

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	CRIMINAL NO. 97-_____
	:	
v.	:	DATE FILED: January 30, 1997
	:	
MARK WILLIAM THOMAS	:	VIOLATIONS:
PETER KEVIN LANGAN	:	18 U.S.C. § 371 (Conspiracy to
a/k/a "Commander Pedro"	:	commit bank robbery - 1 Count)
SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD	:	
a/k/a "Tuco"	:	18 U.S.C. § 2113(c) (Receipt of
KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY	:	money which had been stolen from
a/k/a "Blondie"	:	a bank - 2 Counts)
MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA	:	
a/k/a "Tim"	:	

I N D I C T M E N T

COUNT ONE

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES THAT:

1. During all times relevant to this indictment, the Aryan Republican Army was a white separatist organization which supported itself through armed bank robberies.

2. At various times from at least 1994 to May 1996, defendants MARK WILLIAM THOMAS, PETER KEVIN LANGAN, a/k/a "Commander Pedro," SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, a/k/a "Tuco," KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, a/k/a "Blondie," MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, a/k/a "Tim," and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr., a/k/a "Commander Pavell," a/k/a "Wild Bill" (now deceased), were members and/or associates of the Aryan Republican Army.

3. From at least 1994 until in or about May 1996, at MaCungie, Pennsylvania, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, defendants

MARK WILLIAM THOMAS
PETER KEVIN LANGAN
SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD
KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY
MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA

and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. (deceased), did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire and agree with each other and with other persons known and unknown to the grand jury to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to take from the person or presence of another -- by force, violence, intimidation, and by the use of a dangerous weapon -- money belonging to, and in the care, custody, control, management, and possession of, banks and savings and loan associations, the deposits of which were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2113(a), (d).

MANNER AND MEANS

1. It was part of the conspiracy that defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS recruited young people at his residence in Macungie, Pennsylvania, including defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, to rob banks and commit other crimes on behalf of the Aryan Republican Army.

2. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS introduced defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY to defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. for the purpose of STEDEFORD and MCCARTHY joining with LANGAN and Guthrie to rob banks and commit other crimes on behalf of the Aryan Republican Army.

3. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY later recruited an additional person, defendant MICHAEL WILLIAM

BRESCIA, to rob banks and commit other crimes with LANGAN, STEDEFORD, MCCARTHY and Guthrie, all on behalf of the Aryan Republican Army.

4. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr., in groups of two to three individuals, each armed with loaded handguns and wearing bullet proof vests, entered and robbed banks in Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and other places.

5. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. provided defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY with false identification papers, such as blank baptismal certificates, blank birth certificates, blank insurance cards, and an instruction booklet titled "NEW ID in ZOG LANDIA." As used by members of the conspiracy, the phrase "ZOG" represented the Zionist Occupied Government. The instruction booklet explained how to get driver's licenses and other identification materials under false names.

6. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. used the false identification papers to create false driver's licenses.

7. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN

WILLIAM MCCARTHY and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. used false identification papers to, among other things, rent apartments which were used as "safehouses," purchase pagers and voice mailboxes, and register themselves in motel rooms.

8. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr., using false identities, purchased inexpensive used cars to be used as getaway vehicles.

9. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. used radio scanners and two-way radios to monitor police activity and to communicate with each other.

10. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. wore facial disguises, and sometimes disguises with law enforcement emblems and lettering, during the robberies.

11. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. left items that were or appeared to be explosive devices inside of the banks to delay law enforcement efforts to investigate the robberies.

12. It was further part of the conspiracy that

defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. drove getaway cars after the bank robberies to nearby locations where they abandoned the getaway cars and left the area using a different vehicle.

13. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. occasionally left items that were or appeared to be explosive devises inside of the abandoned getaway cars to delay law enforcement efforts to investigate the robberies.

14. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. split the proceeds of the bank robberies among themselves and also contributed a share of the proceeds for use by the members and associates of the Aryan Republican Army, including defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS, to further the goals of the organization and to purchase weapons and other items necessary for additional bank and armored car robberies.

OVERT ACTS

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to accomplish its objectives and purposes, the defendants did perform and execute the following overt acts in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere:

1. On or about April 30, 1994, Richard Lee Guthrie,

Jr. caused a person known to the grand jury to travel to the Allentown, Pennsylvania area to provide defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS with false identification papers, including blank baptismal certificates, blank birth certificates, blank insurance cards, and an instruction booklet titled "NEW ID in ZOGLANDIA."

2. In or about the summer of 1994, in the Allentown, Pennsylvania area, defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS asked defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY to join an organization, which was later named the Aryan Republican Army, to commit crimes with Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. and others.

3. On or about October 11, 1994, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD travelled to Sunbury, Ohio in preparation for a bank robbery.

4. On or about October 25, 1994, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. robbed the Columbus National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.

5. In or about November 1994, defendants MARK WILLIAM THOMAS and SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD met with defendant KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY in Elohim City, Oklahoma. During a discussion between MCCARTHY and defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, STEDEFORD told MCCARTHY that STEDEFORD, Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. and one other individual had recently committed an armed bank robbery and that STEDEFORD had received \$1,000 in cash as his portion of the bank robbery proceeds.

6. On or about November 13, 1994, defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS asked defendant KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY to meet

with two people, who MCCARTHY later knew as defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr., for the purpose of MCCARTHY becoming involved in robbing banks with STEDEFORD, LANGAN and Guthrie.

7. On or about November 13, 1994, defendants MARK WILLIAM THOMAS, PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. met in a restaurant and at a motel near Fort Smith, Arkansas. During these meetings, LANGAN agreed that MCCARTHY, who THOMAS introduced as a potential recruit, would become a member of the Aryan Republican Army. MCCARTHY, LANGAN, STEDEFORD, THOMAS, and Guthrie agreed that MCCARTHY would rob banks with LANGAN, STEDEFORD, and Guthrie on behalf of the Aryan Republican Army.

8. In or about December 1994, defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. met defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY at a mall in Joplin, Missouri, and then LANGAN, Guthrie, STEDEFORD, and MCCARTHY drove to a house in Pittsburg, Kansas which was used by the Aryan Republican Army as a "safehouse."

9. On or about December 9, 1994, in the Cleveland, Ohio area, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. robbed the Third Federal Savings & Loan, Middleburg Heights, Ohio. During this robbery, LANGAN, wearing a Santa Claus costume, and MCCARTHY, wearing an elf hat, entered the front door of the bank carrying and displaying handguns. STEDEFORD entered

the rear of the bank, also carrying a handgun. LANGAN and MCCARTHY then took money from the teller drawers and left the bank along with STEDEFORD. As STEDEFORD left the bank, he placed a Christmas stocking with a bottle containing black powder, tape, and some wires in the bank lobby to cause a distraction to the police. After leaving the bank, LANGAN, MCCARTHY, and STEDEFORD got into a 1982 Chevrolet Impala station wagon driven by Guthrie and left the area.

10. On or about December 27, 1994, in the St. Louis, Missouri area, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. robbed the Commercial Bank of Westport, Maryland Heights, Missouri. During this robbery, LANGAN and MCCARTHY entered the bank carrying and displaying handguns, and LANGAN took money from the teller area. Before LANGAN and MCCARTHY left the bank, MCCARTHY placed a pipe taped to a walkie talkie in the bank lobby and left a smoke grenade in the bank to cause a distraction to the police. After leaving the bank, LANGAN and MCCARTHY got into a 1981 four-door Oldsmobile and went to a nearby area where LANGAN, MCCARTHY, STEDEFORD and Guthrie drove a different vehicle out of the area.

11. A short time after the December 27, 1994 bank robbery, while at the Pittsburg, Kansas safehouse, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. put aside some of the proceeds of the robbery for defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS.

12. In or about January 1995, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. made a videotape, titled "Armed Struggle Underground." In this videotape, LANGAN, STEDEFORD, MCCARTHY and Guthrie display a substantial amount of U.S. currency which had been stolen in previous bank robberies. The purpose of this videotape was to promote the goals of the Aryan Republican Army.

13. In or about February 1995, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. travelled to Arizona. While in Arizona, defendants LANGAN, STEDEFORD, MCCARTHY, and Guthrie planned to rob an armored car, and, as part of this planning, purchased a 1976 Chevrolet pickup truck and a 1971 Ford sedan, both of which were to be used as getaway vehicles.

14. In or about February 1995, defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS travelled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to the house of the grandmother of defendant KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY. Because THOMAS had not spoken to MCCARTHY recently and, therefore, believed that MCCARTHY may have been arrested, THOMAS retrieved from MCCARTHY's grandmother's house firearms and other items belonging to MCCARTHY in an effort to avoid detection by law enforcement officers.

15. In or about March 1995, defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS attempted to recruit a person known to the grand jury to commit crimes to raise money for the Aryan Republican Army.

16. On or about March 24, 1995, defendant SCOTT

ANTHONY STEDEFORD, using false identification in the name of "Dan Lane," purchased a 1979 Buick LeSabre in Des Moines, Iowa which was to be used as a getaway car.

17. On or about March 29, 1995, in the Des Moines, Iowa area, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. robbed the Boatmen's Bank, West Des Moines, Iowa. During this robbery, LANGAN, MCCARTHY, and Guthrie entered the bank carrying and displaying handguns, and LANGAN and Guthrie took money from the teller area. Before LANGAN, MCCARTHY and Guthrie left the bank, MCCARTHY placed an Easter basket with a pipe in the bank lobby to cause a distraction to the police. After leaving the bank, LANGAN, MCCARTHY and Guthrie got into a car driven by STEDEFORD and left the area.

18. A short time after the March 29, 1995 bank robbery, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY met with defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS in the area of Elohim City, Oklahoma.

19. On or about April 14, 1995, in Oklahoma, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, with the assistance of defendants KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY and MARK WILLIAM THOMAS, purchased a white 1983 Chevrolet Suburban which was later modified to conceal a firearm in the seat.

20. In or about March/April 1995, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD gave defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS stolen U.S. Currency, which THOMAS knew to have been the proceeds of the

armed bank robberies.

21. In or about June/July 1995, in the Allentown, Pennsylvania area, Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. gave defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS stolen U.S. currency, which THOMAS knew to be proceeds of the armed bank robberies.

22. In or about the summer of 1995, in the Allentown, Pennsylvania area, defendants MARK WILLIAM THOMAS and SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD purchased two radio receivers, both of which had been modified to receive federal law enforcement frequencies.

23. During the summer of 1995, while in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY maintained contact with Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. using beepers and pay telephones.

24. In or about July 1995, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, using false identification in the name of "John A. Monroe," leased two storage facilities for defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS at Emmaus Storage Yard, in Emmaus, Pennsylvania.

25. On or about August 16, 1995, in Bridgeton, Missouri, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. robbed the Magna Bank. During this robbery, STEDEFORD and MCCARTHY entered the bank carrying and displaying handguns, and MCCARTHY took money from the teller area. Before STEDEFORD and MCCARTHY left the bank, STEDEFORD placed a bucket with a pipe and wires and tossed a smoke grenade in the bank lobby to cause a distraction to the police. After leaving the bank, STEDEFORD and MCCARTHY got into

a 1980 Ford Fairmont driven by Guthrie and left the area.

26. Sometime between August 16, 1995 and August 30, 1995, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD drove to the Elohim City, Oklahoma area and picked up defendant MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA. STEDEFORD and BRESCIA then drove to the Springfield, Missouri area, where they met defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. LANGAN, STEDEFORD, MCCARTHY, BRESCIA, and Guthrie then travelled together to the Madison, Wisconsin area.

27. On or about August 30, 1995, in Madison, Wisconsin, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY, MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA, and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. robbed the Bank One Madison. During this robbery, MCCARTHY, BRESCIA and Guthrie entered the bank carrying and displaying handguns, and MCCARTHY and Guthrie took money from the teller area. Before MCCARTHY, BRESCIA, and Guthrie left the bank, BRESCIA placed a bucket with a pipe and wires in the bank lobby and tossed a smoke grenade to cause a distraction to the police. After leaving the bank, MCCARTHY, BRESCIA and Guthrie got into a 1981 Chevrolet Citation driven by STEDEFORD and met LANGAN in a nearby area where MCCARTHY, BRESCIA, STEDEFORD and Guthrie got into a different car driven by LANGAN and left the area.

28. In or about September 1995, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, using the white 1983 Chevrolet Suburban which was described in Overt Act 19, travelled to the Minneapolis,

Minnesota area. While in Minnesota, defendant STEDEFORD tape recorded the casing of several banks for possible future bank robberies.

29. On or about October 26, 1995, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY travelled to the Columbus, Ohio area and paid the rent on a house at 585 E. Reinhard Street, Columbus, Ohio, a house which was used by members and associates of the Aryan Republican Army as a second "safehouse."

30. In or about December 1995, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY travelled from the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area to the Columbus, Ohio area and met defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN and Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. at the Columbus, Ohio "safehouse."

31. On or about December 19, 1995, in the Toledo, Ohio area, defendants PETER KEVIN LANGAN, SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY robbed the Mid-America Bank, Sylvania, Ohio. During this robbery, LANGAN and MCCARTHY entered the bank carrying and displaying handguns, and LANGAN and MCCARTHY took money from the teller area. After leaving the bank, LANGAN and MCCARTHY got into a car driven by STEDEFORD and left the area.

32. On or about January 15, 1996, Richard Lee Guthrie Jr. was in possession of, among other things, loaded firearms, materials used for making bombs, numerous false identifications, a police scanner, a two-way radio, and disguises. Guthrie also possessed a handwritten note with the nicknames for defendants

SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and PETER KEVIN LANGAN, "Tuc" and "Pedro," and a cassette tape with the voice of defendant STEDEFORD describing various banks in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

33. On or about January 18, 1996, at the Columbus, Ohio "safehouse," defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN possessed, among other things, numerous firearms, pipebombs, materials used for making bombs, numerous false identifications, two-way radios, disguises, and copies of the videotape, titled "Armed Struggle Underground."

34. On or about January 18, 1996, defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN possessed on his person and in his van, among other things, loaded firearms, a pipebomb, numerous false identifications, a police scanner, disguises, and a scrap of paper with the nickname for defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD, "Tuco," and a telephone number.

35. On or about January 30, 1996, Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr., through another inmate at the Kenton County Jail in Covington, Kentucky, telephoned the house of defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS to warn THOMAS about the arrests of Guthrie and of defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN.

36. On or about January 30, 1996, a person known to the grand jury, who was living at defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS' house, telephoned defendant KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY with a message that someone called from a jail to say that he was in trouble.

37. Shortly after receiving the message on or about

January 30, 1996, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY confirmed that Richard Lee Guthrie, Jr. had been arrested and then attempted to dispose of items that could link STEDEFORD and MCCARTHY to defendant PETER KEVIN LANGAN and/or Guthrie, including the white Chevrolet Suburban, which STEDEFORD and MCCARTHY abandoned in a K-MART parking lot in Northern New Jersey.

38. A short time after January 30, 1996, defendants SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD and KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY contacted defendant MICHAEL WILLIAM BRESCIA and warned BRESCIA about Guthrie's arrest.

39. In or about February 1996, defendant MARK WILLIAM THOMAS offered to give money to defendant KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY to hide out.

40. On or about May 22, 1996, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD possessed in a briefcase, among other things, a loaded pistol, a notebook containing radio frequencies for various federal agencies, and a booklet titled "NEW ID in ZOGLANDIA."

41. On or about May 22, 1996, defendant SCOTT ANTHONY STEDEFORD possessed in his apartment in Camden, New Jersey, among other things, loaded firearms, a bullet-proof vest, shirts and hats with law enforcement logos, numerous false identifications, disguises, a police scanner, and two-way radio.

42. On or about May 24, 1996, defendant KEVIN WILLIAM MCCARTHY possessed in his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, among other things, loaded firearms, a bullet-proof vest,

numerous false identifications, a police scanner, and a two-way radio.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

COUNT TWO

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

In or about March/April 1995, at MaCungie,
Pennsylvania, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

MARK WILLIAM THOMAS

did knowingly and intentionally receive and possess more than
\$100 in U.S. currency, which had been stolen from banks whose
deposits were then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation, knowing that the money had been stolen.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section
2113(c).

COUNT THREE

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

In or about June/July 1995, at MaCungie, Pennsylvania, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

MARK WILLIAM THOMAS

did knowingly and intentionally receive and possess more than \$100 in U.S. currency, which had been stolen from banks whose deposits were then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, knowing that the money had been stolen.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(c).

A TRUE BILL:

FOREPERSON

MICHAEL R. STILES
United States Attorney

U.S. Department of Justice



Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
February 21, 1997

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b7C

[REDACTED]
Richard Lee Guthrie (deceased);

[REDACTED]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

Bank Robbery, Conspiracy

Since January 1994, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) conducted an investigation regarding a series of bank robberies which were occurring in the mid-west wherein the Modus Operandi (MO) for these robberies appeared to be similar. In each robbery, weapons, masks, getaway vehicles and improvised explosive devices (IED), and booby traps were used. The general description of the IED is described as a five to nine inch pipe bomb containing black powder. The pipe was attached to an electronic device such as a baby monitor, pager, motion detector circuit board. In addition, the times of the robberies were similar. Names used to purchase getaway vehicles in at least three of these robberies were of ex-Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents. In the later robberies, a smoke grenade was deployed as the robbers made their getaway. Some of the getaway vehicles were booby-trapped with inert hand grenades. The subjects used disguises which had FBI and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) lettering and the general description of the robbers was white males, 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 10 inches and medium weight. All subjects brandished firearms. For a period of time during the investigation the robbers attempted to use Spanish terms such as, "Andele," "La Bamba" and "Vivi La Mexico." Also during the investigation, at least eight letters were sent to various mid-western newspapers and law enforcement media representatives. The first group of letters were postmarked in Louisville, Kentucky. The letters depicted a computer Santa Claus with words taunting the Omaha FBI Media Representative. The second group of letters were postmarked on December 6, 1995, in St. Louis, Missouri. These envelopes contained a letter allegedly from the mid-western bank bandit, again taunting the FBI.

In late December 1995, the Cincinnati Division developed information from local law enforcement that two individuals identified as [REDACTED] and Richard Lee

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Guthrie were responsible for the robbery which had occurred in Cincinnati on June 8, 1994. The other mid-west bank robberies were also attributed to [redacted] and Guthrie.

Based on this information, FBI agents interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] originally met [redacted] through the Church of the Covenant at a bible study program in 1991. The Church of the Covenant is a right wing organization associated with the Christian Identity Movement, and at the time was located in Cincinnati, Ohio. At the time, [redacted] resided in [redacted] Ohio, and was a [redacted]

[redacted] off and on for approximately one year and through his association met Richard Guthrie, who was [redacted]. [redacted] believed that both [redacted] and Guthrie had relocated to Cincinnati from the Washington, D. C., area. Since the age of [redacted] was a member of the skinheads. After meeting with both [redacted] and Guthrie, he began to identify with them and their ideals. [redacted] considered both to be survivalists, right wing, anti-government, and extremely anti-law enforcement. [redacted] was aware that [redacted] and Guthrie were involved in some type of credit card/merchandise return scam utilized as a means of support.

During 1992 and 1993, while [redacted] was in jail on gun charges stemming from an arrest in Cincinnati, [redacted] and Guthrie began to closely associate with one another and in fact, Guthrie actively recruited him to assist in committing bank robberies. Based upon information they learned through the Silent Brotherhood, [redacted] and Guthrie began implementing plans to commit armed robberies of banks. Guthrie would "case" local Cincinnati banks in an effort to obtain knowledge of their operating procedures, and in fact constructed a hoax bomb consisting of road flares and wire. [redacted] admittedly was a willing participant with Guthrie on five separate "dry runs," in which attempts were made to commit armed robberies of four Cincinnati area banks and one bank located at an undisclosed location in the state of Arkansas. [redacted] eventually stopped going on these "dry runs."

[redacted] identified [redacted] and Guthrie as white supremacists who possess extreme anti-government and anti-law enforcement views. [redacted] advised the interviewing agents that [redacted] and Guthrie had [redacted] a book entitled the Silent Brotherhood. This book was written about the investigation of [redacted] and his activities with the Silent Brotherhood. These activities included bank robbery, armored car robbery and murder. In addition, the book outlined techniques such as the use of hoax bomb devices, disguises and the purchase of inexpensive getaway vehicles. [redacted] also advised agents that [redacted] and Guthrie were involved in the armed robbery of a Pizza Hut in Northern Georgia that occurred in October, 1992. [redacted] was aware Guthrie had constructed other hoax devices

and used police scanners and disguises such as hats, wigs, sunglasses and camouflage netting to cover his face and/or body armor. [redacted] confirmed that Guthrie and [redacted] both used the term "Andale," when in a hurry or excited. [redacted] was given dye stained proceeds from some of the robberies by Guthrie and [redacted]

Following the identification of Guthrie as one of the mid-west bank robbers, investigation determined that a search of Guthrie's residence in Martinsberg, West Virginia, had been conducted in August 1991, by local law enforcement authorities. At that time, items recovered included night vision goggles, a .22 caliber pistol, 5,000 rounds of ammunition, fraudulent drivers license, counterfeit birth and baptismal certificates, and white supremacy literature. In addition, at the time of Guthrie's arrest for threatening to kill an associate, Guthrie was in possession of a 12 gauge shotgun and a bandolier of ammunition, other weapons and false identification. A search of Guthrie's residence in Lavonia, Georgia, was conducted in 1992, following the armed robbery of the Pizza Hut. At this time, an M-1 rifle, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, a short wave radio, two military type booby trap devices, a guide for motor vehicle licensing, rifle scopes, a radio scanner with manuals and articles on slain police officers and white supremacist literature were recovered.

Following [redacted] arrest in November 1992, in Cincinnati, Ohio, for armed robbery, a search of his residence resulted in the recovery of an M-14 rifle, a .308 caliber rifle, a Ruger mini-2.223 rifle, a semi-automatic Ruger 1022 rifle, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, a Realistic police scanner, a federal frequency handbook, three dummy hand grenades, detonator cord, a vial of mercury, a top secret registry of U. S. Government frequencies, camouflage clothing, knives, handcuffs and white supremacy paraphernalia.

[redacted]
Guthrie's location in Cincinnati, Ohio. Guthrie attempted to evade capture however, was arrested on January 15, 1996, without incident by FBI agents and charged with committing several bank robberies.

Based on information provided by Guthrie following his arrest, [redacted] was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on January 18, 1996, following a shootout with FBI agents.

Following the arrest of Guthrie and [redacted] a search was conducted of their safe house in Columbus, Ohio, revealing a number of pipe bombs; weapons (including semi-automatic pistols and assault weapons); ammunition; FBI; BATF and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) t-shirts and hats; camouflage clothing, ski masks, literature pertaining to white supremacist/Aryan Nation

activities; hand grenades; police scanners and components for producing explosive devices.

Richard Lee Guthrie was extensively debriefed by FBI agents in Cincinnati, Ohio, and he admitted responsibility for or was aware of 22 bank robberies committed by his group. Guthrie provided a detailed statement regarding his background, as well as his involvement in the bank robberies. Guthrie told the interviewing agents that he grew up in Wheaton, Maryland, where [redacted]. Guthrie committed his first robbery in 1978, with [redacted] two associates. He later entered the U. S. Navy, but was given a general discharge after receiving a court martial for unauthorized absence. Guthrie sporadically attended several colleges and began a scam involving K-Mart wherein he stole merchandise by creating false bar codes. Guthrie continued the use of the K-Mart scam through the period of time in which he was involved in the bank robberies. Guthrie also engaged in insurance fraud and automatic teller machine (ATM) fraud.

Guthrie was introduced to the White Supremacist movement through his friend [redacted] and Guthrie attended the annual congress held at the Aryan Nations compound in Hayden Lake, Idaho, in approximately 1990. Guthrie subsequently attended the annual congress [redacted]

Guthrie admitted to the Pizza Hut robbery, which took place in October, 1992, in Lavonia, Georgia. He advised that the robbery was set up by an employee, [redacted], and that he and [redacted] divided the proceeds from the robbery with [redacted].

Guthrie stated that he made a trip to Macungie, Pennsylvania, in 1992, where he visited [redacted]. Guthrie had met [redacted] at the Aryan Nations compound and was aware that [redacted] was the Aryan Nations [redacted] for the state of Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1994, Guthrie advised, [redacted] formulated his beliefs into a new White Supremacist movement, which he named the Aryan Republican Army (ARA), to be fashioned after the Irish Republican Army (IRA). [redacted] assumed the name of [redacted] and Guthrie took the name "Commander Pavelle." They began making audio tapes, which they sent to other right wing extremist groups for information about the ARA, as well as to government agencies for the purpose of taunting them. Guthrie described the goal of the ARA as the violent overthrow of the U. S. Government for the purpose of the creation of a Aryan homeland. This would be achieved by the removal of Blacks and Jews. Their goals would be accomplished through armed rebellion, which would be financed through bank robberies and armored car robberies. The ARA was to be divided into "cells" for the purpose of security. Guthrie stated that he soon

[REDACTED]

then went to [REDACTED] for additional manpower. [REDACTED] introduced him to three individuals he only knew as [REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown (LNU)), [REDACTED] (LNU), and [REDACTED] (LNU). [REDACTED] understood that these three, whom he referred to as "the boys," would join the ARA to be trained in bank and armored car robberies and eventually return to [REDACTED] where they would continue armored car robberies to raise money for [REDACTED] white supremacist activities. It was also his understanding that a percentage of their income from the robberies would go to [REDACTED]

During this time, [REDACTED] and Guthrie formulated a bank robbery plan which they entitled, B.A.R.T., which stood for Basic Armed Resistance Tactics. In the B.A.R.T. plan, they enumerated basic measures which would be used in each robbery, including the use of weapons, bullet-proof vests, gloves and appropriate disguises. Additionally, there was a maximum time inside the bank, as well as getaway cars and drivers, police scanners and the use of IEDs.

Early in July 1995, Guthrie, [REDACTED] (LNU) and [REDACTED] (LNU) made a video entitled, "The Armed Struggle Underground" at their safe house located at 1103 Elm Street, Pittsburg, Kansas. The purpose of the video was to espouse the goals of the ARA. The video covered a number of topics, including the philosophy of the ARA, the penalty for "informing," and the "hit list" of the ARA, which included President Clinton, FBI Director Louis Freeh, Attorney General Janet Reno and Senator Howard Metzenbaum. Also displayed in the video was money contained in jars, which were proceeds from the bank robbery of the Commercial Bank in West Port, Missouri, and a light anti-tank weapon (Law), which was actually an inert device purchased at a gun show.

Guthrie [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] committed the first 10 of 22 bank robberies throughout the mid-west by themselves. They were joined on the 11th robbery of the Columbus National Bank, in Columbus, Ohio, by [REDACTED] (LNU), later identified as [REDACTED]. This robbery took place on October 25, 1994. [REDACTED] (LNU), later identified as [REDACTED] joined the group for the 13th robbery of the Third Federal Savings and Loan, in Middleburg Heights, Ohio, on December 9, 1994. On August 30, 1995, the crew robbed Bank One, located in Madison, Wisconsin. Joining in for the first time in these robberies was [REDACTED] (LNU), later identified as [REDACTED]. The last of the 22 robberies occurred on December 19, 1995, in Sylvania, Ohio, and was committed by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. During this period of time, a number of banks and armored cars were surveilled for robbery potential, but for a variety of reasons the robberies did not take place.

[redacted] that was supposed to occur in Indianapolis, Indiana. He eventually admitted to the location of the Columbus, Ohio, safe house and provided a consent to search to the FBI. Following the arrest of [redacted], a search was conducted of the Columbus safe house, and among many items seized were copies of the video tape which had been created in Pittsburg, Kansas. Numerous copies of this tape were discovered in addressed envelopes for various right wing group leaders throughout the United States.

[redacted] provided a detailed description of "the boys," whom he knew only as [redacted] and [redacted] initially met [redacted] whom he knew to be from the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area in July 1995. [redacted] met in the area of Route One and Pennsylvania turnpike. At this time, they discussed stealing a drivers license camera from a Pennsylvania Motor Vehicles Bureau for the purpose of creating false drivers licenses. They did not, however, carry out that plan. [redacted] was a member of a skinhead rock band who had created a compact disc where [redacted] wrote a song while casing banks in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[redacted] also knew [redacted] (LNU) was from the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area. He provided a detailed physical description and advised that he resides with his grandmother, but had lived previously from 1990 to 1991 with [redacted]. [redacted] advised that [redacted] had told him that he has an uncle who is an FBI agent in the Philadelphia Office, and an uncle who is a captain or lieutenant in the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD).

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[redacted] provided a description of [redacted] (LNU), wherein he advised that he was white male, age 22, 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches tall, 150 pounds, reddish blond hair, blue eyes, freckles and of Irish descent. [redacted] also was from the Philadelphia area and had been closely associated with [redacted] and [redacted] for many years. [redacted] advised that [redacted] had lived for some period of time in Elohim City, Oklahoma.

[redacted] the Philadelphia Division was apprised of the information [redacted] regarding the three subjects from the Philadelphia area. The Philadelphia Office initiated investigation to identify [redacted] (LNU), [redacted] (LNU) and [redacted] (LNU). Based on information provided [redacted] Philadelphia identified [redacted] (LNU) as being identical to [redacted] in March, 1996. Through a review of the toll records of [redacted] Philadelphia determined that [redacted] and [redacted] had been in telephonic contact between [redacted] home and [redacted], which was determined to be subscribed to by [redacted].

at [redacted] was identified as the grandmother of [redacted]. It was determined that [redacted] did not, in fact, have an uncle in the FBI, but did, however, have an uncle in the PHPD. In May 1996, [redacted] was arrested without incident in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for bank robbery on a warrant from St. Louis, Missouri. Following his arrest, a consensual search was conducted of [redacted] bedroom in the residence of [redacted]. Located in the search were several weapons, numerous rounds of ammunition, a ballistic protective vest with plates, survivalist paraphernalia, items of false identification, and various literature related to the IRA, as well as the white supremacist movement.

Through the investigation of [redacted] was later identified as [redacted]. Surveillances conducted of [redacted] uncovered a meeting at the Sound Under Studio in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. [redacted] provided with a photograph of [redacted] and confirmed his identity as the individual he knew as [redacted]. Following the identification of [redacted] a warrant was issued for [redacted] for the robbery of the Boatsman's Bank in Des Moines, Iowa. [redacted] was arrested by FBI agents in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 23, 1996.

Subsequent to [redacted] arrest, his residence in [redacted] New Jersey, was searched. As a result, items seized included numerous rounds of ammunition; numerous magazines; a Mossberg 12 gauge shotgun; fully loaded; a Strum Ruger mini 14, fully loaded; a ballistic protective vest; various baseball caps and t-shirts bearing federal law enforcement logos; Bearcat scanners; a ski mask; a Realistic walkie talkie; as well as a safe containing numerous false identifications and black "ready bag" containing additional false identifications; blank false identifications (baptismal certificates, birth certificates, insurance forms, etc.).

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Prior to the arrest of [redacted] and [redacted] (LNU) had been identified through investigation as [redacted]. It was determined that [redacted] resided with his parents at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was employed by [redacted] Pennsylvania.

Information provided by [redacted] confirmed information previously provided by [redacted] regarding the mid-west bank robberies. In addition, following [redacted] Philadelphia agents attempted to [redacted] [redacted] statements regarding [redacted] receipt of bank robbery proceeds on at least two occasions.

[redacted] on one occasion Guthrie provided bank robbery funds to [redacted], and on a second occasion, [redacted] provided bank robbery proceeds to [redacted]. Additionally, [redacted] a meeting which took place in Van Buren, Arkansas, [redacted] believed he was being interviewed by [redacted] for the purpose of becoming a member of the bank robbery crew. [redacted] the introduction was made by [redacted] and that [redacted] had vouched for him as a reliable individual. This meeting took place with [redacted] Richard Guthrie, [redacted] present. [redacted] confirmed that [redacted] took part in only one robbery, which occurred on August 30, 1995, in Madison, Wisconsin.

[redacted] had been initially interviewed by the Philadelphia Office of the FBI following the bombing of the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 19, 1995. [redacted] had been well known to the Philadelphia Division through numerous television appearances and media interviews, as well as [redacted] [redacted] had described himself as the Aryan Nations, Church of Jesus Christ Christian [redacted] Philadelphia was also aware that in the past [redacted] had been active in the Pennsylvania Ku Klux Klan (KKK). [redacted] was interviewed by agents of the Philadelphia Office on two occasions during this investigation, wherein he denied any involvement in criminal activity.

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As investigation continued regarding [redacted] and [redacted], on July 11, 1996, Richard Lee Guthrie hanged himself in his jail cell. [redacted] was interviewed in Philadelphia by agents of the Philadelphia Office in October, 1996. [redacted] admitted to receiving a letter from [redacted] Richard in February 1996, where [redacted] requested that [redacted] rent a U-Haul truck and clean out a storage locker located in Joplin, Missouri. [redacted] traveled to Joplin, Missouri, where they observed numerous items, including various weapons, located in the storage locker. [redacted] recognized items he observed in the shed, including DEA, FBI and U. S. Marshall gear as belonging to [redacted] and items which had been used during bank robberies committed by [redacted] [redacted] believed that some of the items were possibly related to the bank robberies he knew had been committed by [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted], and [redacted] removed the items from the storage shed and were proceeding back to Virginia, when they were arrested by highway patrol.

Regarding [redacted] advised that [redacted] Richard has mentioned him in many conversations. He believed that he had first heard of [redacted] in approximately 1990. In 1993 or 1994, [redacted] name was again brought up by

Richard Guthrie when discussing the possibility of counterfeiting money. At that time, [redacted] agreed to obtain a camera, the paper and the ink for this venture. [redacted] actually obtained the camera, but stated that [redacted] enthusiasm for the project apparently waned and nothing materialized. [redacted] finally advised that [redacted] Richard had admonished him to never discuss any details of robberies in front of [redacted] in order to protect [redacted].

In November 1996, [redacted] was convicted of the robbery of the Boatsman's Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 30, 1997, [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested on warrants issued out of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (EDPA) for bank robbery conspiracy. Following the arrest of [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] were indicted for bank robbery, conspiracy in the EDPA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Captioned subjects are described as follows:

Subject #1:

Name:
Sex:
Race:
DOB:
POB:
SSAN:
Address:

Phone:

[redacted]
male
white
[redacted]

Subject #2:

Name:
Sex:
Race:
DOB:
POB:
SSAN:

Richard Lee Guthrie
male
white
February 25, 1958
Washington, D. C.
217-78-2716

Subject #3:

Name:
Sex:
Race:
DOB:
SSAN:

[Redacted]
male
white
[Redacted]

Subject #4:

Name:
Sex:
Race:
Alias:
DOB:
POB:
Address:

Phone:

[Redacted]
male
white
[Redacted]

Subject #5:

Name:
Sex:
Race:
Alias:
DOB:
POB:
Address:

[Redacted]
male
white
[Redacted]

Phones:

[Redacted]

Subject #6:

Name:
Sex:
Race:
DOB:
POB:
SSAN:
Address:

[Redacted]
male
white
[Redacted]

(12/31/1995)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: PRIORITY

Date: 02/21/1997

To: FBIHQ

Attn: Section Chief
Robert Blitzer,
Domestic Terrorism
Section
Unit Chief [redacted]
DTOU
SSA [redacted] DTOU;
CID-VCMO, VCU

From: Philadelphia
Squad 11

Contact: SA [redacted], extension [redacted]

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Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]: pgs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

Case ID #: 91A-OM-41859
91A-PH-80713
100A-PH-79375 (Closed)

Title: BOMBROB; MAJOR CASE #124

Synopsis: Enclosed LHM sets forth investigation re captioned matter.

Enclosures: Enclosed for FBIHQ are five copies of an LHM captioned [redacted] RICHARD LEE GUTHRIE (DECEASED); [redacted] and one copy of Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, indictment dated 1/30/97.

Details: Enclosures set forth historical data up to indictment of captioned subjects. [redacted]

Philadelphia will advise FBIHQ, of any information developed in these debriefings regarding Domestic Terrorism (DT) matters and other related issues.

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100A-PH-79375-10
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Philadelphia Inquirer"
(p.A13) Philadelphia, PA

Date: February 28, 1997
Edition:

Title: In small-town Oklahoma
a Nerve Center for the
Separatist Movement.

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Philadelphia

Indexing:

In small-town Oklahoma, a nerve center for the separatist movement

*It doesn't look like much. But Elohim City, authorities
say, is a training center for zealots.*

By Michael Matza
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

ELOHIM CITY, Okla. — You can't travel but a few miles in these Brushy Mountain foothills before running into some kind of house of God. Dozens of small churches dot the landscape between black-oak forests and farm fields freckled with huge round bales of hay.

But Elohim City, the armed, 1,000-acre, white-separatist compound founded 25 years ago by former Mennonite Robert Millar, is a place apart — invisible to the surrounding society, eight miles from the nearest paved road.

Out here, where upholstery is duct tape, and fine dining is 10 miles back at Sammy's Taco Ranch, the red-dirt road to Elohim City is lined with "Keep Out" signs. Kick up dust until it narrows to nothingness, and you've arrived.

It looks like a ramshackle trailer park, but federal authorities say the Christian Identity enclave of 80 to 90 zealots is a training center for white supremacists that has figured frequently in criminal investigations.

Elohim City received a brief phone call from Timothy McVeigh, the accused bomber of the Oklahoma City federal building, two weeks before the April 1995 explosion, according to phone records obtained by the FBI.

Millar, who has been interviewed by federal investigators, says authorities suspect that McVeigh, a gun enthusiast, may have been trying to contact Andreas Strassmeir, 37, a German-born weapons buff, who ran the compound's perimeter security. Strassmeir returned to Berlin several months after the bombing.

At a gun show

In a recent phone interview, Strassmeir said he had met McVeigh "for a total of five minutes" at a gun show and apparently gave McVeigh one of his business cards, with Elohim City's phone number on it. Strassmeir said he never had any other contact with McVeigh.

There are probably hundreds and thousands of people who met Tim McVeigh," he said.

Elohim City was mentioned again last month in the indictment of four Pennsylvania men accused of plotting to rob 22 Midwestern banks. All four — Michael Brescia and Kevin McCarthy of Philadelphia, Scott Steadford of Ardmore, and Mark William Thomas of Berks County — spent time at the compound.

Interviewed last summer, Millar denied having any prior knowledge of the Oklahoma City bombing or the bank robberies.

Here we are a little ... rustic place, in the middle of nowhere, purposely in the middle of nowhere," said the 71-year-old patriarch of Elohim City, a community of 10 to 20 mobile homes and rough-hewn buildings made of fieldstone, wood and hardened urethane foam.

"I can see where this has developed. Law enforcement can look at Elohim City and say, 'Strassmeir lived there and we're suspicious of him. Mike, Kevin, Scott lived there, and it's alleged they've been involved in bank robberies. Twenty-two! What kind of a place is this?'"

Ohio gunfight

Authorities were asking that question again on Feb. 15 after two brothers exchanged shots with Ohio Highway Patrol officers and escaped. Millar said the two men, whom police identified as Chevie O'Brien Kehoe, 24, and Cheyne C. Kehoe, 20, had spent time at Elohim City. NBC *Nightly News*, citing unidentified police sources, said at least one of the men got weapons training at the compound.

Interviewed last summer, Millar, dressed in a blue-and-white polo shirt, pale blue slacks and brown shoes, cut a gnomelike figure. He is 5-foot-6, slightly built, with thatchy white hair, bushy eyebrows and a broad white goatee.

Descended from Scots and Alsace-Laurentians, he was born in Canada in 1925. His knowledge of the Bible is mostly self-taught. He came to the United States in 1952 to lead a church near Oklahoma City. He moved to Ellicott City, Md., in the mid-1960s and back to Oklahoma in 1973. He and his wife, Elsie, have eight children and 36 grandchildren. Everyone at the compound calls him "Grandpa."

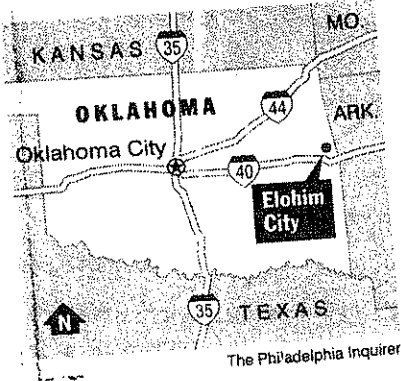
The floor of the bubble-shaped chapel where Millar agreed to be interviewed was covered with blue shag carpeting. About 90 movie-house chairs were anchored to the floor. The name of God — Elohim, in Hebrew — was written on a wall in ancient hieroglyphs. Three flags — the American, the Confederate, and

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FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

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At Elohim, survivalism rules. "We have a high quality of life, but a low-cash-flow requirement," said Millar. "When a man gets married, we cut down a tree, saw up some boards, so he doesn't spend 25 years paying off a mortgage. He builds the house. We help him."

The men and women of Elohim grow vegetables and hunt deer for meat. An artesian well provides drinking water. Members are self-employed, mostly in construction jobs. They live together, but not communally. People are responsible

the flag of the Church of Jesus Christ — sprouted from poles above the entrance. A cluster of flags representing the dozen or so households that make up the compound decorated a facing wall.

In the Christian Identity belief system he has adopted, Millar explained, the calendar begins with the spring equinox. The Sabbath day varies from year to year. On that day, each family brings its or-

nate flag to the center of the chapel and makes "a presentation before the Lord, as well as a financial offering," Millar said.

On a wooded slope marked by a white cross is the grave of Richard Wayne Snell, a two-time murderer who was executed in Arkansas on April 19, 1995, hours before the Oklahoma City bombing. Snell's victims were a black state trooper and a white shopkeeper he suspected of

being Jewish. Millar was Snell's spiritual adviser.

Adding a surreal touch is a 60-foot work boat parked outside the chapel on a rusted, broken-down trailer. High and dry, it looks like a wildly out-of-place Noah's Ark. Millar bought it 12 years ago in Baltimore and had it shipped here.

"You can travel all the way to New Orleans on the Salisaw River," he said by way of explanation.

for putting groceries on their own tables. Children are home-schooled using Scripture and Psalms.

Millar finds support in the Bible for his philosophy of ethnic separatism: "One of the great commandments is to honor your mother and father. So if a person is [black or Hispanic], why dishonor his own rich heritage and background. . . . Somebody said, 'You're not a racist, you're a purist.' I sort of liked that."

Inquirer Staff Writer Mark Fazlollah contributed to this report.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"Philadelphia Inquirer"
 (p.A13) Philadelphia, PA

Date: February 28, 1997
 Edition:

Title: **In small-town Oklahoma a Nerve Center for the Separtist Movement.**

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: **Philadelphia**

Indexing:

(12/31/1995)

b2
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 06/17/1997

To: ✓ FBIHQ

Attn: DTOU
SSA
VCU
SSA

[Redacted]

Salt Lake City
Oklahoma City

From: Philadelphia
Squad 11

Contact: SA [Redacted] extension [Redacted]

Approved By:

[Redacted] *Fb/V*

Drafted By:

[Redacted] pgs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

Case ID #: 91A-PH-80713 (Pending)
100A-PH-79375 (Closed)

Title:

[Redacted]

BANK ROBBERY CONSPIRACY

ARYAN NATIONS CHURCH
OF JESUS CHRIST CHRISTIAN;
ARYAN REPUBLICAN ARMY (ARA);
DS/T

Synopsis: To set forth intelligence information provided by

[Redacted]

Enclosures: Enclosed for headquarters and receiving offices is
one copy each of an LHM setting forth intelligence information

[Redacted]

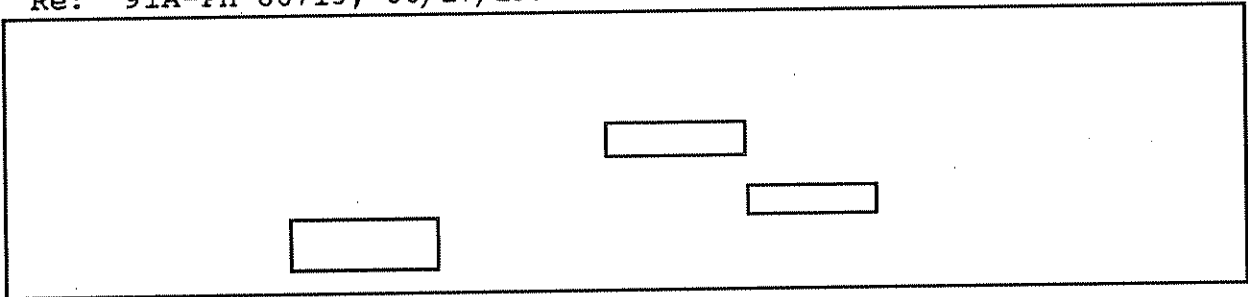
Details:

[Large Redacted Area]

[Redacted] *(Initials)* 7/2

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b7D

To: FBIHQ From: Philadelphia
Re: 91A-PH-80713, 06/17/1997



♦♦

(12/31/1995)

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b7A
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 07/23/1997

To: FBIHQ

Attn: SSA [redacted]

DTOU

Cincinnati
Salt Lake City

Attn: SSA [redacted]

Attn: SA [redacted]

From: Philadelphia
Squad 11

Contact: SA [redacted] extension [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]:pgs

Case ID #: 100A-SU-9595 (Pending)
100A-PH-79375 (Closed)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

Title: [redacted]

Synopsis: Philadelphia response to butel dated 6/18/97, and captioned as above.

Full Field Investigation Instituted: 01/26/1984

Reference: BUTEL DATED 6/18/97.

Details: By teletype dated 6/18/97, FBIHQ provided receiving offices with information received from the Klanwatch and former Aryan Nations (AN) [redacted].

The Klanwatch "Intelligence Report" listed what they believe are AN chapters located throughout the United States. Hereford, Pennsylvania, was identified as the location of the Pennsylvania chapter. This is the location of the former [redacted]

[redacted] In years past, [redacted] actually held AN "Bible studies" at his home, where he taught the Christian Identity theology. However, it has been several years since he has had a following. As advised in re teletype, [redacted] is currently awaiting sentencing after pleading guilty to receiving bank robbery proceeds and conspiracy to commit bank robberies for his part in the Midwest bank robberies titled, "Bombrob."

Glendora, New Jersey, was also listed by Klanwatch as the location of an AN chapter. Philadelphia is aware that [redacted]

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[signature]

To: FBIHQ From: Philadelphia
Re: 100A-SU-9595, 07/28/1997

[redacted]
[redacted] previously held a post office box in [redacted] New Jersey. [redacted] distributed racist flyers in a shopping mall in a neighboring township which contained his name and post office box. [redacted] stopped renting the post office box on 8/26/96. Philadelphia is unaware of any leadership position that [redacted] may hold with the AN or any following that he has. Through the New Jersey State Police representation on the Philadelphia Terrorism Task Force, Philadelphia is able to ascertain the level of activity of various skinhead/racist groups in the Southern New Jersey area.

Butel provided information obtained from the web page of [redacted] is well known to the Philadelphia Division and has been in contact with this division on several occasions. [redacted] works closely with the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and, through them, spoke out against [redacted] at community meetings organized to counter [redacted] white supremacist teachings. [redacted] has had no contact with [redacted] since they met at the AN compound in the early '90s, prior to [redacted] denouncing the movement. Information obtained from [redacted]

[redacted] independent investigation, indicates that [redacted] received \$1,200 in bank robbery proceeds, not \$112,000.

[redacted] regarding his activities in the racist movement. The results of this have been recently reported to FBIHQ and Salt Lake City in LHM form via EC dated 6/17/97. At this time no one leader has emerged [redacted] as the AN leader in Pennsylvania. There are several small racist groups in the Philadelphia area, but none identified as AN chapters.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 PHILADELPHIA DIVISION
 SQUAD 12 - JTTF

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 01-09-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/cpb/lsg

TO: [redacted]
 ATTN: [redacted]
 DATE: 03/03/02

FAX NUMBER: [redacted]
 TELEPHONE NUMBER: [redacted]

FROM: PHILADELPHIA
 FAX NUMBER: [redacted]
 TELEPHONE NUMBER: [redacted]

SUBJECT: 1024-PH-79375
 MESSAGE: SERIAL 7 (ATTACHED)

1004-PH-79375 Serial 7
 Fax'd to SSA
 [redacted] Inspection Division
 3/3/02 at his request
 RM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 600 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

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RM
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 2/2/98

RM