



**A GRAND JURY HANDBOOK FOR THE PEOPLE OF
THE ISLES OF BRITAIN.**

A UNIVERSAL COMMUNITY TRUST PUBLICATION.

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FOREWORD

This handbook provides the ancient historical context of the development of the grand jury's principles and is a step-by-step guide as to how one might go about forming a grand jury to put right any wrong that has been perpetrated by an agent or agency of government and/or fake 'authority' such as a corporation (more on jurisdiction at pages 5 and 10). By no means is it intended to be taken as a definitive guide but, rather, as a rough map of the lawful terrain that may be of assistance to those who wish to establish a Grand Jury in any part of these Isles.

Kindly take note: there will be no assistance from the statist wrongdoers who populate all levels of the corporate-financial control systems of phony governance. Rather, as has always been the case, the remedy *at law* and *in equity* lies in the hearts and minds of the islanders of Britain, which, as always, remains the actual and real source of all sovereignty in these lands.

Many are those who, cut off the ancient history of their ancestry of these lands, are seemingly content to swallow the lies and distortions of a false history which goes back only as far as 1066 or to the arrival of the Romans in Britain, as if nothing of value existed before then. However, such an attitude is foolish in the extreme as it fails to address the factual origins of Natural Law (which is common law) as existent since time immemorial:

“On equally solid grounds of evidence, the social state of Britain has been described as from its first settlement by Hu the Mighty, that of a civilized and polished community. Had no other monument of Kymric antiquity but the Code of British Laws of Molmutius (c. B.C. 400), which still forms the basis of our common or unwritten law, descended to us, we could not doubt that we were handling the index of civilization of a very high order. In such a code we possess not only the most splendid relic of pre-Roman Europe, but the key to all our British, as contra-distinguished from – Continental institutions.” [source](#)

Thus, the author of this handbook states that the Magna Carta is a nullity which cannot be relied upon; the reasoning for this can be read here - <http://www.thebernician.net/the-rebellious-path-of-least-resistance-to-eu-hegemony/>

Please note also - given that until 11 October 2014 there had been no Grand Jury in the isles of Britain for over 81 years, the reader will appreciate that this hand book is subject to further review and amendment on the basis that examples of the best practice for organising GJs will inevitably supplement the contents of this first edition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Much of this handbook uses the work of Bill Thornton, the National Liberty Alliance and the handbook for the Grand Jury as produced by him and/or those at 1215.org <http://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/grandjuryrules.htm>] as well as the Florida Supreme Court whose main tenets are incorporated, as and where appropriate in the FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS section which begins at page 16.

Acknowledgements are also due to those 25 jurists who presided on 11th October 2014 in Nottingham at the first Grand Jury to be formed on these shores since 1931. The subsequent Declarations of that Grand Jury have effectively cleared the way for others to follow. <http://roguemale.org/2014/10/13/first-grand-jury-81-years-sits-british-isles/>

The author is equally indebted to the incomparable work of Michael of Bernicia, founding trustee of Universal Community Trust, a Natural (Common) Law jurisdiction and a man to whom boundless kudos is due <http://universalcommunitytrust.net/>

Any and all freedom loving peoples indigenous to planet Earth.

INTRODUCTION: BACK TO SOURCE - THE REAL LAW

The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land; the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are not the law.

Legislated statutes enforced upon the people in the name of law are a fraud.



Justice without mercy is Godless, and therefore repugnant to the ancient rights and protections as enshrined under Molmutine Law, further established under Anglo-Saxon Law by Alfred of Wessex, and so on through to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the American Declaration of Independence.

Lawmakers were given authority by the people to legislate codes, rules, regulations, and statutes which are merely policies, procedures, and “law” to control the behavior of bureaucrats, elected and appointed officials, municipalities and agencies, but were never given authority to control the behavior of the people of the Isles of Britain (as opposed to the *citizens* of the UK who are bound by the regulations/rules of what is a *de facto* corporate entity). It thus follows that all laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Common Law are null and void.

In the third volume of his Commentaries, page 23, Blackstone states two cases in which a remedy is afforded by mere operation of law.

“In all other cases,” he says, *“it is a general and indisputable rule that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law whenever that right is invaded.”*

“PEOPLE are supreme, not the state.” (Waring vs. the Mayor of Savannah);

“The state cannot diminish rights of the people.” (Hertado v. California);

“...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves.” (Chisholm v. Georgia)

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED: HOW GRAND JURIES CAN BE USED BY ALL PEOPLE.

The reader is invited to consider the following questions,

- *Has one been persecuted by a state-sanctioned extortion agency which ridden roughshod over your common law rights?*
- *Has one been subject to an unlawful eviction?*
- *Has one experienced any form of tyranny perpetrated by individuals working for a bank/Is one a survivor of state-sanctioned banking fraud??*
- *Has one been subject to unlawful action(s) by a man acting as a constable?*
- *Has one experienced a grievous denial of due process of the law?*
- *Has a Judge in a Court refused to provide you with lawful redress?*
- *Has one been subject to an unlawful fine or forfeiture falsely issued by a private corporation that has not been through the court system?*

If so, read on for the remedy is at hand and it lies not in those institutions and/or individuals that have wronged you.

“Historically, the grand jury--which was known as "the voice of the community" or "the people's panel"--was a way of injecting the common sense of the individuals who make up the community into government affairs. Specifically, grand juries were used to bring the everyday person's perspective into two aspects of government: investigating crime and/or community conditions and bringing charges against people who may have committed crimes.” <http://campus.udayton.edu/~grandjur/faq/faq3.htm>

It is accurate to state that there are many individuals across the Isles of Britain who share the view that now is the time for the people to do that which their ancestral lineage has always done and stand up for what is right when faced with the tyranny, thievery and treachery that is so manifestly present throughout every institution of the state-corporatism that falsely claims to govern them, with or without the individual's consent.

It is accurate to state also that many individuals have come to understand that their only remedy lies in the Common Law.

This is known as Natural Law and it is nothing less than the ancient birthright of every indigenous man, wheresoever on this planet he may be.

In the Isles of Britain, the Common Law remains on the simple basis that it cannot be subsumed, repealed or disregarded in any way.

THE ANCIENT HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GRAND JURIES

As it predates Parliament and stretches back millennia and, in any event, is an inescapable fact of life, it is utterly fallacious to claim that the Grand Jury can be subsumed/repealed by any act of a purported 'government'. Thus, its purported abolition was declared void by a Grand Jury that sat in Nottingham on 11th October, 2104.

As previously stated, THE ANCIENT LAWS OF THESE LANDS WERE CODIFIED UNDER *Dyfnal Moel Myd* (B.C. 600)¹ - from which we have the Molmutine Law of the lands of the Isles of Britain. <http://self-realisation.com/ourstory/fraud-of-english-history/>

The leader known as *Dyfnal Moel Myd* ([Molmitius](#)) codified those ancient rights, customs and protections. King Alfred wove it into his [Anglo-Saxon system](#) of law, and the continued existence of Natural (Common) Law, as amply illustrated by the principles of the American constitution, further substantiates it.

Just because it has been deliberately obscured under reams of legalese and phony statutory legislation created by an illegitimate government under a fake Crown, does not and can never mean that it no longer exists.

It is the right of the people to exercise their common sense in matters of justice when the apparatus of the law has failed them by way of a denial of the common law rights and protections due to the individual.

Given that armed insurrection is neither desirable or possible (the elites and their agencies have got all the bullets, after all), the way forward is to form Grand Juries and since 11 October 2014, that way is now clear.

On that date, a Grand Jury consisting of indigenous men and women from across the lands known as the British Isles was convened in the city known as Nottingham.

Prior to that date, the last Grand Jury that sat in these lands was August 29, 1933, at the London Sessions.

In 1933, at the 'debate' to abolish the Grand Jury, the only member of the Commons to speak against the provision was the Marquess of Hartington, who said:

"Suppose it came to pass that we had in this country a Fascist Government which created a whole mass of new offenses-such as holding views disrespectful of the Government . . . (In such case) the grand jury might be a very constitutional safeguard and prove of immense value."

¹ *Dyfnal Moel Myd* (Cooper), modern spelling *Dyfnwal Moelmud*. The name appears as *Dumngual moilmut* in [Harleian Genealogies 10](#). See also [Dumnagual Moilmut](#) at [Early British Kingdoms](#).

[SOURCE: NATHAN T. ELLIFF, "Notes on the Abolition of the English Grand Jury", Summer 1938.]

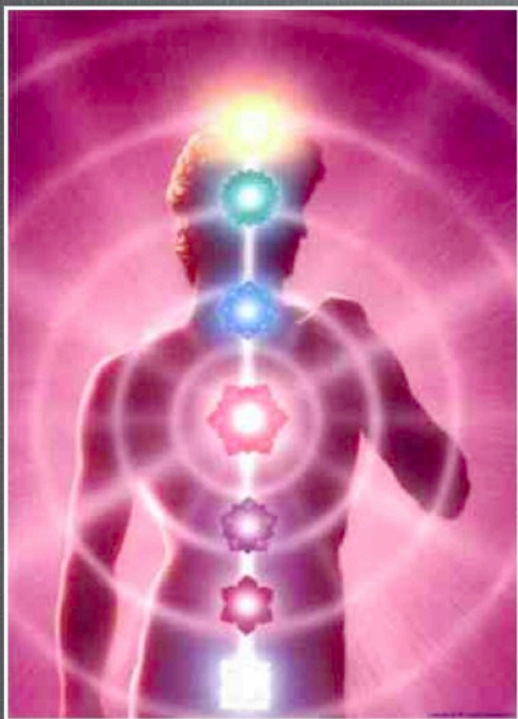
To reiterate: in the Isles of Britain, the Common Law remains on the simple basis that it cannot be subsumed, repealed or disregarded in any way due to the fact it predates Parliament by millennia.

"Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer; but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed." (James 1:25)

Each jurist of a grand jury must sit in his capacity as a natural man (male or female) - not as a citizen, who by being subject to the legislative rules known as statutes is, by definition, an individual who has transferred his natural rights over to the fake state, to whose 'governance' he has acquiesced by accepting the phony benefit privileges such as voter registrations, permits to drive (licence), payment of taxes *et al.*

In other words, and for reasons of expediency, he may only take part as the sentient being he *truly* is, with no one between him and nature under whose laws he journeys through life. This is easily facilitated by forming each grand jury under the superior jurisdiction of Universal Community Trust (UCT). Each jurist therefore sits in his sovereign capacity.

SOVEREIGN



From the Latin adverb *super*: "above" and the Latin noun *regnum*: "rulership; control"

One who is above the rulership or control of another.

One who is not a subject or a slave to another.

PRINCIPLES OF THE GRAND JURY.

As previously demonstrated, as one peers through the mists of time and sifts through the dung heap of statutory enactments, the ancient origins of the grand jury begin to emerge. Gradually, it becomes plain to see that the ancient rights, customs and privileges of the indigenous peoples of these isles stretch back over 2400 years to the time of the man known as Dyfnal Moelmud (Lat. 'Moelmutius'). The fact that he codified a system of law which acknowledged already existent understandings, practices and traditions demonstrates that they were irrefutably founded under immemorial customs.

Therefore, for the purposes of this handbook, Moelmud's reign will be taken as the starting point for all the systems of law, rights and protections that have come to be applied down the millennia.

Indeed, it is fair to state that the common law system of North America, by which we mean the establishment of those very same principles and practices as continued and constitutionally applied by the people (and not the United States *Corporation*, a *de facto* fraudulent form of fake governance) would not exist were it not for the long-established tenets of common or natural law that existed in the British Isles long before many of its indigenous sons and daughters headed west.

The American Common Law Grand Jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights. Rooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history, the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right. In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm's length. Judges direct involvement in the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office. The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised." – **UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS, (1992)**

In that very practical sense, the references in this handbook to any American Grand Jury procedure and/or authority are valid in so far as they all flow from the original source which was the Isles of Britain.



COMMON LAW GRAND JURY

RULES

APPLICABLE LAW

Any and all parties, including the *de facto* government must accept the Natural Law as enshrined under Molmutine Law as, being so established since time immemorial, it predates the formation of any and all so-called government entities of all hues and descriptions, and it cannot be revoked. In a very real sense, it exists in the dna and consciousness of the indigenous peoples of these lands <http://xcomputerdavex.blogspot.com/2013/01/molmutine-laws.html>

<http://www.ldolphin.org/cooper/appen6.html>

The basic requirements and procedures for a common law grand jury, as put forward by Bill Thornton hold good to these islands, but may need some modifying on the basis of their omission of Moelmutine Law and undue reliance on the nullity known as Magna Carta.

Once again, and for the avoidance of any doubt, the author emphatically draws the reader's attention to the factual origins of the trial by jury as being, in its essence, wholly founded in the customs, protections and practices of the ancient British peoples of these Isles. As succinctly expressed by William Probert in *The Ancient Laws of Cambria, 1823* (Note: 'Cambria', 'Cimmerian', 'Cymry' and 'Welsh' all refer to the native peoples of the Isles of Britain, i.e. the indigenous population)

"They (the triads of Dyvnwal Moelmud) are, farther, particularly valuable on account of the light they throw upon that often agitated question, the origin of trial by jury. They induce us to conclude that the Saxons did not bring this inestimable privilege with them from the extensive forests of Germany, but derived it from the eternal blue hills of Cambria. The facts are simply these: the Saxons can produce no proofs of the existence of a jury among them before the time of Alfred the Great; the bosom friend and counselor of Alfred, was Aser Menevensis, a Welsh Bishop ; and the Welsh had at that time a code of laws which distinctly specified a jury, mentioned their number, and stated their qualifications. The simple question then is, did Alfred frame the trial by jury purely from the energy of his own mind, or did he obtain the idea of it from Dyvnwal's triads, through the medium of his friend, the Welshman? Others may view the subject differently, but to my mind the evidence is decisively in favour of the Welsh." William Probert, *The Ancient Laws of Cambria, 1823*, <https://ia902609.us.archive.org/22/items/ancientlawscamb01probgoog/ancientlawscamb01probgoog.pdf>

HOW CONSTITUTED

Grand jury members must be elected by the people (not citizens) of the jurisdiction in which they are operating.

There are no rules defining a procedure for how they are elected. The people, without the influence of government, decide for themselves how the grand jury members are elected.

There must be a minimum of 12 and maximum of 25 members.

QUALIFICATIONS

The members must be "people" of the jurisdiction and not "citizens" of the jurisdiction.

For example, they must be "People of the Isles of Britain," or "People of Nottingham," or "People of the County of Yorkshire"; not "citizen of the United Kingdom" nor "citizen of Nottingham," nor "citizen of the County of Yorkshire."

Each member must be sworn in and promise to observe all of these rules and, so far as within his power, cause all the rules to be observed.

QUORUM

When the grand jury meets - in secret - if any are absent after being summoned, then those present constitute a quorum.

All decisions of grand jury are decided by majority vote of members present.

If any member dies or leaves the country, or in any other way is prevented from carrying out the grand jury's decisions, the remaining grand jurors shall choose another to fill his place and he shall likewise be sworn in.

FINALITY OF DECISIONS

No decision of a grand jury is reviewable in any *de facto* court of the government.

JURISDICTION

Any government transgression against anyone in any respect.

Any government breaking of articles of peace or security.

Any dispute regarding anyone who has been disseised or removed, by the government without a legal sentence of his peers, from his lands, castles, liberties or lawful right.

PROCEDURE I Dispute Settlement

If the grand jury is informed of any dispute regarding anyone who has been disseised or removed (by the government without a legal sentence of his peers) from his lands, castles, liberties or lawful right, then the dispute shall be settled by the grand jury.

PROCEDURE II Enforcement

Four of the members must be shown that because of the government,

A. A transgression has occurred against any one in any respect, or

B. Some one of the articles of peace or security has been broken

The four members must show to the government the government's error.

The four members must ask the government to amend that error without delay.

The grand jury may distrain and oppress the government in every way in their power, namely, by taking the homes, lands, possessions, and any way else they can until amends shall have been made according to the sole judgment of the grand jury.

LIMITATION OF POWERS

The grand jury may not imprison or execute any government personnel or their children.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Anyone (people or citizen) who chooses to help enforce the grand jury decision must first swear that he will obey the mandates of the grand jury, and that with them to the extent of his power he will impose the grand jury's decisions upon the government.

LIMITATIONS ON GOVERNMENT

Being entirely illegitimate, the government is prohibited from doing anything to diminish the effect of the grand jury.

Accordingly the government has forfeited any right to a defence or appeasement and nothing it does can prohibit or diminish the effectiveness of the grand jury..

REACTIVATING THE COMMON LAW GRAND JURY



STRATEGY

(as amended from 1215.org - direct quotations as indicated)

BACKGROUND

FROM THE TRIADS OF THE ISLE OF PRYDAIN AND THE CYMRY (THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH ISLES) <http://self-realisation.com/ourstory/fraud-of-english-history/>

“3. There are Three Pillars of the Social State in the Isle of Prydein. They are the voice of the country, royalty, and judicature, according to the regulation of Prydein.

4. There are Three Pillars of the Nation of the Isle of Prydein.

“The first was HU the Mighty, who brought the nation of the Cymry first to the Isle of Prydein; and they came from the Summer Country, which is also called Defrobani, the Summerland or Atlantia; and they came over the hazy sea to the Isle of Prydein where they settled.

“The second was Prydein, who first organized a social state of sovereignty in the land of Prydein; for before that time there was no justice but what was done by favour; nor any law, except that of superior force.

“The third was Dyrnwal Moelmud, for he first made arrangements respecting the laws, maxims, customs, and privileges of the country and tribe. And by these reasons, they were called the three pillars of the nation of the Cymry.”



(above) Ancient Briton, Brennus, son of Dyfnal Moelmud

From this flowed the body of law developed by King Alfred, who recognising the Moelmutine Laws as being established amongst all, native Britons and Anglo-Saxons alike, incorporated them

into those Laws as codified under his reign. The migration west, to North America, of many indigenous peoples, ensured the spread of this common law:

“When the colonies separated from England, King John retaliated by revoking the charters. Technically, the colonies were without any legal authority to operate. However, civics (the branch of political philosophy concerned with individual rights) was generally taught and known by the people who asserted their rights and maintained order by applying the common law. The people united in the form of common law grand juries and continued the functioning of government.

“As the legislatures matured they slowly increased governmental power while simultaneously reducing personal sovereign power. This was done through a combination of passing pro-government legislation and reducing or eliminating education about civics. Today, two and a quarter centuries later, hardly anyone even knows the meaning of the word, "civics."

“Despite the fact that the state and federal constitutions still acknowledge the common law as the ultimate law system, people everywhere are conditioned to believe that the statutory law and codes are the only source of law. The only remaining common law term generally known among the public is "common law marriage."

“The common law grand jury is now dormant only because of the public ignorance of its powers that supercede all other government entities, including the modern statutorily defined grand jury. Awakenning the grand jury will not be graciously accepted by the government. A strategy is needed to reintroduce this fundamental protection against tyranny and injustice.” (www.1215.org)

“By 1681, an important characteristic of the grand jury had developed: the rule of secrecy. This characteristic set up the grand jury as a bulwark against government abuse. Grand juries were designed to exclude all outside persons, including the government's prosecutors, ensuring that all phases of an investigation (not just deliberation) remained secret. Thus, (British) grand juries functioned to prevent prosecutorial abuses by blocking the king's attempts to prosecute.” <http://fixamerica-fredmars.blogspot.co.uk/2013/08/fixing-government-grand-jury.html>

“PRESENTMENT, crim. law, practice. The written notice taken by a grand jury of any offence, from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the government; 4 Bl. Com. 301; upon such presentment, when 'proper, the officer employed to prosecute, afterwards frames a bill of indictment, which is then sent to the grand jury, and they find it to be a true bill. In an extended sense presentments include not only what is properly so called, but also inquisitions of office, and indictments found by a grand jury. 2 Hawk. c. 25, s. 1.

2. The difference between a presentment and an inquisition, (q.v.) is this, that the former is found by a grand jury authorized to inquire of offences generally, whereas the latter is an accusation found by a jury specially returned to inquire concerning the particular offence. 2 Hawk. c. 25, s. 6. Vide, generally, Com. Dig. Indictment, B Bac. Ab. Indictment, A 1 Chit. Cr. Law, 163; 7 East, R. 387 1 Meigs. 112; 11 Humph. 12.

3. The writing which contains the accusation so presented by a grand jury, is also called a presentment. Vide 1 Brock. C. C. R. 156; Grand Jury." A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. By John Bouvier. Published 1856.

"A PRESENTMENT -- of the grand jury is returned into court, and upon it the defendant is arraigned and tried. It has the same force and effect as a bill of indictment. The only formal difference between the two is that a prosecutor prefers a bill of indictment, and a special presentment has no prosecutor and originates with the grand jury." -- **PROGRESS CLUB v. STATE**

"Every right when with-held must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress." - William Blackstone

STEP 1 - ESTABLISH LEGITIMACY

"The first step is to get public acceptance. Every dictator in history understood the power of the people and cultivated their support either through enticements or threats. Reactivating the grand jury concept will go through four traditional stages: denial, ridicule, violent opposition, then self-evident acceptance.

"Theoretically, the grand jury can meet anywhere, anytime. But that is hardly good image. One way to get public acceptance and minimize denial, ridicule, and violent opposition, is to hold the grand jury sessions in the public court house. The foreman could apply to a court administrator for use of one of the rooms in the public courthouse. If it is refused, then the court administrator should, under common law procedures, be sued for his dereliction of duty.

"The grand jury should follow normal protocol. In other words, if the grand jury begins a process on its own, the resulting accusation is called a *presentment*. If a prosecutor originates a process, then the jury returns to the prosecutor an *indictment* (also called a "true bill") on acceptance, or a "no bill" on denial. [Note: be careful with your words. wrong words may result in inaction!]"

STEP 2 - GAIN PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

"The second step is to start small. The grand jury could take on issues which anyone can easily see should be prosecuted. As public acceptance increases, the grand jury can enlarge its field of inquiry. The grand jury should have a strong public relations program for this step.

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STEP 3 - TAKE ON LARGER PROJECTS

“The third step is to take on grander objectives. If the first two steps are well executed, then this step will be the easiest. With both legitimacy and acceptance established the grand jury can make itself felt.

See [United States v. Williams](#), 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992) for a discussion of separation of powers of government and grand jury.” Source <http://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/grandjuryrules.htm>

Please note, the following has been amended from the Florida Supreme Court’s instruction for grand jurors. Given its attention to the detail, the ancient traditions and processes of the common law grand jury, it *may* prove most useful to any individual(s) seeking to establish a grand jury in his locale. In this sense, it is not to be taken as prescriptive. The references to ‘the Court’, where they do occur, are to be taken as a common law court, wherever in the isles of Britain that may be. Thus, the grand jury has the power to re-establish those laws which have been withheld, subverted and/or corrupted by the current *de facto* court systems operational in these lands. The grand jury is a superior jurisdiction on the simple basis its authority comes from the sovereign people - not the citizens.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS: APPOINTMENT OF FOREMAN, CLERK & OATH OF GRAND JURISTS.

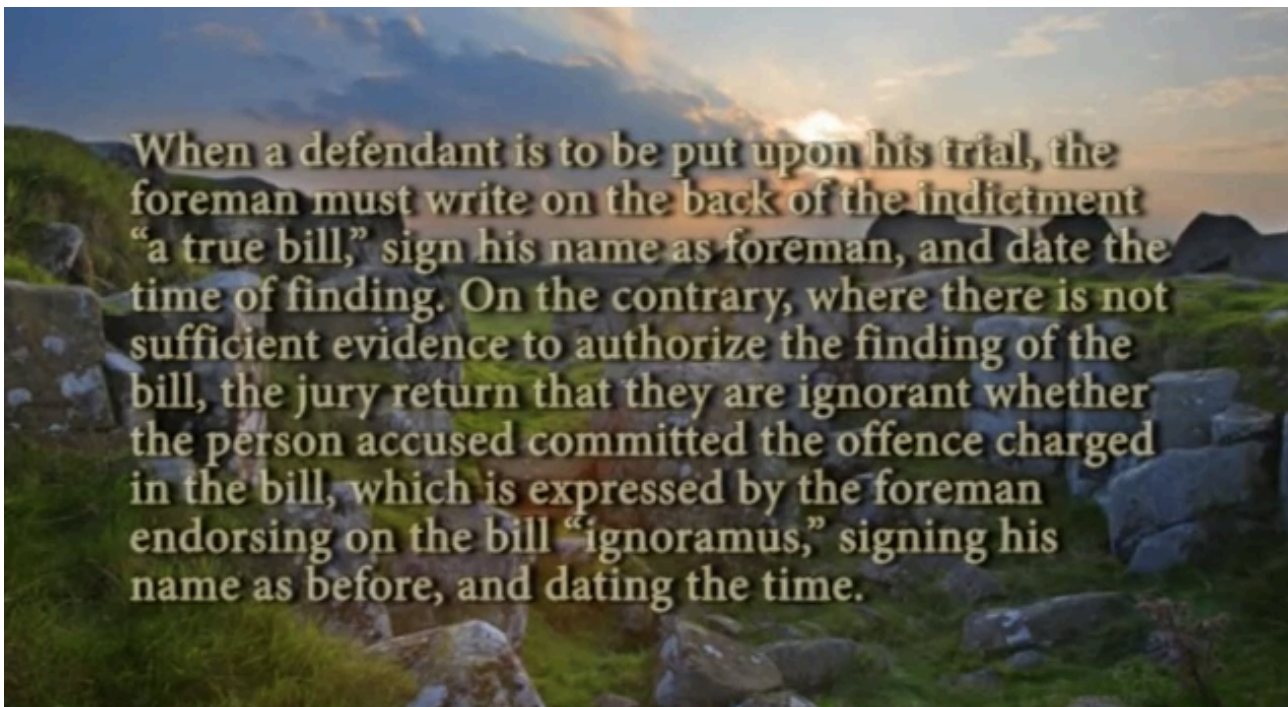
1. “LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, the oath you have just taken now constitutes you the grand jury for _____ (county) (or the nationwide grand jury). Your term begins today and will continue through (date). You will not be expected to remain in continuous session, but you will be called from time to time when circumstances require your consideration. Your immediate duty will be to consider those matters to be presented to you at this time.
2. Your duties are those of an investigative body. You are authorized to inquire into and investigate both criminal and civil matters. You should be fully aware at all times of the enormous power vested in the grand jury. This power carries with it the profound responsibility to see that it is not abused. You are responsible only to the court.
3. Please note that each of you sits here in a sovereign capacity and not as a citizen. Thus, the importance of your service as a grand juror is emphasised by the fact that, for many, this is the last remedy standing and no one has the opportunity to make a more valuable contribution to the administration of justice than your selves.
4. The grand jury system is of ancient vintage. History has proved its effectiveness in regulating the affairs of free people. The time immemorial nature of its existence justifies its continuance as a guard against any and all wrong doing.
5. You always should keep in mind that the grand jury is both a sword and a shield... a sword because the power of the grand jury has a chilling and deterrent effect on those who violate the law... it is a shield because of its power and duty to protect the innocent against persecution.

6. Your service as a grand juror will be a satisfying and rewarding experience for by it you will participate directly in the administration of justice, the due process of which has been denied the sovereign people of these lands for too long. You will have the opportunity, if circumstances justify it, to inquire into, examine, and investigate not only violations of the criminal law but all phases of the civil administration of government and financial control. You should bring to your task your most wholehearted and conscientious efforts. The grand jury is one of the keystones of freedom. Grand jurors upon being called into service are expected to exercise their honest convictions and best judgment in the administration of justice. The grand jury operates freely, unhampered, and subject only to the restraint fixed by the limitations and requirements of the law itself.
7. The importance of your work as a grand juror of this county (or the statewide grand jury) and your grave responsibility must be realized by each of you and be kept in mind during all of your investigations and deliberations.

2. INSTRUCTIONS ON CRIMINAL MATTERS

1. The function of the grand jury in criminal matters is to investigate and determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify an indictment against an accused.
2. It is not your responsibility to try the case and determine whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, and you are not expected to do this.
3. The question of whether a person indicted by the grand jury is guilty or not guilty is determined by a trial jury that will be specially empaneled to try the case. The trial jury hears all the evidence, on both sides, in an adversary proceeding under the supervision of a trial judge. During the trial, the accused is entitled to be present and have the assistance of counsel. A verdict is rendered only after the accused has had an opportunity to see and hear the witnesses, examine the evidence, and have the case argued by counsel. The trial jury will be charged by the trial judge on the law applicable to the case. These safeguards are designed to protect and preserve the common law rights of an accused.
4. Your duty is only to ascertain whether there is "probable cause" to believe that a crime has been committed by the accused. If the evidence is sufficient to constitute "probable cause," then it is your duty to find what is known as a "true bill." If the grand jury does find a "true bill" and it is properly returned in open court, it then becomes the "indictment" on which the accused will be put to trial.
5. "Probable cause," which must be shown to your satisfaction before you will be justified in returning a "true bill," is defined as a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious person in the belief that a particular person is guilty of a particular crime.
6. You should vote to return a "true bill" if you find "probable cause" that a crime has been committed and that the accused probably did commit that crime. There may be instances when it seems probable that a crime has been committed and yet you feel that the accused is not guilty or you have a strong doubt in your mind as to guilt. In those cases you should vote not to return

a "true bill," for in those cases you should keep in mind that you have heard only one side of the case and have no knowledge of the defendant's side of the case.



7. When so justified it is your solemn duty to cause the accused person to be indicted; likewise, when an indictment is not justified, it is equally your solemn duty to clear the accused person by returning the bill, 'ignoramus' - 'no true bill'.
8. The common law of the isles of Britain provides that no person may be tried for a capital crime except on presentment and indictment by a grand jury. A capital crime is one that is punishable by death. Although you have the authority to do so, it is recommended that a grand jury not investigate criminal matters other than capital cases unless they are of such public importance that they justify the additional time and expense of investigation by the grand jury. Again, you should give appropriate weight to the matters you are investigating; the final decision rests with you.
9. It is recommended that the grand jury call witnesses and consider evidence only in those matters that are under consideration for presentment or indictment. You, of course, may continue with any incomplete investigations, or call witnesses and consider evidence as to any new charges against a person already indicted.

3. CIVIL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The grand jury is not limited to investigation of criminal matters. It has broad powers to make inquiries into civil administration, regardless of whether criminal or irregular conduct is charged. It has power to investigate public offices to determine if they are being conducted according to law and good morals. It also has power to investigate the conduct of public affairs by public officials and employees, including the power to inquire whether those officials are incompetent or lax in the performance of their duties.

2. The grand jury should investigate every offense affecting the morals, health, sanitation, and general welfare of the county. It should inquire into matters of governmental administration, including county institutions, buildings, offices, and officers, and, when appropriate, make presentment concerning the physical, sanitary, and general conditions.
3. You are cautioned, however, that a grand jury investigation shall not be made the tool of any group in order to harass or oppress any individual or institution or to pry into private affairs without good cause. Indictments based on street rumors or common gossip will not be permitted. No person should be singled out by the grand jury for the purpose of censure or to hold them up to scorn or criticism by imputation or innuendo. It is improper to make a presentment using words of censure or reprobation so that a public official or any other person is impugned or embarrassed, unless you return a "true bill."
4. This is not to say, however, that the grand jury may not make a fair report on its findings even though the report incidentally may reflect negligence or incompetence on the part of a public official. There are no limitations on the grand jury telling the truth when circumstances justify it. Grand jury investigations of civil matters and local government are not uncommon. They are necessary and commendable if they produce good results. The searching eye and inquiring mind of the grand jury is an effective deterrent to evil and corruption; no one, whether they be, for instance, agents of the financial system, of government or any public entity is above or beyond the reach of the grand jury. A public official or employee who conducts public work in a proper manner has no reason to fear the grand jury, and if there are reasons to do so, you should not hesitate to call any public official or employee before you.

4. PROCEDURE

1. The officers of the grand jury are the foreman and vice-foreman, both to be appointed by those present, and the clerk, to be appointed by the foreman.
2. DUTIES OF THE FOREMAN: To preside over your sessions and see that they are carried on in an orderly fashion; appoint your clerk at your first session; be responsible for seeing that no person participating in or advising the grand jury has any conflict of interest with the duties of a grand juror; report to the GJ any grand juror who the foreman has reason to believe has violated the oath, duties, or responsibilities, or who is subject to disqualification; sign all interim and final reports approved by the grand jurors; return to the court a list of all witnesses who shall have been sworn by the grand jury; and sign presentments and indictments approved by the grand jurors.
3. DUTIES OF THE VICE-FOREMAN: The vice-foreman shall act in the absence of the foreman and perform all the duties incumbent on the foreman.
4. DUTIES OF THE CLERK. The clerk shall keep a private attendance record of the grand jurors present and absent at each session; keep minutes of the proceedings at each session. The minutes shall reflect the subject matter of the proceeding and the names of the witnesses testifying in relation. The clerk shall record the aye and nay vote on each vote taken by the grand jury, but by number only and not by the names of the grand jurors. The clerk also shall sign all interim and final reports approved by the grand jury.

5. Every grand jury shall consist of not less than 12 nor more than 25 persons. A favorable vote of not less than 12 of those present is necessary to the finding of any "true bill," presentment, or report.
6. It is within your discretion to recess from day to day and week to week subject to the requirements of your duties. You are reminded, however, that your term is limited and the time within which you may act likewise is limited. You therefore should attend to your duties diligently and in as short a time as is compatible with the necessary attention to the work to be done.
7. The testimony and statements of those appearing before the grand jury may be recorded by stenographic or mechanical means. Any and all appointees are bound to secrecy when serving the grand jury. The law requires that the notes, records, and any transcriptions prepared by the court reporter be impounded and sealed when your work is completed. Notes may not be transcribed unless ordered by the grand jury itself, and even after transcription they may not be inspected by any person other than the grand jury.
8. Bailiffs provided by the sheriff will be available to the grand jury as needed.
9. This grand jury has a duty to cooperate with any other grand jury investigations being conducted in this county or elsewhere in these lands if the administration of justice requires it, including making reports of your investigation available to any subsequent grand jury of the county (or the nationwide grand jury).

5. DISQUALIFICATION OF A GRAND JUROR

1. A grand juror is disqualified from participating in an investigation of any person to whom the grand juror is related by blood or marriage or when a grand juror has a conflicting interest in any matter under investigation by the grand jury. Grand jurors found to be disqualified may excuse themselves or may be excused by the court, or a majority of the grand jurors may vote to prohibit a juror's participation in the investigation, deliberation, or voting.
2. The court should be promptly advised of the disqualification of any juror.

7. JURY FUNCTIONS ONLY AS A BODY

1. The grand jury functions and operates only as a whole body. No individual or group of grand jurors may make, or attempt to make, any independent investigation whatsoever.
2. The common law provides that, if a grand juror knows or has reason to believe that an indictable offense triable in this county or on these lands has been committed, the juror shall declare that fact to the other jurors for investigation. Individually, a juror may receive information but that information shall be reported immediately to the foreman for investigation if it is of interest to the grand jury or relevant to its investigations.

8. CHILD PROTECTION, ELECTION and TREASON LAWS

1. CHILD PROTECTION: The law requires that the court specifically charge the grand jury, and you are now charged, to investigate any alleged violation of the child protection laws of the so-called 'state'.
2. ELECTIONS: If requested by any candidate or qualified voter, the grand jury, if it convenes during a campaign period preceding an election day, shall investigate to determine if there are any violations of the election code. A "true bill" shall be returned if grounds exist for same.
3. TREASON: the ancient common laws of these lands make it unlawful for any subversive organization or foreign subversive organization to exist or function on these islands. The grand jury charges you that, if you have any information or belief concerning an act of treason against the sovereign people of the isles of Britain, you will report the information to the grand jury immediately. You are further charged that, if circumstances make it appropriate, you will inquire into the nature of the treason and may inquire generally into the purposes, processes, and activities or other matter affecting communists or any related or other subversive organization.

9. OATH

1. It is worthwhile to emphasize the importance of the oath. The oath is prescribed by law and contains, in simple terms, the solemn obligation by which you are bound, and which you must observe in every respect. It contains no unnecessary words. It means exactly what it says.
2. The oath is that -

"You, as grand jurors for _____ County (or nationwide prosecutor) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will diligently inquire into all matters put in your charge and you will make true presentments of your findings; you will not disclose the nature or substance of the deliberations of the grand jury, the nature or substance of any testimony or other evidence or the vote of the grand jury.

"You shall not make a presentment against a person because of envy, hatred, or malice, and you shall not fail to make a presentment against a person because of love, fear, or reward."

3. The importance of this part of the oath binding you to secrecy cannot be over-emphasized. Under no circumstances shall anyone discuss the matters to be kept secret unless he is released by order of the grand jury. Your vote shall never be known; the opinion expressed by any of you on any matter before the grand jury shall never be made known; and the testimony given before you shall not be made known except by order of the grand jury. This secrecy is binding upon you for all time.
4. The oath, like the grand jury system itself, is of ancient vintage. It is in substance the same oath as was administered to grand juries under the common law. It is near perfect. It contains the rules and high standards of fearless and impartial justice that will govern you in your service as

the grand jury of this county (or nationwide grand jury). Its solemn dictates are as appropriate today as they have been since time immemorial.

10. CONCLUSION

1. The instructions you have just been given constitute the general charges that are given to the grand jury as to its duties, responsibilities, and procedures. You are admonished to give careful and serious consideration to all phases of all parts of the charge. You are to follow these charges, and having done so you should act according to the dictates of your own conscience and only in the best interest of the people of the Isles of Britain.

11. APPOINTMENT

1. The court appoints _____ as foreman, and _____ as vice-foreman, or in the case of the statewide grand jury, authorizes you as a group to select your foreman and vice-foreman. The foreman will appoint the clerk and advise the clerk. You may now retire to the grand jury room to begin your work.

SOURCE: http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/jury_instructions/chapters/chapter31/flgrandjuryinstructions.rtf

FOOTNOTES

1. “ *After perusing it (the Code of British Laws of Molmutius, c.B.C. 400), we stand amazed at the blindness which wanders groping for the origin of British rights and liberties in the swamps of the motherland of feudal serfdom-Germany. We need not go so far as to affirm, with a learned author, that “barbarism and slavish institutions first entered Britain with the German Saxon”; but we may safely contend that no part of the Continent could supply Britain with what it never possessed itself.*

British spirit and freedom are wholly of native British origin, and out of Britain they are imitations or fallacies, not realities.

The Continent is an aggregate of nations ruled on the despotic principle. The Anglo-Saxon of America returns out of Britain to just what the Anglo-Saxon of Germany and England was—a seller and driver of slaves.” Lord Chief Justice Fortescue [SOURCE](#)

2. For further background and information on the establishment of grand juries in the Isles of Britain, please watch this video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VanQjwsKz0g>

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