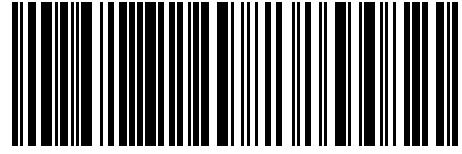


c/oTamah Jada Clark
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State of Mississippi
c/o Office of Governor Tate Reeves
400 High Street (State Capitol)
Jackson, MS 39201



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See Important Information Enclosed

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 Wisdom of Solomon 2:11

Let our strength be the law of justice: for that which is feeble is found to be nothing worth.

State of Mississippi
 c/o Office of Governor Tate Reeves
 400 High St.
 Jackson, MS 39201

Tuesday, February 14, 2023

**RE: NULLIFICATION OF MISSISSIPPI HOUSE BILL NO. 1020;
 Unconstitutionality and Unlawfulness of "An ACT" to create Capitol
 Complex Improvement District (CCID)**

(SEE Article IV, Section 33, Mississippi Constitution of 1890; Article IV, Section 4,
 Constitution of the United States—1787; and Part I, Article 1, Paragraph 1 and Part II, Article 2,
Paragraphs 1 & 2, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)

NATIONAL REGISTER DOC ID: ME6-US1-02.14.2023

"NULLIFICATION OF HB 1020"

Verifiable at www.HarTsiyon.com

I.

WANT OF STATE IMPRIMATUR**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI REQUIRED*****(SEE Article IV, Section 33, Mississippi Constitution of 1890).***

House Bill No. 1020, hereinafter "HB 1020", is **null** and **void** *ab initio* because it is without the authority of the alleged "Legislature of the State of Mississippi" to effect, the same being without **Imprimatur** of the State. (See Attachment #1: HB 1020, "An Act to create inferior courts in the Capitol Complex Improvement District (CCID)"). HB 1020 purports to be pursuant Article 6, Section 172, Mississippi Constitution of 1890, which reads as follows:

"The Legislature shall, from time to time, establish such other inferior courts as may be necessary, and abolish the same whenever deemed expedient."

And said provision relies upon its stated ostensible sources; to wit: 1832 art IV § 24; and 1869 art VI § 24. However, the *legislature* spoken of in the foregoing Constitutions of 1832 and 1869 are **not** the same as the so-called "Legislature"—which is in fact an unconstitutional, treasonous pseudo-legislature—that exists today.

The style of the *legitimate* legislature with Authority to act in the name and Power of the State is "**The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi**",^{[1][2]} as provided for in Article III, Section 4, Mississippi Constitution of 1817 from whence the present Article IV, Section 33, Mississippi Constitution of 1890 purports to originate.³

Fraudulently misrepresenting itself as the constitutional, legitimate legislature of Mississippi constitutes Treason against the good People of the state,⁴ on the part of the "Legislature of the State of Mississippi", including all of its members in willful compliance therewith.

¹ "The legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the Senate, the other the House of Representatives, and both together, The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi. And the style of their laws shall be Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi in General Assembly convened." (Article III, Section 4, Mississippi Constitution of 1817).

² "Laws must emanate from the law-making power, and in a constitutional republic that power can only be a representative legislature created in accordance with the organic law." (Pacific Telephone Co. v. Oregon, 223 U.S. 118, 122 (1912)).

³ "The word 'legislature' in the Constitution means a representative assembly consisting of two houses, empowered to make the law. Such was its meaning at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Words and terms are to be taken in the sense in which they were used when the Constitution was adopted. [...] Unless supreme within its jurisdiction a legislative assembly is not a legislature." (Pacific Telephone Co. v. Oregon, 223 U.S. 118, 125-26 (1912)).

⁴ "[T]he (political) people include all free white male persons of the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the state, are of sound mind, and have not forfeited their right by some crime against the society of which they are members." (Luther v. Borden, 48 U.S. 1, 22 (1849)).

II.

WANT OF JURISDICTION**Republican form of Government REQUIRED.****(SEE Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of the United States—1787)**

The democratic tyranny under which the inhabitants of Mississippi are subjugated is ILLEGITIMATE because it violates the supreme Law of the Land, ^[5] ^[6] which guarantees the People of Mississippi a *republican* Government. ^[7] ^[8] ^[9] ^[10] It forms part of the U.S. Federal Democracy—implemented by citizens of the United States under the 14th Article of Amendment to the U.S. Constitution ^[11] ^[12]— wanting all authority to act upon the Rights of the people that are non-federal in nature. ¹³ (See Proclamation of Peace; NATIONAL REGISTER DOC ID: ME3-US1-12.26.2022).

⁵ "Legislation by representatives elected for that purpose is the distinguishing feature of a republican form of government. [...] Every citizen of the United States is entitled to the protection of the Federal Government in his right to be governed by laws enacted only by representatives elected for that purpose, and in accordance with a republican form of government. Such is the 'law of the land.' Const., U.S., art. IV, § 6." (Pacific Telephone Co. v. Oregon, 223 U.S. 118, 122 (1912)).

⁶ "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." (Article VI, Clause 2, Constitution of the United States—1787).

⁷ "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government," (Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of the United States—1787).

⁸ "When, therefore, [a State] became one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation. All the obligations of perpetual union, and all the guaranties of republican government in the Union, attached at once to the State." (Texas v. White, 74 U.S. (7 Wall.) 700 (1869)).

⁹ "An oligarchy or a democracy is equally un-republican; each was equally hateful to the founders of our government, and each is equally subversive of the structure which they erected. [...] The framers of the Constitution recognized the distinction between the republican and democratic form of government, and carefully avoided the latter." (Pacific Telephone Co. v. Oregon, 223 U.S. 118, 124 (1912)).

¹⁰ "As long therefore as the existing republican forms are continued by the States, they are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Whenever the States may choose to substitute other republican forms, they have a right to do so, and to claim the Federal guarantee for the latter. The only restriction imposed on them is, that they shall not exchange republican for anti-republican constitutions". (The Federalist, No. 43, by James Madison (1788)).

¹¹ "The government of the United States, although it is, within the scope of its powers, supreme and beyond the States, can neither grant nor secure to its citizens rights or privileges which are not expressly or by implication placed under its jurisdiction." (United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)).

¹² "The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting the public interest, by legislative action which is arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the State to effect". (Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 399-400 (1923)).

¹³ "The social or personal duties or liabilities of the citizens come within the control of the general government only when remitted to its charge by a special cession of authority, and then solely to the end that such regulations as are of a federal character may be enforced, — as in relation to land and naval forces, and persons in the employ of the United States, the punishment of offences, etc., etc., — but in other respects the national government does not supply the law governing the citizen in his domestic or individual capacity. (In re Burrus, 136 U.S. 586, 606 (1890)).

The Nation of Israel is a hereditary Family comprised of the biological descendants of the Biblical Hebrews also known as "Israelites", around whom the Abrahamic religions of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam are centered. While Israelites are separate and distinct from Jews, we do not condone, support, or encourage any form of unprovoked hatred against Jews or other non-Semitic persons. Israel believes in universal respect for all of Humanity and encourage all peoples to actively work toward peace and inclusivity in a manner that simultaneously deters discrimination and hate. God is Love (1 John 4:18). Love wins. www.HarTsiyon.com p. 3

Moreover, Article I, Section 1, Mississippi Constitution of 1890 imposes a *separation of powers* mandate upon Government.¹⁴ In other words, the Judicial Branch of Government cannot exercise the police Powers of the Executive Branch; neither could even the *legitimate* Legislative Branch bestow such Rights the Judiciary, due to the prohibition against the *encroachment of power*—much less can the pseudo-legislature in place. [15] [16]

An unconstitutional fraudulent legislative assembly—including all members in willful compliance therewith— offering to legislate as part of the U.S. Federal Democracy in the stead of the constitutional republican form of Government is guilty of Sedition.

III.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND GENOCIDE

Civic recognition and human rights REQUIRED

(SEE Part I, Article 1, Paragraph 1 and Part II, Article 2, Paragraphs 1 & 2, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Universal Declaration for Human Rights)

The fallaciously and derogatorily misnomered “Blacks” or “Negroes” over which HB 1020 planned to act are **not** federal citizens under the 14 Amendment to the Federal Constitution within the said Democracy,¹⁷ but are American nationals whose Identity was stolen by the

¹⁴ “The powers of the government of the State of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy, to-wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are judicial to another, and those which are executive to another.” (Article I, Section 1, Mississippi Constitution of 1890).

¹⁵ “No person or collection of persons, being one or belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others. The acceptance of an office in either of said departments shall, of itself, and at once, vacate any and all offices held by the person so accepting in either of the other departments.” (Article I, Section 2, Mississippi Constitution of 1890).

¹⁶ “There are certain vital principles in our free Republican governments, which will determine and over-rule an apparent and flagrant abuse of legislative power; as to authorize manifest injustice by positive law; or to take away, that security for personal liberty, or private property, for the protection whereof the government was established. An ACT of the Legislature (for I cannot call it a law) contrary to the great first principles of the social compact, cannot be considered a rightful exercise of legislative authority. The obligation of a law in governments established on express compact, and on republican principles, must be determined by the nature of the power, on which it is founded.” (Calder v. Bull, 3 U.S. (3 Dall.) 386 (1798)).

¹⁷ Clark, Tamah Jada (2022): Legally, "Blacks" were never Freed from Slavery and are Ineligible for Constitutional Rights: An Hebraic Look at the Dichotomy of American Citizenship. figshare. Journal contribution. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21441186.v1>

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Khazar-Community falsely professing to be Jews. [18] [19]

Genetically, the large majority of the CCID inhabitants are Israelites²⁰, making them Hebrews that are native to Jerusalem:

"The adjective 'free' need not have been used, because the words 'white persons' alone would have excluded African, whether slave or free, and Indians. Still effect must be given to the words 'white persons.' The Congressmen certainly knew that there were white, yellow, black, red, and brown races. If a Hebrew, a native of Jerusalem, had applied for naturalization in 1790, we cannot believe he would have been excluded on the ground that he was not a white person". (United States v. Balsara, 180 F. 694 (1910)).

Notwithstanding the non-Semitic Synagogue of Satan impostors (*Revelations 2:9 & Revelations 3:9*)²¹, in American Law, Hebrews—irrespective of skin tonality—are *Free White Persons* entitled to state and national constitutional protections of the American Republic,²² notwithstanding the seditious democratic policies of a pseudo-legislature. Attempting to make seditious pseudo-legislating targeting the inhabitants of the CCID is anti-Semitic and genocidal.

Finally, HB 1020 would infringe the human, civil, and social rights of Israelites recognized and protected under international law. (*See Notice of Nationhood; NATIONAL REGISTER DOC ID: ME1-US1-12.16.2022*). The Nation of Israel will be returning home to the Holy Land; but until then, the Israelites will live peacefully in the United States of America *republic* enjoying the privileges and protections afforded against government encroachment by the U.S. Constitution. (*See Resolution on the Right of Return; NATIONAL REGISTER DOC ID: ME2-IL972-12.18.2022*).

¹⁸ Clark, Tamah Jada (2022): The Final Exodus. Jewish Anti-Shemitism and Ethnic Supplantation: Aphoristic Prolegomena on Cultural Holocaust in the Holy Land and Surrounding Region; Mandating Reparation and Restitution for Descendants of the Transatlantic Slavetrade; containing A Criminal Indictment of The United States, et. al.; comprising An Outline of The Final Exodus: by Tamah Jada Clark. figshare. Book. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21731057.v1>

¹⁹ Clark, Tamah Jada (2022): Unresolved Semitic Origins of Jewish Population Genetics: Revisiting the Khazar Hypothesis from a Judaic Perspective. figshare. Journal contribution. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21350886.v1>

²⁰ Clark, Tamah Jada (2022): Race as a Social Construct and an Ethnic Reality: Uncovering the Genetically "Black" Aborigines of Ancient Israel, Legal Heirs to the Holy Land. figshare. Journal contribution. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21400800.v1>

²¹ Clark, Tamah Jada (2023): Cain as the Demonic Procreative by-product of Original Sin and his Role in the Destiny of Humanity: A Rabbinic and Kabbalistic Understanding of The Forbidden Fruit from the Garden of Eden (with Special Doomsday Gallery). figshare. Journal contribution. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21946715.v1>

²² Clark, Tamah Jada (2022): Hebrews are Free White Persons, not "Blacks": Legal Grounds for Reparation and Restitution of the Descendants of the Transatlantic Slavetrade under Domestic and International Law. figshare. Journal contribution. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21708503.v1>

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/s/

Tamah Jada Clark, J.S.D., Ph.D.

(YAHUAH TSIDQENU)

Har Tsiyon

Department of Law

NATION OF ISRAEL

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SIGNED

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2023.Enclosures:

- Attachment #1: HB 1020, "An Act to create inferior courts in the Capitol Complex Improvement District (CCID)," [pp. 1-2].

CC:

Way and Means Committee
c/o John Thomas "Trey" Lamar
Room: 201
P. O. Box 1018
Jackson, MS 39215

U.S. Department of Justice
c/o Merrick B. Garland, Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington DC 20530

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By: Representatives Lamar, Shanks, Wallace

To: Ways and Means

HOUSE BILL NO. 1020
(As Passed the House)

1 AN ACT TO CREATE INFERIOR COURTS IN THE CAPITOL COMPLEX
2 IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (CCID) TO HEAR CERTAIN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL
3 MATTERS OCCURRING OR ACCRUING IN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CAPITOL
4 COMPLEX IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT; TO PROVIDE JUDGES FOR THE CCID
5 INFERIOR COURTS THAT SHALL POSSESS THE SAME QUALIFICATIONS AS
6 CIRCUIT AND CHANCERY COURT JUDGES; TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT
7 OF THE JUDGES BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI SUPREME
8 COURT; TO PROVIDE FOR THE SALARY AND OPERATING ALLOWANCE OF THE
9 JUDGES; TO REQUIRE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO APPOINT ATTORNEYS TO
10 PROSECUTE CASES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE CCID INFERIOR
11 COURTS; TO REQUIRE THE STATE DEFENDER TO APPOINT PUBLIC DEFENDERS
12 FOR DEFENDANTS WHO FALL WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE CCID
13 INFERIOR COURTS; TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CLERK AND
14 DEPUTY CLERK FOR THE CCID INFERIOR COURTS; TO REQUIRE THE CLERK TO
15 MAINTAIN A JURY BOX; TO DESCRIBE THE JURISDICTION OF THE CCID
16 INFERIOR COURTS AS ALL MATTERS THAT OCCUR OR ACCRUE WITHIN THE
17 BOUNDARIES OF THE CAPITAL COMPLEX IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT; TO PROVIDE
18 FOR THE POWERS OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURTS; TO AUTHORIZE
19 JURISDICTION FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS THAT OCCUR OR ACCRUE WITHIN THE
20 CCID INFERIOR COURTS; TO AMEND SECTION 29-5-203, MISSISSIPPI CODE
21 OF 1972, TO REVISE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CAPITOL COMPLEX
22 IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, FOR PURPOSES OF AMENDMENT; TO AMEND SECTION
23 27-65-75, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO REVISE THE DISTRIBUTION OF
24 STATE SALES TAX REVENUE FOR THE CCID; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

25 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

26 **SECTION 1.** There shall be created two (2) inferior courts as
27 authorized by Article 6, Section 172 of the Mississippi
28 Constitution of 1890, to be located within the boundaries



29 established in Section 29-5-203 for the Capitol Complex
30 Improvement District, hereinafter referred to as "CCID".

31 **SECTION 2.** (1) Each Capitol Complex Improvement District
32 (CCID) inferior court judge shall possess all qualifications
33 required by law for circuit and chancery court judges. Each judge
34 of such court shall be a qualified elector of this state, and
35 shall have such other qualifications as provided for by law. Each
36 judge shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Mississippi
37 Supreme Court to serve four (4) year terms.

38 (2) The persons appointed as judges for the CCID inferior
39 courts shall not practice law in any of the courts of the state.

40 (3) Each CCID inferior court judge shall be paid an annual
41 salary equal to the amount provided by law for circuit and
42 chancery judges. The annual compensation of the judges shall be
43 increased any time the annual salaries for circuit and chancery
44 judges are increased.

45 (4) Each CCID inferior judge shall be provided an operating
46 allowance equal to the amounts authorized in Section 9-1-36.

47 (5) The Administrative Office of Courts shall provide
48 monies for the office operating allowances, salaries for support
49 staff and judges in the same manner as provided to circuit and
50 chancery judges upon annual appropriation by the Legislature.

51 **SECTION 3.** (1) (a) The Attorney General shall appoint four
52 (4) attorneys to serve as prosecuting attorneys for the Capitol
53 Complex Improvement District (CCID) inferior courts. Such

