

Merrimack County Sheriff's Office

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Invoice For Service: Subpeona

BELOIN, GERARD
P.O. BOX 304
NEW BOSTON, NH 03070

Refund: 15.00
Invoice Number: 07-4242-CP
Invoice Date: 06/01/2007

603-487-5049

GERARD BELOIN vs BAHAN, M
Docket Number: 05-S-1305-7

PERSON(S) SERVED & METHOD	DATE	TIME	SERVED BY
BAHAN, MICHAEL Unable to Serve; SEE NOTE BELOW	06/01/2007	03:45pm	none Back

SERVICE FEES	QTY	PRICE	TOTAL
Non Est Fee			
Service Fee	0	15.00	0.00
MISC FEES	QTY	PRICE	TOTAL
POSTAGE	0	1.00	0.00
TRAVEL	0	2.00	0.00
WITNESS FEE CK. #5892	0	30.00	0.00
SENIOR ASSIT ATTY GEN UNABLE TO PROVIDE RES ADD.	0	0.00	0.00
Mileage			0.00
Total Cost			0.00
Less Pre Payment: 15.00 Chk# 5889			15.00
Grand Total For Invoice #: 07-4242-CP Invoiced: 06/01/2007 (Refund Will Follow)		Refund	15.00

LIST OF FACTS QUESTIONING THE CREDIBILITY OF CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
G. MICHAEL BAHAN

In the 1990s Chief Investigator G. Michael Bahan was lambasted by numerous committee members that were part of at least 2 committees set up to investigate the failure of the Judge John Fairbanks investigation. Shortly after G. Michael Bahan concluded that Judge John Fairbanks had committed no crimes, Judge John Fairbanks skipped the country on the run from the FBI. He was one of the FBI's 10 most wanted criminals. He was prominently featured on the television show Americas Most Wanted. He stole millions from elderly clients and granted lenient sentences to young men in exchange for homosexual favors in his chambers. The words “lying”, “puzzling”, “mysterious”, “unbelievable”, “failure”, “disturbing”, “suspicious”, “implausible”, “frustrating” and “political corruption” were used in conjunction with G. Michael Bahan's name to describe his investigation of Judge John Fairbanks. These quotes are from Executive Council Members, Governors, NH State Senators, and NH State Representatives. I happen to concur and I'm in good company. Now, are all of these well respected individuals going to be called liars too?

Four short years after Judge John Fairbanks escaped justice, according to the police report, he committed suicide by tying a plastic shoe bag over his head and suffocating himself until he could not breathe. This type of death is a signature type of killing for organized crime.

Shortly after his failed investigation of Judge John Fairbanks, with a resume that should have gotten him fired and prosecuted, **Investigator** G. Michael Bahan was promoted to **Chief** Investigator.

G. Michael Bahan was the investigator in charge of investigating Prosecutor Kerry Steckowych and Mr. John Janigan for the alleged murder of Dr. Craig Hieber. A one page report for each investigation concluded that neither has committed any crimes. In June of 2007 G. Michael Bahan was subpoenaed to testify at my trial. Chief Investigator G. Michael Bahan, a lifelong resident of NH, is nowhere to be found. No one at the NH Attorney Generals Office will divulge his address.

Chief Investigator G. Michael Bahan of the NH Attorney General's Office is now on the run from the law for failure to investigate the crimes of grand theft larceny, extortion, criminal threatening, arson and murder allegedly committed by Prosecutor Kerry Steckowych and other Goffstown Officials to cover up their crimes. All of this admitted to on tape by one of their “personal messengers”. The “personal messenger” for Prosecutor Kerry Steckowych even goes into detail as to how they poisoned Dr. Hieber. After years of litigation, Dr. Hieber's cause of death has never been determined. No one in the NH media seems to care.

Gerard Beloin
Cell - 603-486-5419

November 14, 1996

Fairbanks Case Prober Puzzles, then Startles, NH Lawmakers

Author: ROGER TALBOT

CONCORD – A muddled explanation of why the Attorney General's Office was powerless to trace telephone calls made to relatives of Newport lawyer John C. Fairbanks while he was a fugitive left legislators puzzled yesterday.

G. Michael Bahan, chief investigator at the Attorney General's Office was asked why, given tips from an informant that Fairbanks was in touch with family, investigators were unable to determine where he may have been calling from.

Bahan told Fairbanks Study Committee he lacked "probable cause" to seek a court order to place "trap and trace" devices on the home telephone of Fairbanks' wife and four children. Bahan also claimed the attorney general's legal authority to trace incoming calls was "negated or lessened" by the fact that Fairbanks, the subject of a four-year international manhunt, had not been arrested before he fled.

The "trap and trace" equipment identifies the originating numbers of telephone calls. It does not intercept the conversation.

Bahan startled the committee when, in response to a question from Acting Chairman Nick Hart, R-Manchester, he acknowledged meeting with retired investigator Thomas H. Hannigan, who conducted the initial phase of the state's Fairbanks investigation.

"You had coffee with him this morning?" Hart said in surprise. "I've sent him requests to appear before our committee. He never answered. I thought he wasn't available. We want to talk to him."

Late yesterday, Hart said he had contacted Hannigan. The retired investigator has agreed to testify today at 1 pm, Hart said.

The attorney general's Fairbanks investigation began in Decemebr 1988 when Hannigan took a call from John H. Tweedy of Washington, who complained of Fairbanks' mismanagement of the trust fund of Tweedy's mentally disabled brother. Rather than ask Tweedy to bring his documents to Concord, Hannigan drove to Washington to talk with him.

Gov. Stephen E. Merrill, who was attorney general when the investigation began, recalled in his testimony on Tuesday that his staff was so busy it was common practice for complainants to meet with investigators at the Concord office.

"The thing that surprised me is that he drove to Washington, New Hampshire," Merrill said.

Merrill resigned as attorney general in February 1989, knowing nothing of his staff's investigation into the financial affairs of the prominent, respected Newport lawyer and district court judge.

That matter was not brought to my attention before I left," Merrill said, adding it was not unusual for him to be aware of investigations.

Among the attorney general's paper is a memo filed on March 29, 1989, that suggests Hannigan put little stock in Tweedy's complaint. Hannigan wrote to then-Assistant Attorney General Andrew W. Serell, who was heading the Fairbanks investigation, "I don't think Fairbanks is guilty of anything more than lousy management, especially failing to make annual (probate court) reports as required by law...I feel we should just interview Fairbanks and resolve the matter."

On April 21, 1989, Serell, in a handwritten note, suggested to Hannigan, "before you do too much digging, you should interview Fairbanks and see if he has answers to Tweedy's questions...If he does, that should end the matter."

Soon, other complaints surfaced and the investigation took on new life. It culminated Dec. 28, 1989, with indictments that charged Fairbanks stole \$1.8 million from elderly clients.

He disappeared the day the charges came down. After he committed suicide in March 1994 in LasVegas, Nev., investigators found he had lived most of his fugitive years under an alias in Quebec City – while they chased dead-end leads from chilly Moose Jaw, Saskatatchewan, to exotic Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

After Bahan testified yesterday, Hart and several other committee members said they may ask Attorney General Jeffery R. Howard to explain the limitations of the state's wiretap law.

The law is strict, permitting investigators to eavesdrop on conversations for no more than 10 days and only when they can convince a judge there is "probable cause" the telephone tapped is used "in connection with" a crime.

On the other hand, the law allows investigators to get a court order to "trap" incoming numbers for 60 days, requiring only they show "the information likely to be obtained is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation."

Questioned by Rep. Alf E. Jacobsen, R-New London, and Benjamin J. DePecol, D-Keene, Bahan said he had "an indication" in August 1992 that Fairbanks was using a telephone charge card obtained from a daughter.

An analysis was done of family members' telephone toll call records, but it uncovered no questionable charge or outgoing calls. The toll records, however, provided no information on the incoming numbers of calls made to the homes of Fairbanks' relatives. That would have required a trap and trace authorization.

"This business about 'insufficient probable cause.' He was a fugitive? What was the probable cause you needed?" Jacobson asked.

Bahan replied:

"To get a trap and trace device, we would have to be looking for crimes, like avoiding prosecution, hindering apprehension or for escape. Because Mr. Fairbanks had not been arrested, it didn't allow us to use the statutory requirements the Legislature had put in (the law)...So we were limited to utilizing other investigative tools, like pulling the telephone toll records, until we could find enough probable cause..."

After Bahan had left, DePecol said, "Somebody in the Attorney General's Office blew it...It seems to me that they had all of the tools necessary to go ahead and find out if Fairbanks was giving his family a call and where it was coming from."

Said Jacobson:

"I don't know whether his is correct or not, but it seems strange that you couldn't get a trap and trace when the person has been indicted and he flees. The fact that a police officer hasn't put his hand on his shoulder seems to me to be the minimal part of it."

"Now that we've looked at the law...it doesn't seem like he gave us a plausible answer," said Rep. Evelyn S. Letendre, R-Bedford.

03-24-1994

Sometimes they are criminals, attracted to the glamour of not going back. Judge John C. Fairbanks, 70, of New Hampshire, stole \$1.8 million from his law clients, disappeared on December 28, 1989, the day after he was indicted, and hid out for years. On Thursday, March 24, 1994, Fairbanks checked into the MGM Grand under an assumed name. On Sunday, he was found dead.

Judge John C. Fairbanks was not a casual man. He succeeded at everything he set out to do. His suicide note, written to his son, was taped to the mirror. This means Fairbanks got to take a good look at himself before he went.

This is almost myth. Fairbanks's actions say to the desperate: I had the thrill of stealing millions. I had the thrill of never going back. If you're going to check out, do it in the city of instant gratification, in the biggest hotel in the world. Do it in Las Vegas.

The reality is that Judge John C. Fairbanks killed himself by putting a hotel shoe bag over his head. The bag was plastic, with a drawstring, the kind normally hung outside a room and filled with a pair of shoes that need polishing. He used rubber bands around his neck to attach the bag securely. It was an off-white color, and presumably he could see neither light nor dark as parts of the bag slid into his mouth, toward his throat, and up into his nasal cavities. Perhaps children were running down the hall outside his room as he was suffocated. Perhaps their parents were arguing over lost money in the casino. Judge John C. Fairbanks died in silence. Alone.

No one commits suicide in this manner. It is possibly the most gruesome way to die.

Tying a shoe bag over someone's head and suffocating them until they can no longer breathe is a signature type killing of organized crime. It is called snuffing someone out to prevent them from talking.