

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WHEN ASKED WHY (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WOULD DO SOMETHING LIKE THAT HE REPLIED "IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TIM MCVEIGH WHO WOULD HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN THE BRAINS BEHIND SUCH A BOMBING". (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) DENIED ANY PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OR INVOLVEMENT IN THE ACTUAL BOMBING. HE WENT ON TO DESCRIBE MCVEIGH AS A "ROLLING STONE" WHO WAS INFATUATED AND PISSED OFF ABOUT THE WACO INCIDENT. MCVEIGH WAS EVIDENTLY A FREQUENT VISITOR TO THE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND HAD WORKED AS A LABORER ON OCCASION AT THAT LOCATION. MCVEIGH'S CONNECTION TO THE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WAS THROUGH THE U.S. ARMY WHERE HE SERVED WITH (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) INDICATED THAT MCVEIGH TRAVELED TO WACO, TEXAS, APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR AGO AND SENT PICTURES BACK TO HIM. MCVEIGH WAS ENROUTE FROM MICHIGAN TO ARIZONA LOOKING FOR WORK. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) STATED THAT MCVEIGH HAD SOME SERIOUS ALLERGIES WHICH PRECLUDED HIM FROM WORKING ON FARMS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

THE TOPIC OF EXPLOSIVES WAS THEN BROACHED WITH (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WHO STATED THAT MCVEIGH WAS FAMILIAR WITH THEM AND HAD MADE SMALL EXPLOSIVE DEVICES WHILE ON THE FARM. IN REFERENCE TO THE TELEVISED REPORT OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMB. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) STATED THAT EVERY FARMER IN THE UNITED STATES POSSESSED SIMILAR MATERIALS FOR BLASTING TREE STOMPS, ETC. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ADMITTED TO BEING FAMILIAR WITH EXPLOSIVES INCLUDING AMMONIA NITRATE AND FUEL OIL MIXTURES WHICH HE OFTEN USED TO BLAST STOMPS.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

FARM.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) FURTHER STATED THAT THEY REMEMBER SEEING JIM MCVEIGH AROUND THE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND DESCRIBED HIM AS "FUN TO BE AROUND". THEY INDICATED THAT MCVEIGH WOULD SUDDENLY APPEAR AT THE FARM, STAY A FEW WEEKS, AND THEN DISAPPEAR. THEY CAN REMEMBER SEVERAL OCCASIONS WHEN THE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) EXPERIMENTED WITH EXPLOSIVES. THESE EXPERIMENTS WERE DESCRIBED AS SOMEWHAT COMICAL BECAUSE MANY TIMES THESE EXPLOSIONS WERE "DUDS".

WITH REGARD TO THE ALLEGED PRESIDENTIAL THREAT, IT APPEARS THAT MUCH OF THE RHETORIC IS BASED ON A NEIGHBORLY FEUD/SEXUAL TRIANGLE. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) HAS APPARENTLY MADE SOME STRONG COMMENTS, BUT NOTHING THAT CAN BE CONSTRUED AS A VIOLATION OF TITLE 18, USC. SECTION 871 (THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT).

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

ON 4/26/95, 8:10 A.M., THE DETROIT OFFICE DUTY AGENT, SPECIAL AGENT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WAS CONTACTED BY A FEMALE CALLER WHO IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) STATING THAT SHE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING THE OKLAHOMA BOMBING. THE CALLER WAS INITIALLY REFERRED TO THE FBI NATIONAL HOTLINE, HOWEVER (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) STATED THAT SHE WISHED TO DEAL WITH A MALE AGENT OF THE SECRET SERVICE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) FURTHER STATED THAT SHE BELIEVED THAT THE UNIDENTIFIED SUSPECT #2 IN THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING HAD FLED TO CANADA AND THAT THE FBI WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO INVESTIGATE THIS INFORMATION IN CANADA.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) STATED THAT ON 4/25/95, BETWEEN 4:00 AND 5:00 P.M., SHE SAW A MAN RESEMBLING THE SKETCH OF JOHN DOE #2 AT A COFFEE SHOP IN HAMTRAMCK, MICHIGAN (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) DESCRIBED JOHN DOE #2 AS AVERAGE HEIGHT, MEDIUM BUILD; DARK BROWN HAIR, APPEARS TO BE OF SERBIAN HERITAGE. SHE FURTHER INDICATED THAT THIS COFFEE SHOP IS LOCATED NEAR THE HAMTRAMCK CITY HALL ACROSS FROM THE SAINT JOSEPH NURSING HOME CLOSE TO HOLBROOK AVENUE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) FURTHER STATED THAT JOHN DOE #2 WAS WITH TWO OTHER MEN. THE FIRST OF WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS A W/M, HEAVY SET; TALLER THAN JOHN DOE #2; OLDER THAN JOHN DOE #2; DARK BROWN HAIR AND STRONGLY RESEMBLING JOHN DOE #2. (POSSIBLY HIS FATHER) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) INDICATED THAT SHE HAS SEEN THIS PERSON IN WINDSOR, CANADA, ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. THE SECOND INDIVIDUAL SHE DESCRIBED AS A W/M, WITH BLOND HAIR, AND POSSIBLY OF RUSSIAN HERITAGE.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) STATED THAT JOHN DOE #2 AND A MAN RESEMBLING HIM WERE WEARING HATS AND SCARVES. SHE ALSO SAID THAT THE THIRD MAN ATTEMPTED TO SHIELD JOHN DOE #2 FROM HER VIEW. PLUS SHE INDICATED THAT SHE THEN LEFT THE COFFEE SHOP BEFORE THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS AND DID NOT SEE THEM ARRIVE OR DEPART. A CHECK OF THE BRESSER INDEX SHOWED THAT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WITH THE ABOVE PHONE NUMBER LIVES (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

ON 4/26/95, THIS INFORMATION WAS PERSONALLY HANDED TO SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AT THE FBI COMMAND POST, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ON 4/27/95, AT APPROXIMATELY 9:15 A.M., SPECIAL AGENT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A SUBJECT WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS THE "COYOTE". THIS INDIVIDUAL CLAIMED THAT HE KNEW THE LOCATION OF TWO INDIVIDUALS THAT COULD LEAD THE AUTHORITIES TO SUSPECT #2 (JOHN DOE #2). "COYOTE" STATED THAT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) W/M, LATE THIRTIES OR EARLY FORTIES, DARK BROWN HAIR, BEARD, GLASSES, AND (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (UNKNOWN SPELLING) BLACK MALE, 50 TO 55 YEARS OF AGE, TALL, 270 LBS., DRIVING A BLACK 1995 CHRYSLER LHS, KNEW OF AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WHO RESEMBLED THE SKETCH OF JOHN DOE #2. "COYOTE" STATED THAT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WOULD BE AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS AT 10:30 A.M., THIS DATE: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) "COYOTE" SUGGESTED THAT AN INVESTIGATOR SHOULD MAKE AN ENTRANCE FROM THE REAR OF THE BUILDING. "COYOTE" CLAIMED

THAT THIS WAS THE LOCATION OF SOME TYPE OF LOAN OFFICE AND THAT THREE TO FOUR OCCUPANTS WERE INVOLVED IN THE COLLECTION OF OVERSEAS FUNDING FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA.

ON 4/27/95. THIS INFORMATION WAS PERSONALLY GIVEN TO SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AT THE DETROIT FBI COMMAND POST BY ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

ON 4/27/95, ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM AN ABC PRESS SOURCE CONCERNING POSSIBLE SUSPECTS/ASSOCIATES OF SUSPECTED OKLAHOMA BOMBER TIMOTHY MCVEIGH. ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) W/M, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ADDRESS: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) IS A FRIEND OF TIM MCVEIGH. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ENTERED THE ARMY RESERVE 4/13/88. OUT OF DETROIT AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE, COMPANY C, SECOND BATTALION, 16TH INFANTRY AT FORT RILEY KANSAS, WHICH WAS THE SAME UNIT THAT TIMOTHY MCVEIGH WAS ASSIGNED TO. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT SUSPECT/ASSOCIATE #2 MAY POSSIBLY BE JOHN DOE #2 WHO IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE OKLAHOMA BOMBING. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

WAS ASSIGNED TO THE BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE, COMPANY C, 2ND BATTALION, 16TH INFANTRY, IN FORT RILEY, KANSAS WHICH IS THE SAME UNIT THAT TIMOTHY MCVEIGH AND (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WERE IN. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THIS UNIT ON 9/6/88 APPROXIMATELY 11 DAYS AFTER (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ENTERED THIS UNIT. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DISCHARGED FROM

MILITARY ON 12/26/91.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

ON THIS SAME DATE, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS PASSED TO SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AT THE COMMAND POST LOCATED IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ALSO PASSED THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO RAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) IN SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

ON THIS SAME DATE, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) MET WITH SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OF THE FBI, DETROIT, AND PROVIDED HIM THE SAME INFORMATION THAT WAS AFFORDED SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND RAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

ON 4/28/95, SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AISAIC'S (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) MET WITH ATF SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND HIS SUPERVISORY STAFF, AT AIF HEADQUARTERS. SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) HAN ADVISED THAT HIS OFFICE WOULD CONTINUE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND UPDATES RELATIVE TO THE MICHIGAN MILITIA AND THE BOMBING IN OKLAHOMA.

ON 5/5/95, PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL GIVE THE COMMENCEMENT SPEECH AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN. AIF WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) WILL PROVIDE MANPOWER FOR THE COMMAND POST AND ALL ID TEAMS.

THE RESULTS OF FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF FUTURE TELETYPES UNDER THE ABOVE FILE NUMBER.

2. ON-GOING EFFORTS

ON FRIDAY APRIL 21, 1995, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) -DETROIT RECEIVED A CALL FROM ASAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ID. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ADVISED THAT SUSPECTS IN THE BOMBING HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AND TRACED TO DECKER, MICHIGAN.

CONTINUING ON 4/21/95, SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) IMMEDIATELY MET WITH ASAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) FBI-DETROIT. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) CONFIRMED SUSPECTS MCVEIGH AND (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) AND THE LOCATION IN DECKER, MICHIGAN.

THE FULL ASSISTANCE OF THE DETROIT FIELD OFFICE WAS OFFERED. (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(D) WERE ENROUTE TO DECKER IN HOPES TO OBTAIN AND EXECUTE A SEARCH WARRANT FOR THE (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

POSTED: WED, APR 26, 1995 3:55 PM EDT
FROM: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
TO: idall
SUBJ: oklahoma message

MSG: JKJF-2021-2947

POSTED: TUE, APR 25, 1995 5:42 PM EDT
FROM: ID3
TO: FLD
SUBJ: OKLAHOMA BOMB INCIDENT
//PRIORITY//

MSG: LKJF-2020-8671

FROM : HEADQUARTERS (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FILE: 127-672-20075
TO : ALL FIELD OFFICES
SUBJECT : INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING INCIDENT

REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR, DATED 04-19-95, RKJF-2019-1217, WHICH ADDRESSED THE INITIAL DETAILS OF THIS INCIDENT AND DIRECTED ALL OFFICES TO HEIGHTEN THEIR SECURITY AND REPORT ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION TO THE ID DUTY DESK. ADDITIONAL REFERENCE IS MADE TO THREAT ADVISORY 95-5, DATED 04-24-95, YKJF-2020-4186, WHICH DISCUSSED THE POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF THE SUSPECTS IN THIS BOMBING WITH RIGHT-WING PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE CONCURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF REPERCUSSIONS BY THESE GROUPS BASED ON MEDIA/GOVERNMENT SCRUTINY OF THEIR MEMBERS/ACTIVITIES.

THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION HAS ASSIGNED CASE NUMBER 127-672-20075 TO THE BOMBING INCIDENT, AND THE ID DUTY DESK CONTINUES TO COORDINATE THIS SERVICE'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE INVESTIGATION.

FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL ARE REQUESTED TO CONTINUE THEIR INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNTERPARTS, AND TO COMMUNICATE ALL INVESTIGATIVE DEVELOPMENTS RELATIVE TO THIS CASE TO THE ID DUTY DESK. ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE ABOVE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE ID DUTY DESK AT

(b)(7)(E)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS, WILL BE THE TOPIC OF A FUTURE TELETYPE.

HEADQUARTERS (ID/DIB/REGION 3)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)



I
♥
TARITA

New soldier:
McVeigh
joins the
army, 1988

'Is a civil war imminent? Do we have to shed blood to reform

Release In Full



DATE: 6/2/95

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET
EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER

TO: Intelligence Division ATTN: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

FROM: ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) - El Paso Intelligence Center

TOTAL PAGES (Including This Sheet): 21

REMARKS: # 775

Positive match on Timothy McVeigh.
See attached 20-page DEA reports.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

USSS PROGRAM COORDINATOR - ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

FTS/Commercial
USSS Network FAX
Commercial FAX
Secure FAX

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E)

EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER

Switchboard . . FTS/Commercial (b)(7)(E)
24 Hour Watch : FTS/Commercial

NU

INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 1/4

This file is provided for informational purposes only.

Bureau: Equifax

Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY J
Social Security Number: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Date of entry: 04/95

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Date of entry: 10/93

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Date of entry: 03/93

RETURN=More Information P#-Page E-Exit to Summary
Alt-Z FOR HELP* ANSI * FDX * 9600 N81 * LOG CLOSED * PRINT OFF * ON-LINE

INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 2/4

Bureau: Trans Union

Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY J
Phone number: 0-006-2593
Social Security Number: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Date of entry: 03/95

Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES
Phone number: 0-006-2593
Social Security Number: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Date of entry: 12/94

RETURN=More Information P#-Page E-Exit to Summary
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INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 3/4

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 08/94

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Bureau: TRW

Name: TIM J MCVEIGH
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 10/92

Name: TIMOTHY JAMES MCVEIGH
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

RETURN=More Information P#-Page E-Exit to Summary
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INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 4/4

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 07/93

Name: TIMOTHY JAMES MCVEIGH
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 10/89

Name: T

Alt-Z FOR HELP* ANSI * FDX * 9600 N81 * LOG CLOSED * PRINT OFF * ON-LINE

TIME: 11:55:40

METRONET ON-LINE INFORMATION SYSTEM

DATE: 04/21/95

----- M A N E ----- VER : 4.2
 OPTION : U (H)DA (M)BRS (A)DDR (P)HN (S)IP (C)ITY (S)TATE (U)S
 (M)ENU (H)ELP (F)WD (B)ACK (W)METRO AREA (X)CLEAR
 SELECTION : FILE : R (R)ESIDENTIAL (B)USINESS

NAME : TIMOTHY MCVEIGH FIRST NAME (Y/N) : Y STREET NAME (Y/N) : N
 HOUSE# : STREET:
 CITY : ST : US ZIP CODE: PHONE #: () -

ALL STATES

SEL NO		NON LOR HOH
1	TIMOTHY MCVEIGH (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	03
2	TIMOTHY MCVEIGH (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	02 *
3	TIMOTHY MCVEIGH (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	02
4	TIMOTHY R MCVEIGH (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	02

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF DATA FOR YOUR SEARCH.
 INFO * VT102 * FDX * 2400 E71 * LOG CLOSED * PRINT OFF * ON-LINE

Date of entry: 08/94

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Bureau: TRW

Name: TIM J MCVEIGH
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 10/92

Name: TIMOTHY JAMES MCVEIGH
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

RETURN=More Information P#-Page E-Exit to Summary
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INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 4/4

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 07/93

Name: TIMOTHY JAMES MCVEIGH
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

Address:

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 10/89

Name: T

Alt-Z FOR HELP* ANSI * FDX * 9600 N81 * LOG CLOSED * PRINT OFF * ON-LINE

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INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 1/4

This file is provided for informational purposes only.

Bureau: Equifax

Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY J
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709
Date of entry: 04/95

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 10/93

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 03/93

RETURN=More Information Pf=Page E=Exit to Summary
Alt-Z FOR HELP* ANSI * FDX * 9600 NS1 * LOG CLOSED * PRINT OFF * ON-LINE

INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 2/4

Bureau: Trans Union

Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY J
Phone number: 0-006-2593
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 03/95

Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES
Phone number: 0-006-2593
Social Security Number: 129-58-4709

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Date of entry: 12/94

RETURN=More Information Pf=Page E=Exit to Summary
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INFORMATION AMERICA NETWORK--PEOPLE FINDER
1 Search Key: 129-58-4709
SSN TRACKER-CREDIT BUREAU HEADERS--Detail

21-APR-1995
Page 3/4

Address: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

MAIL MESSAGE

ATTN: ID REGION 3

PRINTED: APR 21, 1995 11:59 AM EDT
STATION: *SMJ4876
SEQ # : APR21.0119
ATTEMPT: 1

POSTED: FRI, APR 21, 1995 11:58 AM EDT
FROM: NCI
TO: ID3(URG)
SUBJ: NCIC RESPONSE

MSG: VKJF-2019-7071

NL01 TKJF-2019-7043
DCSS12703

NO IDENTIFIABLE RECORD IN THE NCIC INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION INDEX
(III) FOR NAM/MCVEY,TIMOTHY.SEX/M.RAC/W.DOB/042368.PUR/C.
NOTICE -- THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF MATCHING
RECORDS IN LOCAL, STATE, OR FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES THAT ARE
NOT INDEXED IN THE NCIC III. IF YOU DESIRE A SEARCH OF THE FBI
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES, A FINGERPRINT CARD SHOULD BE SUBMITTED.
END

PTMS REFERRED CASE ABSTRACT

CASE TITLE: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES

CASE NUMBER: 127-671-0021857

DATE ESTABLISHED: 05/15/1995

UPDATE DATE: 08/30/2016

PHYSICAL FILE **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

CASE STATUS: Closed

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

Subject Number: 127-671-0021857-1

Subject Name: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES

Suffix:

PIC: DE Deceased

SIC

Physical Descriptors

Sex: Male **Race:** White

Height: 6ft 02in **Weight:** 160

Eyes: Blue **Hair Color:** Brown

Identifiers

DOB: 04/23/1968 **SSN:** 129-58-4709 **Citizenship:**

POB City: **POB State:** **POB Country:**

DL Number: **DL State:** **FBI Number:**

Alerts

Caution **Special Instructions** **Weapons**

Other Information

Mental Treatment **SSF-1607** **Handwriting**

Fingerprints **Palmprints**

Criminal Hist: Unknown

Interviews

Remarks

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (ID) Unkown Date

ADDRESSES

Whereabouts: Current **Address Type:** Residence **Transient:** No

Name: **Relationship:**

Street Number: **Street:** **Apt. Number:**

City: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **State:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Zipcode:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Country: **District:** Oklahoma City

Date Reported: 05/04/1994 **Earliest Release Date:**

Phones

Address Remarks

ALIASES

PTMS REFERRED CASE ABSTRACT

CASE TITLE: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES

CASE NUMBER: 127-671-0021857

DATE ESTABLISHED: 05/15/1995

UPDATE DATE: 08/30/2016

PHYSICAL FILE **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

CASE STATUS: Closed

Type	Alias	Prefix	Suffix
Name	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) KLING BOB KLING D ROBERT KLINS BOB TUTTLE TIM		

DIRECTIONS OF INTEREST

Subject Countries Concerned

Contacts

KEYTERMS

Selected Keyterms:

Date:

FOIA

08/29/2016

Subject Specific Keyterms

ADDITIONAL NUMBERS

Type	Number	State	Country	False Description
Date of Birth (MDDYYYY)	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Security Number	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)			<input type="checkbox"/>

JUDICIAL ACTIONS

CROSS REFERENCES

Cross Reference Type	Case Number	Case Title	Subject Number	Subject Name	Status
Subject to Case	127-672-0020075	BOMB INCIDENT			C
	127-675-0000553	Oklahoma Militia			C

OTHER USSS REFERENCES

OTHER DESCRIPTORS

Other Descriptor Remarks

VEHICLES

WEAPONS/SPECIAL SKILLS/TRAINING

Type of Weapon

PTMS REFERRED CASE ABSTRACT

CASE TITLE: MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES

CASE NUMBER: 127-671-0021857

DATE ESTABLISHED: 05/15/1995

UPDATE DATE: 08/30/2016

PHYSICAL FILE **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

CASE STATUS: Closed

Special Skills/Training

Skills/Training

Basic Weapons

Explosives

Weapon Access and Remarks

Weapon Access: Own/Immediate Access

Remarks

SERVED IN OPERATION DESERT STORM, COMPNAY E, 4TH PLATOON, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

PIC HISTORY

PIC	Previous PIC Date
Open	09/08/1995
Subject	09/02/2009

ATTACHMENTS

Upload Date:	08/30/2016	File Name:	DOC004.pdf
Document Date:	8/29/2016	File Size:	525155
User Name:	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	Attachment Type:	Other

Remarks

FOIA 20161493

PICAP

(b)(7)(E) **SPECIAL INTEREST DETAILS**

SUBJECT SUMMARY

On 04-19-95 exactly two years after the Waco, TX incident, at approximately 0900 hours, an explosion was reported at the Alfred P Murrah Federal Building, 200 NW Fifth St, Oklahoma City, OK. The building housed numerous federal agencies to include a federally run daycare center, DEA, ATF, Customs and USSS OKC FO. The bombing resulted in 168 casualties of which six were USSS employees.

A preliminary investigation determined the explosion was caused by a car bomb containing approximately 4200 lbs of explosives material - ammonium nitrate & fuel oil. Recovered at the scene was a FL license plate belonging to a Ryder rental truck which was believed to be the vehicle used in the bombing. Investigation disclosed the truck was rented in Junction City, KS by individuals who provided erroneous info on the rental agreement. An (b)(7)(D) created two composite drawings of two white males who were described by the Ryder rental agent as the individuals who rented the vehicle. An (b)(7)(D) of hotels in the surrounding area of the OKC bombing resulted in the identification of one the composite drawings as that of suspect #1, Timothy James McVeigh (Subject).

The subject was positively identified as having stayed at the Dreamland Hotel, Kansas City, KS from 04-14-95 to 04-19-

PTMS REFERRED CASE ABSTRACT**CASE TITLE:** MCVEIGH TIMOTHY JAMES**CASE NUMBER:** 127-671-0021857**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 05/15/1995**UPDATE DATE:** 08/30/2016 **PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:****CASE STATUS:** Closed

95. It was later determined that approximately 45 minutes after the bombing, the subject was arrested by an OK State Trooper for speeding, possessing an expired driver's license and possessing of a handgun. Following the subject's arrest, a wadded "business card" for a chemical company was found in the police cruiser. On the card was a handwritten note which read "need 5 lbs. Tnt, call Dave." (Investigation later determined that the name "Dave" referenced suspect (b)(6);(b)(7)(C))
 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) A latent fingerprint identifiable with the subject was found thereon.

Subsequent interviews with family members revealed the subject was a Gulf War veteran who had extreme right wing views and who had become reportedly very distraught over the Waco, TX incident. A friend advised while in the military, the subject "bitched" regarding government and the system and claimed the only reason he enlisted was to obtain the training. An interview with the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) revealed as early as 12-94, the subject had indicated that some big activity would take place in March or April 1995. She indicated that the Waco, TX incident was the driving force in the subject's life citing the fact that he visited Waco, TX and took pictures.

Continuing on 04-22-95 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) admitted to transporting the subject to and from Junction City, KS on 04-16-95. On the same date, reports were received indicating the subject possibly appeared at the OKC Federal Building on at least two occasions prior to the explosion, making inquiries regarding ATF, DEA, USSS and building occupants who carried firearms. One witness claimed the subject donned a wig and sunglasses. Investigation later determined that the subject was positively confirmed as having appeared, on an unknown date, at an Omaha fed building making similar inquiries.

On 04-22-95 a search of the vehicle the subject was driving at the time of his arrest was conducted. The search yielded traces of nitrate and a document on which the date 04-19-95 was highlighted along with a passage from "Turner Diaries" regarding a fictional 1775 truck bombing of the FBI Headquarters/WDC. The explosive device in the story contained ammonium nitrate fertilizer and detonated at 0915 hours bearing a remarkable resemblance to the scenario in OKC.

On the same date, an interview with (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) disclosed he was of the opinion that if anyone might have done the bombing, it could have been subject.

On 04-23-95 the subject was positively identified in a physical line-up by two of four possible witnesses as having been at the OKC Federal Building approximately 1/2 hour prior to the bombing. The two witnesses, however, were unable to pin point exactly where they saw the subject. A third witness made a probable identification regarding the same. The fourth witness failed to identify the subject.

On the same date a search was executed at a farmhouse in Kingman, AZ and surrounding high desert (alleged training site for self-styled Arizona Patriots paramilitary militia) not far from where the subject had resided. Investigation disclosed a 1 1/2 lbs explosive device similar in nature to the one used in the OKC bombing, was detonated on 02-27-95 in that area. A search was also conducted at the home of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) The search uncovered several letters written by the subject to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) in which he expressed unusual interest in the Waco, TX incident. It was later learned that the subject authored a letter to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) which referenced previous correspondence and requested that she not attempt to contact him after 04-01-95 because "g-man, may implicate you and drag you into it..."

On 04-23-95 a review of an enhanced surveillance tape recovered from a hotel near the bomb site, showed the Ryder truck moving towards the site. A review of the tape by a witness and a subsequent line-up resulted in the identification of the

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subject as one of two individuals the witness had provided directions. The witness, however, was unable to identify the subject as the driver.

On 04-24-95 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was interviewed and indicated he met the subject at a gun show in Kalamozzo, MI where the subject was attempting to sell various parts of an AK-47. He said the subject approached him and asked him to obtain dynamite for him at \$5 per pound of TNT (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) adamantly denied providing any explosive materials to the subject (subsequent polygraph examination indicated that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was deceptive). (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

On the same date a (b)(7)(D) on 04-02-95 he believed he observed the subject and two others at the McKellors Lodge (gun club) in Ft. Bragg, NC. On the same date an OKC truck driver positively identified the subject as one of two individuals seen leaving the vicinity of the Ryder truck parked in front of the fed building.

On 04-25-95 the subject was shown photographs of the victims of the bombing and showed no emotions.

On the same date investigation established witnesses that placed the subject in the parking lot of the Dreamland Hotel on 04-18-95 in a Ryder rental truck. After reviewing what was believed to be a roadmap, the subject and cohorts departed the area circa 0550 hrs that date. A similar (possibly same) Ryder truck was observed (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OK PD late 04-18-95 at the "Samaritan Foundation" - a religious cult that espoused similar rhetoric as the Branch Davidians. A positive identification could not be made.

Continuing on 04-25-95 chemical traces similar to those found at the OKC bombing site were found on the subject's clothing providing a positive connection between the subject and the bombing. The subject since adopted a political prisoner mindset and would only provide his name and rank.

On the same date a gas station attendant identified the subject as one of two individuals who purchased 54.8 gallons of diesel fuel (one component used in OKC bomb).

On 04-27-95 allegedly a diary belonging to the subject was discovered. Purportedly the diary detailed efforts to bomb fed buildings in Omaha, NE and Phoenix, AR simultaneously with the OKC federal building. On the same date a letter was discovered in the subject's P.O. Box from an unknown couple which discussed bank robberies and guns. Also on that date, a review of the subject's toll records revealed he had made contact with the National Alliance group (675-00089), a purported right wing organization.

On the same date a truck driver was interviewed and advised while at a truck stop outside of OKC on I -95 he observed the subject, along with suspect #2, in a Ryder truck appearing to be rearranging blue barrels (container used to house explosives).

A (b)(7)(D) reported during a 11-12-09 meeting of the Oklahoma Militia (OKM) (127-675-553), a militia member allegedly claimed Timothy McVeigh was a member of the OKM and the group knew "something" was going to happen four to five days prior to the Oklahoma City Bombing (127-672-20075). The source claimed the OKM "demobilized" following the Oklahoma City Bombing due to their association with McVeigh.

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CASE STATUS: Closed

CASE MANAGEMENT

Case Mgt: 00001 **Approval Status:** Closed

CFO: Oklahoma City **Origination:** Other

Evidence **Region\Desk:** Region 3 **Branch:** RMB

Inv. Opened: **Inv. Approved:** **Reopened:**

Case Agent: **Date Assigned to Case Agent:**

PIRS

Employee No.: CONVERT **Name:** FROM MIGRATION UNKNOWN **Assigned:**

SPIRS

Employee No.: **Name:** **Approved:**

SA

Employee No.: **Name:** **Approved:**

Additional Approvers

Remarks

TICKLERS



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigations
50 Penn Place, Suite 1600
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

Re: United States v. Timothy McVeigh & (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Case No. CR-95-110-A

Dear (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Reference is made to the attached request for information from the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Oklahoma in connection with the criminal prosecution of Timothy McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). The Secret Service has conducted an agency-wide search for investigative materials compiled as a result of the bombing as requested in the attached letter. Enclosed please find copies of documents responsive to this request.

During this search, it was determined that the Secret Service Office of Inspection had extensive reports and materials relating to an investigation connected to the Oklahoma City bombing. On October 30, 1995, Secret Service Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) met with Special Assistant United States Attorney (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and discussed with (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) the relevancy of these documents to the discovery process.

On November 2, 1995, Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) met with Special Assistant United States Attorney (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) to discuss the documents compiled by the Inspection Division. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reviewed these documents and made copies of several documents. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) also met with Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) on November 8, 1995. As both (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) are aware of the contents of this file and have made copies of pertinent material, the Secret Service is not including this file with the enclosed documents.

In addition, the Secret Service Technical Security Division (TSD) was involved in the investigation of the Oklahoma City bombing. In connection with this investigation, TSD collected still photographs and digital photographs of the Federal Building and the surrounding areas. As the digital photographs do not reproduce well, we have also included the computer disks containing the digital print files. We are advised these disks

are in a Tagged Image File (TIF) format and can be viewed using numerous graphic programs such as Harvard Graphics or Corel Draw. It is noted that the attached photographs were not used by any law enforcement agency as evidence nor were they used to evaluate or calculate the explosive effects of the bomb.

Our search for documents also revealed abstract sheets associated with subjects in our Intelligence Division. While documents in those Intelligence Division files are attached, copies of these subject abstract sheets are being forwarded to SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) of our Oklahoma City Field Office who can make them available to you. These abstract sheets are sensitive documents which we have protected from disclosure in the past on the grounds that they contain techniques used to evaluate individuals who have come to the attention of the Secret Service in the course of our protective duties.

If additional documents are located, the Secret Service will expeditiously forward any such documents to you. In addition, we request that we receive prior notification if any documents we provide you are to be released outside of your office or the office of the United States Attorney. Finally, the Secret Service requests that the enclosed material be returned should it be determined that it will not be used in the prosecution of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) or McVeigh. Please return any such documents to the United States Secret Service, Office of Chief Counsel, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20223. Should you need additional assistance, please contact Attorney-Advisor (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Sincerely,

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Chief Counsel

Argyris 361-7218
Contractor.com



file update
671-21857
MAM

Case Study:

Timothy James McVeigh And The Oklahoma City Bombing

Copyright 1996
Lawrence W. Myers

Office of International Criminal Justice
1033 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois, 60607-2919

Presented at the OICJ International Symposium
"Terrorism and The New World Disorder"
August 7-9, 1996

Case Study:

Timothy James McVeigh And The Oklahoma City Bombing

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Lawrence W. Myers**

Abstract:

After seven months of biographical research into the life and times of Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy James McVeigh, culminating in an interview with him in December 1995, the author makes the following observations:

- 1.) On at least a half dozen occasions in the seven year period prior to his arrest on 19 April, 1995, McVeigh's personal contacts with law enforcement could have likely resulted in the prevention of the OKC bombing, if agents and officers had coordinated their intelligence product and identified a pattern of escalation which was clearly evident with this offender for more than two years prior to the blast.**
- 2.) In our civil libertarian society, although intervention would have probably not incapacitated this suspect, certain actions could have resulted in at least placing McVeigh under surveillance for what he clearly indicated to a number of friends and family members he intended to do. Indeed, the argument can be made that a simple authorized mail cover alone could have prevented McVeigh's alleged involvement in the Oklahoma City Bombing.**
- 3.) The elements of ideological escalation indicated in Timothy McVeigh's adult life are clear. His incredible outward facade of normalcy, which continues to this day, is evidence of the intensity of his self-indocrination and clarifies the threat the emerging radical right political movement can pose to other individuals from similar backgrounds who possess rage at their government, but no other evident predisposition to offend. The case perhaps represents a model for political terrorism in the United States in the 1990s.**
- 4.) Once again, several reports of a suspected bomber testing improvised explosive devices (IED's) went unnoticed or were inadequately investigated by law enforcement. Bomb data personnel agree this chronic pattern of failure must be immediately corrected.**

Ideological Escalation Model - Timothy James McVeigh

Ideological Predisposition to Violence And Terrorism

- 1995 February-Kingman Bombing, April-OKC Bombing
Action 3-"War Mobilization"
 - 1995 "Final Arrangements", Haircut, Boots, Always Armed
Action 2-"Subversive"
 - 1994 Explosives Theft, Moore Burglary, Constant Travel
Action-"Voluntary Non-Compliance"
 - 1994 Failure to File Income Tax, Chip Removal, Fake ID and Aliases
-
- FINAL STAGE**

"Dissident"

- 1994 Gun Shows, Roger Moore, U.N. Facility
Paranoid Delusions
- 1994 Methamphetamine, Bill Cooper, James Nichols
Delusions of Grandeur
- 1994 CIA Letters to Jennifer, Mark Lane Book
Recruitment-Rejection
- 1994 Friends Refuse Contacts, Family Concerned
Collapse of Social Net
- 1993 Former Fellow Soldiers Ignore, Press Conspiracy
Self Indoctrination
- 1993 Linda Thompson Video-"Waco The Big Lie"
"Government Historically Wrong"
- Conspiracies or Demographics Are the Cause
"Government Intentionally Wrong"
- 1993 Ad in Spotlight, Shortwave Radio

ESCALATION STAGE

"Government Always Wrong"

- 1993 Gays in Military, Waco, Spotlight
"Government Usually Wrong"
- 1992 Race War Letter to Editor, Randy Weaver, Bill Clinton
"Government Sometimes Wrong"
- 1991 Gulf War, L.A. Riots, SF Failure, Discharge
"Country And Government Are Separate"
- 1988 Gun Culture, Survivalism, Turner Diaries
"My Country-Right or Wrong"
- 1983 Grenada, Buffalo Bills Football, Middle School Hockey

NORMAL STAGE

Subject Begins With Middle American Predisposition to Patriotism, Strong Belief System, Adolescent Militancy

@1995 Lawrence W. Myers

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Biographical Summary:

1.) "Start With An Interventionist Personality"

The young man thought he was going to die that night. The single car crash occurred along a lonely stretch of I-70 near the Illinois-Indiana border. He was ejected from his vehicle through the windshield and was laying unconscious in the grass in the median. He woke up screaming in pain. His mangled red Chevy Blazer was crushed and upside down just off the interstate surrounded in shattered fragments of glass and steel.

The concussion caused his eyes to be slightly out of focus. He watched an eighteen wheel truck pull over as he lay staring into the dense cold fog. Two men began shouting and searching around what was left of his vehicle with flashlights. Though he was less than fifty yards away in the grass they could not see him. Bleeding profusely from an open fractured leg and unable to move, he was helpless. The rumbling diesel truck engine and road noise muffled his pleas for help.

American soldiers are trained to scan the darkness with their pupils darting rapidly back and forth across the horizon. When properly applied, this simple training technique greatly enhances the night vision ability of the human eye. The soldier traveling east on I-70 who came upon the scene that night was extremely well trained. He immediately saw the man down in the median and looked for a place to park.

The crash victim continued to panic when the Chevy Spectrum Turbo did not look like it was going to stop. The driver slowed down for a moment and then appeared to go on. Then a car door slammed, heavy footsteps came in his direction and the soldier was at his side. He set a large shoulder bag down in the grass and began to unzip one of the pockets. He told the injured man he was going to be alright as he inspected the shattered bones of his leg, which were protruding through his clothes. He then applied a compress wound dressing to slow down the bleeding.

The victim recalls the soldier was confident, quiet and efficient. To centralize his circulation, he elevated the man's undamaged limbs and warned him to be calm to avoid going into shock. He checked his pulse and flashed a small penlight across his pupils. The man, who only moments earlier was convinced he was going to die, shivered in the dark and started laughing. He told the tall young stranger he was never going to buy another Chevy Blazer again.

The soldier smiled as he rolled up the victim's right sleeve and pushed in the needle to start a saline IV into his veins. "You've lost a lot of blood and you risk going into shock. This is an IV to help stabilize you and keep your fluids going. Relax. You'll be fine" he told him. He placed the clear plastic IV bag under the man's hip and checked his pulse again.

In the distance, an ambulance siren screamed over the sound of the truck engines as Timothy James McVeigh quickly packed up his Army issue trauma kit and disappeared into the night. The responding EMS crew told the state police officer who arrived at the accident minutes later that they had never come upon such a potentially deadly crash to find a severely injured man relaxed and laughing, neatly bandaged with an IV dangling from his arm.

Noted as a "random act of kindness", the local newspaper speculated about the mysterious samaritan who had stopped to stabilize a crash victim and then headed down the highway without a word.

2.) Develop an Improvisational Mindset

Early the next morning, when McVeigh finished his 1200 mile drive and was back home with his family in Pendleton, NY he was more than just a little worried. Having just graduated the 46 hour medical aid course at Fort Riley and personally signing for his Combat Lifesaver Pack, he knew it was against regulations to take the kit off base. He could replace the bandages but he was now missing a saline IV bag and needed to find another one. Fast. His four day weekend was almost half over.

Tim said he knew the man he found bleeding to death on the interstate probably felt lucky a passing stranger was equipped to help him. As a professional soldier, he generally believed that luck was

opportunity meeting preparation. Everyone acquainted with Sergeant Tim McVeigh can recall with absolute certainty that he was the most prepared individual they ever met.

That same day, McVeigh called a friend who worked as a volunteer at his hometown Emergency Medical Service and arranged to replace the IV bag. He never spoke of the incident again.

"An attention seeking loner with a grudge against the government and a psychotic hatred for humanity" is the fictional profile the FBI has leaked, and the news media has used, to describe McVeigh. From a historical perspective, most Americans probably hope such a description is true.

The public generally demands that anyone charged with mass murder be described as identifiably different than the rest of us. To place some sort of logic to the act McVeigh stands accused of, it is almost comforting to conclude that the key suspect in the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history is a cruel and calculating offender with a deficit of social skills and a dysfunctional sense of decency. The media campaign against him has been impressive. Based on often fabricated representations about who and what he is, Tim McVeigh has indeed already been tried and convicted in the court of public opinion.

The record, however, tends to dispell many of the myths about the life of this 27 year old war hero. He incidently has no prior criminal record or affiliation with any known extremist group. He has never been part of any militia or tax protest organization and actually tended to refute or disregard alot of what is said in the far right news media.

3.) Gradually Expose Subject to Indocrination

Less than a year before his arrest, for example, in the Summer of 1994, after *The Spotlight* ran a story about UN troops and vehicles near Gulf Port, Mississippi, McVeigh personally drove to the alleged "UN staging area", hopped the fence and inspected the facility where a local businessman has a contract to modify old Soviet and east bloc vehicles for United Nations humanitarian work. Mcveigh noted the lack of weapons mounts and armor on the vehicles, checked out the company involved and reported his observations to anyone who would care to listen as he traveled the gun show circuit.

Meeting McVeigh face to face confirms he is neither a monstor nor a mad man. After months of requests, McVeigh granted me a face to face interview. It became obvious during the hour long discussion that Timothy Micveigh is neither a monstor or a madman. He is, however, a man with strong convictions and a deep sense of honor. What he stands accused of, combined with an outward facade of normalcy and an almost frail humanity, is more disturbing than anything fabricated in the press to present us with assurances to our illusions.

The interview was specifically biographical. Because the U.S. Attorney's office is collecting every printed word about the Oklahoma City bombing for possible use in court, they have entered thousands of newsclippings into evidence, it was agreed beforehand that McVeigh would not be quoted directly and that the charges against him were not to be a topic of discussion. McVeigh's attorney, Stephen Jones, was present for the tape recorded interview.

4.) White Adult Male, Intelligent, Middle Class Background, Some College, Military Training

A tall athletic young man with a muscular neck, broad shoulders and huge hands, Timothy James McVeigh resembles a first year college basketball player. According to the United States Army, he also fits the "physical characteristic profile" of the ideal Special Operations soldier. Contrary to the muscle-bound Rambo image portrayed in the media and the movies, the average Army Ranger or Special Forces "Green Beret" is generally lanky and lean with minimal body mass and not an ounce of fat. This highly intelligent breed of elite warrior is built for speed and endurance. Trained and developed to quietly carry heavy loads over long distances, and to fight more with his mind than with bulky muscle, America's best commandos and paratroopers more resemble Tim McVeigh than Sylvester Stallone or Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Like many combat veterans, a part of McVeigh will probably always be in the Army. The very physical and absolute nature of military indoctrination tends to stay with a young man, sometimes forever. He still prefers to keep his sandy blond hair cropped short. He responds to questions from

strangers with "sir", and he maintains his body in top condition through almost constant exercise. Despite his highly restrictive circumstances; Tim is not permitted outdoors or to work out in a gym, he stays surprisingly fit with a calisthenics regimen of push-ups and sit-ups in his solitary cell.

McVeigh has never smoked or overindulged in alcohol. Even as a single soldier living in the boredom of a barracks, fellow soldiers say he generally avoided the legendary binge drinking associated with the life of an infantryman. His clear eyes, bright teeth and ruddy pink complexion are indicative of a life of healthy living. He could probably still pass the grueling Army Special Forces Physical Fitness test. (With Christmas only a few days away, during our interview Tim confessed his morale was down a bit and he was probably not exercising as much as he should.)

5.) An Identifiably Voracious Appetite For Alternative Information

His long slender fingertips are darkened by the pages of newsprint he handles every day. For most of his life, McVeigh has had an incredible appetite for information. He reads almost every page of the Dallas Morning News and the Washington Times along with a large bundle of letters he receives from around the world each afternoon. He also has a Bible and several books in his cell. McVeigh is not permitted to watch television. Other than almost daily visits from his legal team, his only contacts with the outside world are the printed material he receives and occasionally listening with headphones to a radio mounted in the wall of his cell. When propagation conditions are good, he tries to tune in the Chuck Harder show broadcast each night on KTOK, an AM news talk radio station out of Oklahoma City that seldom comes in very well at El Reno. He also reads Harder's "For the People" newsletter and several other alternative publications, including the New American a color monthly national news magazine published by the John Birch Society in Appleton, WI.

Although it has evolved into the most popular military periodical among current and former American infantrymen, after Soldier of Fortune caustically attacked the patriot community last summer, the publication has not been welcome in McVeigh's cell.

Aside from the Spotlight, McVeigh says he read or at least was familiar with a lot of alternative media publications, including Jack McLamb's Aid and Abet newsletter, Bo Gritz's Center for Action newsletter and others. He also recalled getting and reading with interest the first two copies of The Resister, a newsletter originating from Fort Bragg, North Carolina which purports to be from the "Special Forces Underground". He said he got his first copy of the controversial military publication from Soldier of Fortune and the next edition at a gun show.

The government is expected to assert he was somehow "indoctrinated" into the radical right with all of these publications. McVeigh smiled at the notion, as he observed the fact that he may have seen or read some of the alternative or fringe printed material widely available at gun shows across the country is by no means an indication that he believed in what they said or even read them in their entirety.

Considering what he faces in the coming months, the first impression one gets of McVeigh is his astonishing good humor. He responds to questions like a young man with a bright future and endless optimism. He smiles easily and often. He lacks the far away stare of a war veteran. His sapphire blue eyes are intelligent and expressive and, when speaking, he looks directly into your eyes without a trace of fear or suspicion.

6.) Uncharacteristic Image of Rage

Some people who know Tim McVeigh did not even recognize the man dressed in an orange jumpsuit being paraded by the FBI out of the Noble County Jail on April 21, 1995. "The man I saw on TV looked mean and hard," said Robert Nichols, Terry Nichols' father. "The young man who came to my house for Thanksgiving a couple years ago never looked like that. He did not have it in his character to look mean"

When the FBI interviewed the elder Nichols and he was shown a news photo of McVeigh in chains, he denied ever having met him. He passed a polygraph to that effect the following day. Until his son James assured him it was the Tim McVeigh, he would not believe it.

With a long oval face and high cheekbones, McVeigh's features are reflective of his Irish and western-European ancestry. Although he fought aggressively in Iraq and survived the desert war without a

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scratch, the cartilage of his nose is just slightly disfigured from where it was broken while attempting to break up a fight between a member of his squad and a civilian in the parking lot of a bar outside Fort Riley, Kansas.

Our conversation opened up with the incident along the interstate. McVeigh was impressed and somewhat surprised with the intensity of research conducted on his life. He had mentioned his intervention at the accident scene to only two or three people in the past five years. His attorney was not even aware of it.

McVeigh recalled the wreck, which occurred around April, 1990, and said at the time he was in a hurry to get home and at first was not going to stop at the accident scene. But when he noticed the injured man laying in the grass with no emergency medical personnel around, he felt obligated to check on him. He declined to be more specific about the accident or to name the EMS worker in his hometown who had replaced his Army issue saline IV bag. His friend evidently broke his agency's rules to help McVeigh replace the medical package.

Although only anecdotal, this single incident tends to dispell the notion that McVeigh is a sociopathic loner out to seek attention. The fact that he chose to stop, render aid and then leave the scene once medical help arrived suggests a personality that did not need or want the world to know he had probably just saved a man's life.

The son and grandson of union auto workers, and a product of small town America, McVeigh was known to make the 1200 mile trek to his home in upstate New York from Fort Riley, KS every chance he could. According to Staff Sgt. Albert Warnement, his direct supervisor at Fort Riley from 1988 to 1990, McVeigh would rush home to Pendleton on the four day holiday weekends routinely given to U.S. military personnel and on every annual leave.

7.) An Aquired Lack of Respect For Authority

Tim is also known to drive fast. He smiled sheepishly as he admitted that making the trip in about 16 hours required him to habitually and carefully exceed the speed limit in the Chevy Spectrum Turbo he bought new with money he saved as an armored car guard after high school. He would travel Interstate I-70 from Ft. Riley all the way to Indianapolis before heading northeast to the Canada-New York border town of Pendleton, NY, just outside of Buffalo.

Aside from the incident at Ft. Riley, where he tried to stop a fellow soldier from being attacked, and his actions on the interstate, McVeigh's protective and interventionist personality is reflected in several other anecdotes throughout his life.

8.) Develop The Existing Predisposition to Militancy and The Gun Culture

McVeigh recalled the most important and influential book of his youth was "To Ride, Shoot Straight, and Speak the Truth" by Jeff Cooper. The text, written by America's foremost authority on the .45 ACP pistol describes the personal responsibility an American has to protect and defend himself, his family and his country. The conservative, tough-on-crime textbook has become a classic in law enforcement circles. The tradition of individualism and the principles of personal protection are outlined in the 384 page hardcover work. The content and tone of the Cooper book is quite cogently stated in the advertisement in the Paladin Press catalog: "Knowledge of personal weapons and the skill in their use are necessary attributes of any man who calls himself free."

McVeigh took an interest in computers, advanced science and mathematics early in his high school years. He also learned the importance of self reliance. Using the Cooper book and the writings of personal defense author Massod Ayoob as reference works, McVeigh aquired a CO₂ powered .177 caliber pellet gun to train himself in the proper handling of a pistol. The Daisy Powerline Model 92 fires pellets at about 400 feet per second, has a rifled steel barrel and is an exact size replica of the Baretta 92S, the 9mm sidearm of the United States military.

Tim said he practiced carefully with the pistol and was soon able to put all his shots into a small target in his backyard. He developed good gun handling skills with the Powerline, including an apparently

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See etc.

natural ability to rapidly fire the pistol accurately in double action mode. His friends were indeed impressed with his ability to control the weapon as he rapidly emptied it into tin cans 25 yards away.

One of McVeigh's first handguns, purchased a few years later, was a Taurus Model PT-92AF 9mm automatic pistol, an exact replica of the CO₂ pistol he had become so proficient at handling.

McVeigh was issued his first concealed carry permit on April 23, 1987, his 19th birthday.

McVeigh grew up around firearms. His grandfather, Ed, gave him a .22 rifle when he was in his early teens. Tim was very close to his grandfather who also gave him his first shotgun when he was about 14. Ed McVeigh died in October, 1994 and Tim travelled across the United States to attend the funeral. The neighbors across the street from the McVeighs were also enamored with the gun culture, according to Tim's father, Bill. Who observes his son accompanied the family when they went shooting on weekends. This exposure evidently assisted Tim in acquiring the gun culture mindset that was not particularly present in his own household., nor was this manifested in his normal social circles.

Many news reports suggest McVeigh was involved in the "paramilitary survivalist" culture while in high school. He denies any such contact, and close friends confirm that McVeigh associated almost exclusively with honor students and intellectuals in school. As Justin Gertner, who has known McVeigh since they were in the second grade recalls, there was a small clique of students at Starpoint Central High School who wore camouflage fatigues and played war games, but McVeigh never had any known contact or interest with them. "He hung around with the intelligently elite at Starpoint" Gertner said in a telephone interview. "Tim was in the Regent's program in our school for advanced placement students who planned on attending college. He also created and ran our community computer bulletin board system. He was very good with computers and was known as the 'Wanderer' on the BBS system. He helped just about everyone around here with their Commodore 64. I never knew him to hang out with any of the military types in our school. I was shocked when he was arrested. I thought he would end up going to a prestigious college and become an engineer. I never imagined he, of all the people I knew in high school, would end up in jail for anything."

9.) The "Tendency to "Mobilize"

A generic interest in basic survivalism is, however, not unusual in McVeigh's hometown. The people of rural upstate New York are conservative and self reliant by necessity. The harsh northern winters of the area, located only a few miles from the Canadian border, requires citizens to have plenty of firewood or fuel in case of power outages. Heavy snowfalls can reach fifteen feet and roads can be unpassable for days. Most households stock-up with several weeks supply of food and water in preparation for being shut in.

Being prepared to deal with such adversity is something Tim's father noted about his son when he began storing water in the basement of their home in his early teens. Similar to the habits of his grandfather, being ready to weather a storm is something Tim McVeigh quite naturally elevated to.

Tim said he first began acquiring guns as a potential investment against inflation. He had already bought about 9 acres of land with his savings by the time he reached his 20th birthday, and he also maintained a steady bank account and a Visa card almost immediately after graduating high school. James Nichols, Terry Nichols' brother observed that McVeigh was one of the most thrifty young men he has ever met. "Tim did not like to go out to eat or drink because it cost money. He saved his pennys very carefully," Nichols said in an interview.

McVeigh's father and grandfather taught him to be very frugal with a dollar. He also evidently learned the intrinsic value of saving things other than money. McVeigh recalled he also collected rare comic books in his youth after learning of their high investment value. He said the hobby of collecting firearms was something he picked up from his grandfather for the same reason. The notion that he was completely enamored with the gun culture is simply not true, he said. McVeigh describes guns simply as tools and pointed out that most of the acquisitions of firearms in his life have been for their future value.

The potential investment value of old rifles and shotguns is based on a shrewd eye for detail and good negotiation skills. As the antigun lobbying interests in New York began to target semiautomatic rifles in the 1980's, McVeigh noted the increase in their retail price. He acquired a Colt AR-15 A2 sporter rifle from his hometown gun store in 1987 when the value of these firearms increased almost 30% that year.

McVeigh said he had several interests in his teens: including science fiction, collecting comic books, computers and outdoor athletics. He played hockey and basketball in the Winter and ran track for his school as a senior.

10.) Development of Strong "First Impression" Social Skills

Although not a particularly outgoing social climber as a teenager, McVeigh was definitely not a "loner" in high school. He attended most school functions, worked at Burger King with several of his classmates during his senior year and admitted that he occasionally snuck across the Canadian border to drink beer with his friends where the age limit for alcohol consumption was lower. His general good humor and sharp intellect are recalled by friends and teachers.

McVeigh's cleverness with computers stands out. He took every available advanced computer class at Starpoint High. A teacher, who asked to remain anonymous and has not been interviewed by the FBI recalls McVeigh's proficiency with programming.

When the school first acquired computers for classroom use in 1984, McVeigh was one of the first students to excel he said. "We used very primitive Commodore PET systems at first. Tim designed a software program which sequentially dialed every number in the 433 and 434 calling area by modem. It was an enormously long program. He did it mainly on his own. That was the age when there was no software to speak of, and it wasn't user friendly. But Tim and some other kids went out and did this. There were so few modems, how would you find someone else with a computer? Maybe one house in a thousand, or a business [had one].

"So they were looking to hook up with someone else who had a Commodore PET. In a way, that was fairly advanced. This demonstrates his bright mind and his ability."

During our interview, McVeigh recalled his hobby working with and programming the Commodore 64. McVeigh had a separate Commodore 64 and a 1500 series modem specifically tasked to search through every available phone line to locate other computers, which he and his friends would then attempt to communicate with. He smiled as he described the software program he wrote as a "War Games box", a reference to the movie starring Mathew Broderick.

McVeigh further developed his programming skills on the IBM PC systems that were brought to Starpoint High School the following year.

"Tim, Timmer, Timbo, Chicken McVeigh," were some of the nicknames Timothy James McVeigh had in high school. Friends and teachers remember he hung around the lobby at Starpoint Central School during study hall where he mingled with just about everybody. A photo in his senior yearbook shows Tim on the pay phone in the lobby, standing next to Lynn Miazga. The class of 1986 voted the two "Most Talkative".

Brandon Stickney, a local journalist who has contracted to produce an unauthorized biography about Tim's life for Prometheus Books. "Tim was not the most talkative out of his class of 194 students, but he was by no means introverted. He was certainly an outgoing young man who had many friends and acquaintances."

Stickney also confirmed the general survivalist nature of the community. When interviewed by telephone in early January, he pointed out that a foot of snow had fallen overnight and his wife was at the store stocking up on supplies. "My wife even has a large candle, some water, a blanket and some candy bars in our Jeep Cherokee in case she ever gets stranded. Just about everyone around here has a four wheel drive vehicle."

Though McVeigh was arguably not the most talkative member of his senior class, he probably talked to the most people, according to classmate Pam Widmer, who has been his friend since junior high school. "We all had study hall together in the lobby of the school. What he would do is go around and sit and talk to other groups. He was actually kind of a popular guy, although I don't recall him having a lot of close friends. He was friends with just about everybody.

"[Tim] worked at the Burger King on South Transit Road in Lockport. We would come in late at night and he would be mopping up the floor or working behind the counter. Burger King was like a local hangout the Summer of our senior year. Tim would sneak through the side kitchen door and give us free food, french fries and stuff."

"He listened to the basic rock and roll," Widmer said. She recalled McVeigh liked Ozzy Osbourne, the Scorpions and Van Halen. McVeigh, along with several of his classmates in the Summer of his Senior year grew his straight blond hair long and had it permed. MTV evidently had its influence. McVeigh is quoted in the year book as having the following plans for the future. "take it as it comes, buy a lamborghini, california girls"

In Widmer's year book, McVeigh wrote in pencil: "Pam, Geez-uz! You are quiet! Loosen up woman! It's your senior year. I can't read this, how are you going to? III-D glasses are the best! Best of luck in the future! Tim"

The claim in the December 31, 1995 issue of the New York Times that Tim McVeigh was "so withdrawn that his classmates sarcastically voted him most talkative in the yearbook and teachers did not remember him" is patently untrue. McVeigh is featured several times in his high school yearbook, including a photo of him on top of a pyramid of other students. He is quoted making comments about skipping school and falling asleep in class. The record actually indicates he was an ordinary and reasonably popular high school student.

Growing up in a small town tends to create life-long friends. Keith Maurer, who competed with McVeigh at freshman football tryouts in 1982 knew him from their neighborhood hockey games on Myer Road in Pendleton. "He lived a few houses down from me. We played hockey, baseball and just about every other sport in the neighborhood. He wasn't the best athlete in the bunch, but he showed up to play every day and he always played hard. When we tried out for freshman summer football at Starpoint he was pretty big for his age and he made the team." said Maurer. "I remember going to a Halloween party Tim had in his basement when he was about 14 or so. Every kid in our neighborhood went."

Maurer also discounted the claim that McVeigh was a gun fanatic in his youth. "I remember starting to hunt at age 11 and Tim never had any interest in this, that I can recall," he said.

McVeigh said one of his most vivid childhood memories when the family lived on Myer Road was the Blizzard of 1977, which took out power and telephones in his hometown for several days when about fifteen feet of snow fell on the community. His father was evidently stranded at the factory for a couple nights. Tim was nine years old. The McVeighs started storing food, water and other necessities in the basement of their home from then on. Tim remembered well this lesson for survival. His father, however, drew the line and refused to purchase a generator for back-up electricity at his son's request.

McVeigh graduated high school in May 1986 and continued working at Burger King for part of that summer. Again, despite media representations that he was a sullen loner, friends say McVeigh worked hard at his part-time job, clowning around with co-workers and dated a few girls from Starpoint. "He was just a normal, polite kid." recalled Matt Kiff, who's wife Marcia worked with McVeigh.

11.) Brief, Uneventful and Ultimately Unsuccessful College Career

Like almost a third of his senior class, McVeigh started his university education that September. The local computer hacker known as "the wanderer" on his homemade bulletin board was accepted to study advanced COBOL and FORTRAN programming languages at the eastern campus of Bryant & Stratton Business College in Williamsville, New York.

His college career was cut short within a couple months. In early Winter, 1986, at age 18, Tim dropped out of computer classes and began looking for a job. McVeigh, who was an honor student through most of his years at junior and senior high school said he became bored with the simplistic nature of freshman academic subjects and the notion that he needed to obtain a degree to be employable. Also, the Regents Scholarship he was awarded at Starpoint was only for \$500. Tim said he did not like the fact that he couldn't pay his own way through school. His father paid most of his tuition. McVeigh admits he now regrets dropping out of college after only one semester.

Shortly after Christmas, Tim learned about a security guard position at Burke Armored Truck on Main Street in Buffalo, NY. He passed the drug screen and police background check, but, before he could take the \$6.25 an hour position, McVeigh was required to obtain a handgun permit in Niagara County. After waiting about three and half months, the permit was issued on April 23, 1987.



STUDENT PERMANENT RECORD AND TRANSCRIPT

Bryant & Stratton

200 BRYANT & STRATTON WAY
WILLIAMSVILLE NY 14221

WHEN SIGNATURE IS PLACED BY BEARS THE COLLEGE SEAL AND OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE STUDENT'S RECORD

John T. [Signature]

TITLE: Academic Dean DATE: May 6 1988

DATE OF TRANSCRIPT: 3/27/87

NAME: MC VEIGH TIMOTHY J
STREET ADDRESS: [REDACTED]
CITY & STATE: [REDACTED]

STUDENT NO: [REDACTED]
PROGRAM: DATA PROCESS.
TEL NO: [REDACTED]
HIGH SCHOOL: STARPOINT HS

QTR ENDING	PROGRAM	COURSE NO.	COURSE TITLE	SEMS	QTR CREDIT HOURS	GRADE	SEMS	POINT VALUE	CU AVG
12/86	190	AC125	ACCOUNTING SYS I	4	4	C		6	
12/86	190	MA104	MATH SERVICES PROG						
12/86	190	CS110	INTRO COMP SCIENCE					9	
12/86	190	CS110	PROGRAMMING IN BASIC					12	
12/86	190	SS172	ENGLISH SKILLS	6	15	C		33	2.
			QUARTER AVERAGE						
3/87	190	AC225	ACCOUNTING SYS II	10	6	B		12	
3/87	190	CS160	LOGIC & PROG DESIGN	24	15	C		12	
3/87	190	CS280	PROG II					24	1.
			QUARTER AVERAGE						
			CUMULATIVE AVERAGE		30			57	1.

McVeigh said he enjoyed the job, and, according to former employees he performed well in the role as an armed guard and messenger providing security for pick-ups and deliveries of bags of cash at area banks and retail stores.

His co-worker and partner, Jeff Camp, of Cheektowaga, New York recalls with clarity the intensity and diligence of Tim McVeigh on the job. Burke's headquarters office had an indoor weapons firing range upstairs and Tim qualified with his pistol without much problem. He was an excellent shot and had several guns, said Camp.

"He was a very alert guard. He worked a lot of overtime and was polite with our customers," he said. Camp recalled he and McVeigh would also sometimes lose patience in traffic. "If someone was driving badly, cutting us off or interfering with our schedule he could get pretty mad. His face would turn red and he would yell and scream inside the truck, although he calmed down pretty fast."

12.) Early Indications of Militancy, Intervention, Cumulative Rage

McVeigh never actually got in any altercations with drivers or customers, Camp said. He recalled a minor fender bender accident in the parking lot of a shopping center during one of their delivery runs. A woman backed into the heavy armored car and Camp said McVeigh got out of the passenger side and calmed the lady down. "She was upset about hitting our truck, which wasn't damaged. He told her we would say the accident was our fault, even though it wasn't. He also told her we would not call the police to report the wreck." Camp said McVeigh evidently felt sorry for the woman and did not want to involve law enforcement in the accident.

McVeigh recalled the wreck and said there were several minor fender benders involving armored cars during his time at Burke.

Although McVeigh said he did not brandish his weapon or fool around with guns on the job, fellow employees noted his intense interest and knowledge of firearms. "He came to work one day with a Desert Eagle .44 Magnum automatic pistol," said Camp. "Tim had a lot of guns and he knew a lot about them." McVeigh said he bought the Desert Eagle with some of his savings but ultimately concluded that it was an inherently unreliable pistol.

Camp pointed out that most certified full-time security guards and law enforcement officers he has known typically own an assortment of firearms. The fact that McVeigh owned several guns was not particularly unusual for an armed guard, he said.

Camp recalled that while on the job, McVeigh did not like to eat at fast food restaurants. "On our lunch breaks he would stop at a convenience store and buy a whole bunch of food. That kid could eat. He was really thin, but he ate a lot of food every day."

During the interview, McVeigh laughed about the often reported story about him showing up one day at Burke Armored Truck with a bandolier full of 12 gauge shotgun shells around his chest. He said he and other guards came to work that morning with extra equipment as a joke on the supervisor who was sending them on a higher profile assignment for the day. Camp recalled the incident as well and said their supervisor was not amused by the sarcastic humor of his employees.

For a 19 year old living at home, McVeigh said he was making pretty good money as an armored car guard. He said he bought several guns, got a Visa card and built up his savings account. McVeigh said he enjoyed the outdoors and, with \$7,000 of his earnings, he and Dave Darlack, a friend from High School, acquired nine acres of land at a hunting and camping retreat near rural Olean, NY, located about 100 miles south of Lockport.

County tax records show McVeigh purchased the parcel of rugged land on April 12, 1988, from a retired Buffalo police officer. Although he and Darlack and others went to the property a few times to target shoot and hike, less than six weeks after acquiring the campsite, Tim joined the United States Army. The reason for this decision may be explained in a tiny state police blotter entry from the Olean New York State Police barracks log sheet.

13.) First Opportunity for Intervention

In late April, 1988, locals in the area near the property began to note loud explosions up the hill from the McVeigh/Darlack parcel. A retired state trooper contacted the local police barracks to have the matter investigated, he said, because several Cranes were nesting in the area and the retired officer knew the sounds were not originating from gunfire. When a trooper arrived along the roadway adjacent to the property, four white males dressed in camouflage fatigues and carrying a variety of military weapons, including an AK-47, an AR-15 and a .44 magnum automatic pistol approached and said they were firing the guns and attributed the noise reports to their firearms. The trooper left the area and filed only a "no action taken" report regarding the contact.

Almost exactly seven years later, a team of FBI forensic experts arrived in helicopters and combed through the property and reportedly recovered residue and other evidence of experimentation with pipe bombs and low explosives on the site. Whether this was McVeigh's first exposure to improvised munitions will be forever clouded in controversy, however, it points out the importance of aggressive law enforcement investigation of all reports of explosive function or evidence of bomb testing in the United States. Regardless of the residue, McVeigh almost immediately enlisted into the military within days of this contact.

Virtually every offender interviewed and studied who employed IED's admits he went to a safe private place to conduct testing. This is often the first and only opportunity for law enforcement to identify the offender and the offense prior to an EOD incident involving damage to property, injury and loss of life.

14.) Perceived Deterioration of Social Safety Net

For McVeigh's family and friends, his decision to join the military was somewhat unexpected. Records show he enlisted with the Buffalo recruiter instead of at the Army office in his hometown of Lockport, about 25 miles away. "He didn't tell anyone he was joining. He just came to work one day and said he was going in the Army. We were all surprised," said Camp. "He was gone in a couple days."

Aside from the apparent IED incident, there were certainly other reasons for Timothy to enlist. According to author Brandon Stickney, the local job prospects for McVeigh were not nearly as assured as they were for his grandfather and father who both spent their careers at the Harrison plant, the biggest employer in the community. Now called Delphi Harrison, the metal work factory employs about 6,000 Lockport and Pendleton area residents and manufactures car radiators for General Motors. McVeigh's father, Bill, has worked the night shift at the plant for almost all of Tim's life.

The predominately white industrial working class area of western New York suffered in the seventies when the American auto industry went sour. The energy crisis reduced car sales and the Harrison factory stopped all hiring and started laying off workers in the late 1970's, according to Stickney. "There haven't been any new hires there in about 20 years," he said.

During the interview, McVeigh said he went into the service because of the career opportunities and the chance to travel. He intended to make the Army his career. Records show McVeigh's General Technical test-score, or GT, was 126, which put him in the highest percentile among new recruits. He said he chose the infantry because it was the core skill a soldier needed to function in the military. He very much wanted to try out for the Army Ranger school. He could have waited a few weeks to get a slot for the option, but instead, wanted to go into the service immediately.

McVeigh said he was misled by the recruiter about an opportunity to go into the Airborne Ranger battallions once he got to Fort Benning. The chance was actually not open because the basic training unit he ended up in was part of an Army experiment known as "COHORT", an acronym for— Cohesion, Operation Readiness, and Training. Unbeknownst to McVeigh, there was no way he could transfer out of the unit into the Ranger program.

Army Regulation 601-210 stipulates the limitations of soldiers transferring out of a COHORT unit into other parts of the infantry. The soldiers had to stay with the program for their entire first

enlistment. Because of these restrictions, McVeigh's dream of becoming a Ranger were dashed when he arrived at Fort Benning. During our interview, he smiled and agreed with the observation that if U.S. Army recruiters actually told young men and women what the Army was really about, they probably would not get many to enlist.

According to the Department of Defense the COHORT program attempts to build a bond between enlisted men from basic training all the way to their first duty station by keeping them together. After basic, soldiers are ordinarily sent to different training facilities and duty stations. This tended to eliminate the creation of long term friendships among new recruits. Pentagon studies from Vietnam suggested that young soldiers are motivated to perform difficult tasks in harsh conditions not simply out of patriotism or a sense of duty as much as out of the bond formed over time between fellow soldiers.

Research suggests that heroic acts in combat are more commonly attributable to the bond of trust and honor among soldiers who tend to look out after their "buddies" more than the interests of the mission or the United States Army. Exploiting this natural function of peer pressure and friendship was the purpose of the COHORT program, which is still in limited use in the Army today.

Another media misrepresentation, according to McVeigh, is the claim that the pseudonym "Tim Tuttle" originates from the Robert DeNiro character in the cult classic movie "Brazil". Harry Archibald Tuttle is a serial bomber in the film who strikes out at government targets with impunity. Although viewing guide records from the Lockport-based cable company, currently called Jones Intercable show the movie was aired hundreds of times in the 1980's McVeigh said he never saw the film in his teen years nor did he ever rent the movie. Stephen Jones, his attorney, states that the defense can explain the origins of the alias.

15.) Exposure to Radical Fringe

McVeigh said he also considers unfair and unfounded the notion that the mainstream press has classified him as a racist simply because he had read the *Turner Diaries*. He said he responded to a gun magazine advertisement for the book around 1988 because it was being billed as a novel about what may happen when government comes to confiscate privately owned firearms. McVeigh also pointed out, and his Sergeant confirms, that while in the Army he served alongside black soldiers without incident or problem and when he lived off base he and Michael Fortier routinely gave rides to work to two fellow soldiers who were black.

Although there were no African Americans in McVeigh's graduating class, and few in his home town, according to the U.S. Army there are no reported incidents of him having any professional problems as a soldier dealing with any other races. Furthermore, McVeigh's platoon sergeant was black and his platoon leader was Hispanic, and both gave him the highest ratings an infantry soldier can attain.

McVeigh admits that he regrets not continuing college, where he attended for a semester on a Regent's scholarship for high academic performance. The university environment was boring and somewhat repetitious in content, he said. McVeigh also found it a waste of his father's money. The Army offered him the GI bill and an exciting change of pace. He was making good money as an armored car guard but the job seemed to have no future, he said. He enlisted on May 24, 1988, a month after he turned 20 years old.

Service in the Army was and probably still is the highlight of McVeigh's life. By all accounts he absolutely excelled as a soldier. What has been claimed about McVeigh's service record is most disappointing to him. He said a number of misrepresentations have been made about his military career, which he wishes would be clarified. Media Bypass has obtained much of McVeigh's military records, which will be outlined in part two of this story.

As confirmed by Sgt. Warnement, McVeigh said he initially enlisted in the Army to participate in the Airborne Ranger enlistment option. McVeigh's GT score of 126 essentially allowed him virtually any military specialty he wanted. Serving in the Army's elite Ranger battalion is what he wanted. McVeigh said he was misled by his recruiter and placed into the Army's experimental COHORT unit at Fort Benning when he arrived. The COHORT program did not allow soldiers to transfer over to the

paratrooper battalions. Everyone who arrived for basic training under the program had to stay in their assigned unit all the way through basic and advanced training and to their first permanent duty station, which, for McVeigh, Terry Nichols, Michael Fortier and about 200 others was the newly created 2/16th Infantry Battalion at Fort Riley Kansas.

The record shows McVeigh was a natural soldier. He scored the maximum possible rating out of training at Fort Benning and was promoted to Private E-2. He made rank faster than just about anyone else in his unit. He said the secret to his success was studying the voluminous training manuals available to every soldier but seldom actually read in their entirety. Instead of spending off duty time drinking at the Enlisted Men's Club, McVeigh carefully read the field manuals, talked to higher ranking NCO's and took notes about being a professional infantryman. He also took Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) subcourses, Army correspondence classes available to military personnel to familiarize them with other job specialties. McVeigh took the Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) Course and began taking the Army Special Forces Qualification course by mail.

Special Forces selection was the only way out of the COHORT unit he said. McVeigh passed the initial selection application and received orders to go to the Army's elite school. His orders had him expected to arrive at the Ft. Bragg Selection and Assessment course on November 17, 1990. The Gulf War eliminated this opportunity. McVeigh's unit was activated for service on November 15.

16.) The Road to Becoming "The Ultimate Soldier"

Although McVeigh would not get a chance to become one of the elite in the military, the twenty year old, 155 pound young man from upstate New York became a soldier at the Second Infantry Training Brigade at Ft. Benning Georgia. After processing into the Army, getting shots, uniforms, boots and a haircut he would keep for years afterward, Tim McVeigh arrived at his training unit with several hundred others from across the country. The 112 men of Company E, 4th Battalion were divided into three platoons. McVeigh was part of second platoon, which arrived by open covered cattle car to the Army Infantry School in early June 1988. The first stop was the "sawdust pit".

Military indoctrination is intended to strip away any individuality from a typically teenage American male, and, the first few hours of Basic Combat Training are generally remembered by anyone who has experienced it. McVeigh remembers like it was yesterday.

As fellow soldier and assistant platoon leader Glen "Tex" Edwards recalls, when the cattle cars stopped, the recruits were greeted by a very large, profanity screaming drill sergeant who ordered them to get off the trucks and into an exercise pit full of sawdust. The soldiers were made to perform push-ups then situps then run in place and then pushups again until each, one by one, fell exhausted onto the sawdust, where they were then screamed at and ordered to get up and exercise more. The recruits are harrassed, humiliated and demoralized in the process. The first few days of infantry training are generally a blur of fatigue, fear and exhaustion for the civilian recruit.

Edwards recalled Tim McVeigh as somewhat "timid" when he first arrived at Ft. Benning, but said he was not the least bit intimidated by the training or the Drill Sergeants. "McVeigh was really motivated to be a good soldier and performed well at everything expected of him, although he pretty much kept to himself during basic." said Edwards.

Edwards, who entered the Army at the age of 22 was made assistant platoon leader among the recruits in the 2nd platoon. The oldest man in the unit, 32 year old Terry Nichols of Decker, Michigan was appointed on the third day of training to be the senior platoon leader.

"The drill sergeant said that because Nichols was older than the rest of us he would hopefully be more mature and able to lead the younger guys in the unit. He also had some college background and came into the Army as a PFC." Edwards said.

Edwards recalls his initial contacts with Nichols. "He said the government had made it impossible for him to make a living as a farmer. He hated the United States government. I thought it strange that a 32 year old man would be complaining about the government, yet was now employed by the government. Nichols told me he signed up to pull his 20 years and get a retirement pension."

McVeigh and Nichols evidently became acquainted at Fort Benning by necessity. Both soldiers were on the second floor of the barracks and McVeigh would have needed to go through Nichols if he had any question or problem, and when he reported for any detail or guard duty, according to Edwards. "The

platoon leader is the soldier's first chain of command at basic training. If a recruit needs to ask a sergeant anything, he has to first go through the platoon leader." he said.

Edwards also recalled that the E Company First Sergeant, an older South Vietnamese NCO was relieved of his command in their third week of training after forcing the recruits out of bed one night without shoes or uniforms to perform exercises and "combat rolls" after a member of the third platoon went AWOL. This illegal form of group retribution resulted in several injuries. Edwards said the First Sergeant was replaced the following day.

As basic and advanced training progressed, Timothy James McVeigh gained weight and muscle mass and performed extremely well as an infantryman. "You could load that boy up with 140 lbs of gear and he would carry it all day on the march without complaining. He was thin as a rail but he never fell out of a formation," said Edwards, who recalled the hot Georgia summer of 1988. "It was the worst time of year to go through the course, but it did not seem to bother McVeigh one bit."

Indeed, military records indicate that Private McVeigh scored higher than anyone else in his training battalion when he achieved "the maximum test score on the mid-cycle and end of cycle testing..." to be an Army infantryman, according to a certificate awarded by his commanding officer on August 25, 1988. He was also promoted to Private E-2 for his performance in the training. He arrived on Custer Hill at Fort Riley, Kansas in early September to serve with Company C, 2/16th Infantry Battallion, a part of the infamous "Dagger Brigade" of the 1st Infantry Division.

McVeigh embraced the career Army ethic almost immediately out of training, according to Staff Sergeant Albert Warnement, his supervisor at Fort Riley. "He was without question the best soldier I have ever trained with. He was motivated and very interested in learning everything he could about being a professional soldier." Warnement said.

"Hell, that boy was the ultimate soldier," said Edwards. "After we had thrown the thing in the garbage or lost it, McVeigh was still carrying around the basic infantry skill handbook we got issued at [Fort] Benning, months after we got to Fort Riley. He carried it in the leg pocket of his BDU's and referred to it constantly. He knew more about the job and the equipment than most of the officers and NCO's in our unit. He was usually quiet but he had no use for incompetence. I watched McVeigh correct many Sergeants on some aspect of soldiering. The only times I ever saw McVeigh get angry and red in the face was when a Sergeant did something really stupid or did not know how to do his job."

Edwards said that when he occasionally visited McVeigh's quarters, he noticed hundreds of magazines, paperback books and Army field manuals stacked neatly in his area. "He had Soldier of Fortune magazine and Guns and Ammo and all sorts of paperbacks on military history." Edwards said he remembered McVeigh reading the biography of Carlos Hathcock, a famous Vietnam sniper. The book "97 Confirmed Kills" is a classic work on the subject. "McVeigh seldom went out drinking with us. He stayed in the barracks and read his military manuals. He saved most of his paycheck, and he would lend the rest of us money when we needed it. To be honest, I still owe Tim McVeigh forty dollars myself," he said.

Warnement also confirmed McVeigh's reading interest, including the Ranger Handbook, the Special Forces Handbook and the TM 31-210 series known as "Improvised Munitions" - the U.S. Army's technical manuals on homemade explosives.

These types of books are widely read on military bases. Warnement, who recently graduated from the Army Ranger course himself, said most of the more serious soldiers in the unit read the available literature on guerrilla warfare, Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) and improvised munitions. "We all had those kinds of books," he said. "You have to remember, at that time, we were training to fight the Russians in western Europe and it was expected the Red Army would probably break through our lines almost immediately. We were encouraged to learn how to improvise. Our survivability on the battlefield would likely depend on our skills in unconventional warfare."

When McVeigh was tested as a gunner on the Bradley fighting vehicle he scored higher than anyone else in the battalion. As a soldier, he was promoted faster than anyone in his unit, and, within a year became the literal poster boy for the United States Army's "Big Red One" 1st Infantry Division.

In 1989, he was selected as the commander's choice to be the gunner on the Division Display Vehicle at Fort Riley. Whenever a senator or visiting dignitary came to the huge installation and wanted to see what the new high-tech M2 Bradley Armored Fighting Vehicle could do, McVeigh and Warnement

would report with their "track", designated "Charlie 13" to division headquarters to demonstrate the system.

"We kept that vehicle immaculate", said Warnement. "McVeigh and I spent our own money to buy Armor-All and other cleaning materials to make our Bradley look brand new.

Although records and reports show that McVeigh may have taken his military service much more seriously than the average infantryman, according to Edwards, "If we ever went to the war, every one of us wanted to go to war with McVeigh." he said.

Tim became close friends with Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier in his first year at Fort Riley. They would go shooting together at the range and also at a private farm along the Republican River and Tuttle Creek Lake near Manhattan, Kansas. Nichols had a small house off base and McVeigh would sometimes visit.

McVeigh had a number of personal weapons he kept off base in a gun safe he bought and kept at Warnement's house. "He had an H&K 91 with a heavy barrel and a bipod in .308 caliber, an AR-15 A2 Sporter, a Desert Eagle pistol, a Mossburg shotgun and a Taurus 9mm," said Warnement. "I bought his Taurus from him before I shipped out to Germany in 1990. I still have his gun safe," Warnement said in a telephone interview.

McVeigh recalled going shooting with Warnement and others. Most infantry soldiers have their own personally owned weapons, called "POWs" in the military jargon, he said. McVeigh bought the H&K 91 at his hometown gun store. He said he went in one day and the classic German rifle was on display and for sale at a good price.

17.) Starting a "Private Army"

Terry Nichols drove the commander's Humvee vehicle in the unit. His military career was cut short because of problems at home with his son Josh, according to Army records. According to Edwards, shortly before he left the Army on a Hardship Discharge, Nichols invited him to be a part of a "private army" Nichols said he was creating. "He told me he would be coming back to Fort Riley to start his own military organization. He said he could get any kind of weapon and any equipment he wanted," said Edwards, who recalled Nichols told him he intended to recruit McVeigh, Fortier, and others for the same purpose. "I can't remember the name of his organization, but he seemed pretty serious about it." Edwards said that he reported Nichols' offer to the FBI shortly after the Oklahoma City bombing.

According to Army records, the 2/16 had a number of problems with morale and individual misconduct. Edwards himself was put out of the Army for alcohol abuse while in the unit. One of McVeigh's platoon sergeants was kicked out of the Army for drugs within the first few months of duty at Fort Riley, according to Edwards, who also recalled that a number of soldiers in the unit listened to heavy metal rock music and engaged in satanic cult-like behavior. "There were guys who hung a crucifix upside down on the wall in their rooms. The whole unit had a lot of weirdness to it." he said.

A company commander in the First Brigade, Major Jeff Coverdale, who incidentally lost two nephews in the Oklahoma City bombing, has a discrimination complaint against the Army over his experience at Fort Riley. In a telephone interview he recalled the problems with McVeigh's unit, including an officer in the 2/16 who was caught twice by Army criminal investigators attempting to set fire to a barracks. "CID caught Major Hunsinger in the act two times, yet he was simply put out of the Army with no criminal charges filed. They turned a serial arsonist back on the streets without a word of warning," he said.

Despite this environment, McVeigh took soldiering seriously. Any free time he had away from the Army was generally spent at home in New York. Service in the field was something Edwards said almost all soldiers in the unit looked forward to.

McVeigh and Warnement would sleep inside the cramped quarters of the Bradley when they were in the field. "One of the perks of being a gunner or a driver is that while the rest of the troops, or dismounts, had to dig in their defensive positions outside, we got to stay in the track and monitor the tactical radios," Warnement said. "I would plug my walkman into the intercom so we could listen to tapes and Tim and I would talk for hours. He talked about home a lot. He told me he held his mother responsible for the break-up of his family."

Much has been made about the reported resentment McVeigh had over his mother. Tim dismisses these stories. His parents separated and then divorced when he was in his early teens. During the interview he said that when he was younger it might have bothered him that his parents had problems, but he understood when he became an adult that things are not always perfect in relationships and families. McVeigh said as an adult he has not been affected by what happened between his mom and dad over fifteen years ago.

As an adult soldier, McVeigh's record is exemplary. Colleagues say he had little patience with incompetence or laziness from fellow soldiers or, for that matter, from leaders. Sgt. Chris Barner, who served with McVeigh said Tim was a natural born leader. "He had a lot of leadership ability inside himself. He could command soldiers of his own rank and they respected him. When it came to soldiering, McVeigh knew what he was doing. He had a lot of self confidence," said Barner.

The unit travelled to West Germany in April, 1989 for a one week orientation with the German Army. Charlie Company landed in Heidelberg over the Easter Sunday weekend, according to Edwards. The soldiers of the German Army, or Bundeswehr, are two year conscripts, well educated and very motivated. "We went to a German war museum and we went down on a border patrol mission with the Germans," said Edwards.

18.) "A Way Out"

In the Summer of 1989, after returning from Germany, McVeigh said he heard through a friend that the way out of the COHORT unit was through the United States Army Special Forces program. He learned of the rigorous training requirements of the elite "Green Beret" or SF units and began to study the sub courses on his own time, and got himself into a high state of fitness.

McVeigh admitted the often-reported stories that even when off-duty he would constantly do push-ups and sit-ups and go on ten mile marches while carrying over a hundred pounds of sand in his rucksack are true. He said he wanted to make it through the Assessment and Selection course at Fort Bragg and he knew the physical training there was some of the most grueling in the United States Army. He said he trained hard for his chance to make the cut.

According to Army Regulation AR-601-25, the physical requirements to even qualify for the Special Forces Assessment and Selection (SFAS) Course are generally beyond the capabilities of all but the most physically tough U.S. Army infantrymen. Other than being required to swim a minimum of 50 meters with full uniform and gear on, the soldier also has to be able to perform a minimum of 42 pushups in 2 minutes, 52 situps in 2 minutes and then run two miles in less than 15 minutes and 54 seconds in order to qualify to take the course, which is recognized as the most physically and psychologically stressful training the Army offers.

McVeigh said he passed the SF physical fitness test in the late Summer of 1990 and was issued orders to report to Fort Bragg, NC to start the assessment course on November 17, 1990. He reenlisted in the Army for four more years on September 20, shortly after learning about his appointment to the Special Forces School. The brewing conflict in the Persian Gulf changed everything.

19.) A Soldier Goes To War

On November 8, 1990 all leaves and training assignments were cancelled by the Pentagon when McVeigh's unit was activated for deployment to Saudi Arabia, just days before he was to travel to Fort Bragg. McVeigh, who had privately trained hard for months to attend the school, missed his chance.

"He was against the National Command Authority's decision to go to war," said Warnement. "McVeigh did not think the United States had any business or interest in Kuwait, but he was a good soldier. He knew it was his duty to go where he was told and he went."

When McVeigh's unit arrived in Saudi Arabia just a few weeks before Christmas, 1990, they were issued brand new Bradley Fighting Vehicles. He immediately disassembled his new Bushmaster 25mm gun, carefully cleaned it and zeroed the weapon at 1,000 yards. The vehicles were also modified to reach a top speed of about 70 miles per hour. The men of Charlie Company 2/16 spent Christmas and all of January living in tents in the desert and waiting for orders to advance into Iraq. On February 1, 1991, Tim McVeigh was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

When the air war began, U.S. troops were on a high state of alert because of incoming Scud missiles and the constant threat of chemical and biological weapons. Many soldiers listened to news updates on portable radios. McVeigh said he recalled the sick feeling he and his troops had when they heard about the accidental allied bombing of an air raid shelter in Baghdad about two weeks after he was promoted.

According to Al Kaissy, an information officer at the Iraqi Interests section of the Algerian Embassy in Washington, on February 13, 1991, a U.S. Air Force "Stealth Bomber" dropped a 1,000 pound laser guided bomb on the roof of the Al-Amira air raid shelter in Baghdad. "Then, another 1,000 pound bomb followed. We lost 294 women and children," he said. "We thought it was the best built bomb shelter in the middle east," said Kaissy. "We were wrong."

Kaissy said all of Baghdad has been rebuilt since the war five years ago. Except Al-Amira. "Our citizens have turned the rubble into a shrine. There are pictures of the children who died in the bombing and family members go there almost every day to pray," he said. "The U.S. military considers the murdering of our children nothing more than 'collateral damage'. They have never apologized or even admitted their mistake."

As the date for the ground war approached, the infantry units expected to punch through the Iraqi lines were more than a little nervous, McVeigh recalled. Between training accidents and friendly fire casualties, McVeigh told fellow NCO's that he was worried less about the much touted and battle-hardened Iraqi Republican Guard soldiers than he was about U.S. aircraft and tanks accidentally attacking members of his squad.

20.) Loss of Patriotism-"This Buds For You"

U.S. Army helicopters destroyed over 600 enemy tanks during the action in the Gulf. The first ground war casualties caused by Army aviators, however, were Americans. Around midnight on February 17, 1991, members of McVeigh's division were approximately three miles into Iraqi territory when a squadron of AH-64 Apache helicopters arrived behind the Bradleys and M1 tanks to provide Close Air Support (CAS) for the unit, now designated "Task Force Iron".

Because of 25 mph winds and a glitch in the guidance systems, the Apache Squadron Commander, 42 year old Colonel Ralph Hayles, Jr. mistook a Bradley and an M-113A1 APC for enemy and fired on both vehicles.

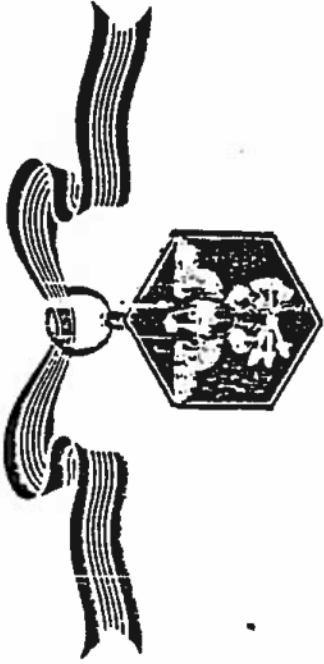
Transcripts of the tactical radio traffic obtained by Media Bypass indicate that as the helicopter "lit up" the Bradley with a laser target designator, Hayles' co-pilot, Captain Garvey, said "There you go, now do the mother f_____", to which Colonel Hayles responded as he fired a missile at the track "...this bud's for you."

23 year old Specialist Jeff Middleton and 18 year old PFC Bob Talley died when Hale's rocket hit and instantly incinerated their Bradley. He then fired another rocket and hit the APC. As Hales brought his 7.62 mm "mini-gun" sites on the soldiers who were fleeing the wreckage, he was advised by a ground commander to stop, telling him on an open frequency that he had just fired on and killed U.S. ground forces. Hayles was relieved of his command for the incident and retired from the Army shortly afterward.

Infantrymen in their aluminum Bradleys were horrified as they monitored the entire friendly fire attack on their tactical radios. As the ground war progressed McVeigh said he attempted to reassure his younger soldiers that the incident was accidental, but he never forgot it. When he got back home from the Gulf War, he recorded a CBS News 60 Minutes documentary on the incident and other "friendly fire" accidents. He said the FBI has since confiscated the video tape from his family.

The 2/16 was ordered across the southern Iraqi desert along the same path their fellow soldiers took at 3:00 p.m. on February 24th, 1990. McVeigh, a 22 year old Army Sergeant, along with driver Jason Smith and the vehicle commander, Lt. Jesus Rodrigues, were the lead track in the platoon. As the "top gun" in the unit, McVeigh was volunteered to be on point. He fired the first shot when he took out an enemy armored vehicle with a TOW missile, killing four Iraqis

On the following day, Sgt. McVeigh became somewhat of a legend in his unit when the battalion encountered a dug-in enemy machine gun emplacement.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY HAS AWARDED

THE ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

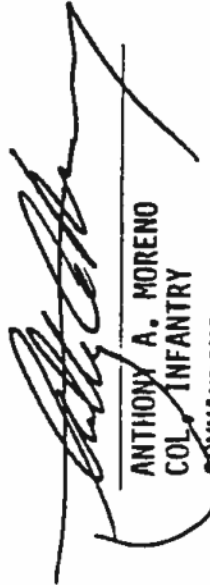
TO
SERGEANT TIMOTHY J. MCVEIGH
CHARLIE COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 16TH INFANTRY
1ST INFANTRY DIVISION MECHANIZED
FORT RILEY, KANSAS 66442

FOR

MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE ASSIGNED TO CHARLIE COMPANY, 2/16TH INFANTRY DURING THE FALL 1991 BRADLEY CREW GUNNER, 4 SEPTEMBER 1991 THROUGH 27 SEPTEMBER 1991. AS A BRADLEY CREW GUNNER, SGT MCVEIGH ASSISTED IN FIRING A PERFECT SCORE OF 1000 POINTS ON THE BRADLEY QUALIFICATION TABLE VIII. HIS SKILL, LEADERSHIP, AND DETERMINATION REFLECT GREAT CREDIT UPON HIMSELF, THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON
THIS 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1991




ANTHONY A. MORENO
COL, INFANTRY
COMMANDING


SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

On February 25, the unit came under small arms fire from a platoon of Iraqi soldiers. At a kilometer away, the enemy weapons were relatively ineffective. The U.S. troops would have to advance closer to engage them. McVeigh brought his 25mm gunsight onto the chest of one of the enemy soldiers and fired. He took the man's head off at 1,000 meters. McVeigh said during the interview that reports of him shooting the soldier in the head are not accurate. He said his round hit the Iraqi in the neck. McVeigh killed another soldier the same way as the rest of the platoon sat there in stunned amazement.

"Jesus _____, did you see that?" said another gunner over the radio. "Great F---ing shot!"

The record shows that the next thing the platoon witnessed was the waving of a white flag and the raising of over 60 hands up into the air around the machine gun emplacement. All were taken prisoner without another shot being fired.

McVeigh's unit commander, Colonel Anthony A. Moreno requested that he be awarded an Army Commendation Medal which reads in part "...HE INSPIRED OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS SQUAD AND PLATOON BY DESTROYING AN ENEMY MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT, KILLING TWO IRAQI SOLDIERS AND FORCING THE SURRENDER OF 30 OTHERS FROM DUG-IN POSITIONS." The Commendation medal was issued for "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WITH VALOR," four months later in Washington D.C., and signed by The Secretary of The Army.

Colonel Moreno said McVeigh's unit killed over 650 Iraqi soldiers in the first two days of the ground war. McVeigh also earned the Bronze Star Medal "FOR FLAWLESS DEVOTION TO DUTY," during Operation Desert Storm. There were no deaths in the 2/16, although another "friendly fire" incident in the 5/16 unit took the lives of three of McVeigh's fellow infantrymen within days of the cease fire when they stepped on a U.S. mine fired from an artillery shell cluster bomb.

Because of their exemplary combat performance, the 2/16 was invited by General Norman Schwarzkopf to provide security on the inner perimeter at a captured Iraqi airstrip known as Safwan Airfield in Southern Iraq when the armistice was signed. ABC News has obtained a file photo of Timothy James McVeigh smiling as he points a camera at General Schwarzkopf from about arms length away.

21.) Pursuit of A Dream "Hurt more than it should"

McVeigh recalled he met a few Army Special Forces soldiers at Safwan Airfield from the 5th SF Group. He said it was an unexpect surprised when he was issued orders on March 28th, 1991 to again report to the Selection and Assessment Course at Fort Bragg, NC.

He knew he wasn't ready. McVeigh said after living in the desert for four months he was not in the best physical condition. His military issue field gear was worn out and he had just replaced both sets of combat boots. They were not even broken in, he said. He packed up his gear and left the desert the same day. McVeigh said he went home for a few days and then flew to Pope Air Force Base, outside of Fort Bragg NC, where he arrived on April 5th, 1991.

McVeigh actually spent less than two days at the SF school. He and another member of his unit, Mitch Whitmyers, both knew they were not in the requisite physical condition for the course, he said. When they got to Camp McCall, at the Special Forces training facility west of Fort Bragg, he and Whitmyers and a couple other Gulf War veterans were pulled from the formation of volunteers and asked if they wanted to consider returning to their unit for a few months and get back into shape. McVeigh said one of the veterans yelled out that they were ready, and, perhaps out of a sense of gung-ho pride, no one decided to leave the course.

Media reports claiming McVeigh was rejected because he failed the psychological test are not true, according to Col. Ken McGraw, information officer at the Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg. "McVeigh dropped out of the course on the second day. His psychological test work would not have even been graded yet," McGraw said.

Despite these facts, FBI agent John R. Hersley told grand jurors in the Oklahoma City bombing case that McVeigh was rejected by the Special Forces for psychological reasons. Hersley, incidently, is one of the two FBI agents who visited and intimidated grand juror Hoppy Heidelberg at his ranch in May 1995 after he accidentally took his grand jury notebook home with him. McVeigh's attorney Stephen Jones told Media Bypass that Army records indicate his clients' SFAS psychological tests were not actually graded until after McVeigh was arrested in April, 1995.

The first day of the SFAS course begins with a physical and a PT test and then a 4-5 hour psychological screening examination, according to McGraw. Candidates are given three tests; the Adult Personality Inventory, The Minnesota Multiple Phase Personality Test and a sentence completion exam designed by Army psychologists, he said.

McVeigh said he had no problem with any of the questions in the psychological screening, noting that many of the same questions were asked several times. He said the second day of the course began with physical training and an obstacle course which tested the soldiers' confidence. He passed the course without difficulty. After lunch, McVeigh said the soldiers were ordered to report to a formation where they were told they were going on a high speed forced march. They were not told where they were going, how long they would be gone or what distance they would cover. McVeigh said he was ordered to pack his rucksack with whatever he thought he would need for such an activity, and that the total weight of his LC-Medium pack must exceed 45 lbs when the march was over. McVeigh said he packed his usual infantry gear and two extra pairs of socks. He said he then filled several zip-lock bags with sand to get the weight over 45 lbs.

McVeigh said his new-issue boots tore into his feet on the march, which he estimated was about five miles. Out of condition and physically drained from the war, he said he met with Whitmyers out by a water blivet where they were filling up their canteens. Both soldiers knew the worst was yet to come and decided to drop out of the course and try again in a few months.

McVeigh said he filled out a Statement of Voluntary/Involuntary Withdrawal from the SFAS school which was a single sentence in length. It reads: "I am not physically ready, and the rucksack march hurt more than it should."

McVeigh said he was invited by the commander of the school to return to try the course again whenever he felt he was ready.

The claim that McVeigh was completely "burned out" about U.S. military service after the SFAS course is not true, he said. Furthermore, his records reflect that he was given the highest rating an NCO can obtain by his commander two months after reporting back to Fort Riley. McVeigh also earned another Army Commendation Medal six months later when he fired his 25mm gun at a competition at Fort Riley and "Scored a perfect score of 1,000 points," earning the title "top gun" of the division on September 27, 1991.

As the military force reductions came on-line in late 1991, McVeigh transferred to the Army National Guard in Buffalo on January 1, 1992. He got a job as guard with Burns International Security and worked night shift at Calspan Research. He did well at Burns and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in May of 1992.

23.) Final Stage- Waco, Shortwave Radio, and Mobilization

As a civilian, Timothy McVeigh registered to vote as a Republican in Niagra County, joined the NRA and served in the National Guard until June of 1992. The 23 year old war hero led a relatively ordinary life back in his hometown. He sold his property in September and moved out of his apartment early in 1993. He traveled to Kingman, Arizona and to Decker, Michigan to visit his Army buddies Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier and admits that he, like thousands of other former soldiers was concerned and troubled when he saw tanks and an M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle pull up into the front yard of a church in Waco, Texas in March of 1993. Tim drove from Kingman to the scene and acknowledges that he was among a group of citizens protesting the raid on the roadway in front of the Branch Davidian church.

McVeigh said he was at Waco for about a day and half and then travelled up to Decker, Michigan to again visit James and Terry Nichols. He was at the farmhouse in Decker when they watched Waco burn to the ground on April 19, 1993.

"Tim did not say a word," said James Nichols, who was in the room while he and his brother Terry and McVeigh looked at the television screen in a stunned silence. "We just stood there and watched the live television footage as the church burned and crumbled...we couldn't believe it."

McVeigh, the Nichols brothers and millions of other Americans witnessed the death of dozens of men, women and children inside the church that day.

McVeigh had a shortwave radio he listened to regularly in 1993. He said he bought a Realistic Model DX-390 and tuned in to the news on the BBC and Voice of America. He said he also listened to

Chuck Harder on WWCR and WHRI and Tom Valentine on Radio Free America. McVeigh recalled he also monitored radio programs broadcast by Jack McLamb, Bo Gritz and Kevin Strom on shortwave. He said he listened to the religious and patriot programming on 7435 Khz until April of 1993, when the WWCR transmitter burned down just outside of Nashville. McVeigh said he is curious about the coincidence of the fire, which occurred during the Branch Davidian Siege. The station said the fire was the result of an electrical problem

As the interview drew to a close, McVeigh dispelled a number of other media and government misrepresentations. He did occasionally read Bo Gritz's "Center for Action" newsletter, but never met him. He also said he never saw the movie "Brazil". He was familiar with the Linda Thomson videos about Waco, copies of which he sent to Sgt. Warnement.

24.) Final Opportunities For Intervention

Three more contacts with law enforcement did not send up any evident flags over Mr. McVeigh's escalation, nor would they be likely to in the future. By Winter of 1993-94 Timothy was experimenting with explosive devices routinely with friends on the Nichols Farm, though no police responded, despite neighbors calling the Sheriff and complaining.

At a gun show in Summer 1994, McVeigh explained to retired ATF agent Rick Sherrow how to modify the PVC tubes and flare guns he was selling to "take out helicopters." At another gun show in Phoenix in September 1994, a criminal intelligence agent with the Sheriff's Department filed a brief report regarding similar representations McVeigh made to him.

In February, 1995, a huge ANFO explosion that rocked the community of Kingman, Arizona may have involved Mr. McVeigh, who was identified by the victim Rocky McPeak as a likely suspect, according to the investigative file obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. McPeak also made this representation to the Grand Jury in the Oklahoma Bombing investigation.

And finally, at the time of his arrest on 19 April, 1995, McVeigh actually had an outstanding warrant for his arrest in Arkansas for failure to appear on a traffic citation, and was also named and wanted for questioning in the home invasion robbery of gun collector Roger Moore of Royal, AR.

Any one of these law enforcement contacts could have hampered or perhaps incapacitated Timothy James McVeigh from what he now stands accused of. We find, over a period of seven years, at least three known instances of constructive possession or development of improvised explosives in this subject's biography, yet, none of these events in and of themselves are currently regarded as incidents indicating a predisposition to violence or terrorism.

25.) Psychosis Attributable to Drug Use?

Contrary to claims he was a chronic user of speed, McVeigh does not deny casual experimental use of methamphetamine a couple times while visiting Michael Fortier in Arizona, but said he was never a serious user of the drug, and, unlike codefendant Terry Lynn Nichols, McVeigh said he never renounced his U.S. citizenship or refused to pay income taxes. Though McVeigh dismisses his claimed rare indulgence in narcotics, the paranoid delusions associated with even experimental use of Methamphetamine should not be overlooked in this case.

Conclusion:

The need to collect intelligence in an open society should be considered carefully as the rights of citizens and issues of public safety often afford little commonality of purpose. However, once again, we find an accused offender engaging in paramilitary training at an early age who was also evidently experimenting with and testing improvised explosive devices under the eye of his neighbors and the suspicion of law enforcement. We find an escalating pattern of cumulative rage in an otherwise ordinary, frighteningly normal human being who was and still is being exposed to the influential radical right alternative media that foments paranoia as a matter of purpose and intent. And finally, we find a society forever altered by the notion that this deadly brand of terrorism can indeed, happen here.

Historically, the Oklahoma City bombing and the case of Timothy James McVeigh will likely alter the path of this country for decades to come. For the sake of history, an accurate biography of this young man needs to be compiled, documented and carefully cross checked.

Based on recent defense motions, the Oklahoma City bombing trial is expected to uncover a number of disturbing details about America and its current government. McVeigh's attorney, Stephen Jones said in a speech in January at the fifteenth annual Advanced Criminal Law Seminar in Aspen, CO "If you believe the Oklahoma City Bombing was the result of two rogues mixing fertilizer, then you can believe that if you put your tooth under the pillow, you'll find five dollars under it the next morning."

What the trial may reveal is unknown. It's impact undetermined. The only clue comes from Mr. Jones' rather grim prediction in his closing remarks at a speech in Oklahoma City in November, 1995.

"Some day, when you know what I know and what I have learned, and that day will come, you will never again think of the United States of America in the same way."

In a solitary cell, inside an ancient federal prison in the middle of Oklahoma, 27 year old Timothy James McVeigh, along with the rest of America, is waiting anxiously for that day to come.

SPECIAL FORCES ASSESSMENT AND SELECTION PROGRAM

DATA QUESTIONNAIRE

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: TITLE 10. USC 3039

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): Provides current data on personnel.

ROUTINE USES: Information is used by USAJFKSWCS and SFAS program staff to administratively process candidates into the program.

Disclosure of the social security number and other personal information is voluntary. However, failure to provide complete information may hinder the processing of candidates into the SFAS program.

1. SGT E-5 McNeely Timothy James
 (RANK) (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME)

2. SOCIAL SECURITY # [REDACTED] 3. TIS: 3 34m 4. TIG: 2 mid

5. PMOS: 11M20 6. SMOS: 11B20 7. RELIGION: N. prof. 8. AGE: 27

9. GT SCORE: 126 10. COMPONENT: (BA) (USAR) (IRR) (NG) 11. RACE: Cauc

12. YEARS OF EDUCATION: 9 10 11 (12) GED 13 14 15 16 17 18

13. MILITARY MAILING ADDRESS: SGT T. McNeely (913)-234-5350
PO Box 2116 INF (4004)
Fort Riley, KS ZIP: 66442
 14. HOME ADDRESS: [REDACTED] ZIP: [REDACTED]

15. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SFQC (YES NO) OR THE SFOT/SFAS PROGRAM (YES NO)

15. Last 5 duty assignments: (dates) and: Position(s) held Time in Position

Current: <u>Summer (02)</u>	<u>Fort Riley, KS</u>	<u>OBSEPA9 - Priest</u>	<u>1 1/2 yr</u>
<u>Summer (03)</u>	<u>Fort Riley, KS</u>	<u>OBSEPA4 - OBSEPA4</u>	<u>1 yr</u>
<u>BASEC Training</u>	<u>Fort Bragg, NC</u>	<u>210018K - ODAV-98</u>	<u>3 mo</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

16. List your previous military schools:

<u>PHDC</u>	<u>NOK</u>
<u>11th Fighting Cavalry</u>	<u>William E. McNeely (Father)</u>
<u>11B INF</u>	<u>6244 Campbell Rd</u>
_____	<u>Lehigh, NY 15240</u>
_____	<u>1711-125-0714</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

17. Known medical problems: (allergies, heat/cold injuries, etc.)

18. Are you currently taking any medication? (If so, what kind and for what)

No

19. Are there any outstanding problems that may keep you from completing this 21 day course?

No

20. Did you receive a copy of the correspondence course enrollment list? (yes/no)

Did you have any problems enrolling in this course? (yes/no)
If you had any problems, what were they?

21. Do you feel that you are physically prepared to complete this course?
(YES/NO/I DON'T KNOW)

22. Did you follow the recommended progressive PT program? (YES/NO)

23. If your answer was no, detail your reason(s):


Followed in SEC/OUT for 20NOV40 class Date; TOT was cancelled early
Nov. SWA Tour interrupted training.

24. Why do you want to be in Special Forces?

SEC Class Oct '90

I function best with a tight-knit team; something that
you don't find in most line units. I like to excel in
what I do and my goal is my work.

SIGNATURE:



DATE: 03 APR 91

Timothy McVeigh

4/21/95

0500 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (ID/FIB) contacted the ID/DD from the FBI crisis center WDC and advised that he had just been given the following information: Through (b)(7)(D) showing the two composite drawings it was learned that a person identified as one of the subjects in the composite had stayed at the Dreamland Hotel in Kansas City. He had Identified as Timothy Carl McVeigh DOB (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ~~That is a known alias of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) this subject and his brother (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reside in Decker, MI. Both of these subjects are known to be active in the Michigan "Militia". ATF Flint, MI has an active case involving these individuals. According to the info provided to SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) residence to attempt to make contact with these individuals. (b)(7)(D) conducted name checks for FIB and will contact SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) if there were any hits. NOTE: Militia of Michigan is of record with ID under file #127-675-0000354. The subjects are not of record with ID (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

1020 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ~~ID/FBI Liaison, reported that the two suspects, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Subject #1 & 2), are no longer subjects of the investigation. It was determined that they were developed by Army CID in Ft Riley, based on being AWOL, and because they were EOD specialists. The suspects at this time are (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Timothy J. McVeigh. These three are currently being sought. There is a connection between McVeigh and the rental van which was used to carry the bomb. In addition, information was developed from the rental agreement which led them to the Dreamland Hotel, outside of Kansas City, Ks. The hotel room was processed last night for fingerprints, and information developed at the hotel registry led to an address outside Detroit, MI. That residence has been confirmed to be a residence of one of the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). Army CID has been dispatched to the Michigan location, however the results of that exercise are unknown at this writing. The FBI does not have photographs of any of the three subjects, nor do they have photographs of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Subjects #1 & 2). However, they are not pursuing leads relative to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Subjects #1 & 2). If the USSS obtains photographs of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) the FBI requests a copy.~~

1100 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OKC CP advised that (b)(7)(D) suspect Timothy McVeigh was arrested circa 1029 hours, on 04/19/95 by the Oklahoma State Troopers near Pawnee, OK, for speeding with an expired driver's license, and possession of a handgun. The suspect was driving a vehicle with NY plates (No further description was available). The suspect was subsequently detained and arrested and is currently being held in Noble County Jail, Pawnee, OK. ~~The Oklahoma task force is currently responding to Pawnee, OK, with regards to this development.~~

~~Attempts will be made to review his telephone records from the Noble County Jail.~~

1145 ID name checks (CI and Mascot) were conducted on McVeigh, and the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) with negative results. NCIC and TECS checks were negative. Additional identifiers were received on McVeigh, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) SSN: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) 6'2", 160 lbs, brown hair, blue eyes.

1200 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ID/OKC/CP, advised that upon McVeigh's arrest, he listed (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) as a contact, with phone number (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~1252 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) contacted the ID/DD and advised that (b)(7)(D) was in the process of executing a search warrant at the Michigan family residence, possibly in the Decker, MI area. The local press is aware of the pending search warrant execution and is possibly in the area where the warrant will be executed. Also, SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated that a search warrant will be executed at an unknown location in New York, which appears to be connected with the relative of one of the suspects involved. An arrest warrant for McVeigh is pending by the AUSA's in this case. It is unknown what charges will be listed on the arrest warrant.~~

1323 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised the following: McVeigh is not tied to the rental agreement. A lead developed from the composite, led the (b)(7)(D) to the Dreamland Hotel. The composite was identified by someone who was residing at the hotel. The hotel registration subsequently (b)(7)(D) to the farm, which is owned jointly by (b)(6);(b)(7)(C).

McVeigh worked on the farm from 1992-1994, and became very close to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) McVeigh is described as extreme right wing, a gulf war veteran, and he was reportedly very distraught over the Waco, TX, incident. He subsequently traveled to Waco and became even more upset afterwards. (This information was believed to be derived from family interviews).

~~Information was also received indicating that fuel oil and fertilizer were being mixed on the farm, to be used as a bomb. A second address for McVeigh was located in Kingman, AZ (NFI). At this writing, the (b)(7)(D) are trying to close in on the farm. They are also planning to hit an undisclosed location outside of Las Vegas, NV, where other members are reportedly located. As a final note, SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that there does not appear to be any foreign involvement at this time.~~

~~1440 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OKC/SD, reports that McVeigh does not physically match the composite of the two featured suspects.~~

1540 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that the weapon in McVeigh's possession at the time of his arrest was identified as a Model 21, 45 caliber, semi-automatic, bearing serial number UW769. Records

indicate that the weapon was purchased on 05/04/94 from P&B Enterprises, Mount Holly, NC. McVeigh listed (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) as his home residence.

1620 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Seattle FO advised that local (b)(7)(D) that their suspect McVeigh is believed to have worked as a dog handler in the military. It is unknown if this capacity allowed McVeigh to work in an EOD capacity (OSSS protective functions).

1840 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reports that he overheard information that a subject has come forward as a walk-in at the FBI Williamsport, PA office claiming that he is an associate of Timothy McVeigh, having known him from time spent in the service together. He reported that the subject McVeigh has a best friend who goes by (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and resides in (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). The above has been passed to SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OKC C/P.

~~None of the three - (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Timothy McVeigh are providing any information regarding the bombing.~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D)

2042 (b)(7)(D) ~~is executing a search warrant at the former residence of Timothy McVeigh located in (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

2055 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that suspect (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) had told investigators that he "did ride with McVeigh" but he "didn't know what he (McVeigh) was up to." In addition, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) is believed to be (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) an American Indian living in Oklahoma.

2055 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) identified composite #2 as (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) SSN: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) 5'10", 170 lbs, 27 YOA, who served in Operation Desert Storm with McVeigh.

2230 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) LAX FO, contacted the ID/DD regarding information that McVeigh has an account with "America ON-LINE". On 04-21-95, at 1915 hrs, LAX FO received a telephone call from SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) off-duty at home, where she connected to her personal account on America ON-LINE (AOL) via her personal computer. While connected to AOL, SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was engaged in a "chat" session in a News Chat Forum. The topic being discussed in the News Chat Forum was the events which occurred in OKC. During the chat session, an unidentified member made a statement that McVeigh has a "profile" in AOL. A profile is information which the user types in about themselves. Upon hearing McVeigh had a profile, SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) did a member search by name and located McVeigh's profile. Included in the profile is a filed titled

"ASSURANCE". In this field, McVeigh's profile was the following: "Mad bomber...with my associates from the Michigan Militia." Another field in McVeigh's profile titled "QUOTE" contained: "let us take back the government or die trying...boom!" Attempts by the ID/DD and LAX FO to contact AOL Legal Department were unsuccessful at this time.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

2350 SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) is apparently cooperating with interviewing agents but we have not received any specific results of the interview at this time. Suspect McVeigh had requested his attorney and is not cooperating with investigating agents. The following lead has been developed by SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) USSS-Omaha, who is coordinating the follow-up investigation with the FBI, Omaha. A package was shipped to [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) on 04-17-95. The package had a COD of \$600.00 and was received at the above residence on 04-17-95. The investigation by USSS, Omaha, through the Postal Inspection Service, identified the return address as [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). Investigation revealed the box was rented to [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and had two additional names on the registration card, [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C).

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

The company carries explosives ordinance and explosive materials as well as other merchandise. USSS and FBI are coordinating the investigation and plan to interview [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) early AM on Saturday 04/22/95. If the subjects do not cooperate they will be arrested for obstruction of justice. OK FBI CP, will keep the ID/DD up to date as this follow-up investigation progresses. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D)

4/22/95 0230 SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) contacted ID/DD and referenced SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

[redacted] (b)(7)(D) interview with [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

[redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) did not like [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and had no contact with him since their discharge on 06-11-91. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) knew [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Timothy McVeigh, [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) indicated at one time that he had nothing to look forward to and was going to return to his father's house in Clearview, OK, upon leaving the service. McVeigh "bitched" about the government and the system and said he enlisted only for the training. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was known to be violent when drinking and at one time chased another man's wife with a knife.

[redacted] (b)(7)(D) into military records revealed that [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Tim McVeigh, [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) in Company E, 4th platoon, 36th Infantry regiment. They received Second Infantry training in Fort Benning, GA, between 05-23-88 and 08-27-88. All had demolition training and served in Desert Storm. (Masters)

0750 ATORIC [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised the [redacted] (b)(7)(D) that [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has admitted that he is familiar with the manufacturing of bombs. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) admitted that on 04-16-95, he drove

McVeigh up to Junction city, Kansas. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) did not report where they went in Kansas, but admitted that they returned to OKC that same day. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ~~has executed a consent to search his (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Authorities are seeking a search warrant and have reported observing drugs containing fertilizer described as being blue, similar to material that was recovered at the bomb site. Four additional suspects and associates have been developed.~~

There are reports that suspect #1 was seen between 08:40 and 08:55 at the Federal building. Additionally a show up will take place this date featuring McVeigh. Prior to the bombing, a subject appeared at the Federal Building in Omaha and inquired regarding the location of ATF and USSS. (b)(7)(D) and found the subject was GOA. A photo lineup of suspect #1 will be conducted to attempt to identify a possible suspect.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

0929 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported a search of the Mercury car that McVeigh drove, contained traces of nitrate. A document was also discovered in the vehicle with 04-19-95 highlighted and a passage from The Turner Diaries on the date 04-29-1775. (The book "The Turner Diaries", written by white supremacist William Pierce, describes a fictional truck bombing of FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC. The explosive device in the story used ammonium nitrate fertilizer and detonated at 09:15 a.m. The story's details roughly approximate the bombing in OKC).

~~(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) denied any involvement whatsoever in the bombing. He said that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was stupid enough to have gone with McVeigh. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) felt that if anyone might have done this (bombing), it could have been McVeigh. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) insisted he knew nothing about the bombing or anything regarding it. He said he did not even hear about it until Wednesday. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) said he talked to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) on the telephone on Wednesday, but claimed none of the conversation was about anything regarding the bombing.~~

1146 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that McVeigh may have had a storage rental area in Harrington, Kansas. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was the source of this information. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) claimed that he never saw any items of interest at McVeigh's storage unit. A search will be conducted today of the storage area (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E)

1205 Reference is made to the 04-22-95 0756 entry. RAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that the USSS would participate in the interview of the Omaha Federal Building employees who might have had contact with the suspects in this investigation. Their interviews are not expected to take place for at least another five hours. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reaffirmed that employees at The Federal Building are in contact with the potential suspects on at least two different dates (dates unknown). The suspects asked questions regarding where the USSS, ATF, and DEA offices were

in the building and if they carried guns. The witnesses (cleaning personnel, custodial) have stated they thought the people that questioned them were similar in appearance to those pictured in the composite. One (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(D) he thought he had seen McVeigh (recognized through composite sketch) in the Omaha Federal Building (date unknown). Omaha will contact the ID/DD with further details after the photo spread is shown. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) admitted he had only been to two "militia" meetings and stopped attending because the group was too "radical" and too "para military." (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) said he believed McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) were kicked out the militia because they were too radical for the group.

1. ~~Approximately one to two weeks ago, a Ryder Rental Truck facility in St. Paul, MN, received a call from a female asking about renting a truck from St. Paul to Junction City, KS. The caller identified herself as (FNU) McVeigh. (b)(7)(D) are currently following up on this information.~~

3. ~~A woman, who is only identified as "Blue", called claiming to have dated McVeigh when he worked in Jacksonville, FL, area. (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(D)~~

6. (b)(7)(D) awaiting a search warrant for the storage shed of suspect McVeigh. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

2120 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that information was (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(D) that the trooper who arrested suspect McVeigh had provided additional information in regards to an item found in the trooper's patrol vehicle. The trooper stated that on this date, he found a wadded card in his vehicle. The card was described as a calling card for a chemical company, unknown name. On the card was a hand written note which made the following statement, "NEED 5 LBS. TNT, CALL DAVE". (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) will forward the card to their FSD for examination. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

2148 Reuters News reported that dozens of FBI agents descended on Kingman, Arizona, McVeigh's last known address, and the surrounding high desert, is a training site for the self-styled Arizona Patriots paramilitary militia. The desert around Kingman has been used numerous times for training, to include the use of explosives, by the Arizona Patriots and other right-wing groups who oppose gun control, taxes, and other forms of government control. Members of the Arizona Patriots were arrested in 1986 for plotting to hijack an armored car. They were also allegedly planning attacks on federal buildings according to evidence and testimony presented at a 1987 trial of one of the group members.

2314 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) MIA FO, advised that between the hours of 1100

and 1158 someone incarcerated at the same facility as McVeigh or McVeigh himself made five collect calls to the following number (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) in Sparks, OK. SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
provided the following subscriber information for the following: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) had no address information for the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) however, he advised (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) have (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that she contacted Officer (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) with the Sparks PD and Sparks could provide no information regarding the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) At 2300 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) notified SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) who is assigned to the OKC/FBI CP, and provided him with the above information. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advises that suspect McVeigh stayed at the Dreamland Hotel, OKC, from 04-17-95 thru 04-19-95. During that time period, a subject believed to be McVeigh, ordered Chinese food from the hotel and used the name "Kling", which is the same name used to rent the suspect vehicle used in the bombing. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

4/23/95 0915 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OKC CP, contacted ID/DD and reported the results of the physical line-up conducted with suspect Timothy McVeigh. Four possible witnesses, who claimed to have seen McVeigh in the vicinity of the Federal Building in OKC on the morning of the bombing, viewed McVeigh in a physical line-up. Two witnesses positively identified McVeigh as being on scene at the OKC Federal Building on the morning of the bombing between 8:40 am and 8:55 am. The exact location of where the witnesses claimed to have seen McVeigh is unknown at this time. One witness provided a probable identification of McVeigh as being on scene at the Federal Building in OKC on the morning of the bombing. The final witness was unable to make an identification. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

2. (b)(7)(D) has identified (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (NRID) as the individual listed on the business card discovered by the trooper who arrest McVeigh. (b)(7)(D) believes that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (NRID) may be the source of explosive chemicals, but not part of the conspiracy (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) is believed (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) of the owner of the chemical company.

1141 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that (b)(7)(D) is preparing to execute search warrant at a farm house located in Kingman, Arizona. (Reference is made to the 04-22-95 timeline entry) Address, exact location and occupants of the residence are not available at this time. Approximately one mile from this farm house a one and a half pound explosive device, similar in nature to the one used in the OKC bombing, was detonated on 02-27-95. There is no information available as to the results of the investigation conducted concerning the explosion on 02-27-95. It is reported that Timothy McVeigh resided in a

trailer in the vicinity of the location where 02-27-95 explosion took place.

~~ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that Timothy McVeigh may have also resided in Golden Valley, CA, prior to 02-95. The information regarding address, type and ownership of the residence is not available at this time.~~

1155 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that (b)(7)(D) has identified an "army buddy" of suspect McVeigh, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (NRID). (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) currently resides in Kingman, Arizona, and is being considered a suspect at this time. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has no further information concerning (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (NRID) at this time. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

1330 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) contacted the ID/DD and reported that the information contained herein is the result of a conference call between (b)(7)(D) involved in the investigation and (b)(7)(D) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) (NRID), W/M, is being interviewed in Kingman, AZ. It is believed he has some military association with McVeigh and it was learned that he and McVeigh were both employed at the True Value Hardware store in Kingman, AZ. However, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) bears no likeness to suspect #2 in the composite sketch. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has been transferred from Abilene, KS to Wichita, KS and the authorities have applied for him being granted an extension to hold him as a material witness until Thursday. It has been determined that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has resided in Harrington, KS, for one month and prior to that, he resided in Marion, KS for six months. A search of the property in Marion, KS has revealed that another family has since inhabited the dwelling and that nothing of investigative value was discovered.

~~A search of the Decker, MI property being lived on by (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has produced wires, batteries, prima-cord, blasting caps, bulk fuel, and fertilizer. Also recovered were letters believed to be authored by Timothy McVeigh which contain statements concerning his unusual interest in the WACO, TX incident. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has admitted that he has detonated small bombs for the purpose of removing tree stumps. However, there is now reason to believe that these were pipe bombs and if that can be established, he will be charged criminally.~~

~~The father of Timothy McVeigh is going to be allowed a visit with his son this afternoon and any leads that are offered from that visit will be reported as soon as possible. Although he and father seem to get along, it is believed that McVeigh distrusts his father. That information is based on prior letters that have been recovered that were written by Timothy McVeigh.~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

A surveillance film recovered from the Regency Hotel, has been enhanced and shows the Ryder truck moving to the OKC Federal Building. The driver's identity is still undetermined. A line-up was conducted today by (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) who was reported to have given directions to the subjects. The witness identified two people in the line-up that may have been the subjects he gave directions to. Timothy McVeigh was one of the two people. A barber has been located in Junction City, KS, and reports that he may have cut the hair of both subjects recently. That interview is still under way.

1741 RAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Omaha RO, contacted the ID/DD with an update concerning the interview of the custodial staff at the Omaha Federal Building. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that (b)(7)(D) Omaha, still has not received the photo spread containing suspects in this case and are unable to advise when the spread will be made available to them. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) further advised that it appears subject McVeigh was in the Omaha area two days prior to the bombing incident. (b)(7)(D)
However, it is unclear at this time whether he was actually in or visited the Omaha Federal Building. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) added that beginning tomorrow, 04-24-95, USSS, (b)(7)(D) will coordinate efforts on a daily basis in a continuance in this investigation to determine if McVeigh was in Omaha, NE, as he was believed to have been. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

1839 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported the following updates. A search of McVeigh's rental storage in Herrington, KS has produced negative results. A search of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) garage in Herrington, KS has produced negative results. Authorities are attempting to locate a mixing site for the bomb assembly.

A witness had come forward (NUK), who has asserted that he saw two people in the Ryder Rental truck Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning at a McDonalds parking lot that is in close proximity to the OKC FBI office. The witness identified McVeigh as one of the subjects, but reported that the suspect featured in the second composite drawing was not the individual seen in the parking lot.

2100 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported the following: The interview between McVeigh and his father produced nothing of investigative value.

(b)(7)(D)

A woman has come forward in

Rochester, NY, and reported that she recovered from the trash (NFI) a map of the OKC Federal Building. Records reflect 90 calls were placed to the Paulsen Military Supply using the

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) A hotel manger in Kingman, Az. reports that McVeigh stayed at his establishment on 02/12/95, and at the hotel adjacent to his several weeks later, McVeigh listed as his address, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reports that the JTF is preparing to execute a search warrant on the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) address. Further investigation is leading Agent to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) in Antiqua, WI. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

04/24/95 0400

The search of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) failed to reveal anything pertinent to this investigation. The (b)(7)(D) that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) can not be polygraphed at this time, because he is too fatigued. He will be polygraphed later in the day. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) admitted to having conversed with McVeigh in the past, however he has denied selling explosives to McVeigh. (b)(7)(D) no additional information at this time. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

0800 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that a subject identified as (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) W/M, 6'4", 220 lbs., blonde hair, blue eyes, DOB and SSN unavailable at this time, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has been developed as a possible suspect lead. Information has been received that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and McVeigh are friends dating back to the military. Allegations indicate that on 04-14-95 McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) investigating this lead. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

0812 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Chicago, FO, advised that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was released (b)(7)(D) and is currently under surveillance at his residence. (b)(7)(D) will pick up (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at approximately 110 hours CST and transport him to (b)(7)(D) for further interviewing and polygraph examination. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has admitted talking to McVeigh on two occasions about explosives, but has denied providing McVeigh any explosive material. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

0905 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that an employee of a 7-Eleven, OKC, has claimed that an individual matching the description of McVeigh stole a six pack of beer from the store on the evening prior to the bombing. The reporting witness claims that the suspect was accompanied by another male associate (no description). The theft was captured by store security cameras. The videotape is being reviewed to verify the veracity of this lead. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

On 04-14-95, Timothy McVeigh purchased the 1977 mercury in Junction City, KS, between 9:00 am and 10:30 am. No further information on this transaction is available at this time.

Investigations indicate that the business run by (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) does not deal in weapons or explosives. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) claims to have met Timothy McVeigh approximately three months ago at a gun show in Kalamazoo, MI. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated that McVeigh was attempting to sell various parts of an AK-47. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was interested in purchasing these parts. During further conversations between (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and McVeigh, McVeigh asked if (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) could obtain dynamite for McVeigh. McVeigh offered to pay (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) five dollars per pound for the TNT. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) told investigators that he told McVeigh that he could obtain dynamite for him, however, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated that he really could not obtain dynamite. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) admitted that the business card found by OKSHP, was his business card. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) indicated that he wrote his name on the card. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) denies that he wrote the notation concerning TNT on the card. Interviewing agents believe (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) is being evasive. It has been confirmed that 34 telephone calls were placed to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) using the 1-800 calling card.

A witness claims to have seen McVeigh at the Federal Building in OKC on the night prior to the bombing.

~~It is believed that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and Timothy McVeigh shared an apartment in 1993, the location of which is unknown. The (b)(7)(D) to develop this lead concerning (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

1150 ~~America Online attorneys advised the profile listed for McVeigh was entered after McVeigh arrest. The user profile has been subpoena (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D)~~

1625 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) Fayetteville, NC, telephone (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) had contacted FBI Headquarters and reported that on 04-02-95, at 1100 hours, he observed an individual whom he believes to be McVeigh and two other subjects at The McKellors Lodge, located near Ft. Bragg, NC. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) the lodge is a gun club. He further stated that one of the persons with the person believed to be McVeigh, was similar in appearance to composite #9. FBI has initiated investigation of this lead in Charlotte, NC. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

1715 Captain (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) UD/FMB, advised that one of their officers (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) graduated (40 students in graduating class) from high school in upstate NY with the subject Timothy McVeigh. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

1837 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) CHI FO, contacted ID/DD with an update on the interview of subject (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (NRID). (The last update by CHI was 0710, this date to SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). As of 1100 hours the interview was resumed. (b)(7)(D) that 30 calls were made to the previously known 1-800 number. These were in the name of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) The calls started on 12-14-94 and continued until 01-07-95. The longest call made was on 12-18-94 with a duration of 49 minutes. The originating point of these calls

is not known at this time. The subject claimed that he was too tired to submit to a polygraph examination on 04-24-95. However, he is cooperating and will submit to a polygraph (b)(7)(D) on 04-25-95. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) notes that the subject has obtained the assistance of an attorney who is recommending that the subject cooperate completely with this investigation. The subject now claims that he had made an agreement with the suspect McVeigh to deliver explosives but had not made the delivery to him.

** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) that McVeigh's fingerprints have been found on the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) business card found at the time of McVeigh's arrest.

1930 Timothy McVeigh's fingerprint was developed on the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) business card found by the OKSHP.

~~On 04-25-95, the (b)(7)(D) to show a photo lineup to the deliveryman that delivered the chinese food to McVeigh when he was staying at the Dreamland Hotel.~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was interviewed on this date for 3 hours. He reaffirmed his statements from yesterday. When shown the toll records showing that McVeigh called him over 30 times (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was visibly shaken and admitted to speaking with McVeigh on a more frequent basis than he reported earlier. When questioned about a long conversation dated 12/18/94, on the toll records, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that McVeigh was arranging a meeting with him to obtain dynamite from him. He advised that McVeigh wanted to meet him in a Denny's restaurant in Chicago, IL. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that he did not actually have the dynamite, and that he did not make the meeting. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) agreed to be polygraphed.

~~It was initially reported that the two calls made by Timothy McVeigh from jail were to Prairie, OK. Those calls were actually made to the residence of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

~~A catering truck driver who was traveling east just prior to the explosion noticed the Ryder truck in front of the Federal Building and saw two men leaving the vicinity of the truck and crossing the street heading for a brown pickup truck. The catering truck driver positively ID McVeigh. When questioned about his accuracy in detail, the driver admitted that he was gay and that he was "checking out" McVeigh.~~

1/25/95 0831 CNN reported there are 86 confirmed dead and 100 people are still unaccounted for. CNN further reported that McVeigh was shown photographs of victims from the explosion and he showed no emotion or interest.

It has been determined that McVeigh checked into the Dreamland Hotel between 3:00 and 6:00 pm on 4/14/95.

McVeigh was seen at the hotel at 10:45 am on 04-16-95. On the

same date telephone toll records show that a call was placed to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) from the Dreamland Hotel pay telephone.

McVeigh was seen in the Dreamland Hotel parking lot at 4:00 am on 04-18-95 in the Ryder Rental truck looking at a road map. By independent observations, one individual has reported that the truck was gone from the hotel parking lot between 4:00 am and 5:00 am, and two separate individuals report that the truck was gone by 6:00 that morning.

~~The information provided by (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has turned out to be erroneous. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Therefore, since the information about (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

~~(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~
However, (b)(7)(D) still intends to interview (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ~~formally~~ eliminate him as a suspect.

~~Telephone toll records revealed on 04-18-95, at 6:30 am, suspect McVeigh contacted (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) has told investigators that McVeigh had contacted him requesting to borrow his pick-up truck. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated that he agreed and met McVeigh at a McDonalds in Harrington, KS, between 8:00 and 9:00 am on the same date to provide him the truck. According to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) McVeigh returned the truck at approximately 2:00 pm.~~

~~(b)(7)(D) a report that McVeigh had (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) currently attempting to locate and interview (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

~~A clerk at the Star Mart in Guthrie, OK, has reported that on 04-17-95 or 04-18-95, she sold gas to individuals driving a Ryder truck, a pale yellow car and a brown pick-up at the same time. The individual who paid for the gas, according to the clerk, looked like McVeigh. An individual who used the restroom, looked like suspect composite #2.~~

1451 ~~CNN reported chemical traces similar to those found at the OKC bombing site were found on McVeigh's clothing. It is believed that this linked McVeigh to the OKC bombing.~~

~~CNN further reported that McVeigh is now claiming to be a political prisoner and will only give his name and rank. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

1528 ~~CNN reported that a criminal complaint had been served in Milan, MI, charging (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

~~(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) It is reported that McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) are listed as uncharged conspirators in this case. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

~~(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) which is not registered under the firearms requirement. A detention~~

~~hearing has been set for~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~on 04-28-93.~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Traces of PETN, an explosive material contained in detonation cord, was found in the clothing worn by McVeigh and in the vehicle he was driving at the time of his arrest.

~~A gas station attendant reported that McVeigh and John Doe #2 purchased 54.8 gallons of diesel fuel. That amount of diesel fuel will produce 2,740 pounds of ANFO explosive. Upon detonation, that amount of explosive would produce a crater approximately 31 feet in diameter. That amount of ANFO explosive could be contained in six 55 gallon drums. Detonating cord, similar to that found at the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) could explosively interconnect the 55 gallon drums, which would enable the drums to detonate simultaneously.~~

~~McVeigh (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) made numerous phone calls to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) the explosive and chemical connection. Investigation indicates that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) provided McVeigh with the high explosives required to boost the ANFO to a detonation velocity. However, this is not conclusive. Did (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) provide McVeigh with further information on making ANFO even more efficient? By adding aluminum powder or glass beads to the ANFO mixture, this would generate a greater heat within the explosive mixture, producing a better consumption and yield with less residue remaining after the blast.~~

~~The initiation device is still unknown at this time. However, based on their military training, the simplest and most reliable initiation system would be TIME FUSE. Security video tapes from the area show the truck detonation 3 minutes and 6 seconds after the suspects exited the truck. A radio controlled (R/C) activation device is possible, if the suspects constructed or purchased such a system. One possible lead could be directed at "Ballisticorp" which stated that they sold three blowguns to the suspect, which normally cost \$20.00 each, however, the COD bill was \$600.00. The company may also sell R/C equipment. (GLOD)~~

1928 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that at this time, a fax was received from Topeka, KS stating that a (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) located in Topeka, KS had identified McVeigh as having bought a full flatbed truck load of fertilizer (NFI).

~~Hotel guests of the Dreamland Hotel who had a room next to McVeigh's room have identified McVeigh as an occupant at the Dreamland Hotel. ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised these guests also identified a flatbed truck located in the hotel parking lot. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) phone call was terminated, however, it is believed that the Ryder truck was also identified by these guests as also having been parked in the Dreamland Hotel parking lot. Attempts are being made to recontact (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) to confirm concerning the Ryder Truck. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

2010 ~~The individuals in the room next to McVeigh's at the Dreamland Hotel reported seeing the Ryder rental truck, as well as, a flatbed truck in tow in the hotel parking lot. They further reported that the flatbed truck appeared to be full as noted by the fact that the tarp covering the bed of the truck had a hump in its center.~~

~~The Chinese food deliveryman (Dreamland Hotel) was unable to make any identification off of the photo lineup (reference is made to timeline entry 1930 date 04-24-95).~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~Employees at the OKC post office advised that at 1110 hrs. on 04-18-95 two individuals came into the post office and asked for applications for employment for SSA. Employees advised that they directed them to the federal building. Employees identified one of the subject's as McVeigh and advised that the other subject was similar to composite #2 and spoke with a northeastern accent.~~

~~The storage drums used by McVeigh were manufactured by ECCO Lab, St. Paul, MN. These drums typically contain cleanser chemicals and are used by large dairies. It is speculated that McVeigh collected these drums (empty), or he purchased the drums and dumped their contents.~~ (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~On 04-25-95, during the afternoon hours, the Ryder truck's ignition switch was recovered. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) is attempting to determine if the keys in McVeigh's possession at the time of his arrest, match the recovered ignition switch.~~

(b)(7)(D) a telephone call from a gun dealer by the name (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) who advised that approximately a month ago, he saw McVeigh three different times at various gun shows. McVeigh contacted (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated that he was looking for a detonation cord (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) informed McVeigh that due to postal regulations he could not ship McVeigh's request to him. McVeigh told (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) would travel to Richmond to obtain the detonation cord (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised the interviewing (b)(7)(D) that he did not provide McVeigh with the detonation cord.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) believes that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) may be able to talk to McVeigh because McVeigh has absolute respect for him.~~ (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~A gun dealer in McGaheysville, VA, has reported that McVeigh called him about obtaining some detcord. The gun dealer claimed to have met McVeigh on three occasions at gun shows.~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

A cleaning lady in the Omaha Federal Building picked out McVeigh from a photo spread as having been in the that building on 04-10-95. McVeigh was described as having been wearing a wig and glasses inquiring about location of ATF and USSS and if they had weapons in the building.

~~Seven bank robberies were reported to have taken place prior to the OKC bombing using real and fake explosives. The question has arisen as to the source of financing of McVeigh's, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) activities. This will be investigated further. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) whereabouts from March 31st thru April 12th were confirmed to be in Kingman, AZ where he resided in a hotel.

4/26/95 2023 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported a trucker had stated that he had followed the yellow mercury (McVeigh's vehicle) out of OKC after the bombing and running in tandem with the mercury was a brown pickup truck. After the yellow mercury was stopped by the OK Hwy Patrol, the pick-up truck pulled over to the side of the road a short distance from the mercury and shortly thereafter left the scene (NFI). (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

~~The focus of the (b)(7)(D) is being devoted to McVeigh's activities in the Kingman, AZ, area from 04-01-95 thru to 04-12-95. It has been reported that he made purchases at a local Walmart as well as made contact with a local gun dealer.~~

4/27/95 0900 ATSAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) provided the following leads relevant to the (b)(7)(D) in the Kingman, AZ area:

previous addresses for McVeigh:

- (1) Imperial Hotel (from 10/94 - 04/95)
- (2) Hilltop Hotel (from 10/94 - 03/95)
- (3) 169 West Route 66
- (4) City of Golden Oaks, AZ (from 02/94 - 06/94)
- (5) The Mailroom. Stockton Blvd, Kingman, AZ (PO Box)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) also advised that a letter from (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (LNU) of Little Rock, AR was in McVeigh's PO Box. That letter discussed bank robberies and guns.

(b)(7)(D) in Detroit has gone forward and reported that the (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) McVeigh are not members of the Michigan Militia.

(b)(7)(D) also advised that SA's from the (b)(7)(D) were under

~~surveillance by the Michigan Militia members while enroute and searching the Becker, MI location. The surveillance included fixed wing aerial surveillance. The above was reported not to be authorized or sanctioned by the Michigan Militia. The reliability [redacted] (b)(7)(D) is unknown.~~

~~A witness has come forward in Oklahoma City and reported that he saw the Ryder Rental Truck, Mercury Marquis and tan pickup at a truck stop. The driver observed four (4) males and one (1) female by the vehicle and "acting nervous". Artist sketches from the witness are forth coming.~~

1930 AISC [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised of the following information: The 1983 station wagon which was traded by McVeigh for a Mercury Marquis, is being processed [redacted] (b)(7)(D) for possible evidence.

~~Information has been developed which indicated that Timothy McVeigh received mail at a drop in Kingman, AZ from [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(7)(D) MASCOT/TECS checks have been completed with the following results: TECS disclosed [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) who is of record with USCS I&C - Detroit, MI, telephone: [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) as an addressee of a mail parcel containing part of a receiver for a machine gun. The record was entered 03-30-88 by [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) NFI.) [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) notified of the above possible hit.~~

~~Information has been developed which indicates that during early April 1995, while attending a gun show in Grand Rapids, MI Timothy McVeigh registered in hotel using the alias Tim Tuttle, [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) registered using the alias [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and a third unidentified subject registered as [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)~~

~~SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) OKC CP, contacted SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and advised that [redacted] (b)(7)(D) had obtained tolls from suspect McVeigh indicated that he had made previous phone calls to the National Alliance Group (675-00089) - a purported right wing organization. (GL0D)~~

4/28/95 0600

[redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D)

~~Cap information non electric/silver with black lettering~~

~~Dupont Blasting Caps #6, dated 05-22-70. (Gappert)~~

0637 [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) for [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(7)(D) OKC, issued a message for an all points [redacted] (b)(7)(E) for Oklahoma bombing license plate for Arizona license plate LZC646. This plate belongs to McVeigh. It is suspected that the plates are affixed to another vehicle. It is supposed to be on a 1983 Pontiac Model J2000 station wagon. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

0905 SA [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) on 04-27-95, [redacted] (b)(7)(D) interviewed a truck driver who stated he was in a truck stop on 95-South, just north of OKC on the day prior to the bombing when he observed a Ryder Truck, a yellow pick up, and another vehicle (NFI). The truck driver believed that McVeigh was present and in charge, giving instructions to Subject #2, who was in the rear of the Ryder Truck arranging blue barrels, giving the appearance that he was trying to even out the load. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

1528 [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported that items found in possession of [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) have led to the identification of Bob LNU, who has been previously identified as one of the subjects who wrote a letter to Tim McVeigh which was signed by [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and Bob LNU (reference is made to timeline entry 0900 on 04-27-95). Bob LNU has been identified as Roger Moore, no identifiers available at this time. Roger Moore has been characterized as a right-wing sympathizer. The safety deposit key found in the possession of [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was for property being stored for Roger Moore. On 11-09-94 Roger Moore filed a police complaint for a burglary at his residence wherein Moore reported the theft of several weapons. Moore listed Tim McVeigh on the police complaint as a witness who could corroborate the number of weapons that Moore claims were at his residence. Moore is currently being considered a source of additional information into the activities of Tim McVeigh. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

[redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

4/29/95 1034 [redacted] (b)(7)(D) that the OKC CP reports that McVeigh and [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) may have been involved in an insurance fraud scam with a subject identified as Bob Moore AKA: Roger Miller and Roger Moore (See Timeline 1528 on 04-28-

95). Moore claimed that on November 4, 1994, he was robbed of 70 guns, \$20,000 in cash, rare coins, and other items, in Hot Springs, AR.

(b)(7)(D) there may be two connections concerning McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) concerning this alleged robbery. They are:

1. Some of the rare coins and two safety deposit keys which Moore reported stolen were found at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) residence.

2. A letter from Moore, dated 04-19-95, addressed to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) a known AKA of McVeigh's was found during a search of McVeigh's mail drop at Kingman, AZ. This letter discussed a robbery. An initial analysis of the letter indicates that Moore and McVeigh set up the robbery.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) also advised that a search of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) residence produced a receipt for 40 50lb. bags of fertilizer.

Forensic tests on the recovered receipt produced a latent print that has been identified as McVeigh's.

4/30/95 0849

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D)

1650

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D)
relayed information that McVeigh's telephone toll records revealed that he placed a call to telephone (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) on 04-12-95 at 0900 hrs. The telephone call last approximately 17 seconds. The (b)(7)(D) that this telephone number is registered to a (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) see timeline entry 1420 on 04-20-95). (b)(7)(D) that McVeigh talked to (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated according to DOD representative to the FBI, military records do not indicate that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) had any contact with McVeigh. SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) further advises that (b)(7)(D) plans to "resurrect" their investigation on (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

The ID/DD contacted SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Wichita RA, in reference to his interview of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) dated 04-21-95. SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated that he conducted a PI interview of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and did not ask him about suspect McVeigh. During the interview (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) volunteered information that he was interviewed (b)(7)(D) and asked about McVeigh, but did not provide information as to this interview. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

The previously reported information of the assembly site of the bomb as Lake Erie, MI was erroneously reported. At this time a search is being conducted at a site located in Gary Lake State Park, KS, as the possible site that was used by McVeigh to assemble the material used in the OKC bombing.
(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

5/2/95 1745

RMC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Saginaw RO, faxed a report concerning an anonymous caller claiming to have information on Unknown Subject #2 in the bombing incident. On 5/1/95, at approximately 1300 Hrs, an unidentified male called the Saginaw RO and reported that he met suspects Tim McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at a party in Clare County, Michigan. The caller stated that two other individuals, identified as (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) W/M/30, of Lake, MI, and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) W/M/28, of Millington, MI, were also present.

The caller alleged that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and McVeigh conversed about bombing a Federal building that was full of ATF and IRS agents. Both subjects spoke of their knowledge of how to make bombs with fertilizer.

The caller also alleged that subjects (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) were in the military with McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and that (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) resembles the composite sketch of Unknown Subject #2. He further described (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) as 5'8", 170 lbs, muscular build, dark brown eyes.

1858 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that obtaining the original phone records for the 1-800 debit card for McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) still remains an investigative priority.

(b)(7)(D) obtained a videotape from the OK state police trooper's vehicle of the vehicle stop of subject McVeigh, and are attempting to identify passing vehicles.

(b)(7)(D) is refocusing their investigation on (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (see timeline entry at 1930 hrs., 4/27/95) who supposedly attended a gun show with (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and McVeigh.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) called (b)(7)(D) and reported that his son was in the military with McVeigh and has been AWOL since March. In addition, he told authorities that his son spent the last 35 days (prior to the bombing) with McVeigh. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) whereabouts are currently unknown and (b)(7)(D) is intensifying its efforts to locate and interview him. Identifiers for (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) are as follows: W/M, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) 5'11", 175 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

5/3/95

2130 SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) advised that during the interview of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(D) that a photograph of a male subject was found and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Timothy McVeigh, told her that the subject in the photo would be murdered. Additional investigation of the polaroid photo indicated that it may be a photo of ATF SA (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) an ATF spokesman during the Waco incident. The photo was taken from someone in the crowd at Waco during a press briefing. Attempts to verify the identity of the subject depicted in the photo are continuing.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

FILE: 600.000
XREF: 672-20075

DATE : February 15, 1996
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SAIC - Intelligence Division
SUBJECT : United States v. Timothy McVeigh
and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
TO : SAIC - Oklahoma City Field Office

Reference is made to the letter from Legal Counsel, which is attached, requesting this Division to forward information concerning cases of record in the Intelligence Division, as a result of the Oklahoma City bombing incident.

Attached are copies of the case abstracts.

If you have any questions, please contact Supervisory IRS (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) *foe*

Attachment



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigations
50 Penn Place, Suite 1600
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

Re: United States v. Timothy McVeigh & (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Case No. CR-95-110-A

Dear (b)(6);(b)(7)(C):

Reference is made to the attached request for information from the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Oklahoma in connection with the criminal prosecution of Timothy McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). The Secret Service has conducted an agency-wide search for investigative materials compiled as a result of the bombing as requested in the attached letter. Enclosed please find copies of documents responsive to this request.

During this search, it was determined that the Secret Service Office of Inspection had extensive reports and materials relating to an investigation connected to the Oklahoma City bombing. On October 30, 1995, Secret Service Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) met with Special Assistant United States Attorney (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and discussed with (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) the relevancy of these documents to the discovery process.

On November 2, 1995, Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) met with Special Assistant United States Attorney (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) to discuss the documents compiled by the Inspection Division. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reviewed these documents and made copies of several documents. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) also met with Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and Special Agent (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) on November 8, 1995. As both (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and Mr. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) are aware of the contents of this file and have made copies of pertinent material, the Secret Service is not including this file with the enclosed documents.

In addition, the Secret Service Technical Security Division (TSD) was involved in the investigation of the Oklahoma City bombing. In connection with this investigation, TSD collected still photographs and digital photographs of the Federal Building and the surrounding areas. As the digital photographs do not reproduce well, we have also included the computer disks containing the digital print files. We are advised these disks

are in a Tagged Image File (TIF) format and can be viewed using numerous graphic programs such as Harvard Graphics or Corel Draw. It is noted that the attached photographs were not used by any law enforcement agency as evidence nor were they used to evaluate or calculate the explosive effects of the bomb.

Our search for documents also revealed abstract sheets associated with subjects in our Intelligence Division. While documents in those Intelligence Division files are attached, copies of these subject abstract sheets are being forwarded to SAIC (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) of our Oklahoma City Field Office who can make them available to you. These abstract sheets are sensitive documents which we have protected from disclosure in the past on the grounds that they contain techniques used to evaluate individuals who have come to the attention of the Secret Service in the course of our protective duties.

If additional documents are located, the Secret Service will expeditiously forward any such documents to you. In addition, we request that we receive prior notification if any documents we provide you are to be released outside of your office or the office of the United States Attorney. Finally, the Secret Service requests that the enclosed material be returned should it be determined that it will not be used in the prosecution of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) or McVeigh. Please return any such documents to the United States Secret Service, Office of Chief Counsel, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20223. Should you need additional assistance, please contact Attorney-Advisor (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Sincerely,

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Chief Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

FILE: 177.060
XREF: 670.000

DATE : December 20, 1995

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SAIC - Intelligence Division

SUBJECT : Request for documents on Timothy McVeigh
and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

TO : Chief - Legal Counsel
THRU : AD - Protective Research

Reference is made to a telephone conversation on 12-18-95 between
(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Legal Counsel, and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ID.

Per your request, the following files have been xeroxed and two
copies are attached.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

7. Bomb Threat 672-20091

If there are any questions concerning this request, please contact
Supervisory IRS (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

For

Attachments

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

File: 672-20075

DATE : December 19, 1995
REPLY TO
ATTN OF : SAIC - Intelligence Division
SUBJECT : Oklahoma City Bombing
TO : File

A referral was sent to the field concerning the reporting requirements for the Oklahoma City Bombing. The field was instructed to forward all investigative/technical information concerning the bombing under file number 672-20075. CTS and DIB are both utilizing this 672 number (i.e., CTS has indexed all technical information and DIB is storing all teletypes received from the field concerning the bombing).

In addition, 671 files were also established on individuals who were either the suspects in the bombing or believed to be associated with the suspects in the bombing. The six individuals are listed below.

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

671-21857 - Timothy McVeigh

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

memorandum

DATE: **NOV 22 1995**

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) *JJK*
Chief Counsel

SUBJECT: United States v. Timothy McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

TO: See Distribution

The Secret Service has received the attached request for information from the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Oklahoma in connection with the criminal prosecution of Timothy McVeigh and (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) who are charged with the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The United States Attorney's Office has requested that the Secret Service conduct an agency-wide search to determine the existence of "all investigative materials compiled as a result of the bombing." Please check your records for any such materials and, if you have any, please provide copies to this office.

The United States Attorney's Office recognizes the burden this search places on the Secret Service but, working under court-imposed deadlines, requires the Secret Service's complete response by December 15, 1995. We would appreciate it if you could provide copies of all responsive materials to this office as soon as possible but no later than Monday, December 11, 1995.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) of this office at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

To PR 6, 12/7
ID -
PRM - Neg
TSO -
SPM

Distribution

- All Assistant Directors
- All Field Offices
- All Protective Divisions
- All Headquarters Divisions
- Chief - Uniformed Division
- SATS (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Attachment