

Your name:

Your address:

Date 2018

Name from letter or council name:

Ref:

Your Letter dated:

For the attention of the Council 151 officer

Dear Sir/Madam.

Application for discount under Section 13a of the Local Government Finance Act 1992

It has come to my attention that the Council is involved in the funding of Terrorists. I would like the 151 officer to investigate my complaint and file a report. This matter should also be treated as an application for discount under Section 13a of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. It would be a serious breach of Council procedure to ignore my application. The application is for a reduction to ZERO. Any enforcement action should be stopped while this application is being processed. I have recently come into information that indicates that the Council is funding acts of terrorism which is a breach of Article 3 Section 15 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Some of the evidence I have come across indicates that:

On the 7th July 2005 Terrorist attacks were carried out, in London, by MI5 with the assistance of Mossad. UK Police were involved in the subsequent cover up of these attacks. <https://youtu.be/kwyzpzEgUWE>

The shooting to death of unarmed Anthony Grainger in 2012 by Greater Manchester Police. This being one of 1518 people killed by police contact since 2005 <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2315777/The-memory-stick-killing-When-police-lost-data-card-names-1-000-informants-questioned-father--cleared-Two-months-later-shot-dead.html...>

The assault on peaceful protesters by multiple UK Police forces in support of Cuadrilla and Third Energy Corporations attempting to poison the water Aquifers using Hydraulic Fracturing in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

<https://drillordrop.com/2017/07/28/lancashire-police-face-allegations-of-violence-and-collusion-over-fracking-site/>

The investment in Hydraulic Fracking in the UK by Council Pension funds, causing a clear and present danger to the United Kingdoms water supply:

<https://drillordrop.com/2018/09/03/uk-councils-invest-9bn-of-pension-funds-in-fracking-companies-new-research/>

The Conviction of the UK government in the international War Crime commission for the illegal invasion of IRAQ killing an estimated 1 million men women and children.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2011/11/20111128105712109215.html>

The support of the UK government for the Genocide being carried out in GAZA. The murder of men women and children using Tax collected by the UK Government.

<https://electronicintifada.net/content/genocide-gaza/6397>

Council Tax is funding acts of Terrorism using outlawed Cluster-bombs:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Uj72JNfUg>

I put you on notice that I am withholding payment of Council Tax until such time as the Council can demonstrate to me that they are no longer funding acts of Terrorism.

Furthermore:

The local Government Finance Act 1992 and/or the Council Tax Admin & Enforcement regulation 1992 are non-applicable in this matter. When a service is provided by an organisation, be it a council or other, they have to act within the Law, contract Law in this case. You also cannot ignore Constitutional Law, or repeal it.

There is no contract with yourself and myself xxxyourxnamexxxxx. The terms of an agreement must be sufficiently certain or the agreement will be void for uncertainty. Where a contract is void it is automatically of no effect from the very beginning.

I, nor a council, can suggest they can ignore the Law with no consequence, and act in an illegal manner to obtain finances through menaces. Thus getting a secondary company involved is creating something that is, unlawful and illegal in its actions. We should remember that you are civil servants who serve the public, not the other way around.

A'void' order or claim has no legal effect ab initio (from the beginning/outset) and therefore does not need to be appealed, although for convenience it may sometimes be necessary to have it set aside (Lord Denning in *MacFoy v United Africa Co. Ltd.* [1961] and *Firman v Ellis* [1978]) whereas a 'voidable' order or claim has legal effect unless and until it is set aside. Therefore, while a void order or claim does not

have to be obeyed and can be ignored and its nullity can be relied on as a defence when necessary (Wandsworth London Borough Council v. Winder [1985] A.C. 461), a voidable order or claim has to be obeyed and cannot be ignored unless and until it is set aside. In Bellinger v Bellinger [2003] UKHL 21 the House of Lords confirmed that a void act is void from the outset and no Court – not even the House of Lords (now the Supreme Court) - has jurisdiction to give legal effect to a void act no matter how unreasonable that may seem, because doing so would mean reforming the law which no Court has power to do because such power rests only with Parliament. The duty of the Court is to interpret and apply the law not reform or create it.

Obviously I have a legal claim on you (the council) not the company you've fraudulently used to demand money through menaces. So we seek address from the civil service as, quite wrongly, you've acted in an illegal manner.

So currently acting unlawfully. Fraud in Fact by Deceit Obfuscation and Denial and Theft "ACTUAL FRAUD. Creating a deception and concealing something or making a false representation, causing mental injury to an individual.

Acting outside of the Law and demanding money through menaces. The Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act, 1994 clearly states; It shall be an offence for any person who, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another, makes any unwarranted demand with menaces.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a demand with menaces shall be unwarranted unless the person making it does so in the belief—

(i) that he has reasonable grounds for making the demand, and

(ii) that the use of the menaces is a proper means of reinforcing the demand;

(b) the nature of the act or omission demanded shall be immaterial and it shall also be immaterial whether or not the menaces relate to action to be taken by the person making the demand.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both,

(b) on conviction on indictment to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years or to both.

I Your namexxxxxxxxxxxxxxb will also point out that any future liabilities will be paid by the council on my behalf in accordance with the Local Govt Act 1888 c41 part V proceedings of a council and committee section 79 subsection 2.

Your sincerely,

Signature:

Name: