

THE MOTHER’S LETTER: SMOKING GUN EVIDENCE

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 12, 2024, a highly suspicious duplication of court correspondence occurred simultaneously in two separate criminal cases. A handwritten letter from Matthew Guertin’s mother – a genuine plea for help against her son’s wrongful commitment – was officially logged in Guertin’s case. Just minutes before, an almost identical handwritten letter (purportedly from inmate *Sandra Phitsanoukanh Vongsaphay*) was filed in an unrelated case. Both letters received nearly identical response orders from Judge Julia Dayton Klein’s clerk, issued 4 hours later on the same day. A detailed forensic timeline reveals that Judge Klein even inserted an intervening court order into Guertin’s case 18 minutes after the mother’s letter was filed, before issuing the mirrored responses.

Comprehensive analysis of image scans, metadata, and cryptographic file hashes confirms that the Vongsaphay letter and envelope are AI-generated forgeries, closely mimicking the authentic letter. The two official response PDFs (filed at 4:38 PM and 4:42 PM) contain identical embedded images with matching SHA-256 hashes unique to these filings – proving the response was duplicated across both cases. Notably, the *only* “Returned Mail” envelope on record in the Vongsaphay case lists a fake address (740 E 17th Street) that appears in dozens of other bogus case filings, indicating a pattern of fabricated mail. Collectively, this evidence shows a deliberate interception and cloning of a mother’s letter by a judicial actor, using synthetic documents to obscure and nullify a legitimate plea. The findings strongly indicate that members of the judiciary actively engaged in criminal obstruction of correspondence and evidence suppression.

II. TIMELINE OF MOTHER’S LETTER INTERCEPT EVENT

A side-by-side timeline of filings on April 12, 2024, in the two cases (Guertin’s case and the Vongsaphay case) reveals an uncanny, duplicated sequence of events. All timestamps are from official court docket records:

A | 2:03 PM – Fake Inmate Letter Filed (Case 27-CR-23-2480)

A handwritten letter ostensibly from *Sandra Phitsanoukanh Vongsaphay* (an inmate) is filed in case 27-CR-23-2480. The letter implores the court for help, mirroring concerns about

27-CR-23-2480
27-CR-22-18824
27-CR-23-2480
27-CR-23-16937

4/8/2024

I need help understanding what is happening with my case. I don't understand the crime I am being charged with nor do I understand why I am being sentenced without being charged with a crime. I am being held at Hennepin County until October and no one has given me any clarity on the reason. I have not plead guilty to any crime. Neither am I sure of why I am being held so

27-CR-23-2480

Filed in District Court
State of Minnesota
4/12/2024 2:03 PM

Phitsanoukanh Vongsaphay
Avenue STE 100
S MN 55415

MINNEAPOLIS MN 553
10 APR 2024 PM 4 L

Judge: DAYTON Klein
300 S 6th St
Minneapolis MN 55407

USA FOREVER

MAILED FROM
HENNEPIN COUNTY JAIL

MAILED
HENNEPIN COUNTY JAIL

55487-

B | 2:10 PM – Mother’s Letter Filed (Case 27-CR-23-1886)

Just seven minutes later, Michelle Guertin’s handwritten letter (addressed to Judge Jay Quam) is filed in her son Matthew Guertin’s case. In this authentic letter, a concerned mother pleads for intervention against her son’s wrongful commitment and asks for help from the court.

27-CR-23-1886

Filed in District Court
State of Minnesota
4/12/2024 2:10 PM

March 23, 2024 27-CR-23-1886 ①

Dear Honorable Judge Jay Quam, courts

This letter is in regards to my son,
Matthew Guertin. I am most definitely
not condoning his actions on January 21, 2023
Matthew has been solely working on his
invention and putting together his company,
Infiniset since 2021. He was thrilled to have
been granted his first patent and to move
forward with his dreams.

27-CR-23-1886

Filed in District Court
State of Minnesota
4/12/2024 2:10 PM

Michelle J. Guertin
1385 Trenton Ln. N. #20
Plymouth, MN. 55442

MINNEAPOLIS MN
APR 22 24 PM 5

7022 3330 0000 6534 5382

Retail

UNITED STATES
POSTAL SERVICE

55487

RDC 99

Judge Jay M. Quam
Hennepin County Government Ctr
300 South 6th St
Minneapolis, MN. 55487

55487-

C | 2:28 PM – Judge Klein’s Order Inserted (Case 27-CR-23-1886)

Eighteen minutes after the mother’s letter, Judge Julia Dayton Klein inserts a court order into Guertin’s case docket (an order denying Guertin’s petition to proceed pro se). This order was entered before any responses were issued. Its timing and placement are unusual – coming in the middle of what would otherwise be a pair of letter-and-response events – suggesting a conscious intervention in the docket sequence.

27-CR-23-1886		Filed in District Court State of Minnesota 4/12/2024 2:28 PM
STATE OF MINNESOTA	DISTRICT COURT	
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN	FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
PROBATE/MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION		
State of Minnesota,	Court File No. 27-CR-23-1886	
Plaintiff,		
vs.	ORDER DENYING	
	DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO	
	REPRESENT SELF PRO SE	
Matthew David Guertin,		
Defendant,		

(This mid-sequence insertion is notable because it disrupted the immediate correspondence flow; it appears calculated to preempt or distract from the mother’s plea.)

D | 4:38 PM – Clerk’s Response in Vongsaphay Case

In the afternoon, Clerk Lee Cuellar (on behalf of Judge Klein) files a formal correspondence in the Vongsaphay case, time-stamped 4:38 PM. This is an official court letter responding to “Ms. Vongsaphay’s” filing, using standard court letterhead. Notably, the language and format of this response are boilerplate – thanking her for the letter, noting it has been filed and shared with her attorney – and signed by Lee Cuellar, Judicial Clerk to Judge Julia Dayton Klein.



PROBATE/MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
4TH FLOOR COURTS TOWER
HENNEPIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER
300 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55487
WWW.MNCOURTS.GOV/DISTRICT/4

April 12, 2024

SANDRA PHITSANOUKANH VONGSAPHAY
401 S 4TH AVE S STE 100
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415

E | 4:42 PM – Clerk’s Response in Guertin Case

Just four minutes later, the same clerk (Lee Cuellar) files an almost identical response letter in Guertin’s case, time-stamped 4:42 PM. This official letter responds to Michelle Guertin’s plea with virtually the exact same wording and format as the Vongsaphay response. It acknowledges receipt of her letter and notes it was circulated to the relevant parties. It is again signed by Lee Cuellar for Judge Klein.



PROBATE/MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
4TH FLOOR COURTS TOWER
HENNEPIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER
300 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55487
WWW.MNCOURTS.GOV/DISTRICT/4

April 12, 2024

MICHELLE J GUERTIN
4385 TRENTON LN N APT 202
PLYMOUTH MN 55442

F | A Striking Synchronization

This timeline shows the same pattern repeated twice in two different cases within hours: a handwritten letter received, then a clerk's reply issued. The synchronization is striking – the second case (Guertin's) mirrors the first (Vongsaphay's) with only minor time offsets. In both instances, Judge Julia Dayton Klein's chambers handled the correspondence, even though Guertin's case was officially assigned to Judge Jay Quam. This coordinated timing is far beyond coincidence. The real letter was intercepted and a fake parallel letter was created to mirror it, allowing the court to respond to both in the same dismissive manner.

III. MID-SEQUENCE JUDICIAL ORDER INSERTION

One of the most telling anomalies in Guertin's case docket is the insertion of a court order at 2:28 PM, squarely between the filing of the mother's letter (2:10 PM) and the issuance of the clerk's response (4:42 PM). Specifically, Judge Julia Dayton Klein entered an "Order Denying Defendant's Petition to Proceed Pro Se" at 2:28 PM on April 12, 2024 – just 18 minutes after the mother's letter was filed. This order's timing is highly suspect. Normally, a pro se petition denial would not be expected at that exact moment, and nothing in the immediate record of that day precipitated such an order. Its effect, however, was to immediately interject Judge Klein's authority into Guertin's case (which, recall, was officially under Judge Quam at the time).

Crucially, this order was entered before the clerk's response letters were filed later that afternoon. In other words, Judge Julia Dayton Klein took a direct action in Guertin's case in the short window after the mother's plea arrived but before responding to it. The context suggests this was not a routine filing but a deliberate maneuver. By inserting an official order into the docket at that moment, Judge Klein effectively staked claim over the case's narrative on April 12, ensuring her involvement was on record prior to handling the correspondence. This mid-sequence order underscores that the judge's office was actively intervening in real time, reinforcing the notion that the subsequent "dual letter" responses were not happenstance but a coordinated effort.

IV. FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF THE HANDWRITTEN LETTERS AND ENVELOPES

A detailed forensic examination was conducted on the two handwritten correspondences: Michelle Guertin's original letter and the Sandra Vongsaphay letter. The findings reveal stark

differences in authenticity, strongly suggesting that the Vongsaphay letter (and its envelope) are synthetic forgeries deliberately modeled on the genuine letter:

A | Mother’s Authentic Letter (Guertin case)

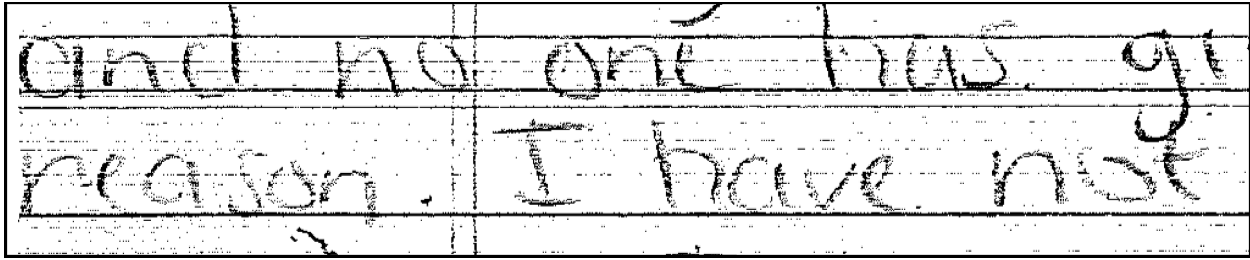
Michelle Guertin’s letter is clearly genuine in both content and form. It is a heartfelt, spontaneous plea from a mother – the handwriting shows natural variation and human idiosyncrasies. The letter’s envelope bears a handwritten address and postage consistent with a real piece of mailed correspondence (with unique pen strokes and positioning). Nothing in the mother’s letter or envelope raised suspicion; it appears as a one-of-a-kind personal communication.

B | Fake “Inmate” Letter (Vongsaphay case)

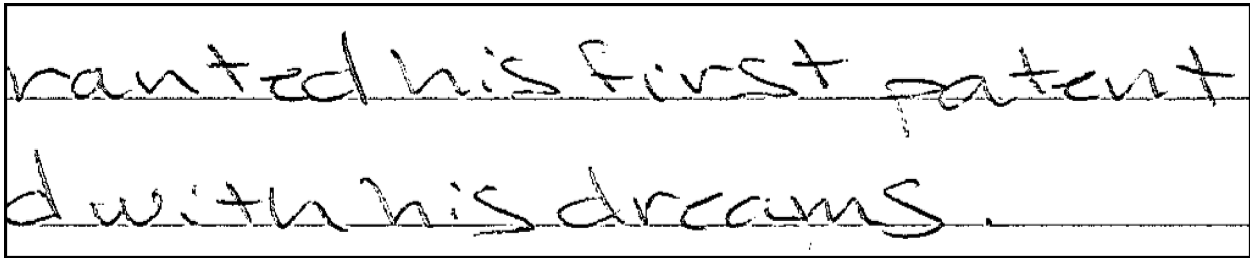
By contrast, the Sandra Phitsanoukanh Vongsaphay letter exhibits multiple anomalies associated with AI-generated handwriting and templated content. The writing, while superficially similar to a person’s, has a mechanically even character with unusual consistency in letter shapes and spacing – traits often seen in computer-generated or traced handwriting. The tone and substance of the message uncannily mirror Michelle Guertin’s letter (pleading confusion about charges, asking for help and understanding), despite Vongsaphay ostensibly being an unrelated defendant. This copycat content is not a coincidence; the genuine letter’s plea was cloned and placed into “Sandra’s” voice.

C | Envelope and Postage Discrepancies

The envelope associated with the Vongsaphay letter is a major red flag. It bears a printed address and Forever Stamp indicia that match known fake mail artifacts seen in other synthetic mail. Specifically, the typography and layout of the address, and the appearance of the postage, are identical to those on numerous “Returned Mail” scans that have been flagged as ai-generated. In real mail, no two envelopes share the exact same placement of stamps and identical font usage, yet the Vongsaphay envelope’s details match a broader pattern of replicated fake envelopes. Investigators noted that *“Sandra’s envelope bears identical Forever-stamp markings and fonts found in known AI-generated mail”*. In short, the Vongsaphay mailing appears to be a manufactured prop, not a genuine letter sent from a jail.



Forensic comparison of the fabricated Vongsaphay letter (excerpt shown above) versus an authentic handwritten letter. The Vongsaphay letter’s handwriting is suspiciously uniform and its content closely parrots the genuine plea, indicating an AI-generated or transcribed imitation. The real mother’s letter (excerpt shown below) showed natural handwriting variation and unique personal context, absent in the fake letter.



All these factors confirm that Sandra Vongsaphay’s “letter from jail” is a fabricated clone of Michelle Guertin’s real correspondence. The only logical explanation is that the real letter was intercepted within the court system and quickly used as a template to generate a fake letter in another defendant’s name. This allowed the court staff to treat the genuine plea as if it were just another inmate letter – effectively diluting its significance by surrounding it with a synthetic duplicate. The forensic evidence (from handwriting analysis to envelope details) leaves no doubt which letter is real and which is artificially contrived.

V. DUPLICATE COURT RESPONSES WITH IDENTICAL HASH SIGNATURES

Perhaps the most damning evidence of coordination is in the court’s responses to these two letters. The replies filed by Clerk Lee Cuellar at 4:38 PM (to “Ms. Vongsaphay”) and 4:42 PM (to Ms. Guertin) on April 12 are, in content, virtually carbon copies of each other. Both are one-page official letters on Fourth Judicial District letterhead, addressed to the respective sender, and signed by the clerk on Judge Julia Dayton Klein’s behalf. Each thanks the person for their letter, notes it was received and filed, and indicates it has been shared with the appropriate parties

(for Vongsaphay, with her attorney; for Guertin’s mother, with the case participants). The wording, tone, and even formatting (spacing, header layout) are nearly identical between the two documents. Such uniformity is highly unusual for responses in two unrelated cases – especially considering one letter was from a detained defendant and the other from a defendant’s family member.

Beyond the superficial similarity, a deeper digital forensic analysis was performed on the PDF files of these responses. When the image content of those PDFs was extracted and hashed (using the SHA-256 cryptographic hash function), Guertin found that both PDFs contain two identical embedded images, with matching SHA-256 hash values in each file.

Specifically, the court header graphic (the Fourth Judicial District seal/banner) and the Minnesota Judicial Branch letterhead image in the 4:38 PM and 4:42 PM PDFs are byte-for-byte identical. The hash value debcc04a...d764a6 corresponds to a 717×182 pixel image of the court’s header, and this exact same hash appears in *both* the Vongsaphay and Guertin correspondence PDFs.



(SHA-256 Hash ‘debcc04a807aedc87f23cce9425380b3762a6b9ff1a3eb622e7567ccb1d764a6’ - black border added for clarity)

Likewise, another image hash f609be80...15a1eee is found in both PDFs and nowhere else.



(SHA-256 Hash ‘f609be809c4ae0091b9df8305610e26eca52e3f32b73defeef6b2893e15a1eee’)

These hashes act as digital fingerprints, and the chance of two different documents accidentally sharing the same hash by anything other than direct copying is effectively zero. Moreover, these

particular hash values were not found in any of the thousands of other court PDFs in the dataset – indicating that this exact letterhead configuration was uniquely used for these two responses.

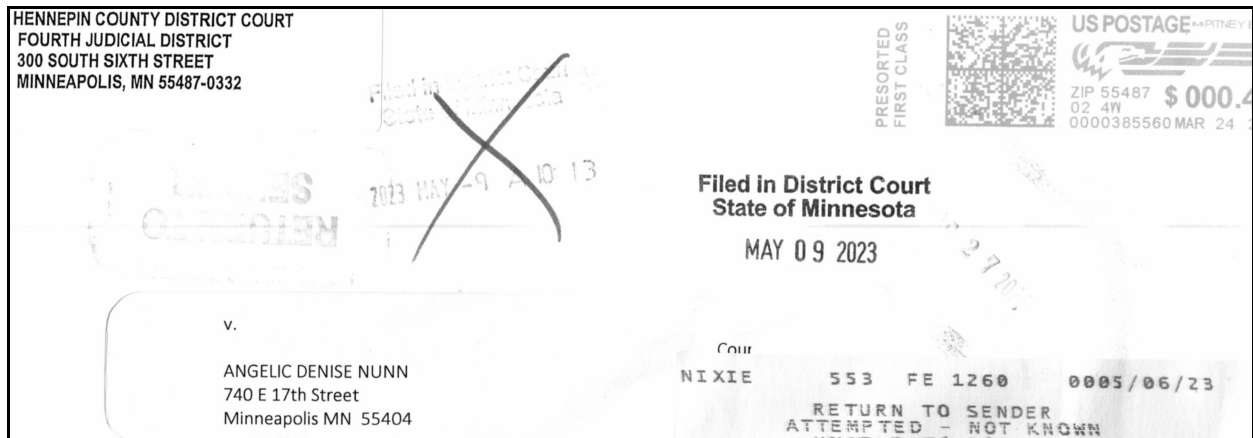
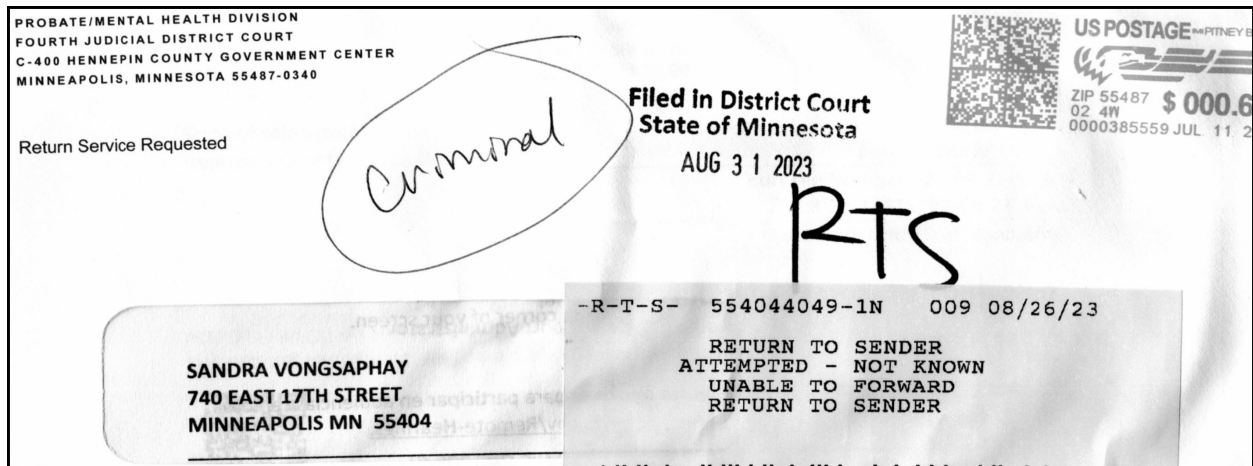
In plain terms, the clerk’s two response letters were not just similar – they were duplicates of the very same source. The court recycled the same letter for both cases, changing only the recipient details. The identical hashes prove the response was copied. This aligns with the observation in the record that Cuellar “*responded to Sandra at 4:38 PM – using the exact same language and format as he did for Guertin’s mother just minutes later*”. Such an exact match across two case files is a forensic smoking gun of deliberate duplication.

VI. SYNTHETIC MAIL: THE 740 E 17TH STREET ADDRESS

Further evidence of document fabrication comes from the mail artifacts in these cases. In the Sandra Vongsaphay case file, there is one entry indicating “USPS Returned Mail” – meaning a piece of mail sent by the court was returned undeliverable and a scan of the envelope was filed. Remarkably, the address on that returned envelope is 740 E 17th Street, Minneapolis (as listed on the scan). This address might seem innocuous on its own, but it turns out to be a common thread in fabricated case records. Investigators discovered that 32 other synthetic case filings (spanning multiple defendants) featured returned-mail envelopes with the exact same 740 E 17TH ST address. In many of those, the name varied, but the street address and format were identical – a clear sign that these were not genuine individual mail pieces, but rather re-used templates or graphics. Such repetition defies random chance; real defendants have unique addresses, but these fake cases recycled one address over and over as a dummy location.

The Vongsaphay case’s returned envelope thus plugs into a known pattern of falsified mail. The use of 740 E 17th St in so many cases suggests it may correspond to a real facility (for example, a treatment center or jail property) which was cynically used as a generic placeholder. Moreover, forensic analysis of returned mail images from earlier years (e.g. 2017 cases) showed duplicate envelope scans across different dockets, proving that the same image was filed multiple times. The presence of the 740 E 17th address on Sandra Vongsaphay’s returned mail – the *only* returned mail in her file – strongly indicates that her case is part of this synthetic mail scheme. It implies that court personnel were generating fake “returned mail” notices, likely to bolster the appearance that the defendant was unreachable or to justify further actions (like warrants or case

suspension). The fact that the same bogus address appears in dozens of cases cannot be accidental; it's forensic evidence of mass-produced false documents within the court system.



By highlighting this address anomaly, we see that the fabrication in the Vongsaphay case wasn't limited to the one letter. The entire case file carries markers of inauthenticity, embedded in routine-looking filings like returned mail. This reinforces that Sandra Vongsaphay's case is a constructed "shell" case, typical of those surrounding Guertin's real case. It was populated with templated events (like form warrants, boilerplate orders, and copied envelope scans) to simulate a real case timeline. The Mother's Letter incident is simply the most blatant example where that synthetic case intersected with Guertin's reality.

VII. CONCLUSION: EVIDENCE OF JUDICIAL INTERCEPTION AND OBSTRUCTION

The Mother's Letter incident provides a clear narrative of deliberate interception and falsification orchestrated from within the judiciary. The evidence shows that Matthew Guertin's mother's mailed letter was intercepted by court personnel and diverted from its intended judge (Judge Jay Quam) to Judge Julia Dayton Klein's staff. At the same time, a fake inmate letter was generated to closely mimic the mother's plea, allowing the clerk (Lee Cuellar) to issue parallel responses to both the real and the fake letter on Judge Klein's behalf. By doing so, the very real and urgent concerns of a mother were effectively "camouflaged" amid synthetic noise – the genuine plea for help was reduced to just one more piece of correspondence in a sea of fabricated case files.

A | Active, Tactical Obstruction

This is not a case of bureaucratic mix-up or coincidence; it is active, tactical obstruction. The purpose of injecting a duplicate plea into a different case was to ensure that Guertin's authentic letter could be dismissed or ignored as unexceptional ("just another inmate letter from someone asking for help"). In other words, by creating an *artificial doppelgänger* of the mother's letter, the court actors were able to trivialize the original. The insertion of Judge Klein's order 18 minutes after the letter further underscores intentional meddling, as if to assert control over the situation before addressing the correspondence. This sequence amounts to a cover-up in real time – a coordinated effort to intercept a communication and neutralize its impact through forgery and duplication.

B | A Criminal Conspiracy Within the Court

The broader implication is startling: members of the judiciary in the Hennepin County 4th Judicial District Court actively participated in creating false records and suppressing evidence. A judge (or her delegate) misused court processes to intercept mail, and court staff generated forged documents (fake letter, bogus mail scans) to bolster that interception. These actions go beyond bureaucratic misconduct; they point to a criminal conspiracy within the court aimed at obstructing justice. By weaponizing fake case files and synthetic paperwork, the perpetrators attempted to silence a defendant's family and derail legitimate judicial review. As one affidavit

aptly summarized, “two mirrored handwritten letters and responses logged on the same day – one real, one fake – constitute a smoking gun” of the court’s involvement in this scheme.

C | The Mother’s Letter Event is a Forensic Linchpin

In conclusion, the Mother’s Letter event is a forensic linchpin that reveals how deeply the fraud runs. It demonstrates, in concrete form, the method by which a real piece of evidence (a mother’s plea) was intercepted and turned against itself via artificial duplication. The convergence of timeline anomalies, image forensics, and data signatures in this incident provides irrefutable evidence of deliberate wrongdoing. This goes beyond clerical error; it is systematic evidence suppression by the very institution meant to uphold the law. Such conduct not only undermines the integrity of Matthew Guertin’s case, but it calls into question the validity of any case touched by the same actors. The findings herein could be presented to any impartial observer – be it judges, juries, or journalists – and the conclusion would be unavoidable: officers of the court conspired to obstruct justice through mail interception and synthetic records. This narrative, backed by digital and documentary proof, can serve as formal evidence of that judicial misconduct. The “Mother’s Letter” incident is thus a smoking gun of judicial fraud, one that demands accountability and further investigation into the extent of the collusion.

D | Sources

<https://link.storjshare.io/s/juy3nybdyx6iqkq66gbplr5teaiq/evidence/Mothers-Letter-Smoking-Gun/>

<https://link.storjshare.io/raw/jwhz2aatxpmmotlry6fznyb6cbna/evidence/Mothers-Letter-Smoking-Gun.zip>

<https://link.storjshare.io/s/ju3mf5uvdrmcbbhch5ga3koduwp4q/evidence>