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THE GERMAN DISASTER

How the Germans were cheated of
their Democracy and why the Prospects
for Europe can scarcely be better

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For
Giuseppina Kilic

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In a word ...

European banks are becoming nervous, and because this is so, we Germans also feel quite depressed. No one dares to believe that the Euro can still be saved, they can only hope. Constantly there are new rescue packages being put together, and all the unions – the debt union, the European Union, the European Monetary Union, the transfer union (including the Fiscal Pact and ESM) and the European Banking Union – they are all supposed to contribute to rescuing the Euro, and also Europe. Chancellor Merkel is talking about it, and is so foolhardy as to link the welfare of the Euro with the welfare of Europe.

Since the introduction of the Euro, the community has subjected itself to the Euro and its daily devaluation. This however conceals the fact that in all its years, the Federal Republic has submitted hardly one balanced national budget, and has piled up debts on more debts due to faulty decisions, such as the introduction of the transfer processes (pay-as-you-earn – PAYE) in the statutory social systems, which had already devalued the D-Mark as a currency.

In the year 1948, 100 D-Marks were still 100 D-Marks. By the time of the reunification, 100 D-Marks corresponded to purchasing power of 33.57 D-Marks. By the introduction of the Euro in 2001, this purchasing power had fallen to 25.32 D-Marks, which corresponded to € 12.95. At that time, the national budget was under such stress that it was almost beyond saving. Only the currency reform to the Euro gained the time for political jugglers to delay national bankruptcy. Since 2001, the Euro has been devalued to the level of only 10.64 (as of 2013).

Although the Euro temporarily helped to reduce debt, politicians failed to recognise that the common currency can only lead to further debt. Even Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wanted a single currency; Chancellor Kohl paved the way. For following heads of Government and also Chan-

cellor Angela Merkel, alternatives would have been possible; nobody however made use of them.

Economists, legal experts, politicians and journalists, such as for example Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Hankel, Prof. Dr. Karl Albrecht Schachtschneider, Bolko Hoffmann, Henning Voscherau or Klaus Peter Krause pointed out what little prospects the Euro could have as a stable currency, but were overridden but by the obsession with the Euro, which shunned and strangled all through the state press.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet bloc, the four victorious powers of Great Britain, the USA, the Soviet Union and France signed the “Two-Plus-Four Treaty” on 12th September 1990. The way was therefore free for the reunification of the two German states. The French President François Mitterrand (President from 1981 to 1995) linked his signature to German reunification to the commitment of Chancellor Kohl that the Euro could be introduced. Kohl gave his agreement.

As proposed in the Delors Report, the European Economic and Monetary Union was established in three steps. On 1st July 1990, the free movement of capital between the EC member states became possible. The Treaty of Maastricht (1992) laid out the legal basis for the second stage of the establishment of the European Monetary Institute (EMI, the predecessor of the ECB), beginning on 1st January 1994, and also reviewed the budgetary situation of the Euro member states. The European Central Bank (ECB) was founded on 1st January 1999, and the definitive Euro exchange rates of the national currencies were set. On 2nd May 1998, the heads of state and government of the European Community (including Helmut Kohl) decided in Brussels on the introduction of the Euro.

Kohl must have been aware that he was acting against the will of the people, because he lost the Bundestag elections of 27th September 1998; this was of no help to those who had voted Kohl out, because the treaties had been concluded without consulting the people.

Today the nightmare of the European Union is borne by the German taxpayers, who are delaying bankruptcy. By one year, by another – hardly knowing how long the crash can be averted. The fairy tale of austerity, the lie of the stable Euro and the dream of a United Europe have been shattered. Only those loyal to the party line, lobbyists, bankers and business bosses still believe in it, because they make money from the decline of the Euro, and thus reveal what binds Europeans together: the coexistence of nations, mostly peacefully, because in 2,000 years, the Europeans have created a community of states which stands for values such as tolerance, peace, freedom, and cosmopolitanism.

To equate these values to the rubbish of a single currency created by political mania and the compulsion of dictatorship, the consequences of which will have to be borne by future generations, is one of the greatest political mistakes of our time, if not the worst ever, because it interrupts the development of the growing together of the European peoples.

Germany's role in this structure may be insignificant – or significant, but if values such as democracy and freedom are to apply, Germany will have to learn to discover and implement them for itself.

At the moment, these values are being sacrificed to the crisis of the Euro, which at the same time is a political crisis, a national crisis, a crisis of democracy and of communal co-existence. Real, direct democracy must therefore finally apply. Politics must be controlled.

This will require a new legal order for Germany, which is based on democratic-political education and participation of the people. Long since outdated laws must be brought up-to-date, and Germany must commit itself as a finally sovereign state, which lives in peace with all countries of the world. This must be based on a Constitution which puts an end to the dictatorship of the parties, and forms the foundation for cooperation with the countries of the European Community. One day then, this will perhaps correspond to the call of the Treaty on European Union: *“In the effort to unite their economies and foster their harmonious order, by reducing the difference between the various regions and the*

numbers of the less fortunate.” (Treaty of the Foundation of the European Economic Community, 25.3.1957)

This book shows the evolution of most popular fraud of all time, that Germany wanted to be a democracy and in fact never was, and how it came about that Europe must also become a sham democracy. The book shows how the retention of power and political self-expression function in the world of media, which reports everything, but conceals the most important: humanity has taken hardly a single step forward in the 100 years since the beginning of the First World War. Supposed progress served only one purpose: profit. And this profit serves power.

However, the situation is not hopeless. There are alternatives, as this book also shows. It is up to the voters to decide who they want to believe and who they vote for. The fat years are over; but everyone can play their part in shaping the coming years. Otherwise it will remain so: that a few people hold the power and money, while many others must work for these powers, without ever having even the slightest chance of obtaining something for themselves.

Although the scheming of the political guard of our times is not immediately fatal to anyone, it will also not ensure that life is safe, healthy, and as valuable as the people would wish it to be. The citizens of this country, like the citizens of all Euro countries, may justifiably hope for this, because they work, act, think and learn where matters of daily life play the main role – not politicians business and bank bosses forge their plans.

The authors, together with supporters of the initiative “The Alliance for Democracy”, have made it their task to point out such grievances, and have set up the Internet site www.menschenfuerdemo-kratie.de.

Every week, comments and reports are published here on subjects which the press is at pains to ignore, or are not reported in line with the facts. Every month, 40,000 people read these articles. The friends of democracy also prosecute violations by the world of business and politics.

For reasons of better legibility, we have foregone notes. References to such things as books, authors, studies, surveys or websites are given in the text.

For their information, advice and suggestions, special thanks go to the team of the lawyers' chambers of "RAe Simon Jakob und Kollegen", Heidelberg, who act as the operators of the Internet site: www.menschenfuerdemo-kratie.de, and represent the interests of the group "The Alliance for Democracy".

Since this book – and the Internet site – could not have existed without many helping hands, we would like to thank – among others – the untiring typewriting hands of Nicole Pollok, Lilo Schmitt and Ms Brigitte Fuchs – and all of the friends who supported the project in their own way, as well as Katja Stürzer, who procured information, Andreas Sawusch, who with dedication and reliability at all times maintained the Internet site, Global-Text Technical Translations, who ensured that the MfD texts could be read throughout the world, as well as everyone who has not been specifically named.

Special thanks go to the hard-working Ms Peggy Wolf as a freelance publisher for her additional stylistic treatment of the texts on the website www.menschenfuerdemokratie.de and the research carried out for this purpose, and for the effort she put in with respect to this publication, for which we would like to pay a special tribute.

Ladenburg and Wiesenbach (both near Heidelberg), January 2014

*Dr. Michael Humphrey and Volker Hans Rey
(also as initiator of the project The Alliance for Democracy)*

The sham democracy of Germany

The question of what happened to Germany touches many areas. The system of government, political interests, but above all, the welfare of the people. Politicians have hardly thought about this since foundation of the state, although it was often said in statements that the Government would not act in any other interest. The question is whether and how politics was able to act, because Germany has had to struggle since the Second World War with past problems, which on the one hand hampered the development of Germany as a free, democratic country, and on the other were responsible for the fact that political decisions were made as they were. As a result, Germany had to become a sham democracy, which is just as subject to the striving for power of politics as the interests of the economy and banks.

All state power does not come from the people

In the year 1949, there were for the first time in history two constitutions in effect on German soil. The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany was announced on 23rd May 1949, and applied from 24th May 1949. Until the point of the reunification, the expert in constitutional law, father of the Basic Law and SPD politician Carlo Schmid called it “*provisional*”; the first Federal President of Germany, the political scientist and journalist Theodor Heuss called it the “*Transitorium*”, and saw in it the connection between Germany and France, and Europe, based on the Forum of Nerva, the third of the four Imperial fora in Rome. The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic applied from 7th October 1949, the date of the foundation of the state, and was replaced nearly 20 years later, on 9th April 1968, by a revised version, which was again amended in 1974. On 3rd October 1990, the GDR joined the area of application of the Basic Law. Since then there has been no Constitution for the Germany of modern times.

While it stated in 1949 in the introductory declaration of the Basic Law, the Preamble: “(...) *The entire German people is called on to complete the achievement of unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination*”, this matter did not find its way into the Preamble of the Basic Law with the co-determination of the people, as has applied since the day of reunification. It may appear at first that the principle that all power of the state must emanate from the people (Art. 20 II 1 GG), has been destroyed. It remains open to question whether the law, which was passed in 1949, and which all German courts observe until today as the basis of all German law, could serve at all as a constitutional principle? Germany could only have called itself a democratic country on the basis of the co-determination of the people, because controls would then have applied which can prevent the power of the state, which emanates from the people, being usurped by power cartels. These controls exist, although they serve only for the protection of the sham democracy.

Politics, or more accurately party-politics, has determined the fortunes of the state since its foundation. The term ‘democracy’ seems therefore possible of interpretation in many ways. When the Basic Law was created, democracy was no basis for the composition of a constitutional state. This is confirmed by Otmar Jung in his book “Grundgesetz und Volksentscheid” (Jung, Otmar, Grundgesetz und Volksentscheid – Gründe und Reichweite der Entscheidungen des Parlamentarischen Rats gegen Formen der direkten Demokratie, 1994 Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen). He states: “(...) *and thereby set aside that the establishment of this state was a brave leap into the unknown, but of which it remains true that it had little to do with democracy.*”

The Basic Law did not come about by a popular vote. Nor was it drafted or passed by a constituent assembly, freely elected by the people; it applied because many Bundestag elections caused everybody to forget that the people had never voted on the law. Bundestag elections were equated with the legitimacy of the Basic Law. The Basic Law was accordingly considered as a kind of customary law.

The zones of occupation of the Americans, the French and English were subject to the law of the victorious powers. At the time of the Weimar Republic, and after the war, the Rhineland-Palatinate Justice Minister Süsterhenn was of the following opinion about how to fashion a Constitution: *“There are two methods of creating a Constitution, a replacement Constitution. One of these is by means of a plebiscite, and secondly by means of a democratically directly elected assembly.”* (Jung, *Otmar, Grundgesetz und Volksentscheid*, p. 25 and 211, see also Jung, *Grundgesetz und Volksgesetzgebung*, p. 208 with reference to Mußnug, *Zustandekommen des Grundgesetzes in Isensee/Kirchhof, Handbuch des Staatsrechts*, p. 254 f.) This may have corresponded to the superstition of German party-politicians, that they could somehow establish in Germany a constitutional state that would not be controlled and influenced by the victorious powers.

The lacking direct democratic anchoring of the Basic Law (no plebiscite) is matched by the fact that the Basic Law until today envisages no direct democratic joint decision-making possibilities of the people. The decision on the creation of a Constitution without consultation of the people therefore seems to be not only purely formal in nature, but at the same time means a material, substantive decision against any forms of direct democracy. Parties make the decisions in Germany, but they also have limited scope, because since the end of the Second World War, Germany has not been a sovereign state.

Germany may be a leader in the field of business and industry, and the industriousness of the Germans is legendary, but the administration of both states was hardly matter for the Germans, and certainly not for the people. Since 1949, it was in the hands of party-politicians, who in both German states represented the people, rejected the control of the occupying powers, yet still had to act according to their laws. In niches, the alleged representatives of the people pursued their own interests – the people however were left in the dark about all matters.

Since the reunification, no politician has taken the trouble to bother about an all-German Constitution. Since 17th July 1990, the “Constitu-

tion of the GDR” has been defunct, it was suspended on joining the FRG – the so-called reunification, on 3rd October 1990. But what about the Basic Law of the FRG, which was actually intended only as a provisional measure?

It was Helmut Kohl who at the time of the reunification rejected the all-German Constitution. The prerequisite for this was again a referendum. This was ruled out by the party-politician Kohl, who led a dictatorial Empire which saw the people as nothing more than taxpayers. Kohl was hardly keen to lose political face and especially political power because of past problems, of which a historian should have had some idea after gaining the title of the “Chancellor of reunification” and risking the title of “Chancellor of all Europeans”.

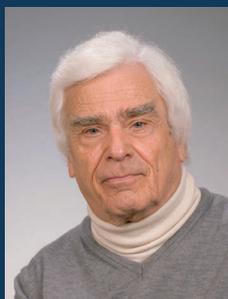
Like his colleagues before him, Kohl lied to the people, by not permitting the new Constitution. He alone would have to be able to renew the German order of the state – something which his predecessors at the time of the “Cold War” could not have done. His successors Schröder and Merkel apparently saw no reason to enlighten the people about the situation of the country. They remained silent and concealed the machinations of party politics.

The provisional Basic Law must finally be replaced by a real Constitution, otherwise the country will remain in the hands of party-political dictators, who do not act on the basis of a Constitution adopted by the people in free elections. We need a Constitution democratically legitimised by a popular vote, which provides for genuine direct democracy – in other words the right of the Germans to decide freely and directly on their own affairs by means of popular legislation. Art. 146 GG has always envisaged this: Following the reunification, the Germans should give themselves a new Constitution in free self-determination. It is not yet too late!

The Euro unites a bankrupt community with the delaying of insolvency. The debts of the Euro affect all EU countries which reluctantly support this daily weakening currency.

Germany is a sham democracy, a dictatorship of money-traders, and the politicians are their puppets, who continue to work against the interests of the people.

The war over their accounts is still being waged. Dictators fear that these accounts, these assets, might soon be exhausted, while at the same time helping themselves to funds and assets which do not belong to them. The press provides no informative reporting, and the courts pass judgement according to party-political interests.



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