



Verwaltungsgemeinschaft
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To the
Foreign Office
Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, Berlin Office
Werderscher Markt

D-11013 Berlin

Urgently, it threatens to deprive of liberty
Attachments

Dear Foreign Minister Heiko Maas,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

the problem, first the legal judges were replaced by illegal, not permitted exceptional judges, who were then also deprived of their independence. Arrest warrants are issued by these judges and executed. Although these arrest warrants are not signed by the judge and instead of being stamped with Regional Court Coburg „Landgericht Coburg“ it is stamped with Regional Court Bavaria „Landgericht Bayern, that there is no such thing. These arrest warrants are also executed abroad.

Foreign judicial authorities trust that Germany is a constitutional state.

They have no idea that the laws in force are no longer being observed. They have no idea that the judiciary itself no longer complies with the basic laws governing the exercise of jurisdiction. If a dictatorship restricts the rule of law, this is done through statutory provisions. Anyone can see this. Nobody can assume that the applicable laws on the appointment of the legal judge and on the independence of judges are not being observed.

This is how foreign authorities are incited to commit deprivation of liberty.

This is not an imaginable scenario, it has already happened, at least according to German commentary on the law.

According to Swiss law commentary, Switzerland would have to sue in The Hague.

This is obviously intended by the German side.

As a precaution, we have therefore filed a criminal complaint with the Federal Department of Justice of the United States of America, as well as with the United Nations and the application for a peace treaty.

Cause that's what this is about.

I still remember the maps in the schools in which the German Reich is represented, with the East German territories as the German Reich under Polish administration. When did the citizens of the German Reich give up the idea of a peace treaty that would reestablish the German Reich as a sovereign state?

I still remember how Chancellor Kohl beamed at the fall of the Berlin Wall: „Now everything is possible, even a peace treaty.“ Until the Minister of Economic Affairs, Graf Lambsdorff, pushed him into his side and said: „Well, crazy, then 50 states will come and want reparations.“ One wanted and wants the German Reich again as a sovereign state, but not to pay the debts. So it's all about disdainful money.

Then one came up with the idea of making a treaty like the one Austria got.

But in 1990 I brought an action against the German-Polish Border Treaty before the Federal Constitutional Court. The reason was that with the recognition that the East German territories are Polish territory, compensation must be paid by the Germans. The Federal Constitutional Court Act was then amended so that complaints no longer have to be answered.

The German-Polish Border Treaty was the prerequisite for the 2 + 4 Treaty.

A condition for the effectiveness of the 2 + 4 Treaty is that a constitution is adopted and promulgated in accordance with Article 146 of the Basic Law. All Germans have to agree to that. Also those who made use of the Law of Renouncement of German (Reich) Nationality of Febr. 22, 1955 and who nevertheless remained Germans within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law. This concerns the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk. With their consent, this nationality and thus the question of the territory of the Free City of Gdansk shall cease to exist.

The nationals of the Free City of Gdansk who entitled for reparations - see Article 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement - become part of the new state and cannot be used for reparation payments. Reparation claims have thus expired and the Second World War has formally ended.

For this purpose, we nationals of the Free City of Danzig reorganized us politically in 2008.

But one don't want a new state, one want the German Reich back, without debts.

That is why in 1990 Chancellor Kohl also lied to his East German compatriots when he claimed that the Soviets had made it a condition of the 2 + 4 Treaty that the Soviet expropriations should no longer be reversed.

Even with the validity of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, no reparations can be demanded, because the persons entitled to reparation of the Free City of Gdansk are included in Article 116 of the Basic Law as Germans in the sense of the Basic Law.

Therefore it has been declared: The Basic Law corresponds to a constitution in the sense of the 2 + 4 Treaty.

But the Germans still want their German Empire.

The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that the German Reich has not perished, but is not capable of action due to a lack of organization.

How can one now prove the ability of the German Reich to act and thus the capacity to be a party?

By no longer observing the Basic Law and thus declaring it repealed. They are violating international law, in this case specifically the European Convention on Extradition, and they are waiting for the International Court of Justice in The Hague to take them to court. The German Reich thus proves its ability to act as a sovereign subject of international law, the German Reich.

The fact that reparations are due now is something one accepts. The 4 powers already waived this almost 30 years ago.

However, only if the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk agree.

If the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk are also excluded, who would want to demand anything else if no one but the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk knew why no reparations could be demanded for 75 years?

In December 2018, we wrote a commentary on the London Debt Agreement, stating that reparations are now due. Because of the illegal exceptional judges, who were also deprived of their independence. This comment was sent to 30 newspapers in 25 countries. Parts of it are already circulating on the Internet.

The whole of Switzerland knows about it anyway.

With the now published official documents of the United Nations concerning the compensation claims of my father the parties are confirmed.

In the official documents of the United Nations concerning my father's claims for damages in 1956, he is still referred to as a British national. He was of British descent and because the British sent him to the war zone of the German Reich in 1940. His older brother is also a British national because of his descent, although he was never in Great Britain. My eldest sister was already a national of the United States of America at that time.

No, not at all. According to the 1957 records, the United Nations confirms Mr. Tom von Prince is a citizen of the Free City of Gdansk.

I'll be prosecuted for that now.

I wonder why.

The answer can be found in the Potsdam Agreement, from which the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany was created as a declaration of self-commitment and confirmed in the London Debt Agreement.

A peace treaty has already been applied for at the United Nations.

So it is no longer a question of whether one is closed, but only of the conditions.

Before we negotiate claims from the past, we first come to day-to-day business.

Arrest warrants have been issued against me and Mrs Karin Leffer on the charge of 1 KLS 123 Js 3979/11. Allegation: Mrs. Karin Leffer and Mr. von Prince are the representatives of the Free City of Gdansk.

This procedure 1 KLS 123 Js 3979/11 constitutes an ongoing infringement of the European Convention on Extradition with Switzerland, file number of the Federal Office of Justice: B 224'163/TMA,

In fact, it is based only on the statement of Mr Chief Inspector (KHK) Kellner that a Gdansk identity document was the forgery of a German one. He has withdrawn that statement.

Nevertheless we are searched because of commercial deception in the legal commerce with a counterfeit or falsified document (Gdansk identity card), penalty up to 10 years imprisonment.

All residents of the Federal territory who do not fulfil their obligations under Article 25 of the Basic Law contribute to the execution of this arrest warrant.

That's about 80 million.

What would the individual value be if such an arrest warrant were not issued against him?

That's what the average citizen has to think. A warrant for his arrest is issued, accusing him of robbing a bank. A severe prison sentence is imminent. He loses everything he cares about.

It won't do any good if he claims to be innocent.

Because the arrest warrant is issued by the actual bank robbers. They also robbed the bank of the allegedly wanted bank robber.

If such a warrant is issued and he is arrested, there is a risk of years of deprivation of liberty or, in my case, death in prison.

So one is forced to go underground. With relatives and friends this is not possible, there one searches first.

You can't use your car or another one either. The danger of being controlled is too great.

You can't register, you can't go to work, you had to separate from family, home and farm and all hobbies anyway.

So what is worth to the individual of the 80 million a day to be spared from this fate?

5,- €. Probably every welfare recipient will agree to this.

10,-€? Surely 60 of the 80 million will pay this amount, very probably much more.

Above all probably the richest million of the inhabitants of the Federal territory.

The question is, of course, concrete. This will certainly be decided by courts in the USA.

I am pretty sure that the 80 million will claim that they have no responsibility for this indictment 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11 and that an arrest warrant will be executed for it. But that's nonsense, of course. The 80 million are paying for these warrants to be executed. Without that payment, the warrants can't be enforced. The 80 million will claim they don't know they're paying for these warrants. How credible is that? Somebody's paying and they don't know what for?

And that still voluntarily. That's not believable.

Sure of course. It's everybody's job. The 80 million claim to have paid in good faith only to ensure that the laws were respected.

But we have already pointed out in 2006 that no judgments will be handed out according to the legal regulations with original signatures of the judges, etc. It's not unknowingness, it's disinterest. Disinterest in whether one pays for acting according to the law or not is not an excuse that exempts from liability.

I didn't care if I paid for innocent people to go to jail, because that's the right answer and not: „I didn't know anything about that.“ Millions of people have already been murdered with the excuse that they knew nothing.

That's not where that excuse gets caught anymore.

This is part of the Potsdam Agreement.

Should Mrs Karin Leffer and I now be asking and begging for the arrest warrants to be dropped because of this indictment 1 KLS 123 Js 397/11?

If this does not happen, we will certainly not have to negotiate on old debts for much longer. And the 80 million don't have to lament that they didn't know about this indictment. In principle, not only the whole of Switzerland knows about it, but also the whole world.

Do you now have to enlighten your 80 million fellow citizens or Mrs. Leffer and I?

Again: We started public education in 2006 and that is the reason for our criminal prosecution. And all those who know about it, and there are quite a few of them, are silent about it. And we are therefore certain that the rest of the 80 million will do nothing against our prosecution.

We are no longer talking about whether we will find one of the 80 million who will support us. It's all about the amount of the payment.

Once again, clearly and unambiguously:

If legal judges are replaced by unlawful, unapproved exceptional judges, who are also deprived of their independence, if the European Convention on Extradition with Switzerland is violated, and if international law is violated against Switzerland as well, then we are not talking about a miscarriage of justice, but about targeted political action.

This political action is expressly carried out **against** Germans in the sense of Article 116 of the Basic Law and thus certainly not **by** Germans in the sense of the Basic Law.

The action is run by debtors vis-à-vis creditors.

It's about reparations. This violates Article 43 of the Hague Land Warfare Convention and thus the Occupation Law.

The jurisdiction for compliance with Article 43 of the Hague Land Warfare Convention does not lie with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg or with the EU.

A prerequisite for the partial sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Germany was the obligation that the *ordre public* of the Free City of Gdansk be observed and the obligation to pay reparations under the London Debt Agreement if the *ordre public* of the Free City of Gdansk is no longer observed.

If it is no longer complied with, the London Debt Agreement will take effect.

The 2+4 Treaty ratified the will of the occupying powers to formally end World War II without ending the London Debt Agreement. The responsibility for this was placed on the Germans. That is rejected by the inhabitants of the FRG. The 2 + 4 Treaty, which is actually a 2 + 4 + 1 Treaty, was effectively cancelled. And thus also the German-Polish Border Treaty. This should be laid down in a constitution in accordance with Article 146 of the Basic Law. Indirectly, this even affects the State Treaty with Austria.

The case of the London Debt Agreement taking effect has been deliberately brought about.

What we had to prove is proven.

1. the nationality of the Free City of Gdansk and the capacity to be a party to the proceedings of the Free City of Gdansk.
2. the nationality and ability to act of the German Reich.

To continue relying on violence as a negotiating tactic against the defenceless will not reduce the demands.

You should make your countrymen aware of that. That's your jurisdiction, not ours.

In addition a short explanation of the aforementioned facts.

In a scientific study for the German Bundestag in 2006, it was found that it is still valid:

„*Transition Agreement:*

The Federal Republic of Germany shall raise no objections against measures which have been carried out or are to be carried out against German foreign assets.“

With the 2nd Federal Adjustment Act of Nov. 23, 2007, Article 4 Section 3 was once again established: Consequences of the adjusted Occupation Law: Occupation Law remains in force.

From my so far unrefuted comment on the London Debt Agreement of 1953

1. The London Debt Agreement

Article 5 Claims excluded from the Agreement

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

Article 25 Action on reunification of Germany

The parties to the present Agreement will review the present Agreement on the reunification of Germany exclusively for the purpose of-

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

„Reunification" does not refer to a territorial reunification, but to the separation of the Germans obliged to repair within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law and the Germans entitled to repair within the meaning of the Basic Law. Or the inhabitants of the federal territory, Article 25 of the Basic Law, who do not claim their rights and do not exercise their duties according to Article 25 of the Basic Law.

That's logical, isn't it?

Article 25 Basic Law

1 The general rules of international law shall be an integral part of federal law.

2 They shall take precedence over the laws and directly create rights and duties for the inhabitants of the federal territory.

What are the general rules of international law? In any case, the Hague Land Warfare Convention. It applies from the beginning of a war until the conclusion of a peace treaty. Potsdam Agreement: The Free City of Gdansk will remain under Polish administration until a peace treaty is signed.

So we nationals of the Free City of Gdansk are definitely still at war. Why was Article 25 of the Basic Law referred to the obligations under the Hague Land Warfare Convention? Because the unfortified city of Gdansk was declared a fortress by the German Reich and thus the protection of unfortified cities was abolished by the German Reich in accordance with **Article 25 of the Hague Land Warfare Convention** and thus annihilation was ordered - indictment no. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

What obligations arise from the Hague Land Warfare Convention? The observance of the ordre public; here towards the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk, who are denied the possibility to exercise their own jurisdiction.

Where is the ordre public of the Free City of Gdansk defined? **Article 116 of the Gdansk Constitution**. German law at the time of January 1920 is guaranteed. Where is the ordre public of the Free City of Gdansk laid down in the Basic Law?

In Article 116 of the Basic Law. „A German in the sense of the Basic Law is a person who is in possession of German nationality “. Who is in possession of German nationality? The persons which are in possession of the German law according to article 116 of the Constitution of the Free City of Gdansk.

The duties under Article 25 of the Basic Law are therefore clearly directed towards ensuring that the nationals of the German Reich observe the ordre public vis-à-vis the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk.

This obviously no longer happens. We are expressly prosecuted and only because we are the representatives of the Free City of Gdansk. What's punishable by that? Nothing, because with it we are in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law.

Article 16 of the Basic Law also applies: No German may be deprived of his or her nationality.

Why Article 16 of the Basic Law? Because in the **Nationality Act of the Free City of Gdansk Section 16** the deprivation of nationality of the Free City of Gdansk is stipulated.

Before someone can claim his rights, that right must first be withdrawn from him so that he can claim the obligation to respect his rights.

This has happened. I was and still am politically persecuted and my rights were taken away. We first founded the „Association for the Law“ to demand German/Gdansk law and published the book „Do Your Duty - Save Your Existence“. Finally, we have politically reorganized the Free City of Gdansk. There is no clearer way of claiming one's rights and reminding people of their duties towards the nationals of the Free City of Gdansk.

The press reported on mass trials against the Free City of Gdansk, without anyone having found offence.

You cannot demonstrate more clearly that you are not fulfilling your duties.

Only the German Reich or its nationals do not recognize the Free City of Gdansk as a sovereign state. We are deprived of our ordre public and thus our nationality.

With our prosecution the German Reich proves itself as a representative of the inhabitants of the Federal territory, who do not fulfill their duties again as capable of action and party.

This marks the definitive separation of the Germans in the sense of the Basic Law.

The 2 + 4 Treaty expressly states that this Treaty shall enter into force subject to the enactment of a Constitution in accordance with Article 146 of the Basic Law. According to Article 146 of the Basic Law, all Germans must agree, including those who made use of the Law of 22

February 1955 on the Renunciation of German (Reich) Nationality, therefore could no longer become members of parliament and nevertheless remained in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law. Since these could not become any more delegates of the FRG, these are not represented in the German Bundestag. The German Bundestag cannot therefore decide for these Germans in the sense of the Basic Law. These „Germans in the sense of the Basic Law" are to be heard separately. That's why we've reorganized ourselves politically. Without this political reorganisation, the 2 + 4 Treaty cannot be implemented at all.

2 + 4 Treaty

Article 1

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

This treaty is obviously rejected by the nationals of the German Reich. One wants a peace treaty, not just a state treaty.

The German Reich, as a subject of international law, is once again capable of action and thus of being a party to legal proceedings.

The same goes for the Free City of Gdansk with court-approved representatives through the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, or the arrest warrants against us: Allegation: They are the representatives of the Free City of Gdansk.

This will formally bring the Second World War to an end.

Reparations are part of a peace agreement. The London Debt Agreement of 1953 thus provides for a peace treaty.

This requires an effective representation of the German Reich. With the proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11, which is expressly conducted only because of the nationality of the Free City of Gdansk by the representatives of the federal territory, which is in violation of Article 25 of the Basic Law, the party capability of both parties - German Reich ./Free City of Gdansk is proven.

The place of jurisdiction for this is in the United States of America.

The precedents are in place.

This is currently the violation of the European Convention on Extradition between Switzerland and Germany. According to the German commentary on the law, there is a suspicion of deprivation of liberty in the event of a violation. According to Swiss commentators, Switzerland would have to sue at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. According to the instructions for filling in the complaint form for the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, a complaint must be lodged against Switzerland.

Accordingly, a person who is sent to another country against his will or who is there at the invitation of another state is subject only to the law of the country in which he has resided.

The publication of the United Nations documents concerning my father's claims for damages proves that he was sent by the British against his will, as part of the Allies, to the war zone of the German Reich. These in turn were the representatives of the League of Nations with regard to the Tanganyika Mandate. My father has therefore rightly filed his claims for damages with the United Nations. The British, as representatives of the United Nations, have made a partial payment of 275.000,00Shs for damages in Tanganyika. The remaining payment is covered by reparations under the London Debt Agreement.

The United States of America is the main winning power. They act as occupying forces on behalf of the United Nations. Judges of the United States of America are thus responsible for **the assessment of Occupation Law** and thus of the law to which I am subject, and thus for the assessment of damages resulting from violation of my law.

My father has undisputedly submitted a claim for damages to the United Nations as the competent institution. The United Nations remains responsible until reparations can be demanded.

This is the case now.

As the British were responsible for compensation in the Tanganyika area of the League of Nations mandate, this is now the United States of America.

That is why neither the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg nor the European Courts in Luxembourg have jurisdiction.

Should you discover any misrepresentation on my part, please notify me immediately so that I can file a criminal complaint against myself in the United States of America. Legal proceedings have already been initiated there. One takes it very seriously with the duty of truth in the United States of America. I do not want to arouse the suspicion afterwards that I have deliberately made a false claim.

With utmost respect

Beowulf von Prince

Enclosure 1 Documents of the United Nations of my father
2 Bills on already undisputed claims
3 Letter to the Regional Court Coburg

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