that the Applicant's rights had been unlawfully infringed. The Applicant had therefore fully developed this plot of land. Mrs. Hain submitted a building application. If the building application is not rejected for reasons of building law, the Applicant receives the average building land price. The Applicant received 15'000,-€. The government lawyer of the district office reported the Applicant for fraud. Subject: Enforcement of the forest law: sold forest as building land. In the hearing at Coburg District Court on March 30, 2005, the court minutes were massively falsified, proven by audio recording, witnesses and press reports. The Applicant was sentenced to 9 months in prison. The Applicant received 15'000,- € from Mrs. Hain, the Applicant paid back 43'000,- €.

The Applicant sold a plot of land designated as building land. The government lawyer Mrs. Engel of the Coburg District Office reported the Applicant for fraud. Reproach: Sold building plot, although this is not developed. The Applicant bought extra development rights. The municipality refused the development of the building site via the public road. The Applicant exercised the development right in the only possible place. The police came, stopped the development, the already laid development pipes were torn out. The Applicant received a criminal complaint for trespassing. The Coburg District Office reported the Applicant for illegal possession of weapons. These weapons were hunting weapons that the Applicant had to purchase on official orders in order to be able to exercise his profession as a professional hunter. These hunting weapons had been officially registered for 30 years. The difference between illegal gun ownership and legal gun ownership is simple. Legal gun ownership is officially registered guns. Illegal weapons are not registered.

How does something like this come about? The Applicant, as a Forestry Inspector, had to deal with all the disasters of the century that can befall a forest. Instead of 4 workers, he had up to 40. The Applicant worked 160 hours in 10 days, including Saturday and Sunday. The fact that the Applicant worked on holidays such as Christmas and New Year's Day was the norm. In only 15 working years, the Applicant has worked the target of 45 working years.

But the Applicant has sued for damages because of the German-Polish Border Treaty of 1990. This lawsuit was left unresolved until the Federal Constitutional Court Act was amended. After that, it was no longer necessary to accept lawsuits. 2004 the Applicant had 2 Polish Limited Liability Companies (GmbH), a management consultancy Limited Liability Company (GmbH) and in addition 4 graduated employees trained, a house with 4 condominiums on a 25'000m<sup>2</sup> property, 10'000m<sup>2</sup> of it developed, 4'000m<sup>2</sup> designated building land and Christmas tree and decorative trimmings cultivations. Even in North Korea, the Applicant would be a respected citizen. And suddenly the Applicant is a consistent criminal.

38 Against his will, the Applicant was extradited from Switzerland. Unauthorized law enforcement measures were carried out there. This is a violation of the Principle of Speciality (extradition is only for the specifically authorized case), this is a violation of the general rules of international law. Everyone who possessed a Danzig identity card was convicted of incitement and complicity in forgery of documents. The only evidence is the testimony of Mr.

Kellner, who claims that a Danzig identity card is a forgery of a Federal German identity card. What is the point of someone obtaining a forged ID if they have a genuine one? The Applicant and Mrs. Leffer are named as perpetrators. In the Indictment that arose from this, Case No.: 1 KLS 123 Js 3979/11: it says as an allegation: „Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. von Prince are the representatives of the Free City of Danzig. They recognize German law only in part.“ If the Danzig identity card were a forgery, then the criminal charge: Section 276 Procuring false official identity cards would be correct. But the criminal charge is Forgery of Documents Section 267. The penalty is double. With the correct criminal charge, a statute of limitations would have occurred long ago - see more on this under: Independence of Courts Completely Eliminated, Marginals 42-50.

## **B. The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was conceived as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig by the Basic Law**

39 The " people of the state" of the FRG are the nationals of Danzig, "the holders of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law," while the nationals of the German Reich are the refugees and expellees of German ethnicity who have been admitted to the territory of the German Reich.

40 The legal succession is only confirmed under international law when the nationals of Danzig agree to a constitution for the FRG. The Versailles Peace Treaty is a fundamental treaty under international law. If it were to be amended, then all parties to the treaty would have to agree, including the Free City of Danzig. Without the consent of all contracting parties, only legal successions can be redefined.

41 The nationals of the German Reich are obliged to fulfill their obligations to the nationals of Danzig:

Art. 25 GG: *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.*

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

According to Art. 79 (1) sentence two, the GG cannot be amended insofar as it concerns peace treaty, occupation law (Danzig law) and defense law issues. According to Article 116 GG, the Danzigers are "in possession of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 GG." Art. 116 GG refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." But the GG can be changed by a constitution according to Art. 146 GG. A constitution under Art. 146 GG must be approved by the Danzigers. Only through the consent of the Danzigers can decisions be made on peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues.

The GG still exists on paper. But the scope Art. 23 GG was abolished and thus formally the GG. Taxes may no longer be levied under Section 1 of the Income Tax Act.

The essential provisions on the state structure of the GG are no longer observed.

## **1 The independence of the courts in the EU was eliminated and thus the Federal Republic of Germany**

42 Courts in the EU do not have the independence to expose this fraud.

The German state of Bavaria is again a de facto dictatorship and all Europeans follow this dictatorship.

This has now been indirectly confirmed by the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg (ECJ).

In May 2017 the ECJ had to confirm due to a preliminary inquiry of Irish courts that German prosecutors are not judicial/judicial authorities because they lack independence - see Exhibit 7 press release of the ECJ. 5'000 German arrest warrants had to be reissued. The German Ministry of Justice spends 40'000'000,-€ for the advertising campaign with the slogan: "We are the rule of law." Nothing has changed.

Because of this judgment and the EU complaints against the Polish judicial reform, a judge from the German state of Hesse submitted a preliminary inquiry to the EU Court of Justice as to whether he is independent. He reasoned that he is appointed and promoted by political officials. The Advocate General at the ECJ immediately rejected the complaint on the grounds that the judge is independent as long as he does not receive direct instructions.

Subsequently, a judge from the German state of Thuringia filed the preliminary question on whether he is independent, Case No. of the ECJ C-276/20 - 1. He reasons that the powers of the state are not separate, but intertwined. He is not only appointed and promoted by political officials, but was also appointed as an official bound by instructions. This preliminary inquiry has now been at the ECJ for almost 2 years without being processed. There is, of course, imminent danger. Due to different agreements other states must execute German judgements without examination.

Thereby the judges from the German Federal State Thuringia are still independent opposite the judges from the German Federal State Bavaria. In the German State of Bavaria, the independence of judges has been completely eliminated. Lawyers who want to bring this up are disbarred. Contrary to Art. 6 ECHR, however, one must be represented by a lawyer even before the regional court if one wants to file a lawsuit there or is sued there.

43 The 2005 Judges and Prosecutors Act subjected judges and prosecutors to the disciplinary law for soldiers. In the German State of Bavaria (as in the last century), the independence of judges has been completely eliminated. The Bavarian Minister President appoints and dismisses the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice issues orders to prosecutors. The Minister of Justice appoints, promotes and transfers judges and prosecutors. One and the same person changes position at the same court from prosecutor, then to judge and again to prosecutor.

Proof: For example, Dr. Koch at the Coburg Regional Court.

44 This is already not possible because of the different oath that a judge and a public prosecutor have to take.

Proof: The oath of the judge is to the truth, that of the public prosecutor to the law.

45 Prosecutors of the courts are appointed disciplinary superiors of judges. For example, Mr. Attorney General Lückemann of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court is appointed President/Disciplinary Superior of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. Mr. Lohneis, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court, is appointed President of the Coburg Regional Court. If one wants a retrial before the Coburg Regional Court, the case is transferred to the Bamberg Regional Court. Mr. Lohneis is now President of the Regional Court there. He has been succeeded as President of the Coburg Regional Court by Mrs. Ursula Haderlein. She was previously group leader of the Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office.

Proof: This can be easily read on the Internet. This fulfills among other things the criminal offense under Section 92 of the German Criminal Code (StGB), High Treason.

46 The incoming cases are not assigned to the judges randomly according to the legal provisions, but alphabetically. One always stands before the same judge, even if one has

rejected him or her because of bias. This is a violation of Article 101 of the Basic Law and Section 16 of the Courts Constitution Act.

Proof: Roster allocating Court Business of the Coburg Regional Court.

Proof: For example, the roster allocating court business in the German Federal State of Baden-Württemberg.

47 It goes without saying that motions to recuse are not processed.

Proof: Numerous proceedings of the Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince.

48 Court minutes are not kept verbatim. It is only noted, "The witness testified." What the witness testified to, whether for the defendant or against him is not recorded. It can no longer be checked by the next instance on what basis the verdict was reached. This is a violation of Section 273 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Proof: court minutes; furthermore, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung reported on this in Sept. 2019.

49 Contrary to all legal provisions, judgments are not served with the signature of the judge; rather, it is certified that no judge has signed.

There is no evidence of an expression of the judge's will. There is no one responsible for the judgment.

Proof - see Exhibit 6 Letter from Bamberg Higher Regional Court dated June 17, 2020.

50 "Judgments" are stamped with Amtsgericht Bayern or Oberlandesgericht Bayern. There are no such courts.

Proof - see Exhibit 6 Letter from the Bamberg Higher Regional Court dated June 17, 2020.

51 Mrs. Karin Leffer is still wanted with a warrant of arrest, although she never received any money for the fact that she certified the data on Danzig identity cards completely correctly on the basis of notarial certifications. The fact that in the matter of Danzig identity cards approx. 20 acquittals, among them acquittals of the 1st class, were given, does not interest the Bavarians.

If a Danzig identity card were a forgery, then the matter would have been barred by the statute of limitations long ago.

But one makes a document forgery from an identity card forgery.

Who is to judge whether a Danzig identity card issued under the responsibility of the Applicant is a forgery of an identity card - see Exhibit 3? A national of the German Reich or a national of Danzig?

Until 1999, a German passport was not proof of a nationality - precisely because of Article 116 of the German Basic Law, a German passport could not be proof of a nationality. The passport could only show the status of a German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG. The nationality in a German passport is: "German". Since 1999, a German passport should correctly state "German Reich" as nationality. Since 1999, a German passport is no longer proof of nationality, for example to benefit from the double taxation agreements of the FRG.

Since 1999, is not a German passport a forgery of an identity card?

An identity card should indicate the identity of the person. The identity includes the nationality and thus the ordre public and the international treaties are defined. Precisely in order to prove, for example, whether one may benefit from double taxation agreements.

Mr. Judge Georg Nolte presents his German passport and claims, under deception in legal relations, that he is "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". In reality, he is a national of the German Reich.

Is this Court now competent to judge whether a Danzig identity card is a punishable offense and whether forgery of an identity card is a punishable offense under Section 267 Forgery of Documents or punishable under Section 276 Forgery of Identity cards StGB?

52 Are not rather "German" court judgments forgeries of documents? As an example, the letter - letterhead " Bamberg Higher Regional Court", stamped with "Bavarian Higher Regional Court" is presented.

According to Sections 125, 126 of the German Civil Code, court letters must be served with the judge's signature, Sections 216, 275, 345 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure - see the legal texts in the appendix. Instead, it is always certified that no judge has signed. Thus, there is no document, no recognizable expression of will. Certifying that there is also no signature on the original is usually done by an employee. However, an employee is not entitled to carry out an official certification because she has not taken an oath to comply with the law.

53 May a "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG", who invokes the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig or the ordre public of the FRG and rejects the nationality of the German Reich, observe a letter such as the attached Exhibit 6 without recognizing the nationality of the German Reich?

However, all European courts and also Swiss execute Bavarian judgments unchecked, because of the Conventions on Recognition of Judgments.

If the judges of the EU and Switzerland were independent, they would have to stand by their colleague from the German State of Thuringia and file a lawsuit themselves because of the Bavarian conditions and sue their governments themselves because they do not file a state suit against Germany. In doing so, they are rejecting the ordre public agreed under international law and are no longer acting as representatives of a state.

Proof: Extradition proceedings of the Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince

This mainly concerns Austrian judges.

By enforcing German judgments, they are clearly violating human rights and have made an actual connection to Nazi law, Nazi ordre public. The State Treaty of Austria from 1955 is clearly violated.

Proof: State Treaty of Austria - see under Austria.

Therefore, European Courts are basically not competent/entitled to decide for the Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince - see Exhibit 5 Letter to the Federal Administrative Courts.

Pursuant to Section 245 dZPO, there is a legal standstill.

Proof: Section 245 *Interruption due to suspension of the administration of law*

*Should, as the consequence of war or of any other event, the court cease its activities, the proceedings shall be interrupted for the duration of this situation. (state of war - see under reparations)*

Arbitration tribunals thus have jurisdiction. However, the Swiss Confederation itself does not recognize arbitral awards made under its own Arbitration Act.

## **2 Two-plus-Four Treaty on the Final Settlement with Regard to Germany**

### **2.1 The Conditions**

54 Condition according to Art. 1 of the 2 + 4 Treaty is to confirm the present existing borders in Europe.

For this purpose, the legal successions of the existing borders must be defined. The German Reich is extinct under international law. The United Nations was founded as a wartime alliance/enemy against the German Reich and its allies. Anyone who takes sides with the

nationals of the German Reich is an ally of the German Reich and an enemy of the United Nations.

Therefore, the territory of the Free City of Danzig must be redefined, as border changes are described, for example, in the Versailles Peace Treaty.

**SECTION II.  
LUXEMBURG**

**ARTICLE 40**

*With regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany renounces the benefit of all the provisions inserted in her favour in the Treaties of February 8, 1842, April 2, 1847, October 20-25, 1865, August 18, 1866, February 21 and May 11, 1867, May 10, 1871, June 11, 1872, and November 11, 1902, and in all Conventions consequent upon such Treaties. Germany recognises that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg ceased to form part of the German Zollverein as from January 1, 1919, renounces all rights to the exploitation of the railways, adheres to the termination of the regime of neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers relating to the Grand Duchy.*

**SECTION XI.  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG**

**ARTICLE 100**

*Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territory comprised within the following limits:  
from the Baltic Sea southwards to the point where the principal channels of navigation of the Nogat and the Vistula (Weichsel) meet:  
the boundary of East Prussia as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty;*

A constitution of the FRG must therefore regulate the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig with regard to Art. 100 - Territory of the Free City of Danzig and Art. 102 Protection and Art. 103 Guaranteed Right.

In addition again Art. 79 para. 1 sentence 2: The GG cannot be changed, as far as it concerns - peace treaty issues, i.e. reparations or territorial provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty - here Art. 100 of the Versailles Peace Treaty - Territory;  
- occupation law issues - here Art. 103 of the Versailles Peace Treaty - guaranteed rights; and  
- questions of defense law; here Art. 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty - protection of the Danzigers.

But the GG can be amended in connection with Art. 116 and Art. 146 GG, if the Danzigers agree.

55 A First Constitution of the FRG describing the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig has been presented in the meantime. The nationals of the German Reich can accede to it by signing it. With the signature the nationality of the German Reich is rejected. This extinguishes reparation claims and the enemy state clauses of the United Nations Charter, Articles 53 and 107.

Nevertheless, the ruling nationals of the German Reich refuse to confirm the final peace order in Europe.

## 2.2 Extract from the Two-plus-Four-Treaty on the Final Settlement with Regard to Germany

56

**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.*

**ARTICLE 2** *The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic reaffirm their declarations that only peace will emanate from German soil. According to the constitution of the united Germany, acts tending to and undertaken with the intent to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, especially to prepare for aggressive war, are unconstitutional and a punishable offence. The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic declare that the united Germany will never employ any of its weapons except in accordance with its constitution and the Charter of the United Nations.*

**ARTICLE 5 (3)** *....Foreign armed forces and nuclear weapons or their carriers will not be stationed in that part of Germany or deployed there.*

## 2.3 Failure to meet conditions

### 2.3.1 Constitution

57 **The fact that such a constitution was not adopted can be verified quite easily.**

[https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch\\_gg/](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gg/)

*Version information: The translation includes the amendment(s) to the Act by Article 1 of the Act of 29 September 2020 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2048)*

Thus, the GG was not replaced by any constitution after 1990.

*Article 146 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.*

It explicitly states that a constitution has to be adopted.

Article 23 Scope was misleadingly titled EU in 1992.

Misleading because it suggests that this Art. 23 has always existed in this way.

*Art. 23 European Union*

*(1) With a view to establishing a united Europe, the Federal Republic of Germany shall participate...etc.*

### 2.3.2 Prohibition of preparation of war of aggression

58 Of course, one does not find any provision that criminalizes the preparation of a war of aggression, Art. 2 of the 2 + 4 Treaty.

59 According to Art. 79 (1) sentence two GG, the GG can not be amended insofar as it concerns peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues.

Of course, the nationals of the German Reich cannot unilaterally decide on peace treaty regulations, nor on the law of occupation/ordre public to be observed vis-à-vis the Danzigers and, finally, on how the Danzigers want to ensure their protection.

## 2.4 Unification Treaty

60 **Instead of adopting a constitution, the two partly sovereign states FRG and GDR concluded a Unification Treaty.**

### 2.4.1 Extract from the Treaty

[https://www.cvce.eu/obj/the\\_unification\\_treaty\\_between\\_the\\_frg\\_and\\_the\\_gdr\\_berlin\\_31\\_august\\_1990-en-2c391661-db4e-42e5-84f7-bd86108c0b9c.html](https://www.cvce.eu/obj/the_unification_treaty_between_the_frg_and_the_gdr_berlin_31_august_1990-en-2c391661-db4e-42e5-84f7-bd86108c0b9c.html)

*Treaty of 31 August 1990 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic on the establishment of German unity (Unification Treaty)*

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/einigvtr/EinigVtr.pdf>

*EinigVtr. date of issue: Aug. 31, 1990*

*Full citation: "Unification Treaty of August 31, 1990 (Federal Law Gazette 1990 II p. 889), last amended by Article 17 of the Act of July 12, 2021 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 3091)".*

**Status: Last amended by Art. 17 G v. July 12, 2021 I 3091**

#### *Article 3 Entry into Force of the Basic Law*

*Upon the accession taking effect, the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, as published in the Federal Law Gazette Part III, No. 100-1, and last amended by the Act of 21 December 1983 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1481), shall enter into force in the Länder of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia and in that part of Land Berlin where it has not been valid to date, subject to the amendments arising from Article 4, unless otherwise provided in this Treaty.*

#### *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.**

### 2.4.2 Lack of scope

61 **First the Laender of the GDR join the GG and two sentences further the FRG and GDR leave the GG. This is valid until today, see last state July 12, 2021.**

62 According to the Income Tax Act, there has been no scope of the Income Tax Act since Aug. 31, 1990, no legal basis for levying taxes.

Taxes may no longer be levied under Section 1 of the Income Tax Act.

For example, no taxes may be levied on citizens of the USA or their companies in the FRG.

Federal Law Gazette Year 2008 Part II No. 15, issued at Bonn on June 23, 2008:

Double Taxation Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America: Notice of the Revision of the Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion in the Area of Taxes on Income and on Wealth

and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital and Certain Other Taxes

#### *Article 3*

*c) the term "Federal Republic of Germany", used in its geographical meaning, means the territory in which the tax law of the Federal Republic of Germany applies;*

Income Tax Act (EStG), date of issue: Oct. 16, 1934

*Section 1 Inland within the meaning of this law also includes the share due to the Federal Republic of Germany*

*1. at the exclusive economic zone, if there*

*a) the living and non-living natural resources ...*

(Note: The territory of the FRG was defined in Art. 23 Basic Law. With the Unification Treaty between the FRG and GDR, the scope of Art. 23 GG was abolished. Formally, there is no right to levy taxes. There is no longer a legal tax obligation. "Tax payments" are in principle voluntary benefits.)

[https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Steuern/Internationales\\_Steuerrecht/Staatenbezogene\\_Informationen/Laender\\_A\\_Z/Oesterreich/2002-04-05-Oesterreich-Abkommen-DBA-Gesetz.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=3](https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Steuern/Internationales_Steuerrecht/Staatenbezogene_Informationen/Laender_A_Z/Oesterreich/2002-04-05-Oesterreich-Abkommen-DBA-Gesetz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3)

Federal Law Gazette Volume 2002 Part II No. 12, issued at Bonn on April 5, 2002

Law on the Agreement of August 24, 2000 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria for the avoidance of double taxation and the Republic of Austria for the Avoidance of Double Taxation in the Field of Taxes on Income and on Capital Of March 26, 2002

Article 3 General Definitions

*(1) For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires*

*(b) the term "Federal Republic of Germany" means the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and the area of the seabed, its subsoil and the overlying water column adjacent to the territorial sea in which the Federal Republic of Germany exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing living and non-living natural resources **in accordance with international law** and its national legislation;*

*(c) the term "Republic of Austria" means the territory of the Republic of Austria;*

In accordance with international law means: as long as there is no final peace settlement with the Danzigers, taxes may only be levied in accordance with Art. 48 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare.

63 Only "Germans within the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" can benefit from double taxation agreements:

Article 3

***"(h) the expression "national" means***

***bb) with respect to the Federal Republic of Germany, all Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and all legal entities .... "***

It is quite clear: Since the insertion of Section 40a in the Nationality Act 1999, no national of the German Reich and no German companies are allowed to benefit from the double taxation agreements. Since 1999, all "Germans" are committing tax fraud because of government deception in international legal relations. They have to pay taxes abroad retroactively. Even the Aug. 21, 2021 amendment to the Nationality Act does not change this sober fact. The German criminal offense of tax evasion no longer exists, it is only on paper. Prosecution for tax evasion is illegal. Citizens are declared criminals for acts committed by the government.

But, for example, Mrs. Karin Leffer is wanted with an arrest warrant because she claims to be "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". She is prosecuted because she advocates that every resident of the FRG can benefit from the double taxation agreements. She advocates that no resident of the FRG has to pay reparations and that, for example, the sovereignty of Austria is also preserved.

So the two partly sovereign states of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic still exist. Also the EU has a common parliament of all EU states. But no common constitution, just as little as the FRG and GDR.

### **3 Nationality**

#### **3.1 Nationality of the Basic Law**

64 The "nationals" of the Federal Republic of Germany, are the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG". These are the Danzigers, because Art. 116 refers to the *ordre public* of

the Free City of Danzig, defined in Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution. This "nationality", "German in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG" is no longer recognized by the nationals of the German Reich.

Thus, the *ordre public* of the FRG, the international treaties of the FRG, which were concluded by the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG", for example the extradition treaty with Switzerland or just the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU are no longer recognized.

According to Art. 4 (2) of the Unification Treaty, the scope, Art. 23 GG is still repealed and thus the formal validity of the GG.

### 3.2 Nationality of the GDR

65 In 1949, the GG was promulgated for the FRG and the GDR adopted a constitution. However, the Nationality Act of the German Reich, date of issue 22 July 1913 in the GDR, was still in force.

Only in 1967 the GDR gave itself its own Nationality Act.

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staatsb%C3%BCrgerschaft\\_der\\_DDR](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staatsb%C3%BCrgerschaft_der_DDR)

Nationality of the GDR was introduced on February 20, 1967 by the Law on Nationality of the German Democratic Republic (Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz), which was passed by the People's Chamber of the GDR.

This Act repealed in the German Democratic Republic the all-German Reich and Nationality Act (RuStAG) of 1913, which had been in force until then, and abolished the uniform German nationality still enshrined in the first GDR Constitution of 1949.

**This Nationality Act of the GDR was never officially repealed.**

**Thus, there are still two partly sovereign states, the FRG and the GDR.**

The Federal Constitutional Court concluded from the reunification requirement that the granting of GDR nationality automatically led to the acquisition of German nationality in the meaning of the Reich and Nationality Act - i.e. even for citizens who were not Germans before naturalization in the meaning of the Basic Law. This applied "**within the limits of *ordre public***".

### 3.3 Holders of German Nationality

66 The Federal Constitutional Court states that *ordre public* belongs to nationality.

The *ordre public* applies to the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". The "holders of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" are the nationals of Danzig. In the meaning of Art. 116 refers to Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed."

### 3.4 Prosecution of the "holders of German nationality" and those who invoke it

67 The Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince has filed a lawsuit with Mrs. Karin Leffer at the court in Washington D. C. so that the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized. Mrs. Karin Leffer is still wanted on a warrant. Allegation: "Mrs. Karin Leffer is a representative of the Free City of Danzig." Based on the evidence before the court in Washington D. C., Mrs. Leffer applies for the arrest warrant to be lifted in order to be able to face a trial in freedom. The Bamberg Higher Regional Court of Bavaria/FRG rejects this on the strange grounds that Mrs. Leffer is a "Reichsdeutsche" - see Exhibit 6.

The Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince thinks: "What is this? They are all Reich Germans. Surely they would have to put themselves on trial and the whole government on that ground." The Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince therefore looks at the Nationality Act of the German Reich for the first time. Until then it had never interested him. After all, his father had expressly

rejected this nationality. The Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince comes across Section 40a in the Nationality Act.

### 3.5 Nationality German Reich

68 With the insertion of Section 40a in 1999 into the Nationality Act of the German Reich, execution date July 22, 1913, the "holders of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 GG para. 1" were declared nationals of the German Reich.

Thus, the ordre public of the FRG, which is the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig, was practiced again step by step in favor of the ordre public of the German Reich (Nazi law), which had been introduced since 1933.

69 After the Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince pointed out in Oct. 2020 that this law is null and void without his explicit consent, they repealed this law on Aug. 21, 2021, silently, without debate, after 22 years.

<https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/4560/al153434-0.htm>

*Section 40a of the old version of the German Nationality Act (StAG)*

*1 Any person who on 1 August 1999 is a German national within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law without possessing German nationality shall acquire German nationality on that date.*

This is misleading for laypersons. The "possession of German nationality in the meaning of Article 116 (1) does not, of course, refer to possession of the nationality of the German Reich.

[https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch\\_stag/englisch\\_stag.html](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_stag/englisch_stag.html)

*Version information: The translation includes the amendment(s) to the Act by Article 1 of the Act of 12 August 2021 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 3538)*

#### **Section 40a (repealed)**

70 This is a full admission of guilt. It is confirmed that there is a difference between the "holders of German nationality in the meaning of Art. 116 (1)" and the nationality of the German Reich and that the insertion of Section 40a fulfills the offense under Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

Section 15 of the Nationality Act, date of execution July 22, 1913 was overwritten Aug. 21, 2021.

<https://uk.diplo.de/uk-en/citizenship-by-declaration/2472178>

#### **Acquisition of German citizenship by declaration (new provision of 20 August 2021)**

*On 20 August 2021 some amendments to the German Nationality Act ("Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz" or "StAG") came 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.*

The Applicant Mr. Beowulf von Prince looks up in the reading to this bill.

*The idea of reparation for victims of persecution and their descendants*

*In the view of **Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Kay Hailbronner** of the **University of Constance**, the planned regulation comprehensively takes into account the idea of reparation for victims of persecution under the Nazi regime and their descendants. Section 15 would adequately cover all cases in*

*which the loss of nationality does not consist in the deprivation of nationality, "but other persecution-related causes are decisive.*

Thus, after 72 years, an interpretation of Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law is being attempted. Why? Art. 116 (2) was not changed. Article 116 (2) has existed unchanged since 1949. Were now with Section 15 new facts created?

What is Section 15 now?

*Section 15 Persons who, between 30 January 1933 and 8 May 1945, in connection with persecution for the reasons listed in Article 116 (2) sentence 1 of the Basic Law*

*1. gave up or lost their German citizenship before 26 February 1955,*

*2. were excluded from lawfully acquiring German citizenship through marriage, legitimisation or the collective naturalisation of ethnic Germans,*

*....and their descendants **are to be naturalised upon application***

Everyone believes that he receives the nationality of the Federal Republic of Germany, with the ordre public of the FRG. In fact, he receives the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich, with the ordre public of the Nazis.

### **3.6 Separation into nationals of the German Reich and the Free City of Danzig**

71 One has now three periods:

a) from 30 Jan. 1933 - 08 May 1945 - lawless time, enemy state,

Since the insertion of Section 40a in the Nationality Act, **the application for an identity card** is considered to be an application for the ordre public of the Nazi German Reich.

b) from 08 May 1945 - 26 Feb. 1955, it is necessary to distinguish between the First Act on Nationality and the Second Act on the Regulation of Nationality.

According to the First Act Regulating Nationality of Feb. 22, 1955, one had to explicitly reject the nationality of the German Reich. This is an unchangeable expression of will. Whoever made use of it as a Danzig national is in possession of the ordre public according to Art. 116 and is entitled to reparation. Such persons cannot be naturalized even upon application. Among them is the Plaintiff Mr. BEOWULF VON PRINCE.

Also the application for an identity card does not constitute an application to the ordre public of the Nazis.

72 So now it was decided by the rulers of the nationals of the German Reich (against the will of 95%) of the population that they do not recognize the nationality of the FRG. Even after Section 40a was repealed again, the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 GG" are therefore prosecuted.

Therefore there are again the nationals of the Free City of Danzig and the nationals of the German Reich.

73 With the rejection of the FRG as the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig, every binding legal order and also the international treaties of the FRG are rejected. Therefore, the independence of the courts was completely eliminated and, for example, the Extradition Convention with Switzerland was also violated.

With the overwriting of § 15 of the Nationality Act, date of issue July 22, 1913, as of Aug. 21, 2021, it is made clear: The nationality of the German Reich means: the arbitrary right of the Nazis. The denunciation of the treaties under international law, the refusal of a peace settlement, the continuation of the Second World War, which for the "Germans" is the continuation of the First and we are only in the third phase of the First.

74 **The nationality of the Free City of Danzig is defined** by the Constitution of Danzig from 1920 with scope of application according to Art. 1 of the Constitution of Danzig. There is the Nationality Act from 1920. The ordre public of the Free City of Danzig is defined in Art. 116

of the Danzig Constitution, as the law of the German Reich at the time of Jan. 1920. And the state property is represented by the Danzig Gulden, which is covered by the gold holdings of the Danzigers.

### **3.7 What is the nationality of the German Reich?**

75 The rulers of the nationals of the German Reich hold (against the will of 95% of the population) to their Nationality Act of 1913. This was signed by the German Emperor. The Constitution of the German Empire was replaced by the Weimar Constitution. This has no scope of application. The nationalities of the German Länder applied. These nationalities were eliminated by the Nazis in 1933. Only the Reich nationality was valid. The German Reich nationality applied only to the German colonies. The ordre public of the German Reich was completely eliminated by arbitrary law beginning in 1933. In this way, all international treaties were effectively abrogated. Even the mandatory international law, the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare (HLKO) was violated. A house-to-house combat was waged around Berlin and the capital was declared a fortress. A fortress enjoys no protection whatsoever. What applies to the capital applies to the whole country. The subject of international law, the "German Reich", should already have been declared a Weimar Republic with the Weimar Constitution and, in addition, a new Nationality Act. But the "Weimar" Constitution was deliberately not called the "Berlin" Constitution or the Constitution of the "German Reich" in order to make it clear that the Versailles Peace Treaty was not recognized.

What does the nationality of the German Reich mean now?

The nationality of the German Reich means not to enjoy any rights.

### **3.8 Probably the greatest fraud in the history of mankind can now be easily exposed.**

76 The rulers of the nationals of the German Reich claim to their own population and to foreign countries that they are nationals of the FRG. For example, the EU confirms that only nationals of the FRG can be members of the EU. The Ambassador of the FRG falsely confirms that the FRG is a free democratic constitutional state. He conceals the fact that this has long since ceased to be true.

The ambassadors of the FRG claim to be "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". The Double Taxation Agreement with the USA applies only to "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 (1) GG". But the official confirmation of being "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG" could only be obtained by those who made use of the first Act on the Regulation of Nationality of Feb. 22, 1955. This law has since been repealed. Now nobody can make use of it anymore. This has been indirectly confirmed by the German Federal Office of Administration in Köln upon inquiry by Mrs. Karin Leffer. Mrs. Karin Leffer wants to eliminate the accusation that she is a "Reichsdeutsche" and has therefore applied for confirmation that she is a "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". The Federal Office of Administration is responsible, but does not answer even after several reminders. In such a case, no answer is also an answer. The responsible Federal Office of Administration cannot issue a confirmation that one is "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG". But thereupon the Austrian police is instructed to arrest Mrs. Karin Leffer. This is the order to violate the State Treaty of Austria. The Austrians thus agree to be nationals of the German Reich again.

Proof: <https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/1622/index.htm>

*Attention: This title has been repealed and was valid until incl. Dec. 14, 2010.*

**Law on the Regulation of Nationality Issues (StAngRegG k.a.Abk.)**

Act of 22 Feb. 1955, *Federal Law Gazette I p. 65*; repealed by Article 2 Act of 8 Dec. 2010, *Federal Law Gazette I p. 1864*.

77 The probably biggest fraud in the history of mankind can be uncovered now quite simply, in which each "German" is requested above all naturally abroad to prove his nationality. Who cannot prove that he is "German in the meaning of Art. 116 Abs. 1 GG" (for this he must reject his German Reich nationality) is just a national of the German Reich, without any right. If he does not want to be expropriated without compensation, then he must apply for the nationality of the Free City of Danzig.

### 3.9 Nationality Austria

#### 3.9.1 Second Act Regulating Nationality

78 **With the Second Act** Regulating Nationality, Austrians were declared Austrians again. Austria had been incorporated into the German Reich without resistance in 1938 and had thus ceased to exist under international law. Austria as a sovereign state did not become sovereign again until the State Treaty between Austria and the 4 powers in 1955. Only with the State Treaty of Austria did the nationals of the German Reich recognize the nationality of Austria.

Proof: <https://www.buzer.de/gesetz/6336/a88027.htm>

Note: This title has been repealed and was valid up to and including Dec. 14, 2010.

Act of May 17, 1956, Federal Law Gazette I p. 431; repealed by Article 3 Act of December 8, 2010, Federal Law Gazette I p. 1864.

*The law read as follows: Introductory formula*

*It is hereby established that the Reich Law on the Reunification of Austria with the German Reich of March 13, 1938 ( Reich Law Gazette I p. 237) has ceased to have effect. The legal questions thereby arising in the field of nationality shall be regulated as follows:...*

#### 3.9.2 Repeal of the Second Act: Austrian again Reich Germans

79 With the repeal of this law, the old law applies again. Thus, according to the German Nationality Act § 4, all Austrians are again nationals of the German Reich. Section 4 (1) *A child shall acquire German citizenship by birth if one parent possesses German citizenship.*

#### 3.9.3 Breach of the State Treaty of 1955

80 The State Treaty of Austria of 1955 contains the conditions not to enter into any connection with the nationals of the German Reich and to respect human rights. If Austrians violate these conditions, they in effect reject the nationality of Austria itself. They recognize themselves as nationals of the German Reich.

##### 3.9.3.1 Extract from the State Treaty

81 State Treaty of Austria with the 4 Powers.  
FEDERAL LAW GAZETTE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA  
Volume 1955 Issued on July 30, 1955 39th Piece

*Preamble*

*Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers, and Austria, taking into account the importance of the efforts which the Austrian people themselves have made and **will have to continue to make** for the restoration and **democratic reconstruction** of their country, desire to conclude a treaty **re-establishing** Austria as a free independent and democratic State, thus contributing to the restoration of peace in Europe;*

*Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers desire by means of the present Treaty to settle in accordance with the principles of justice all questions **which are still outstanding in***

connection with the events referred to above, including the annexation of Austria by Hitlerite Germany and participation of Austria in the war as an integral part of Germany; and...

#### Article 1

##### *Re-establishment of Austria as a Free and Independent State*

*The Allied and Associated Powers recognize that Austria is **re-established** as a sovereign, independent and democratic State.*

#### Article 3

##### *Recognition by Germany of Austrian Independence*

*The Allied and Associated Powers will incorporate in the German Peace Treaty provisions for securing from Germany the recognition of Austria's sovereignty and independence and the renunciation by Germany of all territorial and political claims in respect of Austria and Austrian territory.*

#### Article 4

##### *Prohibition of Anschluss*

*1. The Allied and Associated Powers declare that political or economic union between Austria and Germany is prohibited. Austria fully recognizes its responsibilities in this matter and shall not enter into political or economic union with Germany in any form whatsoever.*

*2. In order to prevent such union Austria shall not conclude any agreement with Germany, nor do any act, nor take any measures likely, directly or indirectly, to promote political or economic union with Germany, or to impair its territorial integrity or political or economic independence. Austria further undertakes to prevent within its territory any act likely, directly or indirectly, to promote such union and shall prevent the existence, resurgence and activities of any organizations having as their aim political or economic union with Germany, and pan-German propaganda in favour of union with Germany.*

#### Article 6

##### *Human Rights*

*1. Austria shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Austrian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.*

*2. Austria further undertakes that the laws in force in Austria shall not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Austrian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, professional or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter.*

### **3.9.3.2 Mandatory vaccination in Austria**

82 Austria has now decided that mandatory vaccination will be carried out. According to Nazi ideology, forced vaccination is called "mandatory vaccination." In fact, people have been forced to be vaccinated for a long time. Even if there is no chance to get a job, one gets unemployment insurance only if one gets vaccinated. Even those who can currently prove that they are not infected cannot, for example, buy printer cartridges to settle their written affairs. Already in Jan. 2021, former Austrian Chancellor Kurz announced that he had ordered 40,000,000 vaccine doses for 8,000,000 Austrians. In May 2021, he admits that the coronavirus will accompany us for another three years. The German health minister expresses the same opinion. But with a vaccination, the case of Corona should be settled, a herd

immunity should be achieved. One knows demonstratively obviously that with "vaccinations" no end of Corona illnesses is reached.

Once again: The Austrian Chancellor Kurz buys 5 vaccine doses for every Austrian where it was written on the package insert that there is no approved vaccine, the side effects after the second vaccination are greater than with the first and long-term damage such as cancer or genetic damage are not excluded.

Do we need to explain anything else?

Austrian physicians have already demanded an increase in the budget of € 1,000,000,000 in 2019. They have received nothing to date. But in 2020 alone, 33'000'000'000,-€ were spent on Corona measures. That makes per head approx. 4'000'- €. In Germany, 400'000'000,-€ were spent accordingly. The Applicant was aware from the beginning that he will be infected sooner or later. Why should he then wear an annoying mask? The tests make as much sense as a goiter. The Applicant ordered 20 kg of vitamin C right at the beginning and later bought Ivermectin. In Austria, the Medical Chamber has banned the sale of Ivermectin and withdrawn the license of doctors who do not recommend vaccination. But the applicant distributed his ivermectin to Corona sufferers. Each time, the fever dropped abruptly.

It is completely bizarre, absurd, that someone who can be vaccinated as often as he wants, demands that someone else be vaccinated as well. The Applicant has a private health insurance. His health insurance company sees no reason to increase the rates. The health insurance is responsible for the costs caused by the coronavirus. But the Applicant has to contribute to costs in the amount of 4'000,-€ via taxes in 2020 alone, for measures that he does not want and also does not use.

In the meantime, country comparisons prove that all Corona measures and especially the "vaccinations" were and are counterproductive. For example, a comparison between Israel and Gaza.

Denmark has a vaccination rate of 80% of the population. Despite masks and testing, incidences of 6,000- 8,000 have been found. 6-8% of the population has to be quarantined, although no one shows symptoms of disease. But one knew this already in spring 2020, that only 0.6% of the population is seriously endangered. Dr. Wodarg compared the figures. In Germany, out of 14 million schoolchildren and young people, nine died of influenza in 2019. In 2020, only four from corona. In March 2021, German Chancellor Merkel literally justified the lockdown with "dramatic death figures." In fact, 11,000 fewer people died in March 2021 than in previous years, etc. etc.

Towards a Danzig national, Art. 43 and 48 of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare are violated.

### **C The Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare must be complied with vis-à-vis a Danzig national, regardless of the country in which he is located**

83 The State Treaty of Austria also implies that in a peace settlement with Germany the borders are defined.

The rulers of the nationals of the German Reich reject the requirements of the 2 + 4 Treaty to recognize the existing borders in Europe through a constitution.

The ordre public of the Free City of Danzig is therefore not limited to a specific territory due to the war.

#### **Again the Danzig Constitution Art. 76:**

Art. 76 With respect to foreign countries, all nationals within and outside the territory of the State shall be entitled to the protection of the State.

No national may be handed over to a foreign government for prosecution or punishment.

84 The State Treaty with Austria also states that reparations are still to be paid. These depend on whether Austria will continue to develop its democracy. In any case, Austria's nationality depends on whether human rights are respected and no connection is made with the nationals of the German Reich. But Austria executes unchecked arbitrary sentences and arrest warrants of the de facto dictatorship of Bavaria. The Corona measures demonstratively obviously violate human rights. Thus, the rulers of Austria have definitively denounced the State Treaty of Austria and have obviously taken on the nationality of the German Reich again. The rulers of the nationals of the German Reich have made the Austrians nationals of the German Reich again.

#### D. Reparations

85 With the rejection of the nationality of the FRG "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG" and the confession of the nationality of the German Reich, reparations are due.

Proof - see Art. 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement

*London Debt Agreement: General information This text is in force*

**Decision 27 February 1953 Entry into force 31 December 1953; source AS 1954 3 Language(s) of publication; DE FR IT**

*Original text Agreement on German Foreign Debt; Concluded in London on 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)*

##### **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 Reich.... shall be deferred until the final settlement of the problem of reparation.*

86 Once again, the State Treaty of Austria:

.....**which are still outstanding** in connection with the events referred to above, including the annexation of Austria by Hitlerite Germany and participation of Austria in the war as an integral part of Germany;"

MOSCOW CONFERENCE, October, 1943

<http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/policy/1943/431000a.html>:

*Austria is reminded, however that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.*

Austria violates the State Treaty, thus Austria is also liable for reparations.

## **1 World War II is not over until reparations are paid to the Free City of Danzig and its nationals**

87 The 4 powers as representatives of the United Nations have made peace under conditions agreed to by the nationals of the German Reich.

But a peace agreement with the nationals of the Free City of Danzig is still pending.

Who is responsible for ensuring that the treaty provisions of the 4 powers are observed?

That is the Free City of Danzig. The Free City of Danzig is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig is observed by the nationals of the German Reich and also the Austrians, as indirectly stipulated by the peace agreements of the 4 Powers.

Who should check if the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig is respected if the Danzig nationals do not?

In the peace treaties of the 4 powers with Austria and the 2 + 4 Treaty it is explicitly emphasized that the main goal is that peace is maintained in Europe.

Ultimately, it is the task of the Free City of Danzig to ensure that this goal is upheld.

88 Internal peace is threatened because the independence of judges has been eliminated. Now a war is brewing between Ukraine and the Russian Federation. In this, the U.S. is not defending human rights against the Russian Federation, but the de facto dictatorship of Bavaria, which, without the Free City of Danzig, also wants to bring Ukraine under its control. To enforce the peace order, to preserve an area of law, freedom and security, reparations must be paid.

Therefore, the Free City of Danzig must act as a subject of international law. For this purpose, nationality cards must be issued and corresponding Danzig identity cards must be made available to everyone who supports the peace order in Europe.

The country code DA shall be used in accordance with the international traffic agreement.

The Danzig Gulden is reissued and is backed by the foreign gold holdings of the Federal Republic of Germany.

*Bank of England (London) 416'193,6240 kg*

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York (New York) 1'236'231,5997 kg*

Su. 1'652'425,223 kg of gold; 1kg of gold costs: € 50'000 = € 82'621'250'000,-; 1 gram costs € 50,-; The value of 50,- Danzig Gulden corresponds to the value of 1 gram of gold.

The Applicant has informed the German Federal Ministry of Finance that the Applicant will provide the Republic of Madagascar with 2'000'000'000,- €, corresponding to 40'000 kg of gold.

Who does not recognize this, should be immediately hung from the nearest tree to avoid further escalations against innocent people. Unless this Court decides that the Versailles Peace Treaty should be renegotiated.

89 If the United Nations does not send armed forces/blue helmets to protect the Danzigers, then a new subject of international law is formed for legal succession regarding Art. 102. This could be called, for example, the "Armed Forces of the United Citizens." This armed force is paid by the nationals of the German Reich.

Regarding the legal succession Art. 100 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, all public forests of the FRG and GDR become territory of the Free City of Danzig.

The international armed forces will be stationed there.

90 In 2017 Poland submitted an expert opinion on the justification of reparations and in 2018 put the claims at € 690'000'000'000,-. When asked if this included the claims for the Free City of Danzig, Poland increased the claims to €850'000'000'000,- in 2019. Therefore, before the court in Washington D.C., the Applicant asserted its claims in the amount of 160'000'000'000,-€ and demanded the power of disposition of the trade surpluses accumulated in 65 years in the amount of 6'000'000'000'000,-€ - see Exhibit 4 - Complaint ECHR and 5. This claim was submitted several times by registered mail and return receipt requested to the German Federal Ministry of Finance in Bonn and Berlin and finally through the Administrative Court in Berlin. This demand was sent to 30 different parties, 30 trade unions, 30 employers' associations, different counties, cities and press organs. No objection was lodged.

The arrest warrant against Mrs. Karin Leffer still exists. In 2020 and 2021 alone, approximately 1'000'000'000'000,-€ were spent by Germany and Austria for completely superfluous, not to say counterproductive Corona measures.

Obviously, the demands for the Free City of Danzig are set much too low.

Therefore, a claim in the amount of 1'000'000'000'000,-€ is demanded for the Free City of Danzig and its nationals.

The claims of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig will be satisfied from this.

The Applicant considers this to be appropriate and just.

91 Until reparations are fulfilled, there is a war which the nationals of the German Reich started and are not yet ready to end.

As long as no peace treaty has been concluded with the Free City of Danzig, the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare applies as the supreme legal norm/compulsory international law. Therefore, Art. 43 the law of the land/ordre public and Art. 48 taxes must always be observed. The ordre public can only be guaranteed by independent and impartial judges. No state judge may conduct a trial unless the supreme court is independent and impartial. Any public authority that sues or is sued must ensure that the judge is independent and impartial. If a public official does not check this, he does not represent his state, but other interests. He is therefore not entitled to be financed through taxes. Anyone can be a Danzig national, even if the individual does not know it, an official must assume that his counterpart is a potential Danzig national and must behave accordingly. Anyone who wants the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare to cease to apply can and must see to it that the Danzigers receive reparations.

Therefore, the enemy state clauses apply. German assets are therefore expropriated without compensation. This can go as far as the seizure of the pockets of German holidaymakers. German companies can also avoid expropriation without compensation by applying for nationality of the Free City of Danzig. Anyone can make use of the enemy state clauses until the Danzigers have received reparations. Anyone can and may refuse or defer his tax payments or transfer them to nationals of Danzig until the Danzigers have received reparations. Finally, it is the duty of everyone to grant the Danzigers their right. It is the first duty of every government to end the World War. Those who refuse this duty have no rights.

#### **E. Mr. Georg Nolte is asked to state his position**

92 Finally, he himself is concerned. He should express himself, which reparations he considers appropriate and how an area of law, freedom and security is cemented in Europe. Mr. Georg Nolte must comment on how he, as the alleged representative of the FRG, envisages that criminal offenses such as Sections 339 Denial of Justice, 344 Persecution of

Innocent Persons and 345 Execution against Innocent Persons of the German Penal Code, which have been committed against the Applicant on several occasions, should be prosecuted. What does Mr. Georg Nolte intend to do, if he represents the ordre public of the FRG, to have the arrest warrant against Mrs. Karin Leffer revoked?

As a "German in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law", Mr. Georg Nolte is suspected of the criminal offense of Failure to Assist if he does not take action to ensure that the arrest warrant against Mrs. Karin Leffer is revoked.

93 If Mr. Georg Nolte does not declare himself, Section 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies in accordance with the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig:

**Section 138 Obligation to make declarations as to facts; obligation to tell the truth**

*(1) The parties are to make their declarations as to the facts and circumstances fully and completely and are obligated to tell the truth.*

*(2) Each party is to react in substance to the facts alleged by the opponent.*

*(3) Facts that are not expressly disputed are to be deemed as having been acknowledged unless the intention to dispute them is evident from the other declarations made by the party.*

(Comment on this: The intention to dispute something must, of course, be supported by facts. Explanations must be sufficiently comprehensible).

*(4) A party may declare its lack of knowledge only where this concerns facts that were neither actions taken by the party itself, nor within its ken.*

94 The maximum time limit for the declaration is 30 days, unless an extension of the time limit is requested.

Section 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure must always be complied with vis-à-vis a Danzig national and someone invoking Danzig law, regardless of where the Danzig national is located. This applies until a peace treaty between the nationals of the German Reich and the Free City of Danzig exists, or the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment

Provisions regarding the arrest warrant against Mrs. Karin Leffer concerning the Danzig identity cards. If a Danzig identity card - see copy Exhibit 3 would be a forgery, then would be true:

### Section 276 Procurement of false official identity documents

#### (1) *Whoever*

1. *undertakes to import or export or*
2. *with the intention of using it to facilitate deception in legal commerce, procures for themselves or another, stores or gives to another a counterfeit or falsified official identity document or an official identity document which contains a false notarial recording of the type indicated in sections 271 and 348 incurs a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine.*

(2) *If the offender acts on a commercial basis or as a member of a gang whose purpose is the continued commission of offences under subsection (1), the penalty is imprisonment for a term of between three months and five years.*

What do one make out of it? § 267 Forgery of documents:

(1) *Whoever, for the purpose of deception in legal commerce, produces a counterfeit document, falsifies a genuine document, or uses a counterfeit or falsified document incurs a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or a fine.*

(2) *The attempt is punishable.*

(3) *In especially serious cases, the penalty is imprisonment for a term of between six months and 10 years. An especially serious case typically occurs where the offender*

1. *acts on a commercial basis or as a member of a gang whose purpose is the continued commission of fraud or forgery of documents,*

Citations:

## **German Civil Code (BGB)**

### **Section 125 Voidness resulting from a defect of form**

*A legal transaction that lacks the form prescribed by statute is void. In case of doubt, lack of the form specified by legal transaction also results in voidness.*

### **Section 126 Written form**

- (1) *If written form is prescribed by statute, the document must be signed by the issuer with his name in his own hand, or by his notarially certified initials.*
- (2) *In the case of a contract, the signature of the parties must be made on the same document. If more than one counterpart of the contract is drawn up, it suffices if each party signs the document intended for the other party.*
- (3) *Written form may be replaced by electronic form, unless the statute leads to a different conclusion.*
- (4) *Notarial recording replaces the written form.*

## **Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO)**

### **Section 317 until June 30, 2014**

- (1) *Judgments shall be served on the parties, pronounced default judgments only on the losing party.*

Judgments are served unsigned by the unlawful exception judges. After years of demanding the judges' signatures, the law has been amended. After that, judgments no longer have to be served, only transcripts.

### **Section 317 since July 1, 2014**

*(1) Judgments shall be served as a copy on the parties; default judgments that have been pronounced shall be served only on the party that has not prevailed in the dispute.*

## **Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO)**

### **Section 216 Summoning of defendant**

- (1) A defendant who is at liberty shall be summoned in writing and warned that he will be arrested and brought before the court if he fails to appear without excuse. In the cases under section 232, the warning may be omitted.*
- (1) A defendant who is not at liberty shall be summoned pursuant to section 35 and notified of the date of the main hearing. The defendant shall then be asked what applications, if any, he is to make for his defence at the main hearing.*

### **Section 275 Time limit for issue of judgment copy and form of judgment**

- (1) If the judgment including reasons has not yet been fully incorporated into the record, it shall be placed on file without delay. This must be done no later than five weeks after pronouncement; this time limit shall be extended by two weeks if the main hearing lasted longer than three days and, if the main hearing lasted longer than 10 days, by another two weeks for every 10 days of the main hearing or part thereof. Once the time limit has expired, the reasons for the judgment may no longer be amended. The time limit may be exceeded only if and as long as the court has been prevented from observing it due to a circumstance which cannot be anticipated or averted in the particular case. A record must be kept of the date on which the judgment is added to the files and the date of any amendment of the reasons.*
- (2) The judgment shall be signed by the judges who participated in the decision. If a judge is prevented from adding his signature, this fact and the reason therefor shall be noted under the judgment by the presiding judge and, if he is prevented from doing so, by the most senior associate judge. The signatures of the lay judges shall not be required.*
- (3) The date of the sitting and the names of the judges, of the lay judges, of the official of the public prosecution office, of defence counsel and of the registry clerk who took part in the sitting shall be included in the judgment.*

### **Section 345 Time limit for stating grounds for appeal on law**

*(1) Notices of appeal on law, including the grounds for the appeal, shall be submitted to the court whose judgment is being contested no later than one month after expiry of the time limit for seeking the appellate remedy.*  
*If the judgment has not been served by the expiry of that time limit, the time limit shall start to run upon service thereof.*

*(2) In the defendant's case, this may only be done in the form of a notice signed by defence counsel or by a lawyer or orally to be recorded by the court registry.*

## **Administrative Procedure Act (VwVfG)**

### **Section 44 Invalidity of an administrative act**

*(1) An administrative act shall be invalid where it is very gravely erroneous and this is apparent when all relevant circumstances are duly considered.*

- (2) *Regardless of the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, an administrative act shall be invalid if:*
1. *it is issued in written or electronic form but fails to show the issuing authority;*
  2. *by law it can be issued only by means of the delivery of a document, and this method is not followed;*
  3. *it has been issued by an authority acting beyond its powers as defined in section 3, paragraph 1, no. 1 and without further authorisation;*
  4. *it cannot be implemented by anyone for material reasons;*
  5. *it requires an action in contravention of the law incurring a sanction in the form of a fine or imprisonment;*
  6. *it offends against morality.*

#### **Section 45 Making good defects in procedure or form**

- (1) *An infringement of the regulations governing procedure or form which does not render the administrative act invalid under section 44 shall be ignored when.....*

#### **Section 43 Validity of an administrative act**

- (1) *An administrative act shall become effective vis-à-vis the person for whom it is intended or who is affected thereby at the moment he is notified thereof. The administrative act shall apply in accordance with its tenor as notified.*
- (2) *An administrative act shall remain effective for as long as it is not withdrawn, annulled, otherwise cancelled or expires for reasons of time or for any other reason.*
- (3) *An administrative act which is invalid shall be ineffective.*

#### **Section 34 Certification of signatures**

- (1) *The authorities empowered by statutory orders by the Federal Government under section 1, paragraph 1, no. 1 and the authorities empowered under the law of the Länder may certify signatures as true when the signed document is required for submission to an authority or other official body to which the signed document must be submitted by law. This shall not apply to:*
1. *signatures without accompanying text,*
  2. *signatures which require public certification under section 129 of the Civil Code.*
- (2) *A signature may only be certified when it has been made or acknowledged in the presence of the certifying official.*
- (3) *The certification note shall be placed immediately adjacent to the signature to be certified and must contain:*
1. *a statement that the signature is genuine,*
  2. *an exact identification of the person whose signature is certified, and also a statement as to whether the official responsible for certification was satisfied as to the identity of the person and whether the signature was made or acknowledged in his presence,*
  3. *a statement that the certification is only for submission to the authority or other body mentioned,*
  4. *the place and date of certification, the signature of the official responsible for certification and the official stamp.*

The Applicant and Mrs. Karin Leffer have always insisted on the signature of the judge - accusation: they recognize German law only in parts. The amendment of § 317 German Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO) proves that they have always been right and are right with regard to the German Code of Civil Procedure (StPO).