

Press Release 2/0400

April 20, 2000

The press and postings on the internet report that at the beginning of April several persons were arrested in Spain who fraudulently claimed to be the government of the Principality of Sealand, among them Francisco Trujillo Ruiz as Prime Minister and Miguel Palacios Masso as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

With this action the Spanish police and Interpol finally reacted to corresponding information and accusations the legal government of the Principality of Sealand had issued already in 1997.

In 1996, the persons now arrested in Spain and others had – referred by K.-H. Schrimpf of Erwitte and F. H. F. Ley of Bad Westernkotten – approached the government of Sealand with the request to buy for large sums of money Sealand ministerial posts and embassies. For DEM 250,000 Sealand should further issue fifty diplomatic passports to Spanish government officials. In return full diplomatic recognition of the Principality of Sealand by the Spanish government was promised. (See the memo of February 1997 for further details.)

After lengthy negotiations the government of Sealand was presented a contract in Spanish with a allegedly identical translation into German. A new translation of the original Spanish text by an own translator showed that the original German translation differed fundamentally from the Spanish original text, with the obvious goal to outmanoeuvre the government of Sealand and to seize sovereign power. When this ploy failed, the criminal group put their cards and their real intentions on the table and offered the representatives of Sealand a share of 20% of the profits of the expected huge financial transactions. (These seemed at the time to be activities related to drugs, arms and money-laundering.)

At this the Sealand side immediately broke contact and passed relevant information to suitable institutions to safeguard the interests of Sealand and to instigate an investigation.

Since it took the international prosecuting authorities from 1997 until now to start actions, the persons mentioned above had ample time to conduct in great style their illegal activities under the name Principality of Sealand, as has now finally been shown.

On the internet site www.principality-sealand.net, hosted by the Lippstadt newspaper Der Patriot (The Patriot) edited by Dr. Laumanns, illegal Sealand passports and diplomatic passports were offered for sale. To make these offers appear genuine, some pages of the (stolen) genuine diplomatic passport of the legal Prime Minister of Sealand, Johannes W. F. Seiger, containing many official visa stamps, were copied and posted. It is said that around 160,000 of these counterfeit documents had been sold.

The government of the Principality of Sealand repeatedly asked the editor Dr. Laumanns to cease making these illicit offers as they are detrimental to the standing of the Sealand state and its representatives. There was no reaction. Sealand got no help from the authorities of the German Federal Republic, as for decades it has been the latter's policy to discredit the Principality of Sealand. The Federal Secret Service had been heavily engaged in the support of this policy. Together they were successful in driving the Principality of Sealand to the brink of its economic existence. By taking advantage of the thus engineered financial situation, the Federal Secret Service repeatedly tried to inveigle the Sealand government into illegal business activities to put them in the wrong. Sealand always resisted such temptations.

The various offices of the Principality of Sealand and its diplomatic and trade missions in Germany have in recent years been searched by police in violation of its diplomatic immunity and in contravention to the Vienna Treaty, trying to find incriminating material. All these measures had to be cancelled as no indications to illegal activities were ever found.

The main reason for these searches was the attempt to get at documents from the Nazi times in possession of Sealand, also at information about the actual storage places of the Amber Room, the Treasure of the Reichspost, of flying disks, huge gold and silver caches and a multitude of cultural goods of immeasurable value. Of further interest are advanced

technologies like the development of alternative free energy systems as well as highly sensitive documents from Stasi files.

The government of the State of Sealand had at the time informed the then Chancellor Kohl and the Foreign Office of the documents and technologies in its possession and offered co-operation. The Federal Government at that time rather thought it expedient, however, to make the futile attempt to take possession of these items by police raids and searches.

Under the leadership of its Prime Minister and Chairman of the Privy Council Sealand has for years been recognised de facto through contracts and actions related to international law by more than fifty states. In 1998 it received full state recognition through a friendship and consular treaty with the Commissary Government German Reich, confirmed by the SHAEF Legislator USA. (SHAEF – Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces.)

In 1985 the Commissary Government German Reich was recognised by the victory nations of the Second World War as the only legal government to be accepted – when the time comes – as a partner in the signing of a peace and reparations treaty with the former adversary Deutsches Reich, for the Federal Republic of Germany was never – as has been repeatedly found by the Constitutional Court – legal successor to the Deutsche Reich and thus cannot be considered as a partner in a peace and reparations treaty with the victory nations. In the view of the victory nations the Federal Republic has ceased to exist de jure in 1990, when they had asked for the paragraph 23 of the constitution to be struck, by which action the constitution has been made invalid as it no longer indicates any purview.

That the victory nations of the Second World War do not consider the question of reparation to be solved has for decades been hidden from the German People by its political leaders; only recently it was confirmed Graf Lambsdorff, the delegate of the Federal Government for the Nazi forced labour compensation, who in an interview said that this question was by no means resolved yet and that the *status quo* was still in force. In the eyes of the victory nations and the US acting on their behalf, the occupied status under the still valid occupation law/SHAEF Legislator USA is still the applicable law for all of Germany.

In correspondence of the government of Sealand to Federal Chancellor Gerhard Schröder the latter was asked to respect the position of Sealand according to international law and based on the treaties with the German Reich as well as the SHAEF Legislator USA. The most recent decisions by federal courts concerning representatives of Sealand confirm that these have the right to their posts as well as to their titles (Prime Minister, Minister, Head of the Diplomatic Mission). In connection with these decisions by federal courts the decisions, decrees and correspondence and thus the existence and legality of the Commissary Government German Reich, of the General Chargé d’Affaires for the German Reich and the Constitutional Special Status Berlin/SHAEF Legislator USA have also been confirmed.

On the basis of the friendship and consular treaty with the Commissary Government German Reich backed by the USA, the Principality of Sealand maintains near Berlin a diplomatic mission in the German Reich, whose extraterritorial status and diplomatic immunity are respected due to the court decisions mentioned above.

By knowingly ignoring the existence of the Principality of Sealand as a state and the denial of any co-operation by the Federal Government of Mr. Kohl and Mr. Kinkel and – until recently – the Schroeder Government in no small way contributed to the fact that the criminal elements and groups in Spain could unhindered cause damages costing milliards.

Diplomatic Mission of the Principality of Sealand

Sauerbrey

Minister for Special Affairs

Head of the Diplomatic Mission

Memorandum

The Matter of Spain/Schrimpf/Ley

At the end of 1995 and the beginning of 1996 negotiations were undertaken about Mr. Schrimpf's liabilities towards the companies Hans Seiger Bauelemente and Seiger GmbH in liquidation.

No information about the whereabouts of the bills of exchange deposited earlier were available.

It was agreed that Mr. Schrimpf should pay Mr. Johannes Seiger DM 15?000.?, this was done in January 1996 in the presence of Mr. Seiger, Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Löwendick.

In October 1996 a favour bill amounting to DM 400?000.? was issued to Mr. Schrimpf due to disagreements he had with the fiscal office of Lippstadt concerning taxes. The actual payment on this was DM 40?000.?

This action was in preparation for the attempt to get inside information about the Principality of Sealand.

A criminal property deal in Gran Canaria was going to be arranged by Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley, however, it was refused by the undersigned. In November/December 1996 Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley put their true intentions on the table.

On account of his alleged excellent connections to Spanish lawyers and members of the Government they offered the following deal:

Mr. Schrimpf assured us on behalf of his contacts in Spain that these could in a short time obtain diplomatic recognition by the Spanish Government.

Condition:

1. Mr. Miguel Palacios Masso will be president of the Spanish branch of the Sealand State Bank.

2. Against payment of DM 250?000.? 50 diplomatic passports for Spanish civil servants should be issued. Upon this Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley paid DM 20?000.?, DM 5?000.?, DM 4?000.? and DM 2?000.? in cash. A further larger payment was to be made by the end of December 96/beginning of January 97.

These agreed payments, however, were never made, instead disclosure of the actual situation of Sealand was demanded. Upon this relevant correspondence by the Secretary of State and film material (10-year celebration, Alex Lettland and Mr. Seiger private) was handed over.

As could be surmised information about the financial situation of the undersigned was also requested, it was depicted by the undersigned as rather tense, which seemed to suit Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley well. In several conversations the imminent payment of the 250?000.? was repeatedly announced and that the president of the Spanish branch of the Sealand State Bank in Madrid should be a Spaniard.

As could be guessed, after they knew the documents concerning Sealand the real intentions of Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley were expressed. Mr. Schrimpf tried fraudulently to obtain full power of attorney as representative of the Prime Minister. To this aim, one morning Mr. Ley was at the door, announcing 'big money' to be imminent, also presenting on a computer diskette a power of attorney document already prepared in Spanish which he wanted to be signed. The altered German translation seemed harmless enough and did not show the true content of the Spanish Original. Since we already suspected 'as mentioned above' the fraudulent intentions of these gentlemen, we had the Spanish text translated again by Mrs. Bourgos, a Spanish lady in our neighbourhood. It became clear that the important points had knowingly and intentionally been left out in Mr. Ley's translation. Thus our suspicions had been confirmed, that they planned to use the powers of attorney as well as the documents for criminal purposes and to the detriment of the Prime Minister and the Principality of Sealand.

When we told Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley that this kind of wilful deceit was not right, they told us that the matter now was definitely closed.

Mr. Schrimpf returned the documentation and confirmed that no copies, videos or other reproductions had been made of the documents.

After an approximately further three weeks Mr. Ley surprisingly called and asked, whether there was still interest in the Spain business. Further talks ensued, in which Mr. Ley told the undersigned that Mr. Schrimpf was out of the deal, which in the end led to a new version of the fraudulent machinations.

In place of Mr. Schrimpf Mr. Ley now tried to get the power of attorney by dishonest means. When this, too, was thwarted by us, Mrs. Ley now took the fraudulent machinations over from Mr. Schrimpf and her husband and revealed herself as the person with the pertinent contacts in Spain.

Now she tried to usurp three key positions in the government concept to be formulated anew:

Foreign Ministry: Mr. Ley!; Ministry of the Interior: Francisco Trujillo Ruiz;

Ministry of Justice: Miguel Palacios Masso; Ministry for Culture: Mrs. Ley!

The undersigned had in a personal conversation at Bad Westernkotten in the house of the Leys unmistakably stated that key positions in the government could never be occupied by 'unknown quantities', which in the end would only lead to a take-over of power according to the constitution. By dealings which can be further described, Mr. Weber and Mr. Hausen were now confronted with the whole affair.

As a result of hour-long discussion over several days, the alleged confidant of Mr. Seiger, Mr. Hausen, should now be inveigled by the promise of large sums of money to obtain the said power of attorney with the same content as above, which finally would lead to the sale of 300 passports @ DM 10?000.? to interested parties already in line. It further became clear that through the State Bank moneys from South-American countries should be laundered (obviously drug and arms money). For this Sealand was to get 20% of the laundered money.

As Mr. Hausen, the alleged - confidant- , also failed to get the power of attorney, a further discussion between Schrimpf, Ley, Hausen and Weber ensued. According to Mr. Hausen, Mr. Ley called to Spain during this conversation and told 'Paco', that with Seiger no deals were possible, and that they would tempt Seiger to go to Spain, where he was to be 'delivered to the scaffold'.

They further discussed that a certain Mr. Bruno, employee of the company Ley & Schrimpf, could handle the whole affair.

During these talks Mr. Schrimpf revealed that the complete know-how from 1980 concerning the matter of PU - which led to losses amounting to millions in the Seiger company - from the beginning had been based on fraud. This know-how never existed.

These statements were confirmed by Mr. Hausen in the presence of Mr. Seiger and Mr. Löwendick.

On this day, February 14, 1997, the undersigned had proposed a further discussion to Mr. Schrimpf and Mr. Ley.

Rheda-Wiedenbrück

February 14, 1997

Signed: Seiger & Löwendick