

## Constitution of Germany

Preface:

The Second World War began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig and will end with the Constitution of Germany.

The Constitution of Germany has the goal to reduce the worldwide armament expenditures of 2'500'000'000'000,-€ per year to a minimum.

The worldwide armament expenditures are a sign of mutual distrust.

The principle of good faith should be restored.

There is enough money so that mankind lacks nothing.

With only 1/3 of the world's arms spending, the Sahara can be turned back into flourishing landscapes with desalinated seawater. There is food for all. Global warming is reduced and CO2 is transformed into food.

For the principle of good faith to be upheld, there must be a common ground on which all other law is based.

That is the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare (HLWC).

The Constitution of Germany incorporates the peacekeeping provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Articles 1-26 League of Nations, Articles 100-108 Free City of Danzig, Articles 387-427 International Labor Organization, Charter of the United Nations, Articles 1, 2 (2), 53 and 107, the Potsdam Agreement III Germany, the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, Articles 16, 25, 116 (1) and 120, the London Debt Agreement of 1953, Article 5.2, the provisions of the Transition Agreement, which according to the Exchange of Notes of 27. /28 September 1990.. are still in force, the First Act on the Regulation of Nationality of 22 Feb. 1955, § 15 Judiciary Act: "Courts are state courts.", has been omitted, the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Judgments of 1958, specified in the 12th Chapter of the Swiss Private International Law Act and containing the conditions of the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty of 1990.

The simple reasoning

According to Article 100 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the German Reich renounces the territory of the Free City of Danzig in favor of the Allied and Associated Victorious Powers.

This creates an occupation.

The Parliament, the Government of the Free City of Danzig is under general suspicion of acting as an enemy agent.

The population is not allowed to engage in military activities. Therefore, according to Article 102 of the Peace Treaty, the Free City of Danzig enters under the protection of the League of Nations. The supreme executive of the Free City of Danzig is thus an international protecting power.

According to the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare, the occupier is obliged to observe the law of the land/ordre public and taxes may be levied only to the extent necessary. To ensure that the League of Nations is not unilaterally obliged to do so, the Constitution is agreed between Danzig and the League of Nations under Article 103 of the Peace Treaty and is thus a treaty under international law, compliance with which can be reviewed before an international court of arbitration. The supreme judicial authority is therefore an international court of arbitration.

The separation of powers is thus strictly guaranteed at the international level.

The Constitution of Germany must regulate the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig, if the Versailles Peace Treaty is to be upheld. The German Reich was unjustly branded as the sole culprit in the First World War. The German Reich did not recognize the Versailles Peace Treaty and neither did the USA. The USA has concluded a separate peace treaty with the borders of the German Reich at the time of 1917.

For the United States of America, the Free City of Danzig is part of the German Empire in the 1917 borders, which sided with the Allies against the Nazis in World War II.

### **Review.**

If you don't know where you're coming from, you don't know where you're going.

#### The Free City of Danzig.

The Free City of Danzig is a treaty holder of the Versailles Peace Treaty regarding Articles 100-108 and a treaty partner regarding Articles 1-26 League of Nations and Articles 387-427 International Labor Organization.

The provision of the Peace Treaty concerning the Free City of Danzig, Articles 100-108, is the implementation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare.

The Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare is not freely agreed upon law, but merely defines customary international law in the event of war. The Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare is therefore mandatory international law that cannot be denounced.

Whoever violates the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare violates any law and loses the claim to justice.

According to Article 100, the German Reich renounced the territory of the Free City of Danzig in favor of the victorious powers. Thus, in effect, an occupation was established.

The Parliament, the Government of the Free City of Danzig constitutes the legislature and is under general suspicion of acting as an enemy agent.

The occupied may not possess military armament. Therefore, the victorious powers are responsible for military protection - Article 102 of the Peace Treaty.

The supreme executive of the Free City of Danzig is thus an international protecting power.

According to Article 43 HLWC, the occupier must preserve the law of the land/ordre public and may demand taxes only to the extent necessary. Both the occupier and the occupied are responsible for ensuring that these rules are observed. Therefore, the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig was agreed with the League of Nations, which stipulates the observance of these rules. The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is thus a treaty under international law. Both sides are responsible for its observance. Therefore, the Constitution can be amended only with the express approval of the League of Nations, Art. 49 of the Danzig Constitution. Article 87 of the Constitution stipulates that the nationals of Danzig may complain to an international arbitration court about changes in the law if they violate the ordre public laid down in the Constitution. The supreme judicial authority is therefore an international arbitration court. The separation of powers is thus strictly guaranteed at the international level.

This has proved its worth.

In Danzig, too, the Nazis had taken power and started to eliminate the ordre public. The Danzig citizens did not protest against Nazi laws, but sued and were proven right.

The Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague ruled that the Free City of Danzig is a constitutional state in which the rights of the individual take precedence over the interests of a majority - see Decision A/B No. 65. Great Britain adhered to the principle of good faith and threatened to take over the executive if the changes in the law were not withdrawn. As a result, the legislative amendments were withdrawn.

If Great Britain had not fulfilled its obligation, the Versailles Peace Treaty would have been terminated and it would have been necessary to renegotiate.

#### The German Reich

Hitler/the Nazis eliminated the nationalities of the German states in 1933.

This left the German Reich with no defined borders. Then the German ordre public was eliminated, i.e. what defines the German state people. In the borders of 1937, there was nothing more that the German Reich had in common with the original German Reich. The rational constitutional state of the German Reich had been transformed into an irrational state of faith.

The Second World War began with the invasion of the Free City of Danzig.

In order to prosecute the invasion of the Free City of Danzig, the statutes for the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials were created.

Charge No. 1 - Prohibited war of aggression; violation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact. No other state could be more clearly in violation of it.

Charge No. 2 - Violation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare. No other state could have violated it more clearly. The nationals of Danzig were deprived of their ordre public. The male population was pressed into military service against their own protecting powers. The rest of the population had to finance the war against the protecting powers with taxes. The Danzigers were de facto enslaved.

Charge No. 3 - Crimes against humanity. Those who clung to their Danzig nationality were sent to the first concentration camp of World War II, Stutthof. There, only 35% of the inmates survived. Finally, Danzig was declared a fortress and the population was forbidden to escape, thus ordering its complete annihilation.

No other state suffered greater losses in %.

A war of extermination was waged against the Danzigers.

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

Let there be no misunderstanding:

A "Nazi" is not a nationalist, anti-Semite, racist or fascist. A "Nazi" twists the terms. True is usually the opposite of what is claimed. A "Nazi" lies and cheats not to enrich himself, but to destroy any binding legal system, to provoke violence, ultimately mass murder.

The Hitler Method or the Nazi Principle

Easier than to defeat a country militarily is to infiltrate a state by propaganda. In terms of international law, Nazis are enemy agents working against the interests of the people.

The United Nations became the legal successor to the League of Nations - see Adoption of the League of Nations Mandates and Real Property, Article 37 of the Statutes of the International Court of Justice, and Articles 53 and 107 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mankind should be freed from the hostage of war, perpetual peace for the benefit of mankind should prevail.

The rights of the Danzig people should be given to all people

Therefore, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted.

In Article 2 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations, States commit themselves to the principle of good faith.

*Article 2 (2) All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.*

The principle of good faith includes having disputes resolved by arbitration, Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. The difference between state/institutional courts and arbitration courts is that in arbitration proceedings the parties themselves are directly involved in the appointment of judges. No one can avoid a court proceeding in which he or she is involved in the appointment of the judges themselves. Anyone who refuses arbitration admits from the outset that he knows he has not acted lawfully and is simply criminal.

The Potsdam Agreement is not a treaty under international law, but what the Commanders-in-Chief agreed upon. The Potsdam Agreement applies until a peace treaty is concluded.

Northeast Prussia was placed under Soviet administration and East Germany, including the territory of the Free City of Danzig, was placed under Polish administration until a peace treaty is concluded.

The rest of the German Reich was divided into occupation zones for the extraction of reparations.

*Potsdam Agreement: It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world.*

A short time later, the ideological conflict over the interpretation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights between communists and capitalists became apparent. The communists interpret the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in such a way that everyone is entitled to a similar standard of living, regardless of his talents and will to achieve. For the capitalists, man's will is his kingdom of heaven.

The law of the Free City of Danzig, defined in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution, secures the rights of the individual against the interests of the majority.

The main beneficiaries of the Versailles Peace Treaty were France and Great Britain, which obliged the German Reich to pay horrendous reparations. Without these payments, France and Great Britain would be bankrupt. The Bank for International Settlements was created so that France and Great Britain could meet their debts in coordination with the German reparation payments without either country having to declare bankruptcy.

The Free City of Danzig as part of the Allies

The attack on the unarmed city of Danzig was at the same time an attack on the League of Nations and was therefore a declaration of war on the League of Nations. The League of Nations was the military part of the Allies against the Nazis, the Danzigers were the civilian part of the Allies against the Nazis.

Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince had been sent by the British to the German Reich in 1940 as a Danzig national from his homeland, the League of Nations Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, to fulfill his duties and thus as a representative of the Free City of Danzig. He was thus part of the Allies against the Nazis and a recognized representative of the Free City of Danzig. He was not allowed to take military action. He fulfilled his duties. He evaded conscription into the Wehrmacht and instead engaged in military subversion. The Versailles Peace Treaty was upheld.

The Federal Republic of Germany was conceived as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig, with the Danzigers as nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany, with the nationals of the German Reich receiving the status of Danzigers.

In 1953, the Federal Republic of Germany undertook to pay reparations in the London Debt Agreement.

The First Act on the Regulation of Nationality of Feb. 22, 1955 (Rejection of the Nationality of the German Reich) completed the separation between the nationals of Danzig who were entitled to reparations and the nationals of the German Reich who were obliged to pay reparations.

Anyone who made use of this law as a Danzig national, such as Mr. Tom Adalbert of Prince, received official confirmation of being "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law (GG)." "Within the meaning of Article 116" refers to Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution: "German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed." Those who made use of the First Act regulating Nationality cannot become deputies, but they can become civil servants.

Under the Basic Law, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich were allowed to be responsible for their own financial success in order to be able to pay reparations: Article 133 GG: "The Federation shall enter into the rights and responsibilities of the unified economic territory." Article 120 GG: "The Federation shall bear the costs of the consequences of war and occupation."

All inhabitants of the federal territory are directly obliged to comply with the general rules of international law.

*„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.“*

If this is violated, joint and several liability arises.

How can one free oneself from this liability? In case of doubt, by having laws examined to see whether they are compatible with public policy and by having international arbitration proceedings conducted for this purpose.

In 1956, Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince submitted his claims for damages from the Second World War to the United Nations in New York.

Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince has received only 3% of his claims. The balance is due upon a final settlement of reparations, that is, upon the termination of World War II.

After the promulgation of the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality of Feb. 22, 1955 (Rejection of the Nationality of the German Reich), Section 15 of the Courts Constitution Act (GVG): "Courts are state courts.", has been omitted.

In the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards, the primacy of arbitral tribunals over state courts was recognized by 168 states.

Under international law, the Federal Republic of Germany or Germany is the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig only when the Danzigers proclaim a constitution for Germany. In it, the Danzigers also determine the amount of reparation claims.

The Danzigers have fulfilled their obligations and do not waive their rights.

In 1990, the 2 (Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and German Democratic Republic (GDR)) + 4 (Powers) Treaty was agreed upon. The 4 Powers were representative of the United Nations as the military part of the Allies, the Danzig as the civilian part.

Condition of the 2 + 4 Treaty is that a constitution is promulgated according to Article 146 of the Basic Law, in which the borders of Germany include the territory of the FRG and GDR. Thus, the consent was given to amend Article 1 of the Danzig Constitution (Territory).

A constitution must be approved by the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, who are the owners of German law at the time of Jan. 1920 - Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution, and thus are the owners of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law.

The nationals of the German Reich can give themselves constitutions and nationality laws as they wish, they cannot get rid of their hereditary burden. They cannot call state property and thus private property their property. They can only acquire ownership and a share in state property by assuming the nationality of a state that owns state property. If the nationals of the German Reich do not want to emigrate to acquire another nationality, then the constitution of Germany must be promulgated by nationals who have a state property. These are the Danzigers. The Danzigers have no state debt.

In 1990, the signs were mutual trust and disarmament.

It was generally accepted that the nationals of the German Reich had lost all rights and that the Danzigers would end the world war by establishing a constitution for Germany.

According to the Swiss International Private Law Act (PILA), anyone can go to arbitration.

The world was on a peaceful path.

In 1990, the 2 + 4 Treaty could not be fulfilled because there was simply no representation of the Free City of Danzig recognized under international law.

Therefore, a Unification Treaty was first concluded between the two partly sovereign states of FRG and GDR. According to Art. 3, the GDR accedes to the GG, and two sentences later, both withdraw from the GG, declaring that the scope of the GG, Article 23 is abrogated. In Art. 4 (2) and in Art. 4 (6) it was stated that a constitution according to Art. 146 GG still had to be decided. Furthermore, the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich first had to prove that they were fulfilling the conditions of the Potsdam Agreement and that they were maintaining a democratic constitutional state out of their own unremitting efforts.

With the introduction of the € in 1999, Section 40a was inserted into the German Reich Nationality Act.

*„Section 40 a Any person who, on 1 August 1999, is a German within the meaning of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the Basic Law without possessing German citizenship shall acquire German citizenship on the said date.“*

"Within the meaning of Article 116" refers to Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution, German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed.

But Section 40 a is the Nationality Act of the German Reich with the last law of May 08, 1945. So the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116" thus the "Germans in the meaning of international law, defined by German ordre public at the time Jan. 1920 are declared to be nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

Of course, the Danzig nationals are the owners of the internationally recognized German law, defined in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution. The nationals of the German Reich have had this right taken from them by the Nazis, as well as the nationalities of the German states. They thus have no defined territory and no defined right, no recognized state property and no government representing them. In the sense of international law, the nationals of the German Reich are displaced persons and refugees who have been granted the status of "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law". With Section 40 a, this status was withdrawn from them.

German Passport Act

**Section 1 Passport requirement**

*(1) Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany ... are required to carry a valid passport....*

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

Section 25 Administrative offences

*(2) Anyone who commits any of the following shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence:*

*1. provides information incorrectly in violation of Section 6 (2) first sentence.*

*Section 6 (2) first sentence: In their applications, applicants **shall provide all information needed to confirm the applicant's identity and status as a German citizen**...*

Only "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" may hold a passport of the Federal Republic of Germany. For example, only "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law" may benefit from the Double Taxation Agreement with the USA.

Only a "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG" can be a civil servant.

*Federal Civil Service Act (BBG) Section 7 Prerequisites for Civil Service Employment*

*(1) The following persons may be appointed as civil servants*

*1. is a German citizen within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law..."*

„Germany“

The then German Foreign Minister Hans. Dietrich Genscher informed the United Nations in 1990 that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic would be deleted from the list of countries and that "Germany" would take their place.

Already in the preliminary negotiations for the 2 + 4 Treaty, Article 23 Scope of the Basic Law was dropped on July 17, 1990. Thus the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany were deprived of the formal authorization to act as representatives of the Allies and thus also of the Danzigers.

Since 1999, therefore, one has had to prove one's status as a "German" (in the meaning of Article 116).

Whoever, like Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince, as a Danzig national, made use of the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality (Rejection of the Nationality of the German Reich), has received the official confirmation that he is a "German in the meaning of Article 116, (1) of the German Basic Law".

What then are the nationals of the German Reich?

In 2010, the First Act regulating Nationality was repealed.

Since then, there is no legal basis for a national of the German Reich to issue an official confirmation that one is "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG".

One must therefore prove that one recognizes and defends the Danzig/German ordre public - see Art. 25 GG.

If this right is respected, one cannot prove that one defends this right. The nationals of the German Reich first had to prove that they were complying with the requirements of the Potsdam Agreement - from their own unremitting efforts. As long as Berlin was officially occupied, this proof could not be given. The proof can only be provided if this ordre public is eliminated.

Therefore, with the 1st Act to Adjust the Federal Law of April 19, 2006, the entry into force of essential laws, such as the GVG, the ZPO and the StPO, was repealed and subsequently no longer, or incompletely, applied. Art. 97 GG, 101 GG and 103 GG are no longer observed, or, among others, Section 92 StGB, Section 16 GVG, Section 317 ZPO, Sections 216, 275 and 345, 273 (3) StPO.

For example: Dr. Koch at the Coburg Regional Court changed positions from prosecutor to judge and then back to prosecutor. In 2013, Mr. General Prosecutor of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court Lückemann was appointed disciplinary superior of these judges. Then the Mr. Chief Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court was appointed President of the Coburg Regional Court and thus disciplinary superior of these judges. Now the judges are to decide on the cases for which their disciplinary superior is responsible. This eliminates the independence of judges, in violation of Article 97 of the Basic Law and Section 92 of the Criminal Code. According to Article 101 or Section 16 of the GVG, the cases received by the court are assigned to the judges on a random basis. However, at the Coburg District Court and the Coburg Regional Court, the incoming cases are assigned to judges according to the alphabet. One always stands before the same judge.

Court records simply state, "The witness testified." Whether for or against the defendant is not noted, violation of Article 103 GG or Section 237 (3) Code of Criminal Procedure.

Judgments are not served with the judge's signature, contrary to Sections 125, 126 of the Civil Code, Sections 315, 317 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 275, 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Rather, it is certified that the judgment is unsigned.

Through Irish courts, two suspected Romanian bank robbers asked the court in Luxembourg (EUGH) whether German prosecutors may issue arrest warrants, although they are not independent. The EUGH had to decide on the basis of the clear legal situation that German prosecutors may not issue arrest warrants because they are not independent. 5,000 arrest warrants had to be reissued. Didn't all the policemen, prosecutors, judges and lawyers know that? What is taught at the universities?

So German arrest warrants were executed unchecked by all European states and also by the USA, although this was not permitted under EU law and the law of the USA.

From the German side it was argued that an arrest warrant is not yet a conviction. But it was concealed that, according to German practice, pre-trial detention is permissible up to the duration of the expected maximum sentence.

As a result, a judge from the German state of Thuringia asked the ECJ in 2020 whether he could issue arrest warrants. He writes that the powers are not separate, but intertwined. He claims that he is not independent in his decision. To this day, the ECJ has not answered this question.

But all EU states and also the USA have to execute unchecked Bavarian arrest warrants and thus become jointly liable. The U.S. must also execute Bavarian arrest warrants without checking them and is thus aiding and abetting the criminal offense of deprivation of liberty.

For example, Bavaria violates the European Convention on Extradition with regard to Switzerland because of a man from Danzig and thus violates the general rules of international law.

Swiss sovereignty is violated.

On the other hand, Switzerland itself violates the European Convention on Extradition and takes sides in favor of the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich at the expense of a Danziger.

Switzerland is no longer neutral.

The most serious crimes such as deprivation of liberty and grievous bodily harm are not prosecuted.

The consequence:

Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince filed a lawsuit for damages in 1990 because of the German-Polish Border Treaty. This suit remained pending until the Federal Constitutional Court Act was amended to the effect that suits no longer had to be accepted. Berlin was still occupied. The German-Polish Border Treaty is therefore not a border treaty recognized under international law, but merely a confirmation of the administrative borders established by the occupying powers.

But Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince was thus officially registered as a reparation claimant.

In 2004 the obviously political persecution of Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince by the Coburg District Office began. Criminal offenses were constructed from all actions. All criminal acts against him, such as theft, fraud and finally deprivation of liberty were and are considered legal and enforced by state power.

He was expropriated without compensation through state-covered or better provoked theft and fraud and had to flee from unlawful prosecution. Finally, he was also persecuted abroad by the Germans. In the process, the European Extradition Convention with Switzerland was also violated. The sovereignty of Switzerland was violated. Then even Switzerland took sides in favor of the Koninklijke DSM N V and the nationals of the German Reich and deprived Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince of his freedom. The Freiburg Criminal Execution Chamber in Sept. 2016: "Mr. von Prince remains in custody. He is convinced that he is a national of the Free City of Danzig and considers its identity papers to be legitimate." Ref. 12 StVK 381/16.

Yet, since 1999, only a Danzig identity card is the confirmation of being "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law."

Although the Danzigers have still not received compensation after 80 years, the same crimes against Danzigers have been committed again as in 1939.

Acts of war are being carried out in violation of the Hague IV. Convention on Land Warfare.

With the obvious political persecution because of the Danzig nationality, the nationals of the German Reich have again lost all rights.

The conditions of the Potsdam Agreement are not respected.

There are exceptions. For example, Mrs. Karin Leffer. She had to go into exile because of this.

Do the 4 powers withdraw from Germany, leaving a tiny minority of creditors - whom they have pledged to protect - powerless, without protection to a huge majority of debtors?

Of course not.

In an exchange of notes between the 3 Powers and the Government of the FRG, the 3 Powers have it expressly reaffirmed that reparation obligations still exist after the conclusion of the 2 + 4 Treaty.

### **The Exchange of Notes of September 27/28, 1990**

In the course of the "2+4 Treaty", an exchange of notes took place on September 27/28, 1990 between representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Article 2 of this Exchange of Notes provides for the expiry of the "Transitional Treaty", subject to the restriction in Article 3 that various enumerated provisions remain in force despite the statement in Article 7 (1), second sentence, of the "2+4 Treaty". **Accordingly, the following provisions of the "Transitional Treaty" remain in force after 1990: ".....**



- from the sixth part: Article 3 (1) and (3),

**PART SIX REPARATIONS: Article 3**

**1. *The Federal Republic shall in the future raise no objections against the measures which have been, or will be, carried out with regard to German external assets or other property, seized for the purpose of reparation or restitution, or as a result of the state of war, or on the basis of agreements concluded, or to be concluded, by the Three Powers with other Allied countries, neutral countries or former allies of Germany.***

**3. *No claim or action shall be admissible against persons who shall have acquired or transferred title to property on the basis of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, or against international organisations, foreign governments or persons who have acted upon instructions of such organisations or governments.***

This is in accordance with Articles 53 and 107 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Among other things, because of the explicit deprivation of liberty on account of Danzig's nationality, a war crime was again committed, thus confirming the state of war.

Political reorganization of the Free City of Danzig

With Mrs. Karin Leffer and others, Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince founded the Association for the Law in 2006 to demand the observance of German law. Finally, the Free City of Danzig was politically reorganized to clarify which "German" law is demanded. This was communicated to all relevant bodies, including the UN, on May 23, 2008. Under the responsibility of Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince, Danzig identity cards were issued. In 2019, he was confirmed as the responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig by the Coburg Regional Court. In the same year, he and Mrs. Karin Leffer filed a lawsuit in Washington DC, claiming that with Bavaria leading the way, the FRG is once again a National Socialist dictatorship. Mr. Beowulf von Prince claims that the U.S. is still occupying power and responsible that the rule of law is established and the 2 + 4 Treaty is realized.

In all three instances, the Washington DC court affirms that the Free City of Danzig has jurisdiction with the plaintiff as its representative.

Art. 76 Danzig Constitution

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

Results

Because of the lawsuit in Washington DC, Mr. Beowulf von Prince came across the insertion of Section 40a in the German Reich Nationality Act. He advised that without his express consent, this Section 40a is void. He has the say with regard to peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues, Art. 79 (1) Sentence 2 GG.

As a result, Section 40a fell away without a sound on Aug. 21, 2021.

The Unification Treaty between the GDR and the FRG was amended in July 2021. This confirms that the FRG and GDR still formally exist and that a constitution under Article 146 GG has yet to be adopted.

**Confirmation of the plaintiff as a Danzig national and thus in "possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law".**

Section 15 of the Nationality Act was overwritten, thus making a clear distinction between those entitled to reparations and those subject to reparations.

Nationality Act (StAG)

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

**1. gave up or lost their German citizenship before 26 February 1955, and their descendants are to be naturalised upon application**

On application, one does not receive the "German" nationality before Jan. 30, 1933, which no longer exists. One receives the nationality of the National Socialist German Reich. The application for a passport is considered to be an application. Who individually can not cite any facts that he is "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG", is an instigator and accomplice in an identity card forgery to deceive in legal relations.

On the other hand, anyone who expressly made use of the First Act for the Regulation of Nationality of 22 Feb. 1955 cannot become a national of the German Reich, even upon application.

Mr. Beowulf Adalbert von Prince was thus confirmed by the current law as a national of Danzig and thus as the " proprietor of German nationality ", from whom one may not deprive his right.

The nationals of the German Reich were clearly confirmed to be "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 (2) of the Basic Law".

The officials of the nationals of the German Reich are not officials of the FRG, but officials of the National Socialist German Reich.

They cannot issue an official confirmation that one is "German in the meaning of Article 116 (1) GG".

**Thus, the conditions for the realization of the 2 + 4 Treaty are in place.**

France therefore symbolically invited the EU to Versailles to remind that this treaty is still in force.

In response, the German Foreign Minister, Mrs. Bearbock, invited to Münster, recalling the first treaty under international law from 1648, the Peace Treaty of Westphalia. At that time Germany was divided into numerous small states.

Due to the activities of the Free City of Danzig, Poland prepared an expert opinion on the justification of reparations in 2017. In 2018, Poland put the claim at 690'000'000'000,-€. When asked if this included the Free City of Danzig, Poland demanded 850'000'000'000,-€ in 2019. The responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig awards Poland 690'000'000'000,-€, demands 160'000'000'000,-€ himself and the power of disposal over the approx. 6'000'000'000'000,-€ foreign trade surplus and Danzig. As a result, Poland moved the commemoration of the beginning of the Second World War, after 79 years. On the question of the responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig, whether now Poland represents the Danzigers foreign trade surplus and the Danzigers instead of Danzig for example Mecklenburg-Vorpommern receives or Poland for Danzig Brandenburg, Poland shifted the ceremonies again to Danzig and demands 1'300'000'000'000,-€.

The responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig initiated arbitration proceedings against the UN, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, etc. The main issue is whether there is anyone who does not recognize the Free City of Danzig. For this purpose it is announced to issue Danzig identity cards and Danzig Gulden as currency, covered with the gold of the Federal Republic of Germany. The responsible representative of the Free City of Danzig points out that without the clarification of the territory of the Free City of Danzig the Ukrainian borders are not confirmed according to international law.

Thereupon the Russian Federation demands 750'000'000'000,-€ from Poland.

The nationals of the German Reich, confirmed by the insertion of Section 15 in their Nationality Act, are not entitled to identify themselves with an identity card of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are definitely instigators and accomplices in an identity card forgery.

So the 2 + 4 Treaty can be realized internationally recognized.

Since 1990, the circumstances have changed fundamentally.

The realization of the 2 + 4 Treaty is no longer a mere matter between the nationals of Danzig and the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich.

The fact that there are basically no fair trials in Germany is something that 95% of residents do not agree with.

95% of residents do not agree that Europe is no longer an area of law, security and freedom. The fact that NATO is no longer an alliance of values is disagreed with by 95% of the inhabitants.

That the UNO does not prevent wars and does not stand up for a minimum armament of all states, with that 95% of the world population do not agree.

The UN, as defined by the Charter of the United Nations, no longer exists.

War is being waged in Ukraine, and the whole world is more or less affected by it.

There is tension between Azerbaijan and Armenia. There is ferment in Kosovo, between Israelis and the Palestinians, and thus in the entire Middle East, there is fighting in Syria, tensions are growing between China and Taiwan, and with North Korea, and so on.

Outlook:

The Constitution of Germany is supposed to solve these conflicts.

Almost all conflicts are based on differences over rights claimed by one population group and not recognized by others.

But it has always been one of the general rules of international law that one nation respects the rights of another.

In Ukraine, Russian-speaking citizens have been declared second-class citizens. In return, the Russian Federation asks Ukrainians in the annexed eastern Ukrainian territories to apply for Russian nationality.

*United Nations Charter Article 1 (3)...To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and...*

Now in Ukraine was fought for Bakhmut and completely destroyed. You have to say, "What nonsense," or better, "What madness."

Were the residents of Bakhmut really ready to have their house and yard completely destroyed before it becomes territory of the Russian Federation? Did they ask the residents? And if they were asked, how many of them agreed and how many did not? Who will compensate the inhabitants of Bakhmut? And couldn't the total destruction have been prevented if Ukraine had offered those who were not ready to sacrifice their homes and farms to emigrate to the Russian Federation at the expense of Ukraine at the expense of Ukraine?

And, of course, the other way around. Should the Russian Federation have simply offered to compensate the citizens of Bakhmut if they wanted to remain Ukrainians?

So: those who want to remain Ukrainians can emigrate from Eastern Ukraine to Ukraine without financial losses and those who prefer to become Russian citizens can emigrate from Eastern Ukraine to the Russian Federation without financial losses.

Then the Russian Federation and Ukraine could fight. But for whom?

And what about those who prefer to stay, whether they should remain Ukrainians or belong to the Russian Federation?

In Poland, the protection of minorities guaranteed in the small Versailles Peace Treaty did not work because there was no one to enforce the protection. There was no protective power to protect these minorities. The principle of good faith was disregarded.

In Danzig, the protection of minorities did work. In Danzig, the percentage of the Polish-speaking population was only 1%. But the protection of this minority was guaranteed in the Constitution by the League of Nations.

And how can Ukraine and the Russian Federation argue about borders as long as the World War has not ended and thus the borders have not been conclusively confirmed under international law?

How can the Ukrainians and Russians wage war on each other and forget their obligations to the Danzigers?

Why don't they adopt the regime of the Free City of Danzig for Eastern Ukraine as well?

Both the Russian Federation and Ukraine want security guarantees. Therefore, the Russian Federation wants Ukraine's neutrality.

Why don't both Ukraine and the Russian Federation renounce Eastern Ukraine in favor of an International Protecting Power?

The inhabitants could decide on a constitution together with the International Protecting Power. Unlike the UN blue helmets, the International Protecting Power would actively defend respect for the borders.

Both Ukraine and the Russian Federation would pay for the occupation of eastern Ukraine. It depends on the two states how high these costs would be.

A neutral armed zone would be created.

How can Ukraine demand support as long as the Danzigers are not compensated?

The "Germans" support Ukraine the most per capita. At the same time, Germans suffer the most from economic sanctions. The citizens of the German Reich are formally no longer representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany since the abolition of Article 23 of the Basic Law on 17.07.1990.

The support of the Ukraine takes place without permission of the Danzigers at the expense of the Danzigers.

Again, according to Article 76 of the Gdansk Constitution, "Towards foreign countries, all nationals within and outside the territory of the state are entitled to the protection of the state."

The Danzigers have fulfilled their duties and do not waive their rights. The Danzigers determine the Constitution of Germany and thus also which state Germany recognizes and within which borders. Therefore, it is proposed:

All costs for the support of Ukraine, including the economic consequences caused by the sanctions will be charged to Ukraine. Ukraine can pay these costs by selling or leasing land in Eastern Ukraine in favor of the Free City of Danzig or interest will be demanded at 2% above the inflation rate.

Germany does not recognize eastern Ukraine as either Ukrainian or Russian territory. Anything else would be a violation of Articles 100-108 of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

Germany recognizes eastern Ukraine as a sovereign state. Upon application, the Eastern Ukrainians receive a German passport, in which the nationality: "Eastern Ukraine" is written. Eastern Ukrainians pay taxes for their protection to the International Protecting Power. Ordre public is the law at the time of 2014, and laws that violate it can be disputed by the Eastern Ukrainians before an international arbitration court.

Complaints against this can be made by both the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as any resident of eastern Ukraine, but also by anyone else before an international arbitration court.

The complaint must contain a proposal on how the right of the Danzig nationals will be respected by another measure, as they must not be involved in the consequences of this conflict.

In case of a complaint, neither the Russian Federation nor Ukraine is the opponent of the complaint, but the Free City of Danzig.

The Free City of Danzig complies with an arbitration decision if a complaint is lodged.

A peace-loving state can join like an international protecting power - Chapter Two of the Constitution of Germany and enforce the arbitration decision.

So the test is about to come.

If this proposal is not accepted, then the European borders must be renegotiated at the time of 1917 with the reparations unjustly paid by the Germans and the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty.

Similarly, the conflict between Serbia and Kosovo, between Azerbaijan and Armenia, and in Syria should be resolved.

Israel should renounce the Sinai in favor of an international protecting power. The Europeans, as well as the U.S. and Middle Eastern states, should work together to make the Sinai fertile through desalination of sea water and develop it through infrastructures with housing for the Palestinians.

Taiwan should recognize that it belongs to China. On the other hand, China should guarantee Taiwan the status of a federal state, similar to the way states have sovereign rights in the United States or similar to the Russian Federation with the status of an autonomous republic, such as Chechnya.

North and South Korea could place a strip under the protection of the international protecting power and both sides could participate in the international protecting power with equal shares.

### **Principles of the Constitution of Germany**

The Constitution of Germany is not only to give the Danzigers their damages/reparations, it is to end the World War and restore trust between states.

Not every state recognizes another.

So the question is, who recognizes Germany or its Constitution.

The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig was negotiated between citizens of Danzig and the community of nations and therefore remains in force with a few exceptions. Amendments to the Constitution require the express consent of the League of Nations or its legal successor, the United Nations. That the territory of the Free City of Danzig, becomes the territory of the FRG and GDR, the United Nations, represented by the 4 powers have agreed.

The Constitution of Germany adopts regulations of the Basic Law for the FRG regarding: Different nationalities within one state. This is in the sense of a strict separation of powers and should guarantee the rule of law.

The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, concerning saving mankind from the hostage of war, shall be ensured by extending the Danzig Constitution.

To this end, a special section is devoted in the Constitution for the organization of an International Protecting Power. It shall ensure the principle of good faith. To this end, it shall enforce arbitral awards. An international police organization and an international prosecutor's office are to prosecute crimes recognized as crimes by all if no national prosecuting authority declares itself competent to do so. This International Protecting Power shall be the legal successor to the League of Nations or the United Nations, as the case may be, which serves to secure peace, as well as the provisions relating to Articles 53 and 107 of the Charter of the United Nations. The provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Articles 387 - 427 relating to the International Labor Organization are also to be effectively enforced by a court of arbitration which anyone may have recourse to. And, of course, the other requirements of the 2 + 4 Treaty will become part of the Constitution of Germany.

If the Danzigers finally want their rights after more than 80 years and renewed attempts at annihilation, then the Danzigers must end the World War.

The Danzigers abide by all international treaties and do not waive the right not to be drawn into any international conflict. They entrust themselves to any state that agrees to provide protection. This offer cannot be refused by any Danziger.

The strict separation of powers of the Free City of Danzig remains intact.

The people of the State of Germany are the nationals of the Free City of Danzig and the nationals of Germany. They constitute the legislature. Authorities and state courts are preliminary instances, Chapter 1 of the Constitution of Germany.

The final executive is an International Protecting Power, Chapter 2 and the final judicial is an international court of arbitration, Chapter 3.

## **Constitution of Germany**

### **Chapter 1**

Legal succession of the Free City of Danzig, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic taking into account the 2 + 4 Treaty.

**The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig shall become the Constitution of Germany with the amendments already approved in the 2 + 4 Treaty.**

Part I  
ORGANISATION OF THE STATE

I. GENERAL

**Article 1.**

The territory of Germany is formed by the states of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

(Note: the agreement that the territory of the Free City of Danzig becomes the territory of the FRG and the GDR was given in 1990 in the 2 + 4 Treaty).

**Article 2.**

The national emblem is the German eagle with the shield of the Free City of Danzig in its heart.  
(Note: the consent to Article 2 was given in the 2 + 4 Treaty).

The national colors are gold, red, black.

(Note: Under black, red, gold all German democracies have failed).

**Article 3.**

The Sovereign Power in the State shall be vested in the people.

The people of Germany are the nationals of the Free City of Danzig and the nationals of Germany. Nationals of the Free City of Danzig are at the same time nationals of Germany (dual nationality).

The nationals of the German Reich, Nationality Act date of execution July 22, 1913 acquire the nationality of Germany from the nationals of the Free City of Danzig. The common law is that at the time of Jan. 1920. Nationals of the Free City of Danzig are exterritorial to the nationals of Germany and enjoy the status of diplomat. This is noted in the passport. In case of disputes over the interpretation of German law at the time of Jan. 1920, a court of arbitration shall decide - see Chapter 3 of the Constitution.

**Article 4.**

The official language shall be German.

Article 5. omitted.

Note: The amendment was established in the 2 + 4 Treaty and these provisions are part to the International Protecting Power.

In the 2 +4 Treaty the conditions of admissible defense were established and are incorporated in the provisions on the International Protecting Power.

II. POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

**Article 6.**

The Popular Assembly (Volkstag) consists of the number of deputies of the electoral districts.

(Note: By changing the territory, the number of deputies is also approved).

**Article 7.**

The nationals of Germany shall elect the deputies.

The nationals of the Free City of Danzig may not become deputies.

(Note: This corresponds to the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany).

The deputies to the Popular Assembly shall be representatives of the whole people. They shall be responsible solely to their own consciences and shall not be bound by any instructions.

The nationals of the Free City of Danzig may at any time reject laws on the grounds that they violate the rights of the individual.

The nationals of the Free City of Danzig shall elect their representatives themselves.

**Article 8.**

The deputies shall be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage by all citizens, of either sex over twenty years of age, in accordance with the principles of proportional representation.

Any person entitled to vote, who has completed his or her twenty-fifth year, shall be eligible as a deputy.

The following shall be excluded from the exercise of the franchise :

(a) Persons declared incapable of managing their own affairs or placed provisionally under guardianship, or persons educated under official supervision.

(b) Persons deprived of their rights of citizenship by a judicial sentence.

**Article 9.**

The Popular Assembly shall be elected for four years. Elections shall take place on a Sunday in November. The newly elected Assembly shall enter on its duties as from January 1st of the year following that of the election.

The necessary details will be embodied in the Electoral Law.

**Article 10.**

All petitions against the validity of the election of members shall be decided by an international arbitration tribunal - see Chapter three, on the basis of public oral hearings.

Any person entitled to vote shall have the right to lodge an objection. Such objections must be submitted, together with evidence, to an international arbitration tribunal, within four weeks of the official return of the result of the election.

The documents relating to the election of deputies shall, when completed, be laid before the Popular Assembly.

Should there be any doubt whether the legal requirements for the office of deputy have been fulfilled, an international arbitration tribunal shall, at the request of the Popular Assembly, give a decision.

**Article 11.**

The Popular Assembly shall elect its own President, Vice-President and Clerks; it shall determine its own rules of procedure.

**Article 12.**

The Popular Assembly shall meet when summoned by its President. It must be summoned at the demand of the Senate, or on a written application, stating the purpose of the summons, made by at least one-sixth of the members.

It shall meet for the first time at the summons of the Senate, and not later than January 15th.

**Article 13.**

The President shall exercise authority and disciplinary power within the Assembly building. The administration of the House shall be in his hands ; he shall control the income and expenditure of the House in accordance with the provisions of the Budget, and shall represent Germany in all legal transactions and in any litigation that concerns his administration.

**Article 14.**

The business of the Popular Assembly shall be conducted in public. The public may be excluded on a motion of the Senate, or on that of at least onesixth of the members, adopted by a two-thirds majority.

**Article 15.**

Correct reports of proceedings at public sessions may be published without any responsibility being incurred.

**Article 16.**

Not less than one-half of the deputies of the Assembly must be present to constitute a quorum.

**Article 17.**

Decisions of the Popular Assembly shall require a simple majority of votes except in so far as the Constitution provides otherwise.

**Article 18.**

The Senate shall be invited to be present at every meeting of the Popular Assembly. Members and representatives of the Senate shall be given a hearing at any time during the meetings. They shall be subject, in matters of discipline, to the authority of the President.

The Popular Assembly and its Committees may demand the presence of any member of the Senate.

**Article 19.**

The Popular Assembly shall be authorised to demand information from the Senate on all affairs of the State, to satisfy itself regarding the execution of its decisions and the disposal of the State revenues. The subjects regarding which information is required shall be previously communicated to the Senate in writing.

When the legality or propriety of any governmental or administrative measure is called in question, the Popular Assembly shall be entitled, and on the motion of one-fifth of its members shall be bound, to appoint a Committee of Enquiry.

Committees of Enquiry shall not interfere in legal or disciplinary proceedings which are still pending. These Committees shall call for such evidence — to be produced in public session — as they or the proposer of the motion may consider necessary. A two-thirds majority of a Committee of Enquiry may decide that the meetings shall be private. The procedure of the Committee and the number of its members shall be determined by the standing orders. The Judicial and Administrative Authorities shall be bound to produce any evidence called for by these Committees. Documents in the possession of these authorities shall be laid before such Committees, if they so desire. The regulations for procedure in criminal cases shall apply to the enquiries by these Committees or by such authorities as they have instructed, but the secrecy of communications by letter, telegram and telephone shall not be infringed.

**Article 20.**

No one shall be made subject to any judicial or administrative penalty, or be called to account in other ways outside the Assembly, because of his vote or any utterances made by him in virtue of his office as deputy.

**Article 21.**

No deputy may, without the consent of the Assembly, be subjected to examination or arrested on account of any punishable act unless he has been arrested while actually committing the said act, or at the latest during the course of the following day. A like consent is necessary for any other restriction of personal liberty calculated to interfere with a deputy in the free exercise of his office.

The Popular Assembly may require any criminal or disciplinary proceedings, any arrest or other restriction placed on the personal liberty of a deputy to be suspended during his term of office.

**Article 22.**

Deputies are entitled to refuse to give evidence both as to the identity of persons who have communicated information as to any facts to them in their capacity as deputies, or to whom they have made such communications in that capacity, and also as to the nature of these facts themselves. With regard to the seizure of documents, deputies shall have the status of persons possessing a legal right to refuse evidence.

Judicial searches or seizures may not be undertaken in the building of the Popular Assembly except with the consent of the President of the Assembly.



**Article 23.**

Deputies shall receive allowances in accordance with the provisions of a special law.

**Article 24.**

Officials, employees and workmen shall not require special leave for the purpose of carrying out their duties as members of the Popular Assembly, the District and Municipal Councils, or any administrative offices and committees.

If any such person be nominated as a candidate for election, he shall be granted the necessary leave, from the time at which the writs for the election are issued, for the purpose of preparing for the election.

**III. THE SENATE.****Article 25.**

The Senate shall consist of the President as Chairman, the Vice-President as Vice-Chairman, and twenty Senators.

(Note: The nationals of Germany can change the number of senators).

The President and the seven other principal Senators shall be elected by the Popular Assembly for four years. The elections must take place not earlier than six months and not later than twelve months after the beginning of the term of office of the Popular Assembly. The persons elected shall assume their duties one year after the beginning of the term of office of the Popular Assembly which has elected them. In case of resignation or decease, a successor shall be elected only for the remainder of the term of office of the Senator who had died or resigned. The term of office of the President and the seven other principal Senators, elected by the first Popular Assembly, shall expire one year after the beginning of the term of office of the second Popular Assembly.

The Vice-President and the thirteen Senators acting in a secondary capacity (Nebenamt) shall be elected by the Popular Assembly for an indefinite period.

The vote shall be secret and shall be by ballot. The candidate receiving the majority of votes recorded shall be elected. If an absolute majority be not secured at the first ballot, the two persons who have secured the most votes shall be voted for a second time. If both candidates receive an equal number of votes at the second ballot, the decision shall be taken by lot ; the lots shall be drawn by the President of the Popular Assembly.

**Article 26.**

Any person shall be eligible for membership of the Senate who has completed his twenty-fifth year. A member may be re-elected.

The following are ineligible:

- (a) Persons declared wholly or partly incapable of managing their own affairs, or placed provisionally under guardianship.
- (b) Persons deprived of their rights of citizenship by a judicial sentence.
- (c) Undischarged bankrupts.

**Article 27.**

No person shall be obliged to accept election as a member of the Senate. A member may resign at any time.

**Article 28.**

At the first meeting of the Popular Assembly after the election or, in the case referred to in the third sentence of the second paragraph of Article 25, after the beginning of the term of office,

the newly elected member of the Senate shall be installed in his office, in the presence of the Senate, by the President of the Senate or his deputy.

The new member of the Senate shall solemnly pledge himself by a handshake and shall make the following affirmation:

"I will faithfully carry out my duty as a member of the Senate, and will conscientiously perform the work of my office. I will observe the Constitution and the laws, I will maintain secrecy in regard to all matters which it is my duty to treat as confidential, and will, to the best of my ability, promote the welfare of Germany."

The addition of a religious oath is permissible.

#### **Article 29.**

The members of the Senate acting in a secondary capacity must possess the confidence of the Popular Assembly in the performance of their duties, and shall be answerable to that body for their official acts.

Members of the Senate acting in a secondary capacity from whom the Popular Assembly has withdrawn its confidence by a resolution expressly to that effect shall cease to belong to the Senate.

#### **Article 30.**

A member shall cease to belong to the Senate should any of the cases arise mentioned in Article 26, which render him ineligible for election.

#### **Article 31.**

Should the whole Senate resign, it shall continue to discharge its duties until the election of the new Senate.

#### **Article 32.**

A member of the Senate may, on a resolution of the Popular Assembly, be impeached for any infringement of the Constitution, or of a law. The motion calling for impeachment must be signed by at least one-quarter of the members of the Popular Assembly. Judgment shall be pronounced by an international arbitration tribunal.

Further regulations shall be laid down in a special law.

#### **Article 33.**

The principal Senators shall receive the salary fixed by law. Special legislation shall be enacted to provide for pensions and allowances to their widows and dependents.

The members of the Senate acting in a secondary capacity shall receive a subsistence allowance to be determined by a special law.

#### **Article 34.**

The principal Senators shall hold no other public office, nor shall they, without the approval of the Senate, follow any other profession; the members acting in a secondary capacity shall hold no public office except with the approval of the Senate.

No member shall serve on a board of managers or of directors of a commercial company without the consent of the Senate.

#### **Article 35.**

The Senate shall determine the conduct of its business and the distribution of duties amongst its members.

#### **Article 36.**

The President of the Senate shall direct and shall exercise general supervision over the work of the Administration. In all cases in which disadvantage might result from the loss of time due to the necessity of obtaining authority in advance from the Senate, the President, in

consultation with the Vice-President, or, in his absence, with the senior Senator, shall himself, for the time being, carry out the duties which devolve on the Senate; he shall nevertheless inform the Senate, at the next meeting, of the steps which he has taken in order that it may approve his action, or decide on some other course.

#### **Article 37.**

The meetings of the Senate shall not be open to the public. Not less than one-half of the members of the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum. Decisions shall require a simple majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

A member shall not take part in the discussion or voting upon any subject which concerns his own affairs, or those of persons belonging to his family ; he shall withdraw from the Chamber during such discussions.

#### **Article 38.**

The Senate shall direct the policy of the Government and be responsible for it to the Popular Assembly.

#### **Article 39.**

The Senate is the highest authority in the land. Its particular duties are as follows :

(a) It shall promulgate all laws within a month of their adoption according to constitutional procedure, and shall issue all regulations necessary to ensure their execution.

(b) It shall of its own authority conduct the administration of the State within the limits of the Constitution, of the laws and of the Budget, and shall exercise supervision over all the State authorities.

(c) It shall draft the Budget.

(d) It shall administer the property and revenues of the State. It shall allocate revenue and expenditure, and it shall represent the State in the defence of its rights.

(e) It shall nominate public servants, so far as is not otherwise provided by the Constitution or by law.

(f) It shall provide for the safety and common welfare of the State and all its nationals within the limits of the Constitution and the laws, and shall issue all regulations necessary for this purpose.

g) The nationals of the Free City of Danzig may at any time exercise a right to veto laws.

(Note: The nationals of the Free City of Danzig have the right of veto - one state, two nationalities - absolute protection of minorities - in case of dispute an international arbitration tribunal shall decide).

#### **Article 40.**

The Senate shall have the right to remit punishment and to pardon.

#### **Article 41.**

The Senate shall represent Germany and the nationals of Free City of Danzig. The nationals of the Free City of Danzig are granted the status of diplomats.

(Note: approval for this change was given in the 2 + 4 Treaty).

Official documents shall be signed in the name of Germany and the Free City of Danzig by the President or the Vice-President, and by one other member of the Senate.

#### **Article 42.**

The Senate of Germany shall furnish to the International Protecting Power at any time upon the request of the latter, official information regarding the public affairs of Germany.

(Note: Old version: „The Senate of the Free City shall furnish to the League of Nations at any time upon the request of the latter, official information regarding the public affairs of the Free City.“ The League of Nations shall be replaced by the International Protecting Power).

#### IV. LEGISLATION.

##### **Article 43.**

Bills must be adopted in the same form by the Popular Assembly and the Senate in order to be passed into law.

If the Senate does not concur within two weeks in a decision adopted by the Popular Assembly regarding a bill, the latter shall be sent back to the Popular Assembly.

If the Popular Assembly adheres to its decision, the Senate shall accept the decision within one month, or appeal to the decision of the people (referendum).

If nationals of the Free City of Danzig object to a law, an international arbitration tribunal shall decide in case of dispute.

##### **Article 44.**

Laws shall come into force on the eighth day after the day on which they are published in the Official Gazette for Germany, unless otherwise provided by the law.

Nationals of the Free City of Danzig may also dispute the validity of a law at a later date.  
(Note: Addition to ensure strict separation of powers).

The nationals of the Free City of Danzig may exercise a right of veto if it is suspected that a law is incompatible with German law at the time of January 1920.

##### **Article 45.**

Legislation shall likewise be required for:

- (a) The annual Budget.
- (b) The issue of loans.
- (c) The introduction of monopolies and the concession of privileges.
- (d) The alteration of boundaries of the municipalities.
- (e) A general amnesty.
- (f) The conclusion of treaties with other States; however, this stipulation shall not have the effect of restricting German law as of January 1920.
- (g) The nationals of Free City of Danzig have a right of veto.

##### **Article 46.**

Bills shall be introduced by the Senate, or by the Popular Assembly or by bodies to be constituted by a special law representing the various professions and trades.

Bills dealing with economic policy or social questions shall be submitted to the above professional bodies for their opinion.

##### **Article 47.**

A referendum shall be taken on the demand of one-tenth of the electorate, who shall at the same time submit a complete draft of the bill. The bill in question shall be laid before the Popular Assembly by the Senate, with a statement of its views thereon. The referendum shall not be resorted to if the bill is accepted without amendment by the Popular Assembly.

##### **Article 48.**

A referendum shall not be resorted to on the Budget, or on legislation imposing taxation, or on decrees regulating salaries, except at the demand of the Senate.

All citizens qualified to vote for the Popular Assembly may take part in any referendum. The decision shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes recorded. A decision of the Popular Assembly can only be reversed by a referendum if the majority of the electorate take part in the voting.

The procedure of referendum shall be determined by law.

**Article 49.**

An amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Popular Assembly cannot be adopted unless it passes its second reading by a two-thirds majority, at least two-thirds of the elected deputies being present. At least one month shall elapse between the first and second readings.

The consent of the majority of the electorate shall be required in case of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution by a referendum.

Amendments to the Constitution may not enter into force until they have been expressly approved by the nationals of the Free City of Danzig and after they have been communicated to the International Protecting Power and the latter has declared that it has no objection to the amendments.

**V. THE ADMINISTRATION****Article 50.**

An annual statement of all proposed revenue and expenditure of the State shall be drawn up in advance, and embodied in the Budget. The financial year shall run from April 1st to March 31st.

**Article 51.**

If the Budget for the following financial year shall not have become law before the end of the current year, the Senate shall be bound to submit a provisional Budget. It shall only be entitled to collect taxes and other imposts previously in existence, and may only continue to do so for six months after the close of the financial year ; it shall only authorise such expenditure as may be required for the maintenance of legally established institutions, or for the execution of measures which have been legally sanctioned; it shall be further authorised to meet all legal obligations of the State and to carry on public works and other undertakings which have already been sanctioned by the Budget of the previous year.

**Article 52.**

Funds shall only be obtained upon credit in cases of special necessity and, as a rule, only for expenditure for productive purposes.

**Article 53.**

When the Popular Assembly adopts decisions which involve expenditure additional to the Budget, it shall at the same time provide for the meeting of such expenditure.

**Article 54.**

If the total of the Budget is to be exceeded, or if any expenditure not provided for in the Budget is to be incurred, the subsequent consent of the Popular Assembly must be obtained. Such consent shall only be given in the cases of unforeseen and unavoidable requirements.

**Article 55.**

Budget accounts shall be audited and established by an independent auditing office. The general Budget accounts for each year, including a summary of State indebtedness, accompanied by the comments of the auditing staff, shall be laid before the Popular Assembly by the Senate, which shall thus be relieved of its responsibility in the matter.

**Article 56.**

The approval of the Financial Council shall be required:

- (a) For fresh taxation.
- (b) For the issue of loans and the undertaking of guarantees.
- (c) For expenditure which is not already covered, or which is to be covered by a loan.

If the Financial Council does not give its approval, it shall communicate the fact to the Senate within two weeks, and shall state its reasons in writing within a further period of two weeks. The Popular Assembly shall then take a fresh decision.

The composition and procedure of the Financial Council shall be determined by a special law.  
The nationals of the Free City of Danzig are not subject to taxation.  
(Note: This is the consequence of reparation obligations).

**Article 57.**

The Railway, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services of Germany shall be matters within the purview of the State.

**Article 58.**

Offices shall be established for the permanent administration or supervision of the different branches of the Public Services. German nationals entitled to vote may be attached to these offices, in an honorary capacity, as members.

The offices shall be in all respects subject to the control of the Senate.

Further regulations will be laid down by law.

**Article 59.**

Committees may be constituted for the discharge of business of a temporary nature.

**Article 60.**

The representatives of Germany to sit on international Committees which have been instituted by international conventions for the administration of undertakings or institutions, or for the discharge of permanent or temporary duties, shall be elected by the Popular Assembly. The latter may delegate the appointment of such representatives to one of its committees or to the Senate.

VI. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

**Article 61.**

Judges shall be independent and subject only to the law.

**Article 62.**

Extraordinary tribunals shall not be permitted. No person shall be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of his lawful judge.

**Article 63.**

The constitution and competence of the Courts shall be prescribed by law.

**Article 64.**

The judges of the regular judiciary shall be elected for life by a special committee. The Committee for Federal Judges shall be composed of a representative of the Free City of Danzig, the President and a member of the Senate, the two Presidents of the Popular Assembly, the President of the Court and three judges elected by the whole body of judges and two advocates elected by the whole body of advocates of Germany.

Further regulations, regarding, in particular, the provision of substitutes for members of the Committee who are prevented from attending, the procedure of election and the method of voting, will be determined by law as well as the Committee for lower Courts shall be formed.

**Article 65.**

Judges shall not be deposed from their office, or transferred to another bench or placed in retirement against their will, whether permanently or temporarily, except in consequence of a judicial decision, and then only for the reasons and in the form laid down by the law. An age may be fixed by the law at which judges shall retire from office.

This clause shall not affect temporary suspensions carried out in virtue of the law.

Should alterations be introduced in the system of courts or of circuits, judges may be compulsorily transferred to another bench or removed from their office by the Committee referred to in Article 64, but they shall continue to receive their full salary.

These provisions shall not apply to judges of the commercial courts, assessors, or jurors.

**Article 66.**

The conditions governing the eligibility of judges for election, and their official status, shall be determined by special legislation, which may only be amended in the manner specified by Article 49.

*(Note: Addition for clarification on the form of Article 49).*

Arbitral tribunals shall take precedence over state courts.

State courts shall serve arbitral tribunals in conducting arbitration proceedings.

Disputes between nationals of the Free City of Danzig and nationals of Germany concerning the interpretation of the Constitution shall be decided by an international arbitral tribunal.

**VII. COMMUNAL ORGANISATION.****Article 67.**

The territory of the State shall be divided into city districts, rural districts and federal states.

**Article 68.**

Federal states, rural districts, towns and communes shall have powers of self-government under the supervision of the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of special laws. Matters of State administration may also be transferred to their jurisdiction.

**Article 69.**

The City of Berlin is an independent commune of the State, possessing its own property.

The communal affairs of the City of Berlin shall rank as affairs of State, and shall be administered by the Senate and Popular Assembly.

A City Council shall be elected by the Popular Assembly from its members and from other citizens of the City of Berlin to decide upon the communal affairs of the City of Berlin. The composition and competence of this Council shall be determined by a special law.

**Article 70.**

The principles governing elections to the Popular Assembly shall apply also to federal states, town, district and communal elections, but six months' residence shall be necessary to qualify for the right to vote.

**Part II.****FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.****Article 71.**

Fundamental rights and duties shall govern the direction and determine the scope of legislation, the administration of justice and the conduct of public affairs.

**I. INDIVIDUALS.****Article 72.**

The nationality of the State shall be acquired and forfeited in accordance with the provisions laid down by law.

*(Note: The nationals of the German Reich can only abandon their inheritance from this nationality by acquiring the nationality of another state with a state property. By acquiring the nationality of Germany, the nationality of the German Reich is rejected and all reparation obligations are extinguished and a claim to a share in the state property arises).*

The nationals of the German Reich acquire the nationality of Germany from the nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

**Article 73.**

All nationals of Germany shall be equal before the law. Exceptional laws shall be inadmissible. Men and women shall have the same civil rights and duties.

There shall be no legal privileges or disqualifications due to birth, position or creed.

Titles — with the exception of Academic degrees — shall not be awarded except when they denote an office or a profession.

Orders and decorations may not be awarded by Germany.

No national of Danzig may accept titles or orders.

Titles of nobility shall be regarded only as part of a name, and shall no longer be conferred.

**Article 74.**

The liberty of the person shall be inviolable. No limitation or deprivation of personal liberty may be imposed by public authority, except by virtue of a law.

Persons who have been deprived of their liberty must be informed at the latest on the following day by what authority and on what grounds the deprivation of liberty has been ordered. Opportunity must immediately be given them to lodge objections against such deprivation of liberty.

**Article 75.**

All nationals shall enjoy freedom of movement within Germany and shall have the right to stay and to settle at any place they may choose, to acquire real property and to earn their living in any way. This right shall not be curtailed without legal sanctions.

**Article 76.**

Every national shall be entitled to emigrate to other countries. Emigration cannot be restricted except by law.

Every national, whether within or outside the territory of the State, shall have the right to claim the protection of the State in his relations with foreign countries.

*(Note for clarification)*

The state includes an international arbitration tribunal and the International Protecting Power.

No national shall be handed over to a foreign Government for prosecution or punishment.

**Article 77.**

Establishments set up by the State at the public expense in the interests of internal colonisation shall not be used to the prejudice of any particular nationality.

**Article 78.**

The secrecy of correspondence, as well as of the postal, telephone and telegraph services, shall be inviolable. Exceptions can only be made by legal enactment.

**Article 79.**

Every person shall have the right, within the limits of the law, to express his opinion by word, writing or in any other manner. He may not be obstructed in this right by any conditions of his work or appointment, and no disadvantage of any kind may be imposed on him on account of his exercise of such right.

There shall be no censorship. Regulations for the conduct of cinematographs may, however, be made, in derogation from this law. Legislative measures shall be adopted to combat obscene or indecent literature, and to protect young persons at public representations and performances.

**Article 80.**

Marriage, as the foundation of family life, shall be placed under the special protection of the State. It shall rest upon the equality of rights of both sexes.

Large families shall have a claim to corresponding special support. Motherhood shall have a claim to the protection and care of the State.



**Article 81.**

The education of children to physical, moral and social efficiency shall be the supreme duty and natural right of the parents; the political community shall supervise the performance of these duties.

**Article 82.**

The laws of the State shall provide the same opportunities of physical, moral and social development for illegitimate children as for children born in wedlock.

**Article 83.**

Young persons shall be protected against exploitation as well as against moral, spiritual and physical neglect. Compulsory measures to ensure their welfare may only be adopted if sanctioned by the law.

**Article 84.**

All nationals shall have the right, without notification and special permission, to assemble peaceably and without arms. Notice shall be given of open-air meetings and permission may be withheld in case of immediate danger to public security. Special provisions may be made for the protection of the Popular Assembly. Notification of religious processions shall not be required.

**Article 85.**

All nationals shall have the right to form unions or associations, provided their objects are not in contravention of the penal laws. This shall also apply to religious unions and associations. Every union shall be at liberty to acquire legal personality in accordance with the provisions of the civil code. This right shall not be refused to any union on the ground that it has been formed for political, social-political or religious objects.

**Article 86.**

Every national has complete control over his house which is inviolable. Exceptions are only admissible when the law so provides.

**Article 87.**

It is the duty of every national to protect the Constitution against unlawful attacks.

*(Note: For the sake of clarity, the following is inserted:)*

An unlawful attack on the Constitution is a law that violates the Constitution. It is the duty of everyone to sue against laws that violate the Constitution. In order to uphold this duty, each citizen must make himself available as an arbitrator in a lots procedure.

**Article 88.**

All nationals without distinction shall contribute in proportion to their means to the discharge of all public liabilities, in accordance with the provisions of the laws.

**Article 89.**

All nationals shall be bound according to the provisions of the law to give personal service to the State or the Municipality.

**Article 90.**

All nationals shall be bound to undertake official duties of an honorary nature in accordance with the provisions of the laws.

**II. PUBLIC SERVANTS.****Article 91.**

All nationals of either sex shall be eligible for public appointments, with due regard to their qualifications and previous service.

Immediately after the coming into force of the Constitution of Germany, special laws shall be passed with regard to the rights and emoluments of officials. The existing organisations representing the officials shall be called in to assist in the preliminary drafting of these laws.

**Article 92.**

Officials shall be appointed for life, unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or by law. Pensions and allowances to widows and surviving dependents shall be regulated by law. Rights duly acquired by officials shall be inviolable.

Officials may have recourse to legal process for recovering their financial claims.

Officials cannot be provisionally removed from office, discharged or transferred, whether temporarily or permanently, to the retired list, or to another post with a lower salary, except in accordance with the conditions and formalities established by law. An opportunity for lodging a complaint and for re-opening the proceedings shall be given in the case of any penalty inflicted in connection with official duties. No entries of an unfavourable nature shall be made in the personal record of an official until the latter has had an opportunity of furnishing an explanation. Every official shall be allowed to see his own record.

**Article 93.**

Officials are servants of the community and not of a party. They are entitled to freedom of political opinion and freedom of association. They shall not be subjected to any restriction in this respect.

**Article 94.**

The officials shall have their own representation in accordance with more detailed provisions to be determined by law.

**Article 95.**

Teachers of both sexes in the public schools are officials directly under the State. This provision does not affect the obligation to maintain the schools.

III. RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

**Article 96.**

There shall be complete freedom of creed and conscience. The undisturbed practice of religion shall be assured, and shall be placed under the protection of the State. Enjoyment of civil and political rights, and admission to public offices shall be independent of religious creed.

No one shall be bound to disclose his religious convictions. The public authorities shall not enquire as to any person's membership of a religious body except where rights and duties are involved on account of such membership, or when a legally instituted statistical census makes such enquiry necessary.

No one shall be compelled to take part in any ecclesiastical act or ceremony.

Where the existing law provides for the taking of an oath according to a religious formula, the oath may also be validly administered if the person to be sworn shall omit the religious formality, and shall declare " I swear. " Apart from this, the text of the oath as prescribed by law shall remain unchanged.

Religious bodies in which the use of a solemn declaration is customary in place of the oath shall be entitled to make use of it.

**Article 97.**

Religious bodies which are public law corporations shall be entitled to collect contributions from their members, based on the rate assessment lists.

**Article 98.**

The ownership and other rights of religious bodies and associations in their institutions, foundations and other property devoted to purposes of worship, education or social welfare are guaranteed.

**Article 99.**

In so far as religious services and ministrations are needed in hospitals, prisons and other public institutions, religious bodies shall be admitted for religious purposes, but no coercion shall be exercised.

**Article 100.**

Sunday and the public holidays recognised by the State shall be protected by law as days of rest and spiritual refreshment.

**IV. EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.****Article 101.**

The arts and sciences and their teaching shall be free. The State shall afford them protection, and shall be bound to promote their interests in every way.

**Article 102.**

The whole system of education shall be regulated by a law which shall be drafted with the co-operation of the existing organisations of the teaching profession.

The whole system of education shall be placed under the supervision of the State. School inspection shall be carried out by officials appointed for this purpose only and who have had expert training.

**Article 103.**

School attendance shall be compulsory for all. To this end are instituted elementary schools covering at least eight years of attendance and also continuation or technical schools for young persons of both sexes up to the end of their eighteenth year.

The maintenance of the State schools shall be the concern of the State; it may associate the municipalities with it in these duties.

Teaching and educational material in the elementary and continuation schools shall be free of charge.

**Article 104.**

Public education shall be organised on a common undenominational system.

Existing schools of other types shall continue. The legitimate wishes of the parents and guardians shall also be taken into consideration as regards any new organisation of such schools, provided that the efficiency of the educational system does not suffer.

The entire system of elementary, secondary and advanced schools is based essentially on the principle of a common school for all. In establishing this system, the guiding principle shall be preparation for the various vocations and professions. In admitting a child into any particular school, consideration shall be given to the aptitude and inclinations of the child, and to the wishes of its parents or guardians, and not to the financial or social position of its parents.

Teaching and material for teaching shall also be provided free of charge in secondary and advanced schools and universities for gifted children of parents with moderate means.

Gifted children of parents with moderate means shall be provided with assistance from public funds to attend advanced schools and universities.

**Article 105.**

Private schools, if substituted for State schools, shall require State authority and shall be subject to the laws of the State. Such authority may only be granted if the private school is not inferior to the State school in its educational programme and organisation, nor in the scientific training of its teaching staff, and if the tendency to distinguish between pupils according to the means of their parents is not thereby encouraged. Authority shall be refused if the financial and legal position of the staff is insufficiently secured.

**Article 106.**

Religious instruction shall be part of the regular school curriculum. It shall be given in accordance with the principles of the religious bodies concerned, without prejudice to the State's right of supervision.

The imparting of religious instruction and the holding of services and ecclesiastical ceremonies shall be subject to the teachers' expressed willingness to undertake such duties ; the right to withdraw a child from religious instruction, or from participation in religious ceremonies and acts, shall be granted in accordance with the expressed wishes of the person who is responsible for the religious upbringing of the child.

**Article 107.**

In State school-teaching, care shall be taken not to offend the susceptibilities of those holding different opinions.

**Article 108.**

Instruction on the duties of citizenship shall form part of the school curriculum. At the end of the period of school attendance every pupil shall be given a copy of the Constitution.

**Article 109.**

Objects of interest from an artistic, historic, natural and picturesque point of view shall be under the protection and care of the State.

It is the duty of the State to prevent the removal of works of art to foreign countries.

**V. ECONOMICS.****Article 110.**

The rights of property shall be secured. Expropriation may only be effected in accordance with the provisions of the law and for the benefit of the whole community, and in return for due compensation ; in case of dispute with regard to the amount of compensation, recourse may be had to the law-courts.

**Article 111.**

The soil and its natural resources will be the subject of special legislation which shall prevent all misuse, and which shall enable every family of Germany to obtain a permanent abode suitable for residence (homestead) or, in the case of those who have received vocational training, a place in which they can live and work permanently. Large families, those disabled by the War, and those physically affected as the result of their employment, shall be given special consideration in the housing legislation which is to be passed.

The unearned increment, which accrues from the land without any expenditure of labour or capital, shall be used for the benefit of the community.

**Article 112.**

Transfer of private commercial undertakings to public ownership, in as far as it is required in the public interest, may be effected by special legislation in return for compensation.

**Article 113.**

Freedom of association with the object of guaranteeing and improving conditions of labour and economic conditions shall be secured to all individuals and to all vocations. Any agreements and measures tending to restrict or obstruct such freedom are illegal.

**Article 114.**

The State shall draw up a comprehensive Scheme of Insurance, in the drafting of which the insured persons shall have a determining voice, for the maintenance of health and working efficiency, the protection of motherhood and as a provision against the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and the vicissitudes of life, including unemployment.

**Article 115.**

Workers and employees may respectively organise separate Works Committees (Betriebsausschüsse) elected from amongst themselves. These shall co-operate with the employers on a basis of equality in the regulation of questions concerning wages and labour conditions. Further details will be determined by law.

The organisations set up by either side and their mutual agreements shall be recognised.

In order to secure the social and economic interests of workers and employees and to promote the general economic development of productive forces, a Labour Office shall be established in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 46 (2).

**Chapter 2****International Protecting Power**

## PROVISIONAL AND FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

**Article 116.**

The International Protecting Power assumes the legal succession of the Versailles Peace Treaty concerning Articles 102 and 103.

It assumes the protection of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig in accordance with Article 76 of the Constitution:

*Every national, whether within or outside the territory of the State, shall have the right to claim the protection of the State in his relations with foreign countries.*

**Article 117.**

The International Protecting Power adopts the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, concerning saving mankind from the hostage of war, in which the principle of good faith is upheld and disputes are settled by arbitration if negotiations fail to produce a result.

**Article 118.**

The International Protecting Power shall enforce arbitral awards.

**Article 119.**

Any State may become a member of the International Protecting Power in equal shares.

**Article 120.**

The members of the International Protecting Power shall guarantee each other mutual protection.

**Article 121.**

The International Protecting Power shall be divided into an International Police Organization with an International Prosecutor's Office with an International Criminal Court and, as a last resort for the enforcement of international judgments, a military unit.

**Article 122.**

The International Police Organization with an International Prosecutor's Office and an International Criminal Court shall act upon suspicion of crimes that are generally recognized as crimes but are not prosecuted by any national prosecutor's office.

**Article 123.**

Law enforcement agencies may provide assistance in the investigation of evidence in civil proceedings.

**Article 124.**

If an arbitral award is not enforced by national authorities, there is a suspicion of an international breach of the principle of good faith.

In this case, the International Protecting Power shall enforce the arbitral award under duress.

**Article 125.**

The International Protecting Power and the International Prosecuting Authorities shall use as their emblem a shield with a red background and a golden crown with two silver crosses on it.

**Article 126.**

The International Protecting Power shall organize itself according to democratic principles.

**Article 127.**

Autonomous zones shall be designated in Germany under the control of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig. Armed forces of the International Protecting Power may be stationed there.

**Article 128.**

The amount of the necessary expenses for the International Protecting Power for the protection of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig shall be decided by the nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

The International Protecting Power for the protection of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig shall be financed by the nationals of Germany.

**Article 129.**

The costs incurred for further protection shall be agreed upon by the German nationals and the other members.

**Chapter 3****Court of Arbitration****Art. 130.**

1) Arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the New York Convention of June 10, 1958, on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.

The provisions in this regard are very brief in the New York Convention. The New York Convention does not distinguish between national arbitral tribunals and international arbitral tribunals. Therefore, the term arbitration agreement is misleading.

Contract autonomy, freedom of contract, includes the choice of judge in the event of a dispute. In the case of national legal relations, the statutory provisions on the appointment of the judge apply to the general terms and conditions of an agreement. Each party has an equal share in the legal provisions. No party may express a general suspicion of bias that the judge might rule in favor of its own national.

The conduct of arbitration must be expressly agreed.

In international legal relations, it is exactly the opposite. A party has no stake in the appointment of the state judge. A party may object to the state judge on the grounds that the latter may rule in favor of its own national.

Arbitration proceedings are therefore compulsory/mandatory. If arbitration proceedings are to be conducted in accordance with national provisions on the conduct of arbitration proceedings, then this must be expressly agreed upon

2 In Germany there are the nationals of the Free City of Danzig and the nationals of Germany. Differences in the interpretation of the common law shall be settled by international arbitration. The judges must have at least 3 different nationalities.

3 The 12th Chapter of the Swiss Private International Law Act elaborates on the provisions of the New York Convention and is supplemented with a few exceptions.

This includes the concept of arbitration agreement.

An arbitration agreement is any agreement, any contract. An agreement comes into existence orally, in writing or by act. A tortious act giving rise to pecuniary rights is also considered a unilateral declaration of a contract.

The notification that arbitration will be conducted is initially a unilaterally declared arbitration agreement. The agreement comes into effect when the other side itself can propose arbitrators. Therefore, the agreement cannot be rejected.

This law can be applied in any member state that is part of the International Protecting Power. In case of doubt, arbitration proceedings can be conducted anywhere in Germany.

4 Arbitration proceedings are also public. Every incoming letter must be published on the Internet. Hearings can also be conducted and recorded via electronic media.

5 Every German must make himself available as an arbitrator in case of doubt.

6 Appeal instances are further arbitration courts.

7 Abusive complaints will result in penalties.

#### **Article 131.**

(The provisions of Chapter 12 of the Swiss Private International Law Act with the amendments indicated).

1 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to arbitral tribunals in Germany.

2 The parties may exclude the application of this Chapter by a declaration in a contract or in a subsequent agreement.

The declaration shall be in the form provided for in Article 133, paragraph 1.

3 The seat of arbitration shall be designated by the parties or by the arbitral institution designated by them, failing which by the arbitral tribunal.

#### **Article 132.**

1 The subject matter of arbitration proceedings may be any pecuniary claim.

2 If a party is a State, a State-controlled enterprise or a State-controlled organization, it may not invoke its own law to challenge its capacity to be a party to the arbitration or the arbitrability of a dispute which is the subject of the agreement.

#### **Article 133.**

1 The arbitration agreement shall be in writing or in any other form which permits proof by text.

2 The agreement shall otherwise be valid if it complies with the law chosen by the parties, the law applicable to the dispute, in particular the law applicable to the main contract, or German law.

3 It may not be objected to an agreement that the main contract is invalid or that the agreement relates to a dispute which has not yet arisen.

4 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply mutatis mutandis to an arbitration clause provided for in a unilateral legal transaction or in statutes.

#### **Article 134.**

1 The members of the arbitral tribunal shall be appointed or replaced as agreed by the parties. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members, one appointed by each of the parties; the members shall unanimously elect a president.

2 In the absence of an agreement or if the members of the arbitral tribunal cannot be appointed or replaced for other reasons, recourse may be had to the state court at the seat of the arbitral tribunal. If the parties have not designated a seat or have merely agreed that the seat of the arbitral tribunal shall be in Germany, the state court first seized shall have jurisdiction.

3 If a state court is entrusted with the appointment or replacement of a member of the arbitral tribunal, it must grant this request unless a summary examination shows that there is no pecuniary relationship between the parties.

4 The state court shall, at the request of a party, take the necessary measures to appoint the arbitral tribunal if the parties or members of the arbitral tribunal fail to comply with their obligations within 30 days of a request to that effect.

5 In the case of a multiparty arbitration, the state court may appoint all members of the arbitral tribunal.

6 A person who is proposed as an arbitrator shall immediately disclose the existence of any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to his independence or impartiality. This duty shall remain in force throughout the proceedings.

**Article 135.**

1 A member of the arbitral tribunal may be challenged:

- a. if he does not meet the requirements agreed upon by the parties;
- b. if there is a ground for challenge contained in the rules of procedure agreed by the parties; or
- c. if circumstances exist which give rise to justifiable doubts as to his independence or impartiality.

2 A party may challenge a member of the arbitral tribunal whom it has appointed or in whose appointment it has participated only for reasons of which, despite due diligence, it became aware only after his appointment.

**Article 136 a.**

1 If the parties have agreed otherwise and the arbitral proceedings have not yet been completed, the request for challenge shall be addressed in writing, stating the grounds on which it is based, to the challenged member of the arbitral tribunal within 30 days of the date on which the party making the request became aware of the ground for challenge or could have done so had it paid due attention, and shall be communicated to the other members of the arbitral tribunal.

2 The party making the request may, within 30 days of the filing of the request for challenge, request the state court to challenge it. The state court shall make a final decision.

3 During the challenge proceedings, the arbitral tribunal may continue the proceedings without excluding the challenged member until and unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

**Article 136 b.**

1 Any member of the arbitral tribunal may be removed by agreement of the parties.

2 If a member of the arbitral tribunal is unable to perform his duties within a reasonable time or with due diligence, and the parties have not agreed otherwise, a party may request in writing and with reasons that the state court dismiss him. The state court shall make the final decision.

**Article 137.**

Arbitration proceedings shall be pending as soon as a party with a property claim calls upon the member or members of the arbitral tribunal designated in the arbitration agreement or, if the agreement does not designate a member of the arbitral tribunal, as soon as a party initiates the proceedings for the appointment of the arbitral tribunal.

**Article 138.**

1 The parties may regulate the arbitral procedure themselves or by reference to arbitral rules of procedure; they may also subject it to a procedural law of their choice.

2 If the parties have not themselves regulated the procedure, the arbitral tribunal shall, where necessary, determine it, either directly or by reference to a law or to arbitral rules of procedure.

3 Regardless of the procedure chosen, the arbitral tribunal shall in all cases ensure the equal treatment of the parties and their right to be heard in adversarial proceedings.

4 A party who continues the arbitral proceedings without promptly complaining of a breach of the procedural rules that has been detected or that could be detected with due diligence may not subsequently invoke it.

**Article 139.**

1 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, at the request of a party, order precautionary or protective measures.

2 If the party concerned does not voluntarily submit to the measure ordered, the arbitral tribunal or a party may request the assistance of the state court, which shall apply its own law.



3 The arbitral tribunal or the state court may make the ordering of precautionary or protective measures conditional upon the provision of adequate security.

**Article 140.**

1 The arbitral tribunal shall take the evidence itself.

2 If state legal assistance is required for the conduct of the evidentiary proceedings, the arbitral tribunal or a party may, with the consent of the arbitral tribunal, request the cooperation of the state court at the seat of the arbitral tribunal.

3 The state court shall apply its own law. Upon request, it may apply or take into account other forms of procedure.

**Article 141.**

If further cooperation of the state court is required, the judge at the seat of arbitration shall have jurisdiction.

**Article 141 a.**

1 An arbitral tribunal seated abroad or a party to foreign arbitral proceedings may request the cooperation of the state court at the place where a precautionary or protective measure is to be enforced. Article 139 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

2 An arbitral tribunal seated abroad or a party to foreign arbitral proceedings with the consent of the arbitral tribunal may request the cooperation of the state court at the place where the taking of evidence is to take place. Article 140, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall apply mutatis mutandis.

**Article 142.**

1 The arbitral tribunal shall decide on its own jurisdiction.

It shall decide on its jurisdiction notwithstanding any action on the same subject matter between the same parties already pending before a state court or another arbitral tribunal, unless substantial grounds require a stay of the proceedings.

2 A plea of lack of jurisdiction shall be raised before the arbitral tribunal enters an appearance on the merits of the case.

3 The arbitral tribunal shall, as a rule, decide on its jurisdiction by preliminary ruling.

**Article 143.**

1 The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with the rules of law chosen by the parties or, in the absence of a choice of law, in accordance with the rules of law with which the dispute is most closely connected.

2 The parties may authorize the arbitral tribunal to decide on an equitable basis.

**Article 144.**

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may render partial decisions.

**Article 145.**

1 The decision shall be rendered in accordance with the procedure and form agreed upon by the parties.

2 In the absence of such agreement, it shall be rendered by majority vote or, if there is no majority vote, by the President of the arbitral tribunal. The decision shall be in writing, shall state the reasons therefore, shall be dated and shall be signed. The signature of the president shall suffice.

**Article 145 a.**

1 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may request the arbitral tribunal, within 30 days from the date of notification of the decision, to correct drafting and accounting errors in the decision, to clarify certain parts of the decision or to render a supplementary arbitral decision on claims which have been asserted in the arbitral proceedings but have not been dealt with in the decision. Within the same period, the arbitral tribunal may of its own motion make a correction, explanation or supplement.

2 The application shall not suspend the time limits for appeal. With respect to the corrected, explained or supplemented part of the decision, the time limit for appeal shall run anew.

#### **Article 146.**

1 The decision is final upon its opening.

2 The decision may be appealed only:

- a. if the sole arbitrator was appointed in violation of the rules or if the arbitral tribunal was constituted in violation of the rules;
- b. if the arbitral tribunal has wrongly declared itself to be competent or not competent;
- c. if the arbitral tribunal has ruled on issues which were not submitted to it or if it has left legal claims undecided;
- d. if the principle of equal treatment of the parties or the principle of the right to be heard has been violated;
- e. if the decision is incompatible with public policy.

3 Preliminary rulings may only be appealed on the grounds specified in paragraph 2, letters a and b; the time limit for appeal shall begin with the service of the preliminary ruling.

4 The appeal period shall be 30 days from the date of notification of the decision.

#### **Article 146 a.**

1 A party may request the revision of a decision if:

- a. it subsequently learns of material facts or finds decisive evidence which it was unable to adduce in the earlier proceedings despite due diligence; facts and evidence which arose only after the arbitral award are excluded;
- b. criminal proceedings have shown that the arbitral decision was influenced by a felony or misdemeanor to the detriment of the party concerned; a conviction by the criminal court is not required; if the criminal proceedings are not feasible, the evidence may be adduced by other means;
- c. a ground for challenge in accordance with Article 135, paragraph 1, letter c, was not discovered until after the conclusion of the arbitral proceedings, despite due diligence, and no other remedy is available.

2 The application for revision must be filed within 90 days of the discovery of the ground for revision. No revision may be requested after the expiry of ten years from the date on which the decision became final, except in the case referred to in paragraph 1 letter b.

#### **Article 147.**

The appellate instance shall be another arbitral tribunal.

The final appellate instance and at the same time the supreme court of Germany shall be an arbitral tribunal consisting of at least three different nationalities.

The details shall be regulated by a law.

#### **Article 148.**

1 If neither of the parties is domiciled, habitually resident or has its seat in Germany, they may by a declaration in the arbitration agreement or in a subsequent agreement exclude appeals against arbitral awards in whole or in part; a revision in accordance with Article 146a paragraph 1 letter b may not be waived. The agreement shall be in the form specified in Article 133, paragraph 1.

2 If the parties have fully excluded a challenge to the decisions and if the decisions are to be enforced in Germany, the New York Convention of 10 June 1958 on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards shall apply mutatis mutandis.

#### **Article 149.**

1 Each party may, at its own expense, deposit a copy of the award with the State court at the seat of the arbitration.

2 At the request of a party, the state court at the seat of the arbitration shall issue a certificate of enforceability.

3 At the request of a party, the arbitral tribunal shall certify that the award was rendered in accordance with the provisions of this Act; such certification shall be equivalent to judicial deposit.

**Article 150.**

The New York Convention of June 10, 1958, on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.

**Final and transitional provisions.****Article 151.**

The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany shall be repealed by this Constitution.

1) All international treaties, laws and ordinances in force in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany at the time of the entry into force of this Constitution on July 17, 1990 shall remain in force insofar as they are not repealed by this Constitution or by law. Immediately after its meeting, the Popular Assembly shall be obliged to set up a committee to examine all ordinances issued since July 17, 1990. Judgments that have been disputed on the grounds that legal provisions of the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, the Basic Law, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure have not been observed shall be reviewed upon request.

2) In the preliminary negotiations for the 2 +4 Treaty, the scope of the Basic Law, Article 23 ceased to apply on July 17, 1990. The nationals of the German Reich were thus deprived of the authority to act for the Allies within the framework of the Basic Law. The then Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher informed the United Nations that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic were replaced by "Germany". The Federal Republic of Germany thus no longer exists as a state in the UN's list of countries.

All treaties concluded under international law since July 17, 1990 are subject to examination as to whether they are compatible with German ordre public.

If NATO rejects a country's accession to the International Protecting Power, Germany will withdraw from NATO.

Until the Senate is formed, the existing Federal Government shall continue to conduct business subject to the recognition of treaties and laws under international law.

**Article 152.**

1) Since the insertion of Section 40a into the German Reich Nationality Act, anyone applying individually for an identity card of the Federal Republic of Germany must prove that he or she has the status of "German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law." With a few exceptions, such as Mrs. Karin Leffer, no one can do this.

99% of the inhabitants of the Federal territory are therefore quite soberly instigators and accomplices in an identity card forgery.

It is the responsibility of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig to eliminate this state of affairs. The nationals of the Free City of Danzig therefore authorize the Residents' Registration Offices to carry out the naturalization of nationals of the German Reich.

As with any other naturalization, an application must be filed.

The application must contain the rejection of the nationality of the German Reich and the explicit declaration to recognize the precedence of arbitral awards over state courts and to make oneself available as an arbitrator.

Until passports of Germany are issued, the Residents' Offices may use passports of the Federal Republic of Germany in which the nationality "Germany" is written. Whoever refuses the nationality of Germany, the nationality "German Reich" will be entered.

The granting of the nationality of Germany is subject to verification and can be refused subsequently.

Passports are therefore only issued with a validity period of one year.

After a municipality has completed its provisional naturalization process, it reelects its representatives. If a district has completed naturalization, a new district administrator is elected. If a state has completed naturalization, a new state parliament is elected. If all states have naturalized, representatives are newly elected.

Communities can reorganize their territory, municipalities can reorganize themselves into new districts, and federal states can reorganize their territory.

As an example, consider the Swiss Canton of Solothurn. The Canton of Solothurn is not a closed territory. In some villages, the cantonal border runs through the middle of the village.

2) Those who refuse naturalization must identify themselves with the nationality: "German Reich".

3) The granting of nationality of Germany establishes the right to property.

In principle, all property of the nationals of the German Reich, their enterprises and also the property of foreign enterprises with subsidiaries in the Federal Republic of Germany shall be the property of the Free City of Danzig or, as of the entry into force of this Constitution, the property of Germany.

In principle, states are entitled to reparations according to Article 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement.

The Free City of Danzig has no state debt, but state property.

The gold holdings of the Federal Republic are the property of the Free City of Danzig. Other claims will be decided later.

Danzigers determine which states receive which claims. This depends on whether and to what extent they fulfill their obligations to the Danzigers.

4) In order to enforce the Constitution, German assets abroad are expropriated without compensation, in accordance with Articles 53 and 107 of the Charter of the United Nations or with regard to the existing provisions from the Transition Agreement. Foreign corporations with subsidiaries in Germany are also expropriated without compensation up to the value of the subsidiary.

The expropriations can simply be averted by presenting official confirmation that one has acquired German nationality.

The residents' registration offices are responsible for the confirmation.

If a residents' registration office refuses to provide the confirmation, the municipality is liable for the loss.

Foreign authorities who refuse applications for expropriation without compensation take sides with the nationals of the National Socialist German Reich, participate directly in war crimes under Charge Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, and hold their entire population jointly and severally liable. They are thus considered enemy states under Articles 53 and 107 of the United Nations Charter or under the provisions of the Transition Agreement. Their assets can also be expropriated without compensation.

Here, too, the expropriated citizens and companies are free to claim compensation from their own government.

This also clarifies which states adhere to the principle of good faith and can become part of an International Protecting Power or with which it is best to terminate all treaties.

5) The government of the FRG and the GDR must not refuse anyone to accept the nationality of Germany, otherwise this government is in fact committing a war crime and must be brought before an international military tribunal along the lines of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

Of course, the municipalities are responsible for ensuring that only nationals of Germany are funded with taxes.

6) The post-war mistake was that all Germans are jointly and severally liable for reparations. These are the general rules of international law. But internally, the Germans should have made an equitable arrangement. No real denazification was carried out after the war. The mere lip service, one was only a fellow traveler, was enough to not have to bear any further negative consequences.

But those who joined the party either did so out of conviction or simply wanted to profit from it and did profit from it, unlike opponents who were sent to the concentration camp. This experience is still in the back of people's minds. You always hang your flag to the wind, as they say. Why should that change?

This time it will be different.

After determining who claims nationality of Germany and who does not, the nationals of Germany elect their representatives.

Municipalities merge to form administrative districts and administrative districts merge to form federal states.

After naturalization is complete, a German federal government is elected. Then a cash audit takes place and how the assets are distributed.

The distribution of the assets is made dependent on who has particularly violated German characteristics, that is, German law, and who has violated it less.

The Corona measures can serve as a good yardstick. These have seriously violated German law and caused costs in the amount of 850'000'000'000,-€. Municipalities and districts that have done less testing and vaccination/residents, and thus less in the property rights of, for example, people who are immune or have bought Ivermectin in case of doubt, receive more. In addition, there is also voting behavior. Those who voted for parties that have in effect dictatorially interfered with the rights of others receive less.

The Thuringian counties will probably do particularly well. After all, Sonneberg or Hildburghausen had to be lured with fried sausages so that anyone would get vaccinated at all. Citizens took responsibility to get vaccinated at the expense of the immune. Also, a judge from Thuringia has pointed out to the ECJ that it is not independent, contrary to EU law, and a judge from Thuringia has rightly stated that a mask requirement for schoolchildren is pure nonsense, nothing more than conditioning children to blind obedience.

But Baden-Württemberg also gets bonus points. There, roster allocating court business under Article 101 of the Basic Law have been retained, and Stuttgart judges have regained their independence.

Every national of Germany must be aware that he is directly responsible for himself and his fellow citizens, that the principle of good faith is observed.

One cannot be a national of a state whose supreme executive is supposed to ensure good faith at the international level and itself allows authorities and courts to violate the principle of good faith.

Remark:

The joint government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, elected by the nationals of the German Reich, should use the war in Ukraine as an argument to promote the Constitution of Germany.

Who better than the German government to end the war in Ukraine?

The Soviet Union wanted a peace treaty in 1990. This would also have involved a new United Nations Charter. The Germans did not want a peace treaty, but a final settlement for Germany, i.e. an agreement only with the 4 powers on condition that the Danzigers agreed. The other states entitled under Article 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement were not to be heard. Their demands are dependent on the decision of the Danzigers.

In accordance with the principle of good faith, the Soviet Union agreed and a German-Soviet treaty of friendship was concluded.

With the Constitution of Germany, the German Government can use the opportunity to do its part for peace in the world. What other primary task should the Germans have? They have lost two devastating world wars and then they wanted to wipe out the last remnant of the German

people defined by international law, the Danzigers, who pledged not to defend themselves militarily.

**Article 153.**

This Constitution shall enter into force on Oct. 3, 2023, in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. The day of German unity becomes the day of sovereignty.

Beowulf von Prince

Responsible Representative of the Free City of Danzig