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The Treaty of Paris 1783 aka Another Betrayal by the Purported "Friends of America"

The Definitive Treaty of Peace Between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America

The United States, *fka* The Virginia Company

The charter to the Virginia Company granted by King James provided for the incorporation of two companies: (1) the London Company and (2) the Plymouth Company.

It was the London Company that established the first permanent English colony in America; the expedition of one hundred and twenty settlers who left England in December, 1606, made their first landfall at Cape Henry, April 29, 1607, and planted a colony at Jamestown May 14.

The Virginia Company, given that its primary stockholder and **Chief Executive Officer** (CEO) was none other than T**he King (James I), King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland** on the date of April 10, 1606, had at its disposal all kinds and types of legal, commercial and other experts and consultants who were ready and willing to offer their services in the service of the company (and therefore the Crown).

The original charter of the Virginia Company was written and completed by April 10, 1606, as has already been stated, but later, to afford change to meet the varying environmental circumstances, two subsequent Charters were developed and adopted, and in addition several sets of Royal orders, ordinances and constitutions were also interspersed.

The Treaty of Paris (1783) was signed on September 3, 1783, between the American colonies and Great Britain, ended the American Revolution and formally recognized the United States as an independent nation. (*This is where the rot started*).

It is a formal agreement that ended the American Revolutionary War and **recognized the independence of the United States of America**. It was signed by representatives of Great Britain and the United States, as well as France, Spain, and the Netherlands.

The treaty also ceded most of the British territory east of the Mississippi River **to the United States**, doubling its size and allowing for westward expansion. The treaty was one of a series of treaties signed in Paris and Versailles in 1783 that established peace among the nations involved in the war.

The American War for Independence (1775-1783) was actually a global conflict, involving not only the United States and Great Britain, but also France, Spain, and the Netherlands. The peace process brought a burgeoning United States into the forefront of international diplomacy, negotiating with the largest and most established powers on earth.

The three American negotiators – John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay –achieved many of the objectives sought by the new corporate United States. Two crucial provisions of the treaty were British

recognition of U.S. independence and the delineation of boundaries that would allow for American western expansion.

The treaty is named for the city in which it was negotiated and signed. The last page bears the signatures of David Hartley, who represented Great Britain, and the three American negotiators, who signed their names in alphabetical order. the United States and British representatives signed at least three originals, two of which are in the holdings of the National Archives.

On one of the signed originals the signatures and wax seals are arranged horizontally; on the other they are arranged vertically. In addition, handwritten certified copies were made for the use of Congress. Some online transcriptions of the treaty omit Delaware from the list of former colonies, but the original text include Delaware.

What were the three terms of the Treaty of Paris 1763?

One term in the Treaty was that: (1) the British recognized **US** independence; (2) that the **US** and **British** would release all prisoners, and (3) the **US** would return confiscated property to American loyalists (*in other words they would give themselves back the property they originally confiscated/stole themselves from the indigenous people*).

What did the Treaty of Paris do?

The Treaty of Paris (1783) brought the American Revolutionary War to an end. It was signed on September 3, 1783.

The Shot Heard Around the World

'The shot heard around the world' was fired on April 19, 1775, at the *Battle of Lexington and Concord*. This is what began the **American Revolutionary War**. A year later, on July 4th, 1776, leaders from across the Colonies gathered to sign the Declaration of Independence. In this document, they listed out their grievances with England and its monarch, such as:

- "For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent"
- "For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world"
- "He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people."

Along with this list of grievances, the Colonists declared: "We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States"

The British did not accept this declaration, they believed that this was an act of treason committed against the colonists' lawful king. The king did not want to give up the colonies, as they were an important economic asset.

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Later in 1782, a new Prime Minister was elected in Great Britain, Lord Shelburne. Shelburne was more amenable to American Independence. He figured in granting their independence America would be a willing trading partner, and together they could form a strong economic partnership. Shelburne pushed forward with a treaty that would recognize the United States as an independent nation.

PURSUANT TO CRIMES ACT OF 1790 of the First (1st) United States Congress

Long title	An Act for the Punishment of Certain Crimes Against the United States

The Crimes Act of 1790 defined some of the first federal crimes in the United States and expanded on the criminal procedure provisions of the First Judiciary Act of 1789. As an enactment of the First Congress, the Crimes Act is often regarded as a quasi-constitutional text. The punishment of treason, piracy, counterfeiting, as well as crimes committed on the high seas or against the law of nations, followed from relatively explicit constitutional authority. The creation of crimes within areas under exclusive federal jurisdiction followed from the plenary power of Congress over the "Seat of the Government", federal enclaves, and federal territories. **The creation of crimes involving the integrity of the judicial process derived from the United States Congress's authority to establish such courts.**

Article One provides that:

> Congress shall have the power "to exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District, **not exceeding ten Miles square** as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings."
>
> Article One also provided that Congress shall have the power "to constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court."

And Article Four provides that:

> "Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory ..."

The Judiciary Act of 1789 divided original jurisdiction for the trial of federal crimes between the United States district courts and the United States circuit courts. The United States circuit courts were the intermediate level courts of the United States federal court system from 1789 until 1912. They were established by the Judiciary Act of 1789, and had trial court jurisdiction over civil suits of diversity jurisdiction and major federal crimes. They also had appellate jurisdiction over the United States district courts.

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The Judiciary Act of 1891; 26 Stat. 826, also known as the Evarts Act transferred their appellate jurisdiction to the newly created United States circuit courts of appeals, which are now known as the United States courts of appeals. On January 1, 1912, the effective date of the Judicial Code of 1911, the circuit courts were abolished, with their remaining trial court jurisdiction transferred to the U.S. district courts. The district courts were given jurisdiction over all federal crimes:

> "where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted".

The circuit courts were given concurrent jurisdiction over these crimes, and exclusive jurisdiction over all other federal crimes. The circuit courts also exercised appellate jurisdiction over the district courts, but only in civil cases.

The Judiciary Act of 1789 also placed the responsibility for prosecuting federal crimes in the United States Attorney (USA) for each federal judicial district. The United States is divided into 94 judicial districts. **A judicial district or legal district denotes the territorial area for which a legal court, usually a district court, has jurisdiction.**

The Act provided that "there shall be appointed in each district" a "person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States in such district, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to prosecute in such district all delinquents for crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States."

Title 28 Section 541: United States district attorney f/k/a United States attorney

The Act June 25, 1948, which became effective on September 1, 1948, substituted the designation 'United States attorney' for that of 'district attorney', i.e., United States district attorney. It is clearly annotated in the publicly cited Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure at section 541 of Title 28. Further, "United States district courts" are not operating under any Constitutional power whatsoever.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

All UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are ecclesiastical courts --- Star Chambers, Inquisitions --- run under the auspices of the Roman Municipal Government and its franchise, and all United States district courts are run as private corporate tribunals under the auspices of the British Crown Corp and they have no power to address anyone or anything but British Crown Corp officers, employees, dependents, and franchisees, and the "judges" that administer them are mere "Jurists" --- hired under contract to give opinions about law without having any public office or power at all.

The Crimes Act also established a statute of limitations for federal crimes, provided for criminal venue, ensured procedural protections for treason and capital defendants, simplified the pleading requirements for perjury, and provided protections broader than those in the Constitution against corruption of blood (attainders). Further, the act provided for codified diplomatic immunity.

Diplomatic immunity is a principle of international law by which certain foreign government officials are recognized as having **legal, but not sovereign immunity** from the jurisdiction of another country. It allows

diplomats safe passage and freedom of travel in a host country and affords almost total protection from local lawsuits and prosecution.

Contrary to popular belief, diplomats are not entirely immune from the jurisdiction of their host country. Like most foreign persons, they may still be declared *persona non grata* and expelled. In diplomacy, a *persona non grata* (Latin: "person not welcome", plural: *personae non gratae*) is a foreign diplomat who is asked by the host country to be recalled to their home country. If the person is not recalled as requested, the host state may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a member of the diplomatic mission, including the removal of diplomatic immunity.

As a longstanding and nearly universal concept, diplomatic immunity has long been considered customary law; however, it was traditionally granted on a bilateral, *ad hoc* basis, leading to varying and sometimes conflicting standards of protection. Modern practices of diplomatic immunity have largely conformed to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which formally codified the legal and political status of diplomats, and has been ratified by the vast majority of sovereign states.

Section 25 provided:

> If any writ or process shall at any time hereafter be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any of the courts of a particular state, or by any judge or justice therein respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador or other public minister of any foreign prince or state, authorized and received as such by the President of the United States, or any domestic or domestic servant of any much ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void to all intents, construction and purposes whatsoever.

Section 27 provided a limited exception for private debts contracted by ambassadors prior to the passage of the act.

During the 1948 re-codification of the Criminal Code, the treason offense was amended and moved to 18 U.S.C. § 2381, where it remains. It was amended in 1994.

> The FBI derives its investigative jurisdiction in Indian country from 28 U.S.C. 533, pursuant to which the FBI was given investigative responsibility by the Attorney General. Except as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1162 (a) and (c), the jurisdiction of the FBI includes, but is not limited to, certain major crimes committed by Indians against the persons or property of Indians and non-Indians, all offenses committed by Indians against the persons or property of non-Indians and all offenses committed by non-Indians against the persons of property of Indians. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1152 and 1153.

675. FBI Investigative Jurisdiction

The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1152 and 1153 as well as most other crimes in the Indian country. Frequently, by the time the FBI arrives on the reservation, some investigation will have been undertaken by tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police, i.e., local precincts.

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It is recognized that the ability of the tribal and BIA police can vary from reservation to reservation, and United States Attorneys are free to ask for FBI investigation in all cases where it is felt that this is required. However, United States Attorneys are encouraged and authorized to accept investigative reports directly from tribal or BIA police and prepare a case for prosecution without FBI investigation in all cases where it is felt a sufficient investigation can be undertaken by BIA or tribal law enforcement officers.

The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (ILERA), Pub. L. 101-379, August 18, 1990, codified at 25 U.S.C. §§ 2801-2809, established within the BIA of the Department of the Interior, a Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES) to carry out the Secretary's responsibility to provide and assist in the provision of law enforcement services in Indian country.

The ILERA directed the Secretary to establish a Branch of Criminal Investigations within the DLES with responsibility for the investigation and presentation for prosecution of violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1152 and 1153, under agreement with the Department of Justice, and subject to guidelines to be adopted by the United States Attorneys.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed by the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior. United States Attorneys are free to assign investigative responsibilities in accordance with guidelines previously issued, or which they now care to issue. The ILERA also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the Attorney General, to promulgate regulations relating to the exercise of this law enforcement authority and relating to the consideration of applications for law enforcement contracts under the Indian Self Determination Act, P.L. 93-638, 25 U.S.C. § 450 *et seq*. --- [cited in JM 9-20.100; JM 9-20.220]

FALSE CLAIMS ACT

A private citizen can sue on behalf of the government. The False Claims Act (FCA) is a federal law that imposes liability on “persons” and entities/individual that defraud governmental programs.

It allows whistleblowers, called “relators”, to sue the fraudsters on behalf of the government and recover damages and penalties.

> In the United States, a "**person**" is defined as a "foreign state" and owner of a vessel, and an “**entity/individual**” is defined as an artificial “federally-chartered entity”, meaning a federal (but not state) chartered corporation or partnership or trust. Such an entity is a citizen of **the** United States because it has a physical presence in the District of Columbia (US), to be subject to the exclusive legislative or territorial jurisdiction of the United States under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.

The False Claims Act (**FCA**), also called the "**Lincoln Law**", because it was enacted during the Civil War, is an American federal law that imposes liability on “persons” and “companies” which are typically federal contractors who defraud governmental programs.

It is the federal government's primary litigation tool in combating fraud against the government. The law includes a *qui tam* provision that allows people who are not affiliated with the government, called "relators" under the law, to file lawsuits on behalf of the government.

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This is informally called "whistleblowing", especially when the relator is employed by the organization accused in the suit. Persons filing actions under the Act stand to receive a portion (15–30%, depending on certain factors) of any recovered damages.

As of 2019, over 71% of all FCA actions were initiated by whistleblowers. Claims under the law have typically involved health care, military, or other government spending programs, and dominate the list of largest pharmaceutical settlements. Between 1987 and 2019, the government recovered more than $62 billion under the False Claims Act.

BACKGROUND

The False Claims Act (FCA) is America's first whistleblower law and one of the strongest whistleblower laws in the United States.

It was originally signed into law in 1863 by President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. In the midst of wartime, it had become clear that many suppliers were providing substandard goods and services to the troops. In an effort to counter this, the FCA was passed to target fraud in government contracting and against the government.

Since its original signing, the False Claims Act has seen several revisions and become increasingly powerful, but one aspect has remained since its conception: the *qui tam*, or whistleblower, provision. **This important provision allows any individual or non-governmental organization to file a lawsuit, in U.S. District Courts, on behalf of the United States government.** Under this provision, whistleblowers can be rewarded for confidentially disclosing fraud that results in a financial loss to the federal government. Provided that their original information results in a successful prosecution, whistleblowers are awarded a mandatory reward of between 15% to 30% of the collected proceeds. **These rewards are often substantial, since under the False Claims Act, the criminal is liable for a civil penalty as well as treble damages.**

It is important to note that the FCA was written to be expansive. As a result, it is **(1)** applicable to conduct outside the U.S. – so long as there is federal spending, procurement or contracting, **(2)** suitable for building criminal cases as well as civil, and **(3)** possible for anyone to serve as a whistleblower, including non U.S. citizens and NGOs.