**Unified Illinois Common Law Grand Jury:[[1]](#footnote-1)**

P.O. Box 494; Wadsworth, Illinois 60083

**A True Bill[[2]](#footnote-2) Under Common Law[[3]](#footnote-3)**

“*Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak,  
or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading.*..” -- **U.S. v. Tweel**

**Filed Via United States Postal Service To:**

Clerk of the Court Ruby J Krajick; US District Court for the Southern District of NY

Moynihan US Courthouse; 500 Pearl Street; New York, NY., 10007:

**• Action Required** Under Penalty of Law

• **Official proceeding** 18 USC §1512 • **Clerk is to file** 18 USC §2076 • **Felony to conceal or remove** 18 USC §2071

1. **United States v Williams 1992 -** "the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside ... The Court of Appeals' rule would neither preserve nor enhance the traditional functioning of the grand jury that the "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands ... the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists ... "[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history," Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), 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.' " United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct. 72, 54 L.Ed.2d 83 (1977). 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. Stirone v. United States, 361 U.S. 212, 218, 80 S.Ct. 270, 273, 4 L.Ed.2d 252 (1960); Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 61, 26 S.Ct. 370, 373, 50 L.Ed. 652 (1906); G. Edwards, The Grand Jury 28-32 (1906). 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. United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S. 338, 343, 94 S.Ct. 613, 617, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974); Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(a)."; “The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, (as in electing their functionaries executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved) or they may ask by representatives, freely and equally chosen; that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed; to freedom of person; freedom of religion; freedom of property; and freedom of the press.” – Thomas Jefferson, letter to John Cartwright; June 5, 1824; “The Thomas Jefferson Papers,” Library of Congress [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **TRUE BILL.** A formal complaint, information, or indictment. People v. Lepori, 35 Cal.App. 60, 169 P. 692, 694. A count. State v. Thornton, 142 La. 797, 77 So. 634, 636; State v. Pucketty, 39 N.M. 511, 50 P.2d 964, 965. Accused or arraigned. Code Cr.Proc. § 57. People v. Hickox, 10 N.Y.S.2d 318, 320, 170 Misc. 354. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **COMMON LAW** [Black's Law 4th] - As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures; Common law is not statutes as distinguished from ecclesiastical law, it is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals.; As distinguished from the Ro-man law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems, the common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was, originated, developed, and formulated and is adr. tinistered in England, and has obtained among most of the states and peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock. [Lux v. Haggin, 69 Cal. 255, 10 P. 674]. Constitution For the United States of America Article VI [Supremacy Clause] - 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, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)