

a newspaper or heard a radio or TV broadcast about the Ruby Ridge shootout.

This was despite the fact that FBI supervisor Douglas Gow had testified that he briefed Terwilliger in Washington on Aug. 21, and that an FBI supervisor in Idaho had remarked at the time that Terwilliger was involved. There was even testimony from the FBI supervisors at Ruby Ridge who had stated at the time: "Terwilliger's involved now." But, there was no reference to any of this in the subcommittee report. Terwilliger was left unscathed in the final report. Barr was never called to testify at all.

Henry Hudson, a United States Attorney in Virginia under the Reagan and Bush administrations, and then appointed by George Bush to head the U.S. Marshals Service in 1992, also received kid-gloves treatment at the hands of the subcommittee.

On a number of occasions, Hudson was caught lying during his testimony in the hearings. On Sept. 12, Hudson gave testimony that directly contradicted a contemporaneous FBI report summarizing what Hudson had once told FBI investigators—that he and the Marshals knew that Randy Weaver's teenage son Sammy had been shot and killed. When Hudson was confronted with the FBI report, Hudson claimed that it was "inaccurate."

Hudson lied a second time, when Sen. Larry Craig (R-Idaho) asked him if, in his years of experience in law enforcement, "were you or your service ever involved in a situation or an incident in which in total people deployed, you arrived at the number of 400?" Hudson denied it, twice.

What Hudson omitted was the raid in Leesburg, Virginia on Oct. 6-7, 1986, directed against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, which, by all official accounts, involved well in excess of 400 law enforcement personnel. Hudson, as the U.S. Attorney, was in charge. The Leesburg raid, like the Weaver raid, also involved the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team, and, with all of Hudson's publicity-hogging at the time, it is not something he would have forgotten.

Hudson was also criticized a number of times during the hearing for the inflated and exaggerated briefing which he gave to top FBI officials on Aug. 21, 1992, after the first shooting at Ruby Ridge. FBI officials Larry Potts and Danny Coulson both blamed Hudson for giving a false picture to the FBI regarding what had happened. Coulson told the subcommittee hearings that they had been told that Weaver was a Special Forces-trained soldier, and that Weaver had pursued, chased, and routed six heavily armed, well-trained U.S. Marshals, and that they were kept pinned down on the mountain 10 to 12 hours. Potts defended the FBI's initial response, saying that the FBI was relying on information from Hudson, an experienced law enforcement official.

While the subcommittee report concluded that the FBI had been misbriefed about the situation, contributing to its exaggerated response, the report inexplicably failed to lay the blame for this at Hudson's doorstep.

## 13. The Oklahoma bombing and its cover-up

The April 19, 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma federal building has been characterized, by government prosecutors, and the national media, as the work of two enraged ex-soldiers who were driven to carry out the biggest terrorist atrocity in American history by their anger over the federal government actions in Waco, Texas and Ruby Ridge, Idaho. The two men charged in the bombing, Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, have been described as fellow-travellers of the militia movement, and have been indirectly linked to Christian Identity Church and Aryan Nation circles operating in the Texas-Oklahoma-Arkansas border area. Their trials are scheduled to take place in Denver, later this year.

From the very outset, *EIR* exposed the fraud of the "lone bomber" theory of the Oklahoma City atrocity. Based on interviews with several high-ranking federal law enforcement and military intelligence officials, *EIR* detailed, within a week of the bombing, the fact that the truck bomb that leveled the Murrah Federal Building was a highly sophisticated "shaped-charge" that literally lifted the entire building off of its foundation, causing the devastating structural damage and loss of life. According to military experts who participated in the probe of the backgrounds of McVeigh, Nichols, and their circle of friends and associates in the U.S. Army, and following their retirement from military service, no one associated with the two men had the technical training to assemble and deploy such a device. Even if there were other explosives planted inside the building to augment the impact of the truck-bomb, the level of sophistication required to cause such damage was well beyond their capabilities.

Even as prosecutors were constructing a profile of McVeigh and Nichols as the sole perpetrators of the terrorist attack, other federal agencies were looking abroad for leads on the higher-level individuals and agencies responsible for the bombing. Leading British intelligence opponents of President Clinton, such as Lord William Rees-Mogg of the *Times* of London, and the Hollinger Corporation's Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, were complicit, before the fact, in building up a drumbeat in the media about the terrorist potential of the various homegrown militia movements.

When the Oklahoma City bombing case went before a federal grand jury, prosecutors were unable to convince the jurors to hand down an indictment that merely named McVeigh and Nichols. Instead, they added a number of "John Doe's," signifying their belief that the two men did not act alone. Subsequent testimony by Nichols's first wife, links him to networks active in the Philippines that may have been linked to the Afghansi mujahideen, and, possibly, to Afghansi terrorist Ramzi Yousef.