

Alaska Judicial Corruption Timeline

by Alaska Grand Jurors Association

1955: Alaskan citizens elect 55 Alaska Delegates to write a constitution protecting We-The-People from government tyranny.

1955-1956: Constitutional Convention Delegates write Alaska's Constitution. Other than the right to bear arms, the only take-action right the delegates give us to physically confront and stop government corruption is our citizen grand juries: Article 1, Section 8 ***"The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended."***

By unanimous consent, all agreed that grand juries have the power to investigate and address corruption in government, free from any interference: ***"The power of grand juries to inquire into the willful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments in connection therewith, shall never be suspended."*** Alaska Constitutional Convention, December 15, 1955.

Unanimously, they agreed that the most important duty of our grand juries is to investigate our public officials: ***"The grand jury is preserved, for all purposes, particularly for investigation of public officials."*** Alaska Constitutional Convention Commentary on the Preamble and the Declaration of Rights, December 15, 1955.

Unanimously, they agreed that one of the most ***"invaluable"*** rights an individual Alaskan citizen has is the right to appeal to the grand jury ***"directly"***: ***"The grand jury can be appealed to directly, which is an invaluable right to the citizen."*** Alaska Constitutional Convention transcript page 1328.

Without a single Delegate in opposition, they discussed how it is ***"utterly vital"*** that individual court cases can be appealed to our grand juries: ***"I recall personally a situation eight or nine years ago that brought it to my attention forcefully how the grand jury can be utterly vital. The grand jury in its investigative power as well as for the fact that it is sitting there as a panel sometimes is the only recourse for a citizen to get justice, to get redress from abuse in lower courts...it is the only safeguard a citizen occasionally has when for any reason and very often for political reasons, a case is not dealt with properly."*** Delegate Yule Kilcher of Homer at Constitutional Convention transcript page 1328.

1959: Alaska becomes a state and Alaska's newly formed Supreme Court writes and distributes first "Alaska Grand Jury Handbook". The handbook states: ***"IMPORTANCE OF THE GRAND JURY. In time of peace no citizen can perform a higher duty than that of Grand Jury service. No body of citizens exercises public functions more vital to the administration of law and order. Thus the citizens themselves, by this representative body of Grand Jurors, hold in their own hand the control of the maintenance of law and order throughout the state, through prosecution for crime. The importance of this power cannot be overestimated."*** See original Handbook at alaskastateofcorruption.com.

The handbook then highlights the right of citizens to appeal directly to the grand jury: ***"A citizen is at liberty to apply to the Grand Jury for permission to appear before it in order to suggest or urge that a certain situation should be investigated by it... Charges of crime may be brought to your attention in***

several ways: (4) by private citizens heard by the Grand Jury in formal session, with the Grand Jury's consent." Alaska Grand Jury Handbook pages 5 and 6.

This original handbook also specifically highlights how the grand jury has the *"important duty of making investigations on its own initiative"* to *"investigate how officials are conducting their public trust."* Alaska Grand Jury Handbook pages 6 and 7.

1962: Alaska's newly formed legislature implements statutes reinforcing grand jury rights: **AS 12.40.030** *"Duty of inquiry into crimes and general powers. The grand jury shall inquire into all crimes committed or triable within the jurisdiction of the court and present them to the court. The grand jury shall have the power to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety."* **AS 12.40.040** *"Juror to disclose knowledge of crime. If an individual grand juror knows or has reason to believe that a crime has been committed that is triable by the court, the juror shall disclose it to the other jurors, who shall investigate it."*

1959-1985: Grand jury investigations and recommendations are common. Topics include corruption by judges, district attorneys, and law enforcement officials.

1985: Grand jury investigates Alaska Governor Bill Sheffield for steering a \$10,000,000 state lease to a campaign contributor. Grand jury recommends Alaska's legislature impeach Governor Sheffield.

1989: As a result of the grand jury recommendation Governor Sheffield be impeached, a very divided Alaska Supreme Court issues Criminal Rule 6.1, suspending grand jury rights to investigate and make recommendations. Two of the five justices, Burke and Compton, declare Rule 6.1 is unconstitutional because it violates the plain wording of Article 1, Section 8 of Alaska's Constitution, which states: *"The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended."*

1991: In "O'Leary v. Superior Court" a bare majority of the Alaska Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of Rule 6.1 – with two of the five justices (again Burke and Compton) claiming it was clearly unconstitutional and in fact "mocks" Alaska's Constitution:

"Criminal Rule 6.1, adopted by this court pursuant to its rulemaking authority, not only suspends the power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety, but also permits censorship of a grand jury report generated as result of the exercise of that power before the report is even published. This procedural rule is not the least bit deferential to the "anti-suspension" clause. Indeed, it mocks it. The grand jury, and not the courts, can choose matters on which it reports and recommends, and the manner in which to do so. Criminal Rule 6.1 violates the "anti-suspension" clause of Article 1, Section 8 of the Alaska constitution."

"O'Leary" was the case of an Anchorage teacher who was having sex with his underage students, and this was covered up by public officials. An Anchorage grand jury investigated and wrote a report with recommendations exposing everyone and everything. Alaska's courts then used Rule 6.1 to keep the grand jury report and recommendations under wraps – effectively "suspending" them. Eventually the Anchorage Police Chief, the Anchorage Daily News, the Anchorage Times, the State of Alaska, and the grand jury itself sued - claiming Rule 6.1 was unconstitutional because it gave courts and judges the

ability to suspend, suppress, and censor grand jury investigations and recommendations. In the end, the Alaska Supreme Court (again by the razor-thin majority of 3 to 2), upheld the constitutionality of Rule 6.1 and eliminated - from the grand jury investigation, report, and recommendation – many of the names of those who were involved in the cover-up, along with the evidence against them.

1991-present: Grand jury investigations and recommendations virtually stop. Some investigations/recommendations/indictments which may benefit citizens at the expense of public officials: (1) a full PFD (required by law) (2) Move the capitol (we voted for this).

2004: Evidence surfaces indicating systemic judicial corruption in Alaska - evidence that judges, district attorneys, law enforcement, and private attorneys are: (1) conspiring to rig trials and other proceedings; (2) destroying evidence; (3) committing perjury; (4) falsifying physical trial evidence; (5) falsifying sworn documents to cover up; and (6) threatening physical harm to those trying to expose the forgoing.

2006: After a meeting set up and attended by Congressman Don Young's assistant Greg Kaplan (with help from Senator Ted Stevens' office), FBI Section Chief Colton Seale confirms judicial corruption in Alaska and claims that the FBI is being kept from prosecuting it. Seale, ***"We have had a number of complaints nearly identical to yours [systemic judicial corruption in Alaska]. In every case our investigation expanded rapidly and implicated nearly everyone. But in every case a call came from Washington DC telling us to pull the plug on the investigation."*** When asked if this call originated from one of Alaska's three U.S. congressional representatives, Seale said he ***"wouldn't know."***

2010: Direct evidence surfaces that Alaska's sole judge investigator since 1989 (Marla Greenstein – over 8000 judge investigations so far) is falsifying official investigations to keep corrupt judges on the bench and ruling over Alaska's citizens. See evidence against Greenstein at alaskastateofcorruption.com.

2011-2012: Evidence surfaces indicating the AK Commission on Judicial Conduct; Court System; Bar Association; Department of Law; and Ombudsman are covering up for judge investigator Greenstein.

2017: Alaskan citizens realize grand juries have the power to investigate judge investigator Greenstein and corruption which the government may not want investigated and addressed.

2017: Alaskan citizens realize the Alaska Supreme Court has rewritten the Alaska Grand Jury Handbook to eliminate all reference that citizens have a right to appeal to the grand jury directly - and to eliminate references that grand juries can decide, on their own, what to investigate.

2018: Government officials refuse to allow citizens to appeal to the grand jury directly.

2018-2019: Numerous government officials - including Governor, Attorney General, judges, and district attorneys – refuse to give a petition (signed by about 500 Alaskan citizens and calling for a grand jury investigation into evidence of corruption by judges and judge investigator Greenstein) to the grand jury.

2019-2021: Judges and district attorneys, along with Deputy Attorney General John Skidmore, outright order 6 different grand juries to stop investigating when, on their own initiative, grand juries start to investigate evidence criminally implicating judges and judge investigator Greenstein.

January 2022: Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly, by unanimous vote, passes a resolution supporting Alaska grand jury rights to investigate without interference by government officials – and supporting the right of citizens to appeal to the grand jury directly. Later the Kenai City Council, Homer City Council, Funny River Community Association Board, and other councils/boards pass similar resolutions.

March 2022: Citizens start protesting in front of Kenai Courthouse – claiming grand juries were being unconstitutionally stopped from investigating evidence of judicial corruption and that citizens were being unconstitutionally stopped from appealing such evidence directly to grand juries.

April 2022: Kenai protests strengthen, spread to Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Juneau, Homer, Haines.

June 29, 2022: Judge Jennifer Wells orders another Kenai grand jury to stop investigating, and permanently disbands them from service, after the grand jury, by majority vote, votes to investigate evidence of systemic judicial corruption and cover up. Remember that Alaska’s Constitution states: ***“The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations shall never be suspended.”***

June 30, 2022: Protesters organize a state-wide, indoor courthouse sit-in – to be continued non-stop (even after courthouse closing time and arrests) until the Kenai grand jury is reconstituted, finishes their investigation into evidence of judicial corruption, and makes a public report/recommendation.

July 4, 2022: Felony complaints of Interference With Official Proceedings (see AS 11.56.510) and Jury Tampering (see AS 11.56.590) are filed against Judge Wells, along with Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct complaint. Protesters also start organizing a citizen arrest (see AS 12.25.010; 12.25.030; and 12.25.070) of Judge Wells and Deputy Attorney General John Skidmore for felony jury tampering. Judge Wells announces her retirement the day after the complaints are filed against her.

July 2022: Attorney General Treg Taylor convenes a new (not the one dismissed by Judge Wells) Kenai grand jury to investigate evidence of systemic judicial corruption in Alaska.

August 2, 2022: Kenai grand jury is advised they have a right to independent counsel instead of the State of Alaska attorney advising them (Jenna Gruenstein). Kenai grand jury fires Ms. Gruenstein and is provided private attorney Clinton Campion, even though Campion: (1) formerly worked for the State of Alaska as *“Chief Assistant Attorney General”*); (2) at that time *“investigated”* the same exact evidence of corruption as the Kenai grand jury was now re-investigating (that judge investigator Greenstein was falsifying official investigations to cover up for corrupt judges – including Judge Margaret Murphy); and (3) claimed there was no evidence of corruption. Campion now claims he never told the Kenai grand jury about this direct conflict of interest because he *“forgot.”*

November -December 2022: Kenai grand jury subpoenas judge investigator Greenstein, Judge Margaret Murphy (a judge it appears Greenstein covered up for) and others. The AK Supreme Court immediately issues Supreme Court Order (SCO) 1993 to further strip the grand jury of power to investigate, make recommendations, and indict judges/Greenstein. (See SCO 1993 at alaskastateofcorruption.com) Greenstein lawyers up and refuses to answer the Kenai grand jury’s questions. Judge Murphy answers the grand jury’s questions.

December 15, 2022: Citizens uncover an internal Alaska Supreme Court *“Memorandum”* – which

indicates the Supreme Court bypassed the established and required oversight of their own 13-member Rules Committee – apparently so their unconstitutional suspension of grand jury rights could not be stopped. (See “Memorandum” in “SCO 1993 History” at alaskastateofcorruption.com)

Even more disturbing, when members of the Rules Committee found out about and protested the Supreme Court’s bypassing of the Rules Committee (expressing concerns “*that the rule changes were important and serious changes of a constitutional nature and should not be rushed through*”) and asked there be a Rules Committee hearing, the Supreme Court still went forward with the rule change without a Rules Committee hearing. (See SCO 1993 History at alaskastateofcorruption.com)

December 2022: Citizens start signing a petition calling upon Alaska’s legislature to impeach all five justices who passed SCO 1993 – without established, required, and requested Rules Committee oversight - to unconstitutionally stop the Kenai grand jury from investigating and making recommendations/indictments concerning Alaska’s judicial corruption.

February 6, 2023: Alaska Supreme Court rescinds the part of SCO 1993 which prohibits grand juries from indicting – but leaves in the parts barring citizens from appealing directly to the grand jury and the parts giving government officials the power to dictate to the grand jury who they can subpoena, what they can investigate, and what they can say in recommendations. (See SCO 2000)

April 28, 2023: Kenai grand jury issues a report and recommendation to the Alaskan public on what it found during year-long investigation into corruption by Alaskan judges and judge investigator Greenstein. Campion confirms the grand jury intended their report and recommendation to be made public. Kenai grand jury also indicts Judge Margaret Murphy on felony perjury charges. (See case 3HO-23-00295CR on Alaska CourtView. TV/news stories at alaskastateofcorruption.com)

May 8, 2023: Numerous judges disqualify themselves from Judge Murphy’s prosecution and, *on this day*, Third District Presiding Judge Thomas Matthews assigns the case to himself. (See AK CourtView.)

October/November 2023: Judge Murphy files a motion to dismiss by pointing out her indictment (drafted by Campion) lacked basic specifics all indictment require. (How is this possible when Campion was the Department of Law’s “*Chief Assistant Attorney General*”?) Murphy also claimed her indictment must be dismissed because only 12 Kenai grand jurors were impaneled with 0 alternates. And soon after the grand jury voted to indict her one of them went missing (still missing to this day) – meaning the grand jury no longer had the constitutionally required quorum of 12. Yet how could this happen when Presiding Judge Order # 971 requires 18 grand jurors to be impaneled, not including alternate jurors, 6 of which are impaneled on all other Alaskan grand juries – for a total of 24 jurors.

1 then this was simply signed today because it wasn't
2 presented to the grand jury until today.

3 We also prepared -- I prepared, and it was
4 approved by the grand jury, a report pursuant to
5 Rule 6.1, which will be transmitted to Judge Matthews
6 when I return to Anchorage, even today or -- or Monday
7 morning.

8 So I want the Court to be clear that there
9 were only eleven jurors present yesterday and today.
10 It's my belief, and I think Madam Foreperson believes
11 that there was a majority of twelve that voted to
12 indict Judge Murphy, but they were not -- there was
13 not twelve present yesterday or today.

The above proves that Judge Matthews was in possession of the Kenai grand jury report/recommendation involving Judge Murphy's corruption, cover up, and conspiracy **BEFORE** also assigning himself to preside over the prosecution of Judge Murphy. Which means he put himself into a position to, by himself, undo and hide everything the Kenai Grand Jury had done.

April 15, 2024: Pointing to the missing 12th juror, Judge Matthews dismisses the Kenai Grand Jury's indictment of Judge Murphy.

April 18, 2024: Judge Matthews' office states the Kenai Grand Jury's report and recommendation (already kept from the public for a year) will **NEVER** be made available for public inspection.

June 2024: It is realized that on 1-4-23 Clint Campion was recorded stating: *"The system wants this to go away and they pushed it to me because they thought I would be a conduit to kill this."* This confirms it was no mistake that the Kenai Grand Jury was given an attorney with a direct interest in killing the Grand Jury investigation into judicial corruption, instead of being given the "independent" attorney they requested.

It is also realized that Clint Campion has been recorded stating that it was the intent of the Kenai Grand Jury that their report and recommendation, concerning corruption in Alaska's judges, be given to the Alaskan public.

New York City's 1994 Mollen Commission (Public Investigation Initiated by Mayor Dinkins) *To cover up their corruption, officers created even more: they falsified official reports and perjured themselves to conceal their misdeeds. In the face of this problem, the Department allowed its systems for fighting corruption virtually to collapse. It had become more concerned about the bad publicity that corruption disclosures generate than the devastating consequences of corruption itself. As a result, its corruption controls minimized, ignored and at times concealed corruption rather than rooting it out. Such an institutional reluctance to uncover corruption is not surprising. No institution wants its reputation tainted – especially a Department that needs the public's confidence and partnership to be effective. Since no entity outside the Department was responsible for reviewing the Department's success in policing itself, years of self-protection continued unabated until this Commission commenced its independent inquiries.*

Alaska Grand Jurors Association

PO Box 123

Soldotna, Alaska 99669

(907) 398-6403 cell/text

haeg@alaska.net

alaskagrandjurorsassociation.org

alaskastateofcorruption.com