COMPLAINT REFERRAL FORM

Complaint ID: I1507021401527521

The following information was provided by the victim and may be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement or regulatory agencies.

Date:	07/02/2015 14:01:52

Victim Information

Name:	Nicole Guihaume
Business Name:	
Age:	50 - 59
Gender:	F
Address:	9 rue des Perichaux
City:	Paris
Do you live within the city limits?:	Yes
County:	
State:	
Country:	France
Zip Code/Route:	75015
Phone number:	33155769184
Email Address:	nicolegu@nicole-guihaume.com

Name of your local police or sheriff's office:
I ignore it

Is the complaint you are filing related to the Internet or an online service?   Yes

Do you have pertinent documents in paper form?   Yes

Information about the Individual/Business that victimized you

Business Name:	Chancellor of Germany
Name:	Angela Merkel
Gender:	F
Address:	Bundeskanzleramt
City:	Berlin
State:	
Country:	Germany
Zip Code/Route:	
Phone number:	
Email Address:	angela.merkel@bundestag.de

Other Identifiers

Web Site:	http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Webs/BKin/EN/AngelaMerkel/angela_merkel_node
IP Address:	
IRC Server:	
Chat Room Name:	
Usenet Newsgroup:	
Other:	

Monetary Loss

If you lost money from the incident you are reporting, please specify the total dollar amount of your loss.
999999999

Please indicate the means of payment (select all that apply)

- [ ] Cash
- [ ] Cashier's Check
- [ ] Check/Debit Card
- [ ] Credit Card
- [ ] Money Order
- [ ] Wire Transfer
- [x] Other (Specify)Endangered the world by continuous lies and crimes

Did you use a third party online payment service such as PayPal, BidPay, Escrow? No

Description of the Incident

Describe in your own words how you have been victimized.

This is my ninth complaint against Angela Merkel after I1503250536465281, I1503271148207451, I1504030719593221, I1504130611550461, I1504221547208511, I1505111940061422, I1506260636457401 and I1507010830362081. It is related, as the former ones to the harassment both Bill Gates and I face since June 1990.

Today seems a turning point in the rumors on the greek crisis, and for me, it is at least strange, as I had no more internet this morning between 1:30 to 2:30, immediately after I wanted to copy an article presenting the debt relief as an absolute necessity. It occurs now very rarely and at sensitive moments, appears as hacking. The change today is that in fact the greek debt is now exposed publicly as unsustainable. It began slowly as presented here:

Finally The Truth: The Greek Debt Is So Big Everyone Understands It Won-t Be Repaid

On Monday morning, before the latest series of optimistic rumors and realistic denials was unleashed, Latvia-s outgoing President Andris Berzins had a surprisingly accurate observation in an interview with Latvian Independent TV when he said that this [Greek] debt is so big that everyone understands that it won¿t be repaid.

We find this statement to be amazing because this may be the very first time an official has actually told the truth about not only Europe-s but the global debt crisis, in recent history. Granted, it does miss one key distinction, namely that all the risk exposure to Greece has been shifted from European private banks to the all too public European taxpayer, but that-s a story for another day.

Berzins had some further observations that were likewise amazing, adding that loans to Greece have just bought time so that those in power don-t have to take decisions. This is like a game: who can hold out longer by not showing that this money has been lost? This burden has become bigger and there obviously is no possibility to repay.

He concluded that the debt writedown of Greek debt will come after bankruptcy of state.

Well that, or hyperinflation. But that can only occur in local currency, i.e., New Drachma, terms.

So if a No vote wins on Sunday, Greece will basically end up with precisely the outcome that everyone has been terrified to mention: a clean balance sheet and the hope of an actual recovery, granted with much interim pain. Incidentally a debt restructuring, one way or another, is precisely what Syriza-s goal has been from the very beginning.

And yet, there was one problem with this statement. As we noted on Twitter:

Since our questions was rhetorical, and since there is no way of knowing if Mr. Berzins has looked at the US debt, we decided to make it easy not just for him, but for everyone else, and show where the real debt that will never be repaid is held.

U.S. Debt Chart

Luckily, the USD which is the world-s reserve currency, and which is the only reason the chart above is possible, will remain so in perpetuity, because this time it will be different.

http://www.zerohedge.com/news/2015-07-02/finally-truth-greek-debt-so-big-every
one-understands-it-won%E2%80%99t-be-repaid

Comments are done, such as this one:

Ashoka Mody, a visiting professor in international economic policy at Princeton University, thinks the International Monetary Fund-s latest report on Greece shows that the IMF and the European Union were not negotiating in good faith with the debt-wracked nation.

The IMF says Thursday that Greece needs both debt relief and 50 billion euros (56 billion dollars) in new financing from October through 2018.

Mody told The Associated Press that if the IMF and other creditors had this document while they were negotiating with the Greeks, it is completely unconscionable that they did not discuss deep debt relief.

Mody believes Greece-s creditors need to write down the country-s debt by perhaps half and stop insisting that the Greek government cut spending and raise taxes. He says austerity measures have proven counterproductive, driving the Greek economy into recession and making it harder for the country to repay its debts.

http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2015/07/02/world/europe/ap-eu-greece-the-lates
t.html?_r=0

All this exposes Angela Merkel and the abuses she continuously did, repeating that the offer of the institutions was very generous, whould be accepted, though she could definitely not ignore it would have led the country to a worse situation.

I wonder when these so-called elites will be held accountable for their crimes. Austerity measures are known for the crimes they provoke.

Please indicate any medium used by the individual/business in the course of the incident.

- [ ] Bulletin board
- [ ] Chat room
- [ ] Email
- [ ] Fax
- [ ] In person
- [ ] Internet messaging
- [ ] Mail
- [ ] Newsgroup
- [ ] Telephone
- [ ] Web site
- [ ] Wire
- [x] Other

Please indicate the initial means of contact with the individual/business that victimized you.

Other

Was this initial means of contact unsolicited/uninvited?

Yes

What was your relationship with the individual/business you are complaining about prior to the incident you are reporting?

no prior relationship

Did you conduct any research on the individual/business prior to the incident?

No

How much time has passed since you determined you were victimized?

6 months or more

Contact Information

Are there witnesses or other victims to this crime?

The whole world.

Have you reported this crime to any law enforcement or government agencies?

- [ ] Better Business Bureau
- [ ] Consumer protection agency
- [ ] Individual/business that victimized you
- [ ] Police/other law enforcement
- [ ] Private attorney

Provide the specific name of each organization, contact name, contact phone number, email address, date reported, and report number (if known).

I filed many complaints behind the IC3 after my request behind the ECHR was rejected February 14, 2012.
I filed the first one December 31, 2013, number I1312311126565512.
The last ones are here: http://1drv.ms/1Ff2Arp

Supplemental Information

-- 07/02/2015 16:18:20 ---

While Merkel and Gauck recognized in May that Germany owes WWII reparations to Greece, they did not speak anymore of this later. Some journalists, after the CADTM:
http://cadtm.org/The-cancellation-of-German-debt-in
http://cadtm.org/In-February-1953-the-allied-powers

spoke of the London agreement which seriously helped Germany in 1953. The IMF now pushs for it. Strange enough, Germany did not evoke this possibility, though it was informed by experience of its effectiveness. Here is one of the articles on the subject:

The case for Greece: when it forgave Germany-s debt

LONDON —

Forgiving debt, if done right, can get an economy back on its feet.

The International Monetary Fund certainly thinks so, according to a new report in which it argues Greece should get help.

But Germany, another major creditor to Greece, is resisting, even though it should know better than most what debt relief can achieve. After the hell of World War II, the Federal Republic of Germany — commonly known as West Germany — got massive help with its debt from former foes.

Among its creditors then? Greece.

The 1953 agreement, in which Greece and about 20 other countries effectively wrote off a large chunk of Germany-s loans and restructured the rest, is a landmark case that shows how effective debt relief can be. It helped spark what became known as the German economic miracle.

So it-s perhaps ironic that Germany is now among the countries resisting Greece-s requests for debt relief.

Greek Finance Minister Yanis Varoufakis claims debt relief is the key issue that held up a deal with creditors last week and says he-d rather cut off his arm than sign a deal that does not tackle the country-s borrowings.

The IMF backed the call to make Greece-s debt manageable with a wide-ranging report on Thursday that also blames the Greek government for being slow with reforms.

Despite years of budget cuts, Greece-s debt burden is higher than when its bailout began in 2010 — over 300 billion euros (332 billion dollars), or 180 percent of annual GDP — because the economy has shrunk by a quarter.

Here-s a look at when Germany got debt relief, and how such action might help Greece.

—

FORGIVE US OUR DEBTS

1953-s London Agreement, hammered out over months, was generous to West Germany. It cut the amount it owed, extended the repayment schedule and granted low interest rates.

And crucially, it linked West Germany-s debt repayment schedule to its ability to pay — tying repayments to the trade surplus it was running and expected to run. That created an incentive for trading partners to buy German goods.

The deal effectively blocked claims for reparations for the destruction the Nazis inflicted on others.

But it wasn-t a one-way street.

The London Agreement gave Germany sweeping debt forgiveness and protection from creditors, in exchange for pro-market reforms, said Professor Albrecht Ritschl of the London School of Economics.

West Germany was able to borrow on international markets again, and, free of onerous debt payments, saw its economy grow strongly.

Development activists cite that case when arguing for easier terms for troubled countries today, including Greece.

The same opportunity should be given to Greece that was given to Germany in 1953, said Eric LeCompte, executive director of the debt relief organization Jubilee USA.

Greece has had some relief. Private sector bondholders lost 53 percent of face value in a 2012 restructuring, and remaining debts have been stretched out.

Now most of Greece-s debt is owed to its bailout creditors. While the creditors, notably the IMF, have indicated that the debt load should be made more manageable, they-ve taken no action for years.

—

NOT CHARITY

The German debt forgiveness was driven by the United States, which pressed others to get a deal — British creditors gave up two-thirds of what they were owed.

It wasn-t charity. The U.S needed a strong West Germany as an ally against the perceived threat that was the Soviet Union.

Yale University Professor Timothy Guinnane warns against making too many comparisons, partly because Germany was so much more important in global geopolitics than Greece today.

And Germany had economic pedigree, being a big exporter. Greece, on the other hand, hasn-t. That-s partly why Germany in particular is insisting on reforms to make Greece more competitive.

The U.S. was basically the last man standing after the war and essentially decided to cut Germany-s debt in half, Guinnane said. It was a hard-nosed decision ..... it-s wrong to say it was an act of generosity.

LESSONS LEARNED

Still, there are echoes from the German case that are relevant to Greece today.

The deal to help Germany was based on a realistic way for the country to pay its debts — Greece-s Varoufakis has suggested debt repayments be linked to growth. Over the bailout years, Greece has had to meet debt commitments even though its economy was in a depression.

Germany-s deal also acknowledged that mistakes after World War I in imposing punitive conditions helped boost extremists. In its misery, Greece has seen votes go to radical parties of left and right, including Nazi-inspired Golden Dawn.

It-s deeply ironic that it-s forcing Greece into a position that-s prompting the rise of extremist parties, said Guinnane.

CHANGE AHEAD?

One of the reasons why relations between Greece and European creditors deteriorated is the disagreement over what to do about the country-s debts.

Still, there are signs of hope for Greece.

Cyprus has said it could consider writing off 330 million euros (370 million dollars) in rescue loans to Greece. The U.S., while not directly involved, has consistently advocated debt relief.

The IMF came out most forcefully on Thursday, arguing in a report that Greece needs large-scale debt relief alongside 50 billion euros in new financing through 2018. That sum could be even higher given the economic pain of the recent limits on money withdrawals controls and the increased uncertainty.

It blamed the current government for being slow on reforms and privatizations, but said it was clear that the debt needed to be made more manageable.

A significant haircut could possibly do it, an IMF official said, on condition of anonymity in line with department rules. So could an extension, so Greece would not have to go back to the markets for a very long time.

One option the IMF mentioned was doubling the grace period on Greece-s loans from EU countries to 20 years and the subsequent repayment period to 40.

Greece needs a sort of breathing space, the IMF official said.
http://www.wpxi.com/ap/ap/top-news/the-case-for-greece-when-it-forgave-germany s-debt/nmqh5/

-- 07/03/2015 15:40:26 --

Only fear, and its manipulation, could now lead to a yes, after it was clearly demonstrated that until Thursday the institutions only lied and deceived european citizens. I guess the pathetic apparition of Juncker pretending he cared of Greeks will stay as an example of disgusting insincerity. The one not to follow, not to listen. It contained something like a planned assassination I already signaled:
http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/29/alexis-tsipras-must-be-stopped-th e-underlying-message-of-europes-leaders

I looked at the demonstration in Syntagma [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fcz3NXhbSKw], tonight, for the NO vote, and it was very agreeable, for people appeared so real, so linked in their wish for a better future, for the possibility to decide themselves of their lifes in their sovereign state. Then I could not quit internet, what happens in different circumtances, among which when a danger exists. I was on the page of zerohedge, and this cartoon has been added: http://www.zerohedge.com/news/2015-07-03/attention-all-greeks

It is obvious that the risk of assassination exists, directly linked to the fact that Alexis Tsipras is a real leader, where only puppets are wished and welcome. I precise this in a FBI complaint, as a hope it can protect him.

Concerning the days to come, and the loss of power of Angela Merkel:

What It All Comes Down To On Sunday

As expected (and as tipped here on Thursday immediately after news broke that an IMF study conducted prior to the imposition of capital controls in Greece suggests debt relief for Athens is necessary if anyone hopes to create some semblance of sustainability), Greek PM Alexis Tsipras is now leaning hard on voters to carefully consider the fact that one-third of the troika has effectively validated the Greek government-s position on creditor writedowns.

This position was never proposed to the Greek government over the five months of negotiations, wasn’t included in final offer tabled by creditor institutions, on which people are going to vote on July 5, Tsipras said in a televised address, making it clear to Greeks that the proposals they are voting on effectively do not reflect the views of the institution that is perhaps the country-s most influential creditor.

This IMF report justifies our choice not to accept an agreement which ignores the fundamental issue of debt, he added, driving the point home.

Clearly, this puts Europe, and especially Germany, in a rather unpalatable position. Many EU officials have for months insisted that IMF participation is critical if the Greeks hope to secure a third bailout. The IMF meanwhile, has stuck to a position first adopted years ago (something we-ve noted in these pages multiple times of late); namely that official sector writedowns will ultimately be necessary if Brussels hopes to finally put the Greek tragicomedy to bed. This means Brussels (and Berlin) will now be forced to choose between IMF involvement (which the EU says is a precondition for a deal) and haircuts (which the EU says aren-t possible).

Here-s Barclays -a major investment bank- with its own confirmation that the IMF may have assured a No vote over the weekend.

The document basically argues that OSI is a necessary condition in order to secure sovereign solvency with a high probability. This means that before the IMF re-engages in any lending activities with Greece, OSI will be required in the form of NPV debt relief.

The timing of the publication of this report it is very important. Debt relief is something that the Greek authorities have repeatedly demanded; therefore, in a way this report can be interpreted as the IMF backing the Greek government-s demands. By extension, it could also be interpreted as supportive of a No vote, which is what the Greek government is campaigning for.

We agree broadly with the analytical content of the report and the need for further OSI. This is in fact hardly new news. Europe has recognized since November 2012 that Greece needs further OSI to make debt dynamics sustainable with high probability. The IMF advice of an NPV haircut via a debt maturity extension (to 40 years) is in line with expectations.

However, the critical point is that the IMF now requires debt-relief before it engages in a new programme, which confronts Europeans with a tough political decision. Many in Europe, including Germany, considered OSI as a future carrot in exchange for reforms today following good programme execution. Debt relief was conceived as a part of a third programme to be negotiated possibly with a new Greek government.

At the same time, Germany has been adamant about the importance of IMF involvement in any financial support programme for Greece. Thus, Germany will now be confronted with a tough choice: to deliver on the IMF-s demand, ie to engage in OSI negotiations in the form of NPV debt relief, or give up on IMF involvement. We believe that there is mounting support across other member states for the OSI discussion, therefore, we believe that Germany may not be able to resist such discussions any longer.

I am guessing that this is a negotiating tactic ahead of the negotiations for a new programme for Greece. The IMF very well knows that a debt write-off is out of the question, one unnamed EU official told MNI.

The numbers are quite high, not in line with our assessment and our baseline scenario. We are examining different scenarios for the day after the referendum and provided the vote is Yes, we are ready to come up with solutions. But it is not going to be easy to agree. Certainly this report does not make it any easier, another source said.

It-s easy to see why Europe is reluctant to accept the IMF-s assessment. As discussed at length on Thursday, were Europe to go down the OMI road, Brussels would be opening Pandora-s Box. Here-s why:

By now it should be clear to all that the only reason why Germany has been so steadfast in its negotiating stance with Greece is because it knows very well that if it concedes to a public debt reduction (as opposed to haircut on debt held mostly by private entities such as hedge funds which already happened in 2012), then the rest of the PIIGS will come pouring in: first Italy, then Spain, then Portugal, then Ireland.

The problem is that while it took Europe some 5 years to transfer a little over 200 billion euros in Greek private debt exposure to the public balance sheet (by way of the ECB, EFSF, ESM and countless other ad hoc acronyms) at a cost of countless summits and endless negotiations, which may or may not result with the first casualty of the common currency which may prove to be reversible as soon as next week, nobody in Europe harbors any doubt that the same exercise can be repeated with Italy, or Spain, or even Portugal. They are just too big (and their nonperforming loans are in the hundreds of billions).

As for the IMF-s position, Barclays notes that a permanent default by Greece would not be a trivial event, thus providing further incentive for the Fund to push for EU writedowns:

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To be continued

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With the IMF-s total resources being roughly USD760bn –USD420bn of which are considered the forward commitment capacity– the IMF has the firepower to survive a permanent default of Greece while maintaining sufficient resources to be able to lend out fresh credit for countries in need. However, it would make a significant dent in the ongoing IMF finances -eg, the interest paid on IMF loans is used to cover IMF-s operational cost– and would very likely create intense debate about Europe-s relationship with the IMF and the balance of power between DM and EM members. One question could also be whether or not the euro area IMF members should not in some way be liable for the outstanding Greek debts. In turn, this would also intensify a debate about the sharing of liabilities/solidarity within the euro area and the EU.

So, thanks to a well-timed IMF report, Tsipras can now frame Sunday-s plebiscite as a simple Yes/No vote on Greece-s debt pile, which makes it far easier to vote no.

Do you think Europe should forgive your debt, check box Yes or No.

That should be an easy choice, although it depends upon the Greek public understanding the significance of the IMF-s position which, as indicated above, Tsipras is doing his very best to facilitate. The bottom line: Sunday-s vote is about whether Greece will agree to remain a debt colony of Germany, pardon Europe, even as the IMF (and, paradoxically, Germany) agrees with Athens that the country-s debt is unsustainable.

No means a lot of pain now and recovery later.

Yes means less pain now but no hope of recovery ever.

http://www.zerohedge.com/news/2015-07-03/what-it-all-comes-down-sunday

It has to be noticed that in each european country, people suffer of the behavior of the governement which behaved in such an unfair way:
http://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/europe/eamon-stands-with-greece-1.2272517

http://www.humanite.fr/de-grandes-voix-pour-la-grece-578668
http://russeurope.hypotheses.org/4043
...