



The Human Rights Tribunal

Office hours: 9 A.M- 8:30 P.M. Monday –Friday

Email:VIOLATIONS@HUMANRIGHTSTRIBUNAL.INTERNATIONAL

PROCLAMATION

Comes now, a tort claimant to petition the committee for Human Rights to proclaim the existence of Human Rights Violations committed against the Universal Declaration on Human Rights agreed upon on the 10th of December, 1948.

By the authority of the Articles 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights wherein does it read:

Article VIII.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

The committee for Human Rights hereby convenes on

08-12-2014 to proclaim the

existence of Human Rights Violations;

The committee of the Government of The United States of America does have the right to proclaim into existence violations of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights based on the Instrument of Ratification dated 14th day of August, 2013 and served on the United Nations the 15th day of August, 2013.

PROOF OF SERVICE LINK:

Official Copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Link:
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml#atop>

IT IS PROCLAIMED that

Wells Fargo

against

Steven Michael Meyer

and immediate family did knowingly

and without regard for human rights violate multiple articles of the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, BY:

Article 1:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Violations of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.


Violations of Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Violations of Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 4
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude;
slavery
and the slave trade shall be prohibited
in all their forms.

Violations of Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 5
No one shall be subjected to torture or to
cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or
punishment.

Violations of Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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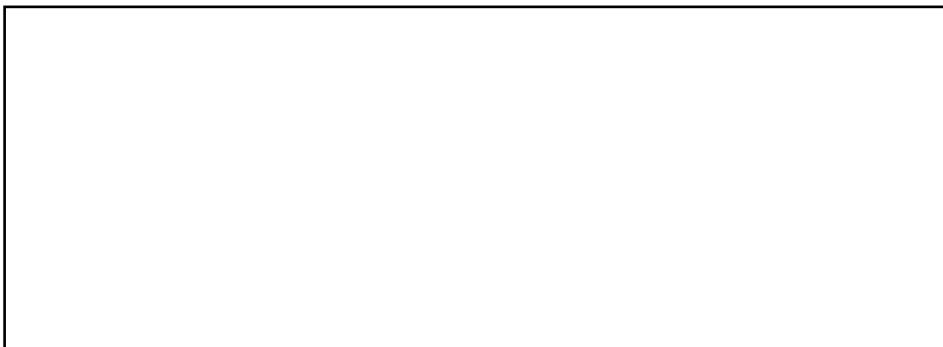
Article 6
Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere
as a person before the law.

Violation of Article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 7
All are equal before the law and are entitled
without any discrimination to equal protection
of the law. All are entitled to equal protection
against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and
against any incitement to such discrimination.

Violation of Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



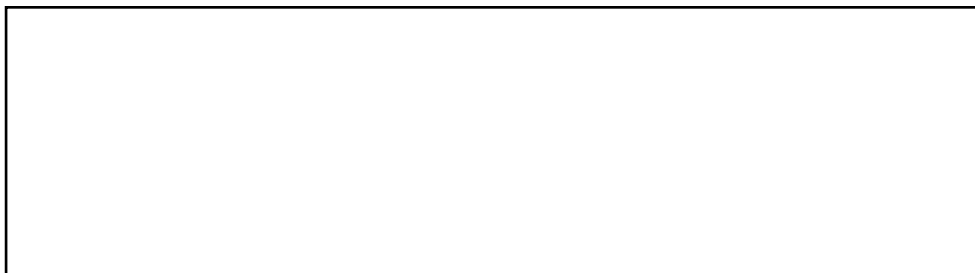
Article 8
Everyone has the right to an effective remedy
by the competent national tribunals for acts
violating the fundamental rights granted him
by the constitution or by law.

Violation of Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 9
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest,
detention or exile.

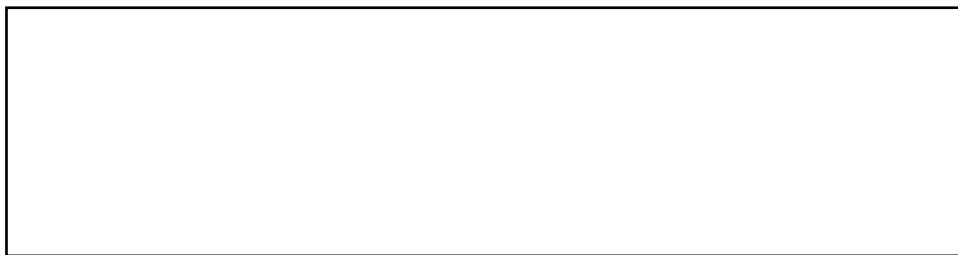
Violation of Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Violations of Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 11

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Violations of Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Violations of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 13

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
- (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Violations of Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights




Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Violations of Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 15

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Violations of Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 16

- (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Violations of Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 17

- (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Violations of Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

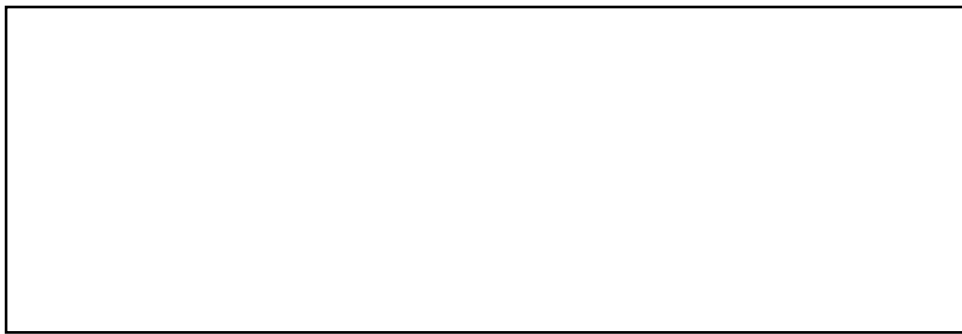
IT IS PROCLAIMED:

Wells Fargo and other parties did knowingly and intentionally violate Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Violations of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Violations of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 20

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Violations of Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 21

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Violations of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Violations of Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 23

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Violations of Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Violations of Article 24 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Article 25

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Violations of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

IT IS PROCLAIMED:
Wells Fargo and other parties did knowingly and intentionally violate Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 26

- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Violations of Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 27

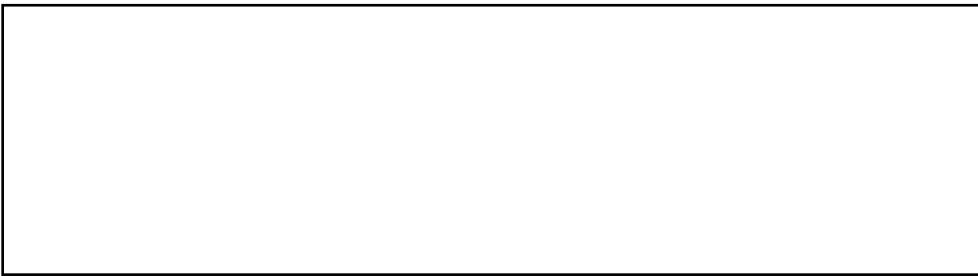
- (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Violations of Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Violations of Article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Article 29

- (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Violations of Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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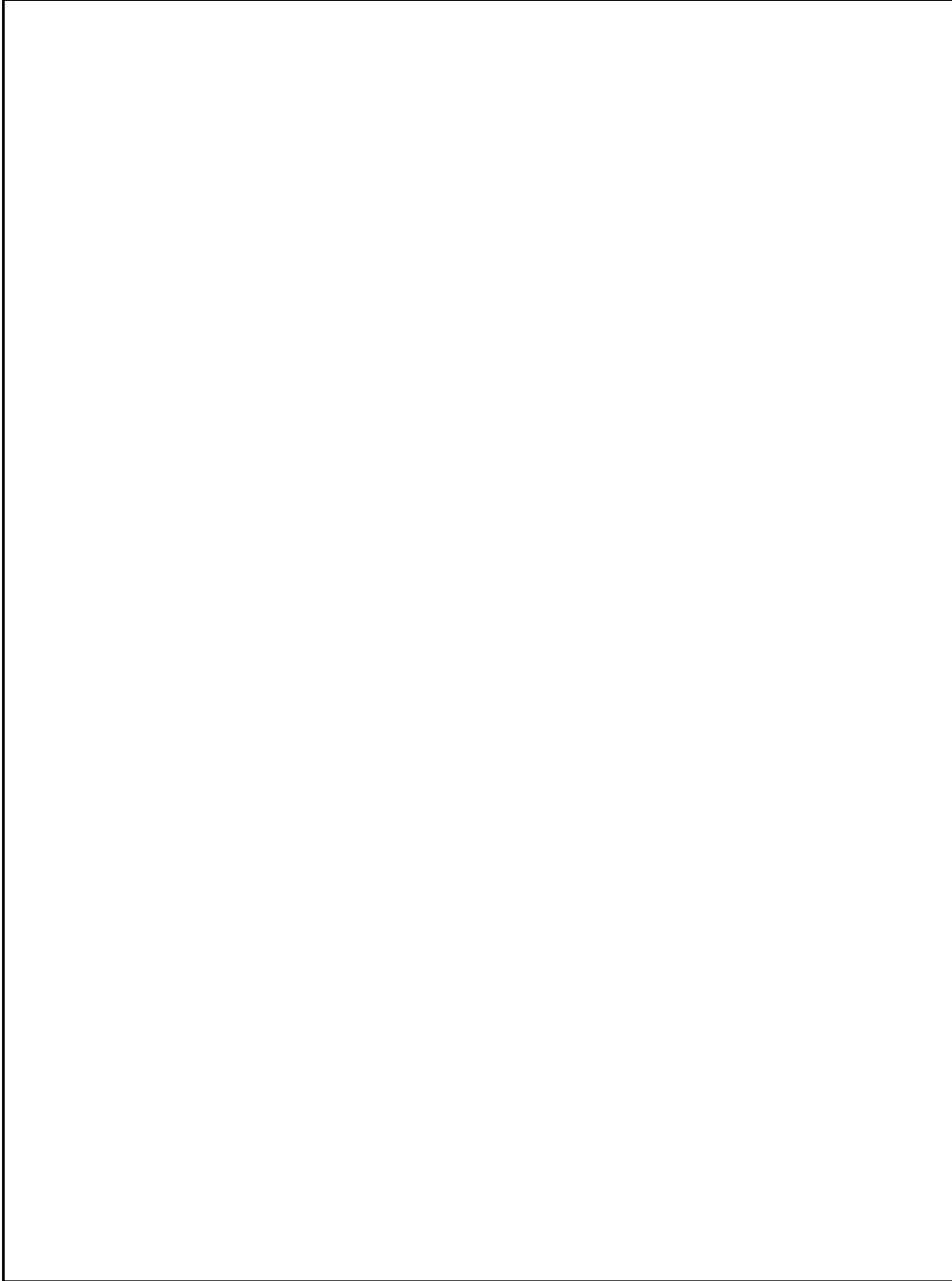
Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Notes of the committee:

see Exhibit A

“AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF”





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CASE NUMBER:

The Human Rights Tribunal hereby concurs with the findings and proclamation of the committee for Human Rights and therefore affix our signatures upon this document and issue this order for the amicus curiae brief to be served with the intent of restoring the peace.

ORDER TO SERVE THE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF TO THE AFOREMENTIONED PARTIES IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Clerk serving the Human Rights Tribunal

