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To

Opinion on reparation claims / damages Free City of Danzig / Federal Republic of Germany

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Introduction

Repairs / damages are to be paid so that legal peace and legal security can be restored in Germany and thus in Europe.

First, the legal judges according to the provisions of Article 101 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, were replaced by unlawful, extraordinary judges (except the federal state of Baden-Württemberg). Then the judges at the Bamberg Higher Regional Court / Bavaria and the Coburg Regional Court were clearly deprived of independence under Article 97 of the Basic Law. The Public Prosecutor's Office Bavaria / Bamberg General Public Prosecutor's Office / Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office has violated the European Convention on Extradition, Article 14 towards the Swiss Confederation. The responsible General Public Prosecutor Lückemann of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court and Mr. Chief Public Prosecutor Lohneis of the Coburg Regional Court were appointed as the disciplinary superiors of the unlawful judges who should now decide on this violation of international law. This can be read on the official website of the Bavarian Ministry of State. It is pointed out on the same page that the critics are threatened with death. This is proven and therefore no empty threat.

Obviously, both the EU and the European Court of Human Rights are not in a position to change this.

It is the assigned task of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig to restore the constitutional conditions. This can be enforced only on reparations, or rather damages.

The London Debt Agreement of 1953 is a remarkable treaty under international law because it was bindingly agreed that reparations for damages from the Second World War are yet to be paid. With this clarification that only the reparations from the First World War are regulated in this Agreement, the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria could be granted a partial sovereignty.

1. The London Debt Agreement

Article 5 Claims excluded from the Agreement

(1) Consideration of governmental claims against Germany arising out of the first World War shall be deferred until a final general settlement of this matter.

(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.

This seems to be a clear regulation.

But this regulation only becomes clear to anyone who knows the history of the last 100 years and the international treaties that are part of this agreement.

The legal hierarchy based on logic must be observed.

2. Treaties Annexed to the London Dept Agreement

2.1 Concerning the capacity to be a party to legal proceedings

A legal entity defines itself by treaties. A treaty is concluded in writing, orally, by implication or by action. Capacity to be a party to legal proceedings is achieved only through treaties. Anyone who breaks a contract can no longer rely on compliance with this contract.

Laws are therefore the general terms and conditions agreed generally. Deviations from this require the express consent of the parties.

Contractual autonomy includes the choice of the judge in the event of a dispute. For this reason, the national laws usually stipulate that, in deviation from state law, an arbitral tribunal may be called if the parties have expressly agreed to this.

2.2 Concerning the legal hierarchy

Private law therefore precedes state law. Otherwise, no boxing matches could take place. Boxers would otherwise be notorious violent offenders.

Ratified international treaties are signed by the deputies of the respective states on behalf of the rest of the population. These contracts bind the nationals of the respective states directly to each other. It does not matter in which country these nationals are located.

International law thus takes precedence over national law. This is usually anchored in the state laws.

For example:

Swiss Code of Civil Procedure Article 2

International conditions

The provisions of the State Contract Law and the provisions of the Federal Law of 18 December 1987 on Private International Law (IPRG) remain reserved.

German Courts Constitution Act

Section 20

(1) German jurisdiction also shall not apply to representatives of other states and persons accompanying them who are staying in territory of application of this Act at the official invitation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

*(2) Moreover, German jurisdiction also shall not apply to persons other than those designated in subsection (1) and in sections 18 and 19 **insofar as they are exempt therefrom pursuant to the general rules of international law or on the basis of international agreements or other legislation.***

International private law thus precedes all state law.

Nationality determines which state law and which international regulations one is subject to. In addition, the share of state property is connected with the nationality - see refugee debate.

Contracts can be terminated.

The exception is the Hague Land Warfare Convention (Hague IV.).

2.3 The Hague IV. Convention

In war, the state laws and international treaties are abolished. That's why the Hague Land Warfare Convention (Hague IV.) is the supreme law in war. This applies after the outbreak of war until the conclusion of a peace treaty. The Hague Land Warfare Convention (Hague IV.) is therefore mandatory international law.

In part one of the Hague IV. Convention is defined who is the war party. Part two sets out how to deal with active battles, and part three, which rules are to be followed after the occupation. The Hague IV. Convention applies from the beginning of the war to the conclusion of a peace treaty. Part two is valid until the surrender of enemy warring parties.

The SS is a war party as defined in part one of the Hague IV. Convention. This did not surrender. It exists. Accordingly, part two of the Hague IV. Convention still applies. And thus Article 24: "*Stratagems are allowed.*"

„Aufgehoben“ - Repealed means that the law is only temporarily repealed. If one wants to put a temporarily suspended law back into force, it is announced that the repeal will be lifted again. If, on the other hand, a law cease to apply „weggefallen“, it can no longer come into force.

For example, with the 1st Act to Adjust Federal Law of April 19, 2006, the entry into force of the Courts Constitution Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure has been repealed. If one wants to reintroduce a repealed law, the abolition of the law is lifted again. For example, with the 2nd Act to Adjust Federal Law of Nov 27, 2007 Article 4 § 2: "The repealed right of occupation is repealed."

§ 15 of the Courts Constitution Law: "Courts are state courts.", on the other hand has been ceased to apply. It can only be reinstated by a new constitution.

If no termination is stipulated in international legal relations in a contract or the parties have not agreed on a specific dispute settlement court in case of dispute, no party can escape arbitration proceedings initiated by the opposing party. Such arbitration precedes all state courts.

2.4 The Treaty of Versailles

The next treaty to know is the Treaty of Versailles. This Treaty, with the founding of the League of Nations and thus the Permanent International Court of Justice with the International Labor Organization, is a treaty of global importance.

With Article 100 of this Treaty, the German Reich renounces the territory of the Free City of Danzig in favor of the Allied and Associated Main Victorious Powers.

In Article 102 of the Treaty, these States undertake to found the sovereign state Free City of Danzig. This is placed under the protection of the League of Nations,

Under Article 103 of the Treaty, the Constitution of that State is guaranteed by the League of Nations.

According to Article 49 of the Free City of Danzig Constitution, this Constitution cannot be changed without the express consent of the League of Nations.

Thus a world nationality was founded. So any visa-free could enter the Free City of Danzig. Approximately 620.000 citizens of Jewish faith were thus able to escape political persecution. It is said that without the Free City of Danzig there would be no State of Israel.

Without the provision that the Constitution could only be changed with the express consent of the League of Nations, citizens of the Jewish faith could have made the Free City of Danzig their state. Only 1.5 times the population of Danzig, who used this city to escape terror, were of Jewish faith.

Thus, desires of the German Reich were there to let the power in Danzig get into German hands. The leader of the Danzig NSDAP did not even have the Danzig nationality. In power, they introduced the arbitrary paragraph 2 of the National Socialist Criminal Code. Under the Treaty of Versailles, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland then announced that it would take over the executive in the Free City of Danzig. The case went to the Supreme Constitutional Court of the Free City of Danzig, the Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague. This decided with the judgment Series A/ B No. 65 that the Free City of Danzig is a constitutional state and that § 2 is to be put back into the old form.

In 1938, Austria joined the German Reich without resistance, thus becoming extinct under international law.

The Free City of Danzig was the first target of the German Reich - Charge No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. The population of Danzig was forcibly granted the nationality of the German Reich and the male population forced into military service against its own protecting powers and thus enslaved. Finally, the unfortified city of Danzig was declared a fortress, so that the protection under Article 25 of the Hague IV. Convention was repealed and thus ordered the annihilation - Charge No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

Not all Danziger have followed the pressure to integrate into the German Wehrmacht. Some went to the concentration camp instead. Others have submerged and at the risk of their lives have made civil resistance (according to the Danzig Constitution, which itself prohibits the adoption of orders) through activities affecting armed forces.

The German Reich has been extinguished by the house-to-house combat for Berlin under international law. Berlin was effectively declared a fortress during the house-to-house combat in Berlin. A fortress enjoys no protection. It can be completely destroyed, with all the life in it. What applies to the capital applies to the rest of the country.

2.5 The Moscow Declaration of 1943

In the Moscow Declaration it was decided to reestablish Austria as a state. But also:

Austria

In the Moscow Declaration, the foreign ministers of the Allied states, Britain, the US and the Soviet Union, declared the annexation of Austria to the German Reich invalid in March 1938 and declared that they wanted to restore the state of Austria after the end of the war.

The formulation stated in the declaration was:

"The governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America agree that Austria, the first free country to fall prey to Hitler's typical policy of attack, should be freed from German rule."

In Austria, at the end of the war, the social consensus emerged very quickly that "Austria was the first victim" of National Socialist aggression. The official policy sought to support this "victim myth" with reference to the declaration text, although it had also been formulated here:

"However, Austria is also reminded that it has a responsibility to take part in the war alongside Hitler's Germany, which cannot escape it, and that on the occasion of the final settlement consideration for how much it has contributed to its liberation, will be inevitable."

Thus, the declaration offered two perspectives from an Allied point of view. On the one hand, an offer was made to the regime-loyal and the more passive part of the Austrian population: renewed state sovereignty was in the offing, a collective co-punishment for the entanglements in the Nazi war crimes would be absent. A perseverance to the extreme that Nazi propaganda sought to produce would be unnecessary. On the other hand, potential functionaries are called to change sides under the model of Italy under Badoglio and accelerate by coup the German defeat.

The Allies were divided on the treatment of Austria after the surrender. The Western powers, especially the British government, demanded that the population as a whole be held accountable and that reeducation be carried out. In contrast, the Soviet Union was primarily interested in economic reparations and therefore saw the state of Austria in duty.

2.6 The Potsdam Agreement

Like the Moscow Declaration, the Potsdam Agreement is not an international treaty but the agreement of the military commander-in-chief.

Excerpts from the Report on the Potsdam Conference (Potsdam Agreement) (August 2, 1945)
III.

Germany

The Allied armies are in occupation of the whole of Germany and the German people have begun to atone for the terrible crimes committed under the leadership of those whom, in the hour of their success, they openly approved and blindly obeyed.

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.

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to:

- (a) mining and industrial production and allocation;*
- (b) agriculture, forestry and fishing;*
- (c) wages, prices and rationing;*
- (d) import and export programs for Germany as a whole;*

16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

2.7 The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, promulgated on May 23, 1949

The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany is not a treaty under international law, but a declaration of self-commitment by the nationals of the German Reich, which has fallen under international law. It defines the Federal Republic of Germany.

The definition of Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany is defined in Article 116: German within the meaning of the Basic Law is ...

2.7.1 Article 116

(1) Unless otherwise provided by a law, a German within the meaning of this Basic Law is a person who possesses German nationality or who has been admitted to the territory of the German Reich within the boundaries of 31 December 1937 as a refugee or expellee of German ethnic origin or as the spouse or descendant of such person.

If the German Reich were not listed here as of December 31, 1937, one could say that: "... who possesses German nationality" refers to the nationality of the German Reich. But then a German within the meaning of the Basic Law would also be a Russian national of German descent in Kaliningrad (Königsberg).

What should German mean within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law?

Nationality defines the law to which the national is subject. This right shall also be granted to a national in the case of occupation under Article 43 of the Hague IV. Convention, *ordre public*. The law of the German Reich, however, was ultimately the arbitrary law of the National Socialists.

This laws was expressly prohibited by the Potsdam Agreement and subsequent proclamations and Control Council Laws.

What law within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law is meant?

German law is governed by international law in Article 116 of the Free City of Danzig Constitution, with the Permanent International Court of Justice as the supreme court above. Article 116 of the Basic Law thus refers to Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution. Accordingly, it is in the possession of German nationality, who is in possession of German law under Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution.

Refugees and displaced persons of German ethnicity, who have been admitted to the territory of the German Reich, are therefore the nationals of the extinct German Reich. The German Reich no longer exists under international law. The nationals of a state which has perished under international law are nothing other than refugees under international law.

In addition, there is Article 116 of the Basic Law subsection 2

(2) Former German citizens who between 30 January 1933 and 8 May 1945 were deprived of their citizenship on political, racial or religious grounds, and their descendants, shall on application have their citizenship restored. They shall be deemed never to have been deprived of their citizenship if they have established their domicile in Germany after 8 May 1945 and have not expressed a contrary intention.

2.7.2 The „Gleichschaltungsgesetze“ (forcing into line laws)

With the "Gleichschaltungsgesetzen", especially with the law of January 30, 1934, the Reichstag passed the law on the rebuilding of the Reich. Thus the sovereignty, and the nationality of the countries of the German Reich were abolished. There was only the nationality of the German Reich. This was done with reference to the Reich and Nationality Law of 1913.

2.7.3 The Reich and Nationality Law of 1913

However, the Reich's nationality referred to the German colonies and was not a nationality in terms of international law. The German colonies became no country, no state of the German Reich. For example, the Courts Constitution Act or the Civil Code has not become binding.

2.7.4 Summary "German within the meaning of the Basic Law is ..."

Article 116, subsection 1 who is in possession of German nationality, i. e. who is in possession of German law within the meaning of the Basic Law. These are the nationals of the Free City of Danzig to whom German law is guaranteed at the time of Jan. 1920. That is the right here

Civil Code, and so on, of the German Reich at the time of 1920

or

was admitted as a refugee or displaced person of German ethnic origin on the territory of the German Reich on Dec. 31, 1937.

Article 116 (2)

Former German nationals, who between the 30th of January 1933 ...

It is thus stated that a German within the meaning of the Basic Law is anyone who possessed German nationality before January 30, 1933 and was thus in possession of German law at that time. This is essentially the same law, here for example the Civil Code at the time of Jan. 1920. The „Gleichschaltungsgesetze“ abolished the nationality of the German Länder and thus withdrawing German nationality for political reasons. Thus, the right to, for example, the legal provisions of the Civil Code - for example, the right to receive a judgment in accordance with the legal provisions of §§ 125, 126 Civil Code with the original signature of the judge - was withdrawn.

This abolition of nationality of the Länder was not for organizational reasons, but political.

Under Article 116 of the Basic Law, the "nationals of German Reich", as displaced persons and refugees became Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law, **unless they didn't express an opposing will - Private law/personnel statute/personnel sovereignty takes precedence over state law.**

A declaration of will also comes about through action. Anyone who submits to a judge who is not determined under Article 101 of the Basic Law does not submit to a judge of the Basic Law and thus to a judge of the Federal Republic of Germany, but to a judge outside the Federal Republic of Germany. Someone who accepts a court ruling that is not signed with the original signature of the judge, acknowledges that he is not subject to the law, for example, the Civil Code and thus is not a German within the meaning of the Basic Law.

The self-commitments in the Basic Law are essentially:

Articles 116, 16, 25, 79, 120, 133 but of course others such as Article 101 and Article 97.

Article 116 defines as applicable law, the right under Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution, in accordance with Article 43 of the Hague IV. Convention towards the nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

Since they are in the possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116, the following applies to them: Article 16 of the Basic Law: No German may be deprived of his nationality, therefore his right.

This obligation applies to every inhabitant of the Federal Republic of Germany.

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

Article 79 by analogy, stipulates that the Basic Law can not be amended insofar as it concerns questions of peace, occupation law or defense law.

Article 120 obliges to: The federal government bears the costs of war and occupation.

In Article 133, the nationals of the extinct German Reich have accepted the obligations of the Allies towards the nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

This also includes the provisions of Article 101 for the determination of legal judges and Article 97 on the independence of judges.

The London Debt Agreement of 1953 clarifies that reparations can still be made by all Germans - see quotation.

London Debt Agreement:
Article 25 Procedure for the reunification of Germany.
The term "Germany" defines the German Reich.

The German Reich is defined according to the Gleichschaltungsgesetz / Reich's nationality law of 1934 and the subsequent laws, the arbitrary law of the German Reich.

Again: The free will decision also by action goes before the state law and thus the personnel statute, the personal sovereignty goes before the territorial principle. The reunification of Germany is therefore not meant in the territorial sense, but in reunification under arbitrary law.

2.7.5 The Law of Renouncement of the German Reich Nationality of Febr. 22, 1955.

It was only allowed to make use of it for those who had previously been granted German nationality by force, such as the nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

According to Art. 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement, the Free City of Danzig and its nationals are among the states that still have to receive reparations.

By contrast, Article 25 of that agreement provides that all inhabitants of the Federal Republic of Germany are to be used for reparations. However, the obligations and rights, especially the Hague IV. Convention, were directly imposed on them by Article 25 Basic Law - here as a reminder of the violation of Article 25 of the Hague IV. Convention on the Free City of Danzig.

Nationals of the Free City of Danzig are in possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 and are thus in the possession of German law within the meaning of Article 116. Anyone who possesses a nationality may violate the law of the state, but thereby lose it not his nationality and related rights.

Mr Tom Adalbert von Prince, a national of the Free City of Danzig, made use of the Law of Renouncement of the German (Reich) Nationality and filed damages at the United Nations in New York amounting to approximately 10.000.000,-Shs. In keeping with the London Debt Agreement, he has received a partial compensation of approximately 275.000,-Shs from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Logically, he may not be forced to pay for reparations under the London Debt Agreement. Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince, was sent to Germany after the outbreak of World War II and was forced to join the Wehrmacht. He has eluded from this and has at risk of death „Wehrkraftzersetzung“ (activities affecting armed forces) operated. He has been tortured, has lost all his teeth and suffered further health problems. He never got compensation for it. On the other hand, the nationals of the German Reich and the Austrians have received pensions for their acts of war.

Despite the use of the Law of Renouncement of the German Reich Nationality, Mr. von Prince remained in possession of German nationality within the meaning of the Basic Law. What then do those possess who were not allowed to make use of this law?

According to the electoral laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, those who made use of the Law of the Renouncement of German Nationality have obtained the legal status / privilege

of not being allowed to become representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. They have no responsibility for the legal development. Danzig could change their law anyway only with the express consent of the League of Nations / legal successor United Nations.

The London Debt Agreement was a prerequisite for the partial sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Germany and the State Treaty with Austria of May 15, 1955.

2.8 The State Treaty with Austria of May 15, 1955

Austria was not re-created with the State Treaty of May 15, 1955.

This Treaty was signed under Statute of Occupation and was therefore not a free will decision. It was, in principle, an employment contract in which the employees determine their representation and thus take responsibility for their compliance with the contract.

That this "employment contract / State Treaty is not a peace treaty that ends the war and thus regulates reparations issues is evident from this Treaty itself. It is pointed out in this State Treaty that a peace treaty with Germany still has to be concluded and that the other peace treaties already concluded, for example with Hungary and Romania, are to be recognized.

If the Austrians do not comply with this contract, they lose their validity. The legal relationships re-enter before the contract is concluded.

The terms of the State Treaty.

Article 4 Prohibition of union

Article 6 Human Rights

Article 9 Dissolution of Nazi Organizations

Note: Nazi organizations are those who apply National Socialist law.

Article 10 Special Clauses on Legislation

1. Austria undertakes to maintain, already taken or begun since 1st May, 1945, to codify and give effect to the principles set out in Articles 6, 8 and 9 of the present Treaty, and insofar as it has not yet done so to repeal or amend all legislative and administrative measures adopted between 5th March, 1933, and 30th April, 1945, which conflict with the principles set forth in Articles 6, 8 and 9.

Article 11 Recognition of Peace Treaties

Austria undertakes to recognize the full force of the Treaties of Peace with Italy, 1 Roumania, 2 Bulgaria, 3 Hungary, 4 and Finland 5 and other agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associated Powers in respect of Germany and Japan 6 for the restoration of peace.

These provisions of the State Treaty are infringed. This is already documented by it alone and can be easily understood by everyone, because no court decisions are handed over signed by the judge.

2.9 The Two-plus-four Treaty on Germany (Sept. 12, 1990)

Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany

Moscow, September 12, 1990

Effective: March 15, 1991, in accordance with Article 9

„The present Treaty shall enter into force for the united Germany, the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the date of deposit of the last instrument of ratification or acceptance by these states.

Reference: Federal Law Gazette II 1990, p. 1317, AA Treaty Collection Volume 70 A 873

As of: September 26, 2011

in force since

France

1)

12.09.1999

04.02.1991

15.03.1991

German

12.09.1990

10/13/1990

15.03.1991

Soviet Union

1) 2)

12.09.1990

15.03.1991

15.03.1991

United Kingdom

1)

12.09.1990

16.11.1990

15.03.1991

United States

1)

12.09.1990

25.10.1990

15.03.1991

Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany (2+4 Treaty)

The Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Conscious of the fact that their peoples have been living together in peace since 1945;

Mindful of the recent historic changes in Europe which make it possible to overcome the division of the continent;

Having regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole, and the corresponding wartime and post-war agreements and decisions of the Four Powers;

Resolved, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

Recalling the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki;

Recognizing that those principles have laid firm foundations for the establishment of a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe;

Determined to take account of everyone's security interests;
Convinced of the need finally to overcome antagonism and to develop cooperation in Europe;
Confirming their readiness to reinforce security, in particular by adopting effective arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures; their willingness not to regard each other as adversaries but to work for a relationship of trust and cooperation;
and accordingly their readiness to consider positively setting up appropriate institutional arrangements within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;
Welcoming the fact that the German people, freely exercising their right of self-determination, have expressed their will to bring about the unity of Germany as a state so that they will be able to serve the peace of the world as an equal and sovereign partner in a united Europe;
Convinced that the unification of Germany as a state with definitive borders is a significant contribution to peace and stability in Europe;
Intending to conclude the final settlement with respect to Germany;
Recognizing that thereby, and with the unification of Germany as a democratic and peaceful state, the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole lose their function;
Represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs who, in accordance with the Ottawa Declaration of 13 February 1990, met in Bonn on 5 May 1990, in Berlin on 22 June 1990, in Paris on 17 July 1990 with the participation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, and in Moscow on 12 September 1990;
Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

(1) The united Germany shall comprise the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and the whole of Berlin. Its external borders shall be the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic and shall be definitive from the date on which the present Treaty comes into force. The confirmation of the definitive nature of the borders of the united Germany is an essential element of the peaceful order in Europe.

(2) The united Germany and the Republic of Poland shall confirm the existing border between them in a treaty that is binding under international law.

(3) The united Germany has no territorial claims whatsoever against other states and shall not assert any in the future.

*(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.***

(5) The Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America take formal note of the corresponding commitments and declarations by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic and declare that their implementation will confirm the definitive nature of the united Germany's borders.

Article 2

The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic reaffirm their declarations that only peace will emanate from German soil. According to the constitution of the united Germany, acts tending to and undertaken with the intent to disturb

the peaceful relations between nations, especially to prepare for aggressive war, are unconstitutional and a punishable offence. The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic declare that the united Germany will never employ any of its weapons except in accordance with its constitution and the Charter of the United Nations.

The Treaty was signed on September 12, 1990 in Moscow and last ratified on March 19, 1991.

concerning Article 1:

Article 23 (2) of the Basic Law was ceased to apply on Sept. 29, 1990

The preamble of the Basic Law was changed on Oct. 03, 1990.

A constitution under Article 146 of the Basic Law was never implemented.

Instead, the Basic Law has been declared a Constitution.

A referendum on this was never carried out.

Since the Basic Law is still in force, one can still perform a constitution under Article 146 Basic Law.

The question arises, why not do that? Since Article 120 Basic Law is still in force: *"The federal government bears the costs of war-resulting burdens and occupation costs."*

From the talks on this Treaty shows that the Germans did not want a peace treaty, because otherwise the reparations issues occur.

Reparation issues were not the subject of the 2 + 4 negotiations and are not regulated in this 2 + 4 Treaty.

The 2 + 4 Treaty was never implemented. It therefore has no legal effect to this day.

Reparation questions are therefore still open.

2.10 As long as the question of the free city of danzig is not clarified, there can be no peace treaty

Austria describes itself as the first victim of the German Reich. The former nationals (Nationality Law of 1913) of the German Reich could also call themselves the first victims of the Austrian Adolf Hitler, when he abolished the nationality of the German Länder. And also France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have first accommodated Hitler in the Sudeten German question.

By contrast, in the case of the Free City of Danzig, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had made it clear that this State was under its protection and guaranteed the constitution, in which it had announced that it would take over the executive.

After the occupation of the Free City of Danzig on Sept. 01, 1939, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland gave the German Reich two days to clear the area, otherwise it would declare war. This happened on Sept. 03, 1939. France went to war with the battle cry: "For the freedom of Danzig."

One can therefore assume that the Second World War only revolves around the Free City of Danzig.

As long as the question of the Free City of Danzig is not clarified, there can be no peace treaty.

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the British sent Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince, who is of British origin but speaks perfect German, from the League of Nations mandate area Tanganyika (Mr. von Prince's home country) to Germany. Of course not, so that he enters the Wehrmacht there and then shoot as many Brits as possible. But in fact as a representative of one's own interests.

According to Article 116 of the Basic Law, Mr. von Prince, despite the renouncement of German nationality, remained in the possession of German nationality within the meaning of the Basic Law.

A constitution under Article 146 can only come about through the consent of his legitimate children. There is in fact a right of veto. If the nationals of the Free City of Danzig agree to a constitution under Article 146 of the Basic Law, they lose their Danzig nationality. Thus, the nationality of the Free City of Danzig would be extinct.

So if a constitution under Article 146 Basic Law come about, it is first to identify who still owns this nationality.

Who among those living in Danzig was forcibly granted the nationality of the German Reich and who accepted it voluntarily? Who invokes the Danzig Constitution and demands the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig?

In order to clarify this question, on Febr. 22, 1955 the Law was created for the Renouncement of the German Nationality. Since these could no longer become deputies by the use of the law, there must be a list of those who made use of it.

If, according to the contract, a constitution under Article 146 was to be implemented, politicians would first of all have had to clarify what Article 116 of the Basic Law means. Then it would have become clear that those who are Germans within the meaning of Article 146 have been constantly lied to by their representatives.

Finally, one would have had to inform the former GDR citizens before joining.

This has not happened to this day.

The Allied side had thought early about what the post-war order should look like and, of course, about the Free City of Danzig.

The fact that the Germans would lose the war was foreseeable long before the end of the war and the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers was decided.

One had the experience from the Treaty of Versailles made, which was actually terminated by Adolf Hitler. A new peace treaty must therefore be designed in such a way that it is no longer canceled - see Potsdam Agreement.

The United Nations Charter, which only came into force after the complete collapse of the Axis powers, nevertheless included the Enemy State Clauses, Articles 53 and 107.

For which conceivable case should these be effective?

The SS as a war party under Part 1 of the Hague IV. Convention on the part of the German Reich did not surrender. The Allies only unilaterally declared the cessation of hostilities in the 1950s, even though the German Wehrmacht capitulated in 1945.

(Decree of the French Republic concerning the ending of the state of war with Germany of July 9, 1951, Note of the Government of Great Britain concerning the ending of the state of war

with Germany of July 9, 1951, Proclamation of the President of the USA concerning the ending of the state of war with Germany of October 24, 1951, Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the termination of the state of war between the Soviet Union and Germany of January 25, 1955).

The fact that the SS can again actively wage war by military means is out of question.

But war is not only conducted by military means. War is definitely the endeavor to bring about a change of law with force against other nationals.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, there are definitely different nationals who are German within the meaning of the Basic Law. Therefore, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot enact a nationality law.

Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law include the nationals of the Free City of Danzig entitled to reparations and the people of the German Reich liable to reparations.

As long as these are not separated, no reparations can be demanded.

How is the separation done? And with it the reunification of the nationals of the German Reich?

States differ by different law.

The right to choose freely is determined by nationality.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as in Austria, the arbitrary laws of the German Reich is practiced by the authorities and the judiciary, while the laws are officially remained unchanged. This is easy for anyone to find out, because no more judgments, contrary to the legal regulations, are handed out. This practice was introduced by the jurists of the German Reich.

The political persecution of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig started in 2004. In 2006, the nationals of the Free City of Danzig founded the Foundation for the Right to demand compliance with German law under Article 116 of the Basic Law and published the book "Do Your Duty - Save Your Existence"- Tue Deine Pflicht. After falling on less fertile ground, the Free City of Danzig has politically reorganized on May 23, 2008.

The author was arrested on Dec. 12, 2012 by the Swiss police and extradited on Jan. 24, 2013 to Germany. However, only for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority. The author had rejected this until the end, on the grounds that he is due to his nationality of the Free City of Danzig German prisons leave only in the horizontal. Only by presence of mind and knowledge of the international law of the author have saved him from this fate. The terms and conditions of extradition was completely violated, in mass processes, followed closely by the press, to convict anyone as an instigator and accomplice for document falsification of the possession or application for a Danzig ID-card. In this case, the author without hearing was already referred to as the perpetrator. Even a bail of 1.344.000,- € / day was too small to release the author from custody, judgment of Sept.18, 2013 of the Coburg Regional Court, Case Number: 2 Ns 118 Js 181/08. The reason given by the Arrest Warrant of Sept. 19, 2013, Case Number 1 KLS 123 Js 3979/11: The accused is the representative of the Free City of Danzig.

In order to cure the breaches of the obligations and conditions, an explicit request for extended extradition was made under the same Case No. B 224`163/TMA of the Swiss Federal Office of Justice by the Bamberg General Prosecutor's Office, the Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office/Bavaria by Mr. Lohneis, Senior Prosecutor.

In retrospect, the Swiss Federal Office of Justice has refused the entire extradition on the grounds that it is not asking for the prosecution of punishable acts, but for political reasons.

Despite this express prohibition of extradition, the front door of the author was broken down by the Cantonal Police of Aargau / Switzerland on April 15, 2016 and he was extradited to Germany. The Court for the Execution of Prison Sentences Freiburg: The prisoner remains in custody because he is convinced to be a national of the Free City of Danzig.

The author had rejected the judges of the Coburg Regional Court because of bias because they wanted to negotiate against him because of the purely Swiss proceedings 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11. The author was seriously injured. Therefore, the duty lawyer has proposed a binding agreement. Thereafter, the author should be released on probation on the day of trial. For this he was not allowed to call in any more lawyers and should confess (without knowing what). In order for the author agree, he was denied access to the prison doctor. The author would have survived only a few weeks and therefore agreed.

On April 07, 2017 was then negotiated. The Presiding Judge Mrs. Franke confirmed the agreement, as well as the Public Prosecutor. However, after a brief break, the Public Prosecutor appeared and said that his boss did not agree with the agreement. Nevertheless, it was negotiated. No evidence of guilt could be provided, no witness testified against the author. Nevertheless, the author was released only in a cloak-and-dagger operation on April 13, 2017 from custody. There is again an arrest warrant in breach of the European Convention on Extradition.

This fully proves that the nationals of the German Reich again carry out political persecution against other nationals, because of their nationality by force. Just as at the beginning of the Second World War against nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

Thus, they have declared the United States Enemy State Clauses to be effective.

3. Capacity to be a party to legal proceedings

In the German Reich arbitrary laws were introduced and thus the rule of law was repealed. The German Reich has violated all international treaties - see Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. Who breaks a contract, can not rely on its compliance.

With the house-to-house combat for Berlin the German Reich under international law ceased to exist. No national can rely on compliance with international law. No national of the German Reich has the capacity to be a party to legal proceedings as a plaintiff or defendant in court against another nationals.

The nationals of the German Reich only obtained the right to be a party through the declaration of self-commitment/the Basic Law, Article 133: „*The Federation shall enter into the rights and obligations of the United Economic Area.*“ This self-commitment applies towards the nationals of the Free City of Danzig. Reparation claims, such as the Greeks, could therefore always be fended off, since nationals of Danzig entitled to reparations - see Article 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement.

With the abolition of the legal judges under Article 101 of the Basic Law, which then also the independence was withdrawn in violation of Article 97 of the Basic Law, these judges are not judges of the Basic Law, no Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law. They are definitely

again judges of the nationals of the German Reich, who here presumptuously seize in the sovereign rights of the Swiss Confederation.

On the basis of a purely Swiss proceedings, which Switzerland has condemned as a political persecution and thereby declared it to be an incurably void administrative act, they issue an European Arrest Warrant, which must be enforced by the other EU countries unchecked.

Thus, the other EU countries also violate international law and go into joint liability.

Thus, the nationals of the German Reich extend their arbitrary law of the German Reich on Europe and thus still win the Second World War. The nationals of the Free City of Danzig are persecuted by force, with the aim of total annihilation, as at the beginning of hostilities. The arbitrary laws of the German Reich is transferred to the other EU countries, the goal of the German Reich.

Neither the EU nor the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg is changing this. Why not?

Who has which capacity to be a party to legal proceedings before which court, because of the mentioned offenses?

In principle, with the unlawful, non-permitted extraordinary judges cannot be judicial hearings conducted without violating the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

These unlawful extraordinary judges had an arrest carried out in breach of Article 14 of the European Convention on Extradition. According to Swiss law commentary, Switzerland would have to sue before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. But against whom? Those who violate it are no longer Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany is defined by the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany. The population of the Federal Republic of Germany, however, no longer submits to the law of the statutory judges under Art. 116 of the Basic Law, but unlawful, unauthorized extraordinary judges, which the nationals of the Free City of Danzig only because of their nationality captive, with the aim of total annihilation. This in public. There is no resistance against it.

The author still learned at school: "Defend the beginning." And why there are civil servants. From the politics Germans are told: "Against forgetting." The Germans relate this only to anti-Semitism, but not to the charges 1 and 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. They should remember how a people where good faith is already a people's mentality could become a people of criminals. How the people of the poets and thinkers could be so deceived that they marched into their own downfall.

There are no brown thugs driving through the streets, the opposition beat up. There is no economic need. And yet the Germans bow again obvious injustice. This submission under arbitrariness is not only a free will decision, it is a breach of duty - see Article 25 of the Basic Law.

This does not create a capacity to be a party in court, but means the loss of party capacity in court.

Precisely for this case, the Enemy State Clauses of the Charter of the United Nations were created.

Who is entitled to declare them effective? Only those affected by the hostilities of the German Reich. Thus, while human rights and sovereign powers of Switzerland were and still are violated. However, only the nationals of the Free City of Danzig are affected and this is unashamedly admitted.

Proposals submitted to other states for the execution of reparations / damages by the representatives of the Free City of Danzig shall be enforced according to the United Nations Enemy States Clauses.

The proof, the legitimacy for enforcement provides the Arrest Warrant of Sept.19, 2013, Case Number 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11.

4. Conclusion

The "Germans" (Austrians and inhabitants of the Federal Republic of Germany) have received pensions for their acts of war. Nobody has refused a pension, although the deputies of the "Germans" were hanged in Nuremberg for their war crimes. No one has distanced himself from his acts of war and therefore refused a pension.

These pensions were co-financed by taxes from, for example, Mr. Tom Adalbert von Prince, who's still entitled to 10.000.000,-Shs in damages for these acts of war. He didn't receive any pension because of his civil resistance.

Nevertheless, or perhaps because of it, the Germans do not respect the treaties with the Four Allies. The Four Allies, representing the United Nations, are thus again responsible to the nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

In this case, the Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations Charter are in place so that the nationals of the Free City of Danzig can enforce their own rights.

4.1 Enemy State Clauses Charter of the United Nations Article 53

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

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

Article 107

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

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has already declared that it will take over the executive branch in the Free City of Danzig and thus act on its behalf because of a change in the law.

This deputy function naturally occurs even more in the event of war.

With the contractual agreement in accordance with Article 102 and Article 103 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, the sovereign state of Free City of Danzig effectively placed itself under the occupation of the League of Nations. If a state attacks an occupied territory, this war is directed against the occupier. The occupier is responsible for the occupied and acts on behalf of these.

The United Nations is the legal successor of the League of Nations - see the takeover of real estate, the Mandates of the League of Nations and Article 37 of the Statutes of the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Although the League of Nations has committed itself to the protection of the Free City of Danzig, it could not be prevented that the unarmed Free City of Danzig suffered the greatest losses of all states in %.

The Four Allies took over the administration of the German Reich on behalf of the United Nations. The nationals of the extinct German Reich have been granted capacity to be a party to legal proceedings under the condition by the declaration of self-commitment of the Basic Law.

With the express criminal prosecution of the nationals of the Free City of Danzig on account of this nationality, the nationals of the extinct German Reich resumed combat operations in the sense of the Hague IV. Convention against the Free City of Danzig and thereby put into force the Enemy State Clauses and thus lost their capacity to be a party to legal proceedings.

The only way to avert the victory of the German Reich after all is to pay reparations/damages to the Free City of Danzig so that its right can be reasserted and thus form the guarantee for a constitutional Germany and thus Europe.

Beowulf von Prince

Attachments 1 Arrest Warrant of the Coburg Regional Court from Sept.19, 2013, Case Number: 1 KLs 123 Js 3979/11

Appendix
Law collection

Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany of May 23, 1949

1. Article 146 Basic Law

Article 146 [Duration of the Basic Law]
Effective: Sept. 29, 1990

This Basic Law, [which since the achievement of the unity and freedom of Germany applies to the entire German people](#), shall cease to apply on the day on which a constitution freely adopted by the German people takes effect.

Article 146
Effective: May 24, 1949

This Basic Law shall cease to apply on the day on which a constitution freely adopted by the German people takes effect.

2. Article 23 Basic Law

Article 23 Basic Law [European Union – Protection of basic rights – Principle of subsidiarity]
Effective: Dec. 26, 1992

Article 23 Basic Law
Sept. 30, 1990 – Dec. 25, 1992 (ceased to apply)

Article 23 Basic Law (Area of Application)
Effective: May 24, 1949 – Sept. 29, 1990

This Basic Law applies initially in the territories of Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Greater Berlin, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Württemberg-Baden and Württemberg-Hohenzollern. In the other parts of Germany it is to be put into force after their accession.

3. Unification Treaty Act

"Law on the contract of 31 August 1990 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Germans Democratic Republic on the Establishment of the Unity of Germany - Unification Treaty Act - and the Agreement of 18 September 1990 of 23 September 1990 (BGBl. 1990 II p. 885) "
EinigVtrG

Date of establishment: Sept.23, 1990

Input formula

The Bundestag, with the consent of the Bundesrat, has passed the following law; Article 79 (2) of the Basic Law is complied with:

4. Article 79 Basic Law [Amendment of the Basic Law]

(1) This Basic Law may be amended only by a law expressly amending or supplementing its text. In the case of an international treaty regarding a peace settlement, the preparation of a peace settlement, or the phasing out of an occupation regime, or designed to promote the defence of the Federal Republic, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of making clear that the provisions of this Basic Law do not preclude the conclusion and entry into force of the treaty, to add language to the Basic Law that merely makes this clarification.

(2) Any such law shall be carried by two thirds of the Members of the Bundestag and two thirds of the votes of the Bundesrat.

(3) Amendments to this Basic Law affecting the division of the Federation into Länder, their participation on principle in the legislative process, or the principles laid down in Articles 1 and 20 shall be inadmissible.

5. State Treaty for Austria

Article 4 Prohibition of union

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

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

Article 6 Human Rights

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

Article 9 Dissolution of Nazi Organizations

1. Austria shall complete the measures, already begun by the enactment of appropriate legislation approved by the Allied Commission for Austria, to destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, including political, military and para-military organizations, on Austrian territory. Austria shall also continue the efforts to eliminate from Austrian political, economic and cultural life all traces of Nazism, to ensure that the above mentioned organizations are not revived in any form, and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity and propaganda in Austria.

2. Austria undertakes to dissolve all fascist-type organizations existing on its territory, political, military and para-military, and likewise any other organizations carrying on activities hostile to any United Nation or which intend to deprive the people of their democratic rights.

3. Austria undertakes not to permit, under threat of penal punishment which shall be immediately determined in accordance with procedures established by Austrian Law, the existence and the activity on Austrian territory of the above- mentioned organizations.

Article 10 Special Clauses on Legislation

1. Austria undertakes to maintain and continue to implement the principles contained in the laws and legal measures adopted by the Austrian Government and Parliament since 1st May,

1945, and approved by the Allied Commission for Austria, aimed at liquidation of the remnants of the Nazi regime and at the reestablishment of the democratic system, and to complete the legislative and administrative measures already taken or begun since 1st May, 1945, to codify and give effect to the principles set out in Articles 6, 8 and 9 of the present Treaty, and insofar as she has not yet done so to repeal or amend all legislative and administrative measures adopted between 5th March, 1933, and 30th April, 1945, which conflict with the principles set forth in Articles 6, 8 and 9.

2. Austria further undertakes to maintain the law of 3rd April, 1919, concerning the House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Article 11 Recognition of Peace Treaties

Austria undertakes to recognize the full force of the Treaties of Peace with Italy,¹ Roumania,² Bulgaria,³ Hungary,⁴ and Finland⁵ and other agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associated Powers in respect of Germany and Japan⁶ for the restoration of peace.