

# Handbook for the De jure Common Law Grand Jury System

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## Origin

The Grand Jury System origination dates back to the Feudal Period, (approximately the 1300 - 1400 hundreds), in Europe due to the extreme abusiveness of the Kings, Monarchs, and Rulers against the commoners. Even as today the people were subjected to Slavery, Imprisonment, Torture including Death, even though having done no harm to anyone else or anything, as well having their monies and fortunes stolen from them by the Kings and their assassins adequately termed by **Claude-Frédéric Bastiat** as “**Legal Plunder**”.

## Purpose

The sole purpose of the Grand Jury System is to halt, stop, eliminate etc. corruption, Tyranny, Treason or any other crime committed against the people by any entity that claims to be some form of government. The fact remains that there is no other system ever devised that works. It is highly recommended that one should read The Law of Nations for an understanding what the qualifications is required to be a Lawful Government.

## Authority

Any and all authority is contained by the People which comes from God. God has granted the people a limited amount of authority most of which is self preservation and the ownership of property, among a handful of others.

Therefore all governments can only possess the authority that is granted to them by the people and none other. An individual cannot grant, give, or authorize any authority that such individual, does not have themselves.

From the beginning of existence almost all governments, kings, rulers, etc. have taken upon themselves powers and authority they don't or can't have.

When the Grand Juries began, all the policies and policing power was held by the governments, kings, rulers, etc. Which meant that the enforcement power of any decisions rendered by the Peoples Grand Jury had to be enforced by the people themselves. Since the scope was within the authority of their God Given Rights they contained all the authority they needed to enforce any actions as with accordance today.

With that said the Grand Jury System contains everything necessary to complete the task, as in the beginning the system allowed: Inditing, Trying (by a Jury Trial), if found guilty Convicting, and Executing.

## **Structure**

The following elements are required for the make-up and operation of the System

- An Administrator
- Preferably 25 Jurors plus 2 or 3 Alternates
- Investigators, as many as needed
- A Court Recorder
- A Justice (optional)
- Enforcement

## **Responsibilities**

- Administrator: The duty of the Administrator is to meet with the Investigator (s) to determine if sufficient evidence exists to conduct a trial. (The Administrator can call on any resources needed for determination if necessary).

If sufficient evidence exists the Administrator's next duty is to assemble the Jury, along with the Court Recorder, (and Justice if deemed necessary).

The Administrator depending on the circumstances shall construct the summons and arrange for service to the Defendant or opt to have a Justice perform such duty.

The Administrator must also ensure that all Jury Member's names are kept confidential and assign each a number which will be used thereafter.

The Administrator is responsible for setting up and overseeing the Trial. The Administrator can either present the evidence to the Jury or request that the Investigator(s) or Justice do so. Note: the Administrator's responsibility is to

oversee the Trial only and cannot interfere with the Jury unless they are not following Common Law Procedures as such would be deemed Jury Tampering.

Once the Trial has concluded the Administrator then must assemble and write the decision of the Court submitting to the Enforcement Entity or the Justice if necessary.

- **The Jury:** The Jurors are chosen from (preferably) the Jural Assemblies, they must be a minimum of 21 years and of sound mind.
- **Investigators:** The duties of the Investigator is to obtain as much credible and verifiable evidence as reasonably possible.
- **Court Recorder:** The duties of the Court Recorder is to record all proceedings throughout the Trial.
- **Enforcement:** The duties of Enforcement is to Enforce the instructions issued by the Administrator, and or Justice.

Keep it Simple and use Common Sense