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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND BANKRUPTCY COURTS
14 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15 LEFFER, et al.)
16 Plaintiff(s),) Case No.: 19-cv-3529 (CJN)
17 vs.) *Title of Document:*
18 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, et) Answer and Complaint against ORDER ECF
19 al.,) 29 and Memorandum Opinion ECF 28
20 Defendant(s).) of March 26, 2021
21) MOTION on a NOTICE of APPEAL
22) .

23 An appeal is hereby filed against the order of Mr. Judge Nichols. The request is made to let the
24 next instance decide.

25 The answer of Mr. Judge Nichols is misleading. The answer of Mr. Judge Nichols means that the
26 Free City of Danzig is the sovereign of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and that the
27 Enemy State Clauses of the Charter of the United Nations, Articles 53 and 107 are in effect. **This**
28 **is completely true.** A sovereign state also includes a sovereign state people. The state people of
the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY are the "Germans within the meaning of Article 116
of the Basic Law (GG) for the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY". These are the nationals
of the Free City of Danzig.

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1 However, this is not to be inferred from the statement of Mr. Judge Nichols in such a way.

2 Therefore, a clarification is required.

3 In this regard, it must be noted that it was only in the course of these proceedings, as well as the
4 proceedings at the Bamberg/Bavaria Higher Regional Court, the proceedings at the Berlin
5 Administrative Court, that it finally became apparent that the Enemy State Clauses of the United
6 Nations Charter would take effect.
7

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1 **Preliminary Remarks of Justification**

2 1 In the preface to the bilateral treaties between the United States of America and the
3 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, the nationals of the German Reich provide the United
4 States with a lengthy assurance:

5 *"The Federal Republic of Germany provided a note to the Department dated October 15, 1990,*
6 *which reads in pertinent part as follows: The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany*
7 *presents its..... the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the*
8 *principles of a free, democratic basic order governed by the rule of law, and respecting the*
9 *competence of the European Communities. The Federal Republic of Germany will*
10 *proceed in accordance with these provisions."*

11 Wasn't the 2 (FRG and GDR) + 4 (Powers) Treaty of 1990 concluded with the FRG and the
12 GDR, comparable to the State Treaty of Austria of 1955 between Austria and the 4 Powers?

13 What does the preface to treaties between Austria and the U.S. say?

14 AUSTRIA CLAIMS & DISPUTE RESOLUTION Arbitration treaty. Signed at Washington
15 August 16, 1928 ...

16 There is no preface.

17 2 In truth, the preface to the bilateral treaties with the U.S. should state that the nationals of
18 the German Reich have seized power under SS ideology. A covert war is being waged against
19 the United Nations, against NATO, against the USA, against Europe, against Austria and the
20 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

21 3 The Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations Charter, Articles 53 and 107 were
22 created for this case.

23 Plaintiffs declare the Enemy State Clauses to be effective.
24
25
26
27

1 **A. Definitions**

2 **a. The Definition of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

3 Prof. Dr. Urs Saxer writes in his 2009 book on „Staatenentstehung“ (Creation of States)
4 that the Free City of Danzig is a sovereign state, but it is beyond his knowledge which subject of
5 international law is the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.
6

7
8 With which subject of international law of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY does the
9 United States of America conclude treaties? To whom do these treaties apply?

10 This is stated in the Double Taxation Treaty between the FRG and Austria, among others, and
11 also in the Double Taxation Treaty between the FRG and the USA.
12

13
14 **aa. The Definition of the FRG in the Double Taxation Treaty with Austria**

15 Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria for the
16 Avoidance of Double Taxation in the Field of Taxes on Income and on Capital, dated August 24,
17 2000, (BGBl. 2002 II p. 735).

18 This agreement defines the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and the group of persons to
19 whom it applies.
20

21 *Art. 3 [1] General Definitions.*

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

23 *a) the expression "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" means, depending on*
24 *the context, the Federal Republic of Germany or the Republic of Austria;*

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

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

1 With which international law and which domestic legal provisions?

2 Article 25 of the Basic Law (GG) states:

3 „*The general rules of international law shall be an integral part of federal law. They shall take*
4 *precedence over the laws and directly create rights and duties for the inhabitants of the federal*
5 *territory.*”

6 Thus, no law has validity, not even a tax law or judicial or official decision, which is not
7 compatible with the general rules of international law.

8 If, nevertheless, laws, judicial or official decisions are enforced in violation of the general rules
9 of international law and against the express will of the person concerned, joint and several
10 liability arises.

11 7 What is meant by the general rules of international law at the time of the promulgation of
12 the GG 1949? This is, of course, first of all the Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of
13 War on Land (Hague IV.). According to Art. 43 of the Hague IV. Convention, the occupier must
14 uphold ordre public.
15

16 Which ordre public?

17 With the attack on the Free City of Danzig at 4:45 a.m. on 01.09.1939 the Second World War
18 began - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

19 The Free City of Danzig is under the protection of the League of Nations according to Art. 102
20 of the Versailles Peace Treaty. In Art. 103 of this treaty, representatives of the Free City of
21 Danzig agree with representatives of the League of Nations on the Constitution of the Free City
22 of Danzig. The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is thus a treaty under international law.
23 According to Art. 49 of the Danzig Constitution, it cannot be amended without the express
24 approval of the League of Nations.
25

26 In Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution, the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig is defined as
27 the law of the German Reich at the time of Jan. 1920.

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1 8 The nationals of the German Reich forcibly imposed the nationality of the German Reich
2 on the Danzig nationals, thus depriving them of their ordre public and replacing it with the ordre
3 public of the National Socialist German Reich - Indictment No. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes
4 Trials.

5 Whoever violates the Hague IV. Convention loses all rights.

6
7 9 The nationals of the German Reich and the United Nations are obliged to uphold the
8 ordre public of the Free City of Danzig.

9 This obligation was fulfilled by defining/transferring Art. 116 of the Danzig Constitution with
10 Art. 116 GG as the ordre public of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

11 Thus the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY became de facto legal successor of the Free
12 City of Danzig. The FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY is thus a sovereign state in which
13 the law of occupation of the Free City of Danzig applies.

14
15 10 The Free City of Danzig cannot cease to exist under international law because of the
16 provisions of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. Unlike the German Reich.

17 The German Reich attacked the Free City of Danzig and lost the war. Thus, the Free City of
18 Danzig is de facto one of the victorious states of the Second World War.

19 **bb. The Definition of the FRG in the Convention for Avoidance of Double Taxation with**
20 **the USA**

21
22 11 The Convention between the USA and FRG for the Avoidance of Double Taxation states:

23 *Art. 3*

24 *(c) the term "Federal Republic of Germany," when used in its geographical sense, means the*
area in which the tax laws of the Federal Republic of Germany is in force;

25 Section 1 of the Income Tax Act provides that such law applies in the "exclusive economic
26 zone."

27 Who owns the "exclusive economic zone"?

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1 **b. On the Definition of "German within the Meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law"**

2 **aa. The Double Taxation Treaty with Austria defines:**

3 12 Art. 3

4 *(h) the term "national" means.*

5 *aa) with respect to the Federal Republic of Germany*

6 *all Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as*
7 *all legal entities, partnerships and other associations of persons established in accordance with*
8 *the law in force in the Federal Republic of Germany;*

9 *bb) with respect to the Republic of Austria*

10 *1. any natural person who is a national of the Republic of Austria;*

11 **bb. The Convention between the USA and FRG for the Avoidance of Double Taxation:**

12 13 Art. 3

13 *h) the term "national" means:*

14 *aa) in respect of the United States, United States citizens and any legal person, partnership, or*
15 *association deriving its status as such from the law in force in the United States; and*

16 *bb) in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany, any German within the meaning of*
17 *paragraph 1 of Article 116 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany and any legal*
18 *person, partnership, or association deriving its status as such from the law in force in the*
19 *Federal Republic of Germany;*

20 **cc. Who is now a "German within the Meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law"?**

21 14 *"Art. 116 GG: (1) A German within the meaning of this Basic Law is a person who*
22 *possesses German citizenship or who has been admitted to the territory of the German Reich*
23 *within the boundaries of 31 December 1937 as a refugee or expellee of German ethnic origin or*
24 *as the spouse or descendant of such person.*

25 **c. Law on the Rejection of German Reich Nationality**

26 15 The father of the Plaintiff BOWULF VON PRINCE, as a national of Danzig, made use
27 of the Law on the Rejection of German Reich Nationality of Feb. 22, 1955. The nationals of the
28 German Reich were not allowed to make use of this law.

The Government of Lower Franconia/Bavaria/FRG confirms that the Plaintiff's father, as a
Danzig national, is nevertheless a "German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law
(GG)". - see lawsuit ECF 1 and 2 Exhibit No.1

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1 What then are the nationals of the German Reich?

2 A Danzig national is therefore a "German within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law".

3 If the nationals of the German Reich had been allowed to make use of the Law on the Rejection
4 of German Reich Nationality, what nationality would they then still have?

5 Is it now a prerequisite for the official confirmation of being "German in the meaning of Art. 116
6 GG (1)" that one is a national of Danzig or that one has rejected the nationality of the German
7 Reich or both?
8

9 For this one **must** know that the "Germans in the meaning of Art. 116 GG" are not represented
10 by the deputies of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.
11

12
13 16 In 1956, the Plaintiff's father submitted his claims for damages to the United Nations.
14 The official documents of the United Nations show: The Plaintiff's father is of British descent,
15 was born in East Africa, was in Danzig only for education, returned to his native Tanganyika as
16 early as 1924, until he was sent there by the British to the German Reich in 1940. The Soviets
17 classified him as a British spy, his older brother is British. If the nationality of the Free City of
18 Danzig is extinguished, then he is British. In 1957, the United Nations confirmed the nationality
19 of the Free City of Danzig of the Plaintiff's father. The father received only 3% of his claims.
20 The rest falls under reparations according to the London Debt Agreement. According to Article
21 5.2, the Free City of Danzig is one of the states entitled to reparations.
22

23 Since the Plaintiff's father is neither of German ethnicity nor entered the German Reich as a
24 refugee or displaced person, he must be in "possession of German nationality within the meaning
25 of Article 116 of the Basic Law." He is therefore in possession of the ordre public of the
26

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1 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and thus a national of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
2 GERMANY.

3 **d. What does the GG have to do with the Borders of the German Reich at the Time of**
4 **Dec. 31, 1937? - see Art. 116 GG**

5
6 17 The nationals of the German Reich fought the total war in violation of the mandatory
7 international law, the Hague IV. Convention and totally lost. No independent government of the
8 German Reich can be formed any more.

9 Those who do not enjoy protection by their state under international law are, by definition,
10 refugees or displaced persons.

11 18 The East Germans and the West Germans on the Dutch border were expropriated and
12 expelled without compensation. This legal status applies to all nationals of the German Reich,
13 including the Bavarians until today.

14
15 Again, the Danzigers are under the protection of the League of Nations according to Article 102
16 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, which according to Article 103 guarantees the observance of the
17 Danzig Constitution. A Danzig national can therefore never be called a refugee or displaced
18 person, even if he has to leave Danzig because of the war.

19
20 19 On the basis of the Basic Law for the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - which
21 was approved only after 33 proposed amendments by the Allies - the rights and duties of the
22 occupying powers were conferred on the deputies of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
23 GERMANY.
24

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

27 The rights are to levy taxes.

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1 The duties are quite clearly to uphold the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig. What ordre
2 public otherwise?

3 So that nothing changes, the delegates of the FRG were forbidden to change the GG, if it
4 concerns peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues - see Article 79 GG paragraph 1
5 sentence 2.

6
7 20 But peace treaty, occupation law and defense law issues can be clarified by a constitution
8 according to Art. 146 GG.

9 All "Germans" must agree to a constitution according to Art. 146 GG.

10 So above all the Danzigers.

11 According to the Potsdam Agreement, the Free City of Danzig is under Polish administration
12 until the conclusion of a peace treaty.

13
14 No peace treaty can take place without the consent of the Danzigers. It is not possible to
15 negotiate a change in the ordre public - law of occupation of the Free City of Danzig without the
16 consent of the Danzigers. And also without the consent of the Danzigers, no decision can be
17 taken on matters of defense law.

18 19 **B. Reparations**

20
21 21 The Convention between the USA and FRG for the Avoidance of Double Taxation states,
22 in accordance with the tax laws. Section 1 of the German Income Tax Act states: "... *in the*
23 *exclusive economic zone...*". What is the "*exclusive economic zone*"? The occupation area.

24 Who counts as occupiers vis-à-vis the nationals of the German Reich?

25 These are the states against which the German Reich has waged war and whose representatives
26 are there as part of the Allies against the German Reich. **This is also the Plaintiff, whose father**
27 **was sent to the German Reich by the British as part of the Allies.**

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1 22 The Second World War began with the shelling of the territory of the Free City of Danzig
2 on Sept. 01, 1939, which is commemorated every year - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War
3 Crimes Trials.

4 23 The nationality of the German Reich and thus the ordre public of the German Reich was
5 forcibly imposed on the Danzig nationals. The male population was pressed into the German
6 Wehrmacht and thus into military service against their own protecting powers. A Soviet general
7 assured the Danzigers of property and life. An SS general refused this offer. As a result, Danzig
8 was completely destroyed. No other state suffered more losses in % - Indictment No. 2 of the
9 Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

10 24 According to Article 5.2 of the London Debt Agreement, the Free City of Danzig is of
11 course one of the states entitled to reparations. The Free City of Danzig is the only one which has
12 not yet received reparations. Thus the property of the nationals of the German Reich is based on
13 the reparations owed to the Free City of Danzig.

14
15
16
17 If state A leads a war of extermination against state B and one of state A survives 100 of state B,
18 what does the one owe the 100? Probably everything. If 100 women survive from state A and
19 only one from state B, what do the 100 women owe to the one? But probably also everything.

20 Other states were also harmed by the German Reich. The East Germans and the West Germans
21 at the Dutch border were immediately expropriated and expelled without compensation. Only in
22 1963 the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY bought back the territories to the Dutch border
23 and the territories annexed by Luxembourg (with financial participation of the Danzigers).

1 25 In 2004, the political persecution against the Plaintiff began, starting from the Coburg
2 District Office with the support of the Coburg Public Prosecutor's Office and the Coburg judges.
3 Coburg was the first city where the Nazis had seized power.

4 The "game" repeated itself in all clarity.

5 The Plaintiff was expropriated without compensation, deprived of any livelihood and his
6 freedom. Finally, he was supposed to confess without knowing what. In addition, the Plaintiff
7 was held in captivity expressly because of his nationality of the Free City of Danzig or "German
8 in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law" and almost died because of the conditions of
9 imprisonment.
10

11 Again as previously reported: The Freiburg Prison Execution Chamber ruled in Sept. 2017: "Mr.
12 von Prince is convinced he is a national of the Free City of Danzig and considers its identity
13 documents to be legitimate.", Case No. 12 StVK 381/16
14

15 One must imagine this. There the "Germans" start a war and commit war crimes. Therefore the
16 father of the Plaintiff as a Danzig national is torn from his homeland East Africa and in the
17 middle of his unprecedented career. The nationals of the German Reich have not yet paid their
18 debts and want to completely destroy the creditor because of the debt.

19 26 As reported, the Plaintiff Mrs. KARIN LEFFER is still wanted on a warrant for her arrest
20 for confirming the information on Danzig ID cards after notarized certifications at the request of
21 the persons involved.
22

23 This is the repetition of the criminal offences according to Indictment No. 1 and No. 2 of the
24 Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

25 What do the nationals of the German Reich now owe the Plaintiff?
26
27

1 The Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE is entitled to reparations before the Soviet Union,
2 Poland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the other states against which the German
3 Reich waged war.

4 The other states were served first. Thus, the rest belongs to the nationals of the Free City of
5 Danzig.
6

7
8 **C. Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany, Sept. 12, 1990 (2+4**
9 **Treaty)**

10 **a. Conditions of the 2+4 Treaty**

11 27 The 2 (FRG and GDR) + 4 (Powers) Treaty ordered the nationals of the German Reich to
12 reject the nationality of the German Reich. This happens by a constitution according to Art. 146
13 GG. All "Germans" must agree to a constitution according to Art. 146 GG. Thus the nationals of
14 the German Reich merge with the nationals of the Free City of Danzig to form a new state. The
15 old nationalities no longer exist. In addition, the state borders must be defined in this
16 constitution, as was regulated in Article 23 GG, area of scope.
17

18 With this, the German Reich and the Free City of Danzig also cease to exist.

19 **b. Why "...was regulated"?**

20 28 In the preliminary talks to the 2 + 4 Treaty, the USA Secretary of State James Baker
21 omitted Art. 23 Scope GG. Why? This deprived the nationals of the German Reich of the
22 sovereign power granted under Art. 133 GG:
23

24 *"The Federation shall enter into the rights and duties of the administration of the United*
25 *Economic Territory."*
26
27

1 29 The Reunification Treaty between the GDR and the FRG is in fact the preliminary treaty
2 for the implementation of the 2 + 4 Treaty.

3 In Art. 1 of this treaty, the preamble of the GG was amended to enumerate the states of the future
4 FRG.

5 A preamble is merely a declaration of intent by which a treaty is concluded, an aid to
6 interpretation in interpreting the binding text of the treaty.

7 In Art. 4 (1), the GDR accedes to the FRG under Art. 23 GG, although this Art. had already
8 ceased to exist.

9 In Art. 4 (2), the GDR and the FRG jointly withdraw from the scope of the GG and thus from the
10 FRG by proclaiming that Art. 23 GG is repealed.

11
12
13
14 Again:

15 One have to imagine this:

16 The 4 powers demand that the "Germans" finally decide on a constitution. This could have been
17 done already with the proclamation of the Basic Law in 1949.

18 The nationals of the German Reich have always claimed that a constitution to replace the Basic
19 Law could only be adopted when the GDR was no longer under Soviet occupation. But this
20 assertion is obviously false. If a constitution had already been adopted in 1949, then this
21 constitution could also have been changed at the request of the GDR.

22
23
24 If even after this complaint the nationals of the German Reich refuse to adopt a constitution in
25 which the borders in Europe are confirmed as an essential part of the peace order, then obviously
26 the Second World War is to be continued.

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1 **D. Lack of Entitlement of Nationals of the German Reich to Call Themselves**
2 **"Germans within the Meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law" and to Benefit from this**
3 **Status.**

4 **a. Formal Absence of Authority**

5
6 30 By repealing Article 23 of the Basic Law, the power of representation of the nationals of
7 the German Reich to act on behalf of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY has formally
8 ceased.

9 The domestic legal provisions are first established according to the GG. This concerns above all
10 first the ordre public of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. The ordre public of the
11 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY is the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig.

12 The ordre public of the Free City of Danzig is laid down in Article 116 of the Constitution of
13 Danzig: "*German law at the time of Jan. 1920 is guaranteed.*" is laid down. This ordre public is
14 transferred to the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY by Art. 116 GG.

15
16 The FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY is thus a liberal-democratic state of law - see
17 Advisory Opinion of the Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague Series A/B. No.
18 65.

19 **b. Lack of subject matter jurisdiction**

20
21 31 **The problem is** that the nationals of the German Reich, led by SS ideologues, have
22 usurped power in the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

23 The Bavarian Prime Minister Söder (FRG) is supreme judge and supreme public prosecutor in
24 one person and thus de facto a dictator.

25 The Bavarian Judges and Prosecutors Act of 2005 subjected judges and prosecutors to the
26 Disciplinary Law for Soldiers. Judges and prosecutors are appointed and promoted by political
27 officials.

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1 32 One and the same person changes position at the same court from prosecutor to judge and
2 then again to prosecutor. For example, Dr. Koch. First he is a prosecutor, then a judge, and then a
3 prosecutor again at the Coburg Regional Court.

4 33 Prosecutors are appointed as disciplinary superiors of judges. For example, Mr. Senior
5 Public Prosecutor of the Coburg Regional Court was appointed President of the Coburg Regional
6 Court and thus disciplinary superior of these judges. Mr. Lohneis' superior was Mr. Attorney
7 General Lückemann of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. The latter was appointed President
8 of the Bamberg Higher Regional Court. Mr. Lohneis was promoted to President of the Bamberg
9 Regional Court. His successor as President of the Coburg Regional Court is Mrs. Ursula
10 Haderlein. The latter previously acted as prosecutor at Coburg Regional Court on Mr. Lohneis'
11 instructions.
12

13 These are serious violations of Article 97 of the Basic Law: Independence of Judges.

14 The criminal offense Section 92 of the Criminal Code, High Treason, includes anyone who
15 impairs the independence of judges. Criminal offenses such as Obstruction of Justice in Office,
16 Perversion of Justice, Prosecution of Innocent Persons and Execution against Innocent Persons
17 can no longer be prosecuted.
18

19 34 Section 273 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, verbatim recording of witness
20 statements, is not observed. It is merely recorded: "The witness has testified." What he has
21 testified to is not recorded. Not even whether he testified in favor of the defendant or against the
22 defendant. For this purpose, court records are also falsified. This was proven, for example, in the
23 hearing at Coburg District Court on March 30, 2006, by tape recordings, witness lists and press
24 reports.
25
26
27
28

1 35 Judges at the Coburg District Court are not appointed in accordance with the provisions
2 of Article 101 of the Basic Law or Section 16 of the Courts Constitution Act
3 (Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz).

4 36 Court judgments are not handed over signed by the judges, contrary to the relevant legal
5 provisions of Sections 125, 126 BGB, Sections 315, 317 ZPO, Sections 216, 275, 345 StPO.
6 This is the continuation of the practice from the "Third Reich".
7

8 37 Letters with the address Bamberg Higher Regional Court, for example, are stamped with
9 Bavarian Higher Regional Court, which does not exist.

10 In this way, the judges express that they do not judge according to their legal opinion, but act on
11 instructions.

12 38 Arrest warrants, which Mr. Bavarian Prime Minister Söder lets issue against his political
13 opponents, like the Plaintiffs, are blindly executed by the countries of NATO. The EU and the
14 USA follow Mr. Söder like well trained lapdogs.
15

16 39 Thereby Mr. Bavarian Prime Minister Söder violates the ordre public of the FEDERAL
17 REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. That is a violation of Article 43 of the Hague IV. Convention. This
18 is an act of war.

19 40 The Plaintiffs prove that 18 different international treaties of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC
20 OF GERMANY are violated. Among them, against the principle of speciality (extradited only
21 for the specifically authorized case) in the extradition procedure. This is a violation of the
22 general rules of international law. According to German legal commentary, the criminal offense
23 of deprivation of liberty was fulfilled.
24

25 41 With explicit reference to these proceedings, the German Federal Supreme Court
26 (Bundesgerichtshof) was asked to express itself as an organ of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
27 GERMANY or as an organ of the German Reich. The answer was clear. The Federal Supreme
28

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1 Court expresses itself as an organ of the German Reich. On only one page of text, the Plaintiffs
2 prove that 14 different legal provisions were violated. Something else was not to be expected.
3 The judges of the Federal Supreme Court are not legal judges according to Article 101 of the
4 Basic Law, or Article 64 of the Danzig Constitution, or Section 16 of the Courts Constitution
5 Act.

6
7 Therefore, the judges of the Federal Supreme Court have absolutely nothing to do or in common
8 with the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

9 **c. Consequence**

10 42 The ordre public is no longer observed by the nationals of the German Reich. Thus,
11 domestic law is no longer observed by the nationals of the German Reich and they no longer
12 have any rights to represent the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

13
14 The nationals of the German Reich have deprived themselves of their powers. The representation
15 of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY has been returned by the nationals of the German
16 Reich to the "Germans in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law".

17 43 The Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE is officially confirmed "German in the meaning
18 of Art. 116 GG". But no Bavarian or other national of the German Reich can prove that he is
19 "German in the meaning of Art. 116 GG".

20 44 No national of the German Reich has ever rejected this nationality in the FEDERAL
21 REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

22
23
24 45 The possibility to reject the nationality of the German Reich has been given to these
25 nationals by the 2 + 4 Treaty.

26 But the 2 + 4 Treaty has definitely been cancelled.

1 The nationals of the German Reich have thus deprived themselves of the power of disposal over
2 the property of the German Reich and the nationals of the German Reich.

3 The Plaintiff is definitely entitled, in accordance with international law, to levy taxes and to seize
4 the property of Bavaria.

5
6 46 The nationals of the German Reich themselves abolished the scope of application of the
7 GG with Article 4 Paragraph Two of the Reunification Treaty between the FRG and the GDR. In
8 doing so, they themselves declared the GG to be formally extinct and thus deprived themselves
9 of the basis for sovereign action.

10 The essential provisions of the GG are no longer observed. In doing so, the nationals of the
11 German Reich have themselves revoked the actual application of the GG.

12 By violating all treaties of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, the nationals of the
13 German Reich have themselves terminated their affiliation with the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
14 GERMANY.

15
16
17 **E. The Fraud**

18 **a. Amendment of the Nationality Act**

19 47 By Section 40a of the Nationality Act; date of issue 1913, the nationals of the German
20 Reich themselves deprived their nationals of the status of "Germans within the meaning of
21 Article 116 of the Basic Law."

22 <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stag/BJNR005830913.html>

23 *StAG*

24 *Date of issue: July 22, 1913*

25 **Section 40a**

26 *Anyone who is a German within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic Law on August 1,*
27 *1999, without possessing German nationality, acquires German nationality on that day.*

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1 48 Here fraud is committed on the largest scale. Nationality according to the Nationality Act
2 of 1913 refers to the nationality of the German Reich and has absolutely nothing to do with
3 "German in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law".

4 But this confirms that the nationals of the German Reich cannot be "Germans in the meaning of
5 Art. 116 GG".

6 The nationals of the German Reich have thus deprived their nationals of the privileges under the
7 Double Taxation Treaties and other rights.

8
9 **b. Rejection of the Confirmation of the Borders in Europe**

10 49 It is a sober fact that Mrs. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the EU Commission, Mr.
11 Jürgen Stock, Secretary General of INTERPOL, Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, President of
12 Germany, Mrs. Merkel, Chancellor of Germany, Mr. Markus Söder, Prime Minister of Bavaria,
13 etc. refuse to confirm the state borders in Europe.

14 They all know that the ordre public of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY is no longer
15 respected and organs of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY are no longer acting, but
16 organs of the German Reich.
17

18
19 **F. Competent Court; Immunity from Foreign Courts**

20 50 If a person has the right to choose different nationalities, then by choosing his nationality
21 he makes a choice of the ordre public of the state whose nationality he accepts.

22 Civil law takes precedence over state law. What two parties agree with each other is their
23 business and no one else's business. Otherwise, martial arts could not be fought. Martial artists
24 would otherwise be notorious perpetrators of violence.

25 This is logical. No application of law can stand against logic in the long run.
26

1 51 The Plaintiffs founded the „Bund für das Recht" in 2006 to demand "German law" and
2 published the book with regard to the Enemy States Clauses: "Do your duty - save your
3 existence". In order to make it unmistakably clear which "German law" was meant, the Plaintiffs
4 politically reorganized the Free City of Danzig. In the State Treaty of the 4 Powers with Austria
5 it was stated that human rights were not only on paper but were actually applied.

6
7 The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg is not competent to judge the ordre public of the
8 Free City of Danzig, nor is the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

9 As is expressly stated in Article 25 of the Basic Law, it is also not the deputies, judges and civil
10 servants of the nationals of the German Reich who are responsible for judging the ordre public,
11 the law of occupation of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

12 It is competent every inhabitant of the Federal territory.

13
14 It is every inhabitant of the federal territory of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
15 competent to ensure the ordre public of a national of the Free City of Danzig, a person who is in
16 "possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law".

17 The Plaintiffs have been demanding this for 15 years.

18 52 The nationals of the German Reich with their deputies, judges and civil servants refuse to
19 adopt a constitution. They are thus party vis-à-vis the "Germans within the meaning of Article
20 116 GG" and have lost all authority over the "Germans within the meaning of Article 116 GG".

21
22 53 The nationals of the German Reich, represented by their deputies, judges and civil
23 servants are not parties to treaties with foreign states.

24 They do not enjoy immunity before foreign courts.

25 The nationals of the German Reich are subject to the decisions of "Germans within the meaning
26 of Article 116 of the Basic Law". These are the Plaintiffs and so far no one else.

1 Representatives of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY towards foreign countries are the
2 Plaintiffs.

3 The German Reich and its nationals have lost any right to their property and have de facto ceded
4 it to the Plaintiffs.

5 It is to be transferred to the ownership of the Plaintiffs.

6 By what right can foreign courts refuse to transfer the property of a national of the German Reich
7 into the property of someone who is "in possession of German nationality within the meaning of
8 Article 116 of the Basic Law"?

9 The Double Taxation Agreements stipulate that only "Germans within the meaning of Article
10 116 of the Basic Law" have legal personality. But no national of the German Reich.

11 As said, these claims have been communicated to all possible authorities - see Communication of
12 Claims for Damages.

13 As Mr. Judge Nichols correctly states, it is also not competent.

14 The nationals within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law have jurisdiction themselves
15 because of the conduct of the nationals of the German Reich.

16 Which court has jurisdiction over the assets of the German Reich and its nationals, especially if
17 they are located abroad?

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24 **G. Enemy State Clauses of the Charter of the United Nations, Arts. 53 and 107**

25 54 Again: The Free City of Danzig is under the protection of the League of Nations. The
26 Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a treaty under international law which cannot be
27

1 amended by the Danzigers without the express consent of the League of Nations. Therefore, the
2 Free City of Danzig could not take a seat in the League of Nations.

3 The first target of the German Reich was the Free City of Danzig. Every year the outbreak of the
4 Second World War is commemorated there - Indictment No. 1 of the Nuremberg War Crimes
5 Trials. The nationals of Danzig were deprived of their nationality in violation of the Regulations
6 of the Hague IV. Convention.

7
8 Either the Hague IV. Convention apply in their entirety or not at all.

9 Either the Versailles Peace Treaty applies in its entirety or not at all.

10
11 55 The states of the League of Nations were unable to fulfill their treaty obligations to the
12 Free City of Danzig. Therefore, the United Nations was formed as an alliance against the
13 German Reich.

14
15 Either the Potsdam Agreement applies in its entirety or not at all.

16 Either the Charter of the United Nations applies as a whole or not at all.

17
18 56 The real power in the German Reich was held by the SS.

19 The SS (Schutzstaffel or Black Sun) was (or is?) a multinational sect, with borrowings from all
20 sorts of religions. Reichsführer of the SS was Heinrich Himmler of Munich (Bavaria), who
21 described himself as the reincarnation of a Saxon king. The "Saxons" would be the descendants
22 of the Jewish progenitor Isaac, etc. General belief is the right of the fittest - God-ordained right.
23 Only the strongest survives. The weaker has no right to exist. Mass murder is factually only
24 preferred divine will.

25
26 Characteristic is the grossest possible violation of good faith.

27 Already in the last century more than 30 different nationalities belonged to the SS.

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1 The SS had the actual power in the German Reich and was even directed against the German
2 Reich. Himmler had even issued the order to impregnate the wives of the Wehrmacht members.
3 Only because Hitler feared for the fighting morale of the German Wehrmacht, this order was
4 cancelled.

5 57 The SS never surrendered. How was the United Nations supposed to defeat the SS?

6 Members of the SS had resumed leadership positions in the FRG after the war. Heinrich
7 Himmler's daughter was employed by the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), although she was
8 an ardent supporter of the SS until her death. At her funeral, the Hitler salute was given. The
9 Federal Criminal Police was founded by an SS man. The President of the employer Schleyer,
10 who was murdered by the RAF (a left-wing terrorist organization), was an SS captain, and so on.
11 Who is still at war?

12 The Free City of Danzig.

13 According to the Potsdam Agreement, the Free City of Danzig is under Polish administration
14 until a peace treaty is concluded. Until then, the Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations
15 Charter apply.

16 58 How does the United Nations guarantee the public order of the Free City of Danzig if this
17 public order is violated from within by the SS? And how does the United Nations protect itself
18 against the "Germans" violating all law again?

19 How must the nationals of the Free City of Danzig fulfill their civic duty to protect the ordre
20 public?

21 The Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations Charter were created for this purpose.

22 59 The Plaintiff has presented its claim for damages.

1 The Plaintiff presents his claim for damages in the amount of 160'000'000'000,- € and demands
2 the power of disposition over the 6'000'000'000'000,- € foreign trade surplus - see Exhibit.

3 This claim for damages was first communicated to Mr. Bavarian Prime Minister Söder and Mr.
4 Federal President Steinmeier, then to the Federal Ministry of Finance in Berlin and Bonn, then to
5 30 political parties, 30 employers' associations, 30 trade unions, various cities and municipalities
6 and various press organs, then again via the Administrative Court of Berlin to the Federal
7 Ministry of Justice and again to the Federal Ministry of Finance in Berlin.

8
9 This claim for damages is thus a public deed. This deed was not disputed by anyone. Claims
10 from public deeds that are not contested within 30 days are recognized enforceable deeds.
11 Assignments can be made from them. They can be set off against tax claims without further ado.

12
13
14 Nevertheless, the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER is wanted by arrest warrant because of her status as
15 a "German in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law".

16
17 60 The Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations Charter must therefore be used to
18 establish legal peace in the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, in Europe and the rest of
19 the world. For this purpose, the transfer of the property of the German Reich and the property of
20 the nationals of the German Reich is demanded.

21
22 61 The nationals of the German Reich may at any time escape expropriation without
23 compensation by rejecting the nationality of the German Reich and applying for the nationality
24 of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY by agreeing to a constitution with the Danzigers.

1 Those who, as nationals of the German Reich, do not wish to consent to a constitution with the
2 Danzigers need not do so.

3
4 **Conclusion**

5
6 62 As already proven, a German passport could not be a proof of a nationality. A German
7 passport is no longer a proof of the status of being "German in the meaning of Art. 116". It is
8 now only a Danzig identity card.

9 Everyone must now decide whether to stand on the side of a de facto dictatorship and support it
10 longer with tax payments, or on the side of the representatives of a free democratic state under
11 the rule of law.

12
13
14 63 This Court should decide that the Plaintiffs can sue before this Court for compliance with
15 their rights, because no court in Europe guarantees the Plaintiffs the procedural guarantees under
16 Article 6 European Convention on Human Rights. The decision that this Court does not have
17 jurisdiction confirms that the Plaintiffs can use the Enemy State Clauses to enforce their rights.

18
19 Date: April, 15, 2021

20
21 Beowulf von Prince Karin Leffer
22 BEOWULF VON PRINCE KARIN LEFFER
23 Schweizer Strasse 38 c/o Beowulf von Prince
24 AT-6830 Rankweil Schweizer Strasse 38
25 Austria AT-6830 Rankweil
26 Austria

27 Exhibit 1 Claim for damages with probationary period assessment and AUB form

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Servicelist:
Via Server:
District Court of Columbia, Washington D.C.

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12 Pro Se Plaintiff

13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND BANKRUPTCY COURTS**
14 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

15 LEFFER, et al.

16 Plaintiff(s),

17 vs.

18 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, et
19 al.,

20 Defendant(s).

)
) Case No.: 19-cv-03529-CJN
)

) *Title of Document:*
) (PROPOSED) ORDER for a
) MOTION on a NOTICE of APPEAL
)

21 _____
22 The nationals of the German Reich are carrying out acts of aggression within the meaning of the
23 Hague IV. Convention of 1907 against the Germans within the meaning of Art. 116 (1) of the
24 Basic Law for the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

25 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Germans within the meaning of Article 116 (1) of the Basic
26 Law for the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY are entitled to avail themselves of the
27 Enemy States Clauses of the Charter of the United Nations, Articles 53 and 107.

28 Datum: _____

Hon. Carl J. Nichols
United States District Judge

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: (Proposed) Order CASE NO.: 19-cv-3529 (CJN)

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