

# Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:

P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York, 10595; Fax - (888) 891-8977; [US@uclgj.org](mailto:US@uclgj.org)

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Stephen L. Dean, Petitioner  
498 West 8360 S.; Sandy, Utah 84070

**ALL PAPERS FAXED & MAILED**

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE EMERGENCY HEARING & WRIT CERTIORARI<sup>1</sup>

**TO: Chief Judge** Dustine B. Pead, common law

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH  
350 S. Main Street; Salt Lake City, Utah 84101**

**CASE NO.** 2:15-cr-00166-DB-1, statutory  
**RE:** United States Federal District Court for the District of Utah

Stephen L. Dean  
**PETITIONER**

Against

Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel R Strong, FBI Agent SA Jule Alloreisen,  
U.S. Marshal James A Thompson and Magistrate Judge Dustine B. Pead;

**RESPONDENTS**

**American Jurisprudence Constitutional Law §326.** Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries.- In most of the state Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial, without sale or prejudice, and that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna Charta, chap. 40, which provides; "We will sell to no man. We will not deny to any man either justice or right." The chief purpose of the Magna Charta provision was to prohibit the King from selling justice by imposing fees on litigants through his courts and to deal a death blow to the attendant venal and disgraceful practices of a corrupt judiciary in demanding oppressive gratuities for giving or withholding decisions in pending causes. It has been appropriately said that in a free government the doors of litigation are already wide open and must constantly remain so. The extent of the constitutional provision has been regarded as broader than the original confines of Magna Charta, and such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice not merely by magistrates but by the State itself.

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<sup>1</sup> CERTIORARI. Lat. (To be informed of, to be. made certain in regard to.) The name of a writ of review or inquiry. Leonard v. Willcox, 101 Vt. 195, 142 A. 762, 766; Nissen v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America, 229 Iowa 1028, 295 N.W. 858.

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT FOR DISTRICT OF UTAH**  
350 S. Main Street; Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

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Stephen L. Dean, Petitioner  
498 West 8360 S.; Sandy, Utah 84070

To Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel R Strong, FBI Agent SA Jule Alloreisen, U.S. Marshal James A Thompson and Magistrate Judge Dustine B. Pead **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT** on May 5, 2015, a **PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS** is filed in the above-entitled court.

Special Assistant United States Attorney Daniel R Strong  
185 S State Street, Suite 300; Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

United States Federal District Court for the District of Utah  
Magistrate Judge Dustine B. Pead  
350 S. Main Street; Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

United States Marshal James A Thompson [Jailer]  
Salt Lake County Jail; 3415 S 700 W.; Salt Lake City, Utah 84119

FBI Agent SA Jule Alloreisen  
5424 Amelia Earhart Salt Lake City UT 84116

**IT APPEARING THAT THE APPLICANT IS ENTITLED THERETO**, Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel R Strong, FBI Agent SA Jule Alloreisen, U.S. Marshal James A Thompson and Magistrate Judge Dustine B. Pead is directed, in accordance with Title 28, USC, Sec. 2243, to forthwith release Stephen L. Dean from custody. If Stephen L. Dean is not forthwith released from custody, then within three (3) calendar days after service of this writ Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel R Strong, FBI Agent SA Jule Alloreisen, U.S. Marshal James A Thompson and Magistrate Judge Dustine B. Pead shall make a return certifying the true nature and cause of the detention, and shall show cause why the writ should not be granted.

**ALL RETURNS ARE TO BE MADE TO:** United States Federal District Court for the District of Utah; Chief Judge David Nuffer; 350 S. Main Street; Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. And by fax (888) 891-8977 to Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury by the end of the day Friday May 8, 2015.

Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel R Strong, FBI Agent SA Jule Alloretsen, U.S. Marshal James A Thompson and Magistrate Judge Dustine B. Pead must state in his certified return, plainly and unequivocally:

- 1) Whether he has or has not the party in his custody, or under his power or restraint;
- 2) If he has the party in his custody or power, or under his restraint, he must state the authority and cause of such imprisonment or restraint;
- 3) If the party is detained by virtue of any sworn writ, warrant, or other written authority, a sworn copy thereof must be annexed to the return, and the original produced and exhibited to the Court or Magistrate on the hearing of such return all unsworn documentary evidence will be refused for cause as hearsay;
- 4) If the person upon whom the writ is served had the party in his power or custody, or under his restraint, at any time prior or subsequent to the date of the writ of habeas corpus, but has transferred such custody or restraint to another, the return must state particularly to whom, at what time and place, for what cause, and by what authority such transfer took place;
- 5) The return must be signed and sworn by the person making the same, and, except when such person is a sworn public officer, and makes such return in his official capacity, it must be verified by his oath.
- 6) The applicant or the person detained may, under oath, deny any of the facts set forth in the return or allege any other material facts.
- 7) The return and all suggestions made against it may be amended, by leave of court, before or after being filed.
- 8) When the writ or order is returned a day shall be set for hearing, not more than three days after the return unless for good cause additional time is allowed.

- 9) Because the petition presents issues of fact as well as issues of law, if Stephen L. Dean is constrained by actual physical force, then United States Marshal James A Thompson is required to produce at the hearing the body of the person detained.
- 10) Was the grand jury instructed that code violations are law?
- 11) What documented proof of a crime was submitted to the grand jury?
- 12) Was the statutory grand jury advised of their right of nullification?
- 13) Did the jury members fill out a questioner before being chosen? If so provide copies.
- 14) Are there any affidavits from any witness?
- 15) Are there any documented evidence?
- 16) Are there any affidavits from an injured party?
- 17) Was the court that incarcerated petitioner a court of record proceeding under the common law?
- 18) Did FBI Agent SA Jule Alloretsen give a loaded weapon to the petitioner as admitted in open court, if so why?
- 19) Was a crime committed that initiated the FBI investigation?
- 20) Describe in detail the events that led to the FBI investigation
- 21) Respondents are to answer petitioner's accusations in petition to this body numbered 1-48.

The Court is to notify this body (UUSCLGJ) by fax and next friend<sup>2</sup> by phone, to witness on May 8, 2015, as to the day and time of the hearing to be held at the above said courthouse. At the hearing Chief Judge David Nuffer shall summarily hear and determine the facts, and dispose of the matter as law and justice require under the rules of common law, not chancery, and fax and mail a

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<sup>2</sup> "A next friend is a person who represents someone who is unable to tend to his or her own interest." Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, Rule 17, 28 USCA "Next Friend"

certified copy of decision immediately (24hrs) to the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury, P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York, 10595; Fax - (888) 891-8977; for judicial review<sup>3</sup>.

THE COURT, May 5, 2015

(SEAL)



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Grand Jury Administrator,

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<sup>3</sup> Originally, and in English practice, an original writ commanding judges or officers of inferior courts to certify or to return records or proceedings in a cause for judicial review of their action. Jacob; Ashworth v. Hatcher, 98 W.Va. 323, 128 S.E. 93. For other common-law definitions, see F. N. B. 554 A; Bac.Abr. 162, 168, citing 4 Burr. 2244; In re Dance, 2 N. D. 184, 49 N.W. 733, 33 Am.St.Rep. 768. **CERTIORARI.** Lat. (To be informed of, to be made certain in regard to.) The name of a writ of review or inquiry. Leonard v. Willcox, 101 Vt. 195, 142 A. 762, 766; Nissen v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America, 229 Iowa 1028, 295 N.W. 858.