

Public



Scrutiny

# Manifesto of the public scrutiny

The English and Dutch version is authentic

## **Addressing**

This manifesto is addressed to "We the People of the United Nations". This is the notice that human rights do not exist, at least certainly not in the Netherlands, and this is now also being addressed to the United Nations and every organ thereof.

## **Senders**

There is a large number of non-groupable, vulnerable, individual and consciously independent citizens. These citizens are each not linked by work or income to any field of action of the judicial system or any field of work derived from it, no matter how small this may be. So there is no interest whatsoever for these citizens, with maintaining injustice. Out of this large number of citizens I rise and also for the public scrutiny.

## **Civil service (the whole of servants, officials and derivate organizations) splits nations**

The Human Rights do not exist and especially not because a latent line of discrimination does exist. Above it the civil service and split by this latent line of discrimination remains the civilian population below. So that suppression of civilian population can only be done by civil servants. The nations have been split like this from ages before Christ to the present day. The organization of the United Nations also belongs to the civil service.

## **Violence is communication**

These vulnerable citizens have no power other than that of human rights and because of this we communicate from direct reality of or about the violations of our human rights. Some do this communication about the non-existence of our human rights through violence. This means of communicating is a stage in the escalation of useful communication resources when people are ignored. Any violence is always legal in that it can only exist in the mere absence of human rights, such as a proper tribunal. There is a lot of violence in war-free nations and this is a mark of human rightslessness; it shouldn't be necessary. Violence creates work for the civil service.

## **Discrimination due to an oversize of authority**

In the civil service is a part that implements and administers legislation and regulations. At the same time, this support to citizens harbors a dependency. Any dependence exists through the absence of human rights and is thus authority. Only the correct employer's authority is legal. This manifesto, and even more so the preceding begging letters to authorities above the latent discrimination line, are and provide solid evidence of dependence without employer authority. This latent line of discrimination is typical of the division between the excess of authority above it in institutions and the immoderateness, close to nil, of authority below at the individual, vulnerable citizen(s).

### **Excess of judicial authority**

In the civil service is a part that manufactures legislation and regulations which the judicial civil service ignores through judgments made with and from the personal opinion afterwards. Judging like that is always intolerably unfair and it guarantees discrimination. The latter is proved by the enormous number of dissenting judgments in like cases. This huge number is due to an excess of judicial authority, and this authority is always illegal. Making unfair and discriminatory judgments in large numbers does not change injustice into justice. It does increase the scope of violence and turns judgment into a commodity and to license or to oppress.

### **The pinnacle of infringement of human rights**

In the meantime, judicial officers have also given human rights to all civil servants and themselves, in the performance of their duties. Despite the fact that the author and the signatory representatives have declared these rights against any oppression and this oppression is exercised solely by civil service in office.

### **Judicial system is not a tailpiece**

Article 8 is impossible to interpret otherwise than that tribunals are intended by the author and signatory representatives, as the last in line of infringement and consequential events. This article is impossible to apply in such a way that a human right only exists after the tribunal has established it. Article 10 is impossible to interpret otherwise than that publicly is intended by the author and signatory representatives for public scrutiny of the tribunal. But a tribunal let itself not be corrected by public scrutiny and this typifies a totalitarian and dictatorial authority. So that the effective remedy of Article 8 is obliterated. Furthermore, an article is not a ground for discrimination and each article must be interpreted and applied or implemented in harmony with each other. This harmony is split more and more.

### **Path to war**

With the manufacture of "paper" for safe-conduct of criminal judicial officials, the United Nations has set out on the path to eventual war. This has already been predicted by the author and the signatory representatives, who have experienced and felt war bodily, in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This path conflicts with United Nations principles and is thus a violation of Article 14, §2 or Article 29, §3.

## **Sectie I.**

### **Confirmation of the path to war**

The fact that the path to war has been taken is indisputably been put into practice by the Dutch government and the European Union, with the criminal lawsuit against Hungary being prompted by a Hungarian (so-called) 'anti-LGBT law' [\*1]. Highlighted is that the European leaders bear witness to the belief that the judicial system for individual (lgbt-) citizens is ruined and not working. **Brief summary:** The Dutch government advocates that dissenters (other than the Dutch government or the European Union) are 'brought to their knees'. This comes from a warlike morality. But in Europe, every dissenter has the right to express and live out their convictions with impunity. Mutually, the dissenting Hungarian people do not allow themselves to be brought to their knees for their convictions. This leads to war. Furthermore, European leaders show that there is no trust in the judicial system; because the failure of a national judicial system would be corrected by a European Court, but there is no confidence in this.

A corresponding practice is with Poland; the only country that tackles the crimes committed by the judges and tribunals. As a first step, Poland wants every judge or tribunal to apply the law again and not their own opinion about it. Poland will not receive

any more money from the European Union until their approach stops and judicial crimes can continue. The individual LGBTI person, in whatever country, is not helped at all by this. Delivering a desired justice for money is ordinary trade.

### **Confirmation of the criminality of judicial system**

The crimes committed by the Dutch courts, tribunals or judges and other bodies or agencies in the judicial system have been adequately and specifically made available for public scrutiny in or with the internet site at URL "www.de-openbare-zaak.nl" and the URL "www.publicscrutiny.nl".

This manifesto highlights some important topics, without being exhaustive about the topics collected on the website [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) and made available to public scrutiny.

## **Sectie II.**

### **(1) Power to sue**

Enshrined in Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration are the right of everyone, including mine even if I were the sole proprietor in the world to be. Established in the preamble of this Declaration, this right is inalienable and thus has absolutely nothing to do with money, trade or economics. The exercise of my right (to all rights and freedoms) leads to the charges or accusations against the representatives since 1990 in the organs of the United Nations, now through the means of this manifesto that is also made available to the public scrutiny [\*2] .

### **(2) Indictment of treason to the initial representatives**

Article 29, paragraph 3 and, alongside, Article 30 are impossible to interpret otherwise than to refer to (the intentions and principles of) the initial representatives of the United Nations or to (the Universal Declaration of) the author who submitted it for signature on June 26, 1945. The principles, intentions and Universal Declaration are their eternal and inalienable property and not that of the subsequently appointed representatives in the "United Nations" or in any member state. This ownership is the implementation of the rights issued in Articles 18 and 19 which are inalienable and reaffirmed with the intellectual property right. For the principles, intentions and Universal Declaration, approximately 34.5 million soldiers were forced to die in war.

#### ***The contradictory reality***

Since the last decades, many and far different intentions and contradictory pseudo-interpretations have been published with the own opinion of the then-appointed representatives in the "United Nations". These intentions and interpretations are illegal and are betrayal to the author of the Universal Declaration and to the initial representatives of the member states and deepest betrayal to the soldiers who had to sacrifice their lives for peace and freedom.

#### ***The evidence***

The contradiction can be pointed out indisputably, inter alia, in the document "General Comment No. 32" on article 14 of the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" [\*3].

### **(3) Indictment against civil service**

Article 21, paragraph 2, gives the right to equal access to civil service. The civil service includes at least all governmental and intergovernmental departments, bodies or institutions. The organs of the United Nations are also the UN's officialdom. The hallmark of civil service is the manufacturing of "paper" or documents. Only the grounding

documents have foresighted content and authority from the date of its entry into force. So the implicit rights or obligations also in force on that date. Any interpretation, further explanation or "General Comment" made about this also have retroactive force by law. Every judicial decision also has this retroactive force by law.

### ***The contradictory reality***

The manufacturing of "paper" is characteristic for the civil service. It also manufactures rules for public order on "paper", or documents. So the civil service has an interest in disorder, injustice or violence for their work and income. The civil service has transformed the dependence, for government and citizens, on their support into governing [\*4] through the "paper". Already with these two activities, the civil service is fighting against human rights or against the Universal Declaration or against democracy in a society.

In the meantime, the production of "paper" or documents is apparently unstoppable and the civil service now comprises a great many agencies, bodies or departments. These produce large quantities of "paper" or documents, which means that no one cares about this. Also because of waiting for the next "paper" or documents. Also because new "paper" or the new documents often contain rewrites that create the consequence of deviation that spreads discrimination or conflicts and thus disorder. Furthermore, the rewrites have and are drifting further and further away from the origin. This drifting is a betrayal of the author and the signatory representatives, but also a betrayal of the principles and objectives of the United Nations (Article 29, paragraph 3).

### ***The evidence***

The government is dependent on the support of the civil service and therefore has little or no authority or management over the civil service [\*4]. The intergovernmental representatives are equally dependent and equally have little or no authority or control over the civil service. Among other things, the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" [\*5] provides rewrites of Human Rights in which, with omissions or in other words, they have drifted further from the Universal Declaration of June 26, 1945 [\*6]. The document "General Comment No. 32" on Article 14 of the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" provides pseudo-interpretations that are not in line or in disharmony with the thoughts, intentions and subject matter of the author of the Universal Declaration or its signatory representatives. Including in the document "General Comment No. 32" is drifted away very far from its origin.

### **(4) Indictment of protecting criminal of tribunals and judges**

Article 10 grants the right to everyone (1) in full equality, (2) to a fair and public hearing, (3) to an independent and impartial tribunal. Article 8 grants everyone the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or the law.

### ***The contradictory reality***

The tribunals are composed of judicial officers who manufacture large numbers of "paper". By judging with and by one's own opinion afterwards, that has never been announced in advance unlike any law. All these intolerably unfair and discriminatory judgments are each a betrayal of the Universal Declaration. In addition to the fact that a great many judgments have been made with perjury, among other things, by lying, cheating or destroying information about the done injustice or missing a legal basis for the opinion of the tribunal. The UN's civil service forbids governments and civil servants to control these judgments [\*7]. With this ban, the UN's civil service protects their fellow judicial officials despite their crimes [\*8] and without wanting to know about the crimes. This is a betrayal of the principles and purposes of the United Nations, the Universal

Declaration and its author and signatory representatives. The protection encourages fellow judicial officers to continue or not to stop.

***The evidence***

More and specific facts and data about and of the judicial crimes are made available to the public scrutiny in or with the internet file at URL "[www.de-openbare-zaak.nl](http://www.de-openbare-zaak.nl)" and the internet site at URL "[www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl)". In or at this latter internet site, all judicial officials are addressed and challenged [\*10].

**(5) Indictment of betrayal of democracy in the judicial system**

Article 10 grants the right, inter alia, to a public hearing by a proper tribunal. The publicity of the hearing is intended by the author and the signatory representatives for public scrutiny of any judicial process and judgment [\*9].

***The contradictory reality***

The UN's civil service's illegal ban on controlling judicial judgments [\*7] destroys the purpose of publicly. The UN's civil service ignores the authority of public scrutiny and the prohibition implies that national governments and civil servants must also disregard public scrutiny. So it destroys democracy in the judicial system. Also this prohibition and ignoring are each a betrayal of the Universal Declaration.

Public



Scrutiny

# Charter of the public scrutiny

The English and Dutch version is authentic  
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We the individual civilians of each nation  
and the democracy in the judicial system  
ground the equality to the civil service

Each identifier is the caesura for the turnover from violence to non-violence or from non-violence to violence because of whether or not human rights exist. These caesuras are when present, the ground-layer of non-violence.

## **Violence is communication**

01. Violence is an escalation phase in the means of communication for reporting the absence of human rights. Violence has no cause when a workmanlike just court and tribunal or judge exist, so violence is evidence of the absence of this tribunal. Violence has a magnitude with alongside to this a heaviness and forcefulness.

## **Public scrutiny**

02. Public control is the unity of all civil individuals. It is completely separate from the civil service, completely separate from employment and income interests with the judicial system, equal in sovereignty and equal to the power and authority of the civil service [\*9].
03. Public scrutiny is at the same time the unity of justice, which has a unique standard. This standard defines justice on adjudicating in or with a national judicial process, judgment or decision. The unit and the standard are for the time being sufficiently specific and made public for use by any civilian individual, for the time being only on the internet site with the URL [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) [\*9]. Any judgment of this (sole legal) public scrutiny is published and thus subject to public scrutiny. This standard has in it the definition of fairness as in a fair trial, fair deal, fair play and so on.

## **Executive authority**

04. Each nation has one official authority that carries out or exercises the judgments of the public scrutiny unimpeded and coercive in all national courts and at all national tribunals or judges. Devoted to the cause for Lord Hewart for his dictum "It is not merely of some importance but is of fundamental importance that justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done".

### **Restrain the civil service**

05. The civil service stops manufacturing new “paper” or new documents. Until the ground document achieves the intentions in reality for all civil individuals below the lowest latent discrimination line or until all latent discrimination lines are destroyed. Until then, the civil service reduces all “paper” to the ground document and a maximum of one follow-up for the correct interpretation or the correct setting forth.

### **Restrain the judicial civil service**

06. Each national tribunal or judge is prohibited by law from judging with or on its own opinion. It is obligatory to carry out or exercise the intentions and objects of the author and the signatory representatives. The tribunal or judge is either prohibited from conducting a trial as a new start or is compelled to conduct a trial as the tail end of previous events.
07. Any national tribunal or judge is (jointly) prohibited by law from pronouncing more than one judicial verdict, in a nation, in all equal cases. Each law article is applied in harmony with each of all other articles in the same law. A distinction between persons, circumstances or means does not distinguish between cases. Distinction of circumstances or means only distinguishes non-defensible circumstances beyond one’s control. Jump legislation does not alter the fact that a case falls within one legal framework. Judges in criminal cases are forbidden to consider only the lead to a deed, but also consider more heavily on the cause. So that circumstances beyond one’s control (like third party forces) or concealed coercion can be tried.

### **Repair of injustice and damage**

08. Each civil service employee, regardless judicial, administrative, legislative or maintenance, or each employee of an inter-states organisation who commits injustice or causes injustice and not repairs the injustice and its damage himself in a short time shall not be dismissed or get fired before the finished reparation. This (civil service) employee is enforced to repair in a reasonable period of time under the examination of the dupe civilian; this shall enforce without need for a court and tribunal or judge sentence. This civilian gets paid for this examining during this repair with the salary of this (civil service) employee and this (civil service) employee gets paid during this repair with the welfare allowance of a civil non-employed.

### **The standard of the unit “Right”**

09. Each unit has a standard to calibrate the derivations.  
The “Right” has a begin of existence, when each paragraph exists in the written version of the publicly announced judgement:
- § 01 Introduction of the parties and their legal connection.
  - § 02 Introduction of the composed tribunal.
  - § 03 Inventory of the process documents plus model-judgment.

#### **The facts, Circumstances, causes, and claims**

- § 04 What has happened in a chronological order.
- § 05 The legal basis of the claims.
- § 06 The claims of each point of the dispute.
- § 07 The defences.
- § 08 The refutation of, and agreements with, the defences.
- § 09 The model-judgment; this is the investigation and determination report of the registry.
- § 10 The public hearing and the report of it, out of the minutes.

#### **Judgment**

- § 11 The law frame of the case.

- § 12 Judgment on what the parties undertook to avoid the lawsuit.
- § 13 Verification of the one (1) previous judgment in all other equal cases, including the willing and intentions of the author of the law plus the execution of these.

**Only in the one and only, first case**

- § 14 The willing and intentions of the author of the law and of the articles.
- § 15 The execution of the author's willing and intentions in this case.

**The order to agree on the legal results**

- § 16 The term theorem, servicing the individual skills, to achieve agreement on all the legal results.
- § 17 Determination of all legal results.

- § 18 This written version has been publicly announced.
- § 19 With the literally text "a right for everyone, and executable at each location"
- § 20 Paragraphs 1, 3 up to 8, 10, 12, and 17, shall be signed by the parties to confirm the agreement with the written contents, as far as their input is concerned, and for covering all points of dispute.



# Location of documents and information

- [\*1] URL: [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) in chapter "Public scrutiny's challenge of tribunal judges or European Court" in section "Public scrutiny 's challenge of the European Court of Human Rights." in document "The Dutch Prime Minister's Destruction of Human Rights." or "The European Commission's Destruction of Human Rights."
- [\*2] URL: [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) in chapter "The Public scrutiny Manual, the General Terms and Conditions upon acceptance of an offer, European Court judgments and more documents".
- [\*3] URL: <https://undocs.org/en/CCPR/C/GC/32>.
- [\*4] URL: [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) in chapter "Public scrutiny 's challenges of tribunals judges or European Court" in section "Addressing relevant authorities on this cover-up issue" in the item "A series of correspondence with the Prime Minister."
- [\*5] URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/ccpr.pdf>
- [\*6] URL: <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/udhr.pdf>
- [\*7] In document "General Comment No. 32" (on article 14 of the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights") [\*3], in article 19.
- [\*8] Internet dossier URL: "[www.de-openbare-zaak.nl](http://www.de-openbare-zaak.nl)" and the website URL [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl).
- [\*9] URL: [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) in chapter "The Public scrutiny Manual, the General Terms and Conditions upon acceptance of an offer, European Court judgments and more documents" in document "Manual for the Public Scrutiny".
- [\*10] URL: [www.publicscrutiny.nl](http://www.publicscrutiny.nl) in chapter "Public scrutiny 's challenge of tribunals judges or European Court" in section "Public scrutiny 's challenge of the European Court of Human Rights."