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Because of politica	l persecution at the momen	at to be contacted at:
KARIN LEFFER		
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and		
Name: BEOWULF	VON PRINCE	
Address: Schweize	r Straße 38, AT-6830 Rank	xweil, Austria
E-mail: prince.beov	wulf@outlook.de	
Plaintiffs pro se		
UNI	TED STATES DISTRIC	T AND BANKRUPTCY COURTS
	FOR THE DIST	RICT OF COLUMBIA
		)
KARIN LEFFER		) Case No.: 1:19-cv-03529
BEOWULF VON	PRINCE	) Title of Documents:
DI -		) MOTION to DISMISS the MOTION of the
	intiff,	) EUROPEAN UNION ) further MOTIONS,
VS.		) INTERROGATORIES to the ) EUROPEAN UNION
FEDERAL REPUE   al.	BLIC OF GERMANY et	) MOTION for a PRELIMINARY ) INJUNCTION,
		) CRIMINAL CHARGES AND A DEMANI ) FOR A PENALTY
Def	endants.	)
		_
	AENIT.	CASE NO.:

1	PREAMBLE
2	193. The Plaintiffs expressly thank the EUROPEAN UNION for its opinion. In this way the
3	facts of the case can be clarified. Certainly, the EUROPEAN UNION has taken a stand, because
4	it is also in the interest of the EUROPEAN UNION that valid treaties are observed. These
5	treaties are also treaties of the United States of America.
6	
7	MOTION TO DISMISS THE MOTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
8	194. The Court in Washington D.C. shall have jurisdiction in accordance
9	28 U.S. Code § 1331. Federal question
10	The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.
11	and pursuant to
12	28 U.S. Code § 1330. Actions against foreign states
13	(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction without regard to amount in controversy of any nonjury civil action against a foreign state as defined in section 1603(a) of this title as to any
14	claim for relief in personam with respect to which the foreign state is not entitled to immunity
15	either under sections 1605–1607 of this title or under any applicable international agreement.
16	Other U.S. legal acts, such as the Torture Act and the Alien Torture Act, could be cited.
17	The object of the complaint was to determine before which court the Plaintiffs could assert their
18	rights. The rights of the Plaintiffs are based on agreements concluded by the USA, via the
19	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, also indirectly with the EUROPEAN UNION and the
20	SWISS CONFEDERATION. The Defendants were heard to determine whether they intended to
21	enforce the rights of the Plaintiffs and thus claim sovereign rights over the Plaintiffs. The claims
22	of the EUROPEAN UNION have to be rejected because the EUROPEAN UNION does not
23	specify before which European Court the Plaintiffs can assert their rights. Only if the Plaintiffs
24	can claim their rights before European courts would the treaties with the USA not be violated
25	and only in this case immunity can be claimed before US courts.
26	
27	
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## JUSTIFICATION FOR THE JURISDICTION

2	OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN WASHINGTON D. C.
3	195. The EUROPEAN UNION does not dispute the substance of the complaint and therefore
4	that international treaties have been violated.
5	The EUROPEAN UNION inquires how the EUROPEAN UNION is affected by what the
6	Plaintiffs want from the EUROPEAN UNION and disputes the jurisdiction of the Court in
7	Washington D.C.
8	The Defendants are in breach of international treaties. It first had to be clarified whether the
9	Defendants do not first ensure that these treaties are enforced. Then no lawsuit in the United
10	States of America would be necessary.
11	196. None of the Defendants expresses the will to enforce applicable international law. The
12	United States of America is also a party to the violated international treaties. It is the law of the
13	United States to first determine the violation of these international treaties.
14	197. The Plaintiffs have informed the European Commission of the violation of EUROPEAN
15	UNION treaties. The Plaintiffs have already initiated arbitration proceedings in 2017 under
16	Chapter 12 of the Swiss Private International Law Act - Arbitration. The Plaintiffs have
17	proposed various EUROPEAN UNION Members of Parliament as arbitrators, as well as Prof
18	Dr. Dr. Baudenbacher, the Chairman of the EFTA Court in Luxembourg. In this action, 48
19	individual violations of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EUROPEAN UNION were
20	proven, among others. The Plaintiffs have submitted a petition on this matter to the European
21	Parliament. Finally, the Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE travelled to the KINGDOM OF
22	BELGIUM in order to be able to exhaust the legal channels to the European courts in
23	Luxembourg. National courts are the lower courts of the European Court of Justice in
24	Luxembourg when it comes to compliance with European law and are thus organs of the
25	EUROPEAN UNION.
26	Evidence: Initiation of arbitration proceedings - will be given later if desired
27	
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1	
2	Evidence: Petition to the European Parliament, Recital No. 84 - will be handed in later if
3	requested/requested
4	Evidence: KINGDOM OF BELGIUM, Recital No. 86-91
5	
6	198. The Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE has demonstrated to the Belgian authorities that
7	the Plaintiff was deprived of his liberty in breach of any law, including by multiple violations of
8	international law. Nevertheless, he was extradited.
9	The conclusion is that there is no court in Europe in which the Plaintiffs can enforce their rights.
10	Evidence: Recital No. 86-91
11	199. This means that the EUROPEAN UNION is directly affected. The EUROPENA UNION
12	is not an independent legal entity. The European Constitution, which has already been drawn up,
13	has not been adopted by various EUROPEAN UNION countries. Instead, state treaties were
14	concluded. The EUROPEAN UNION derives its legal personality only from treaties. If these
15	treaties are not respected, there is no legal personality and therefore no immunity from other
16	courts in breach of contracts.
17	200. Once again, legal recourse to the European Courts in Luxembourg is fundamentally
18	excluded for Bavaria/FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY for the sole reason that Bavarian
19	judges are in principle unlawful, non-permitted exceptional judges, who were also deprived of
20	their independence by the Judges and Public Prosecutors Act of 2005. According to Framework
21	Decision 2002/584 JHA, the EUROPEAN UNION institutions would have to establish a
22	persistent and serious breach of EUROPEAN UNION law.
23	Evidence: Official Journal of the European Communities L 190/1:
24	,, (Acts adopted pursuant to Title VI of the Treaty on European Union) COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest
25	warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States(2002/584/JHA)  (4) In addition, the following three Conventions dealing in whole or in part with
26	extradition have been agreed upon among Member States and form part of the Union
27	
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1	acquis: the Convention of 19 June 1990 implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders (4)
2	(5) The objective set for the Union to become an area of freedom, security and justice
3	leads to abolishing extradition between Member States and replacing it by a system of surrender between judicial authorities. Further, the introduction of a new
4	simplified system (6) The European arrest warrant provided for in this Framework Decision is the first
5	concrete measure in the field of criminal law implementing the principle of mutual
6	recognition which the European Council referred to as the "cornerstone,, of judicial cooperation.
7	(10) The mechanism of the European arrest warrant is based on a high level of confidence between Member States. Its implementation may be suspended only in the
8	event of a serious and persistent breach by one of the Member States of the principles set out in Article 6(1) of the Treaty on European Union, determined by the
9	Council pursuant to Article 7(1) of the said Treaty with the consequences set out in
10	Article 7(2) thereof."
11	201. A country wishing to join the EUROPEAN UNION must meet minimum standards of
12	the rule of law. Other countries rely on EUROPEAN UNION countries to meet these minimum
13	standards.
14	As the EUROPEAN UNION itself writes in the Framework Decision on the European Arrest
15	Warrant, the EUROPEAN UNION was created to create an area of justice, security and freedom.
16	With the Framework Decision 2002/584 JHA on the European Arrest Warrant, further treaties
17	were concluded, such as the Dublin Agreement, the Schengen Convention, the Schengen
18	Information System (SIS) and the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons, including with
19	the CONFEDERATION OF SWITZERLAND. SWITZERLAND has also violated all these and
20	other regulations. The EUROPEAN UNION is aware of this and remains silent about it - see
21	Recital Nos. 84-85, Evidence No. 16, 17 and 18
22	The EUROPEAN UNION is thus directly affected.
23	The driving force behind the establishment of the EUROPEAN UNION as an area of justice,
24	security and freedom was the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, which invested
25	considerable financial resources in it.
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1	202. The FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY is defined by the Basic Law for the
2	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. The FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY became
3	the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig by the authoritative provision of Article 116 of the
4	Basic Law. With the provision of Article 133 of the Basic Law, the nationals of the German
5	Reich, the obligations under Article 101 and Article 102 of the Versailles Peace Treaty to the
6	nationals of Danzig were imposed. (Article 133 GG: "The Federation shall succeed to the rights
7	and duties of the Administration of the Combined Economic Area.")
8	However, the nationals of the German Reich have always maintained their nationality.
9	To this end, Bavaria/FRG filed a complaint with the German Federal Constitutional Court in
10	1973 to establish that the German Reich exists.
11	Evidence: Judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court, dated July 31, 1973 (2 BvF 1/73)
12	"The German Reich continues to exist (BVerfGE 2, 266 (277); 3, 288 (319
13	f.); 5, 85 (126); 6, 309 (336, 363)), still has legal capacity, but as a state as a whole is itself incapable of acting due to a lack of organization, especially due
14	to a lack of institutionalized bodies The Federal Republic of Germany is therefore not the "legal successor" of the German Reich,"
15	<b>,</b>
16	203. It was thus stated that the organs of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY are not
17	organs of the German Reich. This indirectly called for the organs of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC
18	OF GERMANY to be replaced by organs of the German Reich.
19	The difference between the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and the German Reich is
20	that in the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY the law of the Free City of Danzig - defined
21	in Article 116 of the Danzig Constitution - is guaranteed. This is the German law as of Jan. 1920.
22	The law of the German Reich is the arbitrary law of the German Reich at the time of Dec. 31,
23	1937. This transformation has taken place. The basic provisions on ordinary jurisdiction are no
24	longer observed. No treaties of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY with the
25	EUROPEAN UNION and also with the SWISS CONFEDERATION is observed.
26	Evidence No. 8 and Recital Nos. 9-12, 105, 106, 112 - 125
27	
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1	204. In the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, § 92 StGB (Criminal Code) makes it a
2	punishable offence as high treason to interfere with the independence of the judges and any form
3	of arbitrariness. In addition, according to the Criminal Code, § 339 judicial perversion of justice -
4	up to 5 years imprisonment, § 344 prosecution of innocent persons - up to 10 years
5	imprisonment, § 345 execution against innocent persons - up to 10 years imprisonment, is further
6	punishable.
7	Who prosecutes these crimes?
8	Thus, courts of the USA are responsible.
9	The EUROPEAN UNION does not comply with EUROPEAN UNION law towards the
10	Plaintiffs and others, but submits itself, like SWISS CONFEDERATION and the KINGDOM
11	OF BELGIUM, to the law, the organizations of the German Reich (see Recitals 84-85). The
12	EUROPEAN UNION does not require the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY to comply
13	with the treaties. This is an indirect recognition that it is no longer the FEDERAL REPUBLIC
14	OF GERMANY that acts, but the German Reich.
15	
16	This is a separation of the Germans in the meaning of the Basic Law.
17	On the one hand, there are the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, in possession of German
18	nationality in the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law and those who refer to German law in
19	the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law (the German law according to Article 116 of the
20	Danzig Constitution, dated January 10, 1920).
21	On the other hand, there are the nationals of the German Reich who submit to their law on the
22	date December 31, 1937 (see Recital Nos. 50-66).
23	205. This makes it possible to implement the 2 + 4 Treaty as recognized under international
24	law or to conclude a peace treaty. For this purpose, an amendment of the complaint has already
25	been filed, in which the inhabitants of the federal territory - Article 25 of the Basic Law and
26	Article 25 of the London Debt Agreement are asked to express their opinion whether the 2 + 4
27	Treaty should be implemented or a peace treaty should be concluded after all. To this end, the
28	
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1	Plaintiff's grounds for appeal against the Coburg Regional Court's decision of Oct. 1, 2019 were
2	presented.
3	In the meantime, this complaint has also become obsolete. The Plaintiff's appeal was rejected by
4	the Federal Prosecutors General on the grounds that this appeal was not filed by any lawyer. As
5	an organ of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, the Federal Prosecutors General should
6	have confirmed the Plaintiff's innocence ex officio due to the violation of international treaties,
7	violation of laws and relevant court decisions.
8	The organs of the German Reich are acting. But even that no longer justifies the fact that the
9	Plaintiff Mrs KARIN LEFFER is still wanted with an arrest warrant Accusation: Mrs KARIN
10	LEFFER is the representative of the Free City of Danzig, bill of indictment, Case number 1 KLs
11	123 Js 3979/11 (from 2011)
12	Reparations and damages are therefore demanded.
13	
14	206. The decision on this matter is up to the courts of the United States of America.
15	The United States has, inter alia, received Bavaria as the immediate occupation zone for the
16	purpose of taking reparations.
17	This means that the USA is the party entitled to dispose of the partial assets of the German Reich
18	and of the partial assets of these nationals.
19	207. The German Reich expired because of the house-to-house combat for Berlin. With the
20	house-to-house combat for the capital Berlin, Berlin was declared a fortress. A fortress enjoys no
21	protection whatsoever. What applies to the capital applies to the entire country. The German
22	Reich forced the nationality of the German Reich on the Danzig nationals, pressed the male
23	population into military service against their own protecting powers and thus enslaved them.
24	Finally, the unfortified city of Danzig was declared a fortress and thus its destruction was
25	ordered. No other state suffered greater losses in %.
26	The German Reich has thus completely violated the Convention Respecting the Laws and
27	Costums of War on Land (Hague IV.). Indictment no. 2 of the Nuremberg war crimes trials.
28	Whoever violates a treaty cannot invoke it.
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The East Germans (East Prussians, Pomeranians, Silesians and Sudeten Germans: the land area
of East Germany is more than 1/3 of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY)) were
therefore expropriated and expelled without compensation as early as 1945. The West Germans
are also not entitled to more rights. The West Germans did not pay the East Germans any
compensation for the reparations paid unilaterally by them. On the contrary. The West Germans
still benefited from the expulsion of the East Germans. The East Germans had to exchange their
family jewellery for a sack of potatoes in order to survive. The East Germans were cheap labour
for West German industry. The East Germans had to buy everything new. And if they wanted to
build a house, they had to buy expensive building plots from the West Germans. This is still the
case today.
Instead of taking reparations, as the Soviet Union did, the three Western Allies, above all the
United States of America, promoted the economy, also from Europe, in order to establish stable
political conditions in Europe and to secure peace.
208. Now the opposite of what was intended has happened. Without the EUROPEAN
UNION, the Plaintiff would not have been extradited.
There is no Europe of law, but of arbitrariness. Criminal prosecutions are taking place on the
basis of a nationality for which the United Nations are responsible.
Ordre public is being violated in respect of a population at war, thereby again committing a
violation of Article 43 of the Hague IV.
This is considered an act of war.
In the event that this occurs, the enemy state clauses have been included in the Charter of the
United Nations, Art. 53 and 107.
Article 53 of the Charter of the United Nations:  "1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But not 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
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1	Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the
2	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
3	which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter."
4	Articel 107 of the Charter of the United Nations:
5	"Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to
6	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."
7	
8	209. In order to avoid any doubt that these regulations also apply to the FEDERAL
9	REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, the Transitional Treaty Act contains an agreement on reparations:
10	Legal basis for immediate execution without further judicial review.
11	Federal Law Gazette 1990, Part II, page 1386 ff.
12	Confirmed by the 2006 report of the Scientific Service of the German Bundestag.
13	1.4. the exchange of notes of September 27/28, 1990. This exchange of notes
14	providespursuant to Art. 3, that remain in force,-from the sixth part.  Article 3(1) and (3)
15	
16	PART SIX, Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Transitional Treaty of 1954, which expressly remains in force, states
17	1. The Federal Republic shall in the future raise no objections against the
18	<u>measures which</u> have been, or <u>will be, carried out</u> with regard <u>to German</u> <u>external assets or other property,</u> seized for the purpose of reparation or
19	restitution, or as a result of the state of war, or on the basis of agreements
20	concluded, or to be colcluded, by the Three Powers with other Allied countries, neutral countries or former allies of Germany.
21	3. No claim or action shall be admissible against persons who shall have acquired
22	or transferred title to property on the basis of the measures referred to in
23	paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, or against international organisations, foreign governments or persons who have acted upon instructions of such
24	organisations or governments.
25	
26	The rationale for these rules is as follows:
27	The Free City of Danzig was established as a sovereign state under Article 102 of the Treaty of
28	Versailles and placed under the protection of the League of Nations. Thus the highest executive
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authority of the Free City of Danzig is the League of Nations. The Constitution of the Free City
of Danzig was agreed upon in accordance with Article 103 of the Peace Treaty between
representatives of the Free City of Danzig and a representative of the League of Nations and, in
accordance with Article 49 of the Danzig Constitution, cannot be changed without the express
consent of the League of Nations. Thus, the League of Nations is the supreme legislative body of
the Free City of Danzig. The precedent for this is the decision of the Permanent International
Court of Justice in The Hague, Series A/B No. 65, as the supreme judicial body. The Free City of
Danzig can therefore not expire under international law as long as this nationality exists.
In August 2016, the Chamber of Penal Execution in Freiburg/FRG ruled: "Mr. VON PRINCE
remains in prison because he is convinced that he is a national of the Free City of Danzig".
(Recital No. 114, Case number 12 StVK 381/16) With this reasoning, one could just as easily put
UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres in prison. Finally, in 1957, the United Nations
confirmed the nationality of the Plaintiff's father as nationality of the Free City of Danzig.
The Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE was arrested by the KINGDOM OF BELGIUM on the
basis of the European Arrest Warrant issued by the Coburg Regional Court in July 2019 on the
charge that "Mr VON PRINCE is a representative of the Free City of Danzig and has produced
Danzig identity cards similar to an official identity card". This could just as easily result in a
warrant for the arrest of British Prime Minister Boris Johnson. Finally, the British sent the
Plaintiff's father there in 1940 as part of the Allies against the German Reich.
Military action would then follow.
In such cases, the UN Security Council would be responsible
Since we Danziger are not allowed to become militarily active, the enemy state clauses and the
provisions of the Transitional Treaty were created in our defence for violation of the ordre
public, Art. 43 Hague IV.
210. It was stated that these provisions would become legally effective unless the arrest
warrant against the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER was cancelled within 30 days.
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1	Then the nationals of the German Reich will no longer have party status. It is left to the courts in
2	the USA, with President Donald Trump as Commander-in-Chief of the main winning power, to
3	decide in the last instance.
4	
5	211. In the London Debt Agreement of 1953, the inhabitants of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC
6	OF GERMANY undertook to pay reparations, and according to point 5.2 of this Agreement also
7	to the Free City of Danzig and its nationals (Recital No. 67-74).
8	As long as the general rules of international law, in this case Art. 43 odre public Hague IV., were
9	observed towards the nationals of the Free City of Danzig, there were only the Germans in the
10	meaning of Art. 116 of the Basic Law. Reparations could not be demanded.
11	
12	212. All participants in the war received wages, pensions or annuities for their acts of war. All
13	states received at least partial reparations. In contrast, the claim for damages by the Plaintiff's
14	father is still pending. The Free City of Danzig has not yet received any reparations either. The
15	gold reserves of various states stolen by the German Reich have been reimbursed. The State
16	Treasury of the Free City of Danzig amounting to 11.7 tons of gold has not yet been returned to
17	the Free City of Danzig. The people of Danzig had to acquire everything from the West
18	Germans. The Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE achieved everything he wanted to achieve
19	through tireless work. Then he was prosecuted, with the aim of complete destruction. The
20	Plaintiff was deprived of any means of existence by criminal prosecution. He was expropriated
21	without compensation and finally deprived of his freedom and seriously damaged in health. He
22	survived only through fortunate circumstances. The same methods were used against the Plaintiff
23	as the German Reich used against the Jewish population - see in the exhibit to the amendment of
24	the complaint: short summary in the statement of grounds for appeal of the decision of the
25	Coburg Regional Court of October 1, 2019 with claims that are still unspecified. (A summary of
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1	
2	the main events is documented in a book of 800 pages).
3	In the year 2000, forced laborers sued the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY for payment
4	of pension claims in the United States of America and, by agreement, received a payment of €
5	8,000,000,000.
6	Then the prisoners of war also wanted back payments of pensions. The FEDERAL REPUBLIC
7	OF GERMANY rejected this, on the grounds that these payments were covered by reparations.
8	Thus, the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY has acknowledged that reparations are still to
9	be paid.
10	In 2015, 10.000.000,- € were then paid out to forced laborers after all. At that time only 4,000
11	persons affected were still alive.
12	In 2017, Poland submitted an expert opinion on the eligibility of reparations and in 2018, the
13	figure was 690.000.000.000,-€. In response to the Plaintiff's question whether this also included
14	the Free City of Danzig, Poland increased the claim to 850.000.000.000,-€ in 2019.
15	It can be assumed that Poland demands reparations for the Free City of Danzig in the amount of
16	160.000.000.000,-€.
17	
18	213. The EUROPEAN UNION was supported with funds to which the Free City of Danzig
19	was entitled. This financial support was provided in order to create an acquis of binding law, as
20	the EUROPEAN UNION itself states in Framework Decision 2002/584 JHA.
21	This acquis has been abandoned by the EUROPEAN UNION.
22	Compensation must therefore be paid.
23	Financial resources have been made available from reparation claims. As the direct occupying
24	power for Bavaria/FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and the main victorious power in the
25	Second World War, the United States of America decides on its use and is therefore also
26	responsible to the EUROPEAN UNION.
27	
28	
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1 **MOTIONS** 2 Justification of the motions. 3 The Peace Treaty of Versailles must be respected. The legal succession of the Free City 4 of Danzig must therefore be regulated. The purpose of creating the Free City of Danzig was to 5 create an area of justice, freedom and security in Europe - see Decision of the Permanent 6 International Court of Justice in The Hague, Series A/B No. 65. 7 The FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY was conceived as the legal successor of the 215. 8 Free City of Danzig, with the possibility for the nationals of the German Reich to again become 9 the subject of international law German Reich. 10 The EUROPEAN UNION was co-founded by the FRG to a large extent in order to 216. create Europe as an entire area of justice, security and freedom. 11 12 A peace treaty at the formal end of the Second World War must therefore aim to guarantee an 13 area of justice, security and freedom in Europe in the long term. 14 217. It has been shown that the Constitution of the United States of America alone, with its 15 Bill of Rights, is capable of guaranteeing legal certainty for the individual. 16 The legal successor to the Free City of Danzig should therefore adopt the Constitution of the 17 United States of America, with the laws of the Free City of Danzig. The designation for the legal 18 successor of the Free City of Danzig remains the designation Federal Republic of Germany. The 19 official designation of the nationality of the Free City of Danzig shall be the nationality of the 20 Federal Republic of Germany. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 TITLE OF DOCUMENT: CASE NO.: PAGE NO. \_\_\_ OF \_\_\_ [JDC TEMPLATE]

1 **CLAIMS** 2 I. COMPENSATION BY THE 3 RESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL TERRITORY 4 Motions are therefore being made to order the inhabitants of the federal territory to do so: 5 The real estate and land of the Federation, the Länder and municipalities of the Federal 6 territory shall be transferred into the ownership of the legal successor of the Free City of Danzig, 7 i.e. into the ownership of the Federal Republic of Germany. 8 (The remaining territory of the Federal Republic of Germany shall remain the property of the 9 inhabitants of the Federal territory. This territory may be called the German Reich, with 10 citizenship: German Reich. Disputes between nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Reich shall be settled by arbitration courts, according to the law of the Federal 11 12 Republic of Germany). 13 b. Nationals of the German Reich shall finance the armed forces of the Federal Republic of 14 Germany, at a level equivalent to the % of the United States of America. 15 The nationals of the German Reich shall not be allowed to dispose of their own armed c. 16 forces and military armament. 17 To this end, the nationals of the German Reich shall pay compensation of € 160,000,000,000 to 18 the nationals of the Free City of Danzig. The East Germans (East Prussians, Pomeranians, 19 Silesians and Sudeten Germans) are excluded from these payments. (These have already paid 20 reparations 75 years ago). 21 22 II. COMPENSATION 23 BY THE EUROPEAN UNION 24 The motion is made to condemn the EUROPEAN UNION: 25 The Treaties of the EUROPEAN UNION (which were concluded indirectly via the 26 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY as the representative also of the United States of 27 America) must be consistently observed. States which do not comply must be excluded from the 28 TITLE OF DOCUMENT:\_\_\_\_\_ CASE NO.: \_\_\_\_ PAGE NO. \_\_\_ OF \_\_\_ [JDC TEMPLATE]

1	EUROPEAN UNION and financial support from the EUROPEAN UNION and the European
2	Central Bank must be repaid with interest.
3	
4	Alternatively, there are calls for this:
5	An application is made to issue an enforceable deed against the entire property of the inhabitants
6	of the Federal territory and the property of the German Reich, including the balance of trade
7	surpluses and contributions to the EUROPEAN UNION with participation in the European
8	Central Bank, and to transfer it to the property of the Free City of Danzig, represented by the
9	Plaintiffs.
10	These funds will then be used to settle the legal succession of the Free City of Danzig by means
11	of international treaties, including territorial issues. It will then be possible to negotiate with the
12	EUROPEAN UNION on how it intends to establish an area of justice, security and freedom in
13	Europe in the long term.
14	
15	INTERROGATORIES
16	Finally, the points of the complaint are listed which were not contradicted by the EUROPEAN
17	UNION and thus recognized.
18	In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it is explicitly asked whether the points listed are
19	disputed by the EUROPEAN UNION or whether they are recognized as true.
20	The undisputed points are hereby presented as questions, with the request to dispute them in a
21	sufficiently comprehensible manner, as otherwise these points will be accepted as true.
22	
23	Recital No. 14 - 18: The EUROPEAN UNION does not comment on the Basic Law of the
24	FEDERAL REPUBLIK OF GERMANY:
25	Questions of peace treaties, occupation laws and defense laws and no
26	sovereign rights of Members of Parliament in these matters.
27	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the second sentence of Article 79(1) of the Basic Law
28	applies, under which the Members of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY may not
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1	amend the Basic Law in so far as it concerns issues relating to peace treaties, occupation law and
2	defense law and therefore has no sovereign powers in these matters?
3	
4	Recital No. 17-18: Two conditions of the 2+4 Treaty, no EUROPEAN UNION position on them.
5	Does the EUROPEAN UNION dispute that the two conditions set out in paragraph 1 of the 2 + 4
6	Treaty are not fulfilled? 1. a constitution according to Article 146 (which must also be approved
7	by the nationals of the Free City of Danzig) has not been adopted (proof: Article 146 GG still
8	exists)
9	and 2nd condition: the territory of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY is not defined
10	(proof: in Art. 23 GG the territory of the FRG was still defined until 1990, was then abolished
11	and then overwritten with EUROPEAN UNION).
12	
13	Recital No. 22 - 23: Definition of German in the meaning of the Basic Law - no statement by the
14	EUROPEAN UNION
15	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that Article 116 of the Basic Law "German within the
16	meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law" means that the law of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
17	GERMANY is the law of the Free City of Danzig, defined in Article 116 of the Danzig
18	Constitution (German law at the time of Jan. 1920) and not the law of the German Reich at the
19	time of Dec.31, 1937)?
20	
21	Recital No. 24 - 33: Occupation law – Hague IV no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
22	Does the EUROPEAN UNION dispute that the applicable law of occupation for the purpose of
23	maintaining the ordre public under Article 43 of the Hague IV. is the law of the Free City of
24	Danzig?
25	
26	
27	
28	
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1	Recital No. 34 - 38: Potsdam Agreement - no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
2	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Potsdam Agreement: "The Free City of Danzig
3	remains under Polish administration until a peace treaty is concluded". is still in force?
4	
5	Recital No. 39 - 40: Law on the Renouncement of German Reich Nationality
6	(International Law of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY) - no
7	statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
8	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Law of February 22, 1955 on the Renouncement of
9	German Reich Nationality has any significance under international law? (Proof: No one,
10	especially not from other states, may be deprived of their nationality.)
11	
12	Exterritoriality of the nationals of the Free State Free City of Danzig
13	Recital No. 41 - 43: Possession of German nationality within the meaning of Article 116 of the
14	Basic Law - no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
15	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that "In possession of German nationality within the
16	meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law" means: In possession of the right of the Free City of
17	Danzig under Article 116 of the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig?
18	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that nationals of the Free City of Danzig are
19	extraterritorially subject to the law of the German Reich as of December 31, 1937?
20	
21	Recital No. 44 - 49: Electoral laws of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
22	(extraterritoriality of the Danziger)
23	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that whoever, like the Plaintiff's father, made use of the
24	Law Regulating Nationality (Renouncement of the German Reich Nationality of February 22,
25	1955) cannot, under electoral law, become a Member of Parliament of the FEDERAL
26	REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and is not represented by those Members?
27	And that the decisions of the Members of Parliament do not change the ownership of the right of
28	the Free City of Danzig? And that the Danzig nationals are in principle subject to the
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,	
1	extraterritorial jurisdiction of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY? Proof: § 15 of the
2	Courts Constitution Act: "Courts are state courts." has been dropped. Evidence: § 20 (2) of the
3	Courts Constitution Act: "Moreover, German jurisdiction also shall not apply to persons other
4	than those designated insofar as they are exempt therefrom pursuant to the general rules of
5	international law or on the basis of international agreements or other legislation."
6	Anyone who enters enemy territory as a result of a war is not subject to the jurisdiction of the
7	enemy - see official documents of the United Nations on the posting of the Plaintiff's father to
8	the war zone of the German Reich in 1940.
9	
10	Recital No. 50 - 66: Separation of the Germans in the meaning of the Basic Law
11	(What does this mean for the EUROPEAN UNION? - Not answered!
12	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that there is no longer a trial in accordance with the
13	provisions of the Basic Law concerning a proper jurisdiction (Article 97 GG independence of
14	judges and Article 101 GG statutory judges, Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of
15	the EU)?
16	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that there is thus a divergent application of the law and thus
17	a separation of the "Germans" into those who insist on the Basic Law and the law defined therein
18	by Article 116 of the Basic Law and those who submit to the conflicting law?
19	
20	Recital No. 67 - 74: London Debt Agreement - no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
21	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that under Article 25 of the London Debt Agreement the
22	inhabitants of the Federal territory undertook to pay reparations to the nationals of the Free City
23	of Danzig in accordance with 5.2 of that Agreement?
24	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that under Article 25 of the Basic Law the general rules (in
25	this case Article 43 of the Hague IV.) create rights and obligations directly for every inhabitant
26	of the Federal territory? Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that anyone who does not fulfil his
27	obligations under this (observance of the ordre public of the Free City of Danzig) has no right to
28	
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1	the observance of the general rules of international law and thus becomes liable to reparation?
2	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the nationals of the Free City of Danzig are exempt
3	from the obligation to make reparations because the nationals of the Free City of Danzig are in
4	possession of the right of the Free City of Danzig and this right may not be withdrawn from
5	them?
6	
7	Recital No. 75 - 83: SWISS CONFEDERATION: Extradition, Agreement on the Free
8	Movement of Persons - no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
9	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that, under the Agreement on the Free Movement of
10	Persons between the EUROPEAN UNION and the SWISS CONFEDERATION, the Plaintiffs
11	have an unrestricted right of residence in SWITZERLAND (with the exception of entitlement to
12	social benefits as long as they have not been paid into the social security system)? That
13	extradition, even in handcuffs, to the Germans is a violation of this agreement? That criminal
14	prosecution for illegal residence is a violation of this agreement?
15	
16	Recital No. 84 - 85 EUROPEAN UNION: Complaints to the ECtHR, petition to the EU
17	Parliament, complaints to the EU Commission, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM –
18	no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
19	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that complaints have been lodged with the EU Commission
20	and the EU Parliament concerning EU law and, inter alia, the Agreement on the Free Movement
21	of Persons, the Schengen Convention, the European Convention on Extradition, the Charter of
22	Fundamental Rights of the EU, the European Convention on Human Rights?
23	
24	Recital No. 86 - 91: KINGDOM OF BELGIUM: infringement of the EUROPEAN UNION
25	Treaties - no statement of the EUROPEAN UNION
26	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that Belgian courts are courts of first instance of the
27	European Court of Justice in Luxembourg and thus bodies of the EUROPEAN UNION in
28	
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1	
2	relation to EU law, such as the European arrest warrant, Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA?
3	
4	Recital No. 92: Evidence No 1: Deed of the Renouncement
5	Evidence No.5: Electoral laws - no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
6	As before, in other words: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the express renouncement of
7	German Reich nationality is an unequivocal expression of the will to nationality and that a
8	withdrawal of this expression of the will is a violation of the Hague IV. and thus an act of war?
9	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that a change in the law or the application of the law by the
10	Members of Parliament and authorities of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY has no
11	legal effect whatsoever on the nationals of the Free City of Danzig?
12	
13	Recital No. 100: Abolition of legal judges - no statement of the EUROPEAN UNION
14	Does the EUROPEAN UNION dispute that judges appointed in breach of Article 101 of the
15	Basic Law or § 16 of the Courts Constitution Act have no sovereign powers over nationals, no
16	jurisdiction over nationals of the Free City of Danzig?
17	
18	Recital No. 112 - 113: Abolition of the independence of judges - no statement of the
19	EUROPEAN UNION
20	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that judges who have been deprived of their independence
21	under Article 97 of the Basic Law, in breach of § 92 of the Criminal Code, have no sovereignty
22	or jurisdiction over the nationals of the Free City of Danzig?
23	
24	Recital No. 105 - 125: Violations of the European Convention on Extradition – no statement
25	by the EUROPEAN UNION
26	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the European Convention on Extradition, Article 14,
27	principle of specialty has been and is being infringed in relation to the Plaintiffs?
28	
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1	Recital No. 124: evidence nos. 17 and 18: complaints to the ECHR - no statements by the
2	EUROPEAN UNION
3	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European
4	Convention on Human Rights were also infringed because of the infringement of the European
5	Convention on Extradition?
6	
7	Recital No. 128: application of the Hague IV. is not disputed
8	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that Article 43 of the Hague IV. is infringed?
9	
10	Recital No. 129: That there is no peace treaty is not disputed
11	The fact that there are still claims for reparations is not disputed.
12	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that there is no peace treaty with the Free City of Danzig?
13	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of Danzig is still entitled to repair?
14	
15	Recital No. 130: That the USA is the main victorious power of the Second World War is not
16	disputed.
17	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the USA is the main victorious power of the Second
18	World War?
19	
20	Recital No. 131: Obligation of the occupying powers to comply with international treaties, so
21	that Hague IV., is not contested.
22	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the United States of America is entitled to enforce the
23	Hague IV. vis-a-vis the nationals of the Free City of Danzig?
24	
25	Recital No. 132: That the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a treaty under international
26	law is not disputed.
27	
28	
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1	
2	Does the EUROPEAN UNION dispute that the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig is a
3	treaty under international law?
4	
5	Recital No. 133-134: Military protection by the Treaty of Versailles is not disputed.
6	Responsibility of the USA for this military protection is not disputed.
7	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of Danzig enjoys military protection by
8	the United States of America?
9	
10	Recital No. 136 - 141: The right to reparations and damages is not contested.
11	Again, in other words: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of Danzig and its
12	nationals are entitled to reparations and damages from the Second World War and that the Free
13	City of Danzig is the only state and the nationals of the Free City of Danzig are the only ones
14	who have not yet received any kind of compensation from the Second World War?
15	That the Plaintiff's father has not yet received any loss of earnings for his service against the
16	German Reich?
17	
18	Recital No. 143: Obligations of the EUROPEAN UNION: political persecution, enforcement of
19	an European Arrest warrant, Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons, the
20	EUROPEAN UNION does not take a position on this.
21	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the EUROPEAN UNION has any responsibility
22	towards the Plaintiffs if they are prosecuted for their nationality or are prosecuted because they
23	insist on compliance with the Hague IV.?
24	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the EUROPEAN UNION bears responsibility if the
25	Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons with the SWISS CONFEDERATION is infringed
26	and if Switzerland carries out criminal prosecutions and convictions under the infringement?
27	
28	
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1	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that it bears responsibility where a European arrest warrant
2	is issued and executed by a court which is not a judicial authority within the meaning of EU law,
3	as defined by law since 2005?
4	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that it bears responsibility for serious and prolonged
5	violations of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EUROPEAN UNION and the European
6	Convention on Human Rights, which must be criticized by the EUROPEAN UNION?
7	
8	Recital No. 144 - 150: On the lack of general surrender, main victorious power, Peace Treaty of
9	Versailles and US competence, no statement by the EUROPEAN UNION
10	As before, in other words: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the SS did not capitulate,,
11	that the Peace Treaty of Versailles is still, fully in force and that the USA is therefore still the
12	main victorious power of the Second World War, with corresponding rights and obligations?
13	
14	Recital No. 151: On the nationality Free State Free City of Danzig and the submitted evidence
15	nos.1 - 6 the EUROPEAN UNION does not take a position.
16	As before, in other words: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the evidence presented is
17	correct and not outdated?
18	
19	Recital No. 152 - 153: That the Free State Free City of Danzig is one of the Allies and
20	is entitled to repair, the EUROPEAN UNION does not take a position.
21	As before, in other words: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of Danzig is
22	one of the Allies against the German Reich?
23	That after the outbreak of the Second World War the Plaintiff's father was sent by the British as
24	part of the Allies to the war zone of the German Reich and thus was vested with full power over
25	the German Reich and that the Plaintiff is?
26	
27	
28	
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1	That the Plaintiff's father resisted being drafted into the German Wehrmacht at the risk of his life
2	and therefore did not receive any wages or pensions from the German side?
3	That the Plaintiff's father or the Plaintiff as heir is still entitled to compensation from the father,
4	as well as, among other things, a share in the State Treasury of the Free City of Danzig?
5	
6	Recital No. 154: expropriation and disenfranchisement of the Plaintiff BEOWULF VON
7	PRINCE and on the complaints to the EU Commission and at the ECtHR etc.
8	the EUROPEAN UNION does not take a position.
9	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the EUROPEAN UNION is indirectly enriching itself
10	in the Plaintiff's assets?
11	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Plaintiff was expropriated without compensation
12	and prosecuted in order to ward off claims for reparations?
13	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that it is indirectly financed by contributions from these
14	assets?
15	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Plaintiff is allowed to export these assets to a
16	country and is therefore no longer available to the EUROPEAN UNION?
17	
18	
19	The following questions are also asked in response to the reply of the EUROPEAN UNION
20	to the EUROPEAN UNION.
21	If the allegations set out in the questions are not refuted in a sufficiently comprehensible
22	manner, the allegations made in the questions shall be deemed to be true.
23	
24	Recital No. 196: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the EUROPEAN UNION itself does
25	not want to enforce the listed violations of EU law?
26	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the EUROPEAN UNION cannot refer to treaties of the
27	EUROPEAN UNION if the latter does not ensure enforcement?
28	
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1	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the United States of America is also indirectly involved
2	in the contracts of the EUROPEAN UNION, via the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY?
3	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the courts in the United States have the right to review
4	compliance with the public order of the Free City of Danzig and thus also for conformity with
5	EU law?
6	
7	Recital No. 198: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Plaintiffs cannot assert their rights
8	before any European court?
9	
10	Recital No. 199: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the EUROPEAN UNION cannot
11	claim immunity before the courts of the USA because the EUROPEAN UNION does not
12	observe relevant contracts with regard to the Plaintiffs, in case of doubt all of them, and the
13	United States of America therefore has jurisdiction over the Plaintiffs?
14	
15	Recital No. 200: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny the jurisdiction of the courts in the USA
16	for the Plaintiffs, although the EUROPEAN UNION cannot name a court, judicial authority in
17	the sense of the EUROPEAN UNION law, Article 47 of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights,
18	in which the Plaintiffs can claim their rights?
19	
20	Recital No. 201: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the aforementioned treaties of the
21	EUROPEAN UNION are not being complied with vis-à-vis the Plaintiffs and that the
22	EUROPEAN UNION is not taking any action against the aforementioned infringements?
23	
24	Recital No. 202: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Members of Parliament of the
25	FRG are the administrators of the three Allied powers over the assets of the German Reich and
26	the assets of the nationals of the German Reich/reparations?
27	
28	
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1	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the duties of the Members of Parliament of the FRG as
2	representatives of the three Allies, with the USA as the main victorious power, under Article 133
3	of the Basic Law consist in observing the Hague IV.?
4	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the rights of the Members of Parliament of the FRG as
5	representatives of the three Allies, with the main victorious power USA, consist in extending
6	their responsibilities to the EUROPEAN UNION?
7	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the nationals of the German Reich have again insisted
8	on the restoration of the German Reich's ability to act and have therefore committed themselves
9	to reparations under the London Debt Agreement?
10	
11	Recital No. 203: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the organizations of the FEDERAL
12	REPUBLIC OF GERMANY have been transformed into organizations of the German Reich and
13	therefore the provisions of the Basic Law and its laws, as well as the treaties of the FEDERAL
14	REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, are no longer observed?
15	
16	Recital No. 204: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the aforementioned provisions of the
17	Criminal Code can be prosecuted neither in the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY nor by
18	the EUROPEAN UNION?
19	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that there is any involvement of the EUROPEAN UNION
20	in the infringement of the abovementioned criminal provisions, in that the Plaintiff BEOWULF
21	VON PRINCE was extradited by organs of the EUROPEAN UNION in order to further infringe
22	the abovementioned criminal provisions?
23	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the courts of the United States are the only ones able to
24	punish such violations of the Criminal Code of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and
25	that, therefore, the courts of the United States also have jurisdiction over the EUROPEAN
26	<u>UNION?</u>
27	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that a separation of the inhabitants of the federal territory of
28	the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY has taken place? Does the EUROPEAN UNION
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1	deny that there are citizens who insist on the observance of the GG and their laws and are
2	therefore prosecuted and citizens who submit to a changed application of the law and therefore
3	remain unaffected by the state authority?
4	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that a peace treaty can be concluded?
5	
6	Recital No. 205: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that a peace treaty must be concluded
7	to regulate the legal succession of the Free State of Danzig?
8	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the nationals of the Free City of Danzig have a right to
9	demand a peace treaty and that the United States of America as the main victorious power is
10	entitled to enforce this demand?
11	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the 2 +4 Treaty is rejected by the nationals of the
12	German Reich and thus insist on this nationality?
13	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the nationals of the German Reich can only renounce
14	their nationality if they agree to a constitution according to Article 146 of the Basic Law?
15	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the nationals of the German Reich must pay the
16	inherited reparations first to the Free City of Danzig?
17	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that with the continued criminal prosecution of the Plaintiff
18	KARIN LEFFER the 2 + 4 Treaty has been definitively terminated?
19	
20	Recital No. 206: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the USA, as an occupation zone for
21	the purpose of taking reparations, has received Bavaria, parts of the Land of Baden-Württemberg
22	and Hesse and can therefore primarily dispose of the assets of the inhabitants of these countries?
23	
24	Recital No. 207: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of Danzig and its
25	nationals have not received any reparations to date? That rather the remaining population of the
26	Free City of Danzig was exploited in order to build up West German industry and that any
27	property had and has to be acquired first from the West Germans?
28	
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1	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the countries of the EUROPEAN UNION are also
2	particularly responsible for the protection of the Danziger, because almost all countries of the
3	EUROPEAN UNION have profited from the Parisian Suburban Treaties (Peace Treaty of
4	Versailles). (For example, France, which has received 80% of German-speaking Alsace
5	Lorraine).
6	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the countries of the EUROPEAN UNION have a
7	special obligation to guarantee the nationals of the Free City of Danzig their constitutional
8	protection under Article 76 of the Danzig Constitution, from abroad?
9	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of Danzig was established in order to
10	create an area of justice, security and freedom in Europe? (About 620.000 persons of Jewish
11	faith used the Free City of Danzig to escape political persecution).
12	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that it was founded with the aim of creating an area of
13	justice, security and freedom, and that financial resources from reparation claims of the Free City
14	of Danzig were invested for this purpose?
15	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the United States is entitled to distribute reparations?
16	
17	Recital No. 208: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Plaintiffs are also being
18	prosecuted by the EUROPEAN UNION, in breach of EU law and treaties of the EUROPEAN
19	UNION also with SWISS CONFEDERATION, because they insist on a Europe of justice,
20	freedom and security?
21	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the criminal prosecution of the Plaintiffs, on the
22	grounds that "Mrs Karin Leffer and Mr von Prince are the representatives of the Free City of
23	Danzig and reject German law (meaning the law of the German Reich) in part", constitutes an
24	act of war within the meaning of the general rules of international law?
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	TITLE OF DOCUMENT: CASE NO.:
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1	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Enemy State Clauses of the United Nations Charter
2	were created to enable the nationals of the Free City of Danzig to defend themselves?
3	
4	Recital No. 209: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the provisions of the Transition
5	Agreement between the three Allies and their deputies as administrators of the united economic
6	territory were created for reparations for the self-defence of the nationals of the Free City of
7	Danzig?
8	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that those provisions are to be applied where the nationals
9	of the German Reich deprive the Danzig nationals of their own national law again and impose
10	the law of the German Reich?
11	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that in the 2 +4 Treaty the 4 Powers conceded to the
12	Danzig nationals (obliging the nationals of the German Reich) to define the legal succession of
13	the Free City of Danzig themselves and thus also to make a final regulation on reparations?
14	
15	Recital No. 210: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that with the continued criminal
16	prosecution of the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER the legal validity of the Enemy State Clauses and
17	the Transition Agreement was declared?
18	
19	Recital No. 211: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the time has come to demand
20	reparations?
21	
22	Recital No. 212: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Free City of GdansDanzig has not
23	yet received reparations and therefore, according to the London Debt Agreement, is to be served
24	first?
25	
26	Recital No. 213: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the assets of the Free City of Danzig
27	also include payments to the EUROPEAN UNION?
28	
	TITLE OF DOCUMENT: CASE NO.:
	PAGE NO OF [JDC TEMPLATE]

1	Recital No. 214: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Peace Treaty of Versailles must be
2	observed and therefore a legal succession of the Free City of Danzig must be regulated?
3	
4	Recital No. 215: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
5	GERMANY was created as the legal successor to the Free City of Danzig, with the nationals of
6	the German Reich being obliged to protect the rights of the Danziger?
7	
8	Recital No. 216: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the legal succession of the Free City
9	of Danzig must have the objective of guaranteeing an area of justice, freedom and security in
10	Europe?
11	
12	Recital No. 217: Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that the Constitution of the United States
13	of America is the most appropriate instrument to guarantee justice, freedom and security?
14	
15	Concerning the claims:
16	Does the EUROPEAN UNION dispute that the claims are just and necessary to guarantee peace
17	in Europe?
18	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that there is imminent danger because of the still existing
19	arrest warrant against the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER?
20	Does the EUROPEAN UNION deny that there is a danger for the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER of
21	being wrongfully arrested at any time and thus deprived of her freedom, which could lead to
22	death for the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER as a result of the coronavirus pandemic? Does the
23	EUROPEAN UNION deny that it can also lead to death consequences for close relatives because
24	the helping force is prevented by the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER?
25	
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	TITLE OF DOCUMENT: CASE NO.:
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## 1 MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION 2 Therefore, an urgent application for a temporary injunction is made to issue a court document by 3 which any property of the residents of the federal territory can first be seized and secured. 4 5 CRIMINAL CHARGES AND A DEMAND FOR A PENALTY 6 Criminal charges and a demand for a penalty for violation of Art. 43 of the Hague IV, punishable 7 according to indictment no. 2 of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, against the competent judge 8 of the Coburg Regional Court, as well as against other persons unknown are hereby filed. The 9 Plaintiffs do not know who is responsible for the fact that the arrest warrant of the Coburg 10 Regional Court against the Plaintiff KARIN LEFFER is not cancelled. At the same time, the Plaintiffs are filing criminal charges against themselves with the judicial 11 12 authorities of the United States of America on suspicion of misleading the judiciary and 13 defamation. It will be examined whether the Plaintiffs have not given a truthful account of their 14 statements to the best of their knowledge and belief and have not concealed anything that could 15 lead to different conclusions. 16 17 18 Exhibit No. 1 Appeal by the Plaintiff BEOWULF VON PRINCE already filed as an amendment of the complaint against the inhabitants of the federal territory and thus again submitted as 19 evidence. This appeal was also not contradicted by the Federal Prosecutor General. It was only rejected because it was not submitted by a lawyer. However, this is not a reason. The facts 20 mentioned must be refuted ex officio, otherwise they are accepted. In the appeal there are also claims that are still unfigured. These must also be contradicted by the public prosecutor's office 21 within 30 days, because otherwise they are recognized. 22 Exhibit No. 2: Rejection of the appeal - translates only the first and second page, the rest does 23 not deal with the appeal. 24 Exhibit No. 3: Letter to the General Secretariat of the EU 25 Exhibit No. 4: Proof of Service to FRG and SWISS, screenshot Swiss Post 26 27 28 TITLE OF DOCUMENT: \_\_\_\_\_ CASE NO.: \_\_\_\_

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1	Date:
2	
3	Name: Name:
4	KARIN LEFFER BEOWULF VON PRINCE
5	c/o Beowulf von Prince Schweizer Straße 38 Schweizer Straße 38 AT - 6830 Rankweil
6	AT-6830 Rankweil Austria Austria
7	
8	Because of the coronavirus, curfews are ordered, so Mr. von Prince is prevented from signing. It
9	is therefore signed on behalf of Mr. von Prince, Mrs. Karin Leffer.
10	
11	PS: Because of the coronavirus, there is a threat of inflation against material assets. Therefore, a
12	reference value for the claim of 160.000.000.000,- € to the material value of 0,5 € per square
13	meter of unstocked forest area is given.
14	
15	Service List:
16	Via Swiss Mail to: District Court of Columbia, Washington DC
17	Attorney of the European Union
18	Jeffrey Harris
19	HARRIS & COOKE, LLP 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
20	Ste 700 Washington, D.C. 20036
21	washington, D.C. 20030
22	
23	Further service attempt by Mr Christoph Broszkiewicz to the FRG and SWISS
24	CONFEDERATION:
25	Proof of Service, affidavit of March 2, 2020, sent to the court on March 3, 2020 Served:
26	Complaint with exhibits Amendment of the complaint with the exhibit Revision
27	Request for service by post by registered letter with advice of delivery, exhibit No. 4
28	
20	TITLE OF DOCUMENT: CASE NO.:
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1 2	According to Swiss Post online, the registered letter with the proof of service to the District Court of Columbia, Washington D.C. arrived in the country of destination USA on March 4,
3	2020, see attached screenshot.
4	Service was made to:
	SWISS CONFEDERATION
5 6	Address: Bern Higher Court, Civil Division Hochschulstrasse 17
7	CH-3001 Bern Switzerland
8	Served on March 9, 2020 - Screenshot Post Austria
	EFDER AL REPUBLIC OF CERMANN
9 10	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY Address: Senate Department for Justice Salzburger Str. 21-25
11	D-10825 Berlin
12	Germany Returned to Mr Broszkiewicz, received on March 20, 2020
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