

"The Company They Keep"  
The Fifth Estate, Canadian Broadcasting Company | October 22nd, 1996  
Transcript of television broadcast

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SOUTHAM FIFTH ESTATE  
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ON THE HOOK  
\*\*START-STORY\*\*  
FIFTH ESTATE  
CBC  
961022  
20:00:00 ET  
21:00:00 ET

GUEST - ROBERT MILLAR, leader, Elohim City; KERRY NOBLE, formerly of CSA;  
STEVEN JONES, Timothy McVeigh's lawyer; JOE ADAMS, bailiff; ROSS MCLEOD,  
security agency owner.

INTRO

HOST - BOB OXLEY, voice-over announcer; TRISH WOOD; FRANCINE PELLETIER

BOB OXLEY (voice-over announcer): Tonight: it was the explosion that  
shook America.

TRISH WOOD: Were you surprised when the Murrah Building was blown up?

KERRY NOBLE (formerly of CSA): No, not a bit.

WOOD: Why?

NOBLE: It was one of the targets that we had talked about at CSA in '83  
The day it happened, as soon as I heard it on the news, I said, The right  
wing's done it, they finally took that step.

OXLEY: But did the alleged Oklahoma City bombers have a connection with  
this secretive radical right-wing community led by Canadian preacher  
Robert Millar.

STEVEN JONES (Timothy McVeigh's lawyer): We are investigating it and  
we've said so publicly. There are too many neat coincidences to exclude  
them.

OXLEY: Trish Wood and The Company They Keep, a report on Elohim City and  
the man who rules it.

WOOD: Are these God's children, these people who come through here?

ROBERT MILLAR (leader, Elohim City): Oh, I think so. I think even TV  
reporters are God's children.

BOB OXLEY: The fifth estate, with Linden MacIntyre, Victor Malarek,  
Francine Pelletier, and tonight, Trish Wood.

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GUEST-ROBERT MILLAR, leader, Elohim City; KERRY NOBLE formerly of CSA; JIM ELLISON, former leader of CSA; RICHARD SNELL, executed for murder (clip); ALAN ABLES, Arkansas prison official associated with Snell case; STEVEN JONES, Timothy McVeigh's lawyer; ANDY STRASSMEIR, Elohim City's security advisor; UNIDENTIFIED cocktail waitresses

THE COMPANY THEY KEEP

TRISH WOOD: Welcome to the fifth estate. It seems hardly a day goes by without headlines about some new and extreme right militia group, full of race hatred and resentful of organized government in the United States. But there's one such group led by a Canadian that's kept very quiet, hidden, almost unknown, right in the heartland of America. Yet the private place called Elohim City appears to have sinister connections to some very public outrages, including the Oklahoma City bombing.

The company they keep includes some of the United States' most virulent and violent white supremacists and Washington haters, and because of that, more and more people are starting to ask questions about Elohim City.

They call their retreat Elohim City, but you won't find it on any map. Deep in the Ozark Mountains, up an isolated dirt road in the American heartland of eastern Oklahoma is the heavily guarded community. Outsiders are unwelcome. At first glance it looks like a down-on-its-luck hippie commune. The spiritual leader is a grandfatherly Canadian, Robert Millar. But to his 100 followers he preaches not about peace, but war.

ROBERT MILLAR (leader, Elohim City): We face trouble, sickness, disease, racial violence....

WOOD: Their religion is Christian Identity. The faithful believe Scots and other white northern Europeans are God's chosen people, ethnic purity is divine. But Millar denies their beliefs are racist.

(to Mr. Millar) I didn't see a black person in your community.

MILLAR: No, you didn't.

WOOD: How come?

MILLAR: Well, there's a lot of other people you didn't see either.

WOOD: Any Jews here?

MILLAR: No.

WOOD: How come?

MILLAR: We call ourselves racialists, not racists. We've also been called purists. We encourage them not to mix with other races.

WOOD: Millar's flock also hate government. They remember how at Waco, Texas, another far right religious community, dozens died after a botched federal raid in 1993. Elohim City is taking no chances. Local law enforcement officers say when they approached the grounds several years ago to serve legal papers, they were met by teenagers with guns.

(to Mr. Millar) Do you train your people in weaponry?

MILLAR: Yes, we have several people. We have one person here that's ex-Marine, he's very good at weaponry. We advise our parents not to let their children to have toy guns, but when they get 13 or 14 and are responsible, then they've given safety training and trained to hunt. And most of our young people are dead shots.

WOOD: Dead shots and ethnically pure. One third of the people who live here are Millar's offspring - so many, in fact, the whole community calls him grandfather. Millar himself was raised in Kitchener, Ontario, by a pacifist Mennonite father. Millar rejected those teachings and left Canada 45 years ago, after he had an apocalyptic vision.

MILLAR: It was about future events in the western world primarily, and on this continent. I saw a time of terrible wartime destruction. Whitby, on the east side of Toronto, for instance, I saw it in flames. I saw the West Coast devastated, Cape Canaveral, Houston - it was just like a movie screen going. You see these terrible things, and reluctant to see it, sort of aghast at it. That was about 1948, I think.

WOOD: But these things were blowing up? Is that what you were seeing, or were they...

MILLAR: Yes.

WOOD: But today some suggest Elohim City may be connected to a very real apocalypse. On April 19, 1995, it was the blast heard round the world. The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City was blown apart, 168 people killed, 19 of them young children. Within days of the bombing the FBI arrested 27-year-old Timothy McVeigh and an army buddy of his, Terry Nichols. But the indictment said the two men had conspired together and with other unknown. A year and a half after the bombing the other unknown remain unknown, but a series of unexplained coincidences and events raise questions about several men connected in one way or another either to Elohim City, to April 19 or to a failed 13-year-old plot to blow up the Alfred Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

The coincidences start with this man, Richard Wayne Snell, a convicted murderer executed on the same day as the Oklahoma bombing. With him the day he died was his old friend and the patriarch of Elohim City, Robert Millar. In the early 1980s Snell as an influential player in an Arkansas militia shown here in training. The CSA - or The Covenant, The Sword and the Arm of the Lord - was dedicated to the violent overthrow of the American government. Its members made regular pilgrimages to Elohim City. Millar taught them about God, they taught Millar about guns.

Kerry Noble was second in command in the CSA.

KERRY NOBLE: I loved Millar from the time I first met him. I highly respected him for years. When he first met us, the paramilitary was like

a new revelation to him. They hadn't had any kind of paramilitary at Elohim City at that point, but it was something that he grabbed on to right off the bat.

WOOD: Millar also befriended the leader of the CSA, Jim Ellison, who rallied his troops with anti-government speeches.

JIM ELLISON (CSA, clip): If God does not judge this nation and put the rod of correction on this nation, then he's going to have to resurrect Sodom and Gomorrah and apologize, because this nation is guilty before God.

WOOD: To punish the guilty nation Ellison and Snell came up with several plots in 1983. One was to bomb a federal government building. Today there's nothing left of that target, only a memorial fence honouring the dead. This CSA plot had been to blow up the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, the same building that would be destroyed 13 years later.

NOBLE: I still look at things like this and realize how close we were, and, you know, that this could have been me having done this.

WOOD: Kerry Noble, now reformed and a critic of the extreme right, speaks openly about the 1983 plot.

(to Mr. Noble) Were you surprised when the Murrah building was blown up?

NOBLE: No, not a bit.

WOOD: Why?

NOBLE: It was one of the targets that we had talked about at CSA in '83. The day it happened, as soon as I heard it on the news, I said, the right wing's done, they finally took that step.

WOOD: What did Ellison and Snell say about the Murrah Building?

NOBLE: It was, to them and to all of us, it was the perfect building: so many government agencies in one building, and very low security in an area that nobody would suspect it, and that would have more effect on the country than if you did a building, say, in New York City or something.

WOOD: Jim Ellison, later in a sedition trial, would testify he scoped out the Murrah Building and others for Snell and an associate.

ELLISON (clip): ...Wayne Snell had been... had made a trip to Oklahoma City, and Wayne came back and told me about different buildings that he had seen, wanted to know if I would look at them with him sometime. And Steve talked to me and gave me a description of these buildings and asked me to design a rocket launcher that could be used to destroy these buildings from a distance ... (inaudible) heavy, large buildings.

WOOD: Ellison and Snell never got their chance. On April 19, 1985 the CSA encampment was surrounded by federal agents. Millar travelled to Arkansas to support his besieged friends; they surrendered. It would not be the last time April 19 would be embraced as an historical milestone by the extreme right.

Jim Ellison and the other CSA leaders were arrested. Kerry Noble served 26 months on weapons charges.

(to Mr. Noble) Do you think - and I know this is a guess - that Snell or Ellison told Mr. Millar about the early plans to blow up the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City?

NOBLE: Yeah, I think Ellison has confided everything to Millar, so Millar would have known.

WOOD: In fact, Jim Ellison became part of Millar's family. Shortly after the Oklahoma bombing he moved from Florida to Elohim City and married one of Millar's granddaughters. We were able to get these pictures of Ellison while he was rebuilding Elohim City's church. Millar insisted we not speak to Ellison.

(to Mr. Millar) Mr. Ellison, who was here and does not want to be filmed, plotted with Mr. Snell in 1983 to blow up the Murrah Building. Do you know that to be true?

MILLAR: No, I don't know that to be true.

WOOD: You never knew that?

MILLAR: I don't think it is true. Now, I know about this story....

WOOD: Mr. Ellison admitted it under oath.

MILLAR: I don't think your statement, Patricia, is accurate.

WOOD: And what is the inaccuracy then?

MILLAR: He didn't say they plotted to blow up a building. They discussed possible methodologies - sort of makes me think of a bunch of men gathered around having beer and saying, Hey, this is how you can rob a bank.

WOOD: Millar developed an even closer relationship with the other bombing conspirator, Richard Snell. Snell's plans for the Murrah Building were foiled by his arrest for the murder of a pawnbroker he thought was Jewish and a black state trooper.

RICHARD SNELL (clip): Got out of my van and I shot Officer Bryan twice from the hip.

WOOD: In Arkansas Snell was found guilty and condemned to death. On death row, Richard Wayne Snell was more influential than ever. He became a symbol, a kind of political prisoner to fellow extremists. From prison he continued his campaign against the federal government, writing a newsletter, and articles for militia papers. Then in early March 1995 the state of Arkansas set Snell's execution date. Incredibly, it was April 19th, a date that would inflame both Snell and his supporters. Militia newsletters whipped up fury about Snell's execution date, connecting it to far right flashpoints such as the Waco disaster. It was also around this time, police say, that Tim McVeigh obtained a falsified driver's license, choosing as his birthdate April 19th.

Former CSA leader Kerry Noble thinks McVeigh was in some way inspired by the condemned Richard Snell.

(to Mr. Noble) Did you ever think that it was a coincidence that Tim McVeigh - if, in fact, he did it - chose that building?

NOBLE: No, I don't think it's any coincidence. When you bring that into account with the declaration of war that we made, the pressure that the older leaders of the groups are putting on the younger followers to do something in a major way before they die - no, it's no coincidence.

WOOD: No coincidence.

NOBLE: Not in my book.

WOOD: How would McVeigh have known about the earlier plans for the Murrah Building?

NOBLE: It's very feasible and likely that he would have kept in communication with certain people and said...you know, then if somebody said, well, what would you recommend as a starting place - it's very likely he could have said, well, this is what we had picked out.

WOOD: Alan Ables was a senior Arkansas prison official closely associated with the Snell case.

(to Mr. Ables) If you're on death row, are you allowed to send mail out to whomever you choose?

ALAN ABLES (Arkansas prison official associated with Snell case): Absolutely.

WOOD: Is it monitored? Is it read by anybody?

ABLES: No, no. We don't censor the mail at all.

WOOD: Is it possible, in your view, that a conspiracy could have been plotted through the mail between Mr. Snell and someone else?

ABLES: Oh, I think so.

WOOD: Elohim City's Robert Millar visited Snell frequently in prison - Millar's name is on the approved visitors list as Snell's spiritual advisor. But if Millar knows or suspects about any connections between Snell and McVeigh, he isn't saying.

(to Mr. Millar) Is it possible that Timothy McVeigh was inspired to blow up the Murrah Building by Mr. Snell's execution?

MILLAR: I don't know if that's possible.

WOOD: It is a coincidence that boggles the imagination if, in fact, that's all it is.

MILLAR: Yes, yes, yes. I hope that will come out in this trial, I hope we have a good trial, a clear trial, and I hope those things will come out into the open.

WOOD: The lawyer in charge of assuring his client, Timothy McVeigh, gets a good trial, is Steven Jones.

STEVEN JONES (Timothy McVeigh's lawyer): We have suggested in court that the thought occurred to us...two things: first, that there were some people very angry at the government for executing Mr. Snell on what is, to them, an important day, April the 19th; and that number two, the building destroyed was the very same building that Mr. Snell, according to sworn testimony, had wanted to destroy - raising the possibility in our mind, well, did somebody decide to give the old man a going away gift?

WOOD: Do you think that Elohim City is any way either directly or indirectly involved in this case?

JONES: I don't know that I would say that Elohim City is. I think it is possible that people who may have been in and out of Elohim City may be involved. Certainly we are investigating that, but I'm not making any allegation at this time. But we are investigating it and we've said so publicly. There are too many neat coincidences to exclude them.

WOOD: The coincidences continue with evidence that Timothy McVeigh had been in the vicinity of Millar's remote community. In 1993 McVeigh got a traffic ticket on a small country road about 30 kilometres east of Elohim City. McVeigh also stayed at a motel about a half hour's drive west of Elohim City in the fall of 1994, when the FBI alleges the bombing the conspiracy began.

(to Mr. Millar) I have to ask. Has Timothy McVeigh ever been here?

MILLAR: As far as I know, he's never been here, and I very much doubt he's been here without my knowledge.

WOOD: Could he have been here but you missed him?

MILLAR: It's possible.

WOOD: It's possible.

Whether or not McVeigh ever set foot in the 1,000 acres owned by Elohim City, he appears to have connections to some people who live there. Just two weeks before the blast in Oklahoma City, Timothy McVeigh - or somebody using his credit card - made a phone call that, so far, no one can explain. The call was to Elohim City and the caller asked to speak to Andy. The man the caller was apparently trying to reach was Andy Strassmeir, Elohim City's security advisor. Strassmeir is the son of a prominent German politician and a former German army officer. He insists he met McVeigh only once in his life, at a Tulsa gun show in 1993. The fifth estate tracked Strassmeir down in Berlin.

ANDY STRASSMEIR (Elohim City's security advisor): ...(inaudible) that we exchanged business cards. I don't think I got his. As I said, I forgot about this person when I walked out of the show in Tulsa, you know, because it was just one of many people I met there. But it's possible that he remembered me and that he had a card from our church.

WOOD: And embarrassed Millar first told the media no such phone call had been made.

MILLAR (clip): Nobody here has any knowledge of ever talking him.

WOOD: But the phone records clearly show the call to Elohim City was made just shortly after a call to reserve the Ryder truck that was used in the Oklahoma blast. When presented with the evidence from the records, Millar changed his story.

MILLAR: We spent a lot of serious time saying, Can anybody remember this phone call? And eventually someone said, well, I could have got a phone call where somebody asked for Andy - I don't remember just what day, but that might have been it. So we have very vague, indefinite information from our side to either disprove or prove it.

WOOD: But it is a link that's worrisome.

MILLAR: Yeah, sure.

WOOD: Why did McVeigh call a man here that he claims to have met two years ago for five minutes?

MILLAR: That's a legitimate question, open to great speculation.

STRASSMEIR: I don't know, you know. I heard he made a lot of phone calls, you know, and was telling people that something's going to happen. And yeah, it's possible that he was calling up people where he thought they were sympathetic.

WOOD: There are other things Strassmeir can't explain. He insists he was never in Kansas where McVeigh lived for a time, and met McVeigh only the once. But Strassmeir and his roommate, Mike Brescia from Elohim City, may have been seen far away in the small Kansas towns where McVeigh used to hang out. We spoke to several people who say they saw Strassmeir and Brescia there. Two women who were friends with McVeigh say they saw Strassmeir and Brescia in McVeigh's company as far back as 1992.

Even more curious, just 11 days before the Oklahoma bombing, some say they spotted the three men at a strip club in Tulsa, Oklahoma, called Lady Godiva's. It was Saturday night, April 8th. We showed photographs of Andreas Strassmeir and his roommate, Mike Brescia, to five women on shift that night. They were all so frightened, they wanted to protect their identities.

(to unidentified women) OK, so what I'm asking is if any of you people who were here April 8 - and you were all here - can identify this man as being in the club on that night.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

WOOD: And why do you remember him specifically?

UNIDENTIFIED: Face.

WOOD: And you?



UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, I did.

WOOD: You do remember him?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, I do.

WOOD: And you remember him for what reason?

UNIDENTIFIED: His buck teeth.

WOOD: His buck teeth.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

WOOD: What about this man? Was he in here that night?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

WOOD: How sure are you that he was in here that night?

UNIDENTIFIED: Positive.

WOOD: And why are you positive?

UNIDENTIFIED: Because I recognize him and I remember him sitting back in a booth.

WOOD: Brescia wouldn't talk to us and Strassmeir denies he was ever at Godiva's, but a cocktail waitress claims she remembers seeing Strassmeir sitting next to Timothy McVeigh. One of the dancers also recognized McVeigh's photo.

(to unidentified cocktail waitress) You saw this man in here.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

WOOD: And how do you remember? What makes you remember seeing him in here that night?

UNIDENTIFIED: From one of the girls. I just heard her say something about a couple of guys, there were a couple of weird guys, she wanted somebody to go sit with them.

WOOD: A couple of weird guys.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, uh huh.

WOOD: And did she point this man out as one of the weird guys?

UNIDENTIFIED: She said something about some guy named Terry(sic) McVeigh - that's all I heard.

WOOD: So she mentioned his name to you?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

WOOD: Eyewitness identification can be unreliable and it's not illegal to be in a bar with someone who's later accused in a bombing. What makes this encounter so important is that someone in Godiva's that night was boasting about an event that hadn't happened yet, an event that would make him famous on April 19, 1995.

That boast was caught on this videotape obtained by the fifth estate. It's from the security camera in the club's dressing room. One of the dancers walks in to tell her friends about a customer she's been sitting with. Remember: what you're seeing was recorded 11 days before the Oklahoma blast.

UNIDENTIFIED: ...he goes, I'm a very smart man. I said, you are? And he goes, yes, you're going to find a (inaudible) and they're going to hurt you real bad. I was, like, oh really? And he goes, yes, and you're going to remember me on April 19, '95, you're going to remember me for the rest of your life.

WOOD: Two weeks ago the FBI interviewed the women from Godiva's, and one of them says she may have to testify at Timothy McVeigh's trial. In the days after the strip club boast, the FBI says Timothy McVeigh was planning his plans. In Kansas, they allege, he picked up the Ryder truck that would carry the explosives. The bomber headed towards Oklahoma City, where on April 19th he would meet his destiny.

Meanwhile, on death row in Arkansas, Richard Snell, the man who had plans to blow up the Murrah Building 13 years before, was awaiting his destiny, also on April 19th: death by lethal injection. The governor had been receiving warnings to delay, but he refused. April 19th would stand.

About two weeks before the execution, Robert Millar warned the government about the significance of April 19th for the extreme right. Then the condemned man began issuing warnings of his own.

Prison official Alan Ables: A few days before the execution I began to hear things from the director, the wardens, just talk in the office, that strange things were going on, Snell was talking strangely, he was, you know, making statements that were a little scary catastrophic events, things were going to happen. This date, April 19th, was going to be something that the governor would regret perhaps.

WOOD: The fifth estate has obtained the prison record which gives a minute-by-minute account of Snell's final days. Snell warned April 19th would be a bad day to kill him, he even warned of a bomb. Snell's former comrade in arms, Kerry Noble:

(to Mr. Noble) Are those the ravings of a man about to be executed or are they the comments of a man with a plan?

NOBLE: I think a man with a plan, I think a man who is taking the satisfaction that his death may mean something after all and that it may be the catalyst that puts somebody over the line to do what he himself didn't get the chance to do.

WOOD: What kind of precautions did you take?

ABLES: I moved my wife, I moved her aboard of a federal installation to spend the day and possibly the next night, if she need be, because I didn't feel safe with her being home.

WOOD: You were that worried.

ABLES: Oh, absolutely.

WOOD: The Arkansas prison was on alert. For the first time in the state's history a condemned man was moved to the execution chamber 50 kilometres away by helicopter. But the increased security precautions were in the wrong place. When the terror struck, it struck in Oklahoma City at 9:02 a.m. On April 19th a Ryder truck parked in front of the Alfred Murrah Building exploded. The building that Richard Snell had targeted back in 1983 was finally destroyed.

The Snell death-watch log notes that at 12:20 p.m., the day Snell was to die by lethal injection, the prisoner requested the TV be turned on. It records that what he watched was coverage of the Oklahoma City bombing. At 12:30, the log notes, Richard Wayne Snell smiled and chuckled.

Robert Millar was with Snell later during his final hours.

MILLAR: He had the same kind of feelings of empathy for the occupants of that building that I had.

WOOD: Which was what on his part?

MILLAR: Well, what a terrible thing to have innocent men, women and children killed.

WOOD: Did he say that to you?

MILLAR: Yes, indeed.

WOOD: When?

MILLAR: On the day of his execution.

WOOD: He did.

MILLAR: He's the one that raised the subject. He said, You heard about the bombing?

WOOD: He told you he was upset, thought it was terrible.

MILLAR: Yes.

WOOD: It's interesting. We have the death-watch log, minute by minute...

MILLAR: Yes.

WOOD: ...which does record his reaction upon seeing the Oklahoma bombing on television in his cell. "News 4 special on the situation in Oklahoma. Inmate Snell watching newscast, smiling and chuckling", says the death-watch log.

MILLAR: Now, that could be, but....

WOOD: Why would he laugh at the Oklahoma bombing?

MILLAR: I can't answer that.

WOOD: And it doesn't bother you to know now that he did chuckle when he saw it on TV? That doesn't in any way change your view of the man?

MILLAR: That's the way that guard recorded it. I have limited respect for some of those guards.

WOOD: So he's wrong.

MILLAR: He may be.

WOOD: But he may be right.

MILLAR: He may be.

WOOD: Just past 9 p.m. prison spokesman Alan Ables got the call confirming Snell was dead.

ABLES (reading Snell's final words): "Look over your shoulder, justice is on the way. I wouldn't trade places with you..."

WOOD: He read Richard Wayne Snell's final words.

ABLES: "...hell has victory. I am at peace."

WOOD: Richard Snell asked to be buried in a place where he might find peace, and it was Robert Millar who drove him there, carrying Snell's body away to lay his old friend to rest in a simple grave at Elohim City.

(to Mr. Millar) Why would you bury such a man on this property?

MILLAR: We don't think that any of us are too good to accept the remains of any person, criminal or otherwise.

WOOD: This guy was a bad man.

MILLAR: Well, I don't know how much you know about him.

WOOD: Some people suggest that there has to be some connection between the Oklahoma City bombing and Elohim City when you look at the fact that Jim Ellison, who is living here now, did plot to blow up the Murrah Building in 1983; you visited Mr. Snell, who was also involved in that plot; Tim McVeigh called here; and Mr. McVeigh and Mike Brescia were allegedly hanging around in a bar together. Is this all coincidence?

MILLAR: Well, the Unabomber spent... took his training in Harvard University. I think we would do our country an injustice to start a terrible investigation, of implying that Harvard University is a seedbed of destroying the government.

WOOD: But this is not Harvard. This is a small community where people hold like-minded views.

MILLAR: Yet here are some people that came through, that we tried to help, and if they were involved, good heavens, obviously we didn't help them as much as we could have or should have or would have.

WOOD: Obviously you didn't.

MILLAR: Yes. If they were involved. So it's not obvious until you prove they were involved.

NOBLE: I think that probably Millar knew that something major was going to happen. Now, whether he knew the exact details, chances are he probably did not, because he would not want to know specific details at first. But I think he knew something major was going to happen.

WOOD: Reverend Millar, your critics suggest that you sit back, you don't get involved, that you're too darned cagey to get your hands dirty.

MILLAR: Let me tell you something. If I knew something like that was taking place then or today, I'd do everything I could do to prevent it and, if necessary, call in government agents to help stop it.

WOOD: About three months after the bombing Millar asked both Andy Strassmeir and Mike Brescia to leave. Still, embarrassing coincidences continued to dog Elohim City. November 1995: Ray Lampley and his wife were arrested for plotting to bomb Jewish and anti-Klan groups. FBI affidavits said they planned to test their bombs at Elohim City. Two months later a gang called the Aryan Republican Army was busted, charged with robbing a dozen banks to finance white supremacist activity - two gang members had been residents of Elohim City.

(to Mr. Millar) Did you also not have a connection to... there were some Aryan robbers who stayed here as well, weren't there?

MILLAR: That's what I heard.

WOOD: That's what you heard. The Lampleys wanted to test a bomb here, they testified?

MILLAR: Well, that idea was pretty well exploded in court.

WOOD: Yeah. Are these God's children, these people who come through here?

MILLAR: Oh, I think so. I think even TV reporters are God's children.

WOOD: Stick with us, won't you? When we return Francine Pelletier goes on the trail of some guys who may be on your trail.

TRISH WOOD: That's our program for tonight. I'm Trish Wood. For Francine Pelletier and all of us at the Fifth Estate, good night.